

- Conflict – The African Sourcebook -
by Deric Bernier

Conflict: The African Sourcebook

By Deric Bernier (droc@mc2k.com)

Unofficial .PDF Conversion by Agamemnon (sampo.rassi@gmail.com)

See the original version at <http://datafortress2020.110mb.com/>



- Conflict – The African Sourcebook -
by Deric Bernier

Table of Contents

Introduction.....	3	Rwanda.....	58
Regions.....	5	Sao Tome and Principe.....	59
Military Regions and Governmental Borders.....	5	Senegal.....	60
The Conflict Zones.....	6	Seychelles.....	61
The Countries of Africa.....	7	Sierra Leone.....	62
Algeria.....	7	Somalia.....	63
Angola.....	9	South Africa.....	64
Benin.....	10	Sudan.....	66
Botswana.....	12	Tanzania.....	68
Burkina Faso.....	13	Togo.....	70
Burundi.....	14	Tunisia.....	71
Cameroon.....	15	Uganda.....	73
Cape Verde.....	17	Western Sahara.....	74
Central African Republic.....	18	Zambia.....	76
Chad.....	19	Zimbabwe.....	77
Comoros.....	21	Politics.....	79
Congo.....	22	Resources.....	81
Cote d'Ivoire.....	24	People.....	83
Democratic Republic of Congo.....	26	Wildlife.....	85
Djibouti.....	29	Travel.....	88
Egypt.....	30	Timeline.....	91
Equatorial Guinea.....	32	Armed Forces.....	97
Eritrea.....	33	United States Armed Forces.....	97
Ethiopia.....	34	US Military Personal Issue.....	97
Gabon.....	37	US Special Forces.....	104
Gambia.....	38	US Military Glossary.....	105
Ghana.....	39	US Military Rank Structure.....	111
Guinea.....	41	European Defence Force.....	112
Guinea-Bissau.....	42	EDF Arms and Equipment.....	112
Kenya.....	43	EDF Special Forces.....	116
Liberia.....	44	People's Liberation Army of China.....	116
Libya.....	45	Native Militaries and Militias.....	117
Madagascar.....	46	Rebel Forces and Terrorist Groups.....	118
Malawi.....	47	Tribal Warriors.....	120
Mali.....	48	References.....	123
Mauritania.....	49	Films on Africa.....	123
Morocco.....	50	Movies and television on the military future.....	123
Mozambique.....	52	Movies and television on war in Africa.....	124
Namibia.....	54	Books.....	124
Niger.....	55	Other Role-playing games.....	125
Nigeria.....	56		

Introduction

OK, just keep in mind there have been mass genocidal tribal wars and atrocities in Africa, and an almost complete media blackout for the past ten years after smoldering anger from the 1990 atrocities is brought to a head in 2004. After the Gang of Four was swept away, many of the more underground operations took on their own life.

The US troops in place grew in size, and the commanders (many once owned by the CIA) began covertly fanning the fires of conflict in the countries they had been sent to support, and once the countries themselves became so bankrupt they could no longer function the US simply took them over, not publicly or officially of course, we still call it a police action. Europe did the same thing.

Since the wars and disease had so decimated the African population, Europe did the same as the US, popped in and offered assistance, both with food and medicine, as well as military force. By bailing out these countries on the surface, they assured their dominance in the region. The countries themselves were in no shape to complain, and some even welcome their foreign benefactors.

Most of eastern and southern Africa welcomes back European control, although most of South Africa seethes with rage at the notion of being under foreign rule again. The EEC's answer is harsh and demeaning, with the attitude being that they let them have their country back and they ran it into the ground, so like any foolish child, their toys must be taken away. The Southern Africans do not appreciate this, and several tribes have been staging raids against white villages and homesteads which make the Aboriginal raids in Australia seem like a friendly welcome committee.

Kenya however is overjoyed, the Kilimanjaro Massdriver and ESA spaceports being built, as well as the large European influx of citizens, military personnel, business men and tourists have made Kenya one of the wealthiest states in Africa. It is Morocco, however, that takes the prize, long having been a favored tourist spot, Morocco remains a top spot to vacationers from all over the world, and is almost conflict free as most Moroccans support EEC control. However, there is a growing faction opposing this, with support from Algeria and Tunisia, two of the hottest places to find yourself if you are European.

There is very little open conflict between US and EEC forces, mostly contained to the DRC and Ethiopia. DRC, formerly Zaire, is one of the largest countries in Africa, and is a valued prize for both the Europeans and Americans due to its fertile soil, cheap labor, and woodland resources. Until 2 years ago, the DRC had been holding its own and was completely independent. However massive civil and tribal wars have destroyed its economy and its government changes hands on a regular basis.

There are two main leaders in DRC each vying for control, one backed by the US, one by the EEC. With both countries each supporting the two leaders whose military forces are severely dwindled, US and EEC forces are in constant conflict in what amounts to a full-scale conventional war. However the rest of the world is kept in the dark by mutual unsaid agreements on both parts to keep

*- Conflict – The African Sourcebook -
by Deric Bernier*

the conflict from erupting into a full scale world war, after all, an ongoing covert war is more profitable and allows for greater military freedom (in other words, dirty work) than an open full scale war, which no one wants in the first place.

In addition, tribal wars still run rampant, and several different rebel forces are engaging all parties in an attempt to rise to the table and become the force in power themselves. Ethiopia houses an almost identical situation. For years famine and disease had been slowly wiping out the population, then tribal wars and radioactive fallout from Yemen and Saudi Arabia had aided in almost completely wiping out the population.

This left the country sparsely populated with virtually no infrastructure, EEC simply walked in and tried to take over, when they met resistance from the failing African government negotiations fell short and Ethiopia petitioned the USA for help. While the fighting in DRC is spread out all over the country, in Ethiopia it is neatly contained with each side controlling roughly half the country. There are rebel forces and tribal conflicts in Ethiopia, but the forces are so small and poorly equipped that they pose virtually no real threat to anyone but each other.

In some ways Africa has actually benefited from the disastrous last 16 years. Due to the fact that anyone seen wandering around armed is usually shot on sight with no questions asked by whatever party they come across, poaching has almost become non-existent, many lumber and agricultural corps were also forced to evacuate due to conflict, because of this and the efforts of conservationists before the Collapse, several species have been able to repopulate and many have been taken off the endangered species list.

Most of the big cats are now in the safe zone, as well as rhinos and gorillas, the mountain gorilla especially has had the greatest comeback. Elephants however, while rising in population. are still slow in catching up, and have yet to be removed from the endangered species list. Plant life has also begun taking back its territory, now that clear cutting operations have fled.

Author's note: I have tried to stay as close and faithful to the sparse information on Africa given in the Cyberpunk universe, I have also tried to be respectful to the cultures, religions and peoples, while still attempting to make it a rich and interesting environment. However since I have never been to Africa I am sure I have got some things wrong, and I ask that anyone offended forgive me. Some information may conflict with what is already official. I ask that you use your own judgment in choosing which path to take in resolving such problems. I truly hope you enjoy this.

PDF Compiler's note: I have tried to stay as true as possible to D's original text and format, only changing what overt typos I ran into, as well as arranging it in a more eye-pleasing shape. All graphics added into the file by me are public-domain and GFDL-licensed files from Wikimedia Commons.

Regions

Military Regions and Governmental Borders

Under European control:

- Algeria (very, very loosely)
- Comoros
- Kenya
- Madagascar
- Malawi
- Mauritania
- Morocco
- Mozambique
- Seychelles
- Somalia
- South Africa (Maputo, Lesotho and Swaziland were swallowed by South Africa)
- Tanzania
- Uganda
- Western Sahara

US controlled:

- Benin
- Cameroon
- Cape Verde
- Central African Republic
- Congo
- Equatorial Guinea
- Gabon
- Nigeria
- Sao Tome and Principe
- Sudan

Independent governments:

Neutral (Some less neutral than others):

- Angola
- Botswana
- Burkina Faso

*- Conflict – The African Sourcebook -
by Deric Bernier*

- Burundi
- Chad
- Cote d'Ivoire
- Egypt
- Gambia
- Ghana
- Guinea
- Guinea-Bissau
- Liberia
- Namibia
- Sierra Leone
- Togo

Self contained, but hostile to Europe and US (armed with old US and Soviet surplus + Chinese backing and supply):

- Algeria,
- Democratic Republic of Congo (very splintered, poorly equipped)
- Eritrea, (Djibouti was taken over by Eritrea)
- Mali
- Niger
- Rwanda
- Senegal
- Tunisia
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe

Other:

- Libya (uninhabitable).

Conflict is spread thoroughly throughout Africa. For the most part the overly violent open clashes are between the independent countries and warring tribes. In countries bordering US and EEC backed countries there are brief border skirmishes and terrorist activities, sometimes breaking out into full scale incidents as the countries fearful of superpower control, and complete distrust of the western world make preemptive strikes to discourage invasion, and treat any infringement on their borders with extreme prejudice.

Even in the countries controlled by the EEC and US there is often tension lying just below the surface, and in some cases total chaos. Revolutionaries, terrorism, and tribal conflict still take action far too frequently for the larger military forces to let their guard down. Open conflict between the United States and the EEC is generally confined to Ethiopia and The Democratic Republic of the Congo, in stark contrast to the situation in other countries, where the two superpowers have often been in situations offering full support to one another.

The Conflict Zones

EEC vs. Revolutionaries and independent governments:

Algeria, Tunisia, Mali, Senegal, Ethiopia, DRC, N. Somalia, Malawi, SE Tanzania, Zambia, W Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Northern South Africa

US vs. Revolutionaries and independent governments:

Niger, Chad, N. Nigeria, Central African Republic, DRC, Togo, Benin, Sudan, DRC, Ethiopia

US - EEC:

Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia

Independent countries at war:

Namibia - Angola, Ghana and Nigeria - Liberia, Sudan - Chad, Uganda – Rwanda,

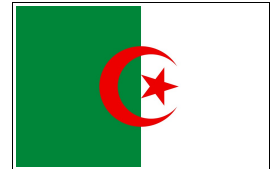
Tribal war infested nations:

Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Angola, Zambia, Niger, Chad, Sudan, Namibia, Uganda, Zambia.

The Countries of Africa

Algeria

- **Population:** 12 million
- **Literary rate:** 70% to 75%
- **Self Defence Forces:** EDF, Black Jihad, Voice of the Wastes, ARA
- **Languages:** Arabic (official), French, Berber dialects
- **Ethnic Groups:** Algerians, Moroccans, Tunisians, Europeans, Chinese
- **Bordering Countries:** Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Tunisia, Western Sahara



A puppet government of the EC, Algerian liberationists are throwing off their shackles and declaring full-blown war on Europe in an effort to get them out of their country. Tribal wars are scarcer here, although with so many different splinter groups fighting for control in Algeria the Algerians end up killing almost as many of their own soldiers as the Europeans. However things have begun to change, and the revolutionaries are becoming more unified. Algeria is teetering on the brink of independence from the EEC, if there is anything left of the country when its all over that is.

The Europeans like to think they still have control over Algeria, but the truth is no one really controls the country. The EDF merely enforces European law, and tries to fight a losing battle against Algeria's split military forces. The Algerian National Army, while an effective military presence, has a plethora of infighting, as many of its leaders feel their personal agendas and politics keep them from co-operating with each other.

This is changing however, as self proclaimed General **Ahmed Ben Buhara**, a former Tuareg Warlord is slowly establishing himself as a leader for the people, and is uniting the ANA against the Europeans. The General is a fierce man, surviving the violent Muslim-Islam confrontations of the late 90's, followed by Europeans stepping in again to take control, (under the guise of relief efforts) has left Buhara an embittered man. He, like so many of his people, remembers his father's stories of the bloody war to win Algeria's independence from the French in the 50's and early 60's.



- Conflict – The African Sourcebook -
by Deric Bernier

In 1997, in what is commonly referred to as the Mid-east Meltdown, Algeria's eastern border caught in the crossfire of the nuclear exchange, while they were relatively minor hits, the fallout rained over much of eastern Algeria, mostly along the Libyan, border. The effects this had on the nomadic Tuareg tribes were unfathomable, and it has left much of the drinking water and land contaminated for years.

Barely 3 years later the wasting plague decimated the population of Algeria, which drops by half. Devastated, Algeria reluctantly complies under pressure by Morocco and Tunisia to enter under EC influence. There was really no other choice, because only Europe had the resources at the time to offer any type of aid. To many Algerians this was the final slap in the face, and rampant terrorist attacks, both in Europe and in Algeria, ensue. Public outcry and EC pressure finally force the bankrupt Algerian government in 2010 and the Europeans step in and take over.

Almost instantaneously, the EC steps in with the EDF (there are rumors that the EEC covertly instigated this), and immediately executing on the street any terrorists caught (in many cases this often meant breaking down the door of a "suspected terrorist's" home, and dragging him out onto the street and shooting him or her down like a dog, and it has been reported that many innocent Algerians were chosen at random). Media coverage, *heavily* propagandized, shown in Europe at the time gets the EC full support from its homelands and Algerian tourism increases to an all time high.

However the Algerian citizens see little of this extra income as most of the profits go into EC-monopolized tourist areas. The terrorist acts become more violent, and the EDF steps up its measures, the ensuing incidents that follow stalemate in a blood-bath as EDF forces impose a media blackout, performing surgical strikes against any and all persons even remotely suspected of terrorism. The climax of this year-long duel occurred when on February 18th, 2012, the EDF discovers a terrorist stronghold and lays waste to it. The initial gun battle takes 7 hours, with an entire wing of the Black Jihad, men, women and children try in vain to defend themselves against the overwhelming European forces.

Finally, after hours of trying to force a surrender, the EDF commanders give up, and have the building shelled from a destroyer off the coast. There were no survivors, 76 dead. The surviving members of Black Jihad split, half of them staying and going underground. The other half fled to irradiated wastes of the Algerian/Libyan border. Calling themselves **Voice of The Wastes**, these rebels set up training camps and support many sympathizers.

In 2016 the VOW sends operatives across Algeria as well as Tunisia and Morocco spreading the word of Holy War against the West. This fails quickly in Morocco as EDF stifles VOW's presence. Support grows in Tunisia and in Algiers war breaks out. Most European civilians have fled the area to Morocco, however the EDF remains, still claiming control over the area as violent conflict explodes all over the country.

The Algerian military is one of the better equipped and trained in Africa. Armed with stolen European weapons old US military surplus, including a small air force and an army of about 200,000 men, women and children.

Angola

- **Population:** 5 million
- **Literary rate:** 20% to 35%
- **Self Defence Forces:** Angolan United Army
- **Languages:** Portuguese (official), Bantu and other African languages
- **Ethnic Groups:** Ovimbundou, Mbundu, Kongo
- **Bordering Countries:** Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Tunisia, Western Sahara



After years of fierce civil war, disease and poverty, Angola's warring factions fought themselves bankrupt. A lasting treaty was finally signed in 2007 and after years of dealing unsuccessfully with USA, Russia, EC, and Cuba, only China stepped in with aid. Angola solidified and began building itself back up.

Namibia, anxious to take advantage of its destitute neighbor, began inching its military over the border into Angola. This quickly led to war between the two countries, although it has mostly been border skirmishes with both sides posturing back and forth. The Angolan military is very poorly trained and morale is low. They do however have superior weapons supplied by the Chinese, and that keeps the scales fairly well balanced between them and Namibia.

Angola is a very fertile, mineral-rich country, with wooded hills and mountainous jungles in the north, to low dry bush areas and deserts in the south. If war and famine hadn't been such a big problem and if the countries leaders had stopped fighting long enough to think, Angola would be a wealthy nation. As it is Angola teeters on the brink of total collapse, and only its trade with China keeps it afloat.

Most of the country is illiterate and medical facilities are almost unheard of. The roads are very poorly maintained and travel is dangerous. Western visitors are besieged everywhere they go by mobs looking for a handout, and bandits prey upon the unwary.

Most of the population fled the cities due to the long and numerous civil wars, and have now reverted back to tribal living and nomadic wandering. This too has caused bloody conflict over territory. In addition, old beliefs still rise every now and then among the people of Angola and it's possible another civil war could erupt in the next ten years.



Benin

- **Population:** 3.5 million
- **Literacy Rate:** 20% to 28%
- **Self Defense Forces:** US Armed Forces, BNG
- **Languages:** French (official), Fon and Yoruba (most common vernaculars in south), tribal languages (at least six major ones in north)
- **Ethnic Groups:** Dahomeyans, Somba, Fulani, Ewe, Adja, Aizo, Barabi, Yoruba,
- **Bordering Countries:** Burkina Faso, Niger, Nigeria, Togo



Benin has always been one of the poorest countries in Africa. They are under US aid, but this is pretty much just along the coast and the friendly borders, with mobile units loosely patrolling the outer borders and middle country. Mostly the US is there to protect American tourists, and keep the Nigerian border and the coast secure. Benin itself is considered expendable by the US and this has led to small conflicts between disenfranchised Beninese revolutionary groups and tribes. There have also been a few confrontations between Beninese and US military forces, mostly in disagreement over authority.

Benin has only one national export, the palm kernel, and the land used to grow the one source of financial income the country has is being taken up by the American agricornp Agrimax, the same company that owns the popular fast food restaurants such as MaxBurger, TacoMax, and Max's Pizza, as well as the other companies like Chill cola, Max coffee, AM chips, Spice Preservatives and Toppings, and Tasty Health frozen foods.

While Agrimax's presence has created massive employment for Benin (its workers live on a corp farm, a.k.a. slave labor, and are paid a pittance, on the plus side they get vouchers redeemable for any Agrimax product.) it is slowly edging out the palm kernel fields, replacing them with soy fields ad other high-yield crops. This in turn is destroying the soil, much like the peanut plantations did in Ethiopia.

Poverty in Benin is extreme, and in some of the northern provinces the death toll from malnutrition and disease has reached epidemic proportions. Distended bellies and sunken faces are common here. But most westerners never see this as they stay along the coast, where the water is filtered, the food is fresh, and the locals are rarely seen (they can't afford to even walk down the streets).

Benin's own government is on the verge of collapse and its President, Yahib Shallam is nothing more than a US lapdog lining his own pockets at the expense of his people. Terrorist activity is on



*- Conflict – The African Sourcebook -
by Deric Bernier*

the rise here, and it is strongly advised that western visitors stay in the cities along the coast as banditry is rampant, and often ends in tourists getting murdered. To make matters worse, rebel groups have allied themselves with Togo, and conflicts between the two groups and the US forces are escalating. If you do have to travel, go through a reputable guide service and travel in large armed parties.

Benin is dying, and it is only a matter of time before the US either abandons it or takes it over completely.

Botswana

- **Population:** 2 million
- **Literacy Rate:** 60% to 70%
- **Self Defense Forces:** Botswana Nationalist Army
- **Languages:** English (official), Setswana
- **Ethnic Groups:** Kalahari, San, Tswana
- **Bordering Countries:** Namibia, South Africa, Zimbabwe



Botswana is probably the single most successful of the African independent nations. Gold and diamond mines are in abundance. Botswana was not always in such good shape as frequent invasions by the Boers and Zulu forced Botswana to turn to the British for aid. Once a part of South Africa and under Apartheid rule, Botswana regained its independence in 1966.

Soon after enormous diamond reserves were found and Botswana slowly gained one of the highest economic growth rates of any country in the world. It took years, however, until the gross unemployment was brought under control. Now Botswana is thriving nation, totally independent and self supporting. In the brief war against South Africa in 1996, Botswana's main goal was to try and expand its borders, S.A. did not go for it and after limited conflict, both parties called it off.



Botswana has also taken great pains in preserving and building back up its wildlife and woodlands. It is one of the few places left where you can still go on old fashion safari, as there are great game preserves spread throughout the country. In 2011 Biotechnica was invited by President Nadjir to help repopulate the animals of the region, in some cases even bringing back extinct animals through the use of cloning technology. In return, Biotechnica was granted its own compound some 20 square miles near Chobe. The installation is top secret, and no one is exactly sure what goes on there, but strange sightings have been reported in the area and there have also been mysterious disappearances.

While generally a neutral nation, open to trade with anyone, the borders of Botswana are strictly enforced, and foreign military trespassing is severely prohibited.

Burkina Faso

- **Population:** 1.5 million
- **Literacy Rate:** 18% to 23%
- **Self Defense Forces:** Community of the Defense of the Revolution (CDR)
- **Languages:** French (official), tribal languages belonging to Sudanic family spoken by 90% of the population
- **Ethnic Groups:** Burkinabe
- **Bordering Countries:** Benin, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Mali, Niger, Togo



This country is still independent only because no one else wants it, no one travels there, and those that could have fled. The people remaining are diseased, poverty-stricken or both, its leaders looted and squandered the country's money until there was nothing left, which led to one bloody coup after another, until in 2015 the last president was assassinated.

It was too late, now the country's borders are used as a dumping ground, drought plagues the country and its main waterway, the non-navigable Volta River, is a main source of river blindness and other diseases and pollution. The soil has eroded to nothing, and the land is ravaged with disease, meningitis, malaria, measles, and (to a lesser degree) leprosy run rampant and unchecked. Burkina Faso is dead, it just hasn't laid down yet.



Burkina Faso has no military to speak of, instead it consists of a civilian militia called the Community of the Defense of the Revolution. Of course the revolution is long over, defense is a joke, and there is no committee to speak of. What the CDR really consists of is anyone with a gun, anyone, from the old man with the 120-year-old rifle, to the warlords with automatic weapon stores.

Stay out of this country, there is nothing here but desperation and death.

Burundi

- **Population:** 1.5 million
- **Literacy Rate:** 15% to 20%
- **Self Defense Forces:** Varies
- **Languages:** Kirundi (official), French (official), Swahili (along Lake Tanganyika and in the Bujumbura area)
- **Ethnic Groups:** Hutu, Tutsi
- **Bordering Countries:** Rwanda, Tanzania, Zaire



Burundi has been plagued by civil war for the last 60 years. One president is elected, then assassinated and it all starts over again. The Tutsi minority (usually in charge) has a history of slaughtering the Hutus, often in the thousands. It is doubtful the warring between the two tribes will ever end and it has disrupted all aspects of the country. There is no established government or law, no military, there is no trade, there is no industry, there is nothing for its people, and nothing to attract anyone else.

Bloodshed is still rampant, and roving groups enact violent massacres on each other. Many have returned to traditional tribal life. Guns are common, ammunition is not, and many have reverted to using spears and other traditional weapons. Burundi once had a semi-thriving agriculture and industrial resources, but internal strife has left it in shambles.

The neighboring countries, and in fact the rest of the world, seems to be merely waiting for the country to completely destroy itself before moving in and taking over what's left. Foreign aid used to come, but violence against relief workers, leading to the slaughter of 150 men and women of the Peace Corps in 2008, caused every last foreign citizen to vacate.



Cameroon

- **Population:** 11 million
- **Literacy Rate:** 55% to 60%
- **Self Defense Forces:** US Armed Forces, Cameroon National Guard
- **Languages:** 24 major African language groups, English (official), French (official)
- **Ethnic Groups:** More than 160
- **Bordering Countries:** Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Nigeria



Cameroon is the true paradise of Africa. After winning its independence from the French in the 1960's, and struggling through a financial crisis through much of the latter half of the last century, Cameroon petitioned the US for help. This was before the Collapse and the US was more than willing, in return the US was allowed to set up military installations, providing a secure point of US strength in Africa.

This went well, as Cameroon was reluctant to accept foreign aid, and refused to ask the Europeans for help. With money from American aid Cameroon was able to advance its nation to the 20th century, and began to attract most of the large corporations from around the world.

In 2003 Cameroon again petitioned the US for help, this time in the form of military aid. Cameroon's rural roads had for years been plagued by bandits, and the US military was called in to rid the country of this menace. It worked out that after that, Cameroon's military forces were abandoned, leaving only a national guard and the US military was the new muscle of the region (rumor has it this was one of the last tricks the Gang of Four successfully pulled before being swept away).

Today Cameroon is one of the more successful, and open countries in Africa. Its tourist industry is booming, its trading lines are clean and free, and its populace has little to fear with the protection of the US military (accept perhaps the US military itself). It also is the most technologically current of the African countries, and the new LDL in Duala is state of the art.

Cameroon is like Africa in miniature, with dense rain forests and jungles, savannas, mountains, volcanoes, deserts, and coastal plains. It is also home to an incredibly diverse range of ethnic groups and is the true melting pot of Africa. This can lead to problems villagers may not speak the same



*- Conflict – The African Sourcebook -
by Deric Bernier*

language as their neighbors. In the inner cities most speak English and French, but if you plan on traveling, get a multi-lingual guide.

While Cameroon does not have a true military of its own, its police are quite prevalent, carry automatic weapons, and are quite strict on suspected criminals, of course most can be bribed, but you must still be very careful not to get caught if you are breaking the law.

In short, Cameroon is the ideal vacation spot in Africa, especially if you are a US citizen.

Cape Verde

- **Population:** 400,000
- **Literacy Rate:** 70%
- **Self Defense Forces:** US Armed Forces
- **Languages:** Portuguese, Crioulo (a blend of Portuguese and West African words)
- **Ethnic Groups:** Portuguese, Mulatto, African, American
- **Bordering Countries:** None



A string of islands along the archipelago, Cape Verde has a rich and often dark history. Originally uninhabited, it was settled by the Portuguese who brought slaves over from Africa to work the plantations. It was one of the last countries in Africa to win its independence in 1975, and its fledgling government was in turmoil for decades trying to establish itself.

In 2007 massive volcano eruption destroyed the capital city of Praia, throwing the population into turmoil. A US carrier fleet was the first to arrive in the area, and quickly acted to give aid. The military personnel stayed, providing protection and security until the government could be re-established. When it was over, the US was invited to stay.

Cape Verde is now primary naval base in the Atlantic, giving the US a secure base of Naval operations as well as providing an R&R place for many of the troops stationed in Africa. Cape Verde is a popular vacation spot for most of the west, and is seen as sort of a poor man's Hawaii. International colleges are popular there, as well as corporate retreats. But don't try sneaking on a military base if you are a civilian, the penalties are severe.



Central African Republic

- **Population:** 2 million
- **Literacy Rate:** 30%
- **Self Defense Forces:** US Armed Forces
- **Languages:** French (official), Sangho (*lingua franca* and national language), Arabic, Hunsu, Swahili
- **Ethnic Groups:** Baya-Mandja, Banda, Nzakara, Azande
- **Bordering Countries:** Cameroon, Chad, Congo, Sudan, Zaire



This country has always been one of the poorest in Africa. As a country that has never had more than a 35 per cent literacy rate, and a government that seemed to have never been able to establish itself, the Central African Republic seemed doomed to fail. Then the Wasting Plague hit, and Central Africa was one of the ones hit the hardest, its population dropped by half, and the government, which was already ineffectual, was caught completely unprepared. It turned to foreign aid for help, and the US responded (the EC already had its hands full).



Unfortunately the people saw things differently, immediately raiding US relief camps, killing aid workers and stealing their supplies. The Central African Army was little help, in many cases being responsible for the raids, so the US, with the blessings of the Central African government, stepped in with the military, hunting down the raiding parties and destroying them, then redistributed the supplies.

While this sounds simple, it was not, fully half the Central African Army's leaders opposed this, and after seeing their government fail its country for years decided this was the last straw and renounced their leaders, openly declaring war on all US military personnel. After a drawn-out conflict lasting 4 years, the US finally crushed the rebel forces and brought a tentative peace back to the nation.

Central Africa is still poor, even with the influx of American money from soldiers stationed on newly built US bases. Things are looking up however. Most of the surviving rebels fled to DRC to join the forces there, although there are still a few hiding up north, and terrorist attacks while rare still occur. Even with the large number of tribes in the area, the country is relatively quiet, mostly because no one can afford to fight. And the Central African Army was completely disbanded, they now rely on the US solely for protection.

Chad

- **Population:** 5 million
- **Literacy Rate:** 30%
- **Self Defense Forces:** Chad National Armed Forces
- **Languages:** French (official), Arabic (official), Sara (in south), Sango (in south), more than 100 different languages and dialects are spoken
- **Ethnic Groups:** Sara, Fulani, Barma, Kanembu, Arabs, Maba, Teda, Daza, Tubu, Kotoko
- **Bordering Countries:** Cameroon, Central African Republic, Libya, Niger, Nigeria, Sudan



Chad is a country with a long history of war, both civil and national. After winning its independence from France, the country almost immediately began having problems with its neighbors over territory and economy. Many times Chad has had to call upon US and European military aid to help in its struggles, its most drawn out conflict being with Libya.

Finally after the collapse neither the US nor the Europeans could afford any more aid to Chad, who seemed to be starting its own fights with Libya and Sudan. This was a short fight, however, as Libya was soon wiped of the face of the earth in the Mid-East Meltdown. This did not solve any problems however, as Chad took some near hits from nuclear weapons in the north, and fallout has poisoned most of the country's water supply. Still, it was better than initial reports led the world to believe. It was originally thought that Chad had been wiped out, however most of the damage was to the north, and freak desert winds kept most of the radiation and fallout in one place or moved it north into Libya.

When the world finally did recover from the collapse, and aid from Europe and the US again began to reach Africa, it was too late for Chad, who absolutely refused aid from the countries that had ignored them during its crisis. Now Chad, a completely landlocked nation finds it self almost completely surrounded by US-supported and protected nations, with only Niger as its ally. Chad is often involved in open conflict with Sudan, who block trade routes with Egypt. Sudan, however, is still bitter from the war, when many Sudanese civilians along the border were slaughtered by invading Chadian forces.

Niger has also had conflict, but supports Chad now because of similar problems of supply and demand, and Niger provides an open road to Algeria and the Mediterranean Sea. Chad is also armed and supplied by China, and Chinese military advisers and a relatively small contingent of troops have moved in to Chad to aid in military efforts against Sudan. In addition Chad still has vast stores of old US, European and captured soviet weapons, including an air force of 350 aircraft, made up



*- Conflict – The African Sourcebook -
by Deric Bernier*

mostly of old Soviet MIGs, US F-16s and F-4s, and French Tornados and Harriers as well as numerous bombers and cargo planes. Many civilian and commercial planes have also been confiscated and converted for military use.

Chad itself is a harsh land, part of the Sahara, a large desert realm with only a few desert oases in the north, and thorn brush in the south. The fertile area of lake Chad provides most of the countries food supply, although pollution, lack of adequate supply transportation, and frequent tribal wars between the northern and southern tribes of Chad have hampered distribution severely. This has resulted in famine and malnutrition for much of Chad, and has served to increase tension with their neighbors.

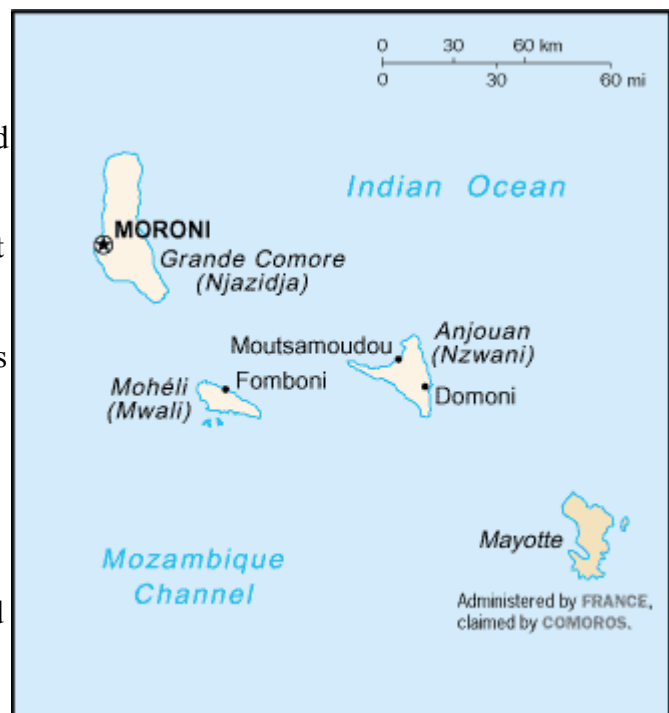
Comoros

- **Population:** 24,000
- **Literacy Rate:** 60%
- **Self Defense Forces:** Comoran Security Force
- **Languages:** Arabic (official), French (official), Comoran (a blend of Swahili and Arabic)
- **Ethnic Groups:** Antalote, Cafre, Makoa, Oimatsaha, Sakalava
- **Bordering Countries:** None



Comoros is situated in the Mozambique Channel between Madagascar and the African mainland. It comprises three main islands - Grande Comore, Anjouan, and Moheli (renamed Njazidja, Nzwani, and Mwali, respectively, in 1977). After years of internal strife and political coups and assassinations which almost bankrupt the country, Comoros is now a stable country.

Under EC financial aid and protection, Comoros is fast joining the modern world and is finding itself hosting many corporations, as well as a booming tourist industry. Unfortunately Comoros still has a seedy side, and many mercenaries and fugitives use its smaller islets and especially on the fourth island of Mayotte, which, though claimed by Comoros, is unsettled and devoid of government.



Congo

- **Population:** 3.5 million
- **Literacy Rate:** 65%
- **Self Defense Forces:** US Military Forces
- **Languages:** French (official), English, African languages (Lingala and Kikongo are the most widely used)
- **Ethnic Groups:** Kongo, Teke, Sanga, Binga Pygmies, Americans, Europeans
- **Bordering Countries:** Angola, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Gabon, Zaire

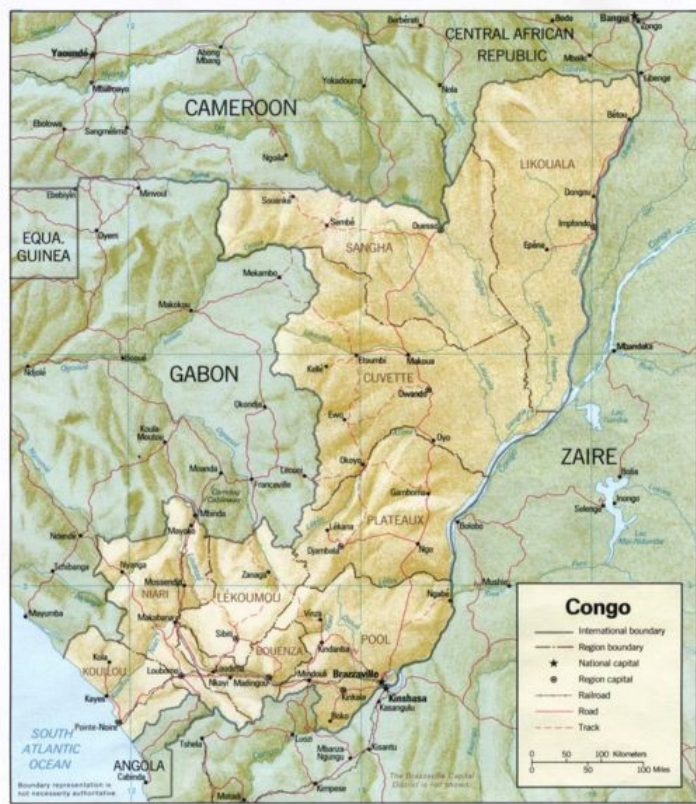


After being a French colony for over 75 years, the Congo finally gained independence in 1960. A fledgling government, the chaos of trying to establish a working system gave rise to conflict as many of the major tribes in the country, each backed by their own militia, began openly fighting for control.

The one common thread of those vying for control were the establishment of a Marxist-Leninist state, with strong ties to the former Soviet Union. However as soon as one party would get elected it seemed they would be assassinated, or some violent act would cause the collapse of the party.

The most famous of these events was the 1993 kidnapping of two government officials, and the slaughter in 1994 of an entire school were several of the cabinet members children attended. It was the latter event, coupled with the withdrawal of Soviet support due to the fall 4 years earlier that prompted Congo to petition the UN for help. While the UN for the most part stayed out of it, in 1999 the US agreed to step in and help get the country under control. 50,000 US troops were sent to Africa and immediately began a policing action, this led to bloody conflict but after 6 years of fighting the US forces finally managed a defeat over the various warring tribes. Most of the more powerful tribes fled into the Democratic Republic of Congo, taking their dwindling supply of Soviet supplied weapons with them, as well as newly captured US weapons.

Now the Congo knows relative peace, yet relies solely on the US for military protection, and is very reliant on the US trade to feed its people. The US has built several military bases in the country and these act as the primary launch bases for the conflict in the Democratic Republic of Congo



*- Conflict – The African Sourcebook -
by Deric Bernier*

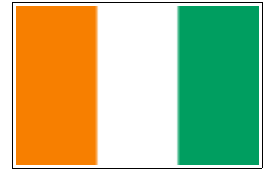
(formerly Zaire). There are still minor tribal skirmishes, yet while bloody these have little effect on the political front of Congo, and mostly take place in the jungles and marshlands.

The Congo today is primarily composed of dense tropical forests, narrow plains and vast marshlands along the Atlantic coast, and high mountains and plateaus. There are very few large cities in Congo, where about half the population dwell, the rest of the population is spread out over the country, with most living in small towns or reverting to tribal life in small villages in the jungles, mountains and marshlands.

The Congo also holds many lost tribes who have had little or no contact with the modern world, this includes cannibals and head hunters, as well as the traditional warrior and hunter-gatherer tribes.

Cote d'Ivoire

- **Population:** 2 million
- **Literacy rate:** 45%
- **Self Defence Forces:** Arasaka
- **Languages:** French (official), 60 native dialects; Dioula is the most widely spoken
- **Ethnic groups:** Kongo, Teke, Sanga, Binga Pygmies, Americans, Europeans
- **Bordering countries:** Burkina Faso, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Mali



AIDS, AIDS II, the Wasting Plague and several bloody violent outbreaks the Ivory Coast had all but destroyed itself. Finally in 2013 a newly appointed President Wananga decided the only way to save his country was to turn to foreign aid. However, instead of turning to foreign governments for aid he instead turned to corporations. He signed a deal with Arasaka to provide military and police power, Biotechnica to aid in rebuilding natural resources. Deals are currently in the works with JAB to build a spaceport.

In return these corporations were given free reign to conduct their business as they saw fit. This was a tremendous success on the surface for Ivorians, as it created jobs, opened secure trade, and re-stabilized the economy. Biotechnica also began cloning elephants, and elephant farms have become common, both for the purposes of meat and for legally reopening the ivory trade. Once again the Ivory Coast is home to the largest supplier of ivory in the world.



Cote d'Ivoire has also established itself as a true neutral country, although their actions differ from Switzerland, as they will cut off all trade and close their borders to any country taking hostile actions towards anyone. This has put them on uneasy ground with many of their neighbors, especially with Liberia and Ghana, who are at war with each other, with Cote d'Ivoire resting smack dab in between them.

It also means there is no open trade between Cote d'Ivoire and most of the world, including the superpowers of the EEC, US and China. However trade with corporations, which Ivorian leaders see

- *Conflict – The African Sourcebook* -
by *Deric Bernier*

as countries within themselves, are almost never denied trade. Cote d'Ivoire has also taken pains to keep its culture alive and well, and no interference with remote tribes is permitted. This provides filmmakers, anthropologists, and historians great opportunities, which the government allows, but charges a strong fee for of course.

Democratic Republic of Congo

- **Population:** 20,023,450
- **Literacy Rate:** 50%
- **Self Defense Forces:** National Army (Backed by U.S. troops), Free Zaire Army (Backed by EDF), Zaire Liberation Front
- **Languages:** French (official), Lingala, Kingawa, Kikongo, Tshiluba
- **Ethnic Groups:** Mongo, Luba, Kongo (all Bantu), Mangbetu-Azade (Hamatic)
- **Bordering Countries:** Central African Republic, Sudan, Congo, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania, Zambia, Angola



Formerly known as Zaire, the DRC has been in one state of turmoil after another since achieving its independence from Belgium in 1960. Mostly the cause was government greed. In 1994 refugees in the millions began fleeing into the DRC to escape the tribal wars being fought in Rwanda and Burundi between the Hutus and the Tutsis.

Out of fear of overcrowding the military was sent to the borders to stem the flow of refugees. This turned into a long bloody ordeal with the military slaughtering refugees by the thousands, which led to the forming of rebel groups, and the bloody fighting between the rebels and the government led nearly a million refugees to return to Rwanda over the next several years.

This was not the least of Zaire's problems as there were brief conflicts with many of their neighbors. War would probably have broken out if not for two factors. Firstly most of their neighbors had their own problems to deal with, and secondly the DRC frankly could not afford to go to war with another country. Years of conflict, corrupt government, political instability and tribal wars had left the DRC floundering and poverty stricken. The military had a long history of mutinies causing massive death tolls and property loss, the major underlying cause was the governments inability to pay their soldiers enough to support themselves or their families.

In 2011 after the assassination of president **M'kele Tobumbu Maskabe** and the election of **Tananga Umfufu Walanga**, these military mutinies continued as the new president turned out to be even more corrupt and despotic than his predecessor. Finally in 2018 things came boiling to a head. In a violent coup led by General **Charles K'Sala Okumbe**, who had up until then been the president's most trusted man, the military split nearly in half.



*- Conflict – The African Sourcebook -
by Deric Bernier*

It began with a failed assassination on the president, which led to a brief but bloody massacre in the capital city of Kinshasha where 200 were killed, mostly civilians caught in the crossfire. General Okumbe fled the city and headed east, taking his loyal followers with him. Soon it was evident that the country was headed for complete civil war.

President Walanga gathered and recruited all those loyal to him, increasing the pay of his soldiers from his own coffers while General Okumbe sets up his base of power as a military stronghold near Bukavu, and begins actively assimilating the all rebel forces under his command promising them to completely overthrow the government and free the people. The refugees who had escaped into Zaire from Rwanda come rallying to his side. They fail to see from his actions, such as the genocidal slaughter of entire villages loyal to Walanga that he is every bit as oppressive.

For six months massive fighting breaks out, depleting the reserves and supplies of both sides of the conflict. In November of 2018 General Okumbe petitions the EEC for aid, giving them nearly full control of his military and promising to fall under the same conditions as the rest of the European controlled "protected" countries in Africa. Upon hearing of this threat and fearing almost certain defeat at the hands of the Europeans, President Walanga immediately turns to the U.S. for aid. Offering much of the same deal to the Americans as Okumbe did for the EEC, with added bonus that he still officially controls the country, he all but begged the U.S. to send in the military.

Initially cautious, not wanting to start a world war from which no one on earth could win the U.S. reluctantly begins sending in troops. For the first year neither the U.S. nor the EEC engage each other, mostly it remains posturing by both sides as military leaders try to come to a peaceful agreement. Both the U.S. and the EEC arrange for a complete media blackout in the area in effort to prevent full-scale war as tensions escalate in the DRC.

Then, in an unexpected move in early 2019, Okumbe sends his own elite forces, bolstered by EDF troops on a raid against a U.S. military base near Ikela. The move is not officially sanctioned by the EDF but nevertheless the incident escalates almost overnight into full-scale conflict in Zaire. U.S. troops actively pursue and openly engage the attackers, the move is reacted to instantly as EDF forces bomb U.S. bases up and down the center of the country. From here out the country falls into war.

The war in the DRC closely resembles the conflict in Vietnam of 50 years earlier in terms of how it is fought. Because of the immense size of the country, and the relative equal terms of the U.S. and EEC supported armies gaining and keeping ground is a constant tag. After a year of fighting neither side seems to be gaining ground, and death tolls are escalating, as well as the amount of respective U.S. and EDF troops sent to the area. Both the U.S. and the EEC work feverishly to keep the conflict contained to the DRC, trying at all costs to avoid sparking a 3rd world war. Yet neither side seems willing to give up the prize of Zaire, as whichever side gains it will definitely have the advantage in Africa.

Most of the fighting takes place in the center of the country, among the dense jungles and highlands. In addition there are also tribal wars breaking out in the country as tribes caught in the crossfire are driven from their villages.

*- Conflict – The African Sourcebook -
by Deric Bernier*

A third party has also risen in Zaire, one that opposes both sides and makes pacts with neither the U.S. or the EEC. This faction is known as the Zaire Liberation Front. Poorly armed and equipped, mostly using old military surplus from all over the world as well as new technology and weapons from China. They are made up mostly of refugees and AWOL soldiers and have begun actively recruiting mercenaries from all over the world. Using guerrilla tactics, they have centered themselves in the north and make hit and run raids on both sides.

For civilian natives in the DRC life is hell, most for fear of death make no allegiances whatsoever. Medical care is almost non-existent, as are modern technology. In fact, due to the fighting that engulfs the country many civilians have fled the cities and reverted to a primitive lifestyle. Many in the country, including the EDF backed armies of Okumbe, the name of the country is Zaire, this trend has been extended to U.S. troops, who alternate between Zaire and DRC for matters of convenience. To Walanga and the official government, the country remains the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Despite the turmoil and conflict in Zaire, the land and people itself are considered by many to be the continents best representation of the true Africa. More than 250 separate tribes call this land their home, each with their own history culture and art. There are a few modern cities, but outside the cities the natives have reverted back to tribal lifestyles, living in small villages, often made of grass huts, or in some cases simple shacks made from sheet metal.

The landscape of the DRC is almost magical, and varies incredibly. Most of the country is covered by lush jungle, a tropical rain forest that still hides its secrets, or woodland savannas, where tall grass and other deciduous plants soak up the harsh sun. Along the eastern borders of Rwanda, Burundi and Tanzania you will find more of a forest tundra, where the heat keeps everything dry and lazy. There is even a small semi-desert extending from Angola. Mountains and hills splatter the country, and lakes and rivers are plentiful. The Congo River is huge, and traverses much of the country.

Truly the DRC is home to all climes, and because of this it is also home to an incredibly diverse array of wildlife. Apes and monkeys, hippos and rhinos, all the species of big cats found in Africa, birds of every shape, size and color, and of course reptiles. If Zaire were ever to work through its problems, it would truly be a tropical paradise, and draw immense trade from tourism. However, due to the conflict, all unnecessary travel to DRC is to be strictly avoided.

Djibouti

- **Population:** 235,000
- **Literacy Rate:** 15%
- **Self Defense Forces:** None
- **Languages:** French (official), Arabic (official), Somali, Afar
- **Ethnic Groups:** Afars, Isaas
- **Bordering Countries:** Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia



Djibouti no longer exists, at least not officially. It was taken over by Eritrea, mostly because no one else wanted it. The former independent country found itself which had been wracked by bankruptcy for years found itself caught in the crossfire between the two warring nations of Ethiopia and Somalia, with neither side really caring if their conflicts brought them over the Djibouti borders.

Fallout from the Mid-East meltdown and pollution of the Red Sea also played a serious hand in the fall of the country, as the narrow funnel between Djibouti and Yemen seemed to collect the contamination, almost completely killing of the fish and wildlife that needed the waterway to survive

In 2016 the high-ranking government officials simply packed up and called it quits, most emigrating to Egypt or Europe and left their country for dead. Although Djibouti is technically now part of Eritrea, the country itself is a wasteland, and has almost completely reverted back to a tribal society. Even in the larger cities, technology was 20 years behind at the country's heyday, now the buildings are all that remain of the modern world. The poverty-stricken people have either fled or reverted to primal cultures as the only means necessary to survive.

Djibouti is extremely dangerous, as the rebel population was what led to its initial bankruptcy in the first place, now for the most part those rebels are all that remain, and in an area as small as this country the natives know it like the back of their hand, usually swooping in large tribal parties and slaughtering any they find.



Egypt

- **Population:** 55 million
- **Literacy Rate:** 76%
- **Self Defense Forces:** Egyptian Armed Forces
- **Languages:** Arabic (official), English and French widely understood by educated classes
- **Ethnic Groups:** Egyptians, Bedouins, Greeks, Nubians, Armenians, and Berbers
- **Bordering Countries:** Israel, Libya, Sudan



Egypt is perhaps the single most successful of all the independent African countries. With its rich and deeply rooted culture and its magnificent and mysterious past, Egypt is the number one tourist attraction in Africa. Egypt was one of the first countries in Africa to gain its independence in 1922, and spent most of the 20th century in conflict as one new government after another took control, and although the Suez Canal remained in British hands for some time, it was eventually renationalized in 1956.

In the latter half of the century, Egypt found itself in short lived conflicts with Syria, Israel, and Saudi Arabia, and brief lived alliances with Iraq and other Arab nations. It also felt the crushing blows of terrorism. In the early years of the present century, Egypt began sweeping reforms, and a brief period of isolationism as it tried to root the terrorist activity from its

country. This more than anything was the main reason Egypt survived relatively untouched during the Middle-East Meltdown that utterly destroyed so many of its neighbors.

Egypt has had close relations with the US since the 60's and that tradition continues to this day, and although Egypt is a close ally it does not allow any foreign military presence in its country. It doesn't need to, with the fall of most of its enemies Egypt has built its military up to that of almost a first world nation, making it the strongest independent military force in Africa.

On a kinder note Egypt has opens its doors fully to tourism, helping to drastically increase its revenue. Cairo today is a city as advanced as any you would find in the west, and although almost 90 percent of its population still lives along the Nile River, the country has begun making efforts to spread its population out to help ease the overcrowding. Egypt has also allowed foreign corporations to move in, and while control is strictly enforced, Egypt's neutral status has allowed it to become the Switzerland of Africa..



*- Conflict – The African Sourcebook -
by Deric Bernier*

A few terrorist sects still remain in Egypt, and it also often finds itself the target for foreign terrorist attacks wishing to take advantage of the unrestricted foreign media presence. These attacks usually occur against European or American civilians as a statement by foreign terrorists from Algeria, Morocco, the DRC, and Ethiopia. Overall, though, for tourists Egypt is the safest country in Africa to find yourself in.

Equatorial Guinea

- **Population:** 245,000
- **Literacy Rate:** 40%
- **Self Defense Forces:** US Armed Forces
- **Languages:** Spanish (official), pidgin English, Fang, Bubi, Ibo
- **Ethnic Groups:** Pygmy, Bantu, Spanish
- **Bordering Countries:** Cameroon, Gabon



This has been more of a yo-yo than a country, with the Spanish originally controlling it as a convenient port for the slave trade. When the country finally did win its independence, it got no better. One tyrannical despot after another, which at one point had murdered half its population, finally came to head in 2002 when the entire population openly rebelled in a massive coup and seized the country.

Unfortunately its current president had fled with all the country's money to Europe (he was later assassinated in Brussels). Left destitute and without rules the country decided to accept US aid and was one of the first countries to come under US protectorship, coming under just after Cameroon and followed shortly by Gabon. This has worked out well for the US as the many islands that make up the off-shore Equatorial Guinea provide for strategic naval bases, and it has worked out well for Equatorial Guinea as well as the American protection and funding has allowed the country to re-establish its cocoa plantations, fishing industries, and wealthy petroleum reserves.

Still, the country is behind, and with the exception of American military personal and foreign corporates, automobiles and other modern necessities are very rare. If you happen to possess these resources, you will be very popular here, though you will also be a target for disenfranchised bandits.



Eritrea

- **Population:** 5.2 million
- **Literacy Rate:** 40%
- **Self Defense Forces:** US Armed Forces
- **Languages:** Tigre and Kunama, Cushitic dialects, Tigre, Nora Bana, Arabic
- **Ethnic Groups:** Pygmy, Bantu, Spanish,
- **Bordering Countries:** Djibouti, Ethiopia, Sudan



On the surface Eritrea seems to be prosperous and the long inner conflict and hard-won independence seems but a harsh memory. However, the population of Eritrea is a frightened one. The country is fully aware of the strife taking place in its former ally Ethiopia, and is increasingly paranoid that the conflicts there will spread over its own borders. It has watched the EEC slowly dominate the north-west, and move like a snake to control firmly the south and eastern portions of Africa, while the US forces move like a brush fire across central Africa. Now the conflict is at its door, and whichever side gains Ethiopia, Eritrea knows it is next on the list.

For this reason Eritrea has been quickly building its armed forces, buying massive amounts of military firepower from China and purchasing military surplus heavily from Russia, Eastern European countries, and South American countries. While Eritrea did officially take over Djibouti it has done little to nothing to aid the shattered country, except along the coast where the Red Sea Bottle neck offers a strategic naval advantage.

In fear of foreign incursion Eritrea makes no alliances with either the US or the EEC, and allows no western European or US corporations in the country. It has also completely closed its borders to tourism and has openly and publicly (at least as far as Africa goes, the US and EEC stranglehold on the media prevents it from gaining access to the world forum) that any military intrusion on its borders will be viewed as an act of war and immediately be eliminated.



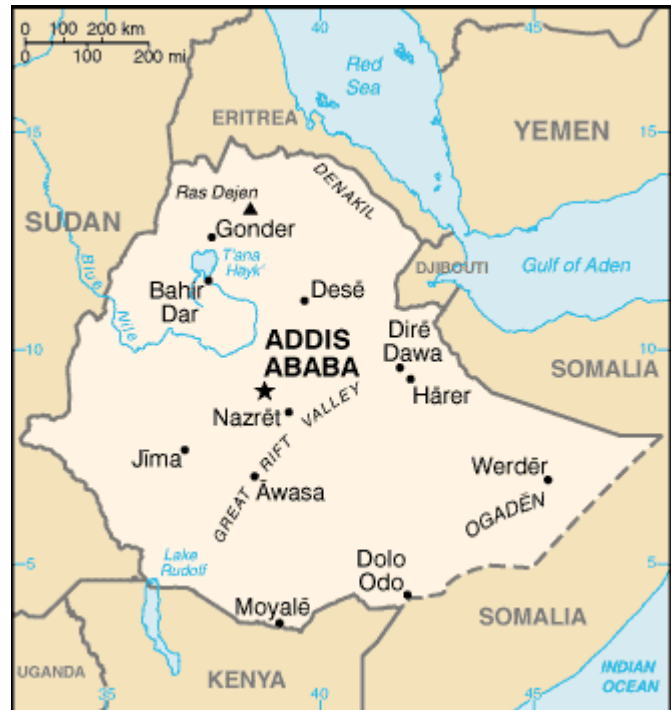
Ethiopia

- **Population:** 30,570,000
- **Literacy Rate:** 40%
- **Self Defense Forces:** Ethiopian National Military, Ethiopian Liberation Army, US Armed Forces, EDF
- **Languages:** Amharic (official), Tigrinya, Orominga, Guaraginga, Somali, Arabic, English (major foreign language taught in schools)
- **Ethnic Groups:** Ahmaric, Gamo-gofa-darraw, Gurage, Haddiya, Kambaata, Oromo, Sidamo, Somali, Tigrinya, Wolaytta
- **Bordering Countries:** Djibouti, Eritrea, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan



For a long time Ethiopia was one of the poorest countries in the world, in the 1980's its poverty had reached such a scale that international aid efforts culminated in the "We Are The World" campaign, and several other such projects. Public outcry and donations from all over the world were akin to putting a band-aid on an amputated arm. In the mid 80's the troubles in Ethiopia were forgotten by much of the world and once again the country was primarily on its own.

Then the Wasting Plague hit, and decimated the country. Ethiopia, sick and hungry, stood no chance against the new disease, and most died off. In fact well over half the population of Ethiopia fell victim to the plague, including the ruling parties and much of the military. Elections were held and **Saliman Kudarfa** was elected president. What followed was the rebuilding of the country.



Kudarfa decided to put the majority of the country's money towards construction, agriculture, and irrigation. He also began to implement a plan to educate his people, who had before had one of the lowest literacy rates in the entire world. The people loved Kudarfa, he was humble and fair, and devoted himself to bettering his country. Ethiopia begins a period of prosperity undreamed of by most of its people. There was food and clean water for everyone, his education reforms and construction put the country back on its feet. He also reopened positive relations with the west, and trade once again began to flow. In a radical move he swept the military clean, downsizing it drastically. The people loved him, his military did not, and began planning to overthrow him.

*- Conflict – The African Sourcebook -
by Deric Bernier*

Then a miracle happened, the rains came, ending decades-long drought. While there was extensive flooding, the people were overjoyed. It rained for 3 weeks straight, and almost overnight new plant species, buried and forgotten in the sand, began to sprout. When the rains finally stopped Ethiopia was joyous, and its people openly sang in the streets. In the more remote tribes and villages stories began to spread of Kudarfa's wondrous powers, they attributed the rains to him and anything else positive that happened was obviously his work.

For fifteen years Ethiopia prospered under the rule of Kudarfa, then in 2016 disaster struck. Returning from a trade meeting with Egyptian leaders his plane mysteriously crashed in the mountains west of Debre Mark'os. The nation went into uproar, open rioting in the streets followed by a week of national mourning. With the loss of their beloved leader the country wept openly on the streets, his funeral was attended by millions.

Kudarfa's military advisor General **Vincent Tokua** stepped in as president amidst the confusion. What followed was a despicable display of greed and power. Almost overnight the military doubled in size, money stopped flowing to the people and filled instead the general's pockets. A huge complex was built for Tokua, from the outside it was a fortress, inside it filled with opulence, including art and relics confiscated from museums.

When the people protested he implemented a military regime, and soldiers began patrolling the streets with orders to kill at the slightest signs of uprising. People were killed by the hundreds, mostly demonstrators and political rivals. Every bit as much as Kudarfa was loved, Tokua was despised. The people, including factions in the military, openly rebelled.

After a week-long campaign the presidential complex was overrun, President Tokua was dragged through the streets, tortured and killed by the angry mob. From here two factions attempt to seize control, a group of military hard-liners and reformists begin a civil war and the once peaceful Ethiopia becomes a war zone. The two factions battle it out relentlessly, depleting themselves completely.

When it's over, Ethiopia is in shambles without any leadership at all. Both sides petition for help, with the west appealing to the U.S., and the east to the EEC. There is initial conflict between the U.S. and EDF troops, however neither nation wants to commit to all out war so the country is split in half, a tenuous border is drawn dividing the country cleanly. The border is not easily defined however, and brief skirmishes between U.S. and EDF troops still occur. The primary cause of this is due to refugees from one side trying to cross the ill-defined border.

Both sides still want and fight for complete control of the country, though armed conflict is restricted to the temporary border. Which side will gain control is unsure, however leaders from both the U.S. and the EEC are advising that the country officially split itself into two separate countries. Unfortunately debate over the border continues and only time will tell the outcome of these negotiations.

Ethiopia has a rich and bountiful history, it is one of the earliest Christian countries, it also contains a wealth of archaeological and palaeontological information. Its architectural wonders include 800

*- Conflict – The African Sourcebook -
by Deric Bernier*

year old churches carved from solid stone, cliff side monasteries, carved stone towers that resemble skyscrapers, its walled desert town of Harer and its holy Christian shrine of Lalibela.

The country is neither Arabic nor African, but mixes both evenly. Its high mountains and low grassland plains and deserts make up most of the country. It is littered with lakes and still uncharted rivers, and outside the cities it appears the country has changed little in the past 2000 years. Tribesmen still carry spears as their primary weapon, lions, hippos and crocodiles still rule the country.

Gabon

- **Population:** 2.2 million
- **Literacy Rate:** 72%
- **Self Defense Forces:** US Armed Forces
- **Languages:** French (official), Fang, Myene, Bateke, Bapounou / Eschira, Bandjabi
- **Ethnic Groups:** French, Fangs, Bapounou
- **Bordering Countries:** Cameroon, Congo, Equatorial Guinea



Gabon is the wonderland of Africa, one of the expensive countries in the world ripe with corporate trade and its pristine land a treasure-trove for tourists and anthropologists. Gabon was the third to enter under US protectorship, and unlike most of the other countries did it not because it felt threatened or bullied, but more for the fact that it would bring in more money to country and eliminate the need for a full Gabonese military.

Film companies have flocked here for the cloud-ringed volcanoes and lush jungles, as it offers all the mystique of the Congo with half the danger. Heavy conservation efforts have brought both the lowland and highland gorillas almost to their former grand populations, as well as several other endangered species. It is absolutely illegal to hunt anywhere in Gabon except on designated game reserves, and as part of the pact signed the US military strictly enforces this along with the national police.



All in all, Gabon is on one hand one of the wealthiest and most modern countries in the world, while just outside the cities it is a virtual paradise, free from pollution, poaching, and waste.

Gambia

- **Population:** 1.4 million
- **Literacy Rate:** 72%
- **Self Defense Forces:** Gambianese Armed Forces
- **Languages:** English (official), Mandinka, Wolof, Fula, other indigenous vernaculars
- **Ethnic Groups:** French, Fangs, Bapounou
- **Bordering Countries:** Senegal



Gambia is one of the smallest and most overlooked countries in all of Africa, it is almost completely surrounded by Senegal and completely under Senegalese military protection, although the country itself is completely neutral. This co-existence has been attempted before without success, as the "Senegambia Confederation" of 1981 failed due to conflicting politics, however the new alliance seems to be working well for both countries. Gambia has stayed away from the EEC-Senegal conflict, but increasing pressure and the ever-present threat of Senegal merely taking over the country may soon force them to choose sides.

Gambia is made up mostly of swamplands, as almost the entire country is nothing more than the banks of the Gambian River.

Ghana

- **Population:** 12 million
- **Literacy Rate:** 81%
- **Self Defense Forces:** National Ghana Armed Forces
- **Languages:** English (official), African languages (including Akan, Moshi-Dagomba, Ewe, and Ga)
- **Ethnic Groups:** Akan (Aschanti, Fanti), Mosi-Dagomba, Ewe
- **Bordering Countries:** Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Togo



The first modern African country to win its independence (1957), Ghana for a long time held the distinction as one of the safest and most friendly places on the continent to find yourself. Years of exemplary government leadership in Ghana led to vast political and educational reforms, as well as strong ties with neighboring Nigeria have left Ghana with one of the best political systems, and the highest literacy rate in all of Africa. Its economy is booming, and its infrastructure is more than stable. Modern roads criss-cross the country, free from decay and land mines that plague so much of the continent. Its sparkling beaches, lively nightlife and friendly people make Ghana comparable to Mexico's Cancun of the late 20th century as a favored vacation destination.



The country is completely self sufficient, and relies on trade only for better relations with its neighbors and the outside world. The country offers a great diversity in its landscapes, from rolling coastal lands, palm-treed beaches, thick forests, grasslands and savannas, and lush hills and waterfalls.

A darker side has risen in Ghana, that of **Ruhrkohle Agriculture**, a corporation that takes its cues from the Megacorps of the western world. They have been steadily growing in power and influence for the last ten years and now it is rumored that they are the real controlling power behind the government. Whispers fly that Ruhrkohle is the reason Ghana is allying itself with Nigeria in their war against Liberia, and that Ghananese military troops sent to aid are reinforced with Ruhrkohle troops. What the corporation, or Ghana itself have to gain in the matter remains to be seen. Some claim it has to do with lucrative shipping rights, others say it revolves around trade disputes.

However the most popular opinion says that if Ghana comes out ahead then it will be the most stable country available to supply the more landlocked countries with foreign trade goods and

*- Conflict – The African Sourcebook -
by Deric Bernier*

supplies, and in prime position to exploit its new power over its neighbors. It would work the other way around as well, if Nigeria falls then the oil rich countries in the interior will have to move there oil out through Ghana, all for a hefty price.

Ghana was hit hard by the Wasting Plague, but they were better prepared for it than their neighbors, and so their losses were not as great. Nor do they seem to have the tribal troubles that plague so much of the rest of the continent.

Guinea

- **Population:** 7 million
- **Literacy Rate:** 32%
- **Self Defense Forces:** Guinea Armed Forces
- **Languages:** French (official); each tribe has its own language
- **Ethnic Groups:** Malinke, Fulani and Susu
- **Bordering Countries:** Guinea-Bissau, Cote d'Ivoire, Liberia, Mali, Senegal, Sierra Leone



Guinea is a land of rich culture, diverse landscapes and an abundance of natural resources. It has a long history of isolationist politics since gaining its independence in 1958, and following a brief open period of open door policy in the late 80's and early 90's it closed its doors again to the world when the world trade stock market crash hit, as well as completely closing its borders as defense against the wasting plague.

Today, Guinea remains for the most part closed. It accepts tourists, though being a tourist in Guinea is risky, and it exports goods, it imports very little and allows no foreign military force or corporation to set foot on its soil. The conflicts between Senegal and the EEC, as well as the war taking place with its other neighbor Liberia with Ghana and Nigeria make for a scared border population in Guinea. This has caused a mass influx towards the inner cities from the people living along these borders.

After an initial flow of refugees from Liberia, Guinea tightened up its borders, and now getting in and out of Guinea is tricky at best. Both Liberia and Senegal has petitioned and been refused by Guinea to act as an ally. Guinea's president **Sadat Hamin** maintains a staunch policy of neutrality and isolationism.



Guinea-Bissau

- **Population:** 1.1 million
- **Literacy Rate:** 6%
- **Self Defense Forces:** Guinea Armed Forces
- **Languages:** Portuguese (official), Criolo, African languages
- **Ethnic Groups:** Malinke, Fulani and Susu
- **Bordering Countries:** Guinea, Senegal



Mainland Guinea-Bissau was on the verge of collapse even before the Collapse and the Wasting Plague hit, now it's in a state of total ruin. One failed political situation after another, combined with inner strife and poverty have left the country decaying and ignorant. Its borders are routinely trespassed upon, but the country no longer has the military strength to oppose this, or to even control its own country.

You are more likely to see natives carrying spears and shields than firearms, and health care is non-existent. It is widely thought that soon Senegal will simply non-violently move in, and declare Guinea-Bissau as part of their country soon, a move Guinea-Bissau fears, but has no strength to defend against. It is also possible they might petition either the US or the EEC for aid, and diplomats from both countries have been in negotiations with Guinea-Bissau's leaders.



Unfortunately any time a foreign diplomat shows up they are almost immediately besieged upon by terrorist attacks, mostly thought to be from Senegal, or perhaps each other. The mainland itself is swampy and inhospitable, with almost no working modern conveniences. In stark contrast, the Guinea-Bissau Islands of the Bijagos Archipelago are virtually untouched by modern man for the last century and are a near pristine paradise. These islands are the subject of many anthropologist excursions as one of the few places left in the world to see primitive society almost untouched by the outside world.

Kenya

- **Population:** 20 million
- **Literacy Rate:** 27%
- **Self Defense Forces:** EDF
- **Languages:** English (official), Swahili (official), numerous indigenous languages
- **Ethnic Groups:** Kikuyu, Kmaba, Luhya, Kisii
- **Bordering Countries:** Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda



With the possible exception of the Congo, Kenya is the best and most widely known representative of Africa, with an incredible diverse peoples, religions, cultures, and history. It is the Africa of the safari books. It has also come a long way since the last century. AIDS, AIDS II, and the Wasting Plague decimated the population by almost half. Tribal wars and political conflict took its toll as well.

When the EEC and Orbital Air stepped in, they virtually brought the country back single handed to its former glory and beyond, with the Kilimanjaro Mass driver and spaceports they brought in so much work constructing and maintaining these projects that Kenya's economy boomed like a cannon.

Now Kenya is possibly, along with Tanzania, the most successful EEC-dominated country in Africa, and the least resistant to EEC control. The cities of Kenya are modern and magnificent, the people in them are happy and content, many natives are recruited and trained for work and life in orbit, and see it as an unbelievable opportunity for a better life (if only they knew).

Corporate sponsored game reserves and the rebuilding and, in some cases, re-introduction of species by genetic corporations, have made safaris and big game hunting a reality again, and this has greatly increased the tourist industry, as well as drawing in many film production companies wishing to take advantage of these wonders.

The country is completely and solidly defended by EEC troops, and inner turmoil has been brought nearly to a halt. This is not to say everyone in Kenya is happy with the situation, on the contrary there are a few political and terrorist groups who seek to return the country to self-rule, free from European control, however the EEC keeps these activities to a minimum by actively and effectively seeking out the violent factions, and keeping the non-violent factions in the background by careful media control and propaganda.



Liberia

- **Population:** 2 million
- **Literacy Rate:** 35%
- **Self Defense Forces:** Liberian Democratic Army
- **Languages:** English (official), Niger-Congo language group (about 20 local languages)
- **Ethnic Groups:** Americo-Liberians, Aborigines
- **Bordering Countries:** Guinea, Cote d'Ivoire, Sierra Leone



Since becoming a modern country Liberia has never been under the control of any outside power. Originally settled by freed American slaves, the country has held close ties to the United States. ever since, especially for its iron, on which they are totally dependent.

In the mid-90's conflict in the country finally came to an end with a peace treaty ending the nearly twenty-year-long civil war that had been plaguing the country. Elections were held and President **Michael Barnes** was elected in a landslide.

The country was in ruins, and in many places it still is, but in a stroke of genius Barnes was able to procure lucrative trade rights with Europe and the U.S. and its landlocked neighbors. This gave them a seat of power on the continent, as now any of the surrounding landlocked countries must import and export their goods through Liberia.



It was through this deal that Liberia was finally able to start turning itself around, and the country was very careful not to favor any one country over the other. When the Wasting Plague hit, it decimated the country, however because of its trade importance the country was the first to receive foreign aid and the situation was brought under control.

Just as Liberia again started rebuilding it was besieged by hostilities with Nigeria, who was envious of the exclusive trade agreements Liberia possessed. For ten years there were minor conflicts and maritime confrontations, then in 2018 it all came to a head when Nigerian Special Forces mined the Liberian harbor. This led to war between the two countries.

Recently, Ghana has allied itself with Nigeria. Currently both Liberia and Nigeria are financially draining themselves fighting this war, while Ghana seems to be only minimally involved in the military confrontation. Relations with the countries in between; most notably Cote d'Ivoire, are becoming increasingly strained as the tensions of being caught in the crossfire are intensifying.

Libya

- **Population:** 7,000 at most
- **Literacy Rate:** 8%
- **Self Defense Forces:** None
- **Languages:** None
- **Ethnic Groups:** Rads (irradiated survivors)
- **Bordering Countries:** Algeria, Chad, Egypt, Niger, Sudan, Tunisia



Libya is worse than dead, it is an irradiated wasteland, with the exception of a very small area of the north-western coast around Tripoli and the southern border. The entire country was literally wiped off the face of the earth in the Mid-East Meltdown. The few survivors in of the radioactive onslaught have either fled if at all able, or stayed in the few remaining areas where the radiation isn't lethal enough to kill you immediately.

Among the survivors, cancer spreads like wildfire and they are covered in tumors in addition to other diseases and malnutrition that are out of control. There is no help for these people; even if aid were sent it is too late for most of them. Most of the children born of the survivors are deformed and mutated, looking more like monsters than human beings. As far as the inner country is concerned there is virtually nothing left. Planes attempting to fly through the area experience electronics malfunctions, compasses don't work, and the red dust which constantly obscures the ground in most of the country makes flying by landmarks virtually impossible.



Strangely, pilots who have made it through have given sporadic reports on a large pillar of rock, at least a half a mile wide and two miles high, but these reports can be neither confirmed or denied as atmospheric interference prevents getting positive co-ordinates, and as of yet satellite surveillance has been able to find nothing. Another odd thing is that much of the desert floor of Libya has been turned to solid glass, according to reports of the few expeditions sent into the area that survived to make it out.

Libya is lost, so no matter what you do, do not enter this region. Desert windstorms constantly shift radiation clouds back and forth, what one moment will have a Geiger reading well in the tolerable areas (with a rad suit of course) can the next be so flooded with radiation as to kill even through protection within hours. Currently there is a joint Japanese, US, EEC, expedition in the planing phases, the goal is to attempt to send a squad of Full Conversions specially outfitted to withstand severe radiation into the area to study and gather information.

Madagascar

- **Population:** 15 million
- **Literacy Rate:** 58%
- **Self Defense Forces:** EDF
- **Languages:** French (official), Malagasy (official)
- **Ethnic Groups:** Malagasy
- **Bordering Countries:** None



Madagascar is the 4th largest island in the world, and one of the poorest places on earth. Every form of government has been tried here and failed. After Madagascar gained its freedom it struggled with its independence till the government finally collapsed. It was then they petitioned the EEC for help. What they got instead was virtual EEC domination among the northern part of the island, and complete EEC controls over the water surrounding Madagascar.

The rest of the mainland has been virtually left on its own (with the exception of EDF military patrols policing the area as best they can, which is not very well at all), which actually doesn't seem to hamper the natives, whose lifestyles have not changed much in the last 100 years. They live off the land, and from fishing, and have a strong sense of family and community (although infertile women are considered less than human).

In the few cities that attempted to bring themselves into the modern age, crime is rampant, and the cities themselves are decaying. Still Madagascar is beautiful, and offers landscapes and terrains so diverse they boggle the mind, jungles, deserts, mountains, plains, its all here. The EEC see the island as their most important and strategic military base on the Indian ocean, and from here they can control the entire East African coast, as well as sending regular patrols among the Comoros Islands to search out pirates, smugglers and mercenaries.



Malawi

- **Population:** 8.5 million
- **Literacy Rate:** 36%
- **Self Defense Forces:** EDF
- **Languages:** English (official), Chichewa (official), other languages important regionally
- **Ethnic Groups:** Malawians
- **Bordering Countries:** Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia



Malawi is a very small country, but one rich with natural beauty. Unfortunately, rampant crime in the late 90's, which set in just after the country deposed its tyrannical leaders, has given the country ill reputation. It finally conceded to EEC protectorship under pressure from neighboring Mozambique and Tanzania.

Malawi now acts as a buffer between the EEC protected countries and Zambia. With the exception of the European military presence, Malawi is pretty much on its own. This isn't as bad for the country as it may seem, as the foreign military has drastically reduced most of the crime, although many of the criminals have fled to Zambia to join their ranks, or gone underground as rebels against EDF and EEC installations.

Recently Malawi has become more aggressive towards the EEC due to lost trade with Zambia, and the Zambian forces have been moving into the borders and attacking the EDF directly, usually aided by Malawian rebels... This has begun putting severe strain on the EEC groups controlling the country, as the Malawi government has done everything short of open support for these anti EEC incursions.

Regardless of the true feelings of the Malawi government, it cannot afford to give open support to the rebels and intruding armies, as it can not afford to wage war on the Zambians, nor can it survive the loss of EEC financial backing.



Mali

- **Population:** 9 million
- **Literacy Rate:** 24%
- **Self Defense Forces:** Mali Armed Forces
- **Languages:** French (official), Bambara 80%, numerous African languages
- **Ethnic Groups:** Bambarans, Boso, Maasina, Songai, Soninke
- **Bordering Countries:** Algeria, Burkina Faso, Guinea, Cote d'Ivoire, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal



Mali, the largest country in Africa and once known as the French Sudan, is a poor but very proud country. Mali has for the most part changed little in the last 200 years. Most of the cities, including Timbuktu, are decaying, modern conveniences are rare indeed, and finding a working phone is next to impossible. Mali was forgotten by the 20th century, which is good for the people, but for the rest of the world it is a great loss.

Mali is home to more archaeological sites than anywhere in Africa, and is home to a diverse people whose cultures and lifestyle remain almost unchanged from their ancestors. Most of the country still lives in mud dwellings and wear the traditional, although flamboyant, dress. Most of Mali's military carry antique weapons, although recently China has begun selling them surplus weapons and goods, as well as sending advisers.



Westerners, whether they are American or Europeans, are completely distrusted, and travel to the country is not advised. Even western archeology crews have been banned, and most of the unfortunate westerners who have found themselves in Mali have been tortured or killed. This policy is becoming more apparent as Mali has aligned itself with Algeria, and its other anti-EEC rebels in waging war against European forces, sending troops into Algeria and Tunisia to bolster their forces as much as possible. Of course they don't provide a force large enough to fear by themselves, as Mali's military forces aren't large enough to do more than annoy the European titan, but they fight fiercely and as far as Algeria and Tunisia are concerned every little bit helps to eliminate the foreign threat.

Mauritania

- **Population:** 1.5 million
- **Literacy Rate:** 14%
- **Self Defense Forces:** EDF
- **Languages:** Hasaniya Arabic (official), Pular, Soninke, Wolof (official)
- **Ethnic Groups:** Maure, Toucouleur, Fulbe, Soninké, Wolof, and Bambara
- **Bordering Countries:** Algeria, Mali, Senegal, Western Sahara



Mauritania is like that one kid in school, you know the one. He used to hate everybody, even himself. He had almost no friends and would fight anyone who looked at him funny. He was dirty, unforgiving, tough, and not very bright. This country has fought one war or another against all the countries that border it for the last 60 years. However, somehow, due to ethnic ties they have for the most part always managed to ally themselves with Morocco and the Western Sahara. So when they joined the EEC protectorship Mauritania signed up as well, if only to aggravate Senegal, Algeria and Mali, with whom there has been almost non-stop aggression since Mauritania gained its independence in 1960.



Regardless of the human factor, Mauritania itself is one of the least hospitable places on earth, for it is nothing but an ever-growing desert wasteland, and land mines left over from the past conflicts still lay buried in the thousands. While the EEC has been slowly uncovering many of the mines along the Western Saharan border it is slow going, and at least one death a week in Mauritania is attributed to land mines.

Most of the people in the country are Arabic nomads, who have somehow managed to survive the heat and desert winds. They are also ferocious fighters, who tolerate the European presence only because of mutual enemies. While they don't really complain about the financial aid, it really doesn't do much for the common people of Mauritania, money won't really feed them, provide water for them, and it certainly doesn't make nomadic life in the harsh desert any easier.

Morocco

- **Population:** 16 million
- **Literacy Rate:** 90%
- **Self Defense Forces:** EDF
- **Languages:** Arabic (official), Berber dialects, French (often the language of business, government, and diplomacy)
- **Ethnic Groups:** Arabs, Berbers, Caucasians, Afrikaans
- **Bordering Countries:** Algeria, Western Sahara



Home of the legendary Casablanca, and the closest African country to Europe, Morocco is definitely the EEC seat of power in North West Africa. Harsh deserts in stark contrast to the snow-capped Atlas Mountains, and the mysterious, enigmatic mix of cultures draw tourists, travelers and businesses from all over the world. The EEC influence is heavy here, and well protected.

Morocco is possibly the safest place in Africa for a western to be, as well as one of the most technologically modern. The civilian LDL's work perfectly, air conditioning is common (at least for the wealthy and the tourists), and street crime while high, is lower than in any other EEC controlled country, as well as less violent.

Morocco lives well under EEC protectorship, and while many of the traditional Islamic values clash with those of the westerners, tolerance is becoming more and more common, at least in the more modernized areas of Morocco. This is vastly different in the more remote regions, where offending westerners have been stoned to death on occasion for their perceived blasphemous ways. But it's nowhere near as bad as in Algeria. Even in the most modern areas of Morocco, great pains have been taken to keep the cultural beauty of Morocco alive, at least to the extent of architecture and design.

It wasn't always so good for Morocco. It was the first, and hardest hit by the Wasting Plague in Africa. It even went as far as to claim King **Hassan II** in 2001. His son **Muhammed** took control and was a strong political ally for the EEC. This worked to his benefit, and is a large part of the reason the EEC has been able to gain so much control in the region.

Unfortunately the trouble in Algeria has been spilling into Morocco, as Algerian insurgents, revolutionaries, terrorists and spies have been slowly working to turn public opinion against the



*- Conflict – The African Sourcebook -
by Deric Bernier*

EEC, as well as frequent terrorist attacks on western corporations, government facilities, and military installations. These are usually dealt with quickly but seem to slowly be growing.

Actually for the most part Moroccans view their king as a religious figure, and love him dearly, so they welcome the Europeans. They also are well aware of the current state of Algeria, the violence there, and want no part of it.

Mozambique

- **Population:** 15 million
- **Literacy Rate:** 9%
- **Self Defense Forces:** EDF
- **Languages:** Portuguese (official), indigenous dialects
- **Ethnic Groups:** Makua, Tsonga, Malawi, Shona, Yao
- **Bordering Countries:** Malawi, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe



The poorest country in the world, as it has been for the last 50 years. For decades bloody civil wars, conflict with Tanzania and South Africa, disease, poverty, and corrupt governments drove the country into the ground. U.N. efforts aided for a short while, then once again in 2002 civil war broke out. This time the rest of the world simply ignored it, they had too much to deal with already to waste anymore time on a country that never learned its own lessons. Finally, after a few years of extreme atrocities and mass refugee exoduses to neighboring countries Mozambique had exhausted itself completely.

In 2009 Europe moved in again, and dominated the country overnight... They imposed martial law, rounded up all the weapons they could find, and began a policy of executing violent criminals. The EEC doesn't even claim Mozambique as a protectorship, they simply took it over fully. The rest of the world ignored it, as EEC influence on the eastern coast of Africa was already evident.

Under EEC control corporations are slowly moving back in, but it is tedious work, that will show little profit for years to come as the conflicts in Mozambique have completely destroyed the infrastructure of the country, as well as the ecosystem. Even the largest cities have been reduced to rubble strewn shanty towns, and the majority of new construction has been for strictly EDF military purposes only, while Biotechnica has been called in to attempt to repair the ecology, and a few construction firms have been contracted to begin building a new resort city.



*- Conflict – The African Sourcebook -
by Deric Bernier*

Many of the natives who opposed the EEC take-over have fled to the western borders, joining up with Zambian and Zimbabwean forces to combat the EEC. Relations with the U.S. are a bit easier, as Zimbabwe does not currently see them as a threat, and most of the country still enjoys a large tourist market. Chinese and other Asian countries are welcomed open armed, as China supplies the military with weapons and supplies.

Namibia

- **Population:** 2.5 million
- **Literacy Rate:** 21%
- **Self Defense Forces:** Namibian Armed Forces
- **Languages:** English 7% (official), Afrikaans (common language of most of the population and about 60% of the whites), German 32%, indigenous languages: Oshivambo, Herero, Nama
- **Ethnic Groups:** San, Khoi-Khoi, Herero, Ovambo
- **Bordering Countries:** Angola, Botswana, South Africa, Zambia



Namibia suffered for years under the oppression of South African Apartheid rule after it was granted to them by the League of Nations in 1920. Even after U.N. decreed it to be granted its independence in 1960 it took decades of warfare before it was finally able to establish an independent government.

Namibia is the most abundant resource of diamonds on the planet, which is the prime reason South Africa fought so hard to keep it, and it was almost completely dependent on South Africa for food and agricultural resources for years after. Finally Namibia was able to cash in on its resources and set up world trade, not directly allying itself with anyone. It also began building up its military forces early in the new century, and modernizing its country.



Even though the majority of the country is vast desert it is home to wonders that are fascinating to say the least. The shoreline mixes the incredible heat of the African desert with the cold waters of the Atlantic coming from Antarctica, creating an incredibly dense fog and its Skeleton Coast is a virtual graveyard of the bleached bones of floundered ships. Careful conservation efforts have also led to some of the most successful animal parks in all of Africa. Zebras, antelopes, and even elephants have begun to flourish here.

In an attempt to take advantage of the fertile soil and rich abundance of resources and forever free itself from South African reliance, Namibia has gone to war with its destitute neighbor Angola. Angola's superior weapons provided by the Chinese have kept Namibia in check so far, but the better trained and superior numbers are started to wear down Angola. As of yet ,neither nation has petitioned either the US or the EEC for military assistance.

Niger

- **Population:** 7 million
- **Literacy Rate:** 11%
- **Self Defense Forces:** Niger Armed Forces
- **Languages:** French (official), Hausa, Djerma
- **Ethnic Groups:** Hausa, Djerma, Songhai, Fulani and Tuaregs
- **Bordering Countries:** Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Libya, Mali, Nigeria



Once a major cross-roads for trade in Africa, Niger was left virtually forgotten in the years bridging the gap between the old and new centuries. A major deposit of gold and uranium was virtually the only trade link between Niger and Europe, while the rest of the world ignored the country.

Now Niger has joined its neighboring countries of Algeria, Tunisia, and Mali in their anti-western garrison. Niger's forces are actively patrolling the borders of northern Nigeria and Benin, and brief borders skirmishes are becoming more frequent as all sides press their boundaries. Niger's leaders are also actively in meetings with Chad's leaders, due to the latter's efforts to recruit Niger's aid in their war against Sudan.

If all that conflict wasn't enough for Niger, it also has to deal with its own inner strife as rebel forces and angry tribes fight it out. Chief among the aggressors are the Tuaregs, also known as the "blue people" for their use of indigo dyes on their skin, who often engage in open conflict among other tribes, as well as terrorist and guerrilla attacks against the central government. Roving bandits also roam the deserts and plains of Niger. And to the North it is believed that many training camps for Niger's allies in their anti-western movement are hidden and protected.

It is also rumored that a conglomerate of scientists and military technicians from these countries is hiding somewhere in the mountains, taking advantage of the rich uranium deposits working to build weapons of mass destruction. Although this remains a rumor, especially since Niger should have learned its lessons from the near misses of the Mid-East Meltdown. On the other hand the fallout absorbed by these mountains creates enough of a radioactive blanket to possibly conceal any satellite or surveillance craft from detecting such a facility. A scary thought indeed. On a slightly related matter, slight mutations and birth defects, as well as an increased cancer rate, are showing up in the people of the north due to the fallout from rainwater seeping into the drinking supplies.



Nigeria

- **Population:** 72 million
- **Literacy Rate:** 38%
- **Self Defense Forces:** Nigerian Armed Forces, U.S. Armed Forces
- **Languages:** English (official), Hausa, Yoruba, Ibo, Fulani
- **Ethnic Groups:** Hausa, Djerma, Songhai, Fulani and Tuaregs
- **Bordering Countries:** Benin, Cameroon, Chad, Niger



The most overpopulated and one of the poorest nations in Africa, Nigeria was also one of the hardest hit by the Wasting Plague. By overall population it doesn't seem as bad, as only about 30 percent was hit, but when you realize that the 30 percent constitutes nearly 30 million people dead it takes on a new light. Bodies piled up on the street and you could see the fires of the mass funeral pyres for miles around. Nigeria went mad with grief, buildings and homes were burnt to the ground or demolished, animals slaughtered, anything to stem the flow of the disease.

When it was all over the country was bankrupt and in shambles. It spent a long time trying to recover, efforts that were futile at best. In 2004, after years of paranoid isolationism Nigeria finally pleads with the U.S. for help. America storms in, first with the military to bring the rioting, tribal wars and banditry to a halt, then with the corporations. Rebuilding is slow, made worse by Nigeria's ever increasing hostilities with Liberia.



Still things begin to look better in the country, cities are slowly rebuilt, though the more remote areas are left to rot by the U.S., whose mission in Nigeria is already over extended. The U.S. aid begins trickling back, and instead of rebuilding the country any further, the Americans begin building Military bases to fortify their base of power in Africa. Nigeria didn't complain, the U.S. had set up a puppet government who it kept fat and happy. The people couldn't complain much either, they were given construction jobs and even if they wanted to complain there wasn't much they could do.

Hostilities with Liberia got worse, and Nigeria was deeply envious and resentful of Liberia due to their exclusive trade and shipping rights and began rebuilding their own army, armed with U.S. weapons. As tension and conflict with Liberia grew steadily worse things reached their inevitable

*- Conflict – The African Sourcebook -
by Deric Bernier*

conclusion and in 2018 war was declared. The U.S. opted to stay out of it, and Warned Nigeria that it would have no support in invasive actions.

It was made clear that the U.S. was only there to protect the country's borders and their own interests. This led to initial rebel groups forming among the Nigerian military. Brief armed conflicts arose, but were quickly put down by the U.S. who threatened to pull out altogether if it continued. All rebel activity stopped, but Nigeria's war with Liberia continued. Then, in a radical move, Ghana began reinforcing Nigeria's troops. How all this will be resolved remains to be seen.

The American protectorship of Nigeria is putting a strain on Liberian-U.S. relations, but neither Liberia nor Nigeria can afford to lose U.S. revenue at the moment. However rumor has it that the EEC is currently trying to cut a deal with Liberia, if this happens it will certainly change the face of things for all involved.

Rwanda

- **Population:** 6 million
- **Literacy Rate:** 46%
- **Self Defense Forces:** Rwandan Armed Forces
- **Languages:** Kinyarwanda (official), French (official), Kiswahili used in commercial centers
- **Ethnic Groups:** Tutsis, Hutu and Twa
- **Bordering Countries:** Burundi, Tanzania, Uganda, Zaire



Rwanda's natural beauty is in stark contrast to its violent nature. Civil war, tribal war, and war with neighboring countries have been for the most part non-stop for the last 50 years. Its civil and tribal wars were usually caused by conflict between the Hutus and the Tutsis, and ended finally when the country was overthrown once and for all by the Tutsi Army, and the last of the Hutu leaders were publicly executed in 2015. Although it was not a move well taken, the Tutsi president, **Koval Nyassira** immediately put a temporary end to inner conflict by attempting to invade Uganda to the north.

This war spreads back and forth over the borders with each side gaining and losing ground constantly. Now that Uganda is backed by the EEC Rwanda has been stepping back the attacks, although recent backing by the Chinese may spell another turn in the conflict. Still the war rages on, and the rest of the Rwandan borders are closed to all but Burundi and Zaire.



Despite the natural beauty of Rwanda, and its diverse though relatively small landscapes ranging from the mountains and volcanoes, to the grasslands and jungles, Rwanda is heavily cultivated, and extremely overcrowded. Ecologically the country is in shambles, and Rwanda is one of the few countries in Africa where poaching is uncontrolled (especially since the Rwandan military does most of the poaching themselves). No one in their right mind travels voluntarily to Rwanda.

Sao Tome and Principe

- **Population:** 130,000
- **Literacy Rate:** 42%
- **Self Defense Forces:** US Armed Forces
- **Languages:** Portuguese (official)
- **Ethnic Groups:** Crioulu, Portugese
- **Bordering Countries:** None



This is it, the tropical paradise that dreams are made of, isolated, inhabited by friendly, hospitable people whose lifestyles and cultures have changed little in the last 600 years since its discovery and settlement by the Portuguese. It exports a small variety of natural resources, but is for the most part self sufficient, a true lost island.

Officially the islands joined under US protectorship at the same time as Equatorial Guinea. There was a condition however, no new construction would take place on the islands, which included military bases, corporations and anything else. Tourism and travel would not be increased, nor would any military presence set foot on the islands without strict invitation. While this may seem strange, the US agreed to these terms, as it was still meant, and was expected, that the waters surrounding the islands could be actively patrolled and enforced.

For anyone truly wishing to get away from it all and live, if even for a while, in absolute peace surrounded by unfathomable beauty, these are the islands to travel to.

Senegal

- **Population:** 6 million
- **Literacy Rate:** 18%
- **Self Defense Forces:** US Armed Forces
- **Languages:** French (official), Wolof, Pulaar, Diola, Mandingo
- **Ethnic Groups:** Wolof, Fulani, Serere
- **Bordering Countries:** Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania



Once Senegal had close ties to Europe, especially France, in fact up until 2010 Senegal and France remained close friends. Then after years of conflicts between the rebels from the southern area of the Casamance region led to a final head, and the Senegalese military moved into the area and began a wholesale slaughter.

The U.N. of course opposed this, and stepped in an attempt to stop the attack. But the western interference, combined with the threat of military intervention is well remembered by Senegal. It effectively ended all friendly ties to Europe, and when Senegal was petitioned by its anti-western neighbors to join the fight it, reluctantly at first, conceded.

Senegal is now one of the more successful of the independent countries allied against the west, and definitely the most organized. Constant raids into Mauritania and the shooting down of three EDF aircraft have brought Senegal into open conflict with EDF forces, fighting along the Mauritania border for the most part, with infrequent bombing runs by both sides into each others territory. Senegal it would seem would be outclassed, however they have the money to purchase the latest weapons from China, as well as holding vast supplies of surplus French aircraft, tanks and weapons.



Seychelles

- **Population:** 72,000
- **Literacy Rate:** 72%
- **Self Defense Forces:** EDF
- **Languages:** English (official), French (official), Creole
- **Ethnic Groups:** English, French, Seselwa
- **Bordering Countries:** None



Technically Seychelles is an independent country, comprised of about 100 small islands just north of Madagascar. However as a means of convenience and security Seychelles has allowed itself and its territory to fall under EEC protectorship along with Madagascar and Comoros. And while the EEC has no direct power over the country itself, Seychelles has long enjoyed the prosperity and business brought in by the Europeans, and of course the wealthy from the rest of the world.

Seychelles is really nothing more than a tourist attraction for the extremely wealthy around the world. It's not as gaudy as Hawaii or the Philippines, and it's not as poor as the Caribbean islands. Actually the country is fairly well off, and its wealthy natives are hard to distinguish from its average ones. Most of the hotels and businesses on the island are independently owned by the natives, and their attitude towards tourists is almost always a friendly one. A truly magnificent place to visit if you can afford it, and one of the safer places for tourists in the world.



Sierra Leone

- **Population:** 3 million
- **Literacy Rate:** 20%
- **Self Defense Forces:** Sierra Leone Armed Forces
- **Languages:** English (official; regular use limited to literate minority), Mende (principal vernacular in the south), Temne (principal vernacular in the north), Krio (the language of the re-settled ex-slave population of the Freetown area and is lingua franca)
- **Ethnic Groups:** English, French, Seselwa
- **Bordering Countries:** Guinea, Liberia



Sierra Leone has always been one of the wealthier countries in Africa, which was long the source of its problems. After years of corrupt government, military and violent rebel groups, the country went through an abrupt and surprising turnaround. The government was radically reformed, the military was taken out of power by free election, and peace treaties were signed with the rebels.

This shaky peace seemed to go on a few years, with everyone waiting for the hammer to drop. The hammer did drop, but not in the form everyone was expecting. It was the Wasting Plague, which decimated the population. And after it was all done with, Sierra Leone picked itself up, brushed itself off and started over again.

This time it did it right somehow, redistributing its wealth among the people, and building its country up to almost modern standards. There are few homeless in Sierra Leone, and even fewer unemployed. National pride is at an all time high, and it people are content. However the troubles of the countries around it have not gone unnoticed, and Sierra Leone has begun to move into a somewhat isolationist direction. It has refused aid to neighboring Liberia, but still trades with them. It has also kept good ties to Guinea, following in its isolationist footsteps, although trade with US and EEC still flourishes here, for the time being at least.



Somalia

- **Population:** 6.8 million
- **Literacy Rate:** 18%
- **Self Defense Forces:** EDF
- **Languages:** Somali (official), Arabic, Italian, English
- **Ethnic Groups:** Somali, Digil, Rahanwayn
- **Bordering Countries:** Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya



Somalia went through one conflict after another, after wars with Ethiopia, Soviet and American failed protectorship, and the downward spiral into endless clan wars made all the worse by massive amounts of left over US and Soviet military aid Somalia simply disintegrated into all out chaos. All foreign aid, including relief, pulled out in the late 90's. It was during this period that things really went to hell, and some of the worst atrocities in African history took place here.

Finally in 2018, after the country had fought itself to complete exhaustion (even though the wasting plague hit the country hard it did not deter the fighting at all), the EEC simply walked in. The country, which was now in pieces, and no longer had the strength to fight anyone, was ripe for the plucking, and when the Europeans came and picked up the pieces they immediately asserted a complete dominance over the region.



Regardless of the new plans to turn the country around and rebuild it, there are still splinter factions who wish the power for themselves, and infrequent terrorist attacks are not unheard of. Crime however is rampant among the natives, and the EDF has established a curfew nation-wide from 12 to 5am. Unfortunately the EEC is too busy establishing its military bases of power to begin serious rebuilding of the country, and refugees fleeing the US-EEC conflict in Ethiopia keep pouring in. Somalia has a long long way to go before it can even hope to get back on its feet.

South Africa

- **Population:** 31 million
- **Literacy Rate:** 49%
- **Self Defense Forces:** EDF
- **Languages:** Eleven official languages, including Afrikaans, English, Ndebele, Pedi, Sotho, Swazi, Tsonga, Tswana, Venda, Xhosa, Zulu
- **Ethnic Groups:** Zulu, Xhosa, Tswana, and Bapedi
- **Bordering Countries:** Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, Zimbabwe



Mired in turmoil for decades, suffering under apartheid and inner strife, things began to look up for South Africa in the late 90's. The worldwide push that ended apartheid in South Africa in 1990, led to 4 years of bloody atrocities and genocidal civil war as the whole country seemingly went insane. Finally things calmed down, although in the more remote regions tribal wars and atrocities against whites continued on a lesser scale.

With the election of President **Nelson Mandela** in '94, South Africa started turning itself around. It was a long slow road and the damage done to the country had been more than at first realized. After a brief war with Botswana in 1996 over border disputes, many of the black population became disheartened at the slow time it was taking to change, and bloody riots and outbreaks were still fairly common, mostly against whites.

The white population was extremely bitter, and by 2006 most who could had fled to Europe or Asia. And then just as things were beginning to look bright, tragedy struck in the form of the Wasting Plague.

South Africa was one of the countries in Africa most prepared for it, but its vast land expanses and still relatively poor health systems meant little care could reach outside the major cities. So the majority of people inside the cities were saved, but the majority of people outside were unable to receive aid and died. It also left the economy shattered. It was even worse in Lesotho and Maputo who were so devastated that they had no choice but to once again become part of South Africa.

In 2010 a new president, **Daviv Mosumba** was elected, and almost immediately he went to bed with the Europeans. Many blame his greed, some his ego, but regardless his open invitation and lack of control of the new European corporations that flocked to the country severely crippled his relationship with the people. Fear of a resurgence of minority rule, or corporate rule (which was



*- Conflict – The African Sourcebook -
by Deric Bernier*

considered by most to be one and the same), was still very real to the people of South Africa, and after months of tension it boiled to the surface.

Open rioting began in Johannesburg after an incident involving **MESinc.**, a European corporation, similar to and in competition with Trauma Team. During the extraction of a white business owner the crew of the MESinc. AV-6 allegedly mistook a group of civilians for hostiles and opened fire, killing 22 innocent people. The initial riots were soon quelled, but after charges were dropped against the AV crew, bloody riots erupted that made the Watts and LA incidents in America look like a schoolyard brawl. Africans stormed through the cities, attempting to lay waste to everything with a European logo, and beat, killed and raped every raped found on the streets.

The riots didn't die, instead they seemed to turn overnight into civil war. The South African military was called in, but many of the soldiers refused to fight, in some cases entire divisions turned to the rebels' side. The rebels known as the **Black Liberation Army** grow even stronger. Things get worse when Arasaka discovers rare metals underneath a training ground and begins to illegally mine them, ignoring the native complaints. In a deal with the BLA, Arasaka buys the rights to the land.

After corporate pressure and a failed coup on the president which resulted in him losing an arm he let the EDF loose in his country, turning full control of his remaining military over to the Europeans. What followed was a long bloody police action that finally ended after the assassination of the rebel leader **Jonda Bukata** and her council in 2018.

Now South Africa is once again on the road to recovery. Although the Europeans are in full control of the country's military, it remains a somewhat independent country. Mosumbo is even deeper in the pocket of the EEC and anti-EEC resentment lays under the surface of nearly every smile in South Africa. Most of the surviving rebel forces have fled to the north, and occasionally conflict still breaks out in the region.

Sudan

- **Population:** 20 million
- **Literacy Rate:** 22%
- **Self Defense Forces:** U.S. Military, Sudanese National Army,
- **Languages:** Arabic (official), Nubian, Ta Bedawie, diverse dialects of Nilotic, Nilo-Hamitic, Sudanic languages, English
- **Ethnic Groups:** Somali, Digil, Rahanwayn
- **Bordering Countries:** Chad, Central African Republic, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Libya, Uganda, Zaire



A Sudanese proverb says that when Allah created Sudan, he laughed in delight. These days it's more like he is crying in shame and frustration. The largest country in Africa, Sudan has spent the years since achieving its independence from England and Egypt in 1956 suffering from drought in its vast desert regions and embroiled in one of the longest civil wars in the history of the world, a war that had raged for 60 years, sweeping the country with famine, chaos, and bloodshed. Mostly the fighting took place between the Arab Islamic factions of the north, and the black Christian/Animist factions of the south, and the tribal factions of the south with each other.

When a Red Cross plane and its US escort of two fighters were shot in down crossing the country en route to aid Sudanese refugees in 2009 it was the final straw. The United States called it an act of war and invaded, crushing both sides of the conflict in under a year. It wasn't an easy victory, but U.S. losses were roughly comparable to those of the Gulf War of the early 90's. After crushing all opposition the U.S. installed a new government in Sudan, and slowly the country began rebuilding. The U.S. opened several military bases in the region and now has a good position on both the continent and a position of control on the Red Sea.

While economically the country is doing much better, and the majority of conflict in the region has ceased, there is a vast number of people who despise the Americans even more so than the former ruling parties. Rightly so, as the U.S. has effectively taken over their country lock stock and barrel and carefully monitors and erases opposition to the new U.S. puppet government. The CIA is very well dug in here and resentment towards foreign intervention is reaching a boiling point among revolutionaries.



*- Conflict – The African Sourcebook -
by Deric Bernier*

Underground rebel forces and terrorist movements lie in wait, making an occasional run on U.S. installations. However these groups are not organized enough yet to pose a real threat to anyone in power, and are rooted out almost as soon as they take action. In the underground whispers and rumors of the coming of the next Mahdi (expected one) are circulating and the people wait with hungry eyes for him to lead them to true independence. Still for every group found out and crushed another takes its place.

In the South tribal wars are still a problem. While the country is gradually getting safer and U.S. military presence is visible in the more densely populated areas, tourists are still advised not to travel here. The biggest threat to Sudan right now comes from Chad, and the two nations wage war on each other off and on.

It's a pity really, because Sudan is a beautiful country, rich with wildlife, and natural resources. Lucrative oil fields are one of the main reasons the U.S. has gone to such extreme measure in the area.

Tanzania

- **Population:** 23 million
- **Literacy Rate:** 67%
- **Self Defense Forces:** EDF, Tanzanian Military.
- **Languages:** Swahili (official; widely understood and generally used for communication between ethnic groups and is used in primary education), English (official; primary language of commerce, administration, and higher education)
- **Ethnic Groups:** Masai, Kikuyu, Kmba, Luhya, Kisii
- **Bordering Countries:** Burundi, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Uganda, Zambia



Of all the countries under Euro influence in Africa, Tanzania is the best place to find yourself. The EEC didn't have to fight to get control, they simply bought it. Originally it was the ESA's construction of the Kilimanjaro Mass driver and the mass hiring of the people to serve as orbital workgangs that was the cause of such good relations between Tanzania and the EEC. Then European businesses started moving in, bringing up the economy.

In 2019 the EEC ruled that the ESA could not be excluded from government influence and the mass driver and spaceports were brought under EEC regulation. The EDF has a strong presence here, but works amicably alongside Tanzania's own military forces. Education reforms in the country have been vast, and now Tanzania boasts one of the highest literacy rates in all of Africa.



Tanzania is beautiful, relatively safe, and extremely popular with tourists, whose trade also boosts the nation-wide economy of the country. One of the reasons the tourist trade is so successful here is that most of the country is still wild, and set aside as a protected national park land. The wildlife here is flourishing, the air is clean, and safari trips have become all the rage for the wealthy in Japan, Europe and America. The island paradise of Zanzibar is also among one of the best places in the world to get away. All these wonders plus the protection of the EDF make it an ideal vacation spot.

The people of Tanzania are prospering better than they have in the history of their country, still not everyone is happy. Rebel groups opposed to the EDF presence have started to spring up, and actively engage EDF troops on patrol. The leading cause of dissidence among the rebels is the

*- Conflict – The African Sourcebook -
by Deric Bernier*

rumors of what happens to the workgangers, added fuel to the fire is the fact that no one hired as a workganger is ever seen again.

Togo

- **Population:** 3 million
- **Literacy Rate:** 40%
- **Self Defense Forces:** Togoan Military
- **Languages:** French (official and the language of commerce), Ewe and Mina (the two major African languages in the south), Dagomba and Kabye (the two major African languages in the north)
- **Ethnic Groups:** Ewe (Bantu), Kabye (Hamitic)
- **Bordering Countries:** Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana



Togo is one of the smallest countries in Africa, and they seem to suffer from the same mental malady that afflicts Chihuahuas and other small animals. Namely, they try to make up for their small stature by being overly aggressive. This caused many a coup within the country, and its government changed hands several times in the late 2000's. Finally, President Gokuda was elected in 2011 and the country drew itself inward as much as possible. While still completely dependent on other nations to import its energy, the country became very isolationistic.

Then, in 2019, Togo allied itself with Beninese rebels, which has brought Togo into conflict with the U.S. and the U.S.-backed Benin troops on several occasions. It remains to be seen whether this will escalate into war, but the situation is worsening, and it is unsure exactly what Togo's motive for aggression is.



Tunisia

- **Population:** 6 million
- **Literacy Rate:** 30%
- **Self Defense Forces:** Tunisian National Armed Forces
- **Languages:** Arabic (official and one of the languages of commerce), French (commerce)
- **Ethnic Groups:** Arabs, Europeans
- **Bordering Countries:** Algeria, Libya



Tunisia used to be one of the safest and most friendly places in all of Africa. Its long-standing amicable relations with Europe and its role as the European doorway to Africa lasted until the tragic events of the Mid-East Meltdown.

Much of the country escaped unscathed, but the southern portion was hit hard by misfired missiles from Libya and misses from the other countries involved. When irradiated refugees began flooding into the northern areas of Tunisia the country petitioned the EEC for help. The EEC, already overtaxed from its aid efforts to Algeria, sent what they could, but it was too little too late.

When refugees started migrating *en masse* across the Mediterranean towards Italy, the EEC reacted harshly and began patrolling the waters turning back the refugee boats. In an unfortunate twist of fate in early 1998, a confrontation with refugee boats and the EDF Navy came to violent resolution just off the coast of Tunisia. A group of armed refugees had stolen a fishing boat and were heading towards Sicily but were intercepted by an EDF patrol boat. Scared of being turned back, the refugees opened fire on the patrol boat, who in turn returned fire. A stray shot hit the fuel supply and the boat exploded. Unfortunately, there were several families on the boat, including unarmed women and children.

Tunisia went into uproar over the incident. Riots erupted across the country and any Europeans on the street were violently attacked. The Tunisian police and military attempted to control the situation, but when they failed to stop the rioting after a week the EDF



*- Conflict – The African Sourcebook -
by Deric Bernier*

moved in. While on paper the EDF was only there to evacuate European citizens, a news broadcast showing EDF troops shooting Tunisians on the street emerged and the riots escalated. Getting the last Europeans who wanted to go out of the country, the EDF pulled out.

Many Europeans stayed in Tunisia. They agreed with the Tunisians and disowned their home countries. Governments on both sides tried to make sense of the situations, but public outcry in Tunisia was hard to suppress. Finally talks began again and officially the EEC and Tunisian governments are on good terms again. Unofficially many of the Tunisian people now despise the Europeans, and several rebel and terrorist groups have formed. Most provide aid and reinforcements to Algeria and the VOW. There are also reports of boats loaded with explosives ramming into EDF naval ships and crashing into Sicilian harbors, rumor has it these boats are from terrorist groups based in Tunisia.

Uganda

- **Population:** 16 million
- **Literacy Rate:** 45%
- **Self Defense Forces:** EDF, Ugandan National Military,
- **Languages:** English (official), Luganda, Swahili, Bantu languages, Nilotic languages
- **Ethnic Groups:** Masai, Hutu and Twa
- **Bordering Countries:** Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania, Zaire



Uganda is a beautiful country, with vast wildlife reserves and the highest populations of mountain gorillas in the world. After its political unrest caused by the tyrannical despot Idi Amin, the country switched hands several times before president Kuku Chala was elected in 2011. Conflict with Rwanda has been escalating since the mid 90's, and in 2017 Rwanda began invading the Ugandan border. They were barely pushed back when Uganda petitioned the EEC for aid, who almost immediately sent EDF troops into the area. Armed conflict continues, however since the EDF became involved, Rwanda has been slowly decreasing its violent aggression.

Uganda is again on the way up as European corporations move into the country, and the tourist trade is slowly beginning to pick up. Uganda has allowed the EDF almost free reign in their country and have cut back their own military significantly, putting the money saved towards economic rebuilding, education, and political reform. Unfortunately Uganda still has a long way to go, AIDS hit the country extremely hard, then the Wasting Plague came and hit even harder. But Uganda is definitely on the upswing.



Western Sahara

- **Population:** 168,000
- **Literacy Rate:** 7%
- **Self Defense Forces:** EDF
- **Languages:** Hassaniya Arabic, Moroccan Arabic
- **Ethnic Groups:** Arab, Berber
- **Bordering Countries:** Algeria, Mauritania, Morocco



The single poorest country in the world. No-one here has any money, there is no government, and there is no law. The roads in Western Sahara aren't paved, there are no true major cities. In truth, this region is the land that time threw away. Not that there was much here to begin with, the whole country is nothing but desert, with a very few scattered oases.

The people who do live here are nomadic tribes, wandering the sands for survival. While many of the tribes have a history of aggression, real conflict is rare, mainly since none of the tribes can afford it. Still the war-chief mentality is in full effect and tensions are running high, as food and water grow short due to drought.

Western Sahara is one of the harshest places on earth. You can easily die of heat exhaustion and dehydration during the day, you can freeze to death at night. It is a wasteland, unfit for even the scorpions, vipers, and asps. Tourists, while free to do so, are strictly advised not to travel here, as the only real business going in the Sahara is the slave trade. And since there is no law and little EDF presence in the interior you will be traveling completely at your own risk.

The EDF patrols the area with free reign. And while the EDF has no official jurisdiction, since there is no government whatsoever there is no one to protest. What's odd is that they haven't simply let Morocco and/or Mauritania claim the Western Sahara for themselves, opting instead to keep it as a free territory.

There is word in the region of forming a government in which each of the tribes is represented, with one man elected to act as the president. On the surface nothing about this seems out of the ordinary, until however you learn that the EEC is secretly funding the entire movement. What's clear is that



*- Conflict – The African Sourcebook -
by Deric Bernier*

the one with the EEC backing is going to become a very important player. Rumors also fly of Algerian influence among the more splintered and discontented tribes. Still the EDF is the only true power in the region, and they patrol the borders fiercely.

Zambia

- **Population:** 7 million
- **Literacy Rate:** 65%
- **Self Defense Forces:** Zambian People's Army
- **Languages:** English (official), Bantu
- **Ethnic Groups:** Bantu, Afrikaans
- **Bordering Countries:** Angola, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zaire, Zimbabwe



Once called Rhodesia, Zambia is home to some of the most untouched land in the world, mostly because it is useless for agriculture and the country itself is too poverty-stricken to exploit it. In the mid to late 20th century, Zambia was on the verge of success, however they chose to import goods instead of becoming self-sufficient and when copper prices (Zambia's main export) dropped, so did Zambia as a nation, poverty and political unrest followed.

But in 1991 elections were held (the fairest and most decisive ever held in Africa) and a new president was elected. The country began looking up. Education reforms were passed and Zambia achieved one of the highest literacy levels in Africa. The country was still poverty-stricken but making progress.



Then the Wasting Plague hit and the country fell into chaos. Fiercely independent and proud, Zambia rejected aid from the west (due to the fact that accepting western aid would lead to foreign control again) and struggled on. When its neighbors began prospering under EEC protectorship Zambia became bitter and resentful, and was soon making raids over the borders along the east and hijacking EEC food, medicine and supplies.

It was one of these incidents in 2018 that led to the death of a group of EEC medical personnel treating an outbreak of Cholera in Mzuzi Malawi. Open aggression between Zambian troops and the EEC has been slowly escalating ever since. However this has not stopped the raids, and along Zambia's eastern border armed conflict between raiding Zambian troops and the EDF is becoming a common thing.

Zimbabwe

- **Population:** 9 million
- **Literacy Rate:** 58%
- **Self Defense Forces:** Zimbabwean National Armed Forces
- **Languages:** English (official), Shona, Sindebele
- **Ethnic Groups:** Shona, Afrikaans, Ndebele
- **Bordering Countries:** Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa, Zambia



This country has long-standing traditions of wildlife preservation and relative governmental stability, and was for a long time one of the safer places in Africa to visit. All through the 70's, Zimbabwe fought hard for majority rule and finally achieved it in 1980. It wasn't an easy victory, however, as whites still owned the majority of land and businesses. Conflict between the whites and blacks escalated and the atrocities of South Africa spilled over into Zimbabwe. The violence wasn't as widespread, but it was just as bloody. When the fighting finally stopped, the country was in ruins. Crops were burned, business bombed, and no one was sure what would happen next.

Fortunately the conflict had managed to eliminate most of the hard-core leaders on both sides, and what was left were the people who could get along together, white and black. The land was divided evenly and the economy began to boom. Then, seeing most of its neighbors again falling under European (white) rule things began to get ugly again. Many whites along the eastern border began fleeing into Mozambique, fearful that the blacks would begin another violent uprising.

The blacks misinterpreted this as opposition and pursued them over the border. This led to several violent conflicts with EDF troops in the already unstable region of western Mozambique. The whites that remained in Zimbabwe were just as opposed to foreign interruption as the blacks and soon the eastern border of Zimbabwe was militarized.

Zimbabwe has become military allies with the rebel forces in western Mozambique and conflicts with the EDF troops have become frequent. Relations with the U.S. are a bit easier, as Zimbabwe does not currently see them as a threat, and most of the country still enjoys a large tourist market.



*- Conflict – The African Sourcebook -
by Deric Bernier*

Chinese and other Asian countries are welcomed open armed, as China supplies the military with weapons and supplies.

Beware, if you are an American tourist, you will usually be received in a friendly manner. However, if you are perceived as CIA or a European spy, things could get very ugly for you, very fast.

Politics

The politics in Africa are a twisted mess of idealism, greed, capitalism, nationalism, pride, corruption, and deceit. The United States and the European Economic Community are engaged in a constant battle of one-upmanship and play a political game of "tag, you're it" while attacking each other subtly, and sometimes not so subtly in the media eyes they control so well.

Both countries have similar designs for Africa, to exploit its resources and cheap labor, to strengthen military assets, to pave the way for their corporate forces and build a strategic fortress from which control of the southern hemisphere will be gained. They do this under a veil of charity, providing military, financial, and humanitarian aid to the impoverished countries they seek to control, a brilliant strategy. And since they each control their respective media powers they ensure that this is what their own countries, and the rest of the world for that matter, believe.

This leads to the general feelings among their home populaces that they are in the right, fighting the good fight, with nothing but noble intentions. The top men in the military on both sides learned a great deal from the fall of the Gang of Four in America, and have locked their secret doors even tighter than before.

China is on a different wavelength. It is after the same things, but instead of sending troops in to openly wage war while moving in and taking over, it simply sends military equipment and supplies. There are no Chinese troops in Africa, merely military advisers, at least for the moment.

At this time China is more content to move in under the noses of the U.S. and the EEC, winning its allies subtly, finding favor in the people instead of the corrupt governments. For this reason most of the Chinese military surplus sold in Africa is sold to rebel forces and militias, as well as any independent government not under the control of the western Superpowers. There are rumors that Chinese Troops will be sent in to certain countries, but these rumors cannot be verified, nor which countries they will be sent to.

The politics of the African countries themselves are often so confusing as to be indecipherable. In fact, the political arena of Africa closely resembles that of a feudal period, where wars are fought and alliances switch all too often. The largest cause of problems in these areas is usually poverty, mixed with tribal conflict.

Government corruption and military dictatorships are another key cause of conflict in the independent nations. The relations between these countries often more resembles school-yard bullies fighting over turf than sovereign nations. Political disagreements almost always lead to open war between these neighbors, and inside their own walls tribal dissent often leads to bloody confrontations, in some cases genocide. Those in power are no better, as political leaders fight for control through any means necessary.

Bloody coups and uprisings are common. The countries that seem to be faring the best are the ones that keep a strict policy of isolationism, like Egypt. Many attribute the political unrest to the fact

*- Conflict – The African Sourcebook -
by Deric Bernier*

that independence is a new concept to these nations. Most of Africa was under European control until the early to late 20th century. But even in the countries that are again under control (i.e. aid) from the western world, under the surface you will usually find bitter resentment towards the western devils, and rebellions just waiting to strike.

Still other factions in Africa fight for the age-old dream of a United Africa. They not only fight against the western influence in their continent, but also against every nation, against everything that stands in the way of a United Africa.

For years, attempts have risen and fallen, the dream seemed almost laughable. Now from the north a leader, General Ahmed Ben Buhara from Algeria, has risen to unite the people, and for the first time in civilized history this goal seems attainable, more people flock to his cause every day, and he has taken many of the northern countries under his influence.

However it is not a perfect alliance, as age old rivalries between these countries threaten to tear apart the cause, and power hungry factions within his own forces seek to betray him for personal gain. He is for now holding them together against a common foe, the US and EEC, and his word has begun to spread to the southern independent nations, though as of yet none have rallied to his cause. Time will tell.

(There are a great many political forces at work in the Dark Continent, I suggest you decide where you will base your campaign and see what arises in your game. These political fronts are too numerous and complicated for me to go into any more detail here, my apologies, but it is also a gift, as it allows you to create the political situations of your own choosing in your game.)

Resources



The African continent is rich with treasure, its lush dense jungles are lusted after by logging and timber industries, its fertile grasslands and plains sought by agricultural corporations. Many of the countries have large deposits of gold, silver, uranium, diamonds, plutonium, oil, copper, coal, salt, and many other ores ripe for the plucking.

Wildlife is an important resource for the genetic corporations, as many of the animals in Africa can be found nowhere else in the world. To the African peoples of the north the most valued and rare resource is water, as the majority of northern Africa is a desert wasteland. The largest natural resources in Africa, however, are its people.



After years of poverty, disease, persecution, and starvation, Africa is the best place in the world to find cheap labor. The people will work for pennies. This exploitation is perhaps the greatest gift,

*- Conflict – The African Sourcebook -
by Deric Bernier*

and greatest atrocity granted the African people by the western world. This is most evident in the mass recruitment by Orbital Air of the Kenyan people for employment as workgangers in space. Thousands have died, but this practice continues to this day.

Over all, the majority of countries in Africa are abundant with natural resources, this makes them a valued prize to their neighbors and to the west. The conflict over these resources will most likely be a long one.



People



Africa is the birthplace of all human life of earth, and the people of Africa today reflect this. Many tribes' cultures and histories are centuries old, and have remained relatively unchanged. In other places modern cities and civilizations have sprung up, and life in these areas is very similar, in some places almost identical to life anywhere else in the world.

Most of the African people live in poverty and are illiterate, that is not to say however that all the people here are. Africa has come a long way in the last 50 years. Industry, agriculture, and commerce have raised many areas of the continent substantially.

The people in Africa themselves are widely varied, from modern city dwellers to tribal villagers and nomadic wanderers. The most common trait of the African peoples is their unwavering adherence to their own individual cultures. In many cases, it is this and this alone that have kept these people alive. In the north the majority of people are Arabic, most of them Muslim. Islam was for the most part wiped out by continuous battering by disease, war, and famine. The rest of the country is dominated by blacks of innumerable tribes. Europeans are still a major minority, especially in those countries controlled by the EEC.

For the purposes of space and time we will limit the descriptions of daily life in Africa to two groups: City and Tribal. For those living in the city there is supposedly more money, food and shelter, however jobs are scarce, poverty is high and the majority of people live in shanty towns and slums. Most of the housing in the cities is taken up by either foreigners or those who have been lucky enough to have the money to pay for it.

Of course this always varies depending where in Africa you are. In Morocco there is housing for most of the people, while in Kenya more people sleep in the streets of the cities than under a roof. And just like anywhere else in the world there is always the promise that if you work hard enough (or steal enough) then you can achieve anything, after all that is the human spirit at its most base.

In short, life in the larger cities in Africa is pretty close to life in the cities anywhere else. In the smaller cities and towns it is somewhere in-between city and tribal life. Occasionally modern conveniences can be found, always right next to traditional ways of life. The smaller cities and villages can be quite confusing, as a semi-modern hotel will stand above a row of grass huts and shacks made from sheet metal. Coca-Cola billboards fading in the sun next to bleached animal bones and skins hanging out to dry. It is in these small towns that you will find the best glimpse of the African people. The major cities are too much influenced by the west, and the small villages are too much of a culture shock for those not native to Africa.

- *Conflict – The African Sourcebook* -
by Deric Bernier

Tribal life in Africa is vastly different from life in the cities. Where in the city people try to "catch up" to the west, in the tribal villages life has remained virtually unchanged since the dawn of time. Hunter-gatherer societies are the norm, and the tribal warrior is master of his domain. The people here still fish, hunt, and farm by hand, using simple home-made tools most of the time, though occasionally the luckier villages will have more modern tools such as tractors and other vehicles. These people are one with the land.

Lifestyles, cultures and religions vary greatly from tribe to tribe, and it is impossible to go into the differences that make each unique. Still, if you have ever seen a *National Geographic* special, or a *Discovery Channel* documentary then you will have a good idea of what it is like.

The biggest threat to these people comes from other tribes, and wars are a constant threat. Some tribes are almost always at war, while the more nomadic groups often try to simply escape conflict. Most of the tribes will be very wary of strangers, especially foreigners. If a small party encounters a large tribe it is entirely possible that they will be attacked without warning or provocation. This has given many of the tribes a bad name. However, inside the tribe life is usually warm and peaceful, with everyone working together for the greater good of the tribe.

Wildlife

Big Cats

The lion is the largest and most bountiful of the large cats in Africa, and perhaps the most dangerous. They are found throughout the country, except to the deserts of the north. Cheetahs are the fastest land creature in the world, and are found primarily on the grasslands and savannas of Africa where they can make use of their incredible speed to hunt. Leopards and panthers, like the lion, are found throughout Africa, in the dense jungles as well as the wide-open grasslands.



In most cases large cats will avoid humans, however the smell of blood will attract their curiosity. If a large cat has been wounded, or frightened it will become very aggressive, and even more so if it is protecting its young.

Elephants



Elephants are usually not a threat. Many tribes use them for labor and some use them for transportation. The elephant is most often seen as a gentle giant, but it is not always true. An enraged elephant, especially a bull, is almost unstoppable. Its massive size and weight, its tremendous charging speed, and its large tusks can do tremendous amounts of damage.

Rhinoceros

A rhino is more aggressive than the elephant, and much faster. Most often, if left alone, they pose no threat, but they have been known to attack for no apparent reason. There are numerous accounts of rhinoceros attacks on moving vehicles, charging them again and again. Fire also attracts them, and a myth proliferates that if a rhinoceros smells or sees a fire it will charge a camp and stomp out the fire to put it out.

Hippopotami



Hippos are quite possibly the most dangerous and aggressive animals in Africa, and they carry the largest death toll of any mammal on the continent, despite a misguided reputation of being gentle. Their enormous bodies contain great power, and their huge powerful jaws can crush bone easily.

Hippos are most deadly in the water, and are known to attack and capsize small boats. If you are caught in a hippo's jaws in the water it will drag you to the bottom and hold you there until you drown. When

traveling by river, always be very cautious of hippopotamuses, especially at night.

Apes

The largest of the apes is the mountain gorilla, found in the jungle highlands. Like its slightly smaller cousin, the lowland gorilla, most will not attack unless provoked. However, if the animal feels you are a threat, he will charge. An enraged gorilla's powerful arms and amazing agility and ferocity make it very dangerous indeed. Like a human's, a gorilla's mood is a hard thing to judge, but unless you are threatening its young or invading its territory they are fairly docile.



Chimpanzees, on the other hand, can be very aggressive, and while only the adults are generally large enough to be considered dangerous, caution should be taken. An adult chimpanzee is at least as large as a man, and several times stronger. There are tribes of chimps that are documented carnivores and they hunt in organized parties. Although they usually only eat smaller monkeys and occasionally other trespassing chimps, even the meat-eating chimps have a primarily vegetarian diet.

Where gorillas and chimpanzees stick pretty much to the lush dense jungles the baboon operates on the wide-open grasslands and savannas, and is sometimes seen on the outskirts of the deserts as well. Baboons are partial to fruit, but they also eat meat, and while attacks on humans are rare, they do occasionally occur. Attacks on humans generally only occur when the animal is provoked. However, during times of extreme drought they have been documented to attack and kill humans without cause. Baboons move and hunt in large packs.

Reptiles

Africa is home to some of the most venomous snakes on earth, including both green and black mambas, the puff adder and its cousin the death adder, the Gabon viper, several species of cobra and asp, and many others. While conservationists will emphasize again and again that these snakes will leave you alone if you leave them alone, the simple reality is that in most cases you will not be aware of the snake it already feels you have threatened it, and by then it is too late.

Some species, like the mamba are even overly aggressive and will attack and even chase a human. In any case, a bite from a venomous snake in Africa will usually result in death, as appropriate medical care is usually too far away, and carrying anti-venom for every snake that might be encountered is impossible. Exercise extreme caution around snakes.

Of course there are more non-venomous snakes than there are venomous, including several large species of python. Another dangerous reptile in Africa is the crocodile, found mostly along the Nile River in Egypt. While the crocodile is not generally viewed as a major threat, they have been known to attack swimmers and bathers.

Insects

Most insects are harmless, however the number one and two killers in Africa belong to the insect kingdom. The mosquito, which carries malaria and other diseases has killed more people in Africa than any other creature, it is strongly advised that travelers use insect repellent.

The second deadliest creature is the tsetse fly, whose bite carries trypanosomiasis and is found in the tropical areas of Africa. Rhodesian Trypanosomiasis is a lethal disease. The symptoms begin about two weeks after the bite when an inflammation of the skin appears at the site of the bite. Fever develops soon after, accompanied by rashes, enlarged and painful lymph nodes, and anemia. Later symptoms include mental depression, tremors in the arms and legs, loss of hunger, slurred speech, and increasing amounts of sleep; to such a point that in the end periods the person is almost always sleeping. Then death occurs.



Gambian Trypanosomiasis starts 6 months to years after the initial bite and develops very slowly, often making it harder to diagnose. Drugs used to treat the disease are highly toxic and must be administered with caution. If the disease is caught early the chances for survival are good, however if untreated or if treatment is started late irreversible brain damage and death is common.

In addition to these insects, the African killer bee is to be avoided at all costs, and the African fire ant has killed as well. While not insects per se, there are several venomous spiders and scorpions in Africa as well.

Travel



Africa has some of the richest history and oldest cultures in the world, and the only way to see them is to travel. From the Pyramids of Egypt, to the mosques of Morocco. From the beautiful nights in the deserts to the lush green jungles. Wildlife, art, people, and landscapes make Africa a wonderful place to take in all the earth has to offer. The wonder of Africa, however, is deceiving, as just underneath the fantastic beauty lies danger beyond imagine.

No matter where you are in Africa, traveling is dangerous. In the cities you must constantly be on the lookout for pickpockets, muggers, religious zealots, thieves, rapists, corrupt police and military, beggars, kidnappers and con men. Your restaurant or hotel might be bombed (regardless of how nice it is), your car might be carjacked, or you might killed for winking at that pretty girl.

Disease is the number one killer, and getting malaria or dysentery could very well be the death of you. Prostitutes carry all sorts of diseases as well, and the drinking water is often contaminated. Its no better outside the cities, as land mines are still frequent in many areas from past and current conflicts.

*- Conflict – The African Sourcebook -
by Deric Bernier*

Roads deeper in the bush are barely there and more often than not in the case of jungle roads they are overgrown single lane trails. Corrupt and greedy military and police checkpoints are frequent, as well are bandits and rebels. Most civilian cars don't have headlights so traveling at night is especially risky, especially since the owners of those cars see no problem zipping around after dark.

In the desert if you get stuck or stranded without a vehicle it is very possible you will die from dehydration and thirst before you ever see another vehicle, much less get it to stop for you. In the jungle, water is not as hard to find, however the animals, rebels and tribal warriors may be much harder to deal with. Bridges are often nothing more than a few logs, if that. And there are several large animals that are known to attack vehicles, such as rhinos and hippos.

Traveling by bus is just as risky, especially since like the cars the buses often don't have headlights, and often the bus will be falling apart, and powered by an engine much too small to be hauling around the weight of a bus-load of people (Often as engines wear out, they will be replaced by the first engine they can find, these usually come out of compact cars or old Toyota pickups).

Traveling by train is not much better, as they are often targets for bandits who hold up the trains regularly, much like the bandits of the American old west. Trains and buses are also safe havens for pickpockets and the like who can simply get off at the next stop before anyone knows what's happened.

For the most part, airplanes are the safest way to travel long distances, however this isn't saying much. Most of the airplanes, even in the commercial airports, are between 30 to 80 years old, are run much harder and abused far greater than anything you have ever seen. They are barely holding together. And that isn't even the worst of the problems with air travel in Africa, the pilots are poorly trained, and even if you manage to get a good plane with a competent pilot, you can still get shot down by military or rebel forces from the ground with a SAM. By far walking is the most dangerous method of travel, as it leaves you vulnerable to everyone and everything.

If you are a tourist in Africa, you have basically painted a target on your chest, especially if you are Caucasian. To most of the population of Africa there is little to no difference if you are American, Canadian or European, you are just a white devil that eats babies and tortures old women for fun. Be very careful.

Also be very aware of the cultures and customs of the areas you find yourself traveling in. In many places, especially Muslim areas, showing undue affection towards women, profanity, touching someone with your left hand, and even wearing provocative clothing can get you killed. If you are a woman it is ten times worse.

No matter where you are do not discuss politics, do not talk religion (unless of course you are a devout follower of the same religion as those you are talking to), and whatever you do, don't judge the religions or customs of the people you find yourself surrounded by. Keep your beliefs and opinions to yourself, even when asked about them, always keep an open mind, and smile at everyone. It is a lot harder to rob or kill someone who is nice to you than someone who is an asshole. In short, always be respectful.

*- Conflict – The African Sourcebook -
by Deric Bernier*

Always ask permission before taking a photograph or video of anyone or anything, never try to sneak it. Never try to take a picture of a government installation, building or soldiers. Never affiliate yourself with anyone in conversation, not even your home country.

Always know where your embassy is, and check in as soon as you enter a country or city that has one, and check in again when you leave.

When in your hotel always make sure your doors and windows are locked, and it is a good idea to leave your television or radio on, especially when you leave. It is incredibly frequent that hotel rooms get robbed even in the finest hotels. No matter where you are keep your money, credit cards, ID and passport hidden well, on your person, and in separate places.

Also keep money in your wallet for bribes. Wear a cheap watch and durable but inexpensive clothing. Remember, the more money it looks like you have the better a target you will make, although just by being foreign you automatically be assumed to be wealthy. Travel in groups, never alone, and always hire a guide. The same goes for drivers.

The best place to get a guide or driver is either to have someone in the country you know or trust arrange for one, or go through your hotel. Travel as light as possible, and pay the hotel manager to hold any expensive items.

Whatever you do, don't break any laws, and especially don't do drugs, as the penalties for this may lead to life in prison for the slightest (even imagined) infractions. If this happens there is very little your embassy can do about it.

Timeline

A brief history of the last 30 years in Africa.

1990:

Under worldwide pressure apartheid finally brought to an end, unfortunately this leads to the fall of South Africa. For the next 4 years there is little or no communication, although terrible atrocities and genocidal wars are rumored.

1992:

Congonese Defense Minister's two daughters kidnapped and tortured by party opposition terrorists.

Prototype Mass driver is established in Canary Islands by 8-member ESA.

1994:

Salla School Massacre. Rebels take over the Salla elementary school in the Congo capital of Brazzaville, entire student body is slaughtered, several cabinet members children included.

Refugees fleeing the tribal wars in Rwanda and Burundi flock in the millions to the Democratic Republic of Congo. They are met with resistance from the DRC military, and after much bloodshed almost a million of them return to Rwanda. The remaining refugees in DRC go into hiding, some of them forming rebel groups.

After 4 years of media silence and rumored atrocities South Africa re-organizes. Nelson Mandela elected president.

World Stock Market Crash leads to many nations pulling foreign aid from many of the African countries.

1995:

Kilimanjaro Mass driver begins construction, under joint agreement between ESA and the failing Pan African Alliance. Most feel the Europeans forced the agreement.

1996:

Botswana and South Africa briefly go to war over border disputes.

1997:

Mid-East Meltdown. Tensions in Middle East escalate to nuclear exchange. Iran, Iraq, Oman, Yemen, reduced to radioactive slag. Saudi Arabia half destroyed. Chad, originally thought to be hit hard, is later found to only have taken hits to the north; freak desert winds keep much off the initial fallout and radiation there. Niger, Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, U.A.E, and Pakistan all take near hits. Islamic movements shattered.

1998:

*- Conflict – The African Sourcebook -
by Deric Bernier*

Last of all foreign aid pulls out of Somalia after the country collapses into violent chaos.

1999:

50,000 U.S. troops sent to Congo to fight rebel forces.

Micheal Barnes elected President in Liberia

2000:

Wasting Plague hits Africa, moving like a brush fire across the continent and decimating the population. Africa is hit harder than anywhere else in the world, in some countries the population drops by half almost overnight. 30 million die in Nigeria alone.

2001:

King Hassan II of Morocco dies of the wasting plague after visiting affected in a Rabat hospital. His son Muhammad takes power and keeps his fathers policy of close ties with Europe.

Saliman Kudarfa elected president in Ethiopia. Begins rebuilding his country, quickly becomes the most beloved leader in recent Ethiopian history.

2002:

After years of tyrannical rule in Equatorial Guinea which result in the murder of half the population resistance comes to a head and the people openly rebel in a massive coup and seize control. The former president, Jeffrey Tongina, flees to Europe.

Civil War erupts in Mozambique.

2003:

Following Moroccan example Tunisia enters in the EC influence sphere.

U.S. Military aid sent to Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, and Gabon six months later. U.S. assumes complete military control of these countries under the blessings of their governments and creates a foothold of power in Africa from which it will soon start to spread.

2004:

Former President of Equatorial Guinea, Jeffrey Tongin, assassinated in Brussels.

Tesla Johanneson assassinated in Cairo.

U.S. sends aid to Nigeria, sets up a puppet government and moves the military in, increasing the base of power for the U.S. in Africa.

2005:

U.S. forces defeat rebels in Congo after 6 bloody years of fighting. Surviving splinter groups flee to DRC to join Rebel forces there.

*- Conflict – The African Sourcebook -
by Deric Bernier*

Algeria is forced by its neighbors and the EC to become another EC satellite. The strong fundamentalist party opposes the move, and there is a dramatic increase in terrorist activity.

2006:

Peace treaty in Angola signed, ending civil war.

Risk tourism is in among Europeans. Chosen areas are Morocco and Tunisia, not Algeria where the real risk is.

Rain comes to Ethiopia, breaking a decades long drought.

2007:

Massive volcano eruption destroys Priali, capital of Cape Verde. U.S. first to respond, sends medical, financial and military aid. Invited to stay, giving U.S. another strong naval position in Africa.

2008:

Kudajambo massacre in Burundi. 150 men and women of the Peace Corps slaughtered, causes all foreign aid and citizens to vacate Burundi.

2009:

After civil war exhausts completely the country of Mozambique, the EEC moves in and takes complete control.

Embroided in civil war the Sudanese government accidentally shoots down a Red Cross aircraft and its two American fighter escorts. This leads to war and the U.S. invades and crushes the opposition in under a year, setting up a puppet government.

2010:

EEC attempt to take over Algeria. Algerian government folds under EC pressure to allow paramilitary teams to combat rebels. While providing real combat training for the troops, media coverage of the skirmishes is incredibly popular in Europe, promoting the idea of a dangerous world out there.

Senegal completely cuts all relations with Europe and America.

David Mosumbo elected President in South Africa, immediately opens the door wide to Europeans.

2011:

Botswana president Nadjir invites Biotechnica to help repopulate the animals of the region, in some cases bringing back extinct animals through genetics and clone technology. Eco-groups applaud, this bolsters Biotechnica's public image world-wide.

DRC President Maskabe is assassinated and President Walanga succeeds him. Military mutinies in DRC continue, as the government cannot afford to pay the armed forces.

*- Conflict – The African Sourcebook -
by Deric Bernier*

In Uganda, Kuku Chala is elected president after years of political unrest at the hands of despotic rulers.

2012:

Black Jihad stand-off in Algeria. 76 alleged terrorist men women and children killed by EDF. Surviving members of Black Jihad split, rebel group Voice Of Wastes (VOW) formed.

2013:

Anti-guerrilla operations extend over into borders of Libya, where the rebels keep their training camps and many sympathizers in an unsuccessful effort to root out the VOW.

U.S. sends aid to Central African Republic. After American relief camps raided the U.S. sends in the military with the blessing of the C.A.R. government. This leads to a split in C.A.R. armies and war with U.S. as the rebel forces try to take control for themselves.

Cote d'Ivoire's newly elected President Wananga turns to corporations like Arasaka and Biotechnica for aid, effectively giving them control of his country.

2014:

Namibia and Angola go to war.

MES Inc. incident in Johannesburg, South Africa leads to civil war.

2015:

Last of the Hutu leaders executed in Rwanda, to sway inner dissension from this Rwanda attempts to invade Uganda.

After years of bloody political unrest the last president of Burkina Faso is assassinated. The country soon falls into total chaos and bankruptcy.

The president of South Africa invites the EEC into their country and turns full control of the military over to the EDF in an attempt to end civil war.

2016:

Djibouti completely collapses, is taken over by Eritrea.

The VOW begins to preach Jihad against the westernized countries, especially in Morocco and Tunisia. Terrorist attacks soon follow as well as the attempted recruiting of Algeria's neighbors in the fight against western influence.

Ethiopian president Kudarfa's plane mysteriously crashes, General Tokua succeeds him and immediately implements a military regime.

Rare metal deposits found under an Arasaka training ground in Southern Africa. The local warlord tries to claim rights but is ignored by Arasaka, which begins mining. South African Natives begin agitation against Arasaka guard units. After brief skirmishes the EDF steps in, and in a somewhat

*- Conflict – The African Sourcebook -
by Deric Bernier*

dubious deal convinces Arasaka so split profits between them, and give token fees to the local natives (mostly in the form of employment in the mines). This move is not taken well.

2017:

After 4 years of war, the U.S. crushes the rebel forces in the Central African Republic. CAR army completely disbanded leaving the U.S. military in total control.

Militech begins supporting African locals in U.S. controlled regions for "friendship reasons". Arasaka attempts to do the same, but skirmishes break out between the factions sponsored by the two corporations. Militech attacks Arasaka tank units but Arasaka fends off all attacks. After the chief warlord in region is assassinated by terrorists using Militech weapons, the U.S. military steps in and puts an end to the disputes.

Rwanda tries again to invade Uganda, war is declared and Uganda petitions the EEC for military assistance.

2018:

A coup is carried out in South Africa giving regional power to the Black Liberation Army. James Miyahara of Network 54 reports Arasaka support of BLA. Arasaka buys the title and mining rights for their already held land for 5 million €, paid to the BLA. EDF forces soon after finally crush the BLA when their leader Jonda Bukata and her council are assassinated. This ends the war leaving the U.S. in full control. Arasaka retains its rights to their occupied land (heavy bribes and payoffs are rumored but unconfirmed).

General Tokua overthrown in Ethiopia, the resulting confusion leads to civil war. Both sides of the conflict turn to the west for military aid. The west turns to the U.S., the east turns to the EEC. Zambian raiding parties engage in armed conflict with EDF troops in Malali, Mozambique, and Tunisia as the Zambian troops cross the border to steal supplies from EEC medical and relief personnel. This leads to border conflicts still going on today.

EEC moves in and takes over a completely exhausted Somalia.

General Okumbe leads revolt in DRC, the country erupts into Civil War.

U.S. military moves into Benin.

Liberia and Nigeria go to war.

In November Okumbe petitions EEC for help, President Walanga reacts by immediately turning to the U.S., soon both super powers are standing against each other in a covert war in DRC.

2019:

Okumbe sends his forces, backed by EDF troops, to attack a U.S. military base in DRC. This leads to open fighting between U.S. and EDF troops in the country formerly known as Zaire. Both U.S. and EEC maintain strict media blackout in the area to keep the situation from escalating at home as the war continues.

*- Conflict – The African Sourcebook -
by Deric Bernier*

Namibia and Angola go to war.

After limited confrontations in Ethiopia, the country splits in half. Both sides still argue and fight over total control of the country, but for the most part armed conflict is restricted to the new border splitting the country.

Senegal shoots down 3 EDF fighters patrolling the border, officially allying itself against the Europeans.

Togo allies itself with Beninese rebels against the U.S. backed Benin Government. This leads to several small conflicts in an escalating situation.

Ghana Allies itself with Nigeria in the war against Liberia.

2020:
Today.

Armed Forces

There are many groups in conflict in Africa, from the Superpower armies of the U.S., China and the EEC, to the regional militaries and militia's of the individual countries. Also there are many terrorist groups and rebel armies scattered across the continent.

United States Armed Forces

[Info on US Armed Forces missing]

US Military Personal Issue

Basic:

This is the standard issue for all US armed forces personnel

- Dog tags – Personal means of identification, you also get a military ID card
- Foot locker – Your standard footlocker, used for storing the personal belongings and extra gear.
- Large duffel (Laundry) Bag – Your standard military carry bag, these haven't changed much.
- Winter and summer wear BDU's (2 each) – The standard battle dress uniform, available in a variety of camo patterns, as well as olive drab, gray and black. This is the most commonly seen uniform in the military and serves both as combat clothing and general wear. Comes with a hat and belt. (The BDU pants have 2 regular front pockets + the small change pocket, 2 large leg pockets, and 2 buttock pockets + blousing straps, the jacket has 4 pockets on the front)
- T-shirts – 2 each of green, brown, white, black, (for female soldiers, sports bras are also available)
- Dress Uniform – includes shirt, jacket, pants, belt, shoes, hat, tie and gloves. This is for formal situations and officers in non-combatant roles. Varies for service branch.
- Socks – 2 pairs each of warm socks and dress socks
- Combat Gloves – Strong rugged gloves
- Boots + 2 pairs of shoe laces – Strong steel toed boots, with separated metal plates in the soles, to provide protection while maintaining flexibility.

Combat Gear:

- Backpack – The standard field backpack, for carrying the following equipment:
- Small tent – just barely large enough for one
- Hammock / Sleeping bag – with removable liner

- *Conflict – The African Sourcebook* -
by Deric Bernier

- Mess kit – includes knife, fork, spoon, sectioned plates and cup, made of metal for heating purposes
- Hexamite stove – small folding stove, about the size of a pack of cigarettes, comes with 10 fuel cakes (smokeless, fireless)
- Small tool kit – wire strippers, a variety of screwdrivers, pliers,
- 2 weeks MRE's – taste like shit, but it's better than starving, and its a damn straight better than kibble
- IR/rain poncho – fully protects against body heat emission, as well as adverse weather
- Cutting torch – a small hand held cutting torch, with enough fuel for 10 minutes constant use
- Small medikit + 2 cans of sprayskin, bandages, 2 hypo's each of morphine and atropine – capable of handling most first aid situations.
- 20 feet of rope – just enough to let you realize you need more
- Entrenching tool – standard folding shovel/hatchet,
- Camo net
- Collapsible mine detector – collapses even smaller than the entrenching tool, and meant to be used while crawling on your belly
- 4 smoke grenades – 1 each of blue, red, white, green,
- Warm socks – 2 extra pairs.

- *Load bearing equipment* – this is the military web gear, used for comfortably carrying the following equipment:
 - Black electrical tape – the uses a soldier finds for this tape are mind boggling.
 - Flashlight – comes with 3 extra sets of batteries and 2 extra bulbs, + 3 extra lenses (red, reflective, black)
 - Utility knife - the classic Swiss army knife, with all available options
 - Leatherman tool – yet another device with too many purposes to list here
 - Magazine pouch – holds 2 extra magazines for the soldiers assault rifle
 - Grenades – 2 frag, 2 incendiary, 2 flashbang,
 - Shotgun shells – 6 standard 12ga. rounds (although many soldiers supplement them with various specialty rounds)

- *Heavy belt* – the standard military carry belt, used to carry the following equipment:
 - Combat knife (see below)
 - Canteens – 2 one-liter canteens, made of plastic
 - Pouch 1 - Six 25mm frag grenades
 - Pouch 2 – Smart goggles w/ thermograph, IR, anti-dazzle, low light, tele-optics, and smartgun link, this is very compact, making the most of miniature electronic technology, and attaches directly, and fast to the helmet
 - Pouch 3 – Three semi-automatic handgun magazines (For special forces, the suppressor for the SO-COM will be stored here in place of 1 magazine)
 - Pouch 4 – can be used for anything (for Special Forces this pouch is replaced with a pouch for storing two 32-round magazines and the suppressor for the UZI 2020 or Militech Viper)
 - Pouch 5 – 6 glowsticks

- *Conflict – The African Sourcebook* -
by Deric Bernier

- Pouch 6 – used for personal non-military items
- MI9A3 gas mask – this is contained in its own pouch, with adjustable waist and leg strap
- Magazine bandoleer – carries 10 magazines for the soldiers assault rifle
- Watch – keeps 3 different times perfectly, is water proof to 2000 feet so that it may act perfectly as a diving watch, and also acts as a biomonitor

Armor:

Standard combat armor (800eb) – This is the most commonly used armor in military service. Primarily it consists of hard armor plates with ballistic weave behind it to absorb and disperse shock as well as provide extra protection.

Torso armor - (SP: 18) provides full protection for the torso as well as shoulders. This armor incorporates buckles for attaching load-bearing straps directly to the armor, the straps attach at the shoulders and hook to the heavy belt of the soldier.

Groin armor - (SP: 10) protects the soldier's groin. While somewhat uncomfortable, this is perhaps the most popular piece of armor among the soldiers.

Neck armor - (SP: 10) an armor plate that protects the wearer's throat

Shin/knee guard- (SP: 10) protects the wearer's legs

Helmet (300eb) - (SP: 20) features separated plates on the back to protect the neck, and features a video camera w/ 2 hours recording time and built in detachable short range radio

Gasium K-5 Armor – Used by special forces for situation where you need to carry more equipment than is allowed with therm-optic camouflage, yet need to present a smaller target and maintain more agility than you would with ORC armor (See D. Bernier's *Masamune Shirow Conversions* for info)

Therm-optic Camouflage – Used by Special Forces when stealth is of the utmost importance. Unfortunately due to the nature of the suit, very little equipment may be carried while wearing the suit. US forces use either the Militech Ghost suit (Chrome Book 2) or the Sebuero model. (See D. Bernier's *Masamune Shirow Conversions* for info)

ORC Armor – Used by Special Forces for fast and hard assaults (See D. Bernier's *Masamune Shirow Conversions* for info)

Flight Suit – worn by most of the pilots in the United States Military. It consists of a water/air tight g-suit, flexible torso and shoulder plates (Kevlar-wrapped steel plates woven into a flexible harness SP: 15 torso / SP: 10 shoulder) and a state of the art flight helmet (SP: 20) equipped with the most advanced technology available, including Low Light, thermograph, Image Enhancement, and tele-optics. The helmet also features a small hatch on the back that allows full cyber interface. For hands-on action the helmet also comes with a flip down targeting scope.

- Conflict – The African Sourcebook -
by Deric Bernier

Metal Gear - (SP: 25, EV: 3) Used solely for guarding highly secure areas and for extremely heavy combat situations, as the suit is too heavy for prolonged wear in the African heat. The armor's appearance varies depending on branch of service. Customization is common, however most officers' suits are more elaborately customized than others. Suits will also be outfitted according to their use, such as the Navy's scuba armor, and the arctic and desert survival armor. There is even space armor for use by the Air Force. All suits are equipped with a cooling/heating system with a 3-hour battery and 3-hour air supply.

Special Gear:

Scuba gear – This is the standard underwater breathing apparatus, lightly armored (sp: 10) with a 120-minute air supply. While the suit features an extraordinary insulation system, it remains thin enough for full dexterity and agility.

Militech M-402 Stealth Scuba Gear (16,350eb) – Using the same technologies as the Militech M-73 Mirage Gear (see Chrome Book 2), the M402 provides the wearer with the ultimate stealth capabilities both below and above the waves.

Militech Arctic Survival Gear (200eb) – For use in cold weather situations, this suit provides maximum warmth while remaining lightweight and flexible. The Arctic Survival Gear provides no armor, but is baggy enough to be worn over standard armor and provides flaps for easy access to the web gear worn underneath. It also features a hood and a white backpack cover to maximize stealth in the snow.

Militech "Thompson" Long Range Radio (27,950eb) – The latest full feature military mobile communications unit. 200-mile range, full shielding, jam and scramble capabilities, and any other features you could think of are all incorporated to this unit. It also features a detachable full military cybermodem, the Microtech CAD-4 Commando and a removable military version of Teletronics "Black Book" microcomp (see *Rache Bartmoss's Brainware Blowout* for more info for both of these devices).

Anti Bio-chem Suit – Folds into a small pouch size, fully sealed, 5-7lbs, fit into a 3 cu-foot bag and is about 1" in thickness, made of layers of filter material and activated charcoal. Extremely tear resistant, meant to be worn over clothes. (Note this suit will not stand up to blister agent attack for more than a few minutes, but the suit will work for days under constant attack against other forms of biochemical warfare.

Parachute – Standard parachutes and the HALO variety. Both models are invisible to radar and feature the regular backup in case the primary fails.

Full Field Medkit – Everything you could possibly need, for everything from simple first aid, to full blown combat surgery is included in this kit. It includes: First Aid Systems for Healing/Preventing: CPR - with CPR Lifesaver Pack with CPR Microshield and smelling salts, Fractures/Dislocations/Sprains - with Sam Splint and Elastic Bandage, Hypoglycemia/Insulin Shock - with Glucose Paste Dehydration and Oral Rehydration Salts, Dental Problems - with Dentemp

- *Conflict – The African Sourcebook* -
by *Deric Bernier*

Temporary Filling Mixture, Snake Bites & Bee Stings - with Sawyer Extractor and assorted antivenoms, Wounds - with Irrigation Syringe & Scrub Brush, Blisters - with Spenco 2nd Skin and Molefoam, Burns - with Aloe Vera Gel, Trauma - with Trauma Dressings, Wound Closure Strips, 4 cans spray skin, and Triangular Bandages, Allergic Symptoms - with Antihistamines, Virus Transmission - with Infectious Control Pack, a full assortment of trauma drugs and painkillers (10 doses Speedheal, 10 doses morphine, 10 doses Trauma, 5 anaesthetic slap patches, Eye Wash, 30 minute can of oxygen, and 6 vials of other assorted drugs), plus the following Medical Instruments: EMT Shears, Splinter Picker Forceps, Hypothermia Thermometer, Hyperthermia Thermometer, Scalpel, dermal stapler, 4 inflatable casts, medscanner, airhypo, auto-medic, Blood Pressure Cuff, Stethoscope, Mini Mag Head Light, 18-guage Plastic Catheter,

Rappelling Gear – (See *Autumn Blade* for info)

Wutani Motion Sensor – (See *Chrome 4* for info)

Datatel Mapmaker – (See *Chrome 1* for info)

Militech Military Binoculars (870eb) – The most powerful binoculars available, with built in range finder, Low Light, image enhancement, thermograph, and attachable laser target aquire system.



Full Demolitions Gear – includes 4kg of C-6, various other explosives, and all the tools you could possible need for any demolitions work that might come up, including disarming enemy devices.

Worldsat Communications Flopscreen – (See *Chrome 2* for info)

Personal Weapons:

Arasaka Morita – This assault rifle has been issued in large numbers to US military personnel serving in Africa as an ongoing field test in Arasaka's bid to win the Military Assault Weapon contract. Most troops prefer it to the Militech Ronin, as it is a superior weapon, and its built in underbarrel shotgun/25mm grenade launcher provide for more diversity, and its more powerful ammo actually seems to be at least partially effective against armor. (see *Autumn Blade* for more info)

Militech Ronin – The standard assault rifle of the US military.

Colt AMT – Standard military sidearm (see *Blackhand's Street Weapons* for more info)

Unifed Bushmaster Combat Knife (360eb)

MEL - 0 - J - P - 2D6 - N/A - N/A - VR

The most advanced combat knife of all time, the blade itself is solid D-2 steel, affixed the edge of the weapon is a second mono-filament blade, this means that even if the mono-edge shatters the knife itself will still be completely combat effective. The handle is half hollow, and includes: compass, wire cutters, 12 matches, 2 band aids, snake bite kit, fishing line with 4 hooks and sinkers,

- *Conflict – The African Sourcebook* -
by Deric Bernier

wire saw w/ handle rings, can/bottle opener, sharpening stone, small animal snare, emergency flashlight,

Militech KRV Boot Knife (40eb)

MEL - 0 - J - P - 1D6 - N/A - N/A - VR

A standard boot knife, double edged and perfectly balanced.

Militech M71B3HB (12,675eb)

HVY - 0 - N - P - 6D10 (12.7mm) - 50/100 - 15 - VR

Militech's premier man-portable heavy machine gun, commonly used with either a gyro-stabilizer mount, or a tripod. Accepts either magazine or belt fed ammunition. This weapon is a true beast, and sets a new standard for the heavy gunner role in the modern combat unit. Smart linking is available, however for those not wishing to go cyber, the weapon features a poor mans smart system, consisting of an optical site worn as head gear, providing low light, target acquirement, and target lock. To make use of this system, one must have the weapon plugged in and some training with this system is required as the smart system only covers one eye.

IMI Micro-Uzi 2020 – Standard submachine gun used by the Special Forces, vehicle crews, and security (see *Autumn Blade* for more info).

25mm Grenades – American combat troops have access to a wide variety of 25mm grenades and shotgun specialty rounds for the Morita assault rifles under barrel shotgun. (See *Blackhand's Street Weapons* for more info)

Hand Grenades – as above, the American combat soldier has access to virtually every type of hand grenade available. (See *Blackhand's Street Weapons* for more info)

LAW – the disposable anti-tank rocket launcher. (See *Blackhand's Street Weapons* for more info)

Barrett M-90 – Heavy sniper rifle, often snipers will take it upon themselves to electrothermally enhance this weapon. (See *Blackhand's Street Weapons* for more info)

Militech M-212 Grenade Launcher – 8-shot rotary drum fed 40mm grenade launcher. (See *Blackhand's Street Weapons* for more info)

H&K SO-COM 2020 – The semi-automatic handgun specifically designed for Special Forces work. (See *Autumn Blade* for more info)

Militech M-240 Flame Thrower (790eb)

FLM - +3 - N - R - Special (flame) - 1 1/2 min - 1 1/2 min - ST

The standard military flamethrower. Features a large armored fuel supply, self-lighting pilot. Not popular with many soldiers, even the ones using it, because flame weapon damage is so horrifying.

Cybernetics:

*- Conflict – The African Sourcebook -
by Deric Bernier*

Military Cybernetics are for the most part implanted only in circumstances where there are no alternatives, and are usually the most basic model available, such as standard cyberlimbs and optics etc... The one exception that all military personnel receive Neuralware Processors, Chipware Socket and the following chips:

World Events (3) – These chips are replaced and updated on a regular basis, and provide basic information on what's happening throughout the world, especially military movements and political situations.

Language chips (3) – For the country a soldier finds himself operating in.

Local Culture and History (3) – Gives a basic knowledge on customs of the local peoples, and what is acceptable and non-acceptable behavior. It also provides a basic history (detailed on last 6 months, basic for last 100 years. (+1 culture rolls)

Local Geography (3) – Provides a soldier with the layout of the country he finds himself in as well as possibly the countries surrounding, or at least the border areas.

Local Hazards (3) – Provides information on animal, vegetable and geographic areas in the country a soldier finds himself in. For example, it will tell you if the snake that just bit you is poisonous, if the berries that look so good will kill you if you start snacking, if this stretch of land is known to be mined, filled with quicksand etc., or if the town you are about to enter into has a history of hostility towards the USA.

Propaganda (3) – This is a genius PR move, and the one chip that every soldier hates. It aids the soldier in knowing exactly what to say to civilians to make the USA appear to be just and fair, and out to help them. Of course this usually means lying through your teeth. Provides a +2 to Persuasion rolls when trying to convince the local people that you are there for their own good, and that they should be grateful for your presence because everyone else is the enemy.

Primary Mission Objectives (5) – This provides detailed information on the mission a soldier finds himself on. Upon removal the chip self-destructs and becomes unreadable, and after the information is implanted to memory the chips are removed.

Secondary Mission Objectives (3) – Provides a list of secondary targets, otherwise it is the same as above.

When it comes to upgrading your cybernetics, the military will provide virtually every conceivable piece of cyber you can think of, at a reduced cost, and you will not be able to be discharged unless the cyber is removed, or you have finished paying it off.

Optionally you can choose to be a test subject for R&D. This means you get the latest cyber for free, however if it glitches, or there are other problems that occur in the field you can find yourself in serious trouble real fast. And absolutely any case which results in Full conversion automatically results in the soldier becoming a "volunteer" for R&D, of course the alternative is dying or living

life as a pile of meat in a bed.

For more information on the weapons and equipment of the US Military, see the following official and unofficial sources:

- Home of the Brave
- Solo of Fortune 1 & 2
- Firestorm: Stormfront & Shockwave
- Blackhand's Street Weapons
- Rache Bartmoss' Brainware Blowout
- Chromebooks 1-4
- Autumn Blade Weapons and Equipment, and its updates
- Weapons & Equipment of Counter-Terrorism
- Oceanpunk: Gear and Equipment

US Special Forces

The following is a list of American Special Forces serving in Africa.

US Army Ranger Battalions (Black Berets)

Originally based and trained from Fort Seward, GA., and Fort Lewis, WA. The Army's premiere Black Ops team, used to infiltrate behind enemy lines and perform hit and run missions against enemy installations. Usually operate in 3-10 man teams.

USMC Battalion Landing Team

Originally based and trained from Camp LeJeune, NC., Camp Pendleton, CA., and Okinawa. The advance Marine group, these men and women are the first to go in and clear the way for the regular marines to follow. Mortality rate is high with this group. Usually operate in 10-25 man teams.

US Army Special Forces (Green Berets)

Originally based and trained from Fort Bragg, NC., Fort Devens, MA. The Army's masters of LRRP work. Green Berets are parachuted in deep in the combat zone and perform the information gathering tasks on the enemy as well as hit and run tactics. Usually operate in 4-12 man teams (A-teams) in conjunction with Support and Logistical coordination units (B-Teams) and their Command Organizations (C-Teams).

US Marine Force Reconnaissance Company

*- Conflict – The African Sourcebook -
by Deric Bernier*

Originally based and trained from Camp LeJeune, NC. Force Recon is the forerunner of the Green Berets, and operates in an intelligence gathering capacity for the high command structure of the Marine Corp. Usually operating in 4-6 man units.

Navy SEAL's (Team 8)

Originally based and trained from Little Creek, VA., Coronada, CA., Subic Bay, the Philippines, Navy SEAL's are simply the best special forces team the US has to offer. Its men and women are recruited from all branches of the military and trained in every conceivable way to the brink of perfection. They perform all the duties of the rest of the US Special Forces as well as any job that needs doing.

SEAL Team 8 is the section of SEAL's trained for Warfare in Africa, and contains many personnel of SEAL Team 6 (counter terrorism) as well. SEAL's often work in conjunction with the CIA as well as through the standard military authority. They have also been known, on occasion, to work with friendly indigenous personnel on LRRP and infiltration missions, though any SEAL will tell you they rarely need such help. SEAL's usually operate in 4-12 man teams.

Blue Light / Delta Force

Originally based and trained from Fort Bragg, NC. Delta Force serves 2 purposes, the first is that of working closely with friendly natives on LRRP missions, infiltration's, and search and destroy. The second is Counter-Terrorism, specializing in hijacked aircraft.

Delta Force men and women are recruited from the Army, Navy, and Marines and for non CT work recruit from the local population as well. Loyal native soldiers usually comprise 30% of any Delta Team operating in a wartime capacity. They usually operate in teams of 8, made up of 2 U.S. advisors, and 6 native troops. In counter terrorist operations all team members are usually American, and operate in 4-8 man teams.

Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Service (ARRS)

Originally the only Special Forces group of the USAF, their role has been expanded to all branches of the military. Their singular function is the rescue of the pilots and crew of downed aircraft. They are equipped with specially armed and modified Seagod helicopters or AV-9's and have an average response time of 15 minutes (roll 1d10+10 minutes). The ARRS teams are truly the Trauma Team International for US military pilots. (In fact if after leaving the Armed Forces, any ARRS personnel who wishes employment with Trauma Team is almost certain to be hired and given an extra 20% bonus in pay.)

US Military Glossary

A listing of military terms and slang (Milspeak).

*- Conflict – The African Sourcebook -
by Deric Bernier*

Radio Letters

'A'	Alpha
'B'	Bravo
'C'	Charlie
'D'	Delta
'E'	Echo
'F'	Foxtrot
'G'	Golf
'H'	Hotel
'I'	India
'J'	Juliett
'K'	Kilo
'L'	Lima
'M'	Mike
'N'	November
'O'	Oscar
'P'	Papa
'Q'	Quebec
'R'	Romeo
'S'	Sierra
'T'	Tango
'U'	Uniform
'V'	Victor
'W'	Whiskey
'X'	X-ray
'Y'	Yankee
'Z'	Zulu

Radio Jargon

Authenticate:	demand for a code word to make sure the communications isn't by an enemy impostor.
Break:	announcing the end of part of a message.
Correct:	confirms that a repetition matches the message sent out.
Correction:	announces that a previous message is to be sent out with corrections added.
Flash:	announces the beginning of an emergency message.
From:	announces the source of the message.
Green:	safe conditions.
Hotel Alpha:	get out of there.
Hotel Echo:	warns of incoming explosive rounds.
I say again:	announces repetition of last message.
I spell:	announces that the next piece of information will be spelled out letter by letter.

*- Conflict – The African Sourcebook -
by Deric Bernier*

Immediate:	announces the beginning of a priority message.
Out:	announces end of conversation and intent to hang up.
Over:	used when you are finished speaking but need or are expecting a reply,
used	to announce to the other party that it is their turn to speak.
Radio check:	just asking to see if there is still a connection.
Read back:	requesting the other party to repeat a message you just sent.
Red:	dangerous condition.
Roger:	used to acknowledge a message has been received and understood.
Routine:	announces a non-priority message.
Say again:	request that the last message be repeated.
Silence-Silence-Silence:	calls for complete radio silence
Silence lifted:	it's OK to talk again.
Six:	leader or commander.
Wait:	announces a pause.

Terms and slang

A.A.: Anti-Aircraft

A.A.A.: Anti-Aircraft Artillery

A.A.R.: After Action Report

A.A.W.: Army Air Wing

Absentee ballot: a way to vote when you're far away from home, used by military and civilians in foreign lands or merely on vacation

ACPA: Assisted Combat Personal Armor (powered armor)

Acquire: to locate and successfully lock on to a target with guided or linked weapons

Afro-piss: any African beer

A.G.: Adjutant General

A.H.: Assault Helicopter

AI: Artificial Intelligence

A-I-K: Assistance In Kind

Airborne: personnel or equipment dropped by parachute

Airmobile: (see above)

A.I.T.: Advanced Infantry Training

AK-AK: anti-aircraft fire

Ammo: ammunition

Amazon: female soldier

AMTRAC: amphibious transport

Amped out: fatigue after being under the influence of combat drugs and certain amphetamines

A.O.: Area of Operations

A.P.C.: Armored Personnel Carrier

A.P.F.S.D.S.: Armor Piercing Fin Stabilized Discarding Sabot

A.P.I.: Armor Piercing Incendiary

A.P.O.: Army Post Office

Aquaman: anyone cybernetically enhanced for submersible duty, especially full conversion cyborgs

Arc light: bombing mission

ARLO: Army Liaison Officer

Article 15: a non judicial, financial punishment – the commanding officer's way of taking some of your money without a court martial

ARTY: artillery (also artie)

A.S.A.P.: As Soon As Possible

A.S.H.: Assault Support Helicopter

Assembly Area: place where troops are gathered for a mission or pickup

Ass man: last man in a formation, the guy bringing up the rear

A.T.C.: Air Traffic Control

A.T.G.M.: Anti-Tank Guided Missile

A.W.A.C.S.: Airborne Warning And Control System

A.W.O.L.: Absent Without Leave

Bandit: enemy aircraft

Barrage: a set of artillery rounds, fired from each gun in a unit

Base camp: main fortified camp for a recon unit

Baseball: any small round grenade

Basic: basic training

Battalion: military unit from 600 to 1000 men, commanded by a Lt. Colonel. There are 3-5 companies in a battalion.

Battery: artillery or heavy weapons unit roughly equal to a company, 100-150 men.

Beast: heavy machine gun

Believer: slang for a dead soldier

Benji: robohound

Bird: any aircraft

Black ops: illegal or secret operations

Blood gun: slang for a grenade launcher

Boat: submarine, no matter how large, also has become popular slang for any van shaped AV (AV-4's, AV-6's, AV-9's etc.)

Bogey: unidentified aircraft

Book: slang for retreat as fast as possible

Boomer: anyone that has gone cyberpsychotic

Boonies: anyplace far away from modern civilization

Bonedaddy (mama): slang for someone suffering from extreme starvation

Boned out: quit, retreated

Boris: any Russian ACPA

*- Conflict – The African Sourcebook -
by Deric Bernier*

BOS: BOrder Surveillance

Bouncing Betty: any land mine that throws an explosive projectile into the air before detonating

Boxing: close quarters combat, usually hand to hand

Bring smoke: heat it up, shoot the hell out of it

Brigade: Military unit composing 3000 men, commanded by a Colonel

Brown bar: second Lt., called that because his gold bar becomes brown in camouflage

Bucket: helmet

Bug out: run like hell

Burn: to shoot with a laser

Bush: the jungle

Bust (or pop) caps: to fire a gun

BS: Bull Shit, any lie, bad situation, or anything that a soldier feels is unfair

C&C: Charlie Charlie; Command and Control helicopter, it stays above the action and relays communications and orders to troops below

C.A.S.: Cordon And Search, to seal off an area and search it

Cache: hidden supply of weapons, equipment, ammo, food, funds, etc...

Cell: a small terrorist group, affiliated with a larger one but not in direct contact

Cherry: soldier new to combat, usually just out of basic

Chinook: slang for any double rotor helicopter

Chocolate Chippendale: an African male prostitute or erotic dancer, a growing sight in many Euro and corporate controlled tourist areas.

Chocolate shake: African prostitute

Chopper: helicopter

C.I.A.: Central Intelligence Agency

C.I.B.: Combat Infantryman's Badge (Army medal given after serving a set period of time in a combat zone)

C.I.D.: Criminal Investigations Division, the military version of the FBI and the prosecuting attorney all roled into one

C.I.D.G. (SIDGEE): Civilian Irregular Defense Group

CINPAC: Commander-IN chief PACific

CINALT: Commander-IN-chief AtLanTic

CININD: Commander-IN-chief INdian

Claymore: anti-personel explosive, set as either a mine or detonated by remote

Close air support: air strike on immediate enemy targets

C.M.H.: Congressional Medal of Honor

C.O.: Commanding Officer

Cock: gun

Comm: COMMunications

Company: Military unit of 150 men, commanded by a Captain, 3-4 platoons

Company, The: CIA

Condolence award: A cash award the government pays to wounded civilians, or in the case of their death it goes to their relatives (not paid very often)

Concertina wire: coiled barbed wire

CONUS: CONTinental U.S.

Convert: someone who has seen the light, usually refers to African natives who ally with the U.S.

Cookie: grenade

Cowboy: anyone doing anything dumb in combat (like fighting

in the open when cover is available, or rushing an enemy force alone)

Crispy: anyone killed by an incendiary

Culture culture: media

Dead reckoning: navigate without instruments

Dead space: area not covered by fire

Decoration: a medal, decoration for the dress uniform

Deep: worst possible situation

Defcon: defensive contact artillery fire

Defoliant: chemical used to kill vegetation, useful to improve vision, clear an area, and make it easier to spot the enemy

Delta: smuggling aircraft

Delta tango: radio term for defensive targets

Deniable plausibility: a black op so covert that it will be completely disavowed by officials if the squad sent is captured or killed. The worst kind of assignment

DEROS: Date of Expected Return from Over Seas

Det-cord: an explosive strip

Diddy bopping: being careless

Digital cowboy: netrunner

Digital critter: any cybernetically enhanced animal

Dime nickel: 105mm howitzer

Division: Unit of 12,000-18,000 men, commanded by a Major General

DMZ: De-Militarized Zone, no-man's-land found at border of two nations at war

Dum: failed explosive

Dust off: quick extraction by helicopter

DZ: drop zone, area where airborne supplies or personnel are dropped

ECM: electronic counter measures

Eddie: hostile Ethiopians

Eleven bush: radio term for infantry man

E-5: sergeant

E-9: sergeant major, the highest enlisted rank

EOD: Explosives Ordinance Disposal

EPW: Enemy Prisoner of War

Eurotrash (or just E-trash): EDF soldiers

EVAC'd: evacuated

EVAC hospital: the hospital closest to the front, where wounded were sent for immediate treatment and stabilization before being sent to a better-equipped and safer location

Extraction: the way a recon unit is returned from their mission site

FA: Field Artillery

FAC: Forward Air Controller

FF: Fast Frigate

F.I.G.S.E.W. (Figgysue's): French, Italian, German, Spanish, Whatever, term for EDF troops

Fire base: remote artillery base

Firefight: firearm combat

Fire for effect: keep firing, continue shooting till its dead or disabled

Fire lane: the clear area a weapon can put its shots into

Five by: loud and clear, five being high quality, 1 being low

Flechette: dart shaped projectile

Flop: to be fighting one group, then get shipped to an different

*- Conflict – The African Sourcebook -
by Deric Bernier*

area where you are fighting alongside that group. This happens often in Africa, where US soldiers will be fighting the Europeans one day, then the next be siding with them against rebel forces or terrorists in another country, it also works the other way, where a group of rebels is the allies one moment, then enemies the next.

Flipper: any aquatic mammal cybernetically enhanced and used to serve military or corporate needs

FNG: Fucking New Guy, derogatory slang for a replacement

FO: Forward Observer

FOB: Forward Operating Base

Fodder: soldiers

Footy: infantryman, from foot soldier

Frag: fragmentary explosives, also means "to kill with explosives"

Freak: radio frequency

Freedom bird: aircraft taking a soldier home after his tour of duty

Free fire zone: area where everyone is assumed to be hostile

Frog: derogatory term for a frenchman

F.U.B.A.R.: Fucked Up Beyond All Recognition

Fun: dangerous to the point of suicidal

Fungus: religious zealots or missionaries

Ghost: slang for night attackers

GL: grenade launcher

Goober: derogatory term for anyone doing something dumb, including fighting for and against the US military

Go native: to go AWOL and hide in the bush, taking up residence there, also means to over sympathize with the indigenous population

Gravey: easy, little danger involved

Green: safe, also a soldier who is no longer a cherry, but is still wet behind the ears in combat situations

Green berets: the Army's special forces unit

Grund pounder: infantryman

Gumbey: African rebel

Gundam: any Asian A.C.P.A.

Gunship: heavily armed aircraft, used for infantry support. Usually restricted to helicopters and AV's

Ground zero: impact point of explosive or artillery round

Hard charging: gung ho and aggressive soldier - not always complimentary

Hat out: leave in a hurry

H.A.L.O.: High Altitude Low Opening, a dangerous type of parachute insertion

H&I: Harassment and Interdiction, random artillery fire

HE: high explosive

HEAP: High Explosive Armor Piercing

Heavy: serious situation

Holding down (the fort): to keep control of an area

Horse pills: medication taken to prevent malaria

Hot: active combat zone

Hump: to march

IG: Inspector General, the officer responsible for investigating anything and everything brought to his attention.

Incoming: receiving enemy artillery fire

In country: to be in a country or region at war

JAFO: Just Another Fucking Observer, derogatory term for any one there to observe the actions and progress of the troops, usually this means a squad will have to baby-sit an officer or corporate rep. into the bush

Jock: pilot

Juice: pull or influence, also in reference to a bribe or bribe money

Jump CP: temporary command post

Jungle bunny: forest dwelling native

Jungle busting: using tanks or vehicles to clear a path in the jungle

Jungle fever: desire to sleep with a native, also used when referring to African prostitutes

Jungle Jim: an American soldier who has become a native sympathizer,

KHA: Killed in Hostile Action

KIA: Killed In Action

Kick off: start of a mission

Killer: Marine Mobile Ambush team

Kipper: a child prostitute, unfortunately this is a growing problem in Africa, especially in Western and corporate controlled tourist areas

Kit: a soldiers backpack

Klick: kilometer

LAW: Light Anti-tank Weapon

Lemmings: soldiers on a suicide mission, anyone who blindly follows orders

Lifer: anyone making a career out of the military

Limey: slang term for British soldier

Lit up: surprise with combat

Lock and load: priming a rifle for accuracy, literally locking a round in the chamber ready to fire

Loach: observation helicopter

LP: Listening Post

LRRP: Long Range Recon Patrol

Lt.: Lieutenant

LZ: Landing Zone

MAAG: Military Assistance Advisory Group

MAB: Marine Amphibious Brigade

MAW: Marine Air Wing

MEDCAP: Medical Civic Action Program, squad assisted medical personnel giving aid to remote villages

MEDEVAC: evacuation of wounded

MG: machinegun

MI: Military Intelligence

MIA: Missing In Action

Midnight Acquisition: slang for stealing supplies

Mike-mike: millimeter

Milk run: easy mission, usually given late in a tour

Million dollar wound: a wound serious enough to get a soldier sent home, but not serious enough to cripple or maim. In today's world of cybernetics, these are rare indeed

Mission ready: vehicles or equipment ready for use

Monkey: derogatory term for jungle dwelling natives

MP: Military Police

Mummify: the practice of burying yourself underground in loose dirt to surprise the enemy, used mostly in the desert. It was

*- Conflict – The African Sourcebook -
by Deric Bernier*

originated by Arab nomads. Those who do this are known as mummies

MUSC: Medical Unit Self Contained, an inflatable, easily transportable medical ward

NAF: slang term for all Native black Africans, not really seen as derogatory

Napalm: incendiary gel, used in bombs and flame throwers

NBC: Nuclear, Biological and Chemical

NCO: Non-Commissioned Officer

Neutralize: kill or take out

OJT: On the Job Training

OP: operation, a mission

Packin': carrying a weapon

Pacify: to make a village or stronghold unable to support the enemy

Paramilitary: unofficial civilian military group

Patrol: Ranger unit of 6 men led by an NCO

PBR: Patrol Boat, River

PFC: Private First Class

Pigeons: friendly or civilian aircraft

Pig: heavy machine gun

Pigman: soldier carrying the heavy machine gun

Piss tube: slang for a mortar

Platoon: unit of 20-50 men, led by a Lieutenant

Play dough: plastic explosive

Pogey: slang for a new guy or anyone without much brainpower

Point: lead man in a patrol, usually the most dangerous place to be as you will get shot at first

Police an area: to clean an area up, pick up trash, cigarette butts, etc....

Pop smoke: set off a smoke grenade to mark a position

Porky: someone carrying too much equipment or weaponry

POW: Prisoner Of War

Prep: firing into an area before making an insertion

Punji stake: sharpened stick set in the ground, usually hidden, usually poisoned

Purple Heart: medal awarded to anyone suffering a wound in combat

PX: Post Exchange, the equivalent of a department store on a military base

PZ: Pickup Zone

RA: Regular Army

Rags: derogatory slang for female soldiers, usually refers to a particularly mean or viscous woman

Ramp alert: warning for aircraft to take off in 15 minutes

R & R: Rest and Relaxation, a vacation from the war, for soldiers in Africa it means getting away from the continent completely, either to one of the U.S. controlled islands or possibly to the Caribbean or Mexico.

Recon: reconnaissance

Red ball: system for getting supplies quickly

Redleg: slang for artillery soldier

R.E.M.F.: Rear Echelon Mother Fucker, derogatory slang for command personnel that rarely if ever see front line duty.

Retrograde: any rear or retreat movement

Re-up: sign up for another tour of duty

R.I.F.: Recon In Force, to sweep and area for enemies

Rimbo: female soldier

RL: Rocket Launcher

Roaches: rebels dwelling in or operating from caves or tunnels

Rocker: when you pass the rank of sergeant, each stripe that goes under the chevrons is a rocker

Rolling thunder: sustained bombing

Root digger: derogatory slang for African-American soldiers in Africa

ROTC: Reserved Officer Training Corps.

RPG: Rocket Propelled Grenade

RPV: Remote Piloted Vehicle

RTO: Radio Telephone Operator

Ruck: soldiers backpack

SAM: Surface to Air Missile

Sanitize: to remove all evidence of one's presence

Santa: supply sergeant

Sardine: ACPA trooper

Satchel charge: a number of blocks or explosives taped together

Sci-fi: nicknames for the more advanced technology, such as lasers, full conversions, etc.

Seabees: Navy construction engineers

SEAL's: Sea Air and Land, the Navy's special forces unit

Search and destroy: mission to seek out enemy, engage, and eliminate

Short: nearing the end of a tour of combat duty

Shotgun: the responsibility of manning the machine gun on a vehicle

Sharnpel: the chunks of debris thrown from an explosive device

Silver Star: U.S. medal

Sing: report in

SITREP: SITUation REPort

Six: radio term for leader

Sky pilot: chaplain

Slick: helicopter or AV used for troop transport

Smoker: slang for those who live or come from the irradiated borders of Libya, as in they are so hot from radiation poisoning they should be smoking

S.N.A.F.U.: Situation Normal, All Fucked Up

Sneak: to be way out in the bush, or behind enemy lines

S.O.L. (SOLLY): Satellite Orbiting Laser

SOP: Standard Operating Procedure

Sortie: a mission for a single aircraft

Squad: unit of less than ten men, usually led by an NCO

Spanky: derogatory term for a Spaniard

Spear chucker: derogatory slang for an African tribal warrior

Spook: derogatory slang for a CIA agent

Staging area: safe areas where troops are brought together, trained, and prepared for a mission

Stand down: term for rest period

Strac butt: less than complimentary term for a commander that doesn't bend the rules

Strip alert: warning that aircraft should be ready to take off in 5 minutes

Subway: slang for any tunnel system

Sugar: good news from home, especially if from a spouse or lover

TAC air: Tactical Air Support

*- Conflict – The African Sourcebook -
by Deric Bernier*

Taxi: extraction vehicle

Threading the needle: flying through gaps in air defense radar

Thumper: slang for grenade launcher, also for the man carrying it

Tin can: full conversion cyborg

Top: Sergeant in command of a platoon

Towel head: derogatory slang for an Arab (also rag head)

Trip flare: flare set off by a trip wire, usually used as a warning device

Tunnel rat: soldier whose job it is to search enemy tunnels

UGS: Unattended Ground Sensor, device used to monitor enemy movements in remote areas

Ultraman: an Asian full conversion cyborg

Uncle Sugar: United States Military

Upes: derogatory term for Europeans, especially EEC military

USAF: United States Aerospace Force

Ville: village

Waffle: a Caucasian African native

Wake up: last day of service in a combat zone

Wax job: killing anyone

Wet work: assassination

Willy Pete: white phosphorous

Wog: dumb guy, jerk

Wop: derogatory slang for an Italian

Wraith: respectful term for a sniper

The World: home, stateside, or anyplace out of the combat zone

Zipper: Derogatory term for Hostile natives of DRC (formerly Zaire)

Zippo raids: any assignment calling for the complete destruction of a village

US Military Rank Structure

RANK	ARMY	MARINE	NAVY	AIR FORCE	PAY (MONTHLY)
E-1	TRAINEE	TRAINEE	TRAINEE	TRAINEE	288eb
E-2	PRIVATE	PRIVATE	SEAMAN	PRIVATE	320eb
E-3	PFC	PFC	SFC	PFC	333eb
E-4	CORPORAL	CORPORAL	CORPORAL	CORPORAL	345eb
E-5	SERGEANT	SERGEANT	PETTY OFFICER	SERGEANT	360eb
E-6	STAFF SERGEANT	STAFF SERGEANT	STAFF PETTY OFFICER	STAFF SERGEANT	410eb
E-7	PLATOON SERGEANT	PLATOON SERGEANT	PLATOON PETTY OFFICER	PLATOON SERGEANT	475eb
E-8	MASTER SERGEANT	MASTER SERGEANT	MASTER PETTY OFFICER	MASTER SERGEANT	681eb
E-9	SERGEANT MAJOR	SERGEANT MAJOR	SENIOR PETTY OFFICER	SERGEANT MAJOR	811eb
OFFICER 1	SECOND	SECOND	SECOND ENSIGN	SECOND	530eb
1 GOLD BAR	LIEUTENANT	LIEUTENANT		LIEUTENANT	
OFFICER 1.B	FIRST	FIRST		FIRST	
1 SILVER BAR	LIEUTENANT	LIEUTENANT	FIRST ENSIGN	LIEUTENANT	611eb
OFFICER 2					
2 SILVER BARS	CAPTAIN	CAPTAIN	LIEUTENANT	CAPTAIN	700eb
OFFICER 3					
GOLD OAK LEAF	MAJOR	FORCE COMMANDER	COMMANDER	MAJOR	755eb
OFFICER 3.B					
SILVER OAK LEAF	LIEUTENANT COLONEL	LIEUTENANT COLONEL	LIEUTENANT COMMANDER	LIEUTENANT COLONEL	994eb
OFFICER 4					
SILVER EAGLE	COLONEL	COLONEL	CAPTAIN	COLONEL	1519eb
OFFICER 5					
1 SILVER STAR	BRIGADIER GENERAL	N/A	REAR ADMIRAL	BRIGADIER GENERAL	2509eb
OFFICER 5.B					
2 SILVER STARS	MAJOR GENERAL	N/A	VICE ADMIRAL	MAJOR GENERAL	4817eb
OFFICER 5.C					
3 SILVER STARS	LIEUTENANT GENERAL	N/A	FIRST ADMIRAL	LIEUTENANT GENERAL	6006eb

- Conflict – The African Sourcebook -
by Deric Bernier

OFFICER 5.D 4 SILVER STARS	GENERAL	N/A	ADMIRAL	GENERAL	7563eb
OFFICER 5.E 5 SILVER STARS	GENERAL OF THE ARMY	N/A	ADMIRAL OF THE NAVY	GENERAL OF THE AIR FORCE	9564eb

European Defence Force

EDF general info missing.

EDF Arms and Equipment

Basic:

This is the standard issue for all armed forces personnel

- Dog tags – Personal means of identification, you also get a military ID card The European ID cards also act as cred sticks at all EDF facilities.
- Duffel (Laundry) Bag – A bit smaller than its US equivalent, but also wider.
- Standard Uniform - The standard all-purpose uniform, standard issue is gray, although special forces groups are issued camo versions to suit their operating environment as well. It consists of a jump suit (4 each), and a jacket (2 each). The trousers portion has the same number and arrangement of pockets as the American equivalent, with the addition of two pockets on the lower legs. The shirt portion simply has two breast pockets. The Jacket is lightly armored to SP: 6 and contains 2 side pockets, 2 breast, 1 back and two sleeve pockets. However it is considered poor taste to keep much in these pockets as it ruins the cut of the jacket and therefore gives it and the soldier wearing it a less than perfect image. The uniform serves as both the battle and dress uniforms. EDF funding restrictions prevent the issue of a dress uniform, citing lack of necessity. In the soldier's home country he is allowed to wear his country's dress uniform (with the addition of two gray armbands to signify his membership in the EDF) in certain situations.
- Combat Gloves – Strong rugged gloves
- Boots + 2 pairs of shoelaces – Strong steel toed boots, with separated metal plates in the soles, to provide protection while maintaining flexibility. Very similar to the American version

Combat Gear:

- *Heavy Belt* – The standard military carry belt, used to carry the following equipment:
- Combat Knife (see below)
- Canteen – one-liter canteen, made of plastic
- Basket 1 – Three 50mm frag grenades

- Conflict – The African Sourcebook -
by Deric Bernier

- Pouch 1 – Smart goggles w/ thermograph, IR, anti-dazzle, Low Light, tele-optics, and smartgun link, this is very compact, making the most of miniature electronic technology, and attaches directly, and fast to the helmet in much the same way as the American version
- Pouch 2 – Gas mask, this version is more compact than the American version, and is very flexible allowing it to be folded up and stuffed into this fairly small pouch. It is worn like a hood with a flexiband cuff around the neck.
- Pouch 3 – small first aid kit
- Pouch 4 – two glowsticks, a miniature flashlight, camouflage makeup
- Pouch 5 – used for personal non-military items
- Pouch 6 – EBM GPS, functions almost identically to the Datatel Mapmaker although it is a bit more fragile

Armor:

Torso Armor (420eb) – (SP 20) the flexible, highly durable armored vest used by all EDF forces. Very light but offers no shoulder, neck, or groin protection.

Helmet (250eb) - (SP 20) A very lightweight combat helmet, it is even semi-flexible. A short-range radio is installed in the helmet, with the microphone built into the chinstrap and the speakers built into the inside of the helmet.

H.A.S.S.A.R. Armor (1200eb) - The European heavy combat armor. It is basically metal gear with a few extras. It provides SP 25 armor, comes with a helmet and removable face mask that functions as a gas mask with a built in person radio, therm optics, anti dazzle, Times square option and low light. The jumpsuit worn underneath is armored to SP 6 and if the full version is worn, including powered leg units (allowing the soldier to make leaps up 15 feet and 10 feet high) the soldier wearing this is almost unstoppable.

Therm-optic Camouflage – Manufactured by Gossar Inc. of France, this armor is virtually identical in function and performance to either the Militech Ghost suit (Chrome Book 2) or the Sebuero model (see *Masamune Shirow Conversions* for info). It includes an armored vest (SP 16) armored shin guards (SP 10) and a holster and magazine pouch for the soldier's sidearm.

Special Gear:

B.A.C.L. Electronics Long Range Radio (8560eb) – This is the state of the art radio telephone used by EDF forces. 300-mile range, full shielding, jam and scramble capabilities, and any other features you could think of are all incorporated to this unit. It is 20 pounds lighter than the American version and connects directly into a specially built helmet (SP 20, SDP 10) for the RTO allowing hands free operations for most situations.

Hillard Digital Binoculars (650eb) – These amazing and durable binoculars use a high-powered camera to view the object which is displayed on a video screen in the eye piece. Image enhancement, low light, IR, and teleoptics, as well as a 200 shot digital camera and laser range

- Conflict – The African Sourcebook -
by Deric Bernier

finder/target system are all built in. In event the electronics fail the device may be used as normal binoculars.

EBM PNI 724 cyberdeck (Military) (15,000eb) – This is the military version of EBM's top-of-the-line cyberdeck. It has all the features and capabilities of the civilian version, but has an armored shell to protect against damage from rough use (see *Rache Bartmoss's Brainware Blowout* for more details). It is specially designed to hook into the B.A.C.L. Electronics Long Range Radio, and because of the specially designed helmet a soldier can switch back and forth between the net and real time without losing his or her place as well as having a small visual readout of his net position displayed on the helmet in real-time.

Personal Weapons:

H&K M-52AR - This rifle is a bit heavier than the Arasaka Morita, it also holds more ammo for both the rifle and underbarrel shotgun/grenade launcher. EDF forces began using this as a response to the American threat as it uses the same ammo as the Morita, is more effective against armor than the FN-RAL, and much cheaper all around than the LPA1 (see *Autumn Blade* for more info)

FN-RAL – The standard issue assault rifle for most European armed forces including the EDF. Chambered in 7.62mm the FN-RAL is one of the world's finest and most effective assault rifles. While many M-52's have been issued the FN-RAL is still the most common rifle found among EDF troops.

Royal Enfield Ordnance LPA1 - A very well designed and highly effective rifle, however, its ammo is also very expensive and the adverse conditions of Africa wreak havoc on the weapons liquid propellant system. (See *Rough Guide To The UK* for more info)

Royal Enfield Ordnance Spitfire – This British handgun is the standard issue sidearm to all EDF forces. Soldiers prefer the short barrel version while officers are issued the long barrel (not shown). For Special Forces a suppressor is available as well as "Reaper" ammunition. (See *Rough Guide To The UK* for more info)

Germanics K-12 Combat Knife (60eb)

MEL - 0 - J - P - 2D6 - N/A - N/A - VR

A light but very strong cerami-steel fighting knife.

Germanics K-14 Boot Knife (45eb)

MEL - 0 - J - P - 1D6 - N/A - N/A - VR

A standard boot knife, double edged and perfectly balanced. EDF officers receive a longer more ornate version coated in Teflon. The handle is half hollow, and includes: compass, 6 matches, 2 band aids, snake bite kit, fishing line with 4 hooks and sinkers, and a wire saw w/ handle rings,

Heckler & Koch HM-722 (1200eb)

HVY - +2 - N - P - 6D6+2 (7.62mm caseless) - 60/100 - 20 - VR

The standard man portable machine gun used by EDF forces. Chambered in 7.62 to best utilize the abundance of ammunition and featuring a high rate of fire this is one of the best squad support

- Conflict – The African Sourcebook -
by Deric Bernier

weapons available anywhere. It features reinforced ceramisteel barrels with specially designed insulation that makes sustained fire possible without fear of overheating the barrel. Accepts magazines and belt fed ammo, and has the added bonus of being able to switch between left and right hand firing modes (allowing the belted ammunition to be fed from either side of the weapon at the flick of a switch).

H&K MPK-2020 - Standard submachine gun used by EDF Special Forces, vehicle crews, and security. Chambered in 12mm, Special Forces crews receive "Reaper" ammunition in addition to standard. (see *Rough Guide To The UK* for more info)

25mm Grenades – EDF combat troops have access to a wide variety of 25mm grenades and shotgun speciality rounds for the M-52AR assault rifles under barrel shotgun. (See *Blackhand's Street Weapons* for more Info)

Hand Grenades – as above, the EDF combat soldier has access to virtually every type of hand grenade available. (See *Blackhand's Street Weapons* for more Info)

Fabrique Nationale RPAW (500eb)

HVY - +2 - N - R - 4d10 - 1 - 1 - VR

A reloadable anti tank rocket launcher similar in capabilities but only 200eb more expensive than the American L.A.W. II. It is also more accurate, but a bit heavier. (Rockets are 75eb apiece)

Walther Dragonlance S-402 (2200eb)

RIF - +5 - N - R - 6d10 (.50 cal. cased) - 12 - 1 - VR

The European Heavy sniper rifle, chambered in .50 cal. this is one of the most accurate weapons in the world. It comes with a 3-foot suppressor for situations when stealth is important. This weapon outperforms the Barret M-90 in almost every way. One of the few weapons the EDF uses that is not made for caseless ammunition, mostly due to the immense surplus and availability of .50 caliber ammunition. It also comes standard with a Lockson scope, one of the most powerful in the world. In fact, looking at this finely engineered weapon, one would sooner believe it is made for competition shooting, not wading through the jungle in a war zone.

Royal Enfield Ordnance Cockerill 25mm Rifle – The EDF anti-armor sniper weapon. (See *Rough Guide To The UK* for more info)

Royal Enfield R-680 Micromissile Launcher (1150eb)

HVY - +3 - L - R - varies (40mm Micromissile) - 10 - 1 - VR

This weapon is preferred by EDF troops over a grenade launcher for its accuracy. It uses larger micromissiles than the Militech Urban Missile launcher, specifically designed for the weapon. The variety of 40 mm micromissiles is equal to that of the 40mm grenades allowing the weapon to serve a wide variety of purposes. (40mm micromissiles 80eb apiece)

FM-304 Flamethrower (985eb)

FLM - +2 - N - R - Special (flame) - 4 min - 4 min - VR

The EDF flamethrower, the fuel supply is worn on a harness and connected to the gun by an armored (SP 8), flexible hose. This weapon is heavy, and most EDF troops aren't too sure about

carrying the fuel supply directly on their body when bullets are whizzing around. However the weapon is sturdy and reliable.

Cybernetics:

When it comes to cybernetics the EDF is a bit less giving than the US, reflecting the European point of view on cybernetics. One thing all EDF soldiers receive is Skinweave, they are also provided with Neuralware processors. As far as replacements cybernetics and upgrades the EDF functions in almost the exact same manner as the US although will opt for bioware whenever possible.

For more information on the weapons and equipment of the EDF, see the following official and unofficial sources:

- Eurosource Plus
- Rough Guide to the UK
- Solo of Fortune 1 & 2
- Firestorm: Stormfront & Shockwave
- Blackhand's Street Weapons
- Rache Bartmoss' Brainware Blowout
- Chromebooks 1-4
- Autumn Blade Weapons and Equipment, and its updates
- Weapons & Equipment of Counter-Terrorism
- Oceanpunk: Gear and Equipment

EDF Special Forces

The following is a list of European Special Forces serving in Africa.

Special Air Service (SAS)

Missing info

Military Intervention Tactical Group (MITG)

Missing info

People's Liberation Army of China

There are no Chinese troops in Africa, there is however a Chinese presence. Mostly this is in the form of Chinese weapons and supplies to the countries in Africa that can't afford to buy from the US or Europe and want no part whatsoever in expanding the Western control of the continent.

In many of these countries China has also sent military advisors to train the national forces and aid in strategy. China is also a leading supplier of arms and equipment to the rebel and terrorist forces in Africa, a move that serves to further aggravate the US and Europeans. Actions such as these are driving an even larger wedge in China's relations with the west.

Now, we say China has no troops in Africa. However, this is not wholly believed to be true. Rumors abound of elite Chinese troops actively reinforcing rebel armies, and in some cases controlling them outright. However these rumors are without evidence and are believed to be spread by the rebels to demoralize western troops and leaders.

For more information on the Chinese Armed Forces in the world of Cyberpunk 2020, please see the Pacific Rim Sourcebook.

Native Militaries and Militias

The native militaries in Africa are varied, and differ in size, shape, and strength from country to country. In the larger independent and wealthy countries like Egypt the military forces are formidable and well equipped, complete with their own air forces. These countries are at the top of the African food chain and are usually self sufficient, or at the very least have good enough ties with their neighbors and the west to prevent animosity. While most African militaries are made up of surplus weapons and equipment, some are armed by the Chinese, some very wealthy ones have even obtained limited modern US and European weapons.

Soldiers are usually equipped with at least ten-year-old technology, most of which is deployed sparingly due to cost. They usually carry Militech Ronins, Kalashnikov A-80's or AKR-20's, FN-FAL's, or their late 20th century counterparts. The majority of independent African air forces are made up of 20th century American, European, and Soviet aircraft. It's common too see an old F-16 still serving in active duty. Those countries supplied by the Chinese get the best aircraft, although they are still years behind the west.

In cases where the country is under the aid (read: control) of US and EEC forces they usually rely completely on them for military might. In situations like this the native military takes a back seat most often becoming a police force in the country, and supplanting the western troops whenever necessary. In other situations the soldiers of the native military desert out of spite to join the rebel forces.



Some times the lines of who is the official military power in a country are blurred. Most notably in instances where there are either two militaries fighting for control and both claiming legitimacy, or

where the military has split and now opposes each other. Good examples of these actions can be found in Central African Republic and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Still other countries, especially in the extremely poverty stricken ones, militaries are no more than rough militias. Made up of volunteers and civilian defense groups. These are some of the most poorly equipped and trained groups in the world. In many cases their weapons and technology are considered relics by the civilized world.

One of the most pitiful of these militias are found in Burkina Faso, which is a prime example of the state of these groups. For the most part these groups exist only for mutual protection against foreign enemies and out of control bandits. These countries have nothing left to protect except their lives, and nothing but their lives to protect them with.

Rebel Forces and Terrorist Groups

There is no greater danger in Africa to anyone, whether they be military, civilian, foreigner, native, man, woman, or child, than the danger presented by these armed groups. The lesser of the two evils lies in the rebel forces, who actually in many cases strive for a noble cause, or are at least fighting against tyranny. The terrorists however stop at nothing, and care little for anyone who gets in their way. They are fanatics and have no compunction about using the deaths of children and women get in the way of accomplishing those goals.

Rebels are usually respected, and have at least a local group of staunch supporters. They operate using guerrilla tactics, making hit and run raids on the opposition, stealing supplies when possible and retreating into the safety of the landscape. For the most part they are disorganized, usually fighting in their own country against whatever or whoever they feel is imposing upon them. However this is not always the case.

Voice Of the Wastes for example is possibly the largest, most aggressive, and most organized group of rebels in Africa. The group has its roots in Algeria, and the group has gained massive support from its neighbors in Senegal, Tunisia, Mali, and Niger, all of who want to see an end to western influence in Africa. Still most rebel groups are small, made up mostly of military deserters and civilians who don't agree with the way their country is run.

Most rebels, even in the larger groups, are armed with old US and Soviet surplus left over from previous occupations or bought from arms dealers at cut-rate prices. It is common to see a rebel carrying an old M-16 (possibly an M-16/M-204 combo) or an AK-47. Uniforms are almost basically whatever a rebel can scrounge together, consisting usually of a pair of good boots, a pair of shorts and possibly a camouflage T-shirt (though more often any T-shirt will do, it's kind of amusing to note that the guy shooting at you is wearing a Mickey Mouse T-shirt).



*- Conflict – The African Sourcebook -
by Deric Bernier*

The luckier groups are also equipped and armed by the Chinese, whose level of technology is much higher, but still inferior to the Americans and Europeans by about 10 years. And then there are the really poor rebels, who must equip themselves with whatever they can find. In some cases this means the rebels' only weapon will be an 80-year-old pistol, a hunting rifle, or even antiques left over from WWII.

As far as vehicles and armor go, most groups do without them. When a group does procure a vehicle it is usually a jeep or truck stolen from a civilian, or a captured vehicle from the opposition. Most of the armored vehicles left in Africa from previous occupations have been claimed by the countries' own military forces, though some of the larger rebel groups possess armored vehicles, and even aircraft.

The rebels operate the way rebels anywhere in the world do, and find support in the community. They operate effectively because of their ability to blend into their surroundings, either hiding in plain sight, or disappearing into the landscape. They are comprised of men, women, and children loyal to whatever cause they are fighting for. Their cause is usually just and right, and sympathy with their struggle is overwhelming.

Who can't sympathize with a group fighting for freedom, or even simply to survive? That's right, most rebel forces are fighting for political causes. However, some are comprised of tribal and religious groups that have been slaughtered by their government near the point of extinction and are now fighting back as best they can only for the right to survive. Another major component of the rebel forces are mercenaries.

Professional soldiers from all over the world are hired by these groups to supplement and train their forces. In many cases these mercenaries will be incredibly well trained, equal to special forces at least, and much better equipped than the standard rebel as they have the luxury of bringing in their own supplies. However most mercenaries are in it strictly for the money, so will usually retreat if fighting a losing battle.

Many of the freelance solos around the world can find work here, although the pay isn't much. Learning from the mercenaries and Chinese advisors, the rebel forces have gained the knowledge to implement the dirtiest of tricks. Tunnel digging is very widespread here, as are the use of simple traps like punji stakes and tiger traps.

So, on the surface everyone sides with the rebels, and that's the way it should be. However, the rebels are not completely sympathetic, nor are they always benevolent. Their methods of choice include banditry and murder. Stopping civilians on the road, especially foreign tourists, robbing them and killing them is an all-too-common tactic. They also have a penchant for attacking non-sympathetic villages and towns.

Certain groups of rebels are every bit as bad, and in some cases worse than the governments they are trying to overthrow. Cases such as these are exploited heavily by American and EEC media alike, that is, at least in the cases where the media is allowed to report at all. Military spin-doctors of both superpowers make sure that this is the image of African rebels their soldiers have.

- Conflict – The African Sourcebook -
by Deric Bernier

Terrorists are the true scum of the earth no matter where you are, and this holds no less true in Africa. Unlike the rebels who for the most part engage their enemy directly, terrorists prefer to attack with bombings on civilian installations, assassinations of political figures, and kidnapping. They are completely fanatical, willing, if not wanting, to die for their cause and take as many infidels with them as they can.

Of all the terrorist groups in Africa the *Black Jihad* is the most notorious, most recently claiming responsibility for the Egyptian National Museum hostage situation. Two months ago a group of terrorists took over the museum, killed several guards and the curator, and held a group of schoolchildren hostage for almost two days. Among the children were several sons and daughters of European and American businessmen and politicians. The Egyptian police were unable to resolve the situation, as every time they sent men in they were pushed back by the well dug-in terrorists.

Finally after intense negotiations the Egyptian Government gave the OK for the US to have a group of Navy SEAL's brought up from Zaire to breach the building. Originally the plan was opposed by the EEC, who felt that the SAS troops would be more appropriate. However, the Egyptian government, fearful of retribution by any of the parties involved, agreed that since the US had responded first, it was their privilege.

The plan went off without a hitch and all the children were brought safely out, except one who was caught in a last minute explosion as she was exiting the building. All the terrorists were either captured or killed and property damage was negligible. Other recent incidents have not been resolved so well, such as January's tour bus bombing in Morocco, which left no survivors.

Terrorists are not as well equipped as the rebels, they don't need to be. They don't engage in open conflict. The prevailing mode of thought seems to be, "Why waste 100 bullets and hit nothing, when one bomb properly placed can make the point so much more clearly!"

Powered by religious or political fervor, often times both, a terrorist is the most deadly weapon on the planet. His own life means nothing to him, he will gladly strap a bomb to his own chest and walk into a crowded restaurant. In cases where security is a bit tighter terrorists will often use children, usually their own, in the same manner. They usually don't have the popular support that rebels enjoy, but they do have support in their own communities. In other more rare cases, rebels and terrorist groups work closely together, this is most prevalent in the case of the VOW and the terrorist group from which it was formed, the Black Jihad.

Above all else, when you find yourself in an area with a history of terrorist activity, trust no one and nothing.

Tribal Warriors

Much of Africa, especially outside the cities, has remained unchanged for hundreds of years. Tribal cultures still flourish here, so do their disputes. The larger groups generally are categorized as rebels

- Conflict – The African Sourcebook -
by Deric Bernier

which are covered elsewhere. What we will be dealing with here are the smaller groups, the true tribal warriors.

In many cases the disputes between the tribes is started over territory, although less valid reasons have led to equally bloody conflicts. The tribal warrior in many respects is the same as he has always been in Africa. In the deserts of the north Arab and Toureg tribes wander the wastelands, surviving the same way their ancestors did, in nomadic caravans moving from oasis to oasis. Horses and camels are the most common forms of transportation, although jeeps and trucks are frequently seen as well. They still arm themselves with swords and other ancient weapons, though most also carry firearms as well.

The rest of Africa, especially in the jungles of central Africa is home to the more traditional African tribes. Tribes living in simple grass hut villages in the jungles or on the plains. These tribes are usually not as well equipped as their northern counterparts. The spear and shield, and bow and arrow are still the most commonly seen weapon among them, although they too are known to have acquired firearms.



Tribal warfare is a serious thing in Africa, and animosities can last decades, even centuries. For the most part tribal wars are usually kept in check as long as both sides stick to their own territories, however occasionally incredibly violent and bloody outbursts will arise.

In growing nations and countries at war these incidents are increasing rapidly as one tribe is pushed out of its land and into their neighbor's territory. In countries like this, open tribal wars are almost always ongoing, and are a constant danger to everyone in the area. If one tribe thinks you have allied, or even favor another tribe you automatically become their enemy. There are many reports of people, even military squads, being attacked by several different tribes merely for traveling through one tribes territory from and to another. Since these situations are almost impossible to avoid in some cases, extreme caution is advised. A good way to avoid being attacked is to give gifts, so always be sure you have plenty of items you can give away freely for safe passage.

Fortunately for us, and unfortunately for them, most of these tribes are very poorly armed. In many cases when they do have weapons they are confiscated by rebel forces. This means guns, and especially ammunition are in very great demand among these tribes. And if they spot a chance to

*- Conflict – The African Sourcebook -
by Deric Bernier*

steal or rob them from you, they will often take it if they believe it is worth the risk. It is advised not to give guns or ammunition as gifts to the tribes, they may be used against you or your countrymen, and will most certainly be used against other tribes.

Also keep in mind most tribes and villages you come across will be peaceful. There are still tribes in Africa that have rarely, if ever, seen a white man. Of course some of those peaceful tribes have seen white men, and have learned to hate them. Be very careful even (and especially) when everyone is smiling.

References

Films on Africa

A glimpse of the look and feel of Africa

- Congo
- Ghost In The Darkness
- Greystoke: The Legend Of Tarzan
- Gorillas In The Mist
- Chaka Zulu
- Out Of Africa
- Casablanca
- Born Free
- White Hunter, Black Heart
- The Gods Must Be Crazy I & II
- Bohpa
- Kilimanjaro
- Daktari
- Sheltering Sky
- I Dreamed Of Africa
- Also recommended are any documentaries on or which take place in Africa, the Travel Channel, Discovery, History, TLC, and Animal Planet channels are the best sources for such.

Movies and television on the military future

- Aliens
- Soldier
- Starship Troopers
- Starship Troopers (The Anime)
- Roughnecks: Starship Troopers
- Earth: Above And Beyond
- Macross Plus
- Venus Wars
- Grey: Digital Target
- Bounty Dog
- Big Wars
- Screamers
- Blue Gender

- Gasaraki

Movies and television on war in Africa

- Black Hawk Down
- Navy Seals
- G.I. Jane
- We Were Soldiers
- Platoon
- Hamburger Hill
- Apocalypse Now
- The Killing Fields
- Full Metal Jacket
- Casualties Of War
- Good Morning Vietnam
- Tiger Country
- Bullet In The Head
- Flight Of The Intruder
- Better Tomorrow III
- The Milagro Beanfield War
- Air America
- Uncommon Valor
- Three Kings
- Predator
- Sniper
- Rambo II & III
- Area 88
- Behind Enemy Lines
- Clear And Present Danger
- The Beast
- Tour Of Duty
- M.A.S.H.
- China Beach

Books

There are far too many reference books for me to try and list, the best reference materials on Africa to be found anywhere however are:

- Encyclopedias

*- Conflict – The African Sourcebook -
by Deric Bernier*

- National Geographic magazine.

There are however a few comics I would like to mention that are a valuable source of inspiration. As with the reference books, trying to list fictional books on Africa is a lost cause.

- Third World War - Fleetway - probably the biggest source of inspiration I had. This phenomenal 6 issue miniseries is incredibly rare, however it is cheap and the only place I have found issues were in 25 cent bins at stores and cons. I strongly recommend picking up this series if you get the chance.
- Appleseed - Dark Horse
- Congo Bill - DC/Vertigo
- Team 7 - Image/Wildstorm
- Black Ops - Image/Wildstorm
- The Nam - Marvel/Epic
- In Country: The Nam - (This was put out by a small press company, I don't remember which, however Don Lomax was responsible for it.)
- Chemical Warfare - (Again put out by a small press company)
- Aliens: Colonial Marines - Dark Horse
- Martha Washington Goes To War - Dark Horse
- Heartbreakers - Dark Horse
- Generation Zero - Marvel/Epic

Other Role-playing games

Advanced Recon from Palladium, Twilight 2000 from GDW and to a very limited extent, Robotech from Palladium