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Presents:

CONFLICT: AFRICA

The African Sourcebook for Cyberpunk 2020

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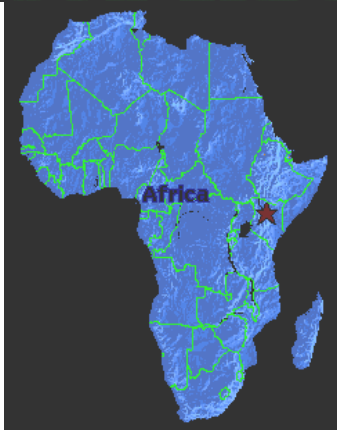
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CONFLICT: THE AFRICAN SOURCEBOOK



The Dark Continent is a land of turmoil. 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 East and South Africa welcome 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 DRC had been holding its own and 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 the conflict from erupting into a full scale world war, after all, an ongoing covert war is more profitable and allows for greater military freedoms (i.e.- dirty works) 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 nonexistent, many lumber and agricorps were also forced to evacuate due to conflict, because of this and the efforts of conservationist 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 rhino's 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 began taking back its territory, now that clear cutting operations have fled.



Authors 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 gotten 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.

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 Super Power control, and complete distrust of the western world make pre-emptive 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 large militaries 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 situations in other countries where the two Superpowers have often been in situations offering full support to one another.

THE CONFLICT ZONES

EEC - REVOLUTIONARIES AND INDEPENDENT GOVERNMENTS:

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

US - 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:

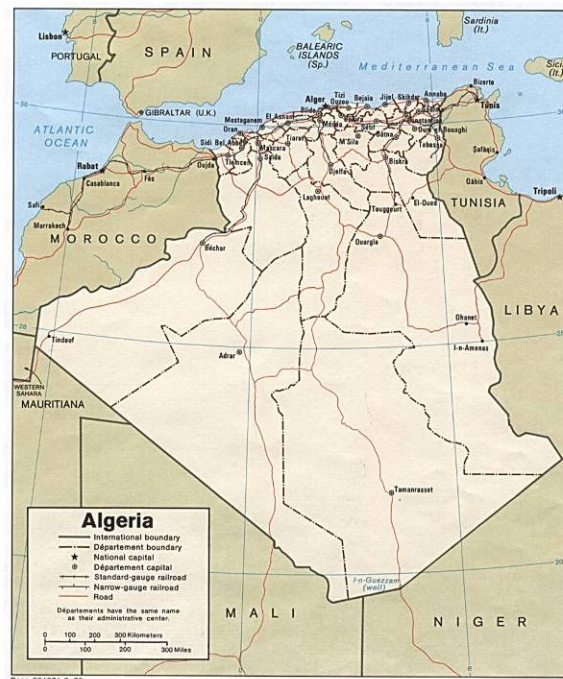
Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Angola, Zambia, Niger, Chad, Sudan, Namibia, Uganda, Zambia,

POPULATION:	12 million
LITERACY RATE:	70% to 75%
SELF DEFENSE FORCES:	EDF, Black Jyhad, VOW, ARA,
LANGUAGES:	Arabic (official), French, Berber dialects
ETHNIC GROUPS:	Algerians, Moroccans, Tunisians, Europeans, Chinese,
BORDERING COUNTRIES:	Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Tunisia, Western Sahara



ALGERIA - 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 more scarce 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, 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 in fighting, as many of its leaders feel their personal agendas and politics keep them from cooperating with each other. This is changing however, 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 fathers stories of the bloody war to win Algeria's independence from the French in the 50'2 and early 60's.



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 Toureg tribes were unfathomable, and has left much of the drinking water and land contaminated for years. Barely 3 years later the wasting plague decimated the population of Algeria as in many North African countries drops by half. Devastated, Algeria reluctantly complies under pressure by Morocco and Tunisia to enter under EC influence. There was really no other choice, 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 ensues. Public outcry and EC pressure finally force the bankrupt Algerian government in 2010 and the Europeans step in and take over. Almost instantaneously, he 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 terrorists" home, and dragging him out onto the street and shooting him or her down like a dog, 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, Algerian tourism increases to an all time high, however Algerian zens 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 bloodbath 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 Jyhad, 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 Jyhad 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.

POPULATION:	5 million
LITERACY RATE:	20% to 35%
SELF DEFENSE FORCES:	Angolan United Army
LANGUAGES:	Portuguese (official), Bantu and other African languages
ETHNIC GROUPS:	Ovimbundu, Mbundu, Kongo
BORDERING COUNTRIES:	Congo, Namibia, DRC, Zambia



ANGOLA - 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 militaries 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 moral 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, 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 es 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 its possible another civil war could erupt in the next ten years.



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 - 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.

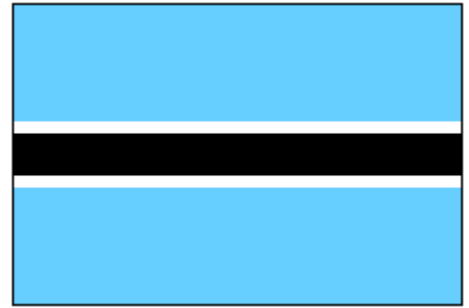
Benin has only one national export, the palm kernel, and the land used to grow the one source of financial income the country has is being taken up by the American Agricorn Agrimax, the sam company that owns the popular fast food restaurants such as MaxBurger, TacoMax, and Max's Pizza, as well as the 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 ala 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 and 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 the rise here, and it is strongly advised that western visitors stay in the es 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.

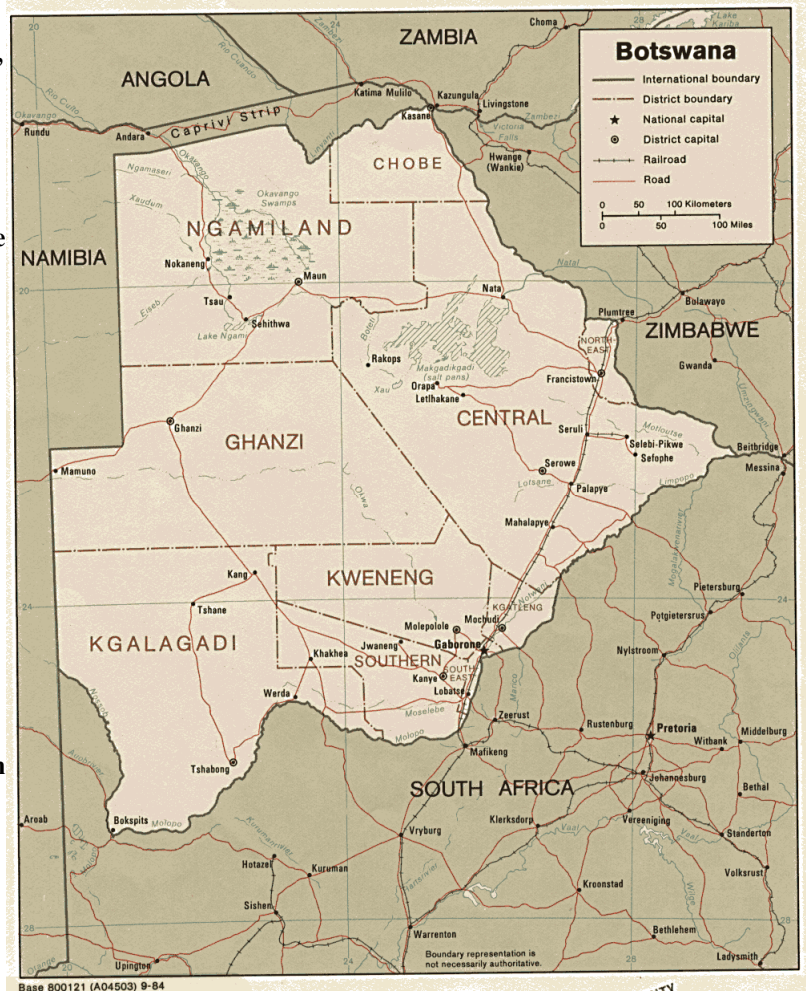
POPULATION:	2 million
LITERACY RATE:	60% to 70%
SELF DEFENSE FORCES:	Bostwana Nationalist Army
LANGUAGES:	English (official), Setswana
ETHNIC GROUPS:	Kalahari, San, Tswana,
BORDERING COUNTRIES:	Namibia, South Africa, Zimbabwe



BOTSWANA - Botswana in 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 Botswanan to turn to the British for aid. Once part of South Africa and under Apartheid rule, Botswana regained its independence in 1966. Soon after enormous diamond reserves were found and Botswanan slowly gained one of the highest economic growth rates of any country in the world. It was 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 96 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. 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 clone 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 disappearance.

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

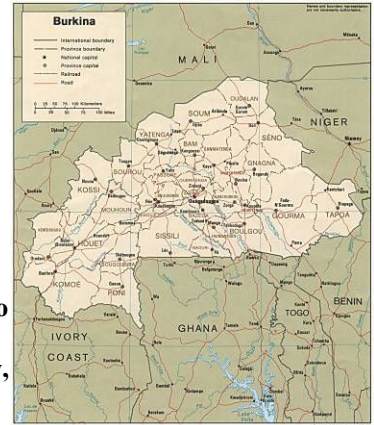


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POPULATION:	1.5 million
LITERACY RATE:	18% to 23%
SELF DEFENSE FORCES:	CDR
LANGUAGES:	French (official), tribal languages belonging to Sudanic family, spoken by 90% of the population
ETHNIC GROUPS:	Burkinabe
BORDERING COUNTRIES:	Benin, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Mali, Niger, Togo



BURKINA FASO- 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 countries moeny until there was nothing left, this led to one bloody coup after another, when in 2015 the last president was assassinated. It was too late, now the countries borders are used as a dumping ground, drought plagues the countrym 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.

POPULATION:	1.5 million
LITERACY RATE:	15% to20%
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- 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's in minority, and usually the ones in charge, have a history of slaughtering the Hutu's, often in the thousands. It is doubtful the warring between the two tribes will ever end and 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.

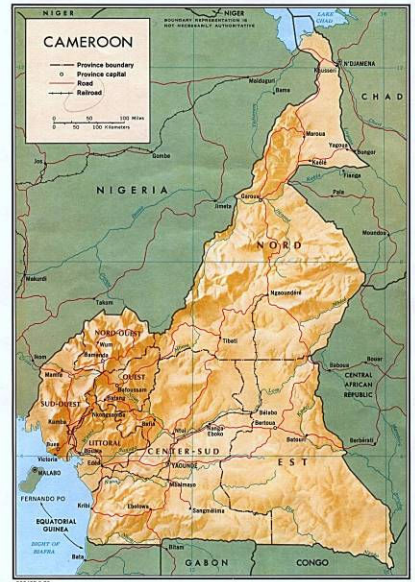


Bloodshed is still rampant, and roving groups enact violent massacres on each other. Many have returned to traditional tribal life. guns are common, ammunition is not, many have reverted to using spears and other traditional weapons. Burundi once had a semi-thriving agriculture and industrial resources, 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 whats left. All 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.

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- Cameroon is true paradise of Africa, after winning independence from the French in the 1960's, and struggling through 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. Cameroons 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 afterwards Cameroons 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 swpet away).



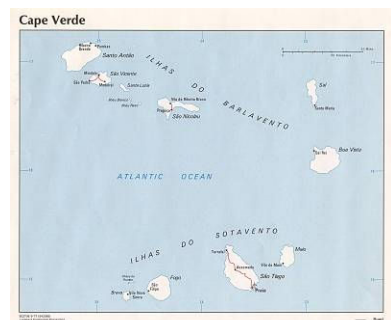
Today Cameroon is one of the more succesful, and open countries in Africa, its tourist industry is booming, its trading lines are clean and free, and its populace has little to fear with the protection of the US military (accept perhaps the US military itself). It also is the most technologically current of the african countries, and the new LDL in Duala is state of the art. Cameroon is like Africa in miniature, with dense rainforests and jungles, savanna's, mountains, volcano's, 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 language as their neighbors. In the inner es most speak english and french, but if you plan on travelling 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 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.

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:	Portugese, Mulatto, African, American,
BORDERING COUNTRIES:	none

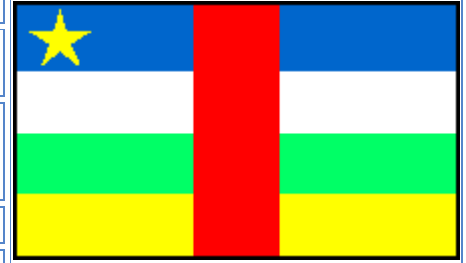


CAPE VERDE- A string of Islands along the archipelago, Cape Verde has a rich and often dark history. Originally uninhabited, it was settled by the Portuguese who brought slaves over from Africa to work the plantations. It was one of the last countries in Africa to win its independence in 1975, and its fledgling government was in turmoil for decades trying to establish itself. In 2007 massive volcano eruption destroyed its capital city of Priai, 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 a 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 mans Hawaii. International colleges there are popular, as well as corporate retreats. But don't try sneaking on a military base if you are a civilian, the penalties are sever.

POPULATION:	2 million
LITERACY RATE:	30%
SELF DEFENSE FORCES:	US Armed Forces,
LANGUAGES:	French (official), Sangho (lingua franca and national language), Arabic, Hunsa, Swahili
ETHNIC GROUPS:	Baya-Mandja, Banda, Nzakara, Azande
BORDERING COUNTRIES:	Cameroon, Chad, Congo, Sudan, Zaire



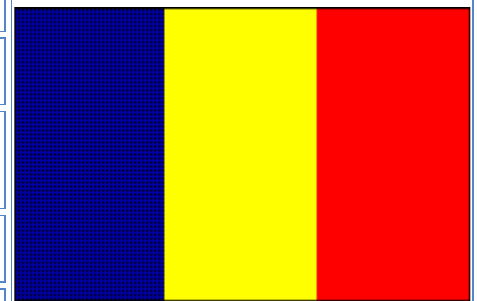
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC- This country has always been one of the poorest in Africa. A country which has never had more than a 35 percent literacy rate, and a government that seemed to have never been able to establish itself the country seemed doomed to fail. Then the wasting plague hit, and Central 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 Armies 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 quite, 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.

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- 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 anymore aid to Chad, who now it 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 countries 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 which 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 advisors 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 mostly of old Soviet MIGS, US F-16's and F-4'S, and French Tornado's and Harrier's 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 oasis in the north, and thornbrush 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.

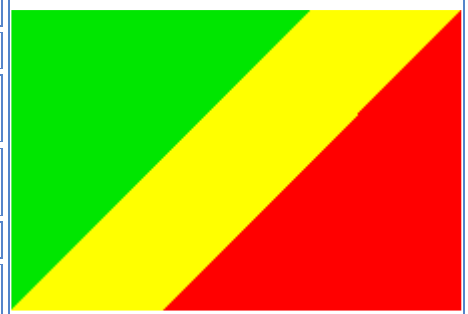
POPULATION:	24,000
LITERACY RATE:	60%
SELF DEFENSE FORCES:	Comoran Security Force
LANGUAGES:	Arabic (official), French (official), Comoran (a blend of Swahili and Arabic)
ETHNIC GROUPS:	Antalote, Cafre, Makoa, Oimatsaha, Sakalava
BORDERING COUNTRIES:	none



COMOROS- 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.



POPULATION:	3.5
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



CONGO- 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

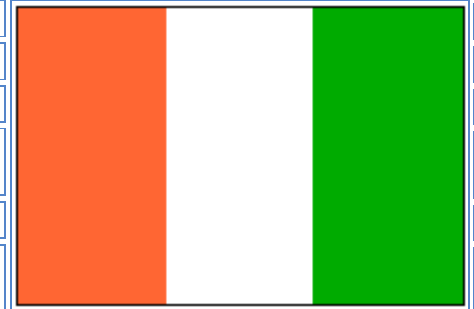


into the Democratic Republic of Congo, taking their dwindling supply of Soviet supplied weapons with them, as well as newly captured US weapons.

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 (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 es 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 headhunters, as well as the traditional warrior and hunter and gatherer tribes.

POPULATION:	2 million
LITERACY RATE:	45%
SELF DEFENSE 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

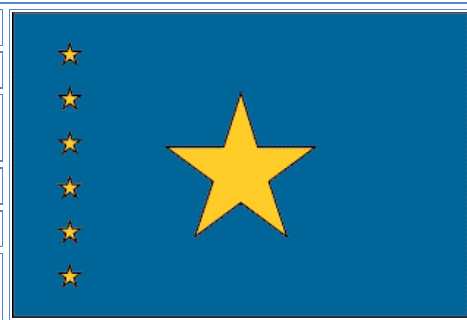


COTE D'IVOIRE- AIDS, AIDS II, the Wasting Plague and several bloody violent outbreaks the Ivory Coast had all but destroyed itself. Finally in 2013 a newly appointed President Wananga decided the only way to save his country was to turn to foreign aid. However instead of turning to foreign governments 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 and several other corporations, deals are currently in the works with JAB to build a space port. In return these corporations were given free reign to conduct there business as they saw fit. This was a tremendous success on the surface for Ivorians, as it created jobs, opened secure trade, and restabilized the economy. Biotechnica also began cloning elephants, and elephant farms have become common, both for the purposes of meat, and reopening legally 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 their 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 as countires 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 film makers, anthropologists, and historians great opportunities, which the government allows, but charges a strong fee for of course.



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,



DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO- 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. This 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 presidents most trusted man, the military split nearly in half. It began with a failed assassination on the president, this led to a brief but bloody massacre in the capital city of Kinshasha where 200 were killed, mostly civilians who were 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 gathers and recruits all those loyal to him, increasing his soldiers pay 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 officially he still controls the country he all but begs the U.S. to send in the U.S. 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. or 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. 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 nonexistent, 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. To many in the country, including the EDF backed armies of Okumbe, the name of the country is Zaire, and 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 es, but outside the es 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 rainforest 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 al climes, and because of this it is also home to an incredibly diverse array of wildlife. Apes and mokeys, hippo's and Rhino's, 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.

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, beduins, Greeks, Nubians, Armenians, and Berbers
BORDERING COUNTRIES:	Israel, Libya, Sudan



EGYPT- 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. 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.

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



EQUATORIAL GUINEA- 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 it 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 countries 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 offshore 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, you will also be a target for disenfranchised bandits.



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



ERITREA- 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 their will spread over its own borders. It has watched the EEC slowly dominate the northwest, and move like a snake to control firmly the south and eastern portions of Africa, while the US forces move like a brushfire 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.



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

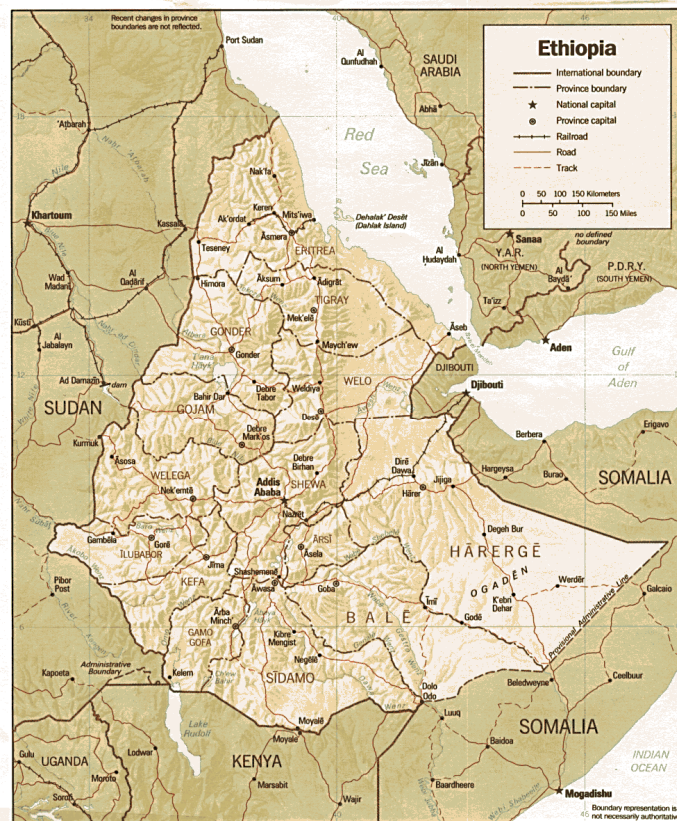


ETHIOPIA-For a long time Ethiopia was one of the poorest countries in the world, in the 1980's its poverty had reached such a scale that international aid efforts culminated in the "We Are The World" campaign, and several other such projects. Public outcry and donations from all over the world were akin 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 decides to put the majority of the country's money towards construction, agriculture, and irrigation. He also begins to implement a plan to educate his people, who had before had one of the lowest literacy rates in all of the world. The people love Kudarfa, he is humble and fair, and devotes 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, down sizing it drastically. The people loved him, his military did not and began planning to overthrow him.

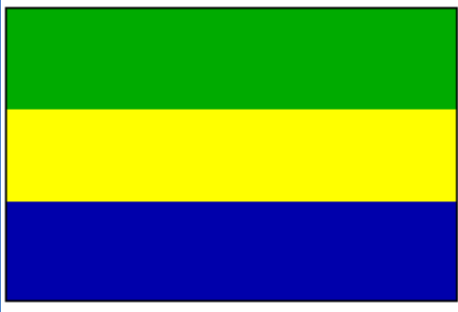
Then a miracle happened, the rains came, ending decades long drought. While there was extensive flooding the people were overjoyed. It rained for 3 weeks straight, and almost overnight new plant species buried and forgotten in the sand began to sprout. When the rains finally stopped Ethiopia was joyous, 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 generals' 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 are killed by the hundreds, mostly demonstrators and political rivals. Every bit as much as Kudarfa was loved, was Tokua despised. The people, including factions in the military, openly rebel. After a week-long campaign the presidential complex is overrun, President Tokua is drug 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 warzone. The two factions battle it out relentlessly, depleting themselves completely. When it is 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 refugee's 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

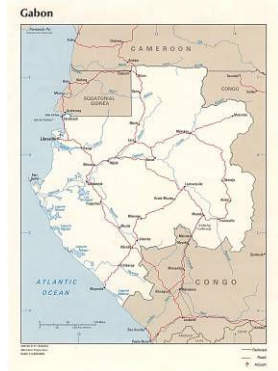


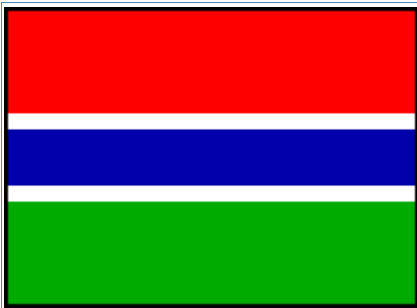
advising that the country officially split itself into two separate countries. Unfortunately debate over the border continues and only time will tell the outcome of these negotiations.

Ethiopia has a rich and bountiful history, it is one of the earliest Christian countries, it also contains a wealth of archeological and paleantological information. Its architectural wonders include 800 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 lettered 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, hippo's and crocodiles still rule the country.

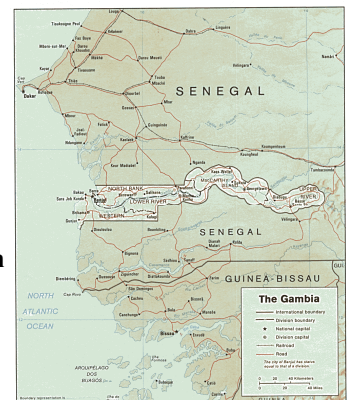
POPULATION:	2.2 million	
LITERACY RATE:	72%	
SELF DEFENSE FORCES:	US Armed Forces	
LANGUAGES:	French (official), Fang, Myene, Bateke, Bapounou/Eschira, Bandjabi	
ETHNIC GROUPS:	French, Fangs, Bapounou,	
BORDERING COUNTRIES:	Cameroon, Congo, Equatorial Guinea	

GABON- Gabon is the wonderland of Africa, one of the most 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 most modern countries in the world, while just outside the cities it is a virtual paradise, free from pollution, poaching, and waste.



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- 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, 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 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.

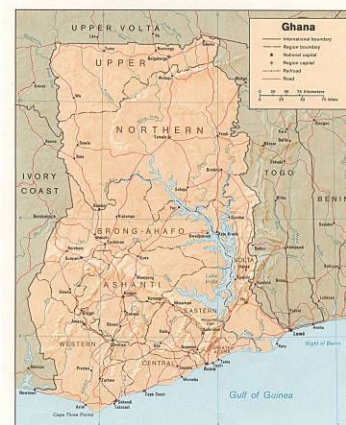


Gambia is made up mostly of swamp lands as the entire country is for the most part nothing more than the banks of the Gambian River.

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



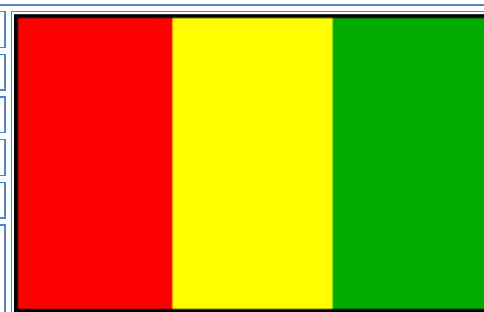
GHANA- The first modern African country to win its independence (1957), Ghana for a long time held the distinction as one of the safest and most friendly places on the continent to find yourself. Years of exemplary government leadership in Ghana led to vast political and educational reforms, as well 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 night life, 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 does 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 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.

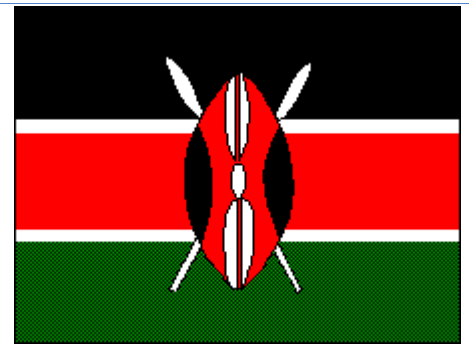
POPULATION:	7 million
LITERACY RATE:	32%
SELF DEFENSE FORCES:	Guinea Armed Forces
LANGUAGES:	French (official); each tribe has its own language
ETHNIC GROUPS:	Malinke, Fulani and Susu
BORDERING COUNTRIES:	Guinea-Bissau, Cote d'Ivoire, Liberia, Mali, Senegal, Sierra Leone



GUINEA- 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.



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



GUINEA-BISSAU - Mainland Guinea-Bissau was on the verge of collapse even before the collapse and the wasting plague hit, now its 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 fire-arms, and healthcare is non-existent. It is widely thought that soon Senegal will simply non-violently move in, and declare Guinea-Bissau as part of their own 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 anytime 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.



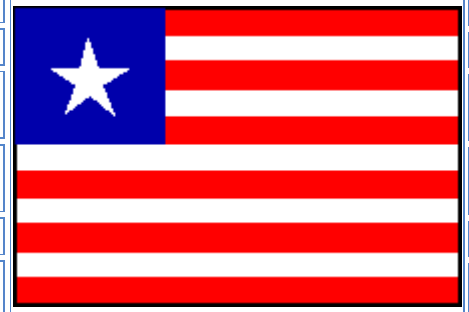
POPULATION:	20 million
LITERACY RATE:	27%
SELF DEFENSE FORCES:	EDF
LANGUAGES:	English (official), Swahili (official), numerous indigenous languages
ETHNIC GROUPS:	Kikyu, Kmaba, Luhya, Kisii
BORDERING COUNTRIES:	Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda



KENYA - 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 Kilimajaro Massdriver 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 safari's 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 nonviolent factions in the background by careful media control and propaganda.



POPULATION:	2 million
LITERACY RATE:	35%
SELF DEFENSE FORCES:	Liberian Democratic Army
LANGUAGES:	English (official), Niger-Congo language group about 20 local languages come from this group
ETHNIC GROUPS:	Americo-Liberians, Aborigines
BORDERING COUNTRIES:	Guinea, Cote d'Ivoire, Sierra Leone



Liberia- 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 U.S. ever since, especially for its Iron, for which they are totally dependent on the U.S..

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 Micheal Barnes was elected in a land slide. 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 land locked 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 their 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.



POPULATION:	maybe 7,000
LITERACY RATE:	8%
SELF DEFENSE FORCES:	none
LANGUAGES:	none
ETHNIC GROUPS:	Rads (irradiated survivors)
BORDERING COUNTRIES:	Algeria, Chad, Egypt, Niger, Sudan, Tunisia

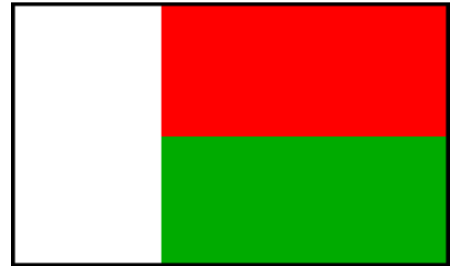


LIBYA - Libya is worse than dead, it is an irradiated wasteland, with the exception of a very small area of the northwestern coast around Tripoli and the southern border. Libya was literally wiped off the face of the earth in the Mid-East Meltdown. The few survivors in Libya have either fled if they could, or stayed in the little remaining areas of the country 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 which 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. One odd thing, 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 coordinates, and as 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, 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 planning 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.

POPULATION:	15 million
LITERACY RATE:	58%
SELF DEFENSE FORCES:	EDF
LANGUAGES:	French (official), Malagasy (official)
ETHNIC GROUPS:	Malagasy
BORDERING COUNTRIES:	none



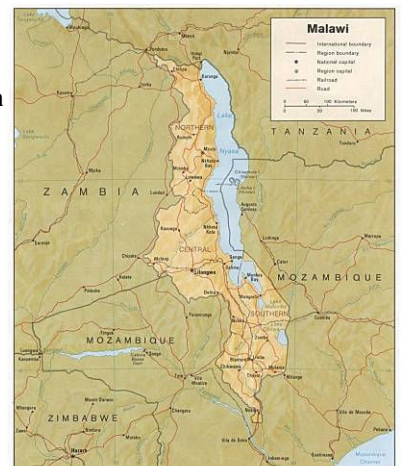
MADAGASCAR - Madagascar is the 4th largest island in the world, and one of the poorest places on earth. Every form of government has been tried here and failed. After Madagascar gained its freedom it struggled with its independence till the government finally collapsed. It was then they petitioned the 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 much 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.



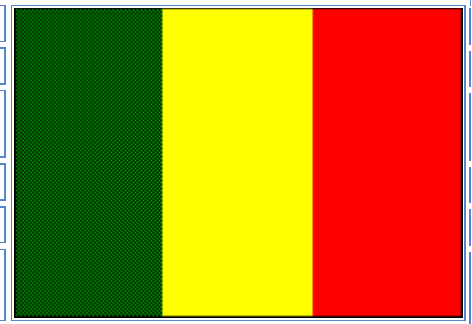
POPULATION:	8.5 million
LITERACY RATE:	36%
SELF DEFENSE FORCES:	EDF
LANGUAGES:	English (official), Chichewa (official), other languages important regionally
ETHNIC GROUPS:	Malawians
BORDERING COUNTRIES:	Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia



MALAWI- 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 have 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 in Malawi it is pretty much on its own. This isn't as bad for Malawi 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 Zambianese, nor can it survive the loss of EEC financial backing.



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- 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 hundred years, most of the cities, including the 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 Archeological 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 advisors. Westerners, whether they be 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.

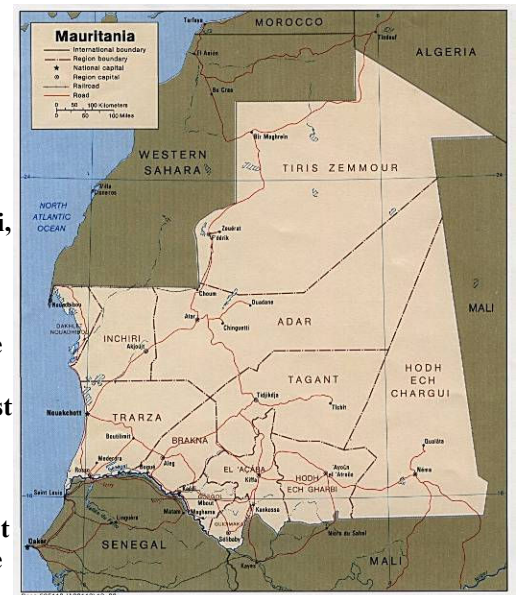
Mali



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- 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 their 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 landmines 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 landmines. 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.



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



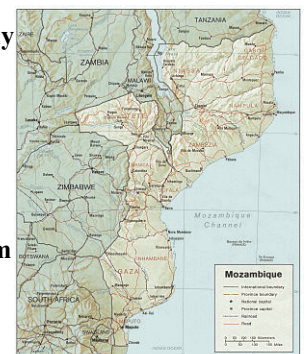
MOROCCO- Home of the legendary Casablanca, and the closest African country to Europe, Morocco is definitely the EEC seat of power in North West Africa. Harsh Deserts in stark contrast to the snowcapped Atlas Mountains, and the mysterious, enigmatic mix of cultures draw tourists, travelers and businesses from all over the world. The EEC influence is heavy here, and well protected. It is possibly the safest place in Africa for a westerner 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 its no where 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 in 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. It 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 spy's have been slowly working to turn public opinion against the 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.



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



MOZAMBIQUE- 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 exodus' to neighboring countries Mozambique had exhausted itself completely. In 2009 Europe moved in again, and dominated the country over night..... it 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 eco-system. 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 Bio-Technica 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. Many of the native who opposed the EEC takeover 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.

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 white population, German 32%, indigenous languages: Oshivambo, Herero, Nama
ETHNIC GROUPS:	San, Khoi-Khoi, Herero, Ovambo
BORDERING COUNTRIES:	Angola, Botswana, South Africa, Zambia



NAMIBIA- 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, 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, antelope, 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.



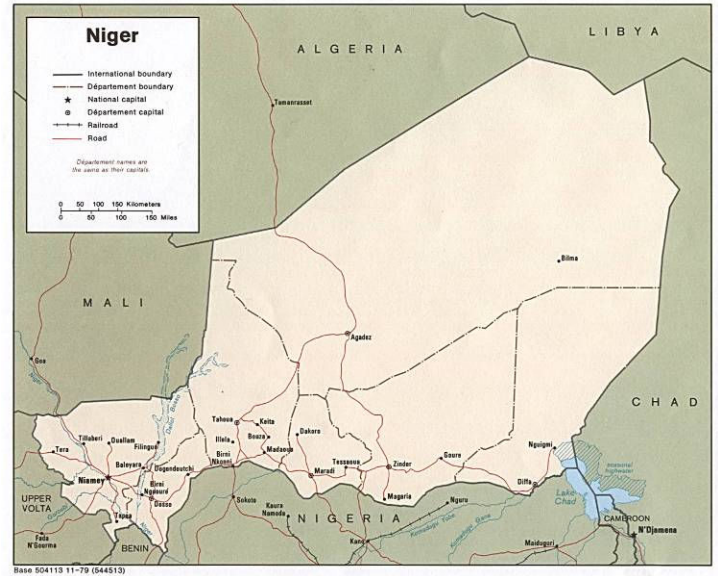
POPULATION:	7 million
LITERACY RATE:	11%
SELF DEFENSE FORCES:	Niger Armed Forces
LANGUAGES:	French (official), Hausa, Djerma
ETHNIC GROUPS:	Hausa, Djerma, Songhai, Fulani and Tuaregs
BORDERING COUNTRIES:	Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Libya, Mali, Nigeria



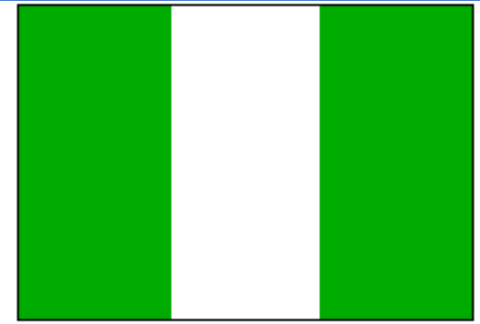
NIGER- Once a major crossroads for trade in Africa, Niger was left virtually forgotten in the years bridging the gap between the old and new centuries. A major deposit of Gold and Uranium was virtually the only trade link between Niger and Europe, while the rest

of the world ignored the country. Now Niger has joined its neighboring countries of Algeria, Tunisia, and Mali in their anti-western aggression. 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 Chads leaders, in Chads 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 Touregs, 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 guerilla 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 Mideast 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 an slightly related matter slight mutations and birth defects, as well as an increased cancer rate is showing up in the people of the north due to the fallout from rainwater seeping into the drinking supplies.



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



NIGERIA- 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 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, es 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 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 countries 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 all together 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.

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- Its physical 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 Hutu the Tutsi's, 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, avoid it at all costs.

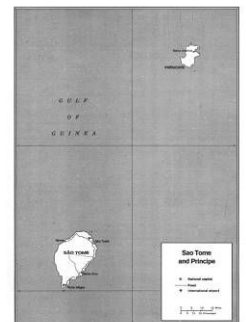


POPULATION:	130,000
LITERACY RATE:	42%
SELF DEFENSE FORCES:	US Armed Forces
LANGUAGES:	Portuguese (official)
ETHNIC GROUPS:	Crioulu, Portugese
BORDERING COUNTRIES:	none



SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE- This is it, the tropical paradise that dreams are made of, isolated, inhabited by friendly hospitable people who's 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 Guineau. There was a condition however, no new construction would take place on the islands, this 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 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 infathomable beauty, these are the islands to travel to.



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



SENEGAL- Once Senegal had close ties to Europe, especially France, infact 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 Senagalese military moved into the area and began a wholesale slaughter. The U.N. of course opposed this, and stepped in 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 definately 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.

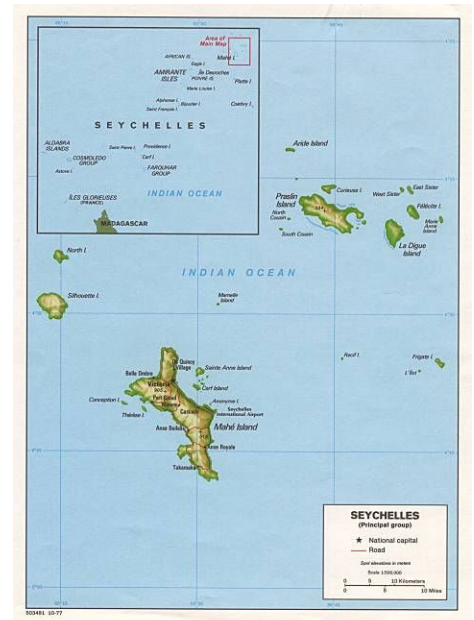


POPULATION:	72,000
LITERACY RATE:	72%
SELF DEFENSE FORCES:	EDF
LANGUAGES:	English (official), French (official), Creole
ETHNIC GROUPS:	English, French, Seselwa
BORDERING COUNTRIES:	none



SEYCHELLES- 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.

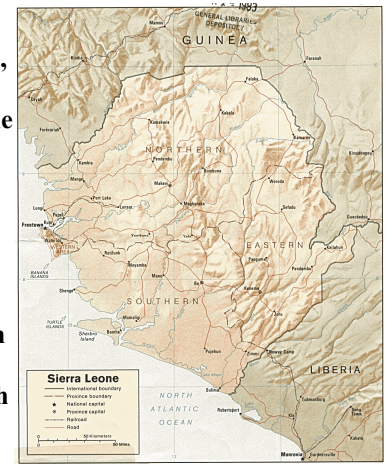
Seychelles is really nothing more than a tourist attraction for the extremely wealthy around the world. Its not as gaudy as Hawaii or the Philippines, and its not as poor as the Caribbean islands. Actually the country is fairly well off, and its wealthy natives are hard to distinguish from its average 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.



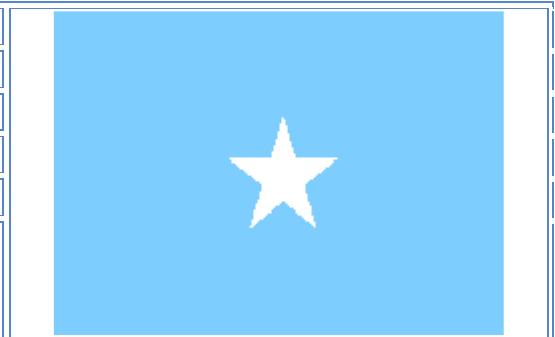
POPULATION:	3 Million
LITERACY RATE:	20%
SELF DEFENSE FORCES:	Sierra Leone Armed Forces
LANGUAGES:	English (official; regular use limited to literate minority), Mende (principal vernacular in the south), Temne (principal vernacular in the north), Krio (the language of the re-settled ex-slave population of the Freetown area and is lingua franca)
ETHNIC GROUPS:	English, French, Seselwa
BORDERING COUNTRIES:	Guinea, Liberia



SIERRA LEONE- 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 over 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.



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- 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.



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



SOUTH AFRICA- 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 world wide 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 96 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 es 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 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 school yard brawl. Africans stormed through the es, 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 which 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 countries 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.



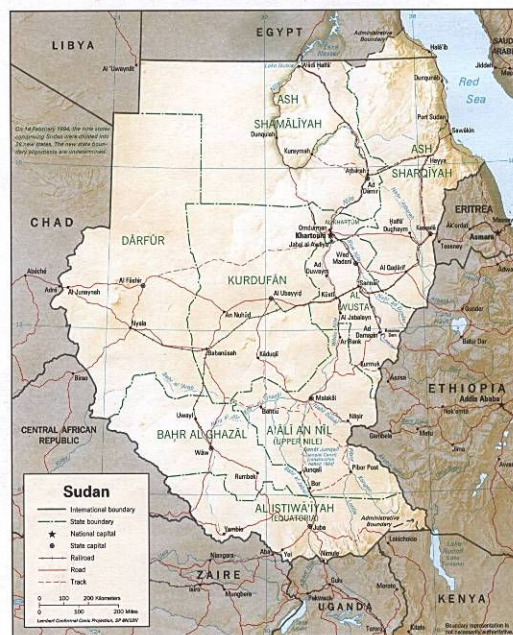
POPULATION:	20 Million
LITERACY RATE:	22%
SELF DEFENSE FORCES:	U.S. MILITARY, Sudanese National Army,
LANGUAGES:	Arabic (official), Nubian, Ta Bedawie, diverse dialects of Nilotic, Nilo-Hamitic, Sudanic languages, English
ETHNIC GROUPS:	Somali, Digil, Rahanwayn
BORDERING COUNTRIES:	Chad, Central African Republic, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Libya, Uganda, Zaire



SUDAN- Sudanese proverb says that when Allah created Sudan, he laughed in delight. These days its more like he is crying in shame and frustration. The largest country in Africa, Sudan has spent the years since achieving its independence fro 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. 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.

Its 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.



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, Kikyu, Kmaba, Luhya, Kisii
BORDERING COUNTRIES:	Burundi, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Uganda, Zambia



Tanzania- 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 Massdriver and the mass hiring of the people to serve as orbital workgangers 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 massdriver 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.



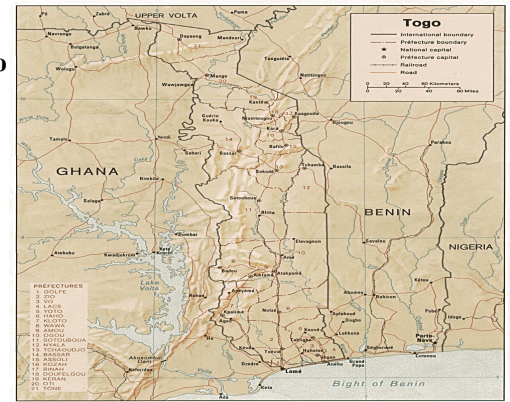
Tanzania is beautiful, relatively safe, and extremely popular with tourists, whose trade also boosts the nationwide economy of the country. One of the reasons the tourist trade is so successful here is that most of the country is still wild, and set aside as a protected national parkland. The wildlife 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 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.

POPULATION:	3 Million
LITERACY RATE:	40%
SELF DEFENSE FORCES:	EDF, Tanzanian 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- Togo is one of the smallest countries in Africa, and they seem to suffer from the same mental malady that afflicts Chihuahua's 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, this has brought Togo into conflict with U.S. and 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.



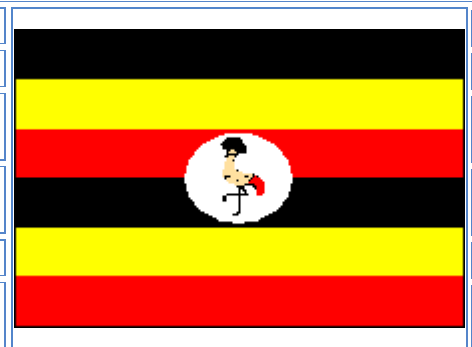
POPULATION:	6 Million
LITERACY RATE:	30%
SELF DEFENSE FORCES:	Tunisian National Armed Forces
LANGUAGES:	Arabic (official and one of the languages of commerce), French (commerce)
ETHNIC GROUPS:	Arabs, Europeans
BORDERING COUNTRIES:	Algeria, Libya



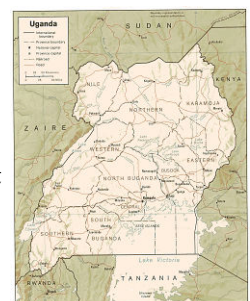
Tunisia- Tunisia used to be one the safest and most friendly places in all of Africa. Its long standing amicable relations with Europe and its role as the European doorway to Africa lasted until the Tragic events of the Mid-East Meltdown. Much of the country escaped unscathed, but the southern portion 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 refugee's 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 98 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 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.



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- 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 upswing 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.

POPULATION:	168,000
LITERACY RATE:	7%
SELF DEFENSE FORCES:	EDF
LANGUAGES:	Hassaniya Arabic, Moroccan Arabic
ETHNIC GROUPS:	Arab, Berber
BORDERING COUNTRIES:	Algeria, Mauritania, Morocco



WESTERN SAHARA- 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 through away. Not that there was much here to begin with, the whole country is nothing but desert, with a very few scattered oasis'. 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 dy 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 Morroco 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 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.

POPULATION:	7 Million
LITERACY RATE:	65%
SELF DEFENSE FORCES:	Zambian Peoples Army
LANGUAGES:	English (official), Bantu
ETHNIC GROUPS:	Bantu, Afrikaans
BORDERING COUNTRIES:	Angola, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zaire, Zimbabwe



ZAMBIA- 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 to 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 on of the highest literacy levels in Africa. 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 personal 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.

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



ZIMBABWE- 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, however it wasn't an easy victory 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 shambles. 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 troop in the already unstable region of western Mozambique. The whites who 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. 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 driving forces at work in Africa)

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 your 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 advisors. 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 militia's, 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 can not be verified, nor which countries they will be sent too.

The politics of the African countries themselves is 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 schoolyard 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 coup's and uprisings are common. The countries that seem to be fairing the best are the ones that keep a strict policy of Isolationism, like Egypt. Many attribute the political unrest to the fact 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 which 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 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, it 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 no where 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 resource 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, 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 work gangers 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.

THE PEOPLE OF AFRICA



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 influenced by the west, and the small villages are too much of a culture shock for those not native to Africa.



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 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 they may 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.



AFRICAN LIFEPAATH GENERATOR

FAMILY BACKGROUND

1	TRIBAL FAMILY (The simple life, little concept of wealth or formal education)
2	CORPORATE WORK FORCE FAMILY (Working the mines, fields, etc.. of a corporate holding, little more than slave labor)
3	URBAN POOR FAMILY (The largest urban group, not homeless, but almost)
4	CORPORATE FAMILY (Actual employees of a corporation, usually foreign)
5	URBAN HOMELESS FAMILY (Shanty towns and alleyways)
6	FOREIGN NATIONAL FAMILY (Your parents are foreigners, automatically better off than 90% of the country)
7	MIDDLE CLASS FAMILY (Comfortable life, not wealthy, but better off than most)
8	REFUGEE FAMILY (displaced and running from persecution)
9	AGRICULTURAL FAMILY (Farmers, working for landowners or on a corporate farm)
10	POLITICAL RADICAL FAMILY (Family was comprised of Terrorists, Rebels, Political Activists)

PARENTS

1	Single mother, father unknown
2	Widow(er) or divorcee
3	Both parents
4	Child of Communal Parentage
5	Orphan
6	Feral

PARENTS STATUS

1-2	PARENTS ALIVE (Go to Family Status)
3-4	SOMETHING HAS HAPPENED TO ONE OF YOUR PARENTS (Go to Something Happened)
5-6	SOMETHING HAS HAPPENED TO BOTH (OR ALL) OF YOUR PARENTS (Go to Something Happened)

FAMILY STATUS

1-6	FAMILY STATUS IN DANGER RISK LOSING EVERYTHING (Go to Family Tragedy)
7-10	FAMILY STATUS OK, EVEN IF ONE OR ALL PARENTS DEAD (Go to Childhood Environment)

SOMETHING HAPPENED TO YOUR PARENTS

1	PARENT(S) DIED IN CONFLICT
2	PARENT(S) DIED IN ACCIDENT
3	PARENT(S) DIED IN TERRORIST OR MILITARY ATTACK
4	PARENTS IMPRISONED OR ENSLAVED
5	PARENT(S) DIED OF MEDICAL PROBLEM (Including disease and starvation)
6	PARENT(S) INCAPACITATED OR CRIPPLED
7	PARENT(S) DIED IN ETHNIC CLEANSING
8	PARENT(S) MURDERED
9	PARENT(S) EXILED FROM TRIBE OR COMMUNITY
10	PARENT(S) PARENTS VANISHED
GO TO FAMILY STATUS	

FAMILY TRAGEDY

1	FAMILY EXILED FROM TRIBE OR COMMUNITY
2	FAMILY WAS LAST SURVIVORS OF TRIBE OR VILLAGE
3	FAMILY DISPLACED AND SCATTERED DURING EXODUS
4	FAMILY INCURRED WRATH OF LOCAL WARLORD, POLITICIAN, OR TRIBAL LEADER
5	FAMILY HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR TRIBAL OR COMMUNITY MISFORTUNE
6	FAMILY INVOLVED IN TRIBAL, RELIGIOUS, OR POLITICAL CONFLICT
GO TO CHILDHOOD ENVIRONMENT	

CHILDHOOD ENVIRONMENT

1	SPENT HAPPILY
2	SPENT UNHAPPILY DUE TO CIRCUMSTANCES BEYOND YOUR CONTROL
3	SPENT AWAY OR SEPERATED FROM FAMILY
4	SPENT IN PRISON
5	SPENT LIVING ON THE STREET
6	SPENT IN CORPORATE WORK PROGRAM (BASICALLY SLAVE LABOR)
REFER TO CYBERPUNK 2020 TO ROLL FOR SIBLINGS	
REFER TO CYBERPUNK 2020 FOR MOTIVATIONS	
GO TO LIFE EVENTS	

LIFE EVENTS

1-3	BIG PROBLEMS BIG WINS (USE CHARTS GIVEN HERE) Roll 1d10, even = Big Wins, odd = Big Problems
4-6	FIENDS AND ENEMIES (USE 2020 CHARTS)
7-8	ROMANTIC INVOLVEMENT (USE 2020 CHARTS)
9-10	NOTHING HAPPENED

BIG WINS

1	EDUCATION (you get extremely lucky and find someone to teach you start with +2 general education)
2	FINANCIAL WINDFALL (1d10x10 extra eb, which in Africa moves you to straight to upper middle class)
3	MAKE A CONTACT (gain the favor of someone influential = 1 favor a month)
4	ARMS TRAINING (Spend a year with a local police, military, rebel, terrorist or mercenary group add +1 Pistol and +1 rifle to starting skills)
5	INHERIT A WEAPON (any African melee weapon, or any standard (under 200eb value) firearm)
6	MAKE A FRIEND WITH LOCAL AUTHORITY (local police, tribal leader, militia, rebel force, etc... +1 authority)
7	GET A JOB AS A GUIDE (+2 wilderness survival to starting character skills)
8	HONOR OF CORPORATE R&D TESTING (recieve one piece of basic cyber or bioware, albeit at twice humanity cost, use DROCS rules to adjust)
9	GAIN INFLUENCE IN A TRIBE (+1 Family)
10	FIND A DRIVING INSTRUCTOR (+2 driving to starting character skills)

BIG PROBLEMS

1	CAUGHT A TROPICAL DISEASE (-1 to BOD)
2	TAKEN BY POLICE OR SOLDIERS FOR "QUESTIONING" (1-5 the authorities in this area know you, 6-8 you are taken into custody whenever ANYTHING happens, 9-10 you are jailed and beaten on sight and receive -1 ATTR)
3	CLOSE ENCOUNTER WITH DANGEROUS ANIMAL (GM's choice of animal, when encountered you: 1-3 flee in terror, 4-6 attack blindly, 7-9 methodically hunt down and kill every one you can find, 10 freeze in horror unable to move)
4	LOVED ONE LOST IN VIOLENT INCIDENT (such as terrorist attack, Military crossfire, etc...)
5	CAUGHT IN THE MIDDLE OF REBEL CONFLICT OR TRIBAL WAR
6	WITNESSED ETHNIC PURGE OR TRIBAL MASSACRE (1-6 terrible nightmares and often wake up screaming, 7-10 suffer mental breakdown and develop major psychosis and suffer -1 EMP)
7	STEPPED ON A LAND MINE (lost limb 1-5 arm, 6-10 leg, roll again even = left limb, odd = right limb)
8	HOME OR HOMELANDS TAKEN OVER BY FOREIGN CORPORATION (family and friends relocated or shipped off to work for corp. in slave labor like conditions, or for ESA if in Kenya, you are left destitute, character only receives absolute basics ie. what he can carry on his back, lose 2d10eb starting cash)
9	WANTED BY "DEATH SQUAD (if they catch you, they will torture and kill you)
10	SPEND A YEAR IN PRISON



WILDLIFE



The wildlife of Africa contains some of the most varied and beautiful animals on the planet. From its earliest explorations Africa has long been known for its magnificent, almost magical, and in many cases dangerous beasts. There are more big cats in Africa than anywhere else in the world. These include of course lions, cheetahs, leopards, and panthers. Africa is also the home to the largest land animals, the elephants, giraffes, rhinoceros, and hippopotami. Its grasslands are the grazing grounds of a variety of herd animals such as the beautiful zebra and several species of deer and antelope, to the haggard looking water buffalo species. Hyena and vultures

scan the horizon for carrion, and warthogs move through the underbrush looking for whatever they can find. Along the rivers crocodiles move through the water silently hunting. Snakes and other reptiles are found throughout the land. In the dense jungle gorillas and chimpanzees roam through the bush. Baboons move in packs across the grasslands and savannas. Monkeys of all shapes and sizes are found throughout the continent. Exotic birds as well are found in abundance, in a multitude of species. Fish fill the waterways. And insects of innumerable variety are found in Africa. For the sake of convenience, space, and role-playing we will only focus on those animal that might prove dangerous.



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, some use them for transportation. The elephant is most often seen as a gentle giant, this 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 animal in Africa, and they carry the largest death toll of any mammal on the continent. They have a misguided reputation of being gentle, when in reality they are the most aggressive animal to be found. Their enormous bodies contain great power, and their huge powerful jaws can crush bone easily. They are most deadly in the water, and are known to attack and capsize small boats. If you are caught in a hippos 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 hippopotami, 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 humans 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 however 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 antivenin 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. The tsetse fly is found in the tropical areas of Africa. Rhodesian Trypanosomiasis is a lethal disease, 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 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 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.

TRAVELING IN AFRICA



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 es 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 es, as land mines are still frequent in many areas from past and current conflicts. 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 rhino's and hippo's.

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 to small to be hauling around the weight of a busload 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, mush 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 do not 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. 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. The following tips are excerpted (with slight changes) from Fielding's Danger Guide:



HOW TO SURVIVE BEING A WESTERN DEVIL

Whether you accept it or not, if you are of European extraction, or were raised on T-bones and Pepsis or even wear Eddie Bauer gear, you will be taken for a Yank, Russian, or Euro in most of Africa. Even the African-American traveler finds himself being simply a rich American when he looks for his roots in black Africa. In all cases, understand that along with your American Tourister luggage and Nikes, you carry a different kind of baggage. About 200 years of imperialism, covert action, warfare, occupation and political interference. Also a large part of the world just resents the fact that you are so damned affluent and healthy, and they're not. You may not have bombed Nigeria, smart-bombed innocent Congonese children, overthrown every Central African dictator, shot Hutus in Rwanda or cut down the rain forests to grow cows for your Big Macs, but chances are good you will be blamed for it.

- Learn or try to use the local language even if only to say "thank you" and "excuse me." Even learning the phrase, "I love your wonderful country," can get you a lot farther than, "Why the hell don't you wogs learn to speak American?"
- Dress conservatively, stay away from obvious American, European, or Japanese brands and logos and do not wear signs of wealth (gold watches, jewelry, expensive cameras, etc.).
- Call the local embassy to find out the do's and don'ts.
- Don't wear American flag pins, hand out Uncle Sam decals or argue foreign policy. Focus on learning rather than expostulating.
- Be compassionate, understanding and noncommittal about the current situation of the country. If you are a target of an anti-American diatribe, ask the person to tell you what he would do if he was President of the United States. He will probably be too shocked at your passive intellectual response to stay angry.
- Simple items like sunglasses, air-conditioned cars and lack of language skills can create barriers and misunderstanding.
- Say hello to everyone you meet on the street and in the course of your travels. Look people straight in the eye and smile. Be polite, patient and helpful.

HOW TO SURVIVE WAR ZONES

Remember that small wars are not a carefully planned or predictable activity. More importantly, land mines, shells, stray bullets and booby traps have no political affiliation or mercy. Keep the following in mind.

- Contact people who have returned or are currently in the hot zone. Do not trust the representations of rebel or government contacts. Check it out yourself.
- Avoid politics, do not challenge the beliefs of your host, be firm but not belligerent about getting what you need. Talking politics with soldiers is like reading Playboy with the Pope. It kills time, but is probably not a rewarding pastime.
- Do not engage in intrigue or meetings that are not in public view. They still shoot spies. Do accept any invitations for dinner, tea or social activities. Getting to know your hosts is important. Do not gossip or lie.
- Travel only under the permission of the controlling party. In many cases you will need multiple permission from officers, politicians and the regional commander.
- Remember that a letter of safe passage from a freedom group presented to an army check point could be your death warrant. Understand and learn the zones of control and protocol for changing sides during active hostilities.
- Carry plenty of identification, articles, letters of recommendation and character references. It may not keep you out of jail, but it may delay your captors long enough to effect an escape.
- Bring photographs of your family, friends, house, dog or car. Carry articles you have written or ones that mention you. A photo ID is important, but even a high school yearbook can provide more proof.
- Check in with the embassy, military intelligence, local businessmen and bartenders. Do not misrepresent yourself, exaggerate or tell white lies. Keep your story simple and consistent.
- Dress and act conservatively. Be quietly engaging, affable and listen a lot. Your actions will indicate your intentions as the locals weigh their interest in helping you. It may take a few days for the locals to check you out before they offer any assistance.
- Remember that it is very unusual for noncombatants to be wandering around areas of conflict. If you are traveling make sure you have the name of a person that you wish to see, an end destination and a reason for passing through.
- Understand where the front lines are, the general rules of engagement, meet with journalists and photographers (usually found at the hotel bar) to understand the local threats.
- Carry a lot of money hidden in various places, be ready to leave or evacuate at any time. This means traveling very light. Choose a place to sleep that would be survivable in case of a rocket or shell attack.
- Visit with the local Red Cross, UN, Embassy and other relief workers to understand the situation. They are an excellent source of health information and may be your only ticket out.
- If warranted buy and wear an armored vest or flak jacket. Carry your blood type and critical info (name, country, phone, local contact, allergies,) on a laminated card or written on your vest. Wear a Medic-Alert bracelet.

- Carry a first aid kit with syringes, antibiotics, IV needles, anesthetics and pain killers as well as the usual medication. It might be wise to use auto inject syringes. Discuss any prescriptions with your doctor in advance.
- Understand and learn the effect, range and consequences of guns, land mines, mortars, snipers and other machines of war.
- Get life and health (and KRE if relevant) insurance and don't lie. Tell them the specific country you will be traveling to. Also check with the emergency evacuation services to see if they can go into a war zone to pull you out.
- Carry a military style medical manual to aid in treating field wounds. Take a first aid class and understand the effects and treatment of bullet wounds and other major trauma.

HOW TO SURVIVE REVOLUTIONARY PLACES

Although no one can predict a sudden change in government, there are some things that could keep you from appearing on CNN wearing a blindfold.

- Check in with the embassy to understand the current situation and to facilitate your evacuation if needed. Remember that the local government will downplay the danger posed by revolutionary groups.
- Stay away from main squares, the main boulevards, government buildings, embassies, radio stations, military installations, the airport, harbor, banks and shopping centers. All are key targets during takeovers or coups.
- If trouble starts, call or have someone contact the embassy immediately with your location. Stay off the streets, and if necessary move only in daylight in groups. Stay in a large hotel with an inside room on the second or third floor. Convert foreign currency into Western currency if possible. Book a flight out.
- Understand the various methods of rapid departure. Collect flight schedules, train information and ask about private hires of cars and planes. Do not travel by land if possible.
- Do not discuss opinions about the former regime or the current one. Plead ignorance while you wait to see who wins.
- Keep your money in US dollars and demand to pay in U.S. currency. Do not depend on credit cards or travelers checks and don't be afraid to demand a discount since who knows what the old money will be worth.
- Do not trust the police or army. Remember that there will be many summary executions, beatings and arrests during the first few days of a coup or revolution.
- Hire a local driver/guide/interpreter to travel around town and or to go out at night. Don't be shy about hiring bodyguards for your residence or family.
- Listen (or have your guide listen) to the local radio station or TV station. Have him update you on any developments or street buzz. When the embassy has set up transport make your move with your bodyguards or guides.

HOW TO SURVIVE FUNDAMENTALIST PLACES

When traveling to a fundamentalist-oriented, religiously zealous country, remember to smile, mind your own business, respect their customs and leave your personal opinions at home. Some religions tend to be a little more tolerant of loud-mouthed, boorish outsiders, but areas like Algeria are very intolerant. It's touch and go if you are a heathen, risky to be a Jew and better to just be a Christian if you are asked.

- Muslims are more conservative in rural areas and underdeveloped countries. Despite other guidebooks' warnings, Muslims understand that Christians have different customs and won't lop your head off the first time you make a faux pas by passing the falafel with your left hand.
- Be very careful in the area of sexual conduct, behavior at religious sites and deportment with women and religious objects. Sexually provocative clothes, obscene gestures, defiling the Koran, theft or insulting the prophet and women will get you in trouble.
- Do not proselytize, preach or conduct religious functions without permission of the local government. Do not wear religious symbols or use expressions that use the name of Christ, Allah, God or other religious entities.
- Read and understand the Koran and tenants of Islam. Most Muslims will be impressed that you have read the Koran and if you ask them questions about their religion.
- Feel free to admit that you are a Christian, but express your interest in knowing more about the Koran and Islamic way of life. Being a "student of all religions" is a good cop-out for the philosophically challenged. But beware that students and older men are very pleased to proselytize the word of Allah to a potential convert.
- If you are Jewish and traveling in a fundamental Islamic area, your life may be at risk by identifying yourself as Jewish or discussing an opposing point of view. Also understand there are strong feelings between Shia and Sunni Muslim sects.
- Do not squeeze hands when shaking, you may touch your chest after shaking hands in the traditional Muslim greeting. The left hand is considered unclean because, yes, rural Muslims wash their nether regions with that hand. Muslims also squat to urinate and find the Western habit of urinating with legs akimbo and penis pointing, far too theatrical for their tastes.
- Dress cleanly and conservatively, remove your shoes in mosques and temples. Do not point the soles of your feet to your host, use your right hand to eat, greet and pass objects around. Expect to be kissed on both cheeks by men. Friday is the holy day and anything else you need to know will be communicated to you by your hosts or friends.
- Ask permission before taking pictures, do not insist or sneak photos. Do not take photographs of women or the infirm or elderly. Don't blow your nose in public. Don't eat walking around. Don't admire objects in a host's home (he will feel obligated to give them to you). Gifts are expected when visiting homes. Do not show open affection. Do not show undue attention to women. The list goes on, but don't be paranoid, just respectful.
- Read up on the cultures of each region and ask permission when in doubt.

HOW TO SURVIVE BRUTAL DICTATORSHIPS

Ever want to see Killing Fields Part 2? How about the Congo. What about watching live executions on Friday Night Live? Go to Chad or Nigeria. You haven't traveled until you've been to the world's last "It's my party and I'll rule if I want to" countries. Here are a few tips to keep you safe:

- Do not discuss politics with anyone. Usually there are no politics to discuss anyway. Do not continue conversations started by strangers, just smile and say "No comprendo." Yes, you can be paranoid in these places.
- Try not to talk to locals, they will be questioned later or come under suspicion. Use your guide to select charming visitors to associate with. There really isn't much to talk about in these places anyway. If people stuff letters or postcards in to your hands, do not tell your guide or mail them in-country. They will expect you to mail them once outside the country.
- Most autocratic countries employ or encourage spying on foreigners. Do not be surprised if you are not only followed but your tails may even argue over who gets to follow you. At least you won't be mugged or pickpocketed.
- On the down side, expect to have your room and your luggage searched while you are out. Remember those letters people stuffed in your hand?
- Telephone and mail are subject to interception and/or monitoring. Be careful what you say. Make sure your room is very secure when you are in it.
- Any violation of the law (imagined or real) will result in severe penalties. There is very little your consulate, lawyer or senator can do for you since you are subject to the laws (or lack of laws) of the country you are in. Stay away from drugs.
- If you are a journalist, activist, eco-activist or infomercial host you will be considered a threat, not only by the local government, but in many cases by your own. Contact the freedom groups listed in the back of the book to understand what the risks are. The concept of rights, fair trial, or fair treatment are slim to none.
- If you are truly concerned about conditions in these countries, contact the Red Cross, Amnesty International or Reporters Without Frontiers to see what you can do to help. (See our reference section in the back.)

HOW TO SURVIVE NASTY PLACES

Many tourists are surprised to find themselves victims of attack and extortion in "recovering" regions where tour prices are low and the crowds at the temples are slim. Be aware that banditry is a very real danger in most of Africa. Corruption (this assumes that there was a noncorrupt infrastructure to begin with) can range from ticket clerks mooching spare change to soldiers threatening to lift all of your possessions at military checkpoints.

- Understand that bribery is normal in many countries, but do not confuse this with theft. Bluster, Negotiate, Smile, Gift or Ignore are the watchwords here. Cheap gifts can defuse many situations, smiling and talking gibberish can go a lot further than a "Fuck Off" and storming away.
- Understand that soldiers at checkpoints are often hungry, sick and impoverished. They will shoot if you don't stop. They can also work themselves into a frenzy if you piss them off. Be cool, smile and just keep talking.
- Meet with and discuss the situation with local embassy staff. Ask them specifically what to do if you are arrested, followed or hassled. Carry their card or at least number and address on you while in country. Ask them for names of military commanders, politicians or anybody important. Write it down. Who you know will help. A name on a piece of paper has more weight than just saying the name.
- Stay within well-defined tourist routes, lock all luggage and belongings in a secure place. Expect and prepare for everything you own to be stolen.
- Never travel in the country alone. Use a local guide to navigate check points and police. Always hire a driver recommended by someone you trust.
- Stay inside major es at major hotels, eat at well-known, large restaurants. Never travel or go out late at night. Phone ahead to tell people you are coming over and call them again when you arrive home safely.
- Fly between es and pre-arrange transportation from the airport to the hotel.
- Prepare for constant intimidation from police and military. Be firm about your innocence and try to lead them to your embassy or safe place. Find and remember to drop the name of a local bigwig if you are frog-marched at gunpoint.
- Remember that police will try to keep items removed during a search. So show them your wallet, watch for important papers but do not hand anything to them. If the soldier takes your passport into a bunker or building, walk with him (he will wave you back), but insist that you have important information for his superior.
- Keep abreast of the political and military situation. Keep in mind that kidnapping, extortion and murder are very real possibilities.

HOW TO SURVIVE MINIBUSES

There is a reason for the multitude of religious symbols, slogans and prayers painted on Third World buses. Once they cram their doors shut and the wobbly wheels start forward, your life is in the hands of a supreme being. If you travel via small buses, remember the following:

- Don't travel at night. Most Third World minibuses make New York taxis seem tame.
- Avoid mountainous areas and/or winter conditions. Fly if necessary.
- Bring water and food with you, plan for the unexpected, delays and diversions.
- Ask whether the route goes through areas frequented by bandits or terrorist groups. You may be surprised to find out who controls the countryside.
- Sit near an exit or on top. At least make sure you are near an open window. Follow the DP rule: Be friends with everyone, your seat mate might be a rebel commander.
- There is a reason why you paid 83¢ to travel. You don't buy a lot of brake pads and clutches with that pocket change.
- Remember your rooftop luggage is prey for rummagers, slashers and thieves. Put your luggage in a standard trash bag, a canvas duffle or under everyone else's.
- Shirt slashers wait for you to doze off and slip out your money pouches. Put your money in your shoes if necessary.

HOW TO SURVIVE TAXIS

- Choose your cab rather than let them choose you.
- Never get into a taxi with another passenger already inside.
- Do not take gypsy cabs; ask the airline people how much it should cost to go to your city and then agree upon a fare before you get in.
- Keep your luggage in the back seat, not in the trunk.
- Memorize the local words for "no," "yes," "stop here" and "how much?"
- Have the hotel doorman or guide negotiate cab fares in advance.
- It is a global law that cabbies never carry change. Ask if the driver has change before you hand him a big bill.
- Many cabbies will rent themselves out for flat fees. Do not be afraid to negotiate the services of a trusted cabby as guide, chauffeur and protector of baggage.
- Do not tell cabbies where you are going, when you are leaving or any other particulars that could be of interest to bad people.

HOW TO SURVIVE AUTOMOBILES

There is little to be said that hasn't been said in every driver's education class. Speed, booze, bad roads, and other drivers kill. Driving in the Third World is not safe, so if possible check out the local Hertz Rent-A-Yak.

- Be familiar with local road warning signs and laws.
- Avoid driving yourself if possible. Nobody gets up in the morning and plans on having an accident. The fact that you are rubbernecking or checking maps while on the wrong side of the road dramatically increases your chances of an accident. Flying is safer than driving.
- Avoid driving in inclement weather conditions, night time or especially on weekends. Fog kills, rain kills, drunks kill, other tourists kill. It is estimated that after midnight on Friday and Saturday nights in rural America, three out of five drivers on the road have been drinking. That means if you are one of the sober ones, pray that the other sober driver is coming the other way.
- Stay off the road in high-risk countries. You may think the Italians, Portuguese and Spaniards display amazing bravado as they skid around winding mountain roads. The accident rate says they are just lousy drivers.
- Reduce your speed. To see the difference in impact at various speeds, try running as fast as you can into the nearest wall. Now walk slowly and do it again. See how much better that is?
- Wear a seat belt, rent bigger cars, drive during daylight, use freeways, carry a map and a good road guide, etc. You're not listening are you?
- If you can hire a driver with car, do so. Contact tour companies, embassy staff and hotel concierges. Many countries provide a driver when you rent a car, so make sure you feel comfortable with him. Try a one-day city tour first to see if the chemistry and his driving skills are to your tastes.
- Don't drive tired or while suffering from jet lag. Don't pull off to the side of the road to nap, don't leave possessions in plain sight, and try to park in lighted areas. I can see you're not listening, so just do whatever the hell you are going to do, but don't say I didn't warn you.

HOW TO SURVIVE BOATS

It is hard to provide general safety tips considering the wide range of waterborne craft travelers can take. Large cruise ships have very different safety problems when compared to pirogues. Here is a starting list.

- Know how to swim, or at least how to float. Panic kills.
- Wear or have quick access to a life preserver. Don't assume that the large chest labeled "Life Preservers" actually has usable life preservers in it. Look.
- Do not take overcrowded boats. Charter your own or ask when the boat will be less crowded. Overcrowding and rough seas are the number one reason for sinking of small and medium sized ships.

- Avoid travel in rough weather, during monsoon or hurricane season.

- Stay off the water in areas frequented by pirates.

- In cold weather remember where the covered life rafts are. Understand the effects and prevention of hypothermia. Not a big problem for Africa, but still good advice none the less.

- On large ships pay attention to safety and lifeboat briefings and practice going from your cabin to the lifeboat station with your eyes closed.

- Keep a small carry-on or backpack with your money, papers and minor survival gear (water, energy bars, hat, compass and map). Make it waterproof and a potential life preserver by using one or two garbage bags as a liner.

- Prepare and bring items to prevent seasickness, sunburn, glare and chapped skin.

- Bring binoculars, books, coastal maps, pens and a journal to pass away the time.

HOW TO SURVIVE FLYING

Despite all the unnerving statistics, if you have a choice of transportation when traveling long distances, jump on a plane. Yes, it is dangerous but not as dangerous as enduring the kaleidoscope of misery and misfortune that awaits you on the ground.

- Stick to U.S.-based carriers with good safety records.
- Fly between major airports on nonstop flights.
- Avoid bad weather or flying at night.
- You can sit in the back if you want (the rear 10 rows are usually intact in case of ground impact but the passengers are dead) or above the wing (you may get thrown clear, seat and all) or near an exit (easier egress in case of fire or emergency landing) might be just as advisable.
- Avoid small charter aircraft, dirt strips and non-instrument fields.
- The smaller the plane the higher the risk. The poorer the country, same deal except when foreign carriers operate airplanes in Third World countries.
- Avoid national carriers that are not allowed to fly into the United States.
- Avoid military cargo flights, tagging along on combat missions, or flying over active combat or insurgence areas like Ethiopia and Zaire.
- Avoid older Soviet or Chinese-made aircraft or helicopters.
- Kroll puts out a monthly Airport and Airline Watch with enough hair-raising tales of smoke filled cabins, blown tires, near misses and hijackings to keep you glued firmly to the ground. \$195 per year (703) 319-8050.
- After all this, remember that travel by airliner is the safest method of transportation and that your odds of surviving a plane crash are about 50 percent.
- If you are still terrified, remember you can buy flight insurance at 150 airports around the U.S. You can get half a million dollars of insurance for \$16.65 or you can spend the same amount on four stiff drinks. We recommend the former, but usually end up doing the latter.

HOW TO SURVIVE TRAINS

- Ask locals whether the train is a target for bandits (this is appropriate in Africa where terrorists, bandits and insurgents regularly target trains).
- Beware of Eastern European train routes where thieves are known to ride as passengers. Sleep with the window cracked open to avoid being gassed.
- Stash your valuables in secret spots making it more difficult for robbers to locate your belongings.
- The back of the train is traditionally the safest area in the event of a collision. Unless, of course, your train is rear ended.
- Keep your luggage with you at all times if possible. Be nice to the conductor and he will keep an eye out for you.
- Trains are preferable to buses or cars when traveling through mountainous areas, deserts and jungles.



TIPS ON SURVIVING BUSINESS TRAVEL

- Con artists wait at airports, banks and tourist attractions. Be affable but do not go anywhere with your charming new friend.
- Enterprising desk clerks will sell your room key to equally enterprising prostitutes. Go straight downstairs until she is removed. If you stay to convince her to leave, she may yell rape and then you have the local cops to pay off as well as the desk clerk and the girl.
- Avoid restaurants frequented by expats and tourists. Don't make reservations in your own name. Do not sit outside.
- Dress in business attire or carry a briefcase only when necessary. Have your driver watch your back as you enter buildings or your hotel.

- Make copies of important papers, separate your credit cards in case you lose your wallet, keep the numbers, expiration dates and the phone numbers to order replacements.
- Do not show your name, country or hotel ID on luggage or clothing. When a clerk asks for your room number write it down for him.
- Do not discuss plans, accommodations, finances or politics with strangers.
- Wear a cheap watch (or just show the band outward). If driving, wear your watch on the arm inside the car. Leave jewelry at home or in the hotel safe.
- Get used to sitting near emergency exits, memorize fire escape routes in the dark, locking your doors and being aware at all times.
- Kidnappers need prior warning, routine schedules or tip-offs to do their dirty work. Vary your schedule, change walking routes and don't be shy about changing hotel rooms or assigned cabs.
- Stay away from the front or back of the plane (terrorists use these areas to control the aircraft). Avoid aisle seats unless you want to volunteer for execution.
- Do not carry unmarked prescription drugs.
- Leave questionable reading material at home (i.e., Playboy, political materials, or magazines).
- Carry small gifts for customs, drivers and other people you meet.
- When you call with your plans assume someone is listening.
- Watch your drink being poured.
- Do not hang the "Make Up Room" sign on your hotel room door. Rather, use the "Do Not Disturb" sign. Keep the TV or radio on even when you leave. Contact housekeeping and tell them you don't want your room cleaned up.

AFRICAN RANDOM ENCOUNTER TABLES

Africa is an exciting and dangerous place.

GM's use common sense in all cases, and feel free to use encounter tables from other sourcebooks where appropriate

JUNGLE ENCOUNTERS

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4 GRAZING ANIMAL	27 - 30 NATIVE HUNTING PARTY	52 CARCASS OF LARGE ANIMAL	77 - 79 ENEMY CAMP
5 NATIVE WOMEN	31 ABANDONED VEHICLE	53 MARIJUANA, COCA OR OPIUM FIELD	80 - 81 FLEEING REFUGEES
6 VENOMOUS SNAKE	32 CHIMPANZEES	54 ABANDONED TANK OR JEEP	82 DESTROYED ACPA
7 GORILLAS	33 QUICKSAND	55 - 60 SUDDEN RAIN	83 UNEXPLODED BOMB
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11 LARGE CAT	35 WOUNDED SOLDIER (ENEMY OR ALLY)	62 DESERTING SOLDIER (ENEMY OR ALLY)	87 - 88 ARCHEOLOGICAL RUINS
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16 LARGE PYTHON	40 - 43 POACHERS	66 SWARM OF TETSE FLIES	91 ANIMAL TRAP (PIT, BEAR TRAP, ETC.)
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URBAN ENCOUNTERS

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15 - 16 LOCAL MILITARY OR MILITIA TROOPS	34 - 36 DEATH SQUAD PREPARING A RAID	61 - 62 POLITICAL AGITATORS	85 GROUP OF WOMEN DEMONSTRATING
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AFRICAN 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 Ministers 2 daughters kidnapped and tortured by party opposition terrorists.

Prototype Massdriver 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 Massdriver 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:

Mideast 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:

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 brushfire 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 Muhammed 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 popluation resistance comes to a head and the people en masse 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.

Algeria is forced by its neighbors and the EC to become another EC satellite. The strong fundamentalist party opposes the move, and there is an 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 draught.

2007:

Massive volcano eruption destroys Priai, 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 accidently 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 Biotechnicas public image worldwide.

DRC President Maskabe is assassinated, President Walanga succeeds him. Military mutinees in DRC continue as the government cannot afford to pay them.

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

2012:

Black Jihad standoff 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-guerilla 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.

MESinc. 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 Algerias 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 dubious deal convinces Arasaka to 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 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 Eb, 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 Malawi, 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.

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

(The wagers of war in Africa)



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

EUROPEAN DEFENSE FORCE

PEOPLES LIBERATION ARMY OF CHINA

NATIVE MILITARIES AND MILITIAS

REBEL FORCES AND TERRORIST GROUPS

TRIBAL WARRIORS



UNITED STATES MILITARY



The United States Military involvement in Africa is on the surface at least, to assist friendly allies and supplement the native military forces. To provide aid and protection to impoverished and destitute countries, and to further U.S. relations with foreign governments. At least that is what they tell you on the news. While to some extent the above is true, underlying the noble cause is an agenda much darker.

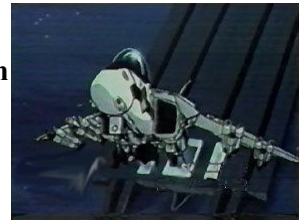
Beneath this valiant guise the United States is using its military might to acquire control of the heart of the dark continent, gaining ground to assure a strategic geographic fortress in Africa. Africa has also become a source of cheap labor for American based corporations, and the resources gained make it a hefty prize indeed. On African soil the Military is much more free from the scrutinous gaze of American civil rights and geographic watchdog groups, allowing it to test weapons and other new technology with a lessened fear of reprisal.

Officially the United States military Does not set foot in any country which has not

openly requested to placed under U.S. protectorship. However, in the past strong influence, to an almost stranglehold degree, has been placed on certain countries by their neighbors already under U.S. protection to accept U.S. military intervention to operate on their soil.

For the most part the U.S. presence in these countries has been welcome, as the increase in revenue, employment, and health care is a blessing to the countries, of

which most had been bankrupt and destitute before U.S. occupation. The U.S. military also trains and arms the native military forces of the countries they occupy, as well as providing aid in a military advisory capacity. Still there are those who oppose foreign control, and rebel armies and terrorist groups are always a source of deadly aggravation for the U.S. military forces. Conflict in the regions held by the U.S. is common, And while somewhat effective, attempts to put down these groups have failed as each time one faction is eliminated another takes its place, but the Europeans have it worse. In addition to bolstering its military forces in defense of these countries against their hostile neighbors, the U.S. Military has in many of these countries been given the responsibility of policing inside the borders as well. Combating the roving hordes of bandits and trying as it can to eliminate crime from the cities and major roadways. This is done so U.S. based corporations may move in relatively safely and begin their Americanization process. (This more than anything else is the biggest cause of dissent among the indigenous populations who pride themselves on their





culture and heritage.

To appease the anti-American sentiment, the U.S. officially has no governing power in these regions, and the policy is one of assistance not domination, the local governments are still in power, and they have control. Unofficially the U.S. has these governments in its pocket and controls everything from behind the scenes, using the unaware, or corrupt officials as figureheads to keep the populations content.



The two largest problem areas for the U.S. forces in Africa are the countries of Ethiopia and the Democratic Republic Of Congo. These two countries are the only places in the world where the U.S. is in direct confrontation with the EEC. In Ethiopia the lines are clearly drawn, and the country is divided down the center, with both sides making sporadic attacks on each other in effort to gain



ground, neither side willing to simply divide the country into two separate entities. In the DRC (Formerly Zaire) there are no specific boundaries, and open conflict is taking place between the U.S. and the Europeans all over the country. Military boundaries held in this country change almost daily, and are scattered like polka dots. As soon as ground is gained it is lost. In this region with its dense jungles, high mountains and volcano's, lowland marshes and swamps, gaining ground is one thing, holding on



to it is quite another. For the most part the U.S. controls the north and Eastern borders, while the Europeans hold the East. No one really holds the south, and most of the fighting occurs in the heart of the country.

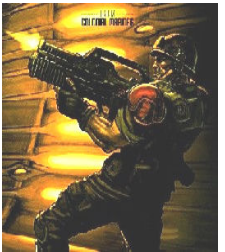
Learning its mistakes in Vietnam, the Middle East, and South America the U.S. military has instituted an almost complete media blackout in any area where



open conflict is a regularity. It also views and censors any non-military information leaving the U.S. controlled regions in Africa. Any information pertaining to Africa is once again scrutinized stateside before it is broadcast. The reasoning behind this is simple; it stems public moral and dissension at home and keeps any civilian activist groups from investigating the militaries activities. There is a larger and more important reason, both the U.S. and the Europeans like their little



covert war, and in the midst of the new Cold War between the two Superpowers, keeping their conflicts covert prevents the countries from having to commit to a full scale war which neither side really wants. A cold war is more profitable for both sides than an open one.



For more information on the United States Armed Forces in the world of Cyberpunk 2020, please see the sourcebooks Home Of The Brave and Maximum Metal.

US MILITARY PERSONAL ISSUE



BASIC:
THIS IS THE STANDARD ISSUE FOR ALL ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL

DOG TAGS- personal means of Identification, no longer metal, these are made of highly durable transparent smart plastic which stores all the soldiers relevant medical data readable in any computer with a bar code reader. Also issued is a Military I.D. card, which in addition serves as a debit 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 cammo 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 pair 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 pair each of warm socks and dress socks

COMBAT GLOVES- STRONG RUGGED GLOVES

BOOTS + 2 PAIR SHOELACES- Strong steel toed boots, with separated metal plates in the soles, to provide protection while maintaining flexibility.



COMBAT GEAR:

BACK PACK- The standard field backpack, for carrying the following equipment:

SMALL TENT- just barely large enough for one

HAMMOCK/SLEEPING BAG- with removable liner

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 its better than starving, and its a damn site 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 MEDKIT + 2 CANS OF SPRAYSKIN, bandages, 2 hypo's each of morphine and atropine,- capable of handling most first aid situations.

20 ft ROPE- Just enough to let you realize you need more

ENTRENCHING TOOL- standard folding shovel/hatchet,

CAMMO NET - provides personal or equipment concealment when in the bush.

COLLAPSING 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 pair



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

LEATHER 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 FOR INFORMATION)

CANTEENS- 2 1 liter canteens, made of plastic

POUCH 1- 6 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 fastly to the helmet

POUCH 3- 3 semi-automatic handgun magazines (For special forces, the suppresser 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 holding 2 32 round magazines and the suppresser for the Uzi 2020 or MilitechViper)

POUCH 5- 6 glowsticks

POUCH 6- used for personal non-military items



LEG HOLSTER- for either the Colt AMT, or the SOCOM 2020.

LEFT LEG WEB GEAR- stores 2 magazines for the soldiers sidearm, and a combat throwing knife (to be used as an alternative to the gas mask pouch)

MI9A3 GAS MASK- this is contained in its own pouch, with adjustable waist and leg strap

MAGAZINE BANDOLIER- carries 10 magazines for the soldiers assault rifle, this is an optional item.

EXTRA SHOTGUN SHELL/25MM GRENADE POUCH- carries an additional 20 12 guage shells or 25mm grenades, allowing the soldier to perfectly tailor specialty loads for any situation, or carry enough spare ammo to re-supply a whole team whole team. This pouch is optional.



MAP POUCH- Stores maps, notepads, and other documents. Waterproof with easy access pouches for additional equipment such as writing utensils, spare notepads, photos, etc... This pouch is optional.

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.



M-3 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 soldiers groin, while somewhat uncomfortable, this is perhaps the most popular piece of armor among the soldiers, after all it protects the soldiers favorite piece of equipment.



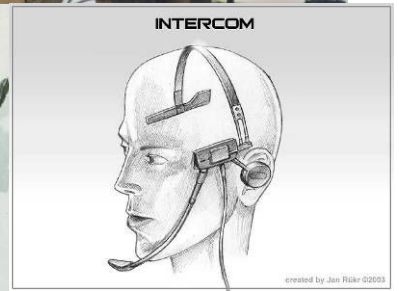
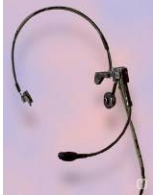
NECK ARMOR- (SP: 10) an armor plate gorget that protects the wearers throat, won't do much against most bullets, but will some protection is better than none, and will prevent garrote attacks effectively.





SHIN/KNEE GUARD- (SP: 10) protects the wearers legs

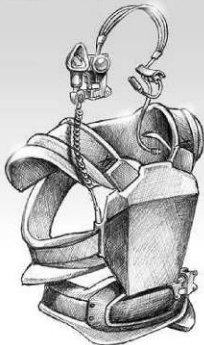
HELMET- (SP: 20) features separated plates on the back to protect the neck, and features a video camera w/ 2 hours recording time and detachable short range radio and a built in fold down optic with Low light and Thermograph installed. The radio headset is often worn even if the helmet isn't, providing the necessary communications in any situation.



SUPERIOR ENVIRONMENTAL COMBAT HELMET (SP: 20) Featuring a full faceplate and visor equipped with Low Light, Thermograph, Image Enhancement, Time Square Marquee, UV, and Anti-dazzle, this system is state of the art. The helmet also features the same removable headset, and is equipped with Level Dampeners, video/audio recorder, and headlamp. An independent air supply, easily attachable to the standard torso mounting brackets completes the package. The helmet seals airtight around the wearers neck secure enough to dive 30 feet, a special collar allows greater depths to be reached and makes the helmet safe to wear in a vacuum. With less than six months since its introduction, supplies are limited and it is most often issued in situations wear gas or biological attack is expected.

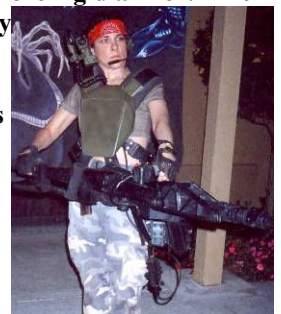


M56 COMBAT HARNESS



created by Jan Rühr ©2003

HEAVY GUNNERS ARMOR (SP: 20) - this torso plate is actually built into the support for the gyro stabilization mount for the heavy machine gun. It doesn't cover as much area as the standard armor, and slightly more constraining, but it does offer a bit more protection for the areas it does cover with thicker, more rigid armor. The built in gyro-stabilization mount can accept virtually any heavy machine gun, but is most often used with the MILITECH M71B3HB or a Browning M2HB. Some soldiers have complained that in addition to carrying the big gun that makes them a target, the lesser protection is injury to insult.





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. The suit features customizable pockets and compartments with rubberized zipper for soundless access, and is available in a wide variety of colors and camo patterns. Unfortunately the Gasiium K-5 Battlesuit gets a tad warm, and doesn't leave much room for ventilation, so while it is extremely agile and effective armor, it is best used in specific situations for short durations, and will not be replacing the standard issue armor anytime soon. Plus its somewhat of a pain to get in and out of. (See MASAMUNE SHIROW CONVERSIONS for info)



ARASAKA THERM-OPTIC CAMOUFLAGE- Used by Special Forces when Stealth is of the utmost importance, while wearing this armor a soldier is virtually invisible to visual detection. Unfortunately due to the nature of the suit, very little equipment may be carried while wearing it and still be able to effectively utilize its therm-optic capabilities. United States Military forces use customized and lightly armored (Torso SP: 10 rating, no encumbrance penalty) versions of either the Militech Ghost suit (Chrome Book 2) or the Arasaka model (shown here). These suits are well guarded, and fetch obscene amounts on the black market. (SEE 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 state of the art technology available, including Low Light, thermograph, Image Enhancement, Anti-Dazzle, 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 and full visor.



MILITECH HAL-05 METAL GEAR PLUS- (SP: 25) (EV: 2) (STR: +5) Like most things in the U.S. military, the US standard issue Metal Gear is much more utilitarian and functional than it's European counterpart. The same suit is worn by all branches of the U.S. military, so any additional options are easy to install, such as thrust units for E.V. duty or swimmer options for underwater operations. As standard the suit is air tight, able to withstand depths of up to 500 feet, and is equipped with its own cooling/heating system with 4 hour battery. The helmet features full optics suite with (IR, Thermograph, Targeting Scope, Low Light, and Anti-Dazzle).



SPECIAL GEAR:



SCUBA GEAR- 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 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 WEAR OVER THE STANDARD ARMOR, AND PROVIDES FLAPS FOR EASY ACCESS TO THE WEB GEAR WORN UNDERNEATH. It also features a hood and a white back pack cover to maximize stealth in the snow.



MILITECH "THOMPSON" LONG RANGE RADIO 27950eb- The latest full feature military mobile communications unit. 200 MILE RANGE, FULL SHIELDING, JAM AND SCRAMBLE CAPABILITIES, AND ANY OTHER FEATURE YOU COULD THINK OF ARE ALL INCORPORATED INTO THIS UNIT.



It also features a detachable full military cybermodem, THE Microtech CAD-4 Commando (see Rache Bartmoss's Brainware Blowout for more info) and a removable military version of Teletronics "Black Book" microcomp (see Rache Bartmoss's Brainware Blowout for more info).



ANTI BIO-CHEM SUIT- folds up into a small pouch, fully sealed, 5-7lbs, fit into a 3 cu-foot bag and are 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, most other hazards and the suit will work for days under constant attack.

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 eating/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 Temporary Filling Mixture, Snake Bites & Bee Stings - with Sawyer Extractor and assorted antivenins, 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 anesthetic 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-gauge Plastic Catheter,



RAPPELLING GEAR- (See [Autumn Blade](#) for Info)

WUTANI MOTION SENSOR- (See Chrome 4 for info)

DATATEL MAPMAKER- (See Chrome 1 for info)

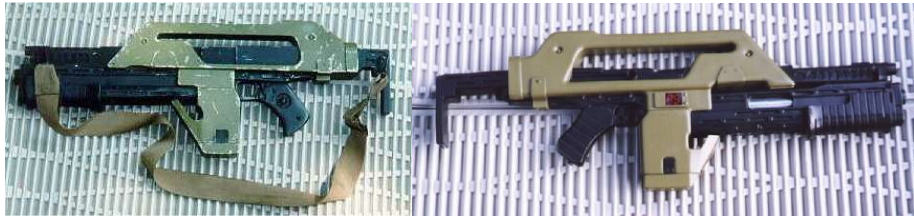
MILITECH MILITARY BINOCULARS 870eb- The most powerful binoculars available, with built in range finder, Low Light, image enhancement, thermograph, and attachable laser target acquire system.



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)

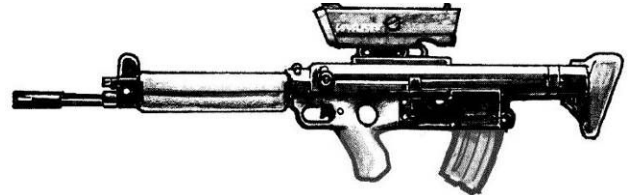
PERSONAL WEAPONS:



THE STANDARD ASSAULT RIFLE OF THE US MILITARY. H&K M-52AR 1150eb
RIF - +2 - N - P - 8D6/varies(10mm cased/25mm grenade) - 60/120-5 - 1/3/35-1 - VR

This rifle is a bit heavier than the Arasaka Morita, and twice the ammo for the rifle, its failings come from being slightly less accurate and holding less ammo for the underbarrel shotgun/grenade launcher. Since its inception it has quickly become the standard issue rifle for the United States Military, replacing the Militech Ronin. Highly regarded for its versatility, this weapon is rugged and reliable in any climate. a 120 round magazine is available. (see [AUTUMN BLADE](#) for more info)

MILITECH RONIN- This weapon was, until recently, the standard issue weapon to all U.S. personnel before it was replaced by the Militech M-52AR. As such it is still widely distributed among U.S. personnel, especially in low risk areas. However the replacement program is creating a surplus of these weapons, and they are being sold in bulk to any ally who can afford them.(see [Blackhands Streetweapons](#) for more info)



COLT AMT- Standard military sidearm
(see [Blackhands Streetweapons](#) for more info)



COLT L-36 2375eb

P - +3 - J - P - 4D6 (.12 mm cased) - 12/16 - 1 - VR

This sidearm is the number one contender to replace both the Colt AMT and the SOCOM 2020, with the Europeans supplying the EDF and the growing hostility between the two superpowers, the United states has decided to eliminate as many of its european manufacturers as they could. Even though the trials have not even been completed, the U.S. has already begun issuing the L-36 as replacements for lost or damaged sidearms to officers and special forces personnel, some of whom have been rumored to be purposely losing or damaging their weapon in order to get issued the L-36. (see [AUTUMN BLADE](#) for more info)



MILITECH M-55S 1175eb
RIF - +2 - N - E - 8D6 (10mm cased) - 60 - 1 - ST
 The sniper rifle version of the M-52 system.
 (see [AUTUMN BLADE](#) for more info)

MILITECH M-58BAR 1240eb
RIF - -1 - N - C - 8D6 (10mm cased) - 150 - 1/3/30 - ST
 The squad support weapon built on the M-52 system.
 (see [AUTUMN BLADE](#) for more info)



UNITED BUSHMASTER COMBAT KNIFE 360eb

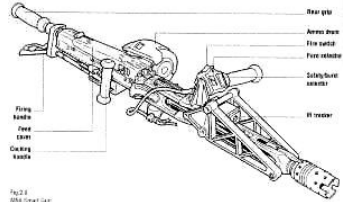
MEL - 0 - J - P - 2D6 - N/A - N/A - VR
 The most advanced combat knife of all time, the blade itself is solid D-2 steel, affixed edge of the weapon is a second mono-filament blade, this means that even if the mono-edge shatters the knife itself will still be completely combat effective. The handle is half hollow, and includes: compass, wire cutters, 12 matches, 2 band aids, snake bite kit, fishing line with 4 hooks and sinkers, 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 - -2 - N - P - 6D10 (12.7MM) - 50/100 - 15 - VR
 Militechs premier man portable heavy machine gun, commonly used with either a gyro-stabilizer mount, or a tri-pod. 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. This non-cyber smartlink can be used with any smartlink capable firearm, and adds a +1 to its accuracy, however the system was created for us with support machine guns, and is a built bulky to use with anything smaller. The system costs 400 eb, and is somewhat uncomfortable.





IMI MICRO-UZI 2020 535eb

SMG - +1/-1 - J - 4D6+1 (12mm cased) - 16/32 - 1/3/30 - VR

Standard submachine gun used by 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 Blackhands Streetweapons for more Info)



HAND GRENADES- as above, the American combat soldier has access to virtually every type of hand grenade available. (See Blackhands Streetweapons for more Info)



LAW- the disposable anti-tank rocket launcher. (See Blackhands Streetweapons for more Info)

BARRETT M-90- Heavy sniper rifle, often Snipers will take it upon themselves to lectrothermally enhance this weapon. (See Blackhands Streetweapons for more Info)



MILITECH M-212 GRENADE LAUNCHER- 8 shot rotary drum fed 40mm grenade launcher. (See Blackhands Streetweapons for more Info)

H&K SOCOM 2020 785eb

P - +1 - P - E - 3D6 (11mm caseless) - 12 - 1 - VR

The semi-automatic handgun specifically designed for special forces work. (see AUTUMN BLADE for more info)

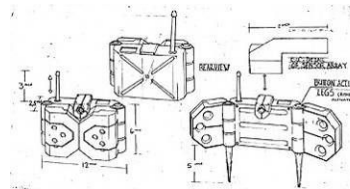


MILITECH M-701 235eb

P - +2 - P - C - 2d6+3 (10mm) - 18 - 1 - R

Standard sidearm for military pilots and USAF personel, featuring an integrated scope and laser sight. This is an extremely reliable handgun, it has to be, it is a pilots last desperate hope in the event of a crash. Militech mass produces this weapon solely for the United States Military. The weapon comes with detachable scope and stock, and a 35 round magazine is available.





MILITECH M25AP ANTI-PERSONEL MINE - The current issue incarnation of the venerable Claymore type weapon. (See Blackhands Street Weapons for details)

**MILITECH M-240 FLAMETHROWER 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:

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 are 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.

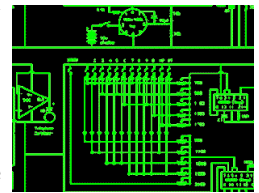
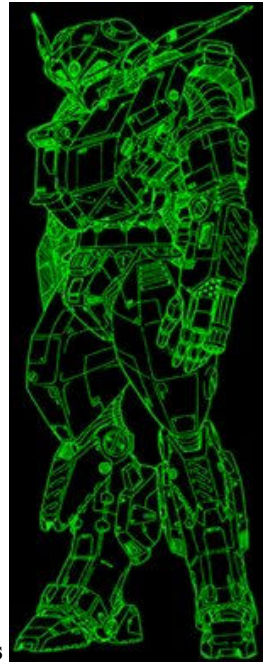
PROPAGANDA (3)- This is a genius pr move, and the one chip that every soldier hates. It aids the soldier in knowing exactly what to say to civilians to make the USA appear to be just and fair, and out to help them. Of course this usually means lying through your teeth. Provides a +2 to persuasion rolls 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. Also, when any soldier undergoes full conversion, he is given the special designation of Limited Duty Officer (LDO), while he retains his full rank and pay, he is almost always stripped of all authority, specific situations may vary. They are usually placed back in their assigned squad to help alleviate the stress of their transformation, and while they are technically under the command of the team leader, they are also directly under the command of the Cybernetic Warfare Division (CYWARD).





FOR MORE INFORMATION ON WEAPONS AND EQUIPMENT OF THE U.S. MILITARY, PLEASE SEE THE FOLLOWING:

HOME OF THE BRAVE

SOLO OF FORTUNE 1&2

FIRESTORM: STORMFRONT AND SHOCKWAVE

BLACKHANDS STREET WEAPONS

RACHE BARTMOSS'S BRAINWARE BLOWOUT

CHROME BOOKS 1-4

AUTUMN BLADE WEAPONS AND EQUIPMENT, AND ITS UPDATE

Weapons & Equipment of Counter-Terrorism

OCEANPUNK: GEAR AND EQUIPMENT



GLOSSARY: U.S. MILITARY TERMS AND SLANG

(MILSPEAK)



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 s 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.
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 there 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: its 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 your far away from home, used by military and civilians in foreign lands or merely on vacation
A.C.P.A.: Assisted Combat Personal Armor (powered armor)
ACQUIRE: to locate and successfully lock on to a target with guided or linked weapons
ACRE MAKER: Slang name for GBU-43/B (MOAB - Mother Of All Bombs). Like the BLU-82 "Daisy Cutter", the GBU-43/B is also effective at LZ clearance and mine and beach obstacle clearance. It has proven extremely effective at clearing LZs through the jungle canopy. Also know as the

Haymaker, when used offensively...dropped on enemy position.
AFRO-PISS: any African beer
A.G.: Adjutant General
A.H.: Assault Helicopter
A.I.: 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
APOSTLE: Slightly less derogatory term for a missionary.
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 punishent- the commanding officers 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
BIG BRO: High tech perimeter defenses. May include electronic frontier, motion sensors, automatically operated weapons.
BIRD: any aircraft
BIZCHOCO: literally means "biscuit", a spanish slang term of endearment roughly analogous to cup cake. In a different context, it means a female's private parts
BLACK OPS: illegal or secret operations
BLITZ: Slang for combat drugs.
BLOOP 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
BORRACHO: Drunk, alcoholic
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
BRAIN GRENADE: canned beer
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
BS: Bull Shit, any lie, bad situation, or anything that a soldier feels is unfair
BUCKET: helmet
BUG OUT: run like hell
BURN: to shoot with a laser
BUSH: the jungle
BUST (or POP) CAPS: to fire a gun
BUZZB / BUZZ BOT: Nickname for miniature communications relay drones used by ground units.
CACHE: hidden supply of weapons, equipment, ammo, food, funds, etc...
Cão que ladra não morde: "Dog that barks doesn't bite". Portuguese idiom meaning a person who threatens by talking a lot is usually harmless, like the dogs that bark. You can also use it to mean that a person who claims to do a lot usually does very little.
C.A.S.: Cordon And Search, to seal off an area and search it
Cá se fazem, cá se pagam: "Here they're made, here they're paid". Portuguese idiom meaning if you do something wrong you'll pay for it in this lifetime and in the place where you did the wrong thing. Similar to having to "pay the piper" (pay consequences for one's actions).
CATADORES: Informal garbage collectors.
C&C: Charlie Charlie; Command and Control helicopter, it stays above the action and relays communications and orders to troops below
CEL: a small terrorist group, affiliated with a larger one but not in direct contact
CHERRY: soldier new to combat, usually just out of basic
CHICHA: a beer-like fermented beverage made from maize (corn), yuca or fruits and other ingredients
CHI-CHA: spanish phrase for "I have no idea "/" hell if I know"
CHI-CHI'S: In central and south America it means tits, in the Caribbean a derogatory term for homosexual
CHINITA/CHINITO: Spanish for chinese girl / boy
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
CHOLO: Latino gangster, or is South America it is a derogatory term for "simple peasant"

COMBI (Mexico, Peru) / TAP-TAP CAB or CAMIONETTE (Haiti) / MAXI TAXI (Trinidad and Tobago): Share taxi. A mode of transport that falls between private transport and conventional bus transport, often with a fixed or semi-fixed route, but with the added convenience of stopping anywhere to pick or drop passengers. Share taxis are the main system of public transport in many countries. Often, individual vehicles are owned by individual drivers but operated under a single company name. they may also be subcontracted by a public transit authority. Others may be private vehicles that operate illegally, but which attract passengers due to their lower cost. A given share taxi route usually starts and finishes in central locations known as taxi parks, lorry parks, motor parks, garages, autogares, gares routières, or paragem. These are usually located near the centre of a town or near a major market.
CHOPPER: helicopter
CHU: Pronounced "choo". Abreviation for Container Housing Units. This can describe containers that have been specifically designed for habitation or those that have been retrofitted. The high cost of transporting empty containers back to the original shipping point is often greater than that of containers themselves. This can result in the containers being abandoned at the destination.
CHUBBY LOVER/CHUBBY: derogatory slang for Buddhist
CHURRO: can mean either a marijuana cigarette(mexico), or a handsome man(South Am)
CHUVILLE: A base or community consisting of a large number of CHUs.
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
CF / CROSS FARMER: Christian Missionary
CULO: Spanish for ass, either to describe anatomical rear end, or as an insult
CULTURE VULTURE: media
DAVY'S / DAVYS: Slang term used to describe items salvaged from a wreck and for goods obtained illegally.
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 PLAUSABILITY: 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 mans land found at border of two nations at war
DUD: failed explosive
DUPPY: Caribbean patois word meaning ghost or spirit (malevolent). In west

Indies slang, it is also used to describe a person who is a leech or hanger on.
DUST BUNNIES: Informal term used to describe suspects fleeing from an illegal drug operation. Originally denoted operations involving the production of cocaine, but it has become generalized over the years. The term is derived from "Rabbit" (to bolt) and the type of mission, Sweep & Clear (the kinder gentler name for Search & Destroy)
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
FARcer: Derogatory term for a member the FARC. FARC is the Spanish acronym for the Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia who act as both Special Forces and Secret Police for the SAA.
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
FIRELANE: the clear area a weapon can put its shots into
FIVE BY: loud and clear, five being high quality, 1 being low
FIACA/FLACO: Spanish for skinny
FLECHETTE: dart shaped projectile
FLIP: to be fighting one group, then get shipped to a different 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/ FuNGus: 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
FREECO: A service, item, or performance taken without payment (although something may be expected in return); a freebie; a handout; a comp. Origin Trinidad & Tobago.
FREEDOM BIRD: aircraft taking a soldier home after his tour of duty
FREE FIRE ZONE: area where everyone is assumed to be hostile
FRIENDLY FLOATEES / FLOATING FREEBEE (FREEBIE): Slang for something useful found floating in the sea. This may be found either at sea or washed up on shore.
FROG: derogatory term for a frenchman
F.U.B.A.R.: Fucked Up Beyond All Recognition
FUN: dangerous to the point of suicidal
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
GORDA/GORDO: Big, fat, large, (can be used as a descriptor for anything big, both positive and negative) literally means fat or large (or pudgy). In the U.S. many people would probably consider it an insult to be called Gordo. In many Spanish speaking culture it is considered a term of endearment between friends and family. It is also not limited to describing a physical characteristic. Gordo can be an indication of wealth
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
GROUND POUNDER: infantryman
GUMBAY: 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

HOLY JOE: Chaplain

HOLY ROLLER: generally refers to a truck carrying aid from or members of a religious mission.

HOMBA: of African origin, from Hombarume; great or successful hunter. Slang term for solo or assassin with a high reputation.

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

INJUN: derogatory slang for Hindu

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

J-BAR: A shortened version of jimmy bar, which is another name for a pry bar or crowbar.

JITNEY: Shared Water "Taxi". Generally a privately owned vessel that supplements or takes the place of a government run ferry.

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

KILLERS: 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 soldier's 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

MALICIA: Capoeira term meaning 'street cunning/warrior smarts' - the ability to see and take an unfair advantage if one is presented.

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 REQUISITION: slang for stealing supplies

MIHO/MIHA: son/daughter, affectionate term used by elders, or by parents.

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

MIT/MARTY (Martyr In Training)...help them to meet their god, before they take you to meet him.

MO / MOE: Islamic Missionary

MOL-DAR / MOLEDAR: Nickname for Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) used to locate tunnel complexes and underground bunkers.

MOLDY/MOLDIES/MOLDY

OLDIES: religious zealots or missionaries

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

MUST: Medical Unit Self Contained, 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

OKIE: Slang for Major or Lt. Colonel. From oak leaf rank insignia.

OJT: On the Job Training

OP: operation, a mission

PABLO: Cartel leaders, after Pablo Escobar

PACKIN': carrying a weapon

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

PANZA / pança: spanish for belly

PARAMILITARY: unofficial civilian military group

PATROL: Ranger unit of 6 men led by an NCO

PBR: Patrol Boat, River

PENDEJO: literally means "single pubic hair", the spanish equivalent of asshole

PEPS: Slag for stimulants.

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

PRIETITA: spanish for "little black one", usually referring to girls

PUNJI STAKE: sharpened stick set in the ground, usually hidden, usually poisoned

PURPLE HEART: medal awarded to anyone suffering a wound in combat

PUTA/PUTO: female/male prostitute, Puto can also be used to describe a coward

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

RODA: The circle within which capoeira takes place. Also used to refer to any area where a gun battle is taking place

ROLLING THUNDER: sustained bombing

ROOT DIGGER: derogatory slang for black 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

SANCHO: derogatory term for a soldier or sympathizer of the SAA, also can refer to someone who sleeps with your wife/husband/significant back home while you are in country or imprisoned

SANITIZE: to remove all evidence of ones presence

SANTA / SANDY CLAUS: Used interchangeably for units that air drop supplies to units operating in the jungle or to forward fire bases or Bombers dropping ordinance on the bad boys and girls (i.e. the enemy) Ground pounders have a love hate relationship with them. Like Santa, you don't always get what you want and after they drop their "presents" they wing back to some airbase probably near a "sandy" beach.

SANTA: supply seargent

SANTA'S WORKSHOP/NORTH POLE: Rear Supply Airbase

SARDINE: ACPA trooper

SARDINHAC / SARDINHAS: A colorful description for a community made out of CHUs or retrofitted shipping containers. The term is a contraction of Sardina and Hacienda (Spanish). Litterally Sardine Estates.

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 machinegun on a vehicle

SHRAPNEL: 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

SKELLER: 1. Person who operates a business catering to zips or immigrant populations. 2. One who preys upon zips or immigrant populations.

SKELLY or SKELLERY: English origin. From skell (homeless person, vagabond, zip). Term for Vendomat or any other business which caters to zips or immigrant population. The term gained in popularity with the increase of expatriate British citizens to the region following the collapse of the British monarchy and the institution of martial law in Britian.

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 beind enemy lines

SOCKET JOCKEY: Anyone who has been transplanted into a biopod

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

SOLDADO: Soldier - in the gangster sense.

SOP: Standard Operating Procedure

SORTIE: a mission for a single aircraft

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

SQUIDBILLIES: US Navy and Marine jargon for sea nomads. Squid is jargon for sailor.

SPANKY: derogatory term for a Spaniard

SPEAR CHUCKER: derogatory slang for any 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

STRAY TOASTER: Cyberpsycho full conversion borg on a rampage.

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

TATTLERS / TATTLER LINE / LIL (Little) SIS: Perimeter defenses, trip wires, pop flares, generally describes low tech devices.

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

TOUT / COTI-MEN / TAXI SCOUTS: Individuals whose job is to persuade travellers to use their specific vehicle or taxi company with efforts that range from praising the comfort of their vehicle to promising a quick journey or grabbing baggage and throwing it atop their car. enerally encountered at taxi parks, or at cab stands in airports or other ports of entry.

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

TURO-TURO: Tagalog slang expression for fast food restaurants or food vending machines
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
WALLY: Islamic Missionary (from "wa allâh", or "By God")
WATERWINGS: Slang for seaplane flight certification.
WAX JOB: killing anyone
WET WORK: assassination
WHODUDES/WHODETTES
VOODUDES/VOODETTES: slang for practitioners of Voodoo/Hoodoo/Santeria
WILLY PETE: white phosphorous

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
ZONK: Someone caught cheating or caught in a lie. Also can mean a zero or loser. The name comes from the dice game called Zonk, which is similar to Farkle

See also Colin Smith's list of CP 2020 slang.



Each country and region will also have its own slang. I apologize now if any of the derogatory terms above offend anyone, they were added merely as a point of realism of the game, I harbor no ill feelings towards anyone, regardless of ethnicity. I suggest you create your own slang, in fact if you do decide to run a military campaign and create your own slang for it, send a list of your slang to me and if I like it I will post it here.

RANK AND PAY STRUCTURE



RANK	ARMY	MARINE	NAVY	AIR FORCE	PAY (MONTHLY)
E-1	PRIVATE	PRIVATE	SEAMAN RECRUIT	AIRMAN BASIC	288eb
E-2	PRIVATE	PFC (Private 1st Class)	SEAMAN APPRENTICE	AIRMAN	320eb
E-3	PFC	LANCE CORPORAL	SEAMAN	AFC	333eb
E-4	CORPORAL	CORPORAL	PETTY OFFICER 3rd CLASS	SENIOR AIRMAN	345eb
E-5	SERGEANT	SERGEANT	PETTY OFFICER 2nd CLASS	STAFF SERGEANT	360eb
E-6	STAFF SERGEANT	STAFF SERGEANT	PETTY OFFICER 1st CLASS	TECHNICAL SERGEANT	410eb
E-7	SERGEANT 1st CLASS	GUNNERY SERGEANT	SENIOR CHIEF PETTY OFFICER	MASTER SERGEANT	475eb
E-8	MASTER SERGEANT	MASTER SERGEANT	MASTER PETTY OFFICER	SENIOR MASTER SERGEANT	681eb
E-9	SERGEANT MAJOR	SERGEANT MAJOR	MASTER CHIEF PETTY OFFICER	CHIEF MASTER SERGEANT	811eb
OFFICER 1 1 GOLD BAR	SECOND LIEUTENANT	SECOND LIEUTENANT	ENSIGN	SECOND LIEUTENANT	530eb
OFFICER 2 1 SILVER BAR	FIRST LIEUTENANT	FIRST LIEUTENANT	LIEUTENANT JUNIOR GRADE	FIRST LIEUTENANT	611eb
OFFICER 3 2 SILVER BARS	CAPTAIN	CAPTAIN	LIEUTENANT	CAPTAIN	700eb
OFFICER 4 GOLD OAK LEAF	MAJOR	FORCE COMMANDER	LIEUTENANT COMMANDER	MAJOR	755eb
OFFICER 5 SILVER OAK LEAF	LIEUTENANT COLONEL	LIEUTENANT COLONEL	COMMANDER	LIEUTENANT COLONEL	994eb
OFFICER 6 SILVER EAGLE	COLONEL	COLONEL	CAPTAIN	COLONEL	1519eb
OFFICER 7 1 SILVER STAR	BRIGADIER GENERAL	BRIGADIER GENERAL	REAR ADMIRAL 1st HALF	BRIGADIER GENERAL	2509eb
OFFICER 8 2 SILVER STARS	MAJOR GENERAL	MAJOR GENERAL	REAR ADMIRAL 2nd HALF	MAJOR GENERAL	4817eb
OFFICER 9 3 SILVER STARS	LIEUTENANT GENERAL	LIEUTENANT GENERAL	VICE ADMIRAL	LIEUTENANT GENERAL	6006eb
OFFICER 10 4 SILVER STARS	GENERAL	GENERAL	ADMIRAL	GENERAL	7563eb
OFFICER 11 5 SILVER STARS	GENERAL OF THE ARMY	N/A	FLEET ADMIRAL	GENERAL OF THE AIR FORCE	9564eb

U.S. SPECIAL FORCES

The following is a list of American Special Forces Groups



U.S. 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 men teams.



U.S. 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).



U.S. MARINE FORCE RECONNAISSANCE COMPANY

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 S.E.A.L.'S (SEA, AIR, AND LAND) (TEAM 8)

Originally based and trained from Little Creek, VA., Coronado, CA., Subic Bay, the Philippines. Navy SEAL's are simply the best special forces team the U.S. has to offer. Its men and women 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 U.S. 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 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 U.S. 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.)



S.E.A.L. TEAM 8
SPIDER TEAM ALPHA
"THE DEATH MERCHANTS"



Lt. JOSHUA "JAY" BODICHELLI
ROLE: SOLO/TECHIE
MOS: TEAM LEADER/INTEL/SPECIAL WEAPONS
SERIAL NUMBER: A27/B04.4.5874328
SIN #: 6241-386-59742
AGE: 25
D.O.B.: 8/13/95
HEIGHT: 6' 3"
WEIGHT: 210lbs
EYES: BLUE
HAIR: BLACK
CHARACTER POINTS: 194
INT: 9 REF: 10/12 TECH: 10 COOL: 9 ATTR: 6
LUCK: 10 MA: 5 BOD: 8/12 EMP: 9/7

Lt. Bodichelli was raised in an orphanage in Southern California, never knowing who his parents were. He was never adopted, though he was placed in several foster homes, all of which sent him back to the orphanage due to his violent outbursts and mistrust of any authority figure. When he was 16 he began getting into trouble, and was caught breaking into a house. The judge sent him to Job Corps, hoping that if he were kept busy it would curb his criminal habits. This seemed to work, albeit briefly and soon he was back to his old tricks. When he was arrested again at the age of 18 he was given 2 choices, the military or prison. He chose the military. It was here that at last he found a sense of peace and belonging, the first sense of true family he had ever known. He excelled here, in everything, the life of a soldier was like a second skin to him and he completed basic at the top of his class. From there he went straight into S.E.A.L. training, and once again excelled. He was finally able to focus his violent energy into something useful. He was originally assigned to Team 6, the counter-terrorism team, but then transferred to Team 8 in Africa where the action was. He was assigned to Spider Team Alpha and quickly assumed the role of second in command of the squad. When team leader Thomas Randolph was mauled by a lion and had to undergo full conversion Bodichelli was promoted to Lt. and assigned as the new team leader.

Lt. Bodichelli is quiet and reserved, speaking only when necessary. His early distrust of authority has been dampened since he began his life in the military, but is always there under the surface. As a leader he is cold and calculating, but also fair, he would never send his men into a situation he would not willingly go into himself. He also has absolutely no patience for anyone not obeying his orders, although he loves his men like family. Perhaps he is a bit too cold, there is a rumor floating around that he executed 2 U.S. pilots (one of which was crippled and presented to much of a risk, the other pulled a gun on him after he shot the first) while trying to get home through enemy territory after their plane was shot down behind enemy lines, however these reports cannot be substantiated. To date Lt. Bodichelli has not lost a man in his team since he became leader.

AWARDS: Purple Heart (x2), Medal of Valor, Navy Cross



Sgt. ANGELA "RED" TORESMAN
ROLE: SOLO
MOS: MACHINE GUNNER
SERIAL NUMBER: A34/D01.0.5698786
SIN #: 5241-274-68510
AGE: 23

D.O.B.: 3/7/1999
HEIGHT: 5' 9"
WEIGHT: 117
EYES: GREEN
HAIR: RED
CHARACTER POINTS: 179

Angela grew up in a normal suburban home in Connecticut, had a loving family, and got good grades in school. Her life was for the most part ideal until she was 18, when on a trip into the city with her family they got lost and ended up in a combat zone. Her father stopped to ask directions, his last mistake. A pack of Black Lace addicts descended on the car, dragging her family into the street, at first searching them for money, then unsatisfied, then unsatisfied they beat her family to death. Miraculously Angela was able to make it back to the car and pulled her fathers gun from the glove box and killed 2 of the assailants causing the rest to flee. Wounded but alive she was taken to the hospital. It was during her recovery there that she happened to be watching television and saw a Marine recruitment commercial. She realized she had nothing left to keep her home and joined immediately, vowing to never again be weak. She made it through basic, she served a year before she decided to go in for S.E.A.L. training. Upon completion she was assigned to Team 8 as the Pigman (or woman as the case may be).



Angela is the typical redhead, energetic, flirtatious, and possessing an unbelievable temper. She is cocky, sometimes rude, and takes no shit, especially when someone tries to treat her differently because she is a woman. Such an occasion will usually lead to a fight. She is currently the unofficial second in command of the team, and will voice her opinion whenever she feels it necessary. She also has a habit of being promiscuous with her team mates, though she avoids "Silky" and doesn't try anything with Jay. She recently lost her arm to a mancatcher type booby trap, and has had it replaced with a cybernetic one.

AWARDS: Purple Heart

Sgt. JOSEPH "CIRCUIT" TROCERO
ROLE: SOLO/NETRUNNER
MOS: COMMUNICATIONS/INTELLIGENCE
SERIAL NUMBER: A56/D51.8.9164872
SIN #: 8431-604-93716
AGE: 23

D.O.B.: 9/02/1996
HEIGHT: 5' 10"
WEIGHT: 195
EYES: BROWN
HAIR: BROWN
CHARACTER POINTS: 165

Joseph Trocero was neither poor nor wealthy, but his family was strong, with a military tradition. He grew up listening to his fathers stories about the South Am conflict, and his grandfathers stories about Vietnam. He heard from them tales of exotic places and cultures. It came as no surprise that he joined the Navy just out of high school specializing in computers and communications. But he got bored quickly being inside all the time, he wanted to be where the action was, to share in the life his father lived. So he went into S.E.A.L. training, he had a rough time of it, but made it through and put in for assignment in Africa.



Trocero is the guy everybody looks after, not just because he is the RTO, but also because he tells the best stories, has the best jokes, and keeps everyone's spirits up. He is the backbone of team morale and is considered to be something of a good luck charm. He is the newest member of the team, replacing the old RTO that was taken out in Ethiopia.

AWARDS: none

Sgt. ALEX "AL" SPEARY
ROLE: SOLO
MOS: SNIPER
SERIAL NUMBER: A64/D12.3.4576238
SIN #: 5764-831-94321
AGE: 24

D.O.B.: 9/17/1995

HEIGHT: 5' 11"

WEIGHT: 205

EYES: BLUE

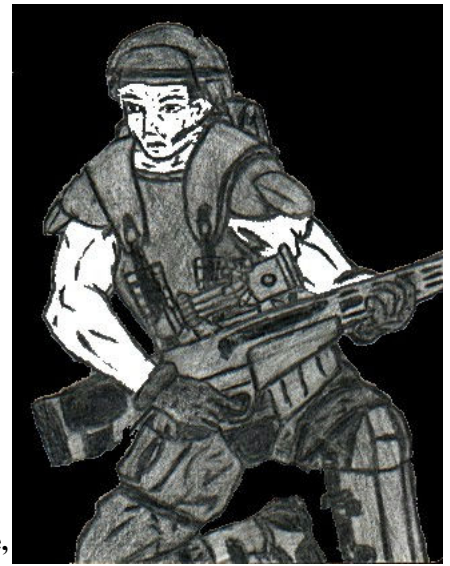
HAIR: BROWN

CHARACTER POINTS: 188

INT: 10 REF: 10/ TECH: 4 COOL: 8 ATTR: 4

LUCK: 7 MA: 8 BOD: 10/ EMP: 9/9

Alex grew up in the combat zone of Night City. His parents were so strung out most of the time to offer any real guidance so for the most part he and his older brother and 2 sisters fended for themselves. He quickly fell in with gangs and found himself in trouble with the law more often than not. Finally after being arrested for assault when he was 21 he was given the age old choice, military or prison. His choice obvious he went through basic, excelling at his use with the rifle. His instructors suggested sniper school, instead he went for SEAL training and upon completion was assigned to Africa.



Personality wise Alex is shy and secretive. He rarely talks, although even he laughs at Trocero's jokes. On a mission however he is quiet to the point of nonexistence. It is often said that when Alex is in position, even the grass growing makes more noise than he does. In addition Alex is one of the best marksman the military has to offer.

AWARDS: Purple Heart, Medal of Valor

Sgt. ROBERT "HAWK" HAWTHORNE
ROLE: SOLO/TECHIE
MOS: GRENADIER/DEMOLITIONS
SERIAL NUMBER: A28/D45.1.2468975
SIN #: 5705-624-59891
AGE: 25

D.O.B.: 4/18/1995

HEIGHT: 5' 10"

WEIGHT: 199

EYES: BROWN

HAIR: BLACK

CHARACTER POINTS: 186

INT: 8 REF: 10/9 TECH: 10 COOL: 8 ATTR: 6

LUCK: 7 MA: 7 BOD: 9/ EMP: 10/

Abandoned by his parents to corporate education facilities so that they could enjoy unburdened their corporate lifestyle, Robert soon learned to hate corporations and everything they stood for. His I.Q. tested above normal, and he learned everything they tried to teach him, but seemed to keep his grades just low enough to pass, but not high enough to warrant any promise. His senior year he decided he'd had enough and purposefully failed out. Unaccustomed to life outside the safe walls of the school, and with negative references he found it impossible to find work anywhere but in the basest of jobs. Fed up he joined the Navy, 3 squares and a place to sleep were good, but he soon realized that the regular Navy was just one more corporation. Out of desperation he signed up for SEAL training and found a home immediately.



Robert is fairly deceptive, and you can never tell exactly what he is thinking. One thing is definite though, he hates boredom and he hates kissing ass. As the carrier of the bloop gun for the team his ability is extraordinary, he can land a grenade in an open tank turret from 200 meters, of course some attribute this to sheer luck. He also doubles as the demolition's expert and can drop a building perfectly in its boundaries using the bare minimum of explosives.

AWARDS: Purple Heart, Silver Cross

Sgt. JOHN "MOTHER" LEE
ROLE: SOLO/MEDTECHIE
MOS: MEDIC
SERIAL NUMBER: A53/D82.4.379186
SIN #: 9711-449-87235
AGE: 25

D.O.B.: 1/23/1995

HEIGHT: 5' 8"

WEIGHT: 197

EYES: BROWN

HAIR: BLACK

CHARACTER POINTS: 194

INT: 7 REF: 10/12 TECH: 10 COOL: 9 ATTR: 6

LUCK: 8 MA: 7 BOD: 9/13 EMP: 9/8

John Lee had a good childhood, his parents were well off and he was given the best education they could afford. His education was primarily geared to groom him for a career in medicine. His parents were both Chinese, and were respected doctors in their own right and expected the same from their son as they raised him in the suburbs of Portland Oregon. After graduating high school he enrolled in College to study medicine, but soon found the cost of education to be too high. So in order to kick start his future he dropped out and joined the Navy, finishing his training there. He loved medicine, but was beginning to feel a bit bored, so he went in for S.E.A.L. training and quickly learned to love the high excitement lifestyle.

John is a good medic, and a good soldier, but his people skills are a bit dull. He isn't much for conversation, and can tend to be somewhat annoying in social situations. This is probably due to his sheltered and focused childhood. Still he is respected on his team, whether he be firing his weapon or performing combat surgery.

AWARDS: none



Sgt. MARGARET "GRACE" ADAMS
ROLE: SOLO/MEDTECH
MOS: MEDIC
SERIAL NUMBER: A16/D71.4.8271936
SIN #: 7503-210-43590
AGE: 26

D.O.B.: 12/19/1995

HEIGHT: 5' 4"

WEIGHT: 105

EYES: BROWN

HAIR: BLACK

CHARACTER POINTS: 178

INT: 9 REF: 10/ TECH: 9 COOL: 8 ATTR: 7

LUCK: 4 MA: 6 BOD: 7/ EMP: 10/

Grace comes from a poor family in Mississippi, and her parents knew one thing, the only way Grace would ever make something of herself was through education. So from her early childhood on Grace went to school, when she came home she studied and read, and her parents made sure that whenever possible she was learning something. It paid off and Grace graduated high school 2 years early and went on to college with a full medical scholarship. Again she graduated early, but she wanted a break from medicine so instead of taking employment as a surgeon she chose to join the Marines. She had for so long been training her mind that she relished the focus on the body. After basic she was still hungry to train her body, so she underwent S.E.A.L. training. It was here she found her calling and where she decided to stay, as a Navy SEAL medic.

Grace is the least outspoken member of the team. She is quiet and demure, which belies her wealth of knowledge. She is also the most compassionate and enthusiastic member of the team and believes what she is doing is important and a benefit to society. Her relationship to the team is very close, but especially with "Silky." They were wounded on the same op, Grace losing the use of both arms to flechette fire. As a familiar face Grace was given the responsibility of aiding in his recovery and mental stability until he was ready to rejoin the team. Now Grace is "Silky's" strongest lifeline to sanity, and he is extremely protective of her.

AWARDS: Purple Heart, Medal of Valor



Master Sgt. THOMAS "SILKY" RANDOLPH

ROLE: SOLO

MOS: SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES

SERIAL NUMBER: A29/D43.6.8372914

SIN #: 9586-534-71865

AGE: 29

D.O.B.: 11/30/1990

HEIGHT: 6' 0"

WEIGHT: 250

EYES: N/A

HAIR: N/A

CHARACTER POINTS: 202

INT: 7 REF: 12/ TECH: 7 COOL: 10 ATTR: N/A

LUCK: 5 MA: 20 BOD: 12/ EMP: 9/2

Thomas grew up on the mean streets of Alabama, his father had left when he was a mere infant and his mother was an alcoholic. Living a life with almost no parental structure he soon fell in with a local gang and moved up its ranks until he became leader. When he was 19 his gang was wiped out by a rival group and he was on the run. With no where else to go he joined the Marines and found the lifestyle suited him perfectly. After completing basic he signed up to become an officer. After a failed attempt he finally made it, and just as soon as he did he put in for S.E.A.L. training. His goal was simple, to be the best of the best of the best. He graduated and put in for Africa, becoming a team leader. As a team leader he was respected and loved by his men, who would follow his orders implicitly. As a soldier he was without fear. His career seemed to have no where to go but up, and he seemed invincible. Then on a LRRP one day, while walking through a field of tall grass his luck ran out and he was mauled by a lion. His body was ripped to shreds but his team managed to scare the lion away before it killed him. He was immediately extracted and sent for full body conversion. The Brass put him in a Spyder Package and Grace, who had been wounded on the same run helped aid in his recovery process. Since the two have become extremely close.



Once the backbone of the team, in terms of both wit, leadership and morale, Silky is now cold and emotionless. He is skating the verge of Cyberphycosis, some on his team think he has already crossed that line. To make matters worse his rank was stripped away (standard procedure for any soldier undergoing FBC including officers is that their rank reduced to that of Master Sgt., it does not do to have a cyberpsycho borg giving the orders). He also is now briefed and debriefed separately from the team for each mission, the team isn't sure by who, but CIA spooks are suspected, and on a mission he seems to have a secondary objective, one which sometimes overrides the objective of the team. It is not uncommon for him to disappear completely from the team while in the field, only to come back later and give no answer other than "fulfilling an objective," or "that is classified," to any questions asked of him. The team that once loved and trusted him is slowly becoming distrustful, and possibly frightened of him.

AWARDS: Purple Heart (x4), Congressional Medal of Honor, Navy Cross, Medal of Valor,



SPECIAL FORCES TRAINING

In **ADDITION** to the basic skill set for military personnel in Home Of The Brave, individuals who have undergone Special Forces training also receive the following plethora of skill. This may seem a bit much to most gm's, but keep in mind Special Forces groups are constantly and repetitively trained to be killing machines, adaptable to any environment. They **SHOULD** be far more skilled than your average punk.



SKILLS RECIEVED IN SPECIAL FORCES

- Stealth +1
- Hide/Evade +1
- Handgun +2
- Rifle +2
- Submachinegun +1
- Heavy Weapons +1
- Demolitions +1
- Driving +1
- Operate Heavy Machinery +1
- Awareness Notice +1
- Melee +1
- Endurance +1
- First Aid +1
- Wilderness Survival +2
- Desert Survival +1
- Arctic Survival +1
- Swimming +2
- Resist Torture/Drugs +1
- Karate +1
- Specified Pilot and related Tech Skill +1
- Navigation +1
- Military Tastics +1

Specialist Roles

(additional training (+1 to applicable special ability and +2 to specified skill) in area of expertise)

DEMOLITIONS (secondary role must be Tech)(Jury Rig/Demolitions)

COMMUNICATIONS (Secondary role must be Netrunner) (Interface/Decipher Code)

MEDIC (Secondary role must be Medtech)(Medical Tech/First Aid)

WEAPON SPECIALIST (secondary role can be anything, or can be straight solo)(Combat sense, Melee)

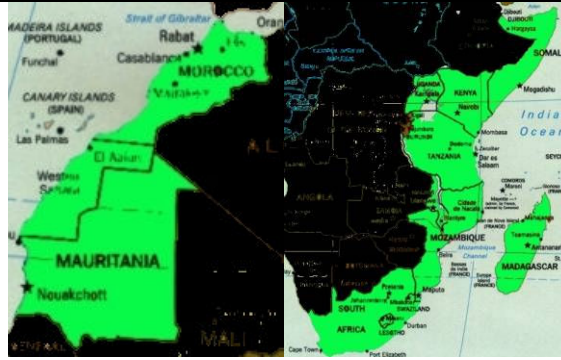
SNIPER (Can be straight Solo, or have any secondary role)(Combat Sense/Rifle)

HEAVY WEAPONS (Can be straight Solo, or have any secondary role)(Combat Sense/Heavy Weapons)

Team Leader (Can be straight Solo, or have any secondary role, Rockerboy a plus)(Charismatic Leadership/Leadership)



EUROPEAN DEFENSE FORCE



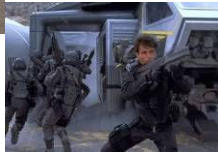
Europe has long standing traditions of dominating Africa. While all foreign rule was kicked out of Africa in the mid to late 1900's, many of the countries still relied on European aid and tourism to survive. When the world stock market crash hit North Africa fell quickly, and almost immediately invited the Europeans back into their countries and giving them military control. In Morocco it was fairly easy, and Algiers seemed to be following close behind, then did an about face. With the construction of the Kilimanjaro Massdriver Europe was able to make a deal and step in with almost complete domination of Kenya and Tanzania. From their footholds there, European influence spread slowly but steadily over East Africa and down into South Africa.



The EEC acting as a whole doesn't take as great pains as the Americans in hiding their true agenda. The EEC wants control, they want Africa for themselves, and with it all its bountiful resources and cheap labor. The invited military occupation in Africa also provides a true test to the combined European military might. The first major test of such a nature.



it is safe to do so), which were



On the surface the EEC's motives might seem wholly underhanded, however the majority of Europeans support this. Of course these Europeans only see heavily censored and propagandized newsclips and stories. As odd as it may seem many of the African nations under control of the EEC support it as well. It seems the idea of even a dominant foreign rule is better than the alternative of no rule at all. And the Europeans do provide work, higher income, promoted tourism (in the areas where and police actions, all of which are more than welcome for many of the countries formerly in a state of lawless violent chaos.



For the most part the EDF's role in Africa is one of a police action. Combating terrorists, bandits and rebel forces. It is also occasionally called in to settle tribal disputes. Although in this capacity there is rarely long term success it does help to keep the disputes from spilling over the tribal borders and onto surrounding villages. The EDF also protects the European controlled borders and combats any invading forces. Generally only in the DRC and Ethiopia do EDF and U.S. forces clash, and both have agreed to keep the open conflict under tight media scrutiny.



European forces are armed and equipped almost identically to their American counterparts, using of course european manufactured weapons and gear whenever possible. Actually some European gear is more technologically superior than that of the Americans, but in many cases not as sturdy. For example, the standard combat armor of the EDF is SP:20, but weighs less the American armor. However it does not offer shoulder, throat or groin protection, and the padding seems more susceptible to rot, so wears out faster. It is however more flexible, which makes it more comfortable to wear, but offers less protection against armor piercing attacks. The Europeans also do not rely as heavily on cybernetics as the Americans. They prefer no unnecessary cyber, and go with bioware whenever possible.



One of the more disturbing rumors concerning the Europeans are those of reported "Death Squads". Supposedly they are composed of special forces operatives who have acquired a certain taste for killing. It is alleged that the sole purpose of these squads is to root out political insurrection and eliminate it. Rumors fly of kidnappings in the middle of the night by well equipped soldiers dressed all in black, always with their gas masks on to avoid identification. The men, women, and children taken are never heard from again. In some cases entire villages are burnt to the ground, all its inhabitants mysteriously vanished. No one has been able to make any confirmation of these rumors as of yet. However the rumors of these squads have spread like a brushfire among the natives of European controlled African countries, and are spoken in whispers. Parents even use the stories of them to frighten their children into behaving.



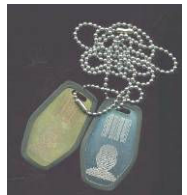
EDF PERSONAL ISSUE

(please note that only equipment which substantially varies from that of the U.S. equivalent will be described here.)



BASIC:
THIS IS THE STANDARD ISSUE FOR ALL ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL

DOG TAGS- PERSONAL MEANS OF IDENTIFICATION, you also get a military I.D. card, yes Europeans get them too. The European versions 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 trousers (2 black, 2 grey each), and a jacket (1 black, 1 grey). 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 Jacket is lightly armored to sp: 6 and contains 2 side pockets, 2 breast, 1 back and two sleeve pockets. However it 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, ng lack of necessity. In the soldiers home country he is allowed to wear his countries dress uniform (with the addition of two gray armbands to signify his membership in the EDF) in certain situations. Officers jackets retain the armor, but are a styled a bit more formally.



COMBAT GLOVES- STRONG RUGGED GLOVES



BOOTS + 2 PAIR 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:

BACKPACK- similar in form and function of its American counterpart

HEAVY BELT- The standard military carry belt, used to carry the following equipment:

COMBAT KNIFE- (SEE BELOW FOR INFORMATION)

CANTEENS- 1 liter canteen, made of plastic

basket 1- 3 50MM FRAG GRENADES

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 fastly 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- 2 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 arm or groin protection. For added mobility the armor is modular, with shoulderpads, breastplate and mid-section wrap, and back plate.

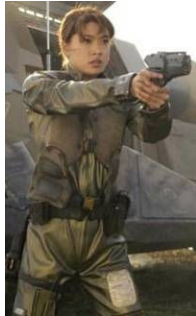


NECK ARMOR- (SP: 12) heavier than the U.S. counterpart, but offering better protection, and protects the entire neck, not just the front.





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 chin strap and the speakers built into the inside of the helmet. A flip down visor is standard equipped with AD, IR, and LL.



PILOTS UNIFORM AND HELMET- consisting of little more than a padded flightsuit, this uniform maximizes comfort and unrestricted movement. The helmet is SP:20 and is equipped with Low-Light, Thermograph, Targeting Optics, and Anti-Dazzle.



METAL GEAR- (sp: 25) (ev: 3) USED SOLELY FOR GUARDING HIGHLY SECURE AREAS AND FOR EXTREMELY HEAVY COMBAT SITUATIONS, AS IT IS TOO HEAVY FOR PROLONGED WEAR. 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. The styling of the armor reflects european ego.



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 Sebuoro 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 feature you could think of are all incorporated into this unit. It is 20 pounds lighter 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 highpowered 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 rangefinder/target system are all built in. In event the electronics fail the device may 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 realtime.



PERSONAL WEAPONS:



ARASAKA "MORITA" 935eb

RIF - +2/-1 - N - C - 8d6/4D6 (10mm caseless/12ga) - 30/8 - 1/3/25-1 - VR

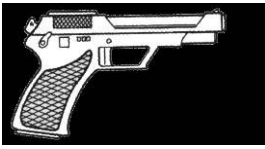
This assault rifle has been issued to EDF military Special Forces personnel serving in Africa as an ongoing field test in Arasaka's bid to win the Military Assault Weapon contract. Arasaka is hedging their bets by attempting to sell this both to US and EDF forces, but so far only Europe has made any substantial purchases. This weapon became a necessary purchase in response to Militech's M-52 system, as both rifles fire the Arasaka developed 10mm rifle round. While the weapon only holds half as many rounds as its American counterpart, it is more accurate owing to the bullpup design and longer barrel, and the shotgun/25mm grenade launcher holds 3 more rounds. Comes in 3 varieties, Standard (featuring the underbarrel shotgun), Officers (shortened weapon, no shotgun, also popular with commandoes), and Sniper version with x500 Low Light and Thermo optic scope. Due to its higher accuracy, many American Soldiers will keep and use any of these they manage to get hold of. In Africa, where conflict between the US and the EDF occurs this is especially so, and there are unsubstantiated reports of Americans ambushing EDF patrols just to get hold of their weapons. American commanders have gotten wind of this, and the few Moritas that have been purchased by the US Military have been issued to special forces. (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 worlds finest and most effective assault rifles. While many Morita's have been issued the FN-RAL is still the most common rifle found among EDF troops. (For more info see the main Book)

ROYAL ENFIELD ORDNANCE LPA1 - A very well designed and highly effective rifle, however its ammo is also very expensive and adverse conditions wreak havoc on the weapons liquid propellant system. (See Rough Guide To The U.K. 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 U.K. for more info)



MATSUCORP BSGP A1 465eb

P - +1 - J - P - 2D6+3 (10MM) - 10 - 1 - VR

This is the standard sidearm issued to EDF military pilots, who demand style on their hips over functionality. The odd magazine design, which is loaded from the front just under the barrel, is innovative in a weapon of this size. The weapon is quite accurate and reliable, though reloading takes some getting used to. The molded grips is available in either a wood finish, or with a rubberized coating. This weapon uses caseless ammunition.



GERMANICS K-12 COMBAT KNIFE 60eb

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

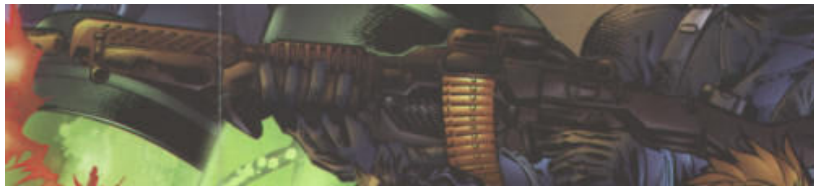
A light but very strong cerami-steel fighting knife.



GERMANICS K-14 BOOT KNIFE 45eb

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

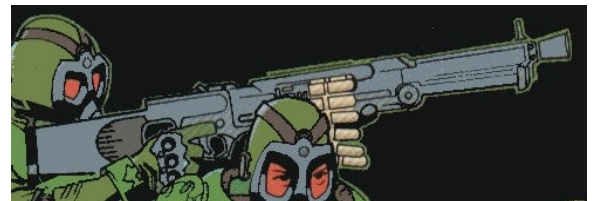
A standard boot knife, double edged and perfectly balanced. EDF officers receive a longer more ornate version coated in teflon. The handle is half hollow, and includes: compass, 6 matches, 2 band aids, snake bite kit, fishing line with 4 hooks and sinkers, and a wire saw w/ handle rings,



HECKLER AND 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 weapons available anywhere. It features reinforced ceramisteel barrels with specially designed insulation which 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).



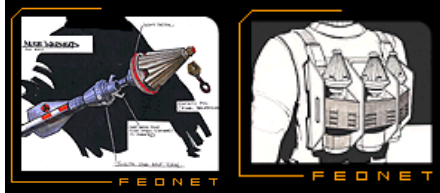
H&K MPK-2020- Standard submachine gun used by EDF special forces, vehicle crews, and security. Chambered in 12mm, Special Forces crews receive "Reaper" ammunition in addition to standard. (see Rough Guide To The U.K. for more info)



25MM GRENADES- EDF combat troops have access to a wide variety of 25mm grenades and shotgun specialty rounds for the M-52AR assault rifles under barrel shotgun. (See Blackhands Streetweapons for more Info)



HAND GRENADES- as above, the EDF combat soldier has access to virtually every type of hand grenade available. (See Blackhands Streetweapons for more Info)



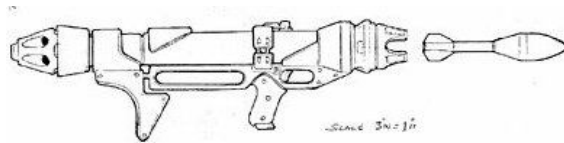
FABRIQUE NATIONALE RPAW 500eb

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, however it is 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 isn't 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 U.K. for more info)

ROYAL ENFIELD R-680 MICRO MISSILE LAUNCHER 1150eb

HVY - +3 - 1 - 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 grenade 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 U.S., reflecting the European point of view on cybernetics. The one thing all EDF soldiers receive is a neuralware processor. As far as replacement cybernetics and upgrades the EDF functions in almost the exact same manner as the U.S. although will opt for bioware whenever possible.



FOR MORE INFORMATION ON WEAPONS AND EQUIPMENT OF THE EDF, PLEASE SEE THE FOLLOWING:

EUROSOURCE & EUROSOURCE PLUS

THE ROUGH GUIDE TO THE U.K.

SOLO OF FORTUNE 1&2

FIRESTORM: STORMFRONT AND SHOCKWAVE

BLACKHANDS STREET WEAPONS

RACHE BARTMOSS'S BRAINWARE BLOWOUT

CHROME BOOKS 1-4

AUTUMN BLADE WEAPONS AND EQUIPMENT, AND ITS UPDATE

Weapons & Equipment of Counter-Terrorism

OCEANPUNK: GEAR AND EQUIPMENT

EDF MILITARY RANKS



Since EDF recruits from many armies of European Union, a unified system of ranks has been created. Whereas it's one agreed upon by a committee (as many other things in EU are), it is however used. Most EDF personnel will use English names for the ranks, although French – with their fierce independence – use the French variants of these rank names (in italics).

Spanish, Portugal and Italian tend to apply a half by half approach – they use English ranks with an accent typical for Romanian languages, therefore it sounds close to French. Germans and Austrians try to use proper English namings, but all too often they apply their own, hard to miss, accent.

Curiously, the best and clearest versions can be heard among troopers recruited from Scandinavian armies, although they are rarely seen in Africa.

Army	Air Force	Navy
Private / Soldat	EDF Air Force Personnel uses the same rank structure as the Army, however, when distinction is needed, they add „of the Air Force” / „de Ameer l’Air” noticator to the rank name. It is also a popular token of courtesy to refer to Air Force personnel of NCO or officer rank as “(rank name) pilot”, although you should first check whether the person has pilot’s badge on the uniform...	Seaman / Matelot
Prime Private / Soldat Primee classe		Able Seaman / Matelot Brevete
Corporal / Caporal		Petty officer / Quartier-maitre
Senior Corporal / Caporal-Chef		Chief petty officer / Premier Quartier-Maitre
Sergeant / Sergent		Warrant officer / Maitre
Master sergeant / Sergent-chef		Chief warrant officer / Premier-Maitre
2 nd Lieutenant / Sous-lieutenant		Sub-leutenant / Aspirant
Lieutenant / Lieutenant		Lieutenant / Ensignee (de vaissau)
Capitan / Capitaine		Lieutenant commander
Major / Commandant		Commander / Lieutenant (de vaissau)
Lieutenant-colonel	Capitan (of the Navy) / Capitaine (de vaissau)	
Colonel	Rear-Admiral / Contre-Amiral	
Brigadier-General	Vice-Admiral / Vice-Amiral	
Division-General	Admiral / Amiral	

As you can see, the table is short, since it's meant to represent ranks in the EDF, and only in the EDF. Because of different martial traditions and rank structures the various state forces grew from, it was found a bad idea to construct a table of ranks encompassing every single variant of a rank that could happen in an armed force. Instead, if it is needed, and outside of EDF service, personnel may use their rank in their national militaries.

EDF SPECIAL FORCES

The following is a list of EUROPEAN Special Forces

SPECIAL AIR SERVICE (SAS)

Formerly the premier British special forces group, now the SAS is the staple of the EDF special forces. In many people eyes the SAS is the most well trained, effective, and deadly group in the world. The SAS is multi specialized and can acts as a counterpart to virtually every group of U.S. special forces, from LRRP and guerrilla warfare to Search and Rescue and Black Ops. To a limited extent they are also trained and equipped to operate in an anti-terrorist capacity, but usually that aspect is left to MITG. Their motto is simple, "Who dares, wins." Training for the SAS is based out of the United Kingdom.

MILITARY INTERVENTION TACTICAL GROUP (MITG)

Formerly the French group GIGN, or Gigns, the MITG is the EDF's anti-terrorist section of special forces. These individuals are fully trained to specialize and intervene in hostage situations, hijackings, bomb threats, and the entire plethora of terrorist activity. It is from here that the rumored "Black Mask" death squads operating in Africa are believed to originate from. Training and headquarters for the MITG is based out of France.

LEGION ETRANGERE (French Foreign Legion)

Another unit that "black mask" death squads are attributed to, French Foreign Legion is the best known mercenary unit in the world. Formally, this force isn't a part of EDF, instead being responsible directly to the President of France. However, units deployed alongside EDF troops in Africa are under command of EDF staff for this operational theater.

The Foreign Legion is a highly trained, rapid-deployment force, consisting of some of the toughest mercenaries available. They have a reputation of cold-blooded cutthroats, and although it is base on their past operations, they can still live to it – especially when they know nobody's looking. Traditionally, one unit, 13 DBLE (13th Foreign Legion Demi-Brigade) is stationed in Djibouti. Also, French component of the EDF in Africa has been assigned the 2 REP (2nd Foreign Parachute Regiment), which is used as rapid response force and a pool from which spec-ops units can be drawn.

GURHKAS

These short, lean Nepali highlanders do serve Britain for almost two centuries now. They don't come cheap, but they're worth every penny spent on them. "The bravest of the brave, the most generous of the generous", as one of their British officer spoke of them, Gurkhas are well known for their deadly *kukri* knives, and their ferocity in combat. Contrary to French Foreign Legion, Gurkhas have a reputation of extreme discipline. While they can be cruel (a matter of their raising in a completely different culture), they are not widely known for committing atrocities. A battalion-sized Gurkha force serves as a part of British contingent in EDF / Africa. It consists mostly of 1st Royal Gurkha Rifles, with elements of Queen's Gurkha Signals and Queen's Gurkha Engineers. They specialize in long-range foot patrols and COIN operations, but they are also a highly demanded unit when a SAR mission is undertaken. Keep in mind that, because of philosophical / religious reasons, Gurkhas do not use cybernetics. Cloned replacements are acceptable, as well as some biotech and nanotech (although only those not easily detectable), but cybernetics is out of question. However, Gurkhas will cooperate with cyber-enhanced troops without any problems.

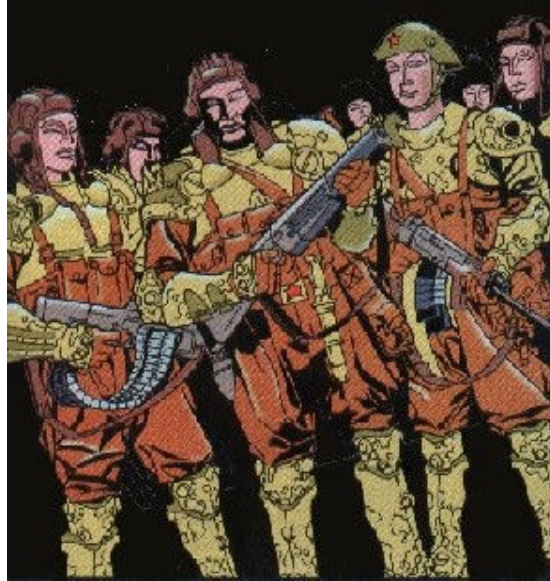
CARABINIERI

This is Italian military police corps, used both in Italy and overseas. They're often deployed as a part of a peacekeeping force. Whereas they maintain military structure and equipment of Military Police, they are also adept in criminal investigations and fighting organized crime, which makes them one of the units best suited to peacekeeping. GIS (Gruppo de Intervento Speciale) is their special forces branch, trained for counter-terrorist organizations. GIS is profiled more for SWAT-like duties than your off-the-mill commando and black ops, but they can handle almost anything, and when the situation calls for typically SWAT duty, like hostage rescue, they are equal to GIGN and SAS.

KSK (Kommando Spezialkräfte, Special Forces Command)

A little known German military commando force. The reason for that is two-fold: first, the best known German commando force remains GSG-9. Second, KSK's activities are a closely guarded secret – even from many German dignitaries. What is known, however, is that KSK seems to be a regiment-sized force, consisting of commando companies and long-range patrol groups. Commando companies are highly specialized, consisting of five separate platoons: land insertion, air insertion, amphibious ops, specialized environmental platoon (e.g. desert, polar or mountain), and a sniper / counter-sniper platoon. Every trooper is a highly-trained specialist in his field, instead of being jack-of-all-trades. KSK African detachment is estimated to be two commando companies, and two LRRP companies – total of about 500 men. However, they're not being based as a single unit, instead they are spread among other German EDF forces, ready to perform their duties on as-needed basis. KSK is yet another unit suspected of fielding "black mask" death squads. Of course, EDF refuses the very existence of "black mask" squads, and the very presence of KSK in the conflict zone hadn't been officially declared.

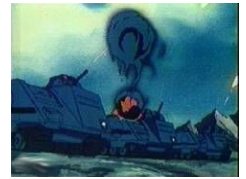
PEOPLES LIBERATION ARMY OF CHINA



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 U.S. 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 U.S. 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. 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 sourcebook Pacific Rim Sourcebook.

CHINESE MILITARY PERSONAL ISSUE

(please note that only equipment which substantially varies from that of the U.S. equivalent will be described here. For general purposes, any basic or combat gear not described here will have a chinese counterpart, though it will be 10 to 15 years behind, technology wise.)



BASIC:

THIS IS THE STANDARD ISSUE FOR ALL ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL



DOG TAGS- Simple tin tags with relevant information stamped on them, nothing fancy.

Standard UNIFORM - The standard all purpose uniform for the chinese military consists of one black, and one grey, cover all jumpsuit.

BOOTS (sp: 12) - These heavy, and somewhat bulky boots provide kevlar protection for the feet and lower legs. Many soldiers complain of the weight, as well as the heat, and it is not uncommon to see soldiers wearing personal footwear in less disciplined units.



COMBAT GEAR:

BACK PACK- The standard field backpack, for carrying the following equipment:

HAMMOCK/SLEEPING BAG- with removable liner

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 RATIONS- Chinese equivalent of MRE's

IR/RAIN PONCHO- Fully protects against body heat emission, as well as adverse weather

SMALL MEDKIT + 2 CANS OF SPRAYSKIN, bandages, 2 hypo's each of morphine and atropine,- capable of handling most first aid situations.

20 ft ROPE- Just enough to let you realize you need more

ENTRENCHING TOOL- standard folding shovel/hatchet,

CAMMO NET - provides personal or equipment concealment when in the bush.

4 SMOKE GRENADES- 1 each of blue, red, white, green,

HEAVY BELT- The standard military carry belt, used to carry the following equipment:

COMBAT KNIFE- (SEE BELOW FOR INFORMATION)

CANTEENS- 1 liter canteen, made of plastic

POUCH 1- Binoculars, ir, anti-dazzle, low light, tele-optics,

POUCH 2- small first aid kit

POUCH 3- 2 glowsticks, a miniature flashlight, camouflage makeup

POUCH 4- used for personal non-military items



ARMOR:



TORSO ARMOR 310EB- (SP: 18) This armor is little more than a Kevlar vest, flexible enough to be comfortable while capable of stopping most small arms fire. The vest is equipped with straps and pouches for securing any gear the soldier might carry.



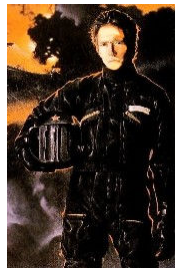
NECK ARMOR- (SP: 15) This is basically a heavy Kevlar scarf worn on the shoulders. It doesn't protect from strangulation, though it does protect from small arms fire, and allows the gasmask to rest comfortably from it when not being worn.



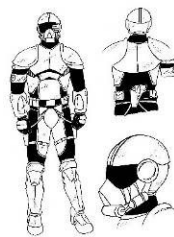
HELMET 250EB- (SP: 20) A kevlar composite helmet with a short range radio installed, with the microphone built into the gas mask and the speakers built into the inside of the helmet. Included with the helmet are Smart Goggles equipped with Low-Light, Thermograph, and Anti-Dazzle. The gas mask is also standard issue, it is attached to the filter unit mounted on the shoulder, or to an independent 20 minute air supply worn on the right hip. The soldier may switch between the two options as need arises. The gas mask also provides SP: 10 facial armor.



HEAVY GUNNERS ARMOR (SP: 25) - Equivalent in function to the American version but much heavier and offering of more protection. The front portion consists of heavy plate armor with a large collar and shoulder pads. Unfortunately the armor only has a light, flexible Kevlar pad (SP:12) in the back, definitely a weak spot, but since the Chinese military commanders look down on retreat, they don't worry about it much.

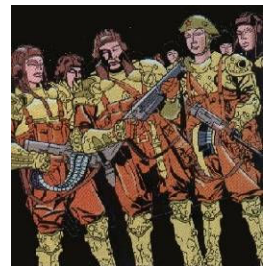


PILOTS UNIFORM AND HELMET- A very standard flightsuit. The helmet is SP:20 and is equipped with Low-Light, Thermograph, Targeting Optics, and Anti-Dazzle.



METAL GEAR- (sp: 20) (ev: 2) Absolutely no frills is the best description for this Chinese armor. The hard plates are worn over a soft ballistic weave (SP: 6) and the helmet comes equipped with Infra red, thermograph, and anti dazzle, as well as a short range radio. The suit is extremely lightweight, mostly due to its sparse (for metal gear) protection, and can be worn comfortably longer than it's US or EDF counterparts.

RED BEAR ARMOR - Preferred by special forces over the bulky standard armor, this lightweight composite plate armor consists of chest plate (SP: 16) shoulder arm and shin plates (SP: 12). It allows the soldier wearing it to move faster, and creates less of a profile than the heavier standard armor.



THERM-OPTIC CAMOUFLAGE- China has no therm-optic camouflage of its own, and instead uses a Russian knock-off of the Militech Ghost suit. This cheaper set is slightly more visible (add 10% chance of being spotted) and is more prone to malfunction.



COLD WEATHER ARMOR- visually similar (and having the same SP rating) to their standard armor, the cold weather gear has much a much thicker padded and insulated cover all jumpsuit, atop this is worn a long thick robe like layer. The gasmask has a special heated coil which warms the air, and it is covered with a heavy scarfing, which helps aid in camouflage as well as in keeping the soldier warm. The helmet, gloves, and boots also all contain thicker padding and insulation. Winters in northern China and Tibet are cold, and Chinas cold weather specialists are second only to Russia's.

SPECIAL GEAR:

SOVIET SURPLUS RADIO TELEPHONE 360EB- China still relies heavily on Russian surplus, and this obsolete RT still serves the Chinese army well.



PERSONAL WEAPONS:



CCMMC HAR-22 "HELGHAST" 489eb

RIF - 0 - N - C - 5D6 (5.56mm caseless)/ 4d6 (.12 ga) - 60/5 - 20/3/1 1 - VR

This is the standard assault rifle of the chinese military, and it has a vast surplus of these weapons which it sells around the world, making it as common today as AK-47 knock-off's were in the 80's and 90's. It's popularity has good reason. It is a reasonably accurate and reliable weapon, with a large magazine capacity and an underbarrel pump action shotgun, also capable of accepting 20mm grenades. Its only drawback is that the bulky helical magazines are somewhat cumbersome to carry.



CCMMC HCP-76 265eb

P - 0 - J - C - 3D6 (11mm caseless) - 18 - 1 - ST

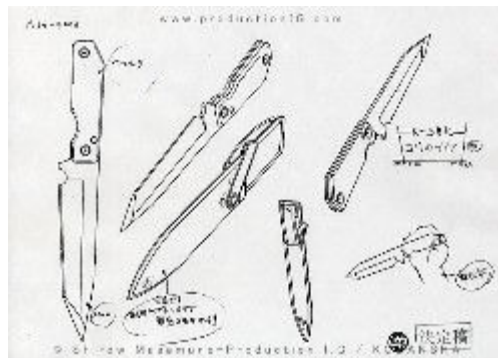
A large somewhat unwieldy handgun with an integral laser sight. The chinese began issuing these as a response to the overwhelming firepower of the weapons issued by US and EDF armed forces. The price for this weapon makes it worthwhile, and it is a fairly sturdy weapon.



CCMMC TI LUNG XHMG-47 3456eb

HVY - -1 - N - R - 4D10 (20mm caseless) - 300 - 15 - ST

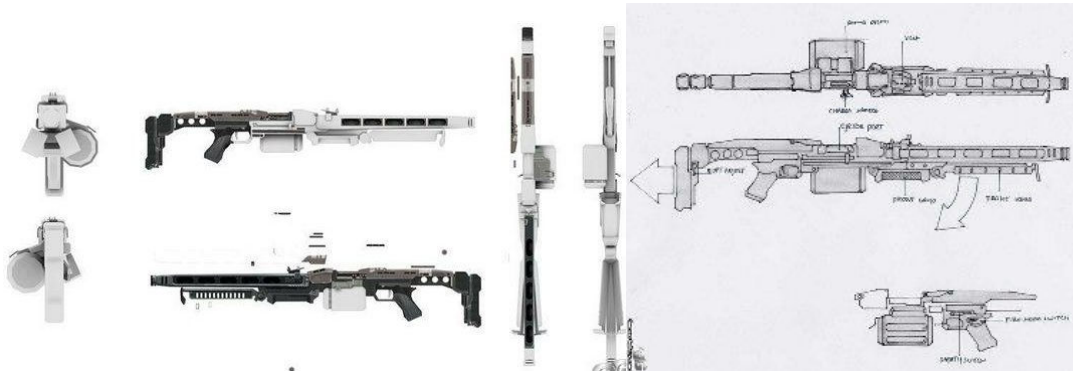
This extremely heavy chaingun is made man portable through the use of a power assisted gyro-stabilization harness. This is a brutal weapon, firing extremely large ammunition at a rate of 300 rounds a minute. Ammunition is stored in a large back mounted ammo hooper, and fed by belt to the weapon. Even with the gyro stabilization mount, this weapon can only be carried by a very strong individual (min bod of 9) and cybernetic enhancement is recommended. The gun, with ammo hopper and mount, weighs in at just under 300 pounds. While not everyone has the endurance and strength to use this weapon, those that do are truly monsters of the battlefield.



CHINESE COMBAT KNIFE 35eb

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

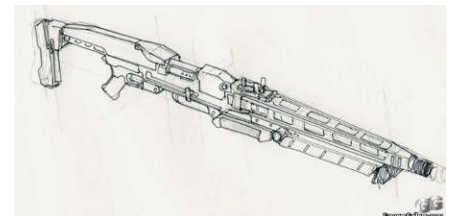
A thin but very strong fighting knife, the secret to its weight balance and strength is that its steel with a titanium core, making it perfectly balanced for throwing. These knives are highly sought after souvenirs by enemy forces. The "Helghast" assault rifle has a slide attachment on its sight rail/carry handle allowing this knife to be attached as a bayonet.

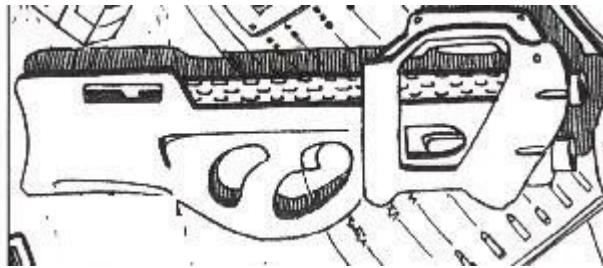


CCMMC LBMG-84 1450eb

HVY - +1 - N - P - 6D6+2 (7.62MM caseless) - 100 - 20 - ST

A chinese light machine gun, serving as standard issue to the Chinese military. The helical magazine and adjustable stock are very nice features indeed, and have served to promote this weapon to a well respected status in it's field. Commonly used as both a squad weapon, and mounted on vehicles. The wapon accepts either the standard 100 round magazine, or can be belt fed, incresing the weapons capability.





CCMMC CSG-L432 320EB

SMG - 0 - L - P 2D6+1 (9MM caseless) - 50 - 25/3/1 - R

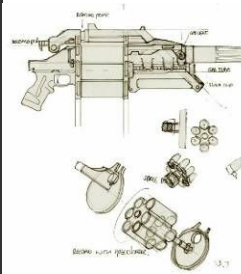
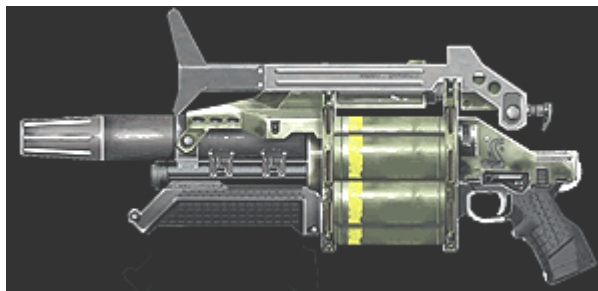
Chinas version of the FP90 submachinegun is the standard issue to chinese special forces and vehicle crews. It features an integral laser sight and accepts a suppressor. It's large ammo capacity, relative small size, and reliability make it a sought after weapon.



TSUNAMI ARMS PSGL-6 140eb

HVY - -1 - J - R - VARIES (40mm Grenade) - 1 - 1 - VR

Not much can go wrong with this single shot pistol size grenade launcher. It accepts any 40mm Grenade and can be concealed under a large jacket. Soldiers are often issued this instead of a sidearm.

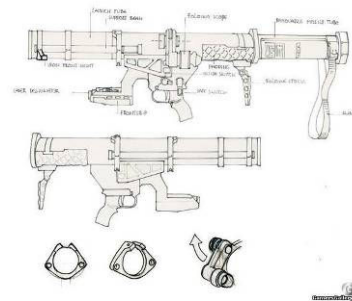
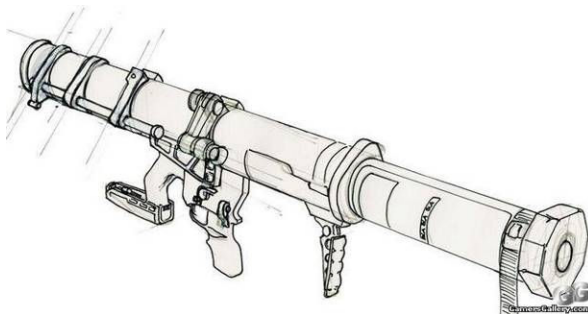


CCMMC PGL-49 1765eb

HVY - +1 - N - R - VARIES (40mm grenades) - 6 - 1 - R

This 6 shot rotating drum grenade launcher comes equipped with folding stock for greater stability and built in laser range finder.

This allows the user to make fast altitude adjustments for greater accuracy. This is actually a superior weapon to it's U.S. counterpart, the Militech M-212, and is highly sought after by arms dealers and mercenaries.

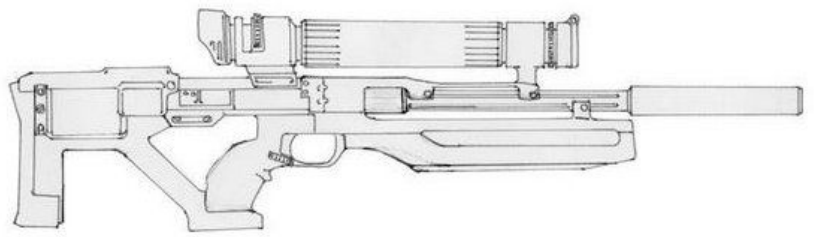
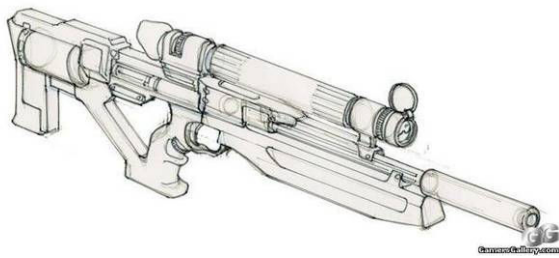


CCMMC MSH-4285 325eb

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

This rocket has one unique feature. It fires it's own rockets, as well as those of the EDF's FN-RPAW rocket launcher. This greater functionality makes this weapon highly sought after. However the weapon does have a tendency to misfire. For ease of carry, the weapon's tube retracts.

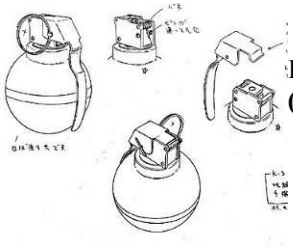




CCMMC SPR-23 1800eb

RIF - +5 - N - R - 4d10 (20mm caseless) - 10 - 1 - VR

China's premiere sniper rifle is a heavily advanced precision weapon built on a HAR model rifle. The 10 round helical clip sits far to the rear of this bullpup weapon for greater accuracy. While not as powerful as its American and European cousins, it is every bit as accurate.



HAND GRENADES- The Chinese military soldier has access to virtually every type of hand grenade available. (See Blackhands Streetweapons for more Info)

CYBERNETICS:

China takes a pretty archaic view towards cybernetics. Any implants received, including replacement limbs and organs for those lost or damaged in the line of duty, must be paid for by the soldier receiving them. Cyberpsychosis is almost unheard of in China,

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON WEAPONS AND EQUIPMENT OF THE EDF, PLEASE SEE THE FOLLOWING:

EUROSOURCE & EUROSOURCE PLUS

THE ROUGH GUIDE TO THE U.K.

SOLO OF FORTUNE 1&2

FIRESTORM: STORMFRONT AND SHOCKWAVE

BLACKHANDS STREET WEAPONS

RACHE BARTMOSS'S BRAINWARE BLOWOUT

CHROME BOOKS 1-4

AUTUMN BLADE WEAPONS AND EQUIPMENT, AND ITS UPDATE

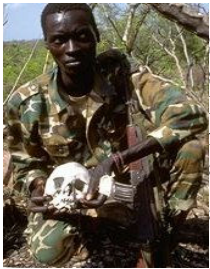
Weapons & Equipment of Counter-Terrorism

OCEANPUNK: GEAR AND EQUIPMENT

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 U.S. and European weapons.



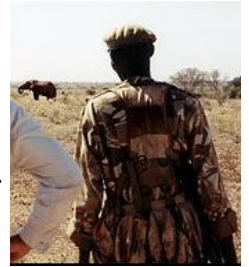
Soldiers are usually equipped with at least ten year old technology, most of which is deployed sparingly due to cost. They usually carry Militech Ronins, Kalishnikov A-80's or AKR-20's, FN-FAL's, or their late 20th century counterparts. The majority of independent African air forces are made up of 20th century American, European, and Soviet aircraft. Its 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 U.S. 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 Centrafique and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

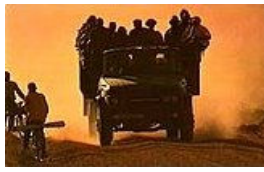


Still other countries, especially in the extremely poverty stricken ones. Militaries are no more than rough militia's.

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 militia's 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 guerilla 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 whom 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 U.S. 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, its kind of amusing to note that the guy shooting at you is wearing a Mickey Mouse t-shirt). The luckier groups are also equipped and armed by the Chinese, whose 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, or a hunting rifle, or even antiques left over from WWII. As far as vehicles and armor go, it is almost nonexistent in most groups. 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, though in some of the larger rebel groups there are armored vehicles, and in some cases 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 free lance solo's 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 pungi 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. Often rebel tactics 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. Still other 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 the cases where the media is allowed to report at all. And military spin doctors of both the superpowers make sure that this is the image of African rebels their soldiers have.

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 U.S. 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 S.A.S. troops would be more appropriate. However the Egyptian government, fearful of retribution by any of the parties involved agreed that since the U.S. 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 type 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 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 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 neighbors 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 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 when everyone is smiling.

REFERENCES AND INSPIRATIONS

FILMS

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
The Gods Must Be Crazy
Casablanca
Born Free
White Hunter, Black Heart
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, ANIME, AND TELEVISION WITH A LOOK INTO 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

MOVIES AND TELEVISION WITH THE PROPER FEEL FOR WAR IN AFRICA:

Navy Seals
G.I. Jane
Platoon
Hamburger Hill
Apocalypse Now
The Killing Fields
Full Metal Jacket
Casualties Of War
Good Morning Vietnam
Bullet In The Head
Better Tomorrow III
The Milagro Beanfield War
Air America
Uncommon Valor
Three Kings
Predator
Sniper
Rambo III
Area 88
Clear And Present Danger
Tour Of Duty
The Beast

BOOKS

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

Encyclopaedia's
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 which offer good inspiration and military info are:

Advanced Recon from Palladium

Twilight 2000 from GDW

and to a very limited extent,

Robotech from Palladium

WEB SITES

The following are some of the websites I used to gather facts and information on Africa.

[AFRICA DATA DISSEMINATION SERVICE](#)

[AFRICA SERVICE](#)

[ETHNOLOGUE AFRICA](#)

[NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC ONLINE](#)

[ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA ONLINE](#)

[FEILDINGS DANGER FINDER](#)

[AFRICA INSITES](#)

[INTERNATIONAL WILDLIFE MAGAZINE](#)

[NIMA](#)

[TRIBAL EYE](#)

Created and written by Deric "D"Bernier. Images from Macross, Space: Above and Beyond, Killzone, Ghost In The Shell, Aliens, Aliens Legacy website, Falken108, Stonedog7563, Sharpuscsm, Noelan, and the RPF, Thanks to Scott Edwards for his invaluable expert military advice.)Starship Troopers, Matsuo, Sgt. Burton, Chris Chulamanis (AKA FNG USCM) , private prop collectors (special thanks to the members of [Mastucorp](#), [Aliens Legacy](#), the [RPF](#), and [BBC](#)), Soldier, Max Kim, Houston, Sam Wakeman, Wildstorm, Metal Men, Star Wars, and Deric "D" Bernier. (European and Chinese Rank and pay charts written by Mikael Van Atta) (Characters created by Deric Bernier, Cameron Jacobs, Matt Baldwin, Jeff Sykes, Pat Gebalvi, Daniel Walker, Jesse Miller, and James Bernier, all character art by Deric Bernier.)

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DATAFORTRESS 2.0.2.0

<http://datafortress2020.110mb.com/>

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