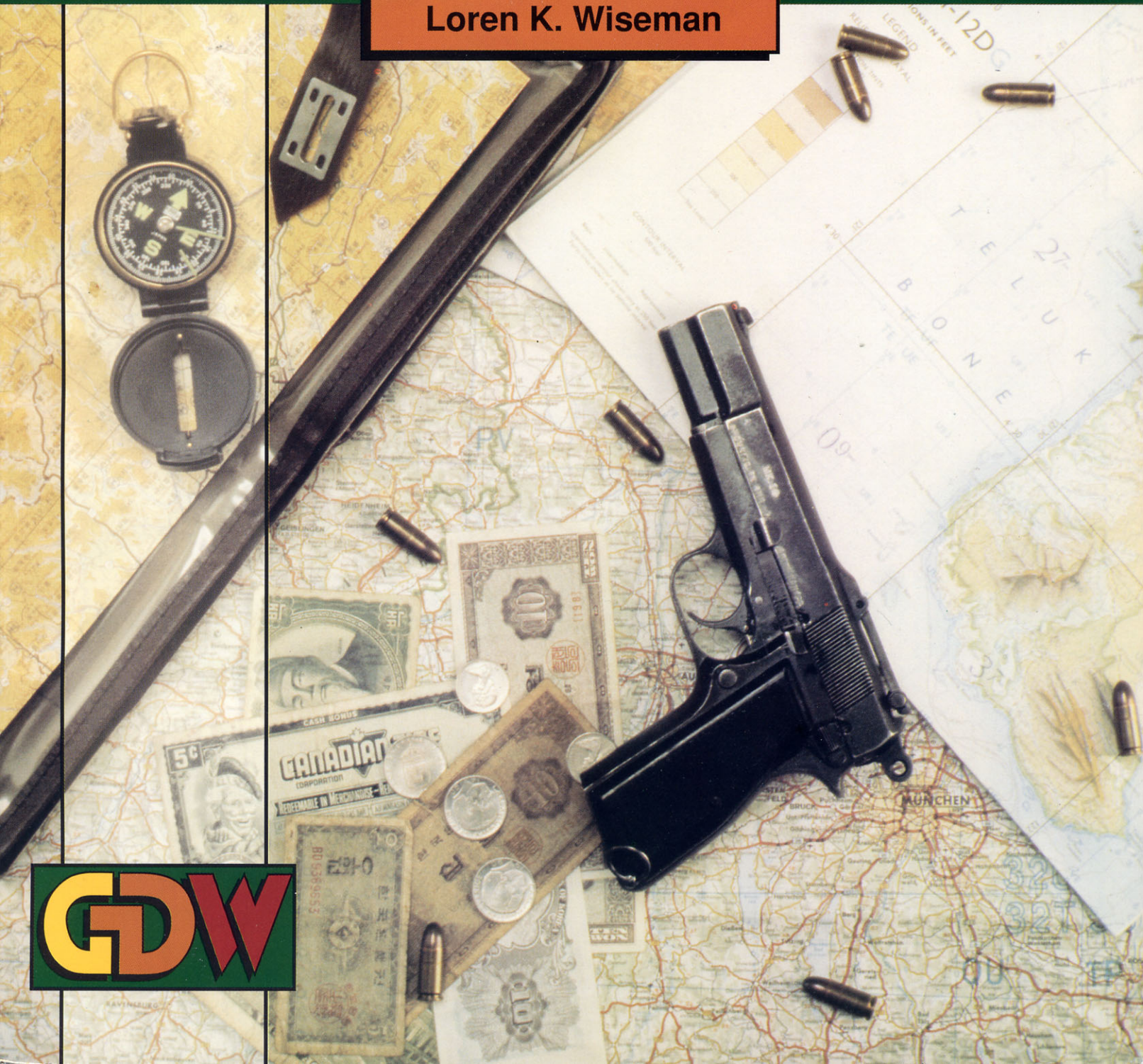


GAZETTEER™

Loren K. Wiseman



GAZETTEER

Loren K. Wiseman



**MIERC:
2000**



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Merc: 2000 Gazetteer

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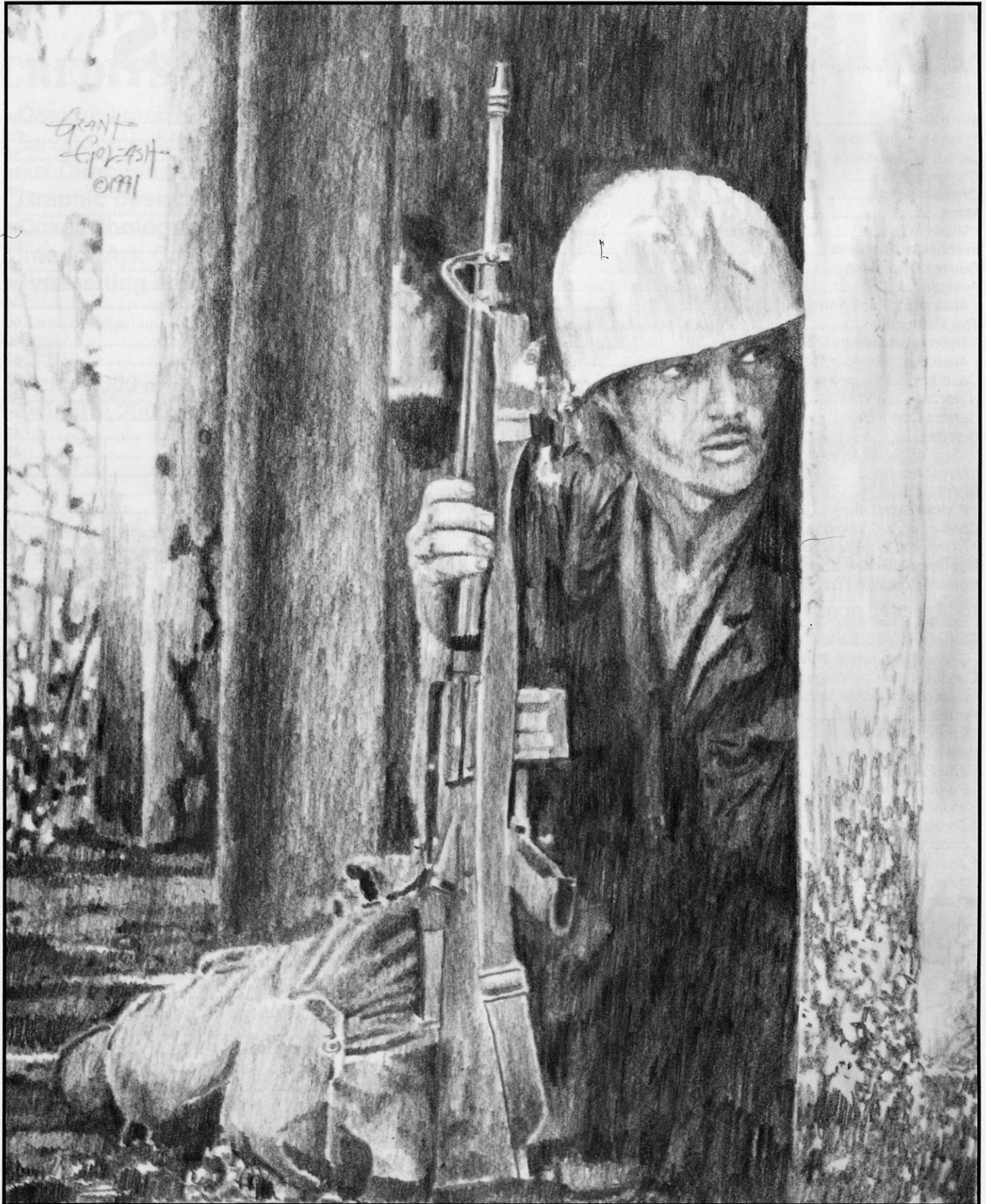
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INTRODUCTION

The **Merc: 2000 Gazetteer** is intended to provide the factual basis that referees need to run adventures set against the backdrop of **Merc: 2000**. Most of the organizations and many of the situations are useful in **Twilight: 2000** as well.

As we remarked in the introduction to **Merc: 2000**, the major divisions of the world since 1945 have broken down. In the absence of the global cops to keep things calm, every simmering border dispute, every ethnic complaint, every historical, economic, or political grudge (real or created) might boil over into war. During this breakdown, the reductions in force taking place in the world's armies dumped large numbers of fighters onto the world job market at about the same time.

The question of whether excess soldiers bring about war or war causes surplus soldiers is one historians will debate for decades. It is evident enough for most, however, that the world has avoided a great war at the cost of having to fight a hundred little ones. The world of **Merc: 2000** enables the referee to recreate those little wars.

SPECIALISTS OR CADRE?

The player characters can form two types of groups: a small team of specialists, or a cadre (a core) for a larger group of fighters.

Specialists: When the player characters serve as a small team of specialists, very few friendly nonplayer characters are required, and the number of NPCs drops to a manageable ratio. Specialist adventures are the commando raids, the rescue missions, the scouting sweeps, etc.

Cadre: In a cadre, the PCs serve as the key personnel of a unit. In a company, the PCs might be the company commander and each of the subordinate platoon commanders, along with the executive officer and a couple of specialists. This technique is best used when large battles must be represented. The advantage of this system is that the PCs get to experience the problems and thrills associated with running a large unit in combat. The disadvantage is that it places a rather large load upon the referee, who has to administer dozens of nonplayer characters for each (self-running) PC, in addition to running whatever opposition is encountered. Some referees will need one or two

co-referees for extremely large actions, or will need to improvise streamlining measures to bring the action down to a controllable level.

ONE-TIME SCENARIOS

These are scenarios which have little or no connection with other scenarios, and are not part of a campaign. Most folio adventures are one-time scenarios.

CAMPAIGNS

Many players and referees find a campaign more enjoyable than a number of unrelated adventures. A campaign consists of a series of related adventure scenarios. There are two basic types of campaigns, which we call "movie" campaigns and "TV" campaigns.

Movie: A movie campaign sets up a background and then proceeds into a number of linked scenarios, each one following the other in chronological sequence. This sequence can be delayed as much as necessary (i.e., "six months later, the jungles of Southeast Asia...") or progress instantly from one scenario to another. These linked scenarios form a story, like the interconnected subplots of a movie.

Each of these subplots contributes to the following scenarios. Characters wounded in one scenario remain wounded in the next (unless sufficient time has passed for recovery), and equipment lost must be replaced or it will not be available in subsequent scenarios.

TV: A TV campaign is less strict, and uses its geographic background as a loose framework into which a number of adventure scenarios are fitted. In a TV campaign, the scenarios proceed like the episodes in a TV series. The same characters are available each time, the same general situation is taking place, but there is little connection between this week's show and last week's, and scenarios can be presented in any reasonable sequence. If a character is wounded in one scenario, that character is recovered by the time the next one rolls around. If the team loses a jeep, it has replaced it by the next time, and so on. Only if a character is killed does that affect subsequent "episodes." An extreme form of the TV campaign might not even be limited to

the same geographic location, but merely chronicle the adventures of the same team throughout the world.

ORGANIZATIONS

None of the organizations in **Merc: 2000** include transportation, staff, or support vehicles, since listings of trucks, Land Rovers, and radio trucks get rather dull. All of the small arms present in a given unit have not been listed, as every truck driver, cook, and clerk is armed (at least in theory). Subunits such as signal, engineer, transport, maintenance, and medical units have been omitted as well. The concentration has been on the organizations and equipment of the units player characters are most likely to encounter, at the expense of less exciting (but no less important militarily) organizational components. Further, weapons for vehicle crews have been omitted, although vehicle crews usually are armed.

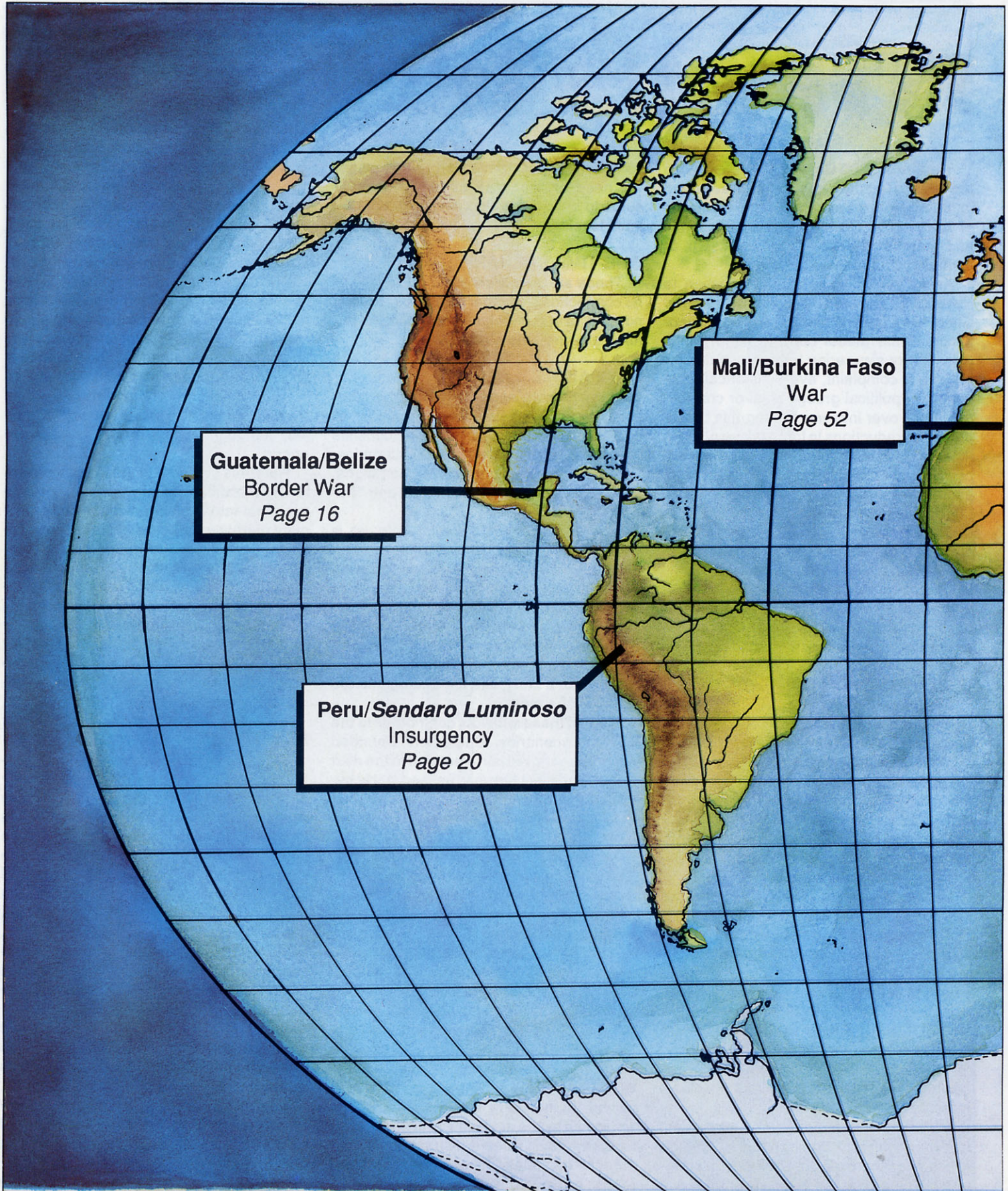
Referees should add these components to organizations as they see fit. Bear in mind that tables of organization and equipment merely represent what is supposed to be present. They are not always a completely accurate reflection of what is actually in a particular unit. Battle losses, impromptu replacements, and reinforcements can cause an individual unit to change in size and composition on a daily (if not hourly) basis. Referees should use the TO&E (table of organization and equipment) material as a guide, not as holy writ.

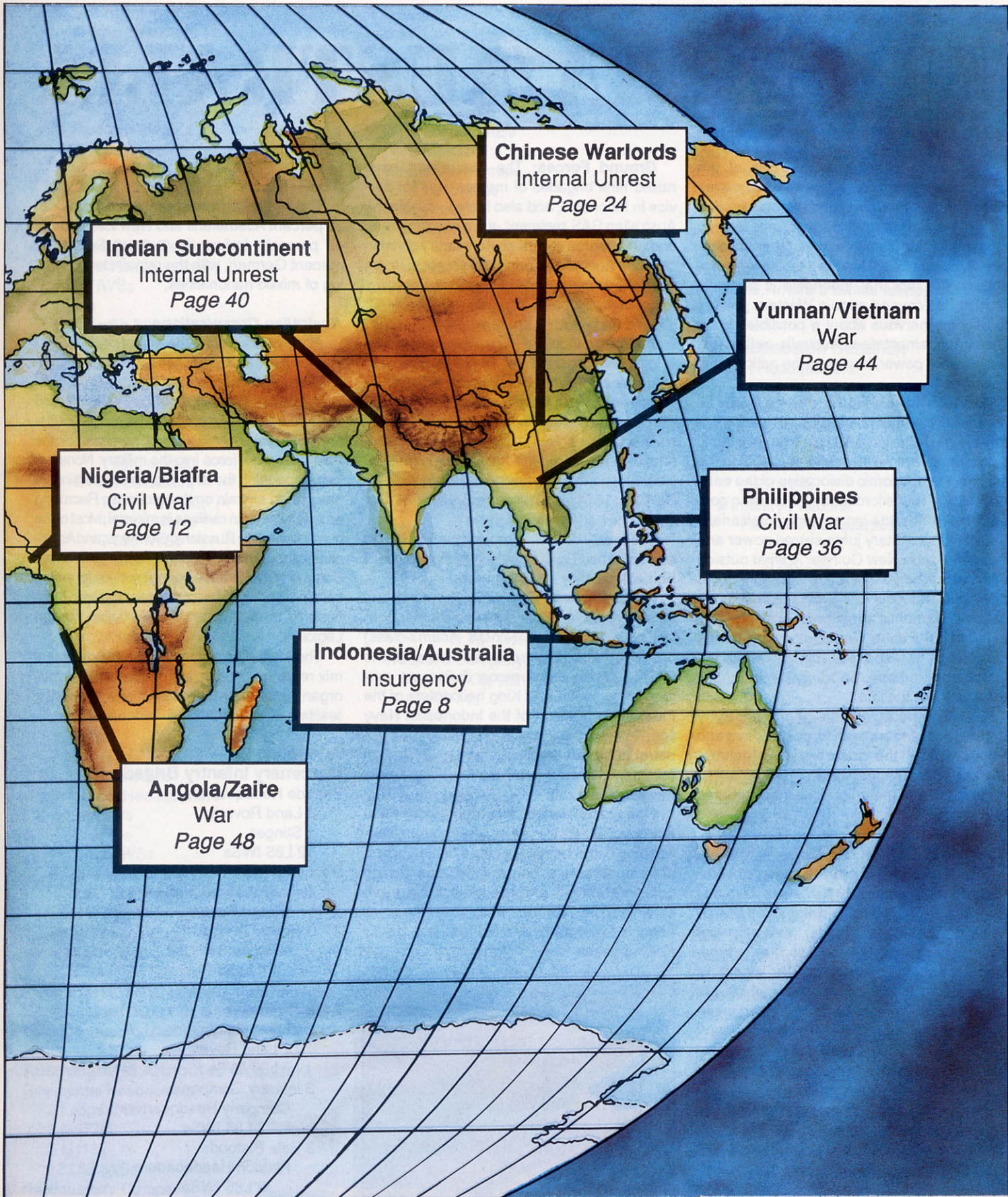
MAPS

Many university libraries and some public libraries have map collections, and many of them have DMA (Defense Mapping Agency) maps. Referees who are planning lengthy campaigns in a particular region should consider purchasing maps from the Defense Mapping Agency's TPC series of 1:500,000 charts (one centimeter equals five kilometers, or one inch equals 7.9 miles). These maps show roads, airfields, villages, lakes, rivers, and vegetation and are reasonably inexpensive (they were \$1.95 each when I last checked, but may be more than that now).

Many of the maps reproduced in this book are taken from the DMA's GNC series of 1:5,000,000 maps (one centimeter equals 50 kilometers, or one inch equals 79 miles). These maps are less detailed, but show broader expanses of territory and are ideal for the kind of broad planning required for a campaign.

— Loren K. Wiseman





INDONESIA/AUSTRALIA

Indonesia's position astride one of the world's main shipping routes, its underdeveloped natural resources, and the presence of oil on the islands of Java, Sumatra, and Borneo have made this island nation a potential economic powerhouse for the last several decades. The fact that Indonesia is primarily Muslim has caused certain Western powers to become nervous about a possible rise in Islamic fundamentalism. Australia, as the closest Western power, has been the nation most concerned.

Although dismissed by other powers as paranoia, the Indonesian threat became a real danger in the late 1990s. Although Islamic fundamentalism never really took hold in the islands, the economic dislocation of the early and middle 1990s forced the Indonesian government to become increasingly totalitarian.

In 1997, a military junta seized power and invaded Papua New Guinea, in what outside observers labeled as a desperate attempt to distract the attention of the populace from the nation's economic problems. Australia (the defender of Papua New Guinea by treaty) sent troops in response. This army was the first of many forces to be primarily mercenary, but it was not the last.

In 1999, the Australian mercenary army defeated the Indonesian forces on Java and Sumatra, and the government in Jakarta surrendered, although parts of the defeated army (primarily the units in Borneo) refused to do so.

CURRENT CONDITIONS

The forces of the pro-Australian government currently control 90 percent of Java and Sumatra (including 100 percent of the oil fields on these two islands), and all major airfields and seaports in the rest of the Indonesian Archipelago, except for the islands of Timor and the Moluccan group, which are controlled by Timorese and Moluccan insurgents, respectively. Some of the inhabitants of the smaller islands in the Sulu Sea region have fallen to their own devices and returned to their old livelihood—piracy.

Technically, the Indonesian Army officers control the mercenary units, but the major command slots of each mercenary unit (and most of the Indonesian units) are occupied by Australians holding Indonesian commissions.

Ground Forces: The Australians have raised nine brigades of mercenaries for service in Indonesia, and also have available the Australian SAS regiment, a cavalry regiment, and an armored regiment. An infantry division of native Australians remains in reserve, to be used only in case of dire emergency. The army force of helicopters consists of 47 OH-58 Kiowas and 48 AH-1s.

Air Power: Indo-Australian fixed-wing assets in Indonesia consist of two 16-plane squadrons of A6s, one 14-plane squadron of F-5s, two KC-130 tankers, two 14-plane squadrons of C-130 Hercules transports, (Indonesian), plus two 18-plane squadrons of F-111s, three 16-plane squadrons of F-18s, and 24 C-130 Hercules (Australian) transports. Rotary-wing assets include 12 Bo-105s, 18 UH-1s (Indonesian), eight CH-47s, and 12 UH1s (Australian).

The Free Indonesian forces have four UH-1s and an armed Bo-105 (hidden in the interior of Borneo), but they are rarely used.

Naval Forces: The Australian naval assets devoted to the Indonesian theater consist of a *Perth*-class (ex-US *Adams*-class) destroyer and 12 patrol boats similar to the SAR-38. Long-range recon duties are performed by seven Sea King helicopters of the Fleet Air Arm. Much of the Indonesian Navy was destroyed during the war, but another 17 patrol boats are available for pro-Australian use, as well as 18 unarmed maritime reconnaissance aircraft.

None of the various insurgent forces have any naval assets except for a few small island-hopping cargo boats, unarmed fishing boats, or tramp steamers. Some of the larger fishing boats or steamers are big enough to carry one or two armored vehicles while still being small enough to land anywhere there is a gently sloping beach.

Australian Small Arms

L2A3 Sterling submachinegun
L85 IWS carbine
FN-FAL or M16A2 assault rifles
L42A1 sniper rifle
L86A1 LWS automatic rifle
L7A1 GPMG or M60 machineguns
M9 or HP-35 pistols

AUSTRALIA

The Australian force breaks down to about 20 percent Australians and New Zealanders, 45 percent Indian, 15 percent Soviet, 10 percent German, with the remainder consisting of mixed nationalities.

Australian Organizations

At the conclusion of the formal portion of the war, the Australians retained most of the mercenary forces for occupation duties, while dismissing the bulk of their regular units. This has eased the burden on the Australian labor pool, since it is not necessary to take large numbers of the Australian work force into the military. Nonetheless, supporting the large mercenary contingent has placed a strain on the economy. Recruiting among Australian civilians is minimal. Most of the mercenaries are Russians, Germans, and Americans, although other nationalities are represented. Some of the units have been in service for years, causing the Australian mercenary forces in Indonesia to be nicknamed the Australian Foreign Legion.

The Australian organization and equipment mix represents a departure from their normal organizational practices and represents the realities of the situation in Indonesia.

Australian Mercenary Infantry Brigade

Brigade Headquarters

2 Land Rovers

1 Stinger

12 L85 IWSs

Recce Squadron

Squadron Headquarters

1 Land Rover

3 Recce Troops

3 Recce Sections

4 Land Rovers

8 L85 IWSs

2 Infantry Battalions

Battalion Headquarters

1 Land Rover

7 L85 IWSs

3 Infantry Companies

Company Headquarters

7 L85 IWSs

3 Rifle Platoons

Platoon Headquarters

3 L85 IWSs

1 light mortar
3 Rifle Sections
1 L7A1 GPMG
1 Carl Gustav
7 L85 IWSs
2 L86A1 LWSs
Weapons Platoon
2 Milans
4 L7A1 GPMGs
Weapons Company
6 120mm mortars and 1-ton trucks

Australian SAS Regiment

Regimental Headquarters
7 L85 IWSs
1 jeep
1 jeep with Stinger team
3 Infantry Companies
Company Headquarters
7 L85 IWSs
3 Rifle Platoons
Platoon Headquarters
3 L85 IWSs
1 light mortar
3 Rifle Sections
1 L7A1 GPMG
1 Carl Gustav
7 L85 IWSs
2 L86A1 LWSs
Weapons Platoon
2 jeeps with Milans
2 jeeps
4 L7A1 GPMGs

Australian 2nd Cavalry Regiment

Regimental Headquarters
2 M577s
3 M113s
7 L85 IWSs
3 Cavalry Squadrons
Squadron Headquarters
2 M577s
3 M113s
7 L85 IWSs
4 Cavalry Troops
2 M113 FSVs
3 M113 APCs
Air Defence Troop
4 M113s
4 FIM 92A Stingers

Note: M113 FSV has the 76mm turret from Scorpion (see **NATO Combat Vehicle Handbook**) atop a modified M113 chassis.

Australian 1st Armoured Regiment

Regimental Headquarters
2 Leopard 1s
2 M577s
3 M113s
12 L85 IWSs
Headquarters Company

1 M577
3 M113s
3 Leopard (*Biber*) Bridgelayers
3 Armoured Squadrons
Squadron Headquarters
1 Leopard 1
1 Leopard AEV
2 M113s
3 Armoured Troops
3 Leopard 1s
Antitank Troop
4 jeeps with Milan ATGMs

Indonesian Provincial Infantry Brigade

Brigade Headquarters
9 Infantry Battalions
Battalion Headquarters
7 AK-74s
2 PK MGs
2 Infantry Companies
Company Headquarters
7 AK-74s
2 PK MGs
3 Infantry Platoons
Platoon Headquarters
1 AMX VCI
3 AK-74s
3 Infantry Sections
1 AMX VCI
1 MAG MG
7 AK-74s
1 RPG-16
Weapons Company
4 AMX VCIs with Milan ATGMs
12 AK-74s

Indonesian Armored Cavalry Brigade

Brigade Headquarters
1 AMX-13
Reconnaissance Troop
5 Ferrets
3 Cavalry Squadrons
Squadron Headquarters
2 AMX-13s
3 Cavalry Troops
5 AMX-13s

THE INSURGENTS

The Australian-backed Indonesian government faces a number of opponents. Some of them are old enemies, and some of them are

Indonesian Insurgent Small Arms

The insurgents use a wide variety of small arms, primarily AK-74s, FN-FALs, M16A1s, and assorted SMGs and pistols.

former Indonesian soldiers, now resisting what they feel to be an illegal government.

Free Indonesian Army: This force consists of remnants of the old Indonesian Army. Units from platoon to battalion size are still in action (more of the former than of the latter), and hold much of Borneo. This includes the oil fields of Borneo, although Australian air patrols and a semi-unfriendly government in Malaysia keep them from exporting. Small pockets of anti-Australian resistance are present on Sumatra, Java, and Irian as well. The single surviving light tank company is somewhere on Java, hidden in the interior of the island, where it awaits an opportunity to strike.

Free Indonesian Battalion

Battalion Headquarters
7 AK-74s
2 PK MGs
2 Infantry Companies
Company Headquarters
7 AK-74s
2 PK MGs
3 Infantry Platoons
Platoon Headquarters
1 AMX VCI
3 AK-74s
3 Infantry Sections
1 AMX VCI
1 MAG MG
7 AK-74s
1 RPG-16
Weapons Company
4 1-ton trucks
4 120mm or 82mm mortars or 105mm RCLs

Free Indonesian Army Light Tank Company

Company Headquarters
2 jeeps
1 PT-76
3 Tank Platoons
4 PT-76s

Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor: For decades before the war with Australia, the Indonesians had been fighting a low-level guerrilla war against a small but virulent Timoran insurgency. East Timor was a former Portuguese colony absorbed by Indonesia in 1975, against the wishes of the locals.

Free Papua Movement: This group is still opposed to the Australian presence in Papua New Guinea. It consists of a few hundred ill-armed guerrillas operating in the mountainous jungles on the island.

Front for an Independent Moluccas: These guerrillas operate from the islands of

the Moluccan Sea, although they have terrorist cells as far away as Europe.

All three of these groups use an irregular organization, varying from group to group and from place to place. A typical raiding party is described below. This raiding party makes use of an ambush group to open fire on an enemy force and draw it off the road or out of

its encampment where it can be hit from the flank or rear by the attack group. After a few minutes of shooting, the raiding party will break off and disperse to elude pursuit.

Insurgent Raiding Party

Ambush Group

2-4 machineguns

1-2 grenade launchers, and/or rocket launchers

6-12 automatic rifles, SMGs, and/or pistols

Attack Group

1-4 grenade launchers, mortars, and/or recoilless rifles

2-6 machineguns

12-24 automatic rifles, SMGs, and/or pistols



CONDUCTING A CAMPAIGN

At first glance, this may seem to be a complicated campaign to administer because there are several mutually hostile antagonists. However, referees need not include every belligerent in their particular campaign, as there are numerous pirates and bandits to be found in the areas of the Sulu Sea where

government control has become lax.

Indo-Australian War Aims: The Australians and the pro-Australian forces seek to keep control of the oil fields on Java and Sumatra, and to recover control of those on Borneo. The Australian economy has become dependent upon this oil, and to give up control of them would bring about economic disaster.

Insurgent War Aims: The various insurgent groups want to expel foreigners from their territory. The Free Indonesian forces see the Australian-backed government and the mercenaries as foreign. The Moluccans and Timorese think likewise, but also would add the Javanese and Sumatrans to the list of foreigners to be expelled.



NIGERIAN CIVIL WAR

Nigeria achieved its independence from Great Britain in 1960 (after about a century of colonial rule) and became the Federated Republic of Nigeria in 1963. Like other African states, it had been a patchwork quilt of ethnic and religious groups with a veneer of colonial administration. During the period from about 1860 to 1880, the European powers laid claim to most of Africa as colonies, and boundaries were drawn without regard to local ethnic or political demands (assuming the map makers even knew about local demands).

Nigeria was fortunate, as it sat atop a large reserve of oil. Oil brought foreign capital and enabled Nigeria to prosper, unlike many of its neighbors. However, political instability—a result of the random boundary lines of the colonial period—prevented Nigeria from taking full advantage of the oil fields' profits.

Oppression of the predominantly Catholic Ibo tribe by other tribal groups in Nigeria (mostly the Muslim Hausa tribe from the north) exploded into civil war in 1967, and the state of Biafra came into existence for a few months. The Biafrans were unable to secure significant outside aid, and when they lost access to the sea, what little outside aid they could obtain could no longer be brought into the country. The rebellion was suppressed within a year.

Three decades later, in late 1999, the underlying tensions again exploded into war, but this time the Biafrans were prepared with outside support. This conflict is known as the Nigerian Civil War or the Biafran War of Independence (depending upon whose side you're on).

The Nigerian government did well initially, but an influx of (primarily German) mercenary forces, hired by unspecified sources, stemmed the tide. The Biafrans declared their independence on 14 October 1999, and managed to seize the area east of the Niger and south of the Benue River. This region included most of Nigeria's active oil fields and (even more importantly) Port Harcourt, through which supplies could be landed. Nigerian forces have been unable to enforce a blockade of the port, and several offensives intended to take the city

have failed. The last Nigerian offensive in December of 2000 failed to secure a bridgehead across the Benue River, and a stalemate ensued.

Several oil corporations with interests in Nigeria have paid for a large number of mercenaries (primarily Cubans) in an attempt to break the deadlock, but these have only recently begun to arrive. Rumors of an upcoming offensive have caused Biafra's backers to take the rather expensive step of equipping and dispatching an attack helicopter regiment in response.

Merc: 2000 presented two scenarios of a Nigerian campaign (*Ferry Tales* and *Decapitation*, pages 100-103), which referees may wish to adapt to their use in a Nigerian campaign. In these scenarios, the PCs are offered a job as a special strike force for the Biafran military, and can be presumed to be part of the Volunteer Commando Group. The VCG is probably the best arrangement to use for Biafran employment, as it enables the referee to devise a wide variety of special missions. Referees are, of course, free to devise other job opportunities.

CURRENT CONDITIONS

The main battle lines have formed along the Niger and Benue rivers, with neither side able to force a significant (and supportable) crossing. All bridges have been destroyed, and the rivers form a significant barrier to logistics.

Ground Forces: Nigerian ground forces consist of an armored division, a composite division of special forces, two mechanized infantry divisions, and three mercenary infantry brigades.

Air Power: Nigerian fixed-wing assets consist of 18 Jaguars, 11 MiG-21s, and nine C-130s. Rotary-wing assets consist of four Bo-105s, 16 PAH-1s, two SA-330s, and 12

AS-331s. The C-130s are capable of carrying the army's airborne battalion, but the AS-331s can only lift one company of the air-portable battalion at a time.

Naval Forces: Nigerian naval forces were never extensive, and suffered a severe setback at the start of the war when Biafran troops took the naval base at Calabar, and Biafran commando raids sank both Nigerian frigates. Although minor clashes have taken place since that time, neither side can afford to risk destruction of its remaining vessels, and there have been no major naval actions since the beginning of the war. Neither side's foreign backers are willing to fund a naval expansion program at the moment.

NIGERIA

The main Nigerian forces are deployed for an attack to seize the port facilities at Port Harcourt, cut off the export of Biafran oil, and stop the import of troops and supplies. This attack will commence as soon as sufficient mercenary troops have been landed.

Neither side has been able to achieve total air supremacy, and the airspace over almost all battlefields is still contested. The bulk of both the Nigerian and Biafran fighter contingents are occupied with protecting their respective capitals (Lagos for Nigeria, Port Harcourt, in the case of Biafra). Neither side can spare the aircraft needed for an extensive air superiority campaign.

The Nigerian naval forces are dealt with in the sidebar on page 13.

Nigerian Organizations Nigerian Armored Division

Division Headquarters
4 UAZ 469s
Reconnaissance Battalion
3 Reconnaissance Companies
12 Fox or Panhard AML (with 90mm) ACs
4 Armored Brigades
Brigade Headquarters
4 ZSU-23-4 SP ADA guns
2 Armored Battalions
36 T-55s or Vickers Valiant MBTs
12 Scorpion light AFVs
Mechanized Infantry Brigade
Brigade Headquarters

Nigerian Small Arms

Uzi submachinegun
AK-74 assault rifle
PK machinegun
DShK heavy machinegun
HP-35, PM Makarov pistols

4 ZSU-23-4 SP ADA guns
 2 Mechanized Infantry Battalions
 Battalion Headquarters
 8 SA-7s or SA-14s
 3 Mechanized Infantry Companies
 Company Headquarters
 1 Steyr 4K 7FA-K SPz APC
 2 Rifle Platoons
 3 Rifle Squads
 1 Steyr 4K 7FA-K SPz APC
 7 AK-74s
 2 PK MGs
 1 Carl Gustav RCL
 Weapons Platoon
 1 Steyr 4K 7FA-K SPz APC
 1 Carl Gustav RCL
 Weapons Company
 8 81mm mortars
 4 106mm RCLs
 4 DShK MGs
 SP Artillery Brigade
 12 155mm SP howitzers

Nigerian Composite Division

Division Headquarters
 4 UAZ 469s
 Reconnaissance Battalion
 3 Reconnaissance Companies
 12 Fox or Panhard AML (with 90mm) ACs
 Airborne Brigade
 Brigade Headquarters
 2 Airborne Battalions
 Battalion Headquarters
 8 SA-7s or SA-14s
 3 Airborne Infantry Companies
 Company Headquarters
 2 Carl Gustav RCLs
 2 Rifle Platoons
 3 Rifle Squads
 7 AK-74s
 2 PK MGs

1 Carl Gustav RCL
 Weapons Company
 4 81mm mortars
 2 106mm RCLs
 Air-Portable Brigade
 2 Air-Portable Battalions
 Battalion Headquarters
 8 SA-7s or SA-14s
 2 Air-Portable Infantry Companies
 Company Headquarters
 2 Carl Gustav RCLs
 2 Rifle Platoons
 3 Rifle Squads
 7 AK-74s
 2 PK MGs
 1 Carl Gustav RCL
 Weapons Company
 4 81mm mortars
 2 106mm RCLs
 Amphibious Brigade
 2 Amphibious Battalions
 Battalion Headquarters
 7 AK-74s
 4 Amphibious Infantry Companies
 Company Headquarters
 2 Carl Gustav RCLs
 2 Rifle Platoons
 3 Rifle Squads
 7 AK-74s
 2 PK MGs
 1 Carl Gustav RCL
 Artillery Brigade
 3 Towed 105mm Howitzer Batteries
 12 towed 105mm howitzers and 2 1/2-ton trucks

Nigerian

Mechanized Infantry Division

Division Headquarters
 Reconnaissance Battalion
 3 Reconnaissance Companies
 12 Fox or Panhard AML (with 90mm) ACs

3 Mechanized Infantry Brigades
 2 Mechanized Infantry Battalions
 Battalion Headquarters
 1 Steyr 4K 7FA-K SPz
 2 Mechanized Infantry Companies
 Company Headquarters
 1 Steyr 4K 7FA-K SPz APC
 2 Rifle Platoons
 3 Rifle Squads
 1 Steyr 4K 7FA-K SPz APC
 7 AK-74s
 2 PK MGs
 1 Carl Gustav RCL
 Weapons Platoon
 1 Steyr 4K 7FA-K SPz APC
 1 Carl Gustav RCL
 Weapons Company
 4 81mm mortars
 2 106mm RCL
 SP Artillery Brigade
 12 155mm SP howitzers

Nigerian

Mercenary Infantry Brigade (Cuban)

Brigade Headquarters
 1 UAZ-469
 1 BTR-152
 6 BRDM-1s with AT-3s
 6 Recon BRDM-1s with PK MGs
 3 Motorized Rifle Battalions
 Battalion Headquarters
 2 BTR-152s
 3 Rifle Companies
 Company Headquarters
 1 BTR-60
 3 Rifle Platoons
 2 Rifle Squads
 1 BTR-60
 7 AK-74s
 1 SA-7
 1 RPG-16
 2 PK MGs
 Mortar Company
 6 120mm mortars and 1-ton trucks

BIAFRA

The Biafran forces consist of three infantry divisions (trained and cadred by mercenaries, but recruited from native Biafrans), four foreign volunteer (the Biafran euphemism for mercenary) infantry brigades (mixed nationalities), two foreign volunteer armored brigades, a commando group (largely German mercs), and a foreign volunteer helicopter regiment (largely French mercs).

Biafran fixed-wing assets consist of 12 Jaguars, 16 F.1 Mirages, and six C-160T Transalls. Rotary-wing assets consist of six

Naval Assets

Although the **Twilight: 2000** system does not cover naval combat on any large scale, referees who wish to make use of **Harpoon** as a naval adjunct to their **Merc: 2000** campaigns will find the following data useful:

Nigeria: Commando raids sank both Nigerian deep-water vessels (old FRG *Meko*-class frigates) on 14 October 1999: Two corvettes (UK Vosper Mk 9), two missile boats (one FRG *Lürssen*-57 PFM, one French *Combattante*-class), and 24 PBR-type river boats. The Nigerian Coast Guard has a number of small patrol craft.

Biafra: The following vessels were captured in the naval base at Calabar in October of 1999: One corvette (UK Vosper Mk 3), two missile boats (FRG *Lürssen*-57 PFM), and six PBR-type river boats. All Biafran naval forces are deployed in protection of Port Harcourt and its approaches.

SA-330s and five AS-331s, in addition to the helicopters of the attack helicopter regiment and the commando group.

The Biafran naval forces are dealt with in the sidebar on page 13.

Biafran Organizations

Biafran Infantry Division

Division Headquarters

4 Land Rovers

Reconnaissance Company

12 OTO-Melara 6616 APCs

3 Mechanized Infantry Brigades

2 Mechanized Infantry Battalions

Battalion Headquarters

1 OTO-Melara 6614 APC

2 Mechanized Infantry Companies

Company Headquarters

1 OTO-Melara 6614 APC

2 Rifle Platoons

2 M16A2s

2 MG-3 MGs

3 Rifle Squads

1 OTO-Melara 6614 APC

6 M16A2s

1 LWS

1 Folgere RCL

Weapons Platoon

1 OTO-Melara 6614 APC

1 Folgere RCL

Weapons Company

4 81mm mortars and 1-ton trucks

2 106mm RCL and 1-ton trucks

Artillery Brigade

18 105mm towed howitzers and 2 1/2-ton trucks

Biafran

Volunteer Infantry Brigade

Brigade Headquarters

2 Land Rovers

12 EE-9 Cascavels

3 Mechanized Infantry Battalions

Battalion Headquarters

1 EE-11 Urutu

3 Mechanized Infantry Companies

Company Headquarters

1 EE-11 Urutu

3 Rifle Platoons

2 HK 33A2s

2 MG-3 MGs

Biafran Small Arms

MP-5 submachinegun

M16A2, HK 33A2 assault rifles

LWS automatic rifle

MG-3, PK machineguns

HK P9S pistol

3 Rifle Squads

1 EE-11 Urutu APC

6 HK 33A2s

1 LWS

1 Folgere RCL

Mortar Platoon

4 EE-11 Urutus with 60mm mortars

Weapons Company

4 EE-3 Jararaca with Milans

Biafran Volunteer Armored Brigade

Brigade Headquarters

2 light tanks

Recce Squadron

12 *Wiesels*

Mechanized Infantry Battalion

Battalion Headquarters

1 EE-11 Urutu

3 Mechanized Infantry Companies

Company Headquarters

1 EE-11 Urutu

3 Rifle Platoons

2 HK 33A2s

2 MG-3 MGs

3 Rifle Squads

1 EE-11 Urutu APC

6 HK 33A2s

1 LWS

1 Folgere RCL

Mortar Platoon

4 EE-11 Urutus with 60mm mortars

Weapons Company

4 EE-3 Jararacas with Milans

Light Tank Battalion

3 Tank Companies

Company Headquarters

2 light tanks

3 Tank Platoons

4 light tanks

Medium Tank Battalion

3 Tank Companies

Company Headquarters

2 AMX-30s

3 Tank Platoons

AMX-30s

Note: Light tanks are either TH-301s or Cadillac Gage Stingrays.

Biafran

Volunteer Helicopter Regiment

Headquarters Flight

1 SA.330 Puma

Support & Protection Squadron

8 SA.341 Gazelles with 20mm ACs

3 Antitank Squadrons

8 SA.341 Gazelles with ATGMs

2 Tactical Transport Squadrons

10 SA.330 Pumas

Biafran Volunteer Commando Group

Group Headquarters

6-10 Commando Teams*

9 AS-331s

1 Lynx

*This unit consists of approximately 240 personnel, and forms temporary strike teams of 12-48 soldiers, depending upon the specific mission undertaken. Transport is provided by other units as necessary (often by transport squadrons of the Volunteer Helicopter Regiment). This unit is under the direct command of the Biafran supreme commander. Weaponry and equipment are left up to the individual soldier, and a wide variety of personal weapons are carried. Heavy weapons are provided as necessary from quartermaster stores.

CONDUCTING A CAMPAIGN

To conduct a campaign against the background of the Nigerian Civil War, the referee must know something of the war aims of both sides and may wish to construct a timetable of future events.

Biafran War Aims: The primary motivation of the Biafrans will be to delay and/or destroy the upcoming Nigerian offensive against Port Harcourt. If Biafra can hold out long enough, the Nigerians will be forced to come to terms (supporting the war is costing the Nigerian economy heavily, and its foreign supporters will not contribute indefinitely). Port Harcourt must be held at all costs, because it is the only place where outside aid can be landed and oil exported. The oil fields must be held at all costs, because without them Biafra is not an economically viable country.

If sufficient foreign aid can be accumulated, the Biafran Army will mount an offensive and capture Lagos (the Nigerian capital). This will enable Biafra to dictate peace terms.

Nigerian War Aims: The Nigerian aim is to recover the oil fields which form the bulk of its economic base. The destruction of the Biafran Army or the capture of Port Harcourt will help to achieve this end. Within weeks, enough Cuban troops will have arrived to enable this offensive to proceed. In the meantime, probing attacks along the whole front are being carried out to locate weaknesses and give the Nigerian government some tangible progress to show its backers.

Timetable: The precise schedule of future events in the Nigerian Civil War (or the War of Biafran Independence) may be constructed in as great a detail as the referee desires. The ending of the war has been left open so that the actions of the players can influence the outcome.



GUATEMALA/BELIZE

Guatemala has always considered Belize as "rightfully ours," on the basis of several pre-19th century treaties between Spain and Britain. Belize relishes its independence and the British support that has maintained it over the years. The discovery of large oil deposits under the country, of course, is the single factor maintaining outside interest, especially among the larger international oil companies. At the moment, the fields are controlled by a consortium known as Petro-Belize, SA (the majority stockholder is the government of Belize, but major shareholders include several international oil companies). Those of the "Seven Sisters" who have a piece of PB support Belize, and those who do not own this stock support Guatemala in exchange for a potential share of the spoils.

CURRENT CONDITIONS

Hostilities commenced because the Guatemalan high command did not believe the British would react. Advance information of the attack (from industrial information sources rather than diplomatic or military ones) enabled British intelligence to reinforce its Belize contingent (using funds and materiel provided by British-based corporations with an interest in the area).

This rapid reaction stalled the Guatemalan offensive, and the last 18 months have been taken up in see-saw attacks and counter-attacks that could be likened to WWI if there were a continuous front.

Ground Forces: Guatemalan forces devoted to the war consist of four infantry brigades, an armored company, three independent infantry companies, and an airborne battalion. The remainder of the nation's armed forces are devoted to anti-guerrilla operations in the interior districts.

Belizan forces consist of a British infantry regiment (actually a mercenary unit paid for by the pro-British corporate faction), two local brigades, and a mercenary air-mobile battalion.

Air Power: Guatemalan fixed-wing assets consist of two ground-attack squadrons of eight A-37s each and four AN-26 Curl transport aircraft. Rotary-wing assets consist of eight UH-1s, two AH-6s, four OH-6s, and two AH-1s.

Belize fixed-wing air assets consist of eight Harriers. Rotary-wing assets consist of four

Westland Lynx and two CH-47 Chinooks, in addition to the helicopters organic to the mercenary air-mobile group.

Naval Forces: Guatemalan naval forces consist of nine coastal patrol boats similar to the SAR-33 (only three of which are stationed on the Atlantic coast) and a number of PBR-type river patrol craft, 12 of which are available on the Atlantic side of the continental divide).

Belize has four PBR-type patrol boats for river and coastal operations, as well as another six Napco raider river patrol boats co-opted from the coast guard. Belize pro-British sponsors are rumored to have supplied two American experimental XM23 AACVs for use in riverine operations.

BELIZE

Belize's armed forces employ mostly European mercs, except in the air-mobile group, which is predominantly American.

Belizan Organizations British Belize Regiment

Regimental Headquarters

- 1 Land Rover
- Recco Squadron
- 6 Fox ACs
- 5 Infantry Companies
- Company Headquarters
- 1 Land Rover
- 3 Rifle Platoons
- Platoon Headquarters
- 3 L85 IWSs
- 1 60mm mortar
- 2 Land Rovers

- 3 Rifle Sections
- 1 L7A1 GPMG
- 1 Carl Gustav RCL
- 7 L85 IWSs
- 2 L86A1 LSWs
- Weapons Platoon
- 4 FV-432s with 81mm mortars

Belizan Small Arms

- L2A3 Sterling submachinegun
- L85 IWS carbine
- FN-FNC assault rifle
- L86A1 LWS automatic rifle
- L7A1 GPMG machinegun
- HP-35 pistol

Antitank Platoon

- 4 Spartans with Milans
- ADA Platoon
- 4 towed Bofors 40mm and 1-ton trucks

Belizan Infantry Brigade

- Brigade Headquarters
- 3 Land Rovers
- 3 Infantry Battalions
- 3 Infantry Companies
- Company Headquarters
- 1 Land Rover
- 3 Rifle Platoons
- Platoon Headquarters
- 3 L85 IWSs
- 1 60mm mortar
- 2 Land Rovers
- 3 Rifle Sections
- 1 L7A1 GPMG
- 1 Carl Gustav RCL
- 7 L85 IWSs
- 2 L86A1 LSWs
- Weapons Platoon
- 4 FV-432s with 81mm mortars

Antitank Platoon

- 4 Spartans with Milans
- ADA Platoon
- 4 towed Bofors 40mm and 1-ton trucks

Belizan Mercenary Air-Mobile Group

- Group Headquarters
- 4 Stingers
- 2 M60 MGs
- 2 Air-Mobile Rifle Companies
- Company Headquarters
- 3 M60 MGs
- 2 Stingers
- 3 Air-Mobile Rifle Platoons
- Platoon Headquarters
- 2 assault rifles
- 3 Rifle Squads
- 6 M16A2s
- 1 Dragon PIP
- 2 M60 MGs
- 2 M16/M203s
- Air-Mobile Special Weapons Platoon
- 3 M214 6-pacs
- 3 Mk-19 AGLs
- Aeroweapons Company
- 2 OH-58 Kiowas
- 2 AH-1 Cobras
- Aero Transport Detachment
- 16 UH-60s

GUATEMALA

Before the war, the Guatemalan Army was organized as an anti-guerrilla force, and split into more than three dozen separate battalions parceled out among the country's 19 military districts. A few specialist units like the armored company, the paratroop battalion, or the special forces group rounded out the small force. As part of the preparations for war, six infantry brigades were formed by lumping three battalions together with a recon squadron and a few support assets. Uniquely, mercenary troops were used as cadres for the brigade organizations, and also were used to fill in command positions in the battalions, rather than form separate units.

Guatemalan Organizations
Guatemalan Infantry Brigade

Brigade Headquarters

Reconnaissance Squadron

4 RBV Mk-1s

3 Infantry Battalions

Battalion Headquarters

3 Infantry Companies

Company Headquarters

1 M60 MG

9 M16A2s or Galils

1 M16A2/M203

3 Infantry Platoons

3 Rifle Squads

1 M60 MG

9 M16A2s or Galils

1 M16A2/M203

Weapons Platoon

4 81mm mortars

Artillery Group

8 towed 105mm howitzers and 2 1/2-ton trucks

Guatemalan Small Arms

Uzi submachinegun

Galil or M16A2 assault rifles

M60 machinegun

M1911A1 pistol

Guatemalan**Special Forces Group (KAIBIL)**

2 Special Forces Battalions

Battalion Headquarters

2 M60 MGs

6 M16A2s

3 Infantry Companies

Company Headquarters

1 M60 MG

9 M16A2s

1 M16A2/M203

3 Infantry Platoons

3 Rifle Squads

1 M60 MG

9 M16A2s

1 M16A2/M203

Weapons Platoon

4 81mm mortars

Guatemalan Armored Company

Company Headquarters

1 jeep

1 M41 light tank

3 Tank Platoons

3 M41 light tanks

Guatemalan**Independent Infantry Battalion**

Battalion Headquarters

3 Infantry Companies

Company Headquarters

1 M60 MG

9 M16A2s or Galils

1 M16A2/M203

3 Infantry Platoons

3 Rifle Squads

1 M60 MG

9 M16A2s or Galils

1 M16A2/M203

Weapons Platoon

4 81mm mortars

Guatemalan Airborne Battalion

Battalion Headquarters

3 Infantry Companies

Company Headquarters

1 M60 MG

9 M16A2s or Galils

1 M16A2/M203

3 Infantry Platoons

3 Rifle Squads

1 M60 MG

9 M16A2s or Galils

1 M16A2/M203

Weapons Platoon

4 60mm mortars

PDC: The PDC (Civil Defense Patrol) provides anti-guerrilla defenses on a village-by-village basis. It takes no offensive action and is comprised mostly of bands of civilians armed with shotguns and surplus military rifles of WWI and WWII vintage. The CDP has irregular organizations based around a number of 8-12-person patrols under a coordinating "headquarters."

CONDUCTING A CAMPAIGN

The low-intensity scale of this war makes it an ideal setting for small-scale mercenary activities. Since neither side can gather strength for an overwhelming blow against the other, the stalemate is likely to continue until some outside force imposes a settlement, or internal pressures force one side to surrender.

Guatemalan War Aims: Ultimately, Guatemala wants the territory it feels the British cheated it out of in the 19th century. If the Guatemalan Army is ever defeated resoundingly, the government will be forced to make peace. If the Guatemalan Army can ever defeat the guerrillas elsewhere in their country, it will be able to devote more of its forces against Belize and bring about a victory. Unless Guatemala can find some way to regain the initiative, it must ultimately lose.

Belize War Aims: Belize simply wants to survive as a nation. To accomplish this, Belize need not destroy the Guatemalan Army—merely thwart its plans and actions. In the waiting game, Belize will be the ultimate winner.







PERU

The *Sendero Luminoso* (Shining Path) guerrillas of Peru were founded in the late 1970s by philosopher-turned-Maoist-revolutionary Abimael Guzmán. He took the title "Chief of the Communist Party of Peru and of the World Revolution" and considers himself to be the fourth great thinker of Marxism (after Marx, Mao, and Lenin).

With the general collapse of world communism, the *Senderistas* are one of the few remaining actively Marxist revolutionary groups in the world. Their vaguely Maoist approach combined with their other strange ideas caused one reporter to remark: "I thought Woody Allen's movie *Bananas* was fiction...but these guys are living it!" Often engaging in acts of senseless terrorism guaranteed to anger the very peasants they purport to represent, the *Senderistas* turned to cocaine growing in the late 1980s as a means of securing weapons and supplies, and thus managed to survive the collapse of world communism.

Until the early 1990s, the war against the *Senderistas* was conducted solely by the Peruvian government. In 1991, the United States persuaded the Peruvian government to accept military aid as an antidrug effort, and Special Forces advisors were sent to train the Peruvian Army. The American aid turned the tide, and forced the *Senderistas* underground for a time, but with the withdrawal of American support under President Tanner in the late 1990s, they surfaced again—with a vengeance.

In 1992, new players entered the game. Geological surveys discovered oil in several districts of Peru and in the Yasuni district of neighboring Ecuador, but the Peruvian government, out of environmental concerns, refused to allow exploitation on any large scale (unlike the Ecuadorans, who began drilling immediately to take advantage of rising oil prices). The major oil companies continued to apply pressure, but the Peruvian government rebuffed all overtures. Recently, the overtures have stopped, leading some to think that alternate arrangements have been made.

Then came 1996. The *Senderistas*, having acquired extensive foreign financial backing (commonly believed to come from Libya), attempted to take over the Peruvian govern-

ment. They failed, but succeeded in wresting about half the country away from central control. The Peruvian government continued to fight for control of the oil-rich areas, but the final outcome has yet to be determined.

Recently, the Peruvians were approached with an offer of assistance (in the form of materiel and mercenary units) from a global industrial consortium in return for the rights to drill for oil in the Andean Amazon. The Peruvians accepted.

Some observers believe that Ecuador is secretly supplying the *Senderistas*, with a view towards exploiting the chaos of war in order to annex the oil-rich Andean Amazon district. The Peruvians have no proof of this.

CURRENT CONDITIONS

Geographically, the *Senderistas* control just under half the country. From an economic standpoint, the government still has most of the control, since the land under *Senderista* influence is less valuable than that controlled

by the government.

Ground Forces: The Peruvian government currently has devoted to suppression of the *Sendero Luminoso* an armored group, a cavalry division, eight infantry divisions, a jungle division, three squadrons of army helicopters, and a special forces group, as well as an airborne division under presidential control, and numerous support formations.

The *Senderistas* have about 5000 guerrillas in roughly 90 raiding parties along with two mercenary commando battalions, consisting primarily of Libyan personnel.

Air Power: The Peruvian Air Force has 41 Su-22s (in three squadrons) and 29 A-37Bs (in three squadrons) deployed as ground-attack aircraft. An additional squadron (with 24 Mi-24 Hinds) is occasionally assigned to the army for counterinsurgency work. The air force also has fighter and bomber assets not devoted to counterinsurgency operations.

The *Senderistas* have no effective air power, although it is rumored that several helicopters of unknown type await delivery.

Naval Forces: The *Senderistas* have no naval assets other than one or two small riverboats similar to the Napco Raider, a few dozen unarmed fishing boats, and the riverine merchant craft.

The only Peruvian naval forces of relevance are the 10 PBR-type river patrol boats based at Iquitos on the Amazon River, and the six at Puerto Maldonado on the Madre de Dios River. The Peruvian Marine brigade occasionally operates against the *Senderistas*, but is usually deployed as a naval base security force.

PERU

Peruvian forces were given antiterrorist military training by American Special Forces advisors beginning in the early 1990s, but their training and materiel come from a variety of sources. Because of their language, Cuban mercenaries are the most often employed, although Germans run a close second. Americans are occasionally encountered, but are not common.

Peruvian Organizations
Peruvian Armored Group
 3 Armored Cavalry Battalions
 Battalion Headquarters

The Peruvian Indians

The farming peasants of the interior of Peru have no reason to like the Peruvian government, but have no love for the *Senderistas* either.

Mistreated by those of Spanish descent for centuries, the Indians see both sides as European-descended outsiders trying to force their will upon an unwilling underclass. These discontented natives have formed a third group, hostile to both forces, to strike back at both government and *Senderista* forces alike.

This small group has no real organization, moving about in bands of 12-24, armed with a mixture of civilian hunting weapons, captured military weapons, and bows.

1 AMX-13
 3 Armored Cavalry Companies
 Company Headquarters
 1 AMX-13
 3 Tank Platoons
 5 AMX-13s
 Field Artillery Battalion
 6 105mm towed howitzers and 2 1/2-ton trucks
 ADA Battalion
 Battalion Headquarters
 1 jeep
 4 ADA Batteries
 2 ZSU-23-4s

Peruvian Cavalry Division

Division Headquarters
 4 jeeps
 4 2 1/2-ton trucks
 Reconnaissance Company
 3 Reconnaissance Platoons
 4 BRDM-2s
 3 Mechanized Cavalry Regiments
 Regiment Headquarters
 2 AMX-13s
 3 Mechanized Cavalry Squadrons
 Company Headquarters
 1 AMX-13
 3 Cavalry Troops
 5 AMX-13s
 ADA Troop
 4 SA-3s
 Artillery Group
 3 Towed Artillery Battalions
 6 M-46 130mm towed guns and 2 1/2-ton trucks
 ADA Battalion
 Battalion Headquarters
 1 jeep
 4 ADA Batteries
 12 towed 40mm ADAs and 1-ton trucks

Peruvian Infantry Division

Division Headquarters
 4 jeeps
 4 2 1/2-ton trucks
 Reconnaissance Company
 3 Reconnaissance Platoons
 4 jeeps
 Infantry Brigade
 Brigade Headquarters
 4 AK-74s
 3 jeeps
 3 Infantry Battalions
 Battalion Headquarters
 1 jeep
 12 AK-74s
 AT Platoon
 4 jeeps with 106mm RCL
 3 Infantry Companies
 Company Headquarters
 1 jeep
 4 AK-74s

1 SVD
 3 Infantry Platoons
 Platoon Headquarters
 1 jeep
 2 AK-74s
 3 Rifle Squads
 1 2 1/2-ton truck
 5 AK-74s
 2 PK MGs
 1 RPG-16
 Mortar Company
 2 towed M43 120mm mortars and 2 jeeps
 Artillery Group
 3 Towed Artillery Battalions
 6 M-46 130mm towed guns and 2 1/2-ton trucks
 ADA Battalion
 Battalion Headquarters
 1 jeep
 4 ADA Batteries
 12 towed 40mm ADAs and 1-ton trucks

Peruvian Jungle Division

Division Headquarters
 4 jeeps
 4 2 1/2-ton trucks
 Reconnaissance Company
 3 Reconnaissance Platoons
 4 jeeps
 Infantry Brigade
 Brigade Headquarters
 4 AK-74s
 3 jeeps
 4 jeeps with 106mm RCLs
 3 Infantry Battalions
 Battalion Headquarters
 1 jeep
 3 Infantry Companies
 Company Headquarters
 1 jeep
 3 Infantry Platoons
 Platoon Headquarters
 1 jeep
 2 AK-74s
 1 SVD
 3 Rifle Squads
 5 AK-74s
 2 PK MGs
 1 RPG-16
 Mortar Company
 2 82mm mortars and 2 jeeps

Peruvian Small Arms

AMD-65, Vz-61 submachineguns
 AK-74 assault rifle
 SVD sniper rifle
 RPK-74 automatic rifle
 PK machinegun
 PM Makarov, Tokarev pistols

Artillery Group
 3 Towed Artillery Battalions
 6 M-46 130mm towed guns and 2 1/2-ton trucks
 ADA Battalion
 Battalion Headquarters
 1 jeep
 4 ADA Batteries
 12 towed 40mm ADA and 1-ton trucks

Peruvian Special Forces Group

Group Headquarters
 4 AK-74s
 3 jeeps
 4 jeeps with 106mm RCLs
 3 Infantry Battalions
 Battalion Headquarters
 1 jeep
 1 SA-14
 3 Infantry Companies
 Company Headquarters
 1 jeep
 3 Rifle Platoons
 Platoon Headquarters
 1 jeep
 1 SVD
 3 Rifle Squads
 5 AK-74s
 2 PK MGs
 1 RPG-16
 Mortar Company
 2 82mm mortars and 2 1-ton trucks

Peruvian Parachute Battalion

Battalion Headquarters
 4 AK-74s
 1 SA-14
 3 Infantry Companies
 Company Headquarters
 2 AK-74s
 3 Infantry Platoons
 Platoon Headquarters
 2 AK-74s
 1 SVD
 3 Rifle Squads
 5 AK-74s
 2 PK MGs
 1 RPG-16
 Weapons Company
 4 75mm RCLs
 12 AK-74s

Peruvian Commando Battalion

Battalion Headquarters
 4 SMGs
 1 SA-14
 4 Infantry Companies
 Company Headquarters
 2 SMGs
 1 SVD
 3 Infantry Platoons
 Platoon Headquarters

- 2 SMGs
- 3 Rifle Squads
- 3 AK-74s
- 2 SMGs
- 3 PK MG
- 1 RPG-16

Peruvian Marine Brigade

- Brigade Headquarters
 - 4 jeeps
- Recon Company
 - 12 Commando V-150s
- Commando Company
 - Company Headquarters
 - 2 SMGs
 - 3 Commando Platoons
 - Platoon Headquarters
 - 2 SMGs
 - 3 Commando Squads
 - 4 SMGs
 - 2 PK MGs
 - 1 RPG-16
- 2 Marine Battalions
 - Battalion Headquarters
 - 2 Commando V-300 APC
 - 1 SA-14
 - 3 Marine Rifle Companies
 - Company Headquarters
 - 2 assault rifles
 - 3 Marine Rifle Platoons
 - Platoon Headquarters
 - 2 AK-74s
 - 3 Marine Rifle Squads
 - 1 Commando V-300
 - 6 AK-74s
 - 2 PK MGs
 - 1 RPG-16

SENDARISTAS (SENDARO LUMINOSO)

The *Sendaristas* have recently begun to hire "politically acceptable" foreign mercenaries to aid them in their struggle. "Politically acceptable" meaning primarily Cuban and German (many are veterans of the old East German Army that were too "leftist" for the new Germany). It is not known who is footing the bill for these soldiers. At least some of the money comes from drug smuggling, but that cannot account for all of the *Sendarista* income these days.

Sendarista Small Arms

Almost every military small arm is in use by the *Sendaristas*, although those of the US and USSR predominate because they are the most commonly available.

Sendarista Organizations

Sendarista Raiding Party

- Ambush Group
 - 2-4 machineguns
 - 1-2 grenade launchers, and/or rocket launchers
- 6-12 automatic rifles, SMGs, and/or pistols
- Attack Group
 - 1-4 grenade launchers, mortars, and/or recoilless rifles
 - 2-6 machineguns
 - 12-24 automatic rifles, SMGs, and/or pistols

Mercenary Commando Battalion

- Battalion Headquarters
 - 3 Land Rovers
- 3 Rifle Companies
 - Company Headquarters
 - 3 Land Rovers
 - 3 Rifle Platoons
 - Platoon Headquarters
 - 2 AK-74s or FN-FALs
 - 1 75mm or 82mm RCL
 - 3 Land Rovers
 - 1 SA-14
 - 3 Rifle Squads
 - 5 AK-74s or FN-FALs
 - 2 PK MGs
 - 1 RPG-16
 - 3 Land Rovers
- Weapons Platoon
 - 4 Milan ATGMs and Land Rovers
- Mortar Company
 - 8 82mm mortars and Land Rovers

CONDUCTING A CAMPAIGN

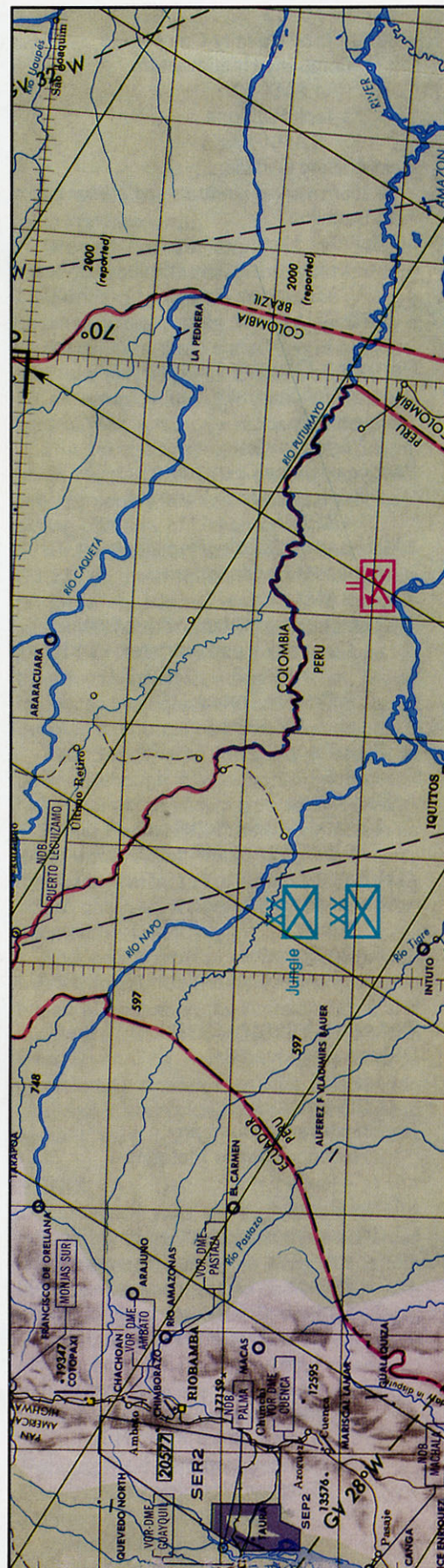
A campaign in Peru is perfectly suited to small-scale commando raids to capture weapons or to destroy drug-refining facilities. The *Sendaristas* also make use of kidnaping as a fund-raising technique, and rescue attempts are very much in order.

The individual referee may choose the level of Ecuadorian involvement in the war, ranging from almost full monetary support of the *Sendaristas* to complete neutrality.

Peruvian War Aims: The Peruvian government wants to destroy the *Sendaristas* as a military force, recover the territory now controlled by the guerrillas, and open the oil fields contained within to exploitation.

Sendarista War Aims: The *Sendaristas* wish to bring down the present Peruvian government and establish their own based upon their Marxist philosophies.

The Peruvian Indians: These are a complicating factor, which the referee may use as necessary to throw a monkey wrench into the machinery of the PCs' carefully crafted plans.





CHINA, PART I

In 1993, underground prodemocracy organizations in China, with encouragement and financial aid from relatives in other countries, began demonstrating in many of China's larger cities. While these demonstrations began peacefully, they soon erupted into violence, forcing military intervention. Better prepared than the students of 1989, the prodemocracy factions of the northeast held out for months before the military managed to restore order.

In other areas, things settled down more quickly. Some regional military commanders, mistrustful of the local governments' ability to maintain order, took matters into their own hands. They seized direct control of local government and imprisoned the controlling government officials.

Within a year, most of China was effectively ruled by military commanders, modern versions of China's traditional warlords. Central government effectively ceased to exist, and within a few years the warlords began squabbling among themselves and with other countries.

The names applied to the various warlords of China by outside observers are usually (but not always) the city from which that warlord rules. We have departed from the regular organization somewhat in this chapter to discuss each warlord in turn.

ÜRÜMQI

General Deng Aiping rules the old military district of Ürümqi, from the capital city of that name. At present, Aiping rules only the province of Xinjiang, consisting primarily of the arid Tarim Basin (climatologically similar to Nevada), the Dzungarian Basin (similar to Wyoming), and the intervening Tien Shan mountain range (cool and dry). The southern third of the district was lost when Tibet became independent under its own warlord. Deng, of mixed Chinese and Uighur ancestry, rules a mixed bag of Chinese, Turkic, and Mongolian groups. These are concentrated around the region's oases (in the south) or the roads and rivers in the north. The centers of the two deserts, nearly devoid of oases, are effectively uninhabited.

Current Conditions

The territory Deng rules has nothing worth coveting except for the oil fields and refineries in the Dzungarian Basin and a few iron ore deposits. Possible oil deposits in the Tarim Basin have never been properly explored.

Geothermal energy powered a small agricultural machinery complex at Ürümqi before the breakup, but the factories are now producing mostly spare parts for export, at less than 10 percent of previous capacity. The main source of communication with the outside is the single railroad, which Deng and General Zheng Shankun, the neighboring warlord of Lanzhou, have kept working to facilitate trade between the two regions and with the outside world.

The main defenses of the area are its remote location and forbidding surroundings. Conducting a campaign in Xinjiang would be a major logistical undertaking, one which only the Russians or Chinese would be geographically able to carry out. Border relations with the Khirgiz and Kazakh republics of the USSR are cordial (although, admittedly, this could change overnight) and Deng's neighbors are too preoccupied with their own problems to cast covetous eyes his way. Deng's main problem at present is bandit suppression, particularly around the Tarim Basin oases, but his need for outside help is minimal.

Ground Forces: Deng's ground forces consist of two infantry divisions, three border defense divisions, an independent tank battalion (Deng's personal guard) and 11 independent mounted infantry battalions (easily the most distinct of the warlord's units). Army aviation assets consist of six Mi-4 and four Mi-8 helicopters.

Air Power: Deng has no air force per se, but his government does operate six light recon aircraft. There are no other fixed-wing assets in Ürümqi.

Naval Forces: Deng has no naval forces (unless the camels used by some of his mounted infantry battalions could be considered "ships of the desert").

Ürümqi Organizations

The following is unique to Ürümqi.

Independent Mounted Infantry Battalion*

Battalion Headquarters

8 AK-74s

3 Mounted Rifle Companies

Company Headquarters

4 AK-74s

2 PK MGs

3 Mounted Rifle Platoons

Platoon Headquarters

1 AK-74

3 Rifle Squads

10 AK-74s

1 PK MG

Mounted Weapons Platoon

6 82mm mortars

*Mounts are either horses, mules, or Bactrian camels.

Conducting a Campaign

Missions to Ürümqi will probably be information-gathering expeditions of some sort. One possibility is to escort a geological survey team into the midst of the Tarim Basin (without Deng's knowledge or cooperation, while avoiding detection) in order to more extensively explore its petroleum potential.

LANZHOU

General Zheng Shankun rules an area consisting of the old provinces of Qinghai, Lanzhou, Ningxia, Shannxi (encompassing the mountainous region south of the Gobi Desert and north of the Tibetan plateau (climatologically similar to Montana/Wyoming)) and the arid but resource-rich Tsiadam Basin. This region includes the upper reaches of the Huang Ho (Yellow River) and the railway that runs along it. This railway connects to the industrial regions of the east and the petroleum fields of Xinjiang in the west. This area is sparsely populated except along the river valley, and is primarily Han Chinese and Mongol with a significant Hui (Chinese Muslim) minority.

Current Conditions

The area that General Zheng rules is not quite as remote as Xinjiang, but is still rather hard to get at. This is its greatest defensive asset. The most important economic assets are the oil fields and refineries of the Tsiadam Basin, the coal fields around Lanzhou, and the (relatively) fertile croplands around and east of Lanzhou (primarily wheat, millet, and corn). Lanzhou is also the site of a large hydroelectric facility and the center of a light industrial complex primarily concentrated on agricultural chemicals for trade with other areas.

The Hui speak Mandarin and write using Chinese characters, but they have a history of rebellion against the Chinese, and the rise of Islamic fundamentalism has affected them as well. The greatest threat to Zheng's security are the million or so Hui under his control, who have been increasingly restive of late.

Ground Forces: Zheng commands two infantry divisions, two border defense divisions, four garrison divisions, and four independent tank battalions. Rotary-wing assets available to the ground forces include six SA 365 Dauphins, nine Mi-4s, six Mi-8s, and two Mi-24s.

Air Power: Zheng has no separate air force as such, but operates two 12-plane squadrons of F-7s (licensed production MiG-21s) and a number of smaller liaison aircraft

as part of his overall military force.

Naval Forces: On the Huang Ho, General Zheng maintains eight PBR-type river patrol boats and two patrol craft similar to the SAR-33. He also controls a force of four PBR-type boats on the inland lake known as Qing Hai (blue sea).

Conducting a Campaign

As with Ürümqi, missions to Lanzhou will probably be recon or survey efforts of some sort, perhaps preliminary to an outside-provoked coup financed by Muslims or their sympathizers.

CHENGDU

General Yang Qiuli rules Sichuan Province, one of China's major agricultural regions (and, incidentally, one of its finer cuisines), from its capital city of Chengdu. The military district of Chengdu once included the eastern half of Tibet, but lost territory when Tibet reasserted its independence. Since the bulk of the district's soldiers and equipment was deployed along the border with India, Yang also lost the bulk of his military assets and had to improvise.

The climate of Sichuan is warm (about the same annual temperature range as east Texas), and the 275- to 300-day growing season makes it a vital food-producing area as well as the former source of 90 percent of China's cotton. Sichuan also has significant mineral deposits, primarily copper, coal, and oil. In addition, it supports an industrial base primarily devoted to agricultural chemicals, textiles, construction materials, and machine tools. Yang is desperately trying to convert part of his industrial capacity over to the manufacture of vehicles and aircraft for his military; he already has a burgeoning armaments industry.

Sichuan is primarily Han Chinese in ethnic makeup, with a very small Miao-Yao (a minority group of Chinese linguistic affiliation) population.

Current Conditions

Yang's primary concerns are from external threats. The warlords of Yunnan and Wuhan are both covetous of his "rice bowl" (the Sichuan Basin) and of his mineral and industrial wealth. Fortunately for Yang, neither warlord is able to take action against him for the moment, with Yunnan being bogged down in Vietnam and Wuhan involved in a border dispute with neighboring Guangzhou.

Ground Forces: General Yang commands seven locally raised militia divisions (organized and equipped as garrison divisions, see page 34), one mechanized infantry division, three infantry divisions, and three independent tank battalions. Helicopters are attached from the air force.

Air Power: Of the warlords discussed in this

chapter, Yang is the only one with a genuine air force, consisting of more than 80 fixed-wing and 24 rotary-wing aircraft (eight Mi4s, 14 Mi-8s, and two Mi-24s). In addition to several air superiority squadrons (beyond the scope of this game, as neither *Twilight: 2000* nor *Merc: 2000* deal with air-to-air fighter combat), Yang operates three 12-plane F-7 squadrons and four An-26 transport aircraft.

Naval Forces: Yang has 16 PBR-type river patrol boats operating on the portion of the Yangtze he controls. He has no other naval assets.

Conducting a Campaign

Yang is searching for mercenaries to serve as cadres in his militia units, in order to bring them up to front-line quality. He wants this accomplished well before any of his neighbors are able to attack him. Unfortunately for Yang, his only access to the outside world is through Yunnan or Wuhan, the very people he fears. Rail connections with Lanzhou, to the north, are poor.

Chinese Standard Organizations

Most of the Chinese forces follow the pre-breakup pattern summarized below and in the next section. Where local units have been reorganized, that organization will be given under the individual warlord entries.

Infantry Division

- Division Headquarters
- 24 AK-74s
- Recon Company
- Company Headquarters
- 1 1/4-ton truck
- 3 Recon Platoons
- 3 APCs
- Guard Company
- Company Headquarters
- 12 AK-74s
- 2 Guard Platoons
- Platoon Headquarters
- 2 AK-74s
- 3 Guard Squads
- 10 AK-74s
- 1 LMG
- 1 RPG-16

ADA Battalion

- Battalion Headquarters
- 3 1-ton trucks
- 1 Light AA Battery
- 12 KPVs
- Medium AA Battery
- 9 37mm AA guns
- Heavy AA Battery
- 9 57mm AA guns
- 3 Infantry Regiments
- Regiment Headquarters

- 24 AK-74s
- 3 Infantry Battalions
- Battalion Headquarters
- 12 AK-74s
- 3 Rifle Companies
- Company Headquarters
- 9 AK-74s
- 3 Rifle Platoons
- Platoon Headquarters
- 2 AK-74s
- 3 Rifle Squads
- 12 AK-74s
- Weapons Platoon
- RPG Squad
- 2 RPG-16s
- Mortar Squad
- 2 60mm mortars
- Machinegun Company
- Company Headquarters
- 9 AK-74s
- HMG Platoon
- 6 DShK MGs
- LMG Platoon
- 3 PK MGs
- Weapons Company
- Company Headquarters
- 9 AK-74s
- Mortar Battery
- 6 82mm mortars
- RCL Battery
- 3 107mm RCLs
- AAMG Platoon
- 3 KPV MGs
- Mortar Company
- Company Headquarters
- 9 AK-74s
- 3 Mortar Sections
- 3 82mm mortars
- Artillery Regiment
- Regiment Headquarters
- 24 AK-74s
- Mortar Battalion
- 12 120mm or 160mm mortars and 1-ton trucks
- 3 DS Artillery Battalions
- 2 DS Batteries
- 4 85mm field guns and tractors
- GS Artillery Battalion
- 3 GS Batteries
- 4 122mm howitzers and tractors

Independent Tank Battalion

- Battalion Headquarters
- 2 MBTs
- Recon Platoon
- 3 APCs
- 3 Tank Companies
- Company Headquarters
- 1 MBT
- 3 Tank Platoons
- 3 MBTs





CHINA, PART II

The warlords of the south and southeast of China have been more actively involved in conflict (both internal and external) than those of the west.

YUNNAN

General Chi'en Mien-wu, warlord of Yunnan, rules the provinces of Yunnan and Guizhou from his capital at Kunming. Chi'en's recent invasion of Vietnam is discussed more fully on pages 44-45. Basically, Chi'en invaded seeking a seaport for his landlocked territory, and was soundly defeated.

The fertile uplands of the Yunnan plateau are located south of the Sichuan mountains, and the long growing season (over 300 days) and plentiful rainfall make two crops per year possible (usually rice, followed by either wheat or corn). The area is diverse, culturally and linguistically. Han Chinese make up a bare majority of the populace, intermixed with significant Tibeto-Burman, Miao-Yao, Hui, Tai, and Mon-Khmer minorities. Mining and chemical manufacturing provide some light industry, but the area is primarily agricultural. A seaport would allow Chi'en to export his surplus and acquire the technological assets he sorely needs.

Current Conditions

Chi'en has managed to secure foreign backing in his war against Vietnam, and it is now a race to see whether the outside aid can arrive before his forces in that country are wiped out.

Ground Forces: Four of Chi'en's best infantry divisions went into the invasion of Vietnam, leaving his military strained to defend its own borders. The remaining Yunnanese ground forces consist of two tank divisions (now acting as a reserve near the Vietnamese border), two infantry divisions, three border divisions, four garrison divisions, and many local, community defense militia units raised for the duration of the war.

Air Power: General Chi'en's air power was decimated during the war with Vietnam, and now consists of two squadrons of 12 F-7 aircraft and four Mi-8 helicopters. His last two Mi-24s were shot down in Vietnam only a few months ago.

Naval Forces: Being landlocked, Chi'en has no significant naval assets.

Conducting a Campaign

See page 45 for a discussion of the conduct of a campaign involving Yunnan.

GUANGZHOU

General Zheng Derong rules the coastal region consisting of the provinces of Guangxi, Hunan, and Guangdong. Due to his control of what remained of the South Sea fleet after the split, he also occupies the oil-bearing Paracel and Spratley islands (although they hardly deserve the label "islands," since they are barely above water at high tide).

Zheng rules an area populated primarily by Chinese (speaking the Cantonese dialect) in Hunan and Guangdong and Tai in Guangxi, with a small Miao-Yao minority.

Current Conditions

Canton and surrounding cities form a major ship-building center, supplied with iron from the province of Hunan and coal from outside the region. The area around Chan Sha is a heavy industrial center, a major one by southern standards (although it pales by comparison with the north). This allows Zheng to maintain the industrial base necessary to support his fleet and his mechanized forces.

Zheng's relations with his neighbors are reasonably peaceful, except those with General Li Yuan, warlord of Wuhan.

Almost all of Zheng's naval assets are devoted to the protection of the oil-bearing islands in the South China Sea and the marine transport necessary to support and exploit them. This is an expensive operation, and the fleet consumes almost as much oil as the islands produce at the moment. Nevertheless, enough potential exists for several foreign oil companies to have become interested in the islands; some have approached Zheng directly, some have approached other countries in the region (including General Li, the warlord of Wuhan). The area is ripe for an outbreak of hostilities.

Ground Forces: Zheng maintains a garrison division, two naval infantry brigades, and a number of engineer units in permanent occupation of the Paracels, and a naval infantry brigade plus attached engineers in the Spratleys. All of these forces are under control of the naval commanders on the scene. Deployed elsewhere in his territory (but concentrated along the border with Wuhan), Zheng has two tank divisions, three mechanized infantry divisions, three garrison divisions, two border divisions, and an extensive network of local militia groups organized as companies or battalions, as appropriate depending

on the size of the community.

Air Power: Zheng's support for his naval forces has forced him to slight his air arm, which is not what it could be. Zheng's air force consists of four 12-plane squadrons of F-7s (licensed production MiG-21s) deployed in ground-attack mode, and two 16-plane squadrons of Su-17s. In addition, he has 24 Mi-6s, 12 Mi-8s, and four Mi-24 Hinds. One of the F-7 squadrons is based in the Paracels.

Naval Forces: Zheng's fleet consists of several large vessels which are beyond the scope of this game (frigates, cruisers, destroyers, etc.), but also includes smaller vessels. These consist of 34 PBR-type river patrol craft, 16 coastal patrol vessels similar to the SAR-38, 16 assorted amphibious landing craft (LCTs, LCMs, and so on, mostly deployed in the oil islands), six Soviet KvP-92 hovercraft and two KvP-121 cargo hovercraft (all deployed in the oil islands), plus several small merchant vessels and a number of oil tankers. Zheng's naval forces also operate seven Mi-14 amphibious helicopters for long-range recon and patrol duties, as well as three unarmed Mi-10 transport helicopters for logistical support of the oil platforms.

Conducting a Campaign

Zheng is aware that Wuhan is being pushed into aggression by foreign backers, but he is not aware of the extent of the material support General Li has acquired. Zheng will be interested in hiring small teams to gather information inside Wuhan, and will pay handsomely for details of any upcoming aggression.

WUHAN

General Li Yuan rules the provinces of Hubei and Henan from the city of Wuhan. Like General Chi'en of Yunnan, General Li also rules a landlocked territory, but, unlike Chi'en, Li controls a portion of the Yangtze River, an improved and navigable watercourse leading to the East China Sea (albeit through Nanjing).

Li's territory consists primarily of Han Chinese, with a very small number of Hui scattered through the northern province of Henan. Wuhan is located on the southern portion of the North China Plain, straddling the boundary line between the rice-growing regions of south China and the wheat- and millet-growing regions of the north. Wuhan is an extremely fertile, densely populated, highly urbanized region. Li has a large population base to draw from, and a fair industrial capacity. Were it not for foreign encouragement, Li would have no reason for aggression.

Current Conditions

The large population and fair industrial base mean that General Li has no trouble

equipping infantry, but he does not have the capacity to support units for high-intensity combined arms combat (mechanized infantry, tanks, and so on).

Ground Forces: General Li has six infantry divisions, one mechanized infantry division, one tank division, six garrison divisions, and four border divisions.

Air Power: Li's air assets consist of 12 Mi-6, eight Mi-8, and four Mi-24 helicopters, plus three 16-plane F-7 squadrons and a number of pure air superiority fighters.

Naval Forces: Li maintains a naval force of 14 PBR-type river patrol boats along the Yangtze River.

Conducting a Campaign

Li's foreign supporters have been gradually building up his strength for a campaign to annex the northern half of Hunan province, with an eye to acquiring the rich industrial region around the city of Ch'ang-sha. This means that Li will be requiring every sort of mercenary in the upcoming months, especially once the campaign begins.

Chinese Organizations, Part II

Tank Division

Division Headquarters
24 AK-74s
Recon Company
Company Headquarters
1 1/4-ton truck
3 Recon Platoons
3 APCs
Guard Company
Company Headquarters
12 AK-74s
2 Guard Platoons
Platoon Headquarters
2 AK-74s
3 Guard Squads
10 AK-74s
1 LMG
1 RPG-16
1 1/2-ton truck
ADA Battalion
Battalion Headquarters
3 1-ton trucks
Medium ADA Battery
4 ZSU-23-4s
Heavy ADA Battery
4 ZSU-57-2s
Mechanized Infantry Regiment
Regiment Headquarters
24 AK-74s
3 APCs
3 Infantry Battalions
Battalion Headquarters
12 AK-74s
2 APCs

Chinese Small Arms

Chinese small arms are largely identical to those of the late Warsaw Pact, in locally produced versions.

K-50, RPK submachineguns
AK-47, AK-74 assault rifles
SVD sniper rifle
DP, PK machineguns
Makarov, Tokarev pistols

3 Rifle Companies
Company Headquarters
9 AK-74s
1 APC
3 Rifle Platoons
Platoon Headquarters
2 AK-74s
1 APC
3 Rifle Squads
12 AK-74s
1 APC
Weapons Platoon
Platoon Headquarters
2 APCs
RPG Squad
2 RPG-16s
1 1/4-ton truck
Mortar Squad
2 60mm mortars
2 3/4-ton trucks
Weapons Company
Company Headquarters
9 AK-74s
Mortar Battery
6 82mm mortars
RCL Battery
3 107mm RCLs
ADA Platoon
1 ZSU-23-4
Mortar Company
Company Headquarters
9 AK-74s
3 Mortar Sections
3 82mm mortars
3 Tank Regiments
Regiment Headquarters
2 MBTs
Recon Company
Company Headquarters
1 1/4-ton truck
3 Recon Platoons
3 APCs
Guard Platoon
2 1/2-ton trucks
12 AK-74s
3 Tank Battalions
Battalion Headquarters
2 MBTs

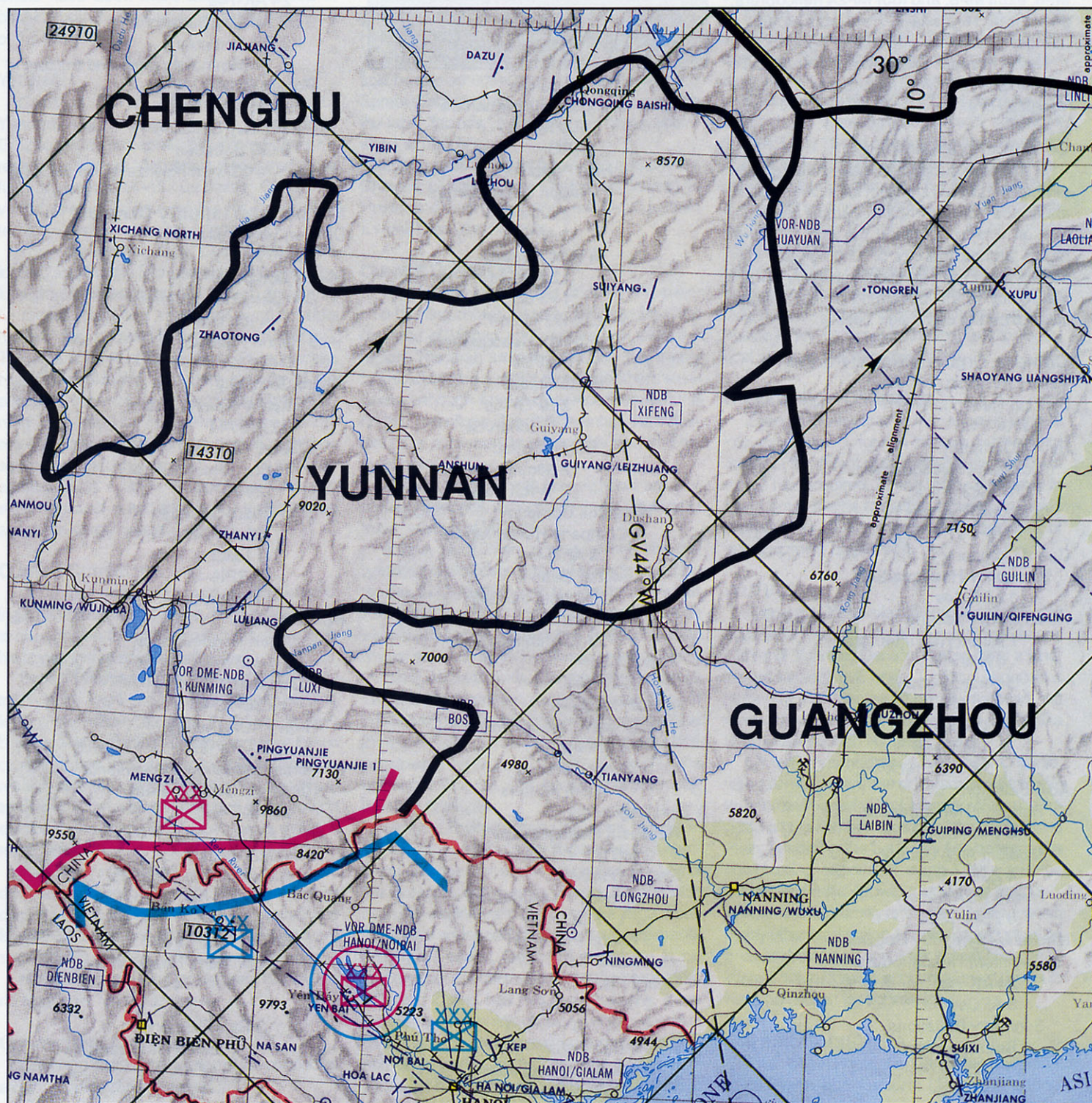
Recon Platoon
3 APCs
3 Tank Companies
Company Headquarters
1 MBT
3 Tank Platoons
3 MBTs
Artillery Regiment
Regiment Headquarters
24 AK-74s
3 DS Artillery Battalions
2 DS Batteries
4 85mm field guns and tractors
Rocket Battery
12 130mm MRLs
GS Artillery Battalion
3 GS Batteries
4 122mm howitzers and tractors

Mechanized Infantry Division

Division Headquarters
24 AK-74s
Recon Company
Company Headquarters
1 1/4-ton truck
3 Recon Platoons
3 APCs
Guard Company
Company Headquarters
12 AK-74s
2 Guard Platoons
Platoon Headquarters
2 AK-74s
3 Guard Squads
10 AK-74s
1 LMG
1 RPG-16
1 1/2-ton truck
ADA Battalion
Battalion Headquarters
3 1-ton trucks
Medium ADA Battery
4 ZSU-23-4s
Heavy ADA Battery
4 ZSU-57-2s
3 Mechanized Infantry Regiments
Regiment Headquarters
24 AK-74s
3 APCs
3 Infantry Battalions
Battalion Headquarters
12 AK-74s
2 APCs
3 Rifle Companies
Company Headquarters
9 AK-74s
1 APC
3 Rifle Platoons
Platoon Headquarters
2 AK-74s
1 APC

Mortar Company
Company Headquarters
9 AK-74s
3 Mortar Sections
3 82mm mortars

Tank Regiment
Regiment Headquarters
2 MBTs
Recon Company



Company Headquarters

1 1/4-ton truck
3 Recon Platoons
3 APCs

Guard Platoon

2 1/2-ton trucks

3 Tank Battalions

Battalion Headquarters
2 MBTs

Recon Platoon

3 APCs
3 Tank Companies
Company Headquarters

1 MBT

3 Tank Platoons

3 MBTs

Artillery Regiment

Regiment Headquarters

24 AK-74s

Mortar Battalion

12 120mm or 160mm mortars and

1-ton trucks

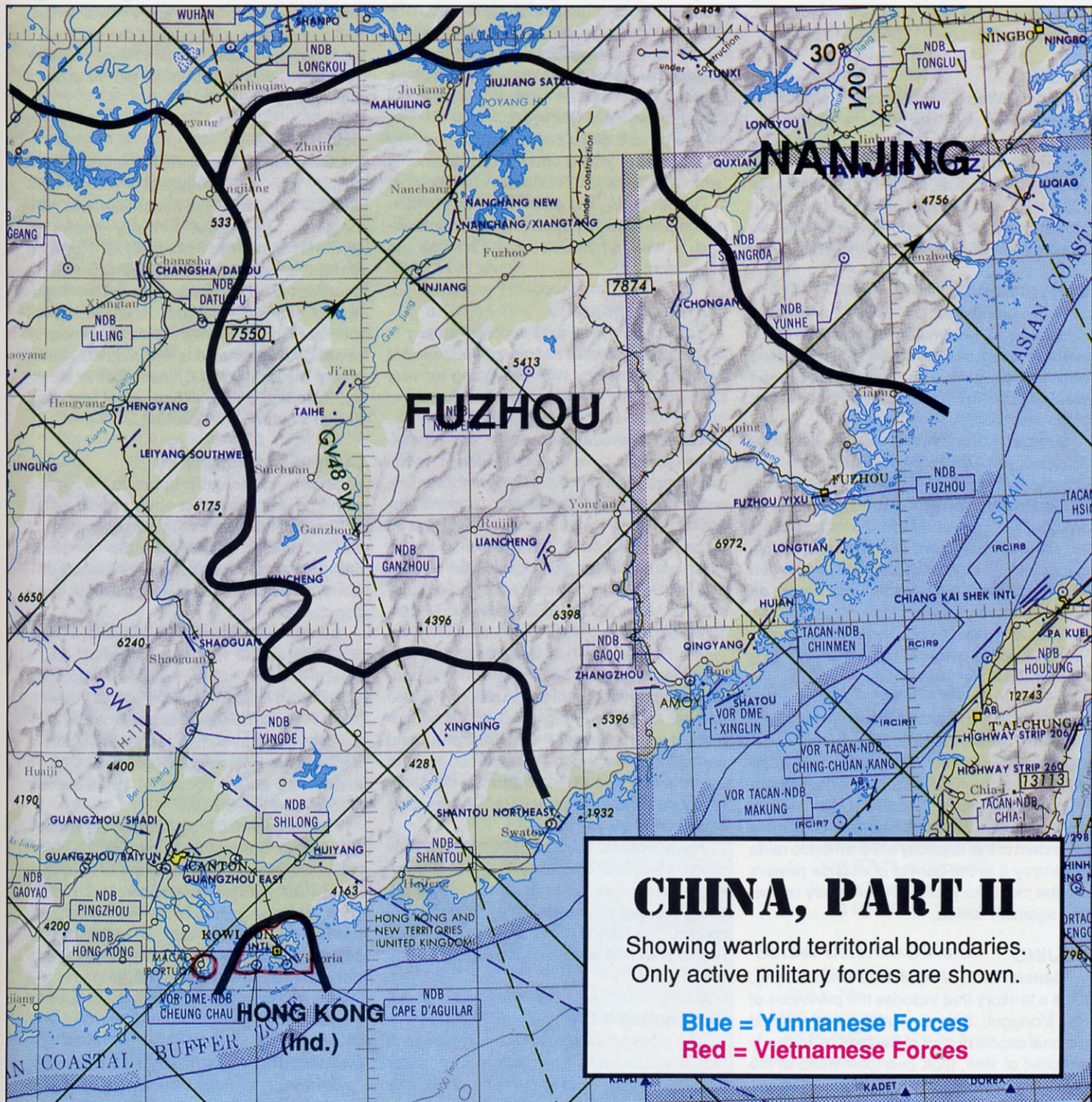
Rocket Battery

12 130mm MRLs

GS Artillery Battalion

3 GS Batteries

4 122mm howitzers and tractors



CHINA, PART III

The warlords of heavily industrialized north-western China have retained more warmaking capacity than the others, including air, naval, and nuclear assets.

FUZHOU

General Wen Jiachia rules the provinces of Jiangxi and Fujian from Fuzhou. Wen's territory is very homogeneous ethnically, consisting almost completely of Han Chinese, with a very tiny Miao-Yao minority. Less heavily populated than its neighbors, Fuzhou has a growing season long enough to permit two crops (usually rice/tea or rice/millet).

Current Conditions

Wen's territory has little in the way of industry, and few major railroads or large rivers to ease outside trade. This, coupled with the relatively low population, has caused Wen's military to lag considerably behind that of his neighbors.

Ground Forces: Wen has three border divisions, two garrison divisions, and two infantry divisions.

Air Power: Wen's air power consists of only four F-7 ground-attack aircraft and a few air superiority fighters not relevant to this discussion. He also has three Mi-4 and five Mi-8 helicopters, but uses them sparingly, as he lacks spare parts for them.

Naval Forces: Despite having a sea coast, Wen has no naval forces other than 11 PBR-type coastal/river patrol craft.

Conducting a Campaign

Wen is desperate to acquire military technology and equipment. He is rumored to be conducting chemical and biological experiments in an effort to counter his military disadvantages. Recon missions to determine the extent of this capacity or commando raids to destroy it at the behest of outside powers are the most likely form of mercenary operation against Fuzhou.

BEIJING

General Tu Yu-Ming, the warlord of Beijing, rules a territory that includes the provinces of Nei Monggol, Shanxi, Hebei, and the old national capital district of Beijing. Tu, formerly the chief of staff, took over command of the Beijing military region when internal condi-

tions began to deteriorate, and he managed (at great cost in troops) to secure control of most of the old strategic nuclear arsenal and return it to his territory. Tu considers himself to be the legitimate government of China, and hopes to reassert control over the rest of the country. To do this, he must first absorb the industrial region in Shenyang.

The people of Tu's territory are primarily Han Chinese, with a small Mongol minority (which becomes more common farther west in Tu's territory). The eastern sections of the region are heavily populated and industrialized, as well as heavily supplied with rail and river transport.

Current Conditions

Tu's military is as well-supplied as any in China, but he knows he cannot maintain his parity in technology with Shenyang for very long given the latter's superior access to foreign trade and technology.

Ground Forces: General Tu has two airborne divisions, three armored divisions, seven mechanized divisions, five infantry divisions, four border divisions, and five garrison divisions. Disposition of these forces is as shown on page 35 (except for the border and garrison divisions, which are distributed along the borders of General Tu's territory). Army rotary-wing assets consist of 36 Mi-4s, 22 Mi-8s, four Mi-6s, two Mi-10s, 12 Mi-24s, and two Mi-28s.

Air Power: Tu has a strategic bomber force and a number of air superiority squadrons not relevant to this discussion. He also has six 16-plane F-7 ground-attack squadrons, two 12-plane F-6 squadrons, and enough air transport to lift the components of a whole airborne division at once. Air force rotary-wing assets consist of a transport squadron of six Mi-10s.

Naval Forces: Tu managed to retain control of part of the North China Sea fleet, but his deep-water naval assets are inferior to those of Shenyang. The fleet air arm maintains six Mi-14 helicopters. Tu's navy also has three naval infantry brigades and the amphibious transports to land one of them.

Conducting a Campaign

The coming war with Shenyang means that Tu will be looking to hire mercenaries for training cadres, raiding parties, recon mis-

sions, and other specialist jobs. Tu will seek those with SEAL or UDT training for sabotage missions against Shenyang's naval forces, and commando raids against the ship-building facilities in Darien (which he will not want destroyed, only disabled for the duration of the war).

SHENYANG

General Ch'en Mien-wu rules the old military region of Shenyang, which consists of the provinces of Liaoning, Jilin, and Heilongjiang. This area, formerly known as Manchuria, consists primarily of Northern Mandarin speakers, also known as Manchurians, who consider themselves superior to ordinary Chinese, and the rightful rulers of China. Shenyang is not as heavily populated as other eastern districts, but is one of the centers of Chinese heavy industry, including ship building, steel founding, and armament manufacture.

Current Conditions

Shenyang can equip troops to the highest standard, but it is rather short of soldiers.

Ground Forces: Ch'en's army consists of one airborne division, two armored divisions, five mechanized divisions, three infantry divisions, three border divisions, and four garrison divisions.

Air Power: Ch'en's air superiority assets are about equal to those of Beijing, which means that control of the air in the upcoming war will be a critical factor. Ch'en has three 16-plane F-6 ground-attack squadrons and sufficient transport aircraft to carry one brigade of his airborne division in a single drop. Ch'en's rotary-wing assets consist of 16 Mi-6s, four Mi-24s, and two Mi-10s.

Naval Forces: During the split, Ch'en managed to retain control of part of the North China Sea Fleet. The bulk of this fleet consists of deep water vessels not relevant to this book, but also contains 56 PBR-type river/coastal patrol boats and 24 small coastal patrol craft similar to the SAR-38. Ch'en's navy also has five naval infantry brigades and the amphibious transports to land three of them.

Conducting a Campaign

Shenyang is most concerned by the air

power of Beijing. In addition to the usual cadre missions, General Ch'en will be seeking special forces to cripple Tu's air forces on the ground a few hours before the onset of hostilities.

JINAN

General Kan Li-Shu rules the coastal province of Shandong from its capital at Jinan. Jinan still produces diesel locomotives and rolling stock for the railroads.

Current Conditions

Small-arms manufacturing capacity and high population make General Kan one of the more secure warlords, since he can trade small arms for raw materials.

Ground Forces: General Kan has two independent tank brigades, two mechanized infantry divisions, four infantry divisions, and well-equipped local militia units.

Air Power: Kan's air assets are less well maintained than the rest of his military. He has available only one 12-plane squadron of F-7s, eight Mi-4s, six Mi-8s, and four Mi-24s.

Naval Forces: General Kan's naval forces consist of 24 PBR-type river and coastal patrol vessels.

Conducting a Campaign

Kan seeks the usual training cadres for his military.

NANJING

General Liang Yao-Xiang rules the provinces of Anhui, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, and the metropolitan area of Shanghai from his capital at Nanjing.

Current Conditions

Shanghai is at once a major population center in China and a major industrial area. The seaport there has allowed General Liang to maintain a brisk foreign trade, and he is one of the few warlords to do so. The shipyards at Shanghai serve him well in maintaining his naval force.

Ground Forces: General Liang's forces consist of one airborne division, four mechanized divisions, two infantry divisions, two garrison divisions, and one armored division. Army rotary-wing assets consist of six Mi-6s, 14 Mi-8s, and four Mi-24s.

Air Power: Liang's air assets consist of three 16-plane squadrons of F-7s, two 16-plane squadrons of F-6s, a number of air superiority aircraft and long-range bombers, and transport sufficient to lift one brigade of the airborne division. Rotary-wing assets under air force control consist of eight Mi-6s and four Mi-10s.

Naval Forces: General Liang's navy contains a number of deep-sea vessels irrelevant to this book, 32 PBR-type river and coastal patrol craft (one-third assigned to Huang Ho patrols), and 14 coastal patrol craft similar to the SAR-38. The East Sea fleet also has two naval infantry brigades and the amphibious transport to land both of them at once, as well as 12 Mi-14 naval helicopters.

Conducting a Campaign

One of Liang's primary sources of hard currency comes from hiring his soldiers out as mercenaries (mostly to other warlords, but also outside of China). This can be accomplished without putting his own defense in jeopardy because of the large population Liang controls.

Chinese Organizations (Part III)

Airborne Division

Division Headquarters

24 AK-74s

Guard Company

Company Headquarters

12 AK-74s

2 Guard Platoons

Platoon Headquarters

2 AK-74s

3 Guard Squads

10 AK-74s

1 LMG

1 RPG-16

Antiaircraft Company

Company Headquarters

6 AK-74s

AAMG Platoon

3 KPV MGs

ADA Platoon

5 37mm AA guns

Recon Company

3 Airborne Regiments

Regiment Headquarters

24 AK-74s

3 Infantry Battalions

Battalion Headquarters

12 AK-74s

3 Rifle Companies

Company Headquarters

9 AK-74s

The Nukes

After 1994, China's strategic nuclear arsenal fell under the control of Beijing and Shenyang, although almost every warlord managed to obtain a few tactical nuclear devices. Each of the warlords probably has some nuclear capability, but none of them has used it as yet.

3 Rifle Platoons
Platoon Headquarters
2 AK-74s
3 Rifle Squads
12 AK-74s

Weapons Platoon
RPG Squad

2 RPG-16s

Mortar Squad

2 60mm mortars

Machinegun Company

Company Headquarters

9 AK-74s

HMG Platoon

6 DShK MGs

LMG Platoon

3 PK MGs

Artillery Battalion

Battalion Headquarters

12 AK-74s

3 Mortar Batteries

3 120mm mortars

Naval Infantry Brigade

Brigade Headquarters

3 Naval Infantry Battalions

Battalion Headquarters

1 Type-531

3 Naval Infantry Companies

Company Headquarters

1 Type-531

3 Naval Infantry Platoons

Platoon Headquarters

1 Type-531

1 AK-74

1 SVD

3 Naval Infantry Squads

1 Type-531

2 PK MGs

5 AK-74s

1 RPG

Mortar Platoon

4 Type-531s with 81mm mortars

Antitank Platoon

4 Type 531s with 107mm RCLs

1 Naval Tank Battalion

Battalion Headquarters

1 PT-76 or Type-62

3 Light Tank Companies

Company Headquarters

1 PT-76 or Type-62

3 Tank Platoons

3 PT-76s or Type-62s

Border Defense Division

Division Headquarters

40 AK-74s

AAMG Company

6 KPV MGs

Guard Company

Company Headquarters

12 AK-74s
 2 Guard Platoons
 Platoon Headquarters
 2 AK-74s
 3 Guard Squads
 10 AK-74s
 1 LMG
 1 RPG-16
 3 Border Defense Rifle Regiments
 Regiment Headquarters
 12 AK-74s
 3 Border Defense Rifle Battalions
 Battalion Headquarters
 6 AK-74s
 1 KPV MG
 3 Border Defense Rifle Companies
 Company Headquarters
 4 AK-74s
 4 PK MGs
 3 Border Defense Rifle Platoons
 Platoon Headquarters
 2 AK-74s
 2 Border Defense Rifle Squads
 2 PK MGs
 8 AK-74s
 1 60mm mortars
 Weapons Company
 2 KPV MGs
 2 75mm RCLs
 2 82mm mortars
 Artillery Regiment
 Regiment Headquarters
 12 AK-74s
 4 PK MGs

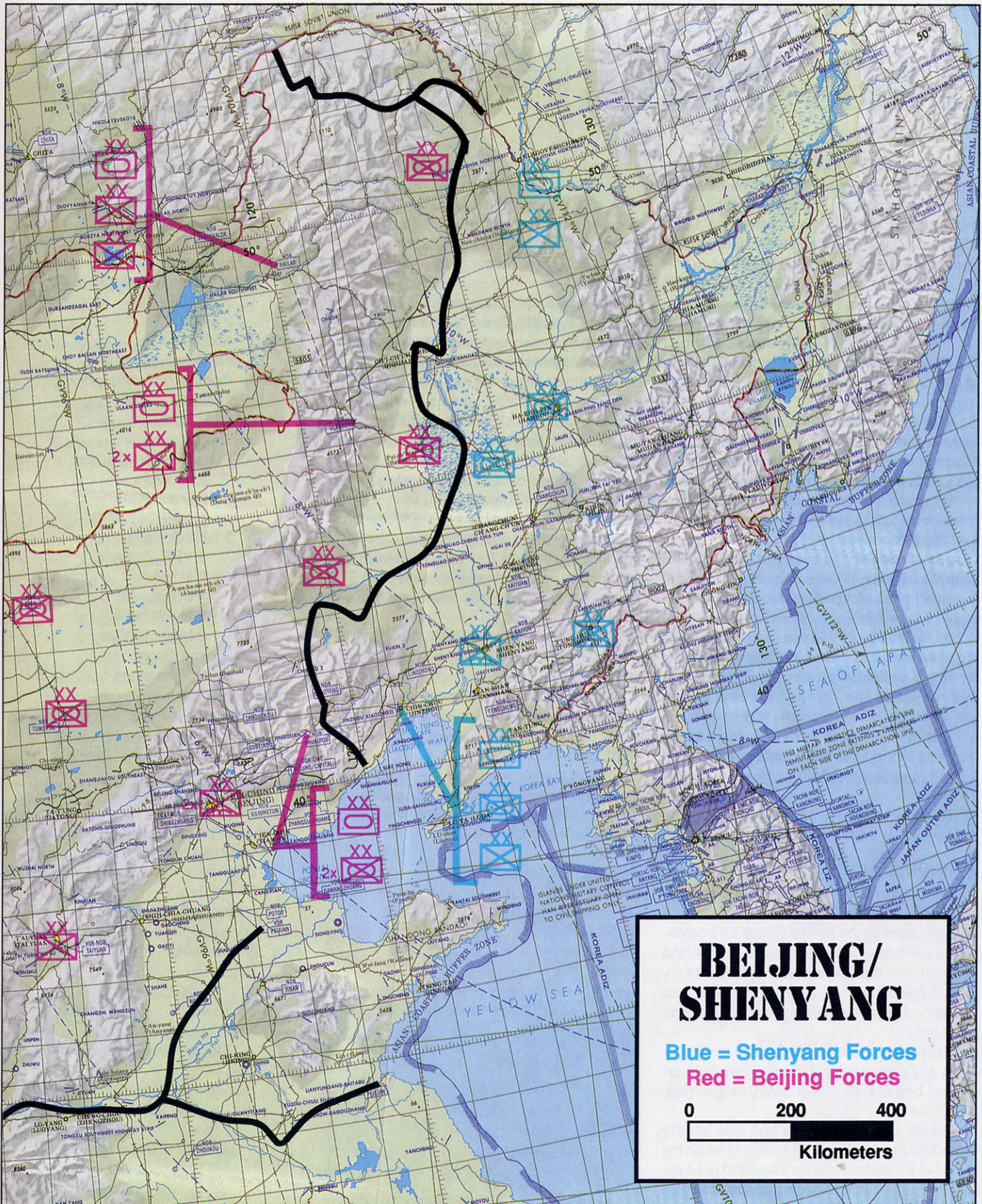
3 DS Artillery Battalions
 2 DS Batteries
 4 85mm field guns and horse or mule teams
 GS Artillery Battalion
 3 GS Batteries
 4 122mm howitzers and horse or mule teams
 Mortar Battalion
 12 120mm or 160mm mortars and horse or mule cart
 MRL Battalion
 18 130mm MRL
Note: In some areas, the animal transport has been upgraded to 1/2-ton and 1-ton trucks.

Garrison Division
 Division Headquarters
 60 AK-74s
 ADA Battalion
 AAMG Battery
 9 KPV MGs
 3 ADA Batteries
 5 37mm ADA guns
 Guard Company
 Company Headquarters
 12 AK-74s
 1 PK MG
 2 Guard Platoons
 Platoon Headquarters
 2 AK-74s
 2 RPG-7s
 1 PK MG
 3 Guard Squads

10 AK-74s
 3 Garrison Regiments
 Regiment Headquarters
 24 AK-74s
 1 HMG
 2 DSHKs
 2 RPG-7s
 Artillery Section
 1 57mm RCL
 2 57mm AT guns
 Mortar Section
 4 82mm mortars
 3 Garrison Battalions
 Battalion Headquarters
 16 AK-74s
 2 HMGs
 1 DSHK
 1 RPG-7
 Mortar Section
 4 60mm mortars
 AT Section
 2 57mm AT guns
 2 57mm RCLs
 3 Garrison Companies
 Company Headquarters
 1 HMG
 1 RPG-7
 1 57mm RCL
 3 Platoons
 Platoon Headquarters
 2 AK-74s
 2 Rifle Sections
 8 AK-74s
 2 PK MGs

WARLORD TERRITORIES





THE PHILIPPINES

The closure of American military bases in the Philippines came about from a number of factors, ranging from popular unrest to volcanic eruption. In any case, when the Clark Field and Subic Bay facilities finally closed their gates, it was a signal of the end of an era. After just under a century of American military involvement in the Philippines, the US presence was gone.

Internal dissention has always plagued the Philippines, as the US Army discovered in the 1890s. The prime actors in the current drama are:

NPA (New Peoples' Army): This group consists of the remnants of the Philippine Communist Party, plus a number of individuals whose politics are too liberal for the present government and for the Free Filipino Army (see below).

MNLF (Moro National Liberation Front): The Moros are an Islamic tribal group on the island of Mindanao which has been almost constantly rebelling against the powers that be, in this archipelago, since European contact in the 1500s. The Moros support the Free Filipino Army under the old "the enemy of my enemy is my friend" philosophy. This alliance will not last if the common enemy is ever defeated.

The Free Filipino Army: These are the remains of the forces who rallied to the anti-government faction when the current civil war began.

These groups are collectively referred to as the rebels in this discussion.

CURRENT CONDITIONS

Philippine military forces were designed for internal action, since the islands could always count on the United States for international defense. Once the Americans left, the government was faced with a series of increasingly dangerous internal enemies, and never had time to develop a force projection capability.

Ground Forces: The Philippine Army consists of eight infantry divisions, one light armored brigade, and one scout ranger regiment.

Rebels have between six and nine infantry battalions (four of which are known to be on the island of Mindanao, one on the island of Leyte, and one on the island of Negros) and an unknown

number of APCs and other vehicles.

Air Power: The Philippine Air Force consists of a number of air superiority aircraft plus two squadrons of 18 F-5s. Rotary-wing assets consist of 72 UH-1 and 16 UH-1 gunships. Transport capacity consists of 12 C-130s.

The rebels have no known air assets.

Naval Forces: The Philippine Navy consists of only three deep-water vessels (all ex-US Navy frigates), but has an extensive inter-island patrol and amphibious transport capability, some of it dating back to WWII (all of it ex-US landing craft), used with the four Philippine Marine brigades that are under naval control.

Naval assets consist of eight offshore patrol vessels, four coastal patrol vessels, and 39 inshore PBR-type boats. Amphibious assets consist of 14 LSTs (with a capacity of 16 tanks or 200 troops), four LSMs (50 troops or four tanks), and 70 smaller landing craft. The serviceability of the Philippine Navy is questionable.

The Philippine Coast Guard has 62 PBR-type patrol boats and three patrol craft similar to the SAR-38.

The rebels have no known naval assets, excepting a few fishing boats and the like.

PHILIPPINES

One of the eight infantry divisions of the Philippine Army has only two brigades, not three. The Philippine Army is largely equipped with American materiel.

Philippine Organizations Infantry Division

Division Headquarters
36 M16A2s
3 jeeps
6 M577s

Philippine Small Arms

M3 "Grease Gun" submachinegun
M177 carbine
M16A2 assault rifle
M21 sniper rifle
M246 SAW automatic rifle
M60 machinegun
M1911A1 pistol

3 Infantry Brigades

Brigade Headquarters
36 M16A2s
3 jeeps
6 M577s

3 Infantry Battalions

Battalion Headquarters
24 M16A2s
2 jeeps
2 M577s

3 Rifle Companies

Company Headquarters
2 jeeps
12 M16A2s

3 Rifle Platoons

Platoon Headquarters
2 M16A2s
2 M60 MGs
1 YPR-765 APC
3 Rifle Squads
1 YPR-765 APC
6 M16A2s
1 Dragon PIP
2 M246 SAWs
2 M16s/M203s

Weapons Platoon

4 60mm mortars

Weapons Company

Company Headquarters
2 jeeps
12 M16A2s
3 Mortar Batteries
4 81mm mortars

Antitank Battalion

Battalion Headquarters
12 M16A2s
2 jeeps

3 AT Batteries

4 M40A1 106mm RCLs and jeeps

Artillery Brigade

3 DS Battalions
Battalion Headquarters
12 M16A2s
2 jeeps

3 DS Artillery Batteries

4 105mm towed howitzers and 1-ton trucks

GS Battalion

Battalion Headquarters
12 M16A2s
2 jeeps

3 GS Artillery Batteries

4 155mm towed howitzers and 2 1/2-ton trucks

Light Armored Brigade

Brigade Headquarters
6 M577s
2 Tank Battalions
Battalion Headquarters
4 M577s
3 Tank Companies
Company Headquarters
2 Scorpion light tanks
3 Tank Platoons
4 Scorpion light tanks

Scout Ranger Regiment

Regiment Headquarters
24 M16A2s
6 jeeps
5 Infantry Battalions
Battalion Headquarters
24 M16A2s
6 jeeps
3 Rifle Companies
Company Headquarters
2 jeeps
12 M16A2s
3 Rifle Platoons
Platoon Headquarters
2 M16A2s
2 M60 MGs
3 Rifle Squads
6 M16A2s
2 M246 SAWs
2 M16s/M203s
1 M67 90mm RCL and jeep
Weapons Platoon
4 60mm mortars
Weapons Company
Company Headquarters
2 jeeps

Rebel Small Arms

Assorted submachineguns
Assorted pistols
M177 carbine
M16A2, AK-74 assault rifles
M21 sniper rifle
M246 SAW automatic rifle
M60, PK, DShK machineguns

12 M16A2s
Mortar Battery
4 81mm mortars
2 Antitank Batteries
4 M40A1 106mm RCLs and jeeps

Note: Philippine Marines are organized and equipped in a similar fashion as the Philippine infantry.

REBELS

The organization and equipment of rebel units is taken from those of the Philippine Army they oppose.

**Rebel Organizations
Moro Raiding Party**

Ambush Group
2-4 machineguns
1-2 grenade launchers and/or rocket launchers
6-12 automatic rifles, SMGs, and/or pistols
Attack Group
1-4 grenade launchers, mortars, and/or recoilless rifles
2-6 machineguns
12-24 automatic rifles, SMGs, and/or pistols

Rebel Infantry Battalion

Battalion Headquarters
18 M16A2s
3 Rifle Companies
Company Headquarters
9 M16A2s
3 Rifle Platoons
Platoon Headquarters
2 M16A2s
2 M60 MGs
3 Rifle Squads
6 M16A2s
2 M246 SAWs
2 M16s/M203s

Weapons Platoon
2 60mm mortars
1 81mm mortar
1 M67 90mm RCL and jeep

Note: Other weapons may be substituted for the above.

CONDUCTING A CAMPAIGN

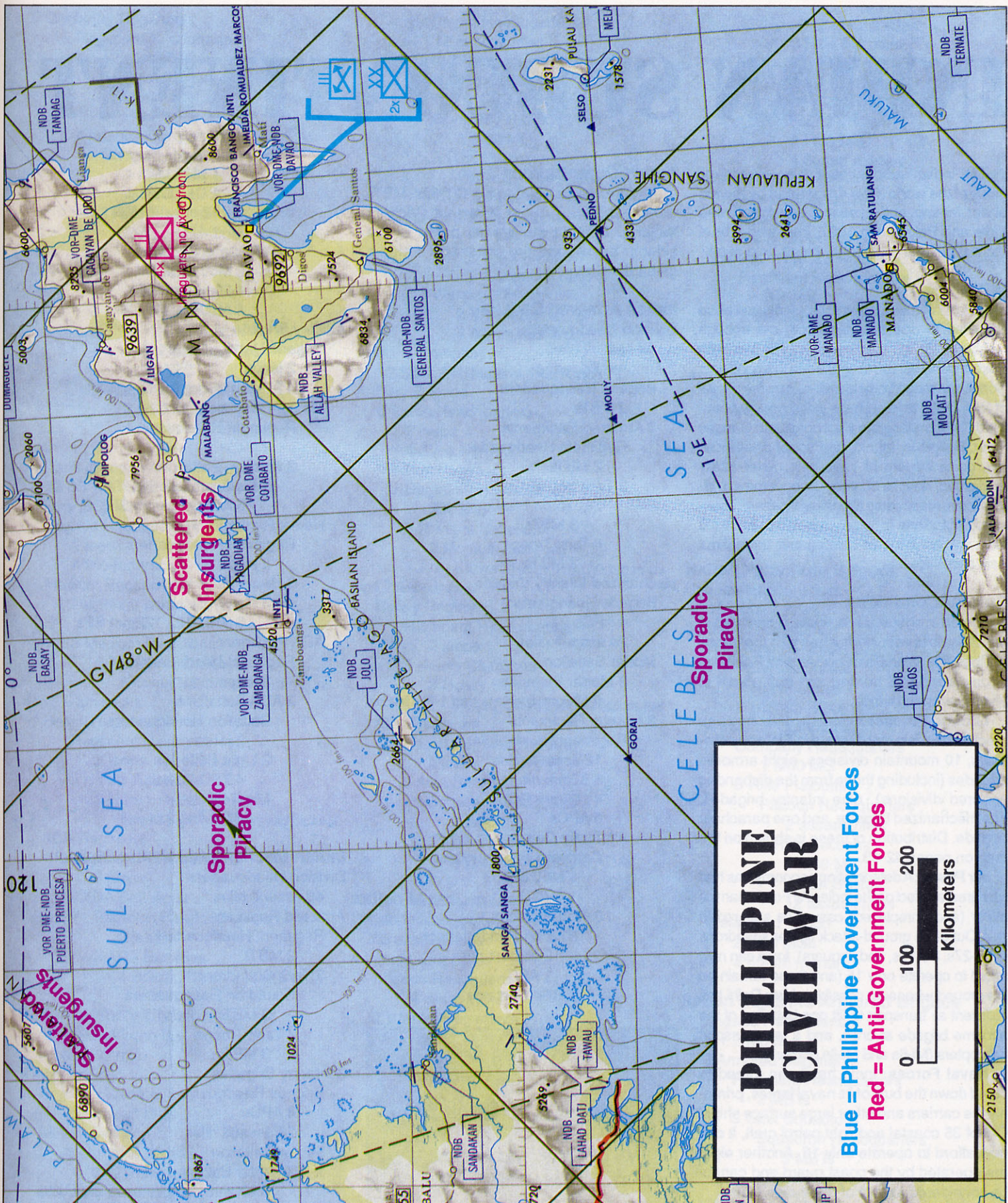
The civil war in the Philippines is fairly low-key. The government will be looking to improve its forces, and will be hiring cadres for training or to help beef up its strike forces. Counterinsurgency specialists will be in demand. As the rebels are not above political kidnaping and extortion, rescue missions will sometimes be necessary, as well.

Filipino War Aims: The government obviously wants the stability and relative quiet that defeat of the rebels will bring. Of greater importance, however, is the speedy defeat of the rebellious army units, and the arrest and trial of their leaders (leaving them at large sets a bad precedent).

Rebel War Aims: The rebellious army units want to control the government. The Moros want independence.







INDIAN SUBCONTINENT

The Indian subcontinent is one of the regions of the world most devastated by the trio of war, famine, and disease. The war between India and Pakistan in 1997, involving a brief tactical nuclear exchange, didn't help at all.

INDIA

India's internal economic problems can all be attributed to one simple reason: not enough resources for too many people. The war with Pakistan only served to aggravate this condition. Conditions range from relative calm in the capital of New Delhi, to total chaos in the heavily populated districts along the west coast and Ganges River. Religious, ethnic, and social differences (the caste system of India was never totally eradicated, despite 50 years of government efforts) have reappeared almost everywhere. Thousands of Indians (primarily the Sikhs) have left India and are living as mercenaries throughout Asia and Africa.

Current Conditions

On an irregular basis, India is involved in small-scale border skirmishes with the forces of Tibet, occasional skirmishes with Pakistani troops along that border, and civil unrest in almost every province.

Ground Forces: India presently has one mechanized infantry division, 17 infantry divisions, 10 mountain divisions, eight armored brigades (including those from the disbanded armored divisions), nine infantry brigades, one mechanized brigade, and one parachute brigade. Distribution of these is shown on the map on pages 42-43.

Air Power: A deteriorating economy has had a far greater effect on the Indian Air Force than the minor (and unreplaced) casualties suffered in war. Out of 28 ground-attack fighter squadrons (MiG-27s, Su-17s, and Jaguars), India can now afford to operate only 15 (and these remain on the ground whenever possible). New Delhi has sufficient air transport to lift one battalion of the airborne brigade at once, and a few transport helicopters (Mi-6s and Mi-8s primarily).

Naval Forces: India has been forced to stand down the bulk of its naval forces, primarily the carriers and other large surface ships. Out of 35 coastal and light patrol craft, it can now afford to operate only 16. Another eight are operated by the coast guard and cannot be considered assets of the Indian Navy.

Indian Organizations

APCs are either BMP-1s or OT-62s. MBTs are either T-55, T-72, or *Vijayanta* (Vickers Valiant). Small arms are as noted in the sidebar below, and are consistent within a given division.

Indian Armored Division

Division Headquarters
48 assault rifles
2 Armored Brigades
Brigade Headquarters
2 MBTs
3 Armored Regiments
Regiment Headquarters
2 MBTs
3 Tank Squadrons
Squadron Headquarters
3 MBTs
4 Tank Troops
3 MBTs

Mechanized Infantry Brigade

Brigade Headquarters
4 APCs
24 assault rifles
Mortar Battalion
3 Mortar Batteries
6 120mm mortars and 1-ton trucks

3 Infantry Regiments
Regiment Headquarters
12 assault rifles
6 82mm mortars
4 106mm RCLs
6 APCs

4 Infantry Companies
Company Headquarters
1 M60 MG
1 APC
3 Rifle Platoons
Platoon Headquarters
2 assault rifles
1 APC
3 Rifle Sections

Indian Small Arms

Uzi submachinegun
FN-FAL, AK-74 assault rifles
L86A1 LWS automatic rifle
M60, PK MG machineguns
HP-35, PM Makarov pistols

1 M60 MG
1 Carl Gustav
12 assault rifles
1 APC

Weapons Platoon
2 M60 MGs
4 60mm mortars
4 APCs

Artillery Brigade

Brigade Headquarters
2 jeeps
4 2½-ton trucks
Medium Regiment
Regiment Headquarters
2 jeeps
3 Medium Battalions
3 Medium Batteries
6 Abbot 105mm SPs
Heavy Regiment
Regiment Headquarters
2 jeeps
3 Heavy Battalions
3 Heavy Batteries
6 SAU-122 122mm SPs
ADA Regiment
Regiment Headquarters
2 jeeps
3 ADA Battalions
Battalion Headquarters
2 jeeps
2 Light Batteries
4 ZSU-23-4s
Missile Battery
4 SA-9s

Indian Mechanized Infantry Division

Division Headquarters
48 assault rifles
Armored Regiment
Regiment Headquarters
2 MBTs
3 Tank Squadrons
Squadron Headquarters
3 MBTs
4 Tank Troops
3 MBTs
3 Infantry Brigades
Brigade Headquarters
4 APCs
24 assault rifles
Mortar Battalion
3 Mortar Batteries
6 120mm mortars and 1-ton trucks

- Brigade Headquarters
 - 2 MBTs
- 3 Armored Regiments
 - Regiment Headquarters
 - 2 MBTs
 - 3 Tank Squadrons
 - Squadron Headquarters
 - 3 MBTs
 - 4 Tank Troops
 - 3 MBTs

Indian Separate Infantry Brigade

- Brigade Headquarters
 - 18 assault rifles
- 3 Infantry Regiments
 - Regiment Headquarters
 - 12 assault rifles
 - 6 82mm mortars
 - 4 106mm RCLs
- 4 Infantry Companies
 - Company Headquarters
 - 1 M60 MG
 - 3 Rifle Platoons
 - Platoon Headquarters
 - 2 assault rifles
 - 3 Rifle Sections
 - 1 M60 MG
 - 1 Carl Gustav
 - 12 assault rifles
- Weapons Platoon
 - 2 M60 MGs
 - 4 60mm mortars

PAKISTAN

In Pakistan, conditions are even more chaotic, since the central government has completely broken down, and government is now in the hands of local military commanders. Famine and disease are less troublesome here than in India because Pakistan is not as overpopulated as India, but large portions of the country have declared their independence and formed the nation of Baluchistan (which goes unrecognized by most governments of the world).

Current Conditions

No central command structure remains in Pakistan, and government is at the local strongman level. Individual unit commanders (often acting under self-proclaimed martial law declarations) conduct government on a district-by-district level.

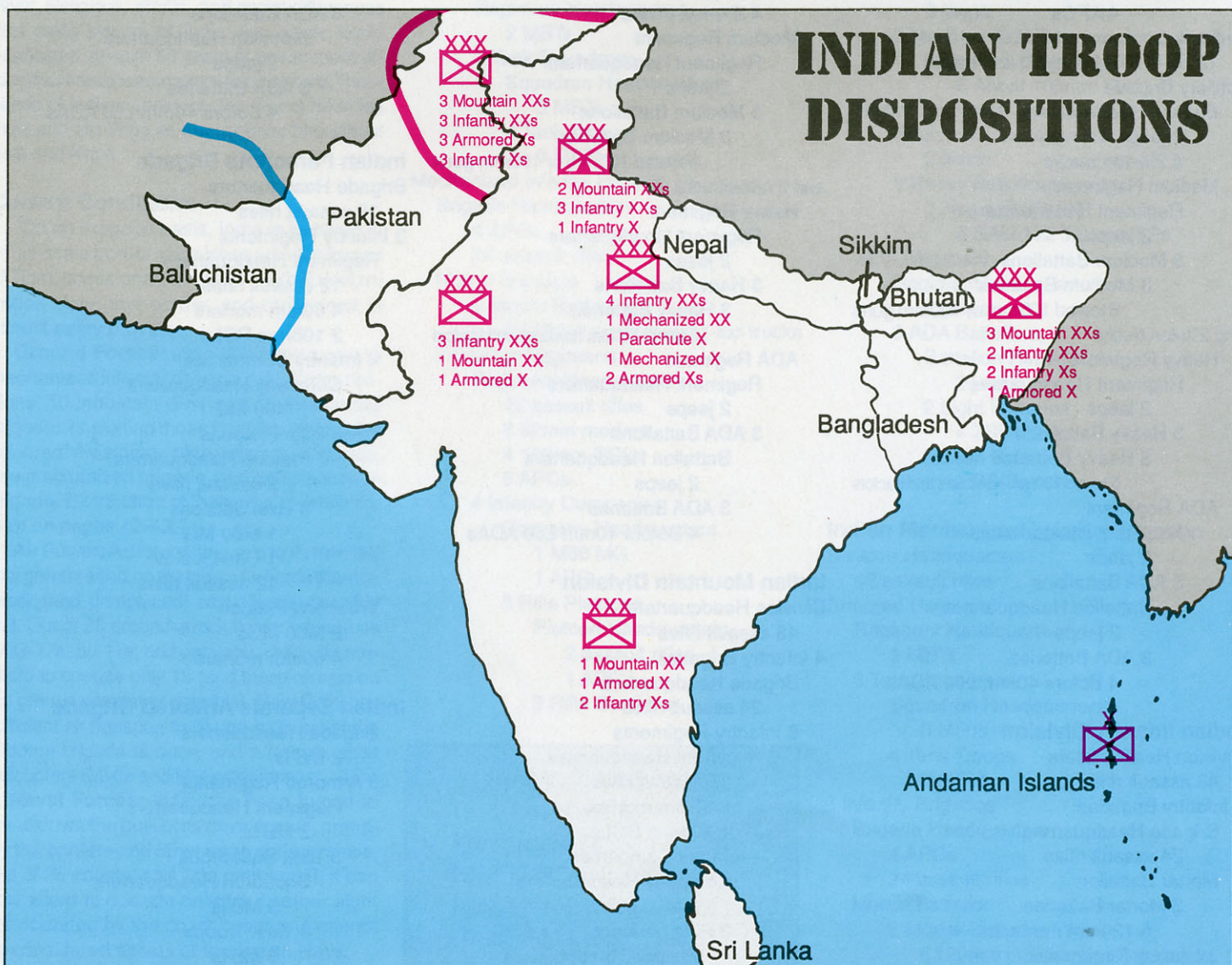
Ground Forces: No unit larger than a brigade remains (although local commanders may have

Pakistani Small Arms

- Sten Mk II submachinegun
- G3 assault rifle
- RPD automatic rifle
- MG-3 MG machinegun
- P-38 pistol

more than one of these under their control). These vary so much from place to place that no organization can be given. Referees should work a variation on the Indian infantry (or, rarely, armored) brigade organization, using the following equipment: M47 or M48 MBTs, Type 63 light AFVs, M113 or Type 531 APCs, M109 and M110 SP artillery, 81mm and 4.2" mortars, M20 "Bazooka" rocket launchers, 75mm and 106mm RCLs, and TOW ATGMs.

Air Power: No coherent air force remains, although a local commander may have one or two operational aircraft. Fixed-wing aircraft might



be Mirage F-1s or American F16s and rotary-wing aircraft might be UH-1s, AH-1s, or OH-54s.

Naval Forces: Pakistan has no operational naval force remaining, although a few individual commanders may have one or two smaller vessels which they cannot afford to crew or fuel.

Pakistani Organizations

The Pakistanis, like the Indians, drew their organizational inspiration from the British. Thus Pakistani organizations resemble those of India. For equipment, however, Pakistan depended more heavily on the West, primarily the United States and Western Europe.

Pakistani Infantry Brigade

Brigade Headquarters

18 assault rifles

Mortar Battalion

3 Mortar Batteries

4 120mm mortars

3 Infantry Regiments

Regiment Headquarters

12 assault rifles

6 82mm mortars

4 106mm RCLs

4 Infantry Companies

Company Headquarters

1 M60 MG

3 Rifle Platoons

Platoon Headquarters

2 assault rifles

3 Rifle Sections

1 M60 MG

1 Carl Gustav

12 assault rifles

Weapons Platoon

2 M60 MGs

4 60mm mortars

CONDUCTING A CAMPAIGN

Possible missions to India include hostage rescue attempts (either against terrorist groups, criminal gangs, or local, quasi-independent, military commanders that the central government is unwilling or unable to influence), antiterrorist raids, or special operations into Tibet (at the bequest of New Delhi, to cripple the troublesome Tibetan forces). It is possible that an outside group may hire mercs to aid the Kashmiris or one of the other rebelling ethnic groups inside India.

Possible missions in Pakistan are unlimited. Operations can pit one local strongman against another, or the Baluchis against the Pakistanis. Hostage rescues can be undertaken against either group, or against a group of bandits, terrorists, or hill tribesmen. The Baluchis want mercs to help train their forces. Outside groups may support either side to suit their own agendas.

The situation in India is fluid, and that in Pakistan is even more fluid.



VIETNAM/YUNNAN

In 1999, the forces of General Ch'en Mien-wu, warlord of Yunnan, invaded Vietnam, advancing down the Gam River valley with the intention of acquiring the city of Hanoi and the port of Haipong (Yunnan being landlocked and in need of access to the sea for economic reasons).

CURRENT CONDITIONS

The invading Chinese forces were stopped at Viet Tri and slowly pushed back up the valley to a point just north of the town of Tuyen Quang, where the Vietnamese counteroffensive stalled after cutting the Yunnanese troops off from home by a highly successful flanking maneuver.

For a time, it was thought that the remnants of the Yunnanese Army had dispersed in an attempt to exfiltrate their way out of the pocket and cut for home. Now some observers believe that the Yunnanese troops are trying to hold out until a mercenary force (financed by unknown foreign investors) can be assembled in Yunnan and burst through the pocket to relieve them.

Ground Forces: Vietnamese forces holding the pocket closed consist of two infantry divisions, two marine brigades, and two independent armored brigades. Four more infantry divisions and another independent armored brigade hold the border with Yunnan.

Yunnanese units consist of two infantry divisions (reorganized from the four originally involved in the invasion, and now fairly well up to their book strength) and the remnants of a mechanized infantry division (two regiments).

Air Power: The Vietnamese have achieved air superiority over the Yunnan front, and they have assigned 18 Su-20 (export version of the Su-17) ground-attack aircraft to the front (based in and around Hanoi).

Naval Forces: Yunnan has no naval assets to devote to the campaign.

Vietnam has allocated eight PBR-type river patrol boats to the campaign, which are in action along the Haipong River and its tributaries.

VIETNAM

The American war in Vietnam in the late 1960s and early 1970s resulted in the abandonment of large quantities of American war

materiel. The Vietnamese Army is therefore armed and equipped with a mixture of American and Soviet equipment (along with some captured Chinese arms and vehicles from a previous Chinese incursion in the late 1970s and, of course, from the war now being waged).

Vietnamese Organizations

Vietnamese Infantry Division

Division Headquarters

Reconnaissance Company

Company Headquarters

1 jeep

3 Reconnaissance Troops

12 BRDM-2s

3 Mechanized Rifle Brigades

3 Mechanized Rifle Battalions

Battalion Headquarters

2 APCs

3 Mechanized Rifle Companies

Company Headquarters

2 APCs

3 Mechanized Rifle Platoons

Platoon Headquarters

1 APC

3 Rifle Squads

1 APC

2 PK or M60 MGs

5 AK-74s or M16A1s

1 RPG

Mortar Platoon

482mm mortars and 1-ton trucks

Mortar Company

Company Headquarters

1 1-ton truck

3 Mortar Batteries

4 120mm mortars and 1-ton trucks

Tank Battalion

Battalion Headquarters

1 BTR-50

Vietnamese Small Arms

K-50 or M3 submachineguns

AK-74 or M16A1 assault rifles

SVD sniper rifle

PK or M60 machineguns

M1933 Tokarev or M1911A1 pistols

3 Tank Companies

Company Headquarters

1 MBT

3 Tank Platoons

3 MBTs

Antitank Battery

4 SU-100s

ADA Battery

4 ZSU-23-4s

Artillery Brigade

Brigade Headquarters

4 APCs

2 Towed Batteries

6 D-30 122mm towed howitzers
and 2 1/2-ton trucks

SP Battery

6 M109 155mm SP howitzers

Note: APCs are either Type 531 or M113, MBTs are either T-55 or M48A3. Some divisions have two infantry brigades, a few only have one.

Vietnamese Marine Brigade

Brigade Headquarters

3 Marine Battalions

Battalion Headquarters

1 BTR-60

3 Marine Companies

Company Headquarters

1 BTR-60

3 Marine Platoons

Platoon Headquarters

1 BTR-60

1 AK-74 or M16A1

1 SVD

3 Marine Squads

1 BTR-60

2 PK or M60 MGs

5 AK-74s or M16A1s

1 RPG

Mortar Platoon

4 M113s with 81mm mortars

Antitank Platoon

4 Type 531s with 107mm RCLs

Marine Tank Battalion

Battalion Headquarters

1 PT-76

3 Light Tank Companies

Company Headquarters

1 PT-76

3 Tank Platoons

3 PT-76s

Vietnamese Independent Armored Brigade

Brigade Headquarters
 2 BTR50s
 4 ZSU-57-2s
 2 Tank Battalions
 Battalion Headquarters
 1 BTR50
 1 ZSU-23-4
 3 Tank Companies
 Company Headquarters
 1 MBT
 3 Tank Platoons
 3 MBTs
 Light Tank Battalion
 Battalion Headquarters
 1 BTR50
 1 ZSU-23-4
 3 Light Tank Companies
 Company Headquarters
 1 light tank
 3 Tank Platoons
 3 light tanks

Note: MBTs are either T-55 or M48A3, light tanks are either PT-76 or M41, but are always consistent throughout the brigade.

YUNNAN

General Ch'en is in the process of assembling a mercenary counterattack force, financed by foreign investors. Exactly what form this force will take is not known. It will presumably be organized along standard Chinese lines, but its equipment will be supplied from the outside, as Yunnan cannot afford to provide the small arms for so many new troops.

Yunnanese Organizations Mechanized Infantry Regiment

Regiment Headquarters
 24 AK-74s
 3 APCs
 3 Infantry Battalions
 Battalion Headquarters
 12 AK-74s
 2 APCs
 3 Rifle Companies
 Company Headquarters
 9 AK-74s
 1 APC
 3 Rifle Platoons
 Platoon Headquarters
 2 AK-74s
 1 APC
 3 Rifle Squads
 12 AK-74s
 1 APC

Yunnanese Small Arms

Yunnanese small arms, like Chinese small arms, generally are largely identical to those of the late Warsaw Pact.

K-50, RPK submachineguns
 AK-47, AK-74 assault rifles
 SVD sniper rifle
 DP, PK machineguns
 Makarov, Tokarev pistols

Weapons Platoon
 2 APCs
 RPG Squad
 2 RPG-16s
 Mortar Squad
 2 60mm mortars
 Weapons Company
 Company Headquarters
 9 AK-74s
 Mortar Battery
 6 82mm mortars
 RCL Battery
 3 107mm RCLs
 ADA Platoon
 1 ZSU-23-4
 Mortar Company
 Company Headquarters
 9 AK-74s
 3 Mortar Sections
 3 82mm mortars

Infantry Division

Division Headquarters
 24 AK-74s
 Recon Company
 Company Headquarters
 1 1/4-ton truck
 3 Recon Platoons
 3 APCs
 Guard Company
 6 LMGs
 6 RPG-16s
 6 1/2-ton trucks
 ADA Battalion
 Battalion Headquarters
 3 1-ton trucks
 Light AA Battery
 12 KPVs
 Medium AA Battery
 9 37mm AA guns
 Heavy AA Battery
 9 57mm AA guns
 3 Infantry Regiments
 Regiment Headquarters
 24 AK-74s

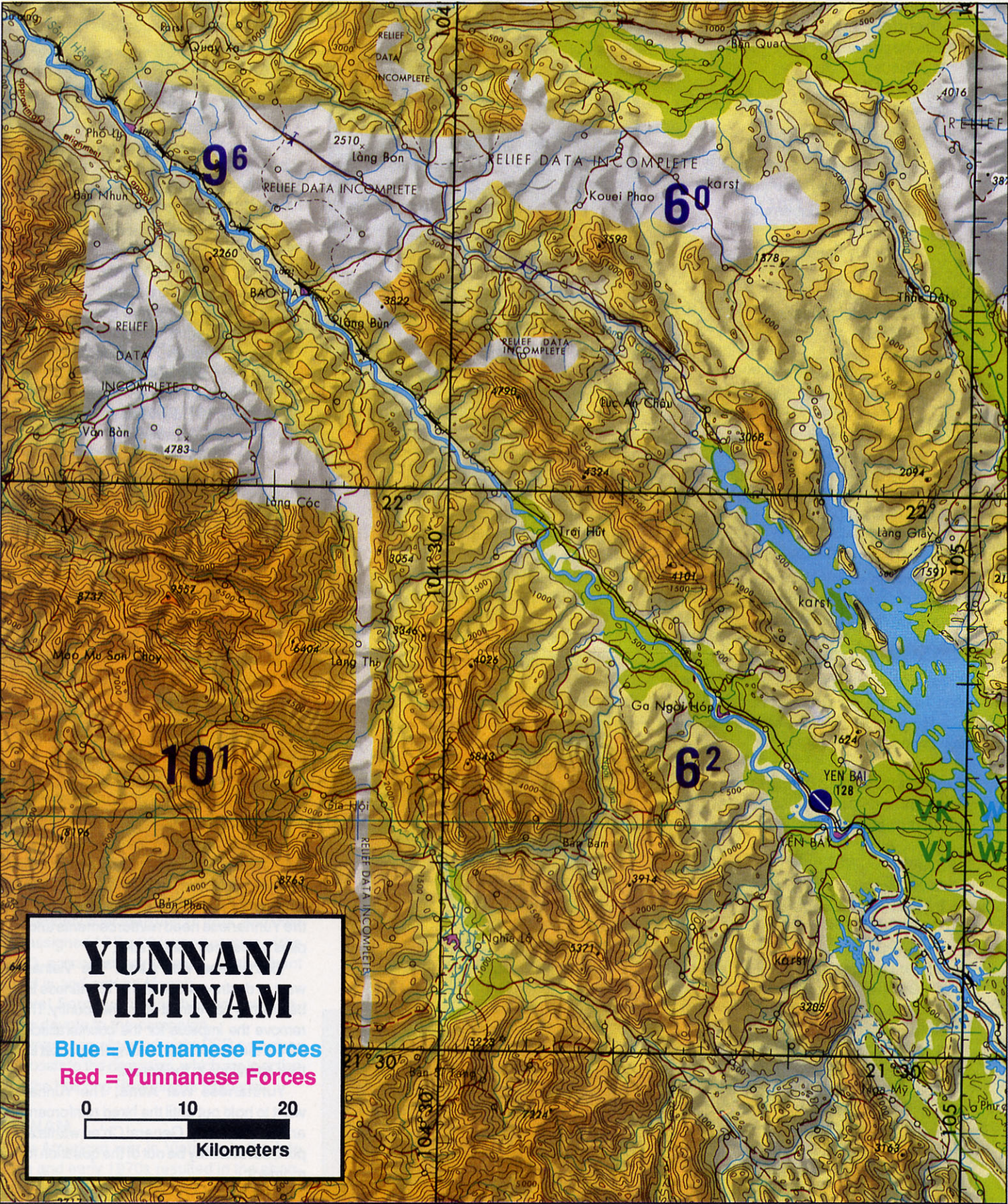
3 Infantry Battalions
 Battalion Headquarters
 12 AK-74s
 3 Rifle Companies
 Company Headquarters
 9 AK-74s
 3 Rifle Platoons
 Platoon Headquarters
 2 AK-74s
 3 Rifle Squads
 12 AK-74s
 Weapons Platoon
 RPG Squad
 2 RPG-16s
 Mortar Squad
 2 60mm mortars
 Machinegun Company
 Company Headquarters
 9 AK-74s
 HMG Platoon
 6 DShK MGs
 LMG Platoon
 3 PK MGs
 Weapons Company
 Company Headquarters
 9 AK-74s
 Mortar Battery
 6 82mm mortars
 RCL Battery
 3 107mm RCLs
 AAMG Platoon
 3 KPV MGs
 Mortar Company
 Company Headquarters
 9 AK-74s
 3 Mortar Sections
 3 82mm mortars

CONDUCTING A CAMPAIGN

Numerous opportunities suggest themselves here, for operations on both sides. Commando raids to knock out a division headquarters, an attack on a supply dump, a raid to destroy an airfield, and so on. The Vietnamese are in need of special operations, while the Yunnanese need reinforcements and supplies while they await relief.

Vietnamese War Aims: The Vietnamese want to destroy or cut off the Yunnanese troops before they can retreat out of the country. This will remove the impetus for the counterattack and permit the troops now holding the pocket to shift their attentions to the border.

Yunnanese War Aims: The Yunnanese want to hold out until the hired reinforcements arrive. Ultimately, General Ch'en wants a seaport, but that may be out of the question for the moment.





THE CABINDA WAR

Internal dissension among more than 200 separate ethnic and political groups has made the country of Zaire a powderkeg since its independence from Belgium in 1960. With independence came almost a decade of civil war and tribal unrest, punctuated by periods of relative quiet. This unrest finally settled into a stasis in 1967 when the Katangan rebels withdrew into Angola. In 1977, the Katangans (with Angolan support) invaded Shaba (formerly Katanga) Province, and were repulsed by the intervention of France. Zaire was drawn into the French Union (a loose politico-economic coalition of mostly former French colonies in Africa).

The present war has numerous causes. The government of Zaire has always felt that the Cabinda enclave was rightfully theirs, and the fact that Angola began high-intensity oil exploitation in 1998 stung bitterly. With foreign assistance, Zaire successfully annexed Cabinda. Angola was preoccupied with other affairs initially, and engaged in a series of border raids while it gathered its forces for a counterattack, which has just begun (in 2000).

CURRENT CONDITIONS

Presently, Zaire occupies Cabinda, and Angolan forces contest control of Shaba Province.

Ground Forces: The Angolan Army consists of about 40 brigade-sized units, formed from one or more subcomponents (in proportions dictated by its expected mission), and a brigade headquarters group. Only 18 of these brigades are available for the Cabinda War, however, as Angola has semihostile borders with other nations in the area to guard.

Zaire has devoted to the war two infantry divisions, one independent armored brigade, three independent infantry brigades, and three mercenary mechanized infantry brigades.

Air Power: Angola has 24 Su-17, 16 Su-22, and 16 Mi-24 attack helicopters, 18 Mi-8 transport helicopters, and four An-26 fixed-wing transport aircraft. Only a third of these can be devoted to the Cabinda front, however.

Zaire has one squadron of 12 Mirage F-1 ground-attack aircraft, a transport wing with 12 C-130s, a helicopter transport squadron with 21 SA-330 Pumas, and 12 light counter-insurgency aircraft involved in the war. In addition, a mercenary attack helicopter regiment has been provided by Zaire's foreign backers.

Naval Forces: Angola has a fairly large navy compared to Zaire, but most of it is not applicable to the Cabinda situation. Angola has assigned three coastal patrol boats similar to the SAR-38 to the Cabinda front, operating along the Zaire River (also known as the Congo).

Zaire has four river/coastal patrol boats similar to the SAR-35, all operating along the Zaire River.

ANGOLA

Angolan forces follow a rather distinct organizational concept. Each brigade consists of a headquarters to which are attached several component units, depending upon the function and mission of the unit. A typical unit might have a headquarters, two or three infantry battalions, either a mechanized or tank battalion (in some cases both), and an artillery battalion (either field artillery or air defense artillery).

Angolan Organizations

Angolan

Brigade Headquarters Group

Battalion Headquarters

- 2 Land Rovers
- 1 SA-14
- 24 assault rifles
- AA Platoon
- 4 ZU-23s and 1-ton trucks
- Recon Platoon
- 4 Recon BRDM-2s
- AT Platoon
- 2 SU-100s
- or
- 3 towed 85mm AT guns and 3 1-ton trucks

Angolan Infantry Battalion

Battalion Headquarters

- 18 assault rifles
- 1 Land Rover
- 1 SA-14

Angolan Small Arms

- AMD-65 submachinegun
- AK-74, FN-FAL assault rifles
- SVD sniper rifle
- RPK-74 automatic rifle
- PK machinegun
- Tokarev, PM Makarov pistols

- 1 Land Rover with AT-3
- 3 Infantry Companies
- Company Headquarters
- 12 assault rifles
- 1 Land Rover
- 1 75mm or 82mm RCL
- 3 Rifle Platoons
- Platoon Headquarters
- 2 AK-74s or FN-FALs
- 2 Rifle Squads
- 5 AK-74s or FN-FALs
- 2 PK MGs
- 1 RPG-16
- Mortar Platoon
- 6 82mm mortars
- Weapons Company
- 4 M43 towed 120mm mortars and 1-ton trucks
- 2 107mm RCL and 1-ton trucks

Angolan

Motorized Infantry Battalion

Battalion Headquarters

- 1 BTR-152
- 1 SA-14
- 1 Land Rover with AT-3
- 3 Motorized Infantry Companies
- Company Headquarters
- 1 BTR-152
- 3 Motorized Rifle Platoons
- Platoon Headquarters
- 2 AK-74s or FN-FALs
- 1 75mm or 82mm RCL
- 1 BTR-152
- 3 Rifle Squads
- 5 AK-74s or FN-FALs
- 2 PK MGs
- 1 RPG-16
- 1 BTR-152
- Mortar Platoon
- 6 82mm mortars and Land Rovers
- Mortar Company
- 4 M43 towed 120mm mortars and 1-ton trucks

Angolan Tank Battalion

Battalion Headquarters

- 1 MBT
- 6 Tank Companies
- Company Headquarters
- 1 MBT
- 3 Tank Platoons
- 3 MBTs
- Note:** MBTs can be T-55s, T-62s, or (less commonly) T-34s.

Angolan Artillery Battalion

Battalion Headquarters

1 BTR-50

1 SA-14

3 Artillery Batteries

6 towed 122mm, 130mm, or 152mm howitzers and tractors

or

6 Bm-21 MRLs

Angolan**Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion**

Battalion Headquarters

1 BTR-50

3 AA Batteries

4 ZSU-23-4s, ZSU-57-2s, SA-6s, or SA-8s

ZAIRE

Zaire draws its organizations and equipment from France, with some modifications.

Zairian Organizations**Zairian Infantry Division**

Division Headquarters

48 FN-FALs

6 AML-60/90s

ADA Battalion

3 ADA Batteries

4 ADA guns*

3 Infantry Brigades

Brigade Headquarters

24 FN-FALs

3 Infantry Battalions

Battalion Headquarters

2 Panhard M3 APCs

12 FN-FALs

3 Infantry Companies

Company Headquarters

1 Panhard M3 APC

6 FN-FALs

3 Rifle Platoons

Platoon Headquarters

3 FN-FALs

1 Panhard M3 APC

1 M1857mm RCL and 1-ton truck

3 Rifle Squads

5 FN-FALs

1 MAG MG

1 Panhard M3 APC

1 Weapons Platoon

481mm mortars and Panhard M11s

4 Milans and Panhard M11s

Artillery Brigade

2 Medium Artillery Battalions

3 Batteries

6 Type 56 85mm guns and 1-ton trucks

Heavy Artillery Battalion

3 Batteries

4 D-30 122mm howitzers and 2 1/2-ton trucks

*Either M-1939 37mm ADA or Bofors 40mm L/60 ADA.

Zairian Small Arms

Uzi submachinegun

FN-FAL assault rifle

FR-F1 sniper rifle

MAG machinegun

PA-15 pistol

Zairian**Independent Armored Brigade**

Brigade Headquarters

1 jeep

ADA Battalion

AAMG Battery

1 jeep

4 jeeps with M2HB or KPV MGs

Light ADA Battery

1 jeep

4 twin 20mm ADAs and 1-ton trucks

Medium ADA Battery

1 jeep

4 ADA guns* and 1-ton trucks

2 Tank Battalions

Battalion Headquarters

1 Type-62 light tank

3 Tank Companies

Company Headquarters

1 Type-62 light tank

3 Tank Platoons

3 Type-62 light tanks

Mechanized Infantry Battalion

Battalion Headquarters

2 Panhard M3 APCs

12 FN-FALs

3 Motorized Infantry Companies

Company Headquarters

1 Panhard M3 APC

6 FN-FALs

3 Motorized Rifle Platoons

Platoon Headquarters

3 FN-FALs

1 Panhard M3 APC

1 M1857mm RCL and 1-ton truck

3 Rifle Squads

5 FN-FALs

1 MAG MG

1 Panhard M3 APC

Mortar Platoon

481mm mortars and Panhard M11s

*Either M-1939 37mm ADA or Bofors 40mm L/60 ADA.

Zairian**Independent Infantry Brigade**

Brigade Headquarters

24 FN-FALs

3 Infantry Battalions

Battalion Headquarters

2 Panhard M3 APCs

12 FN-FALs

3 Infantry Companies

Company Headquarters

1 Panhard M3 APC

6 FN-FALs

3 Rifle Platoons

Platoon Headquarters

3 FN-FALs

1 Panhard M3 APC

1 M1857mm RCL and 1-ton truck

3 Rifle Squads

5 FN-FALs

1 MAG MG

1 Panhard M3 APC

1 Weapons Platoon

481mm mortars and Panhard M11s

4 Milans and Panhard M11s

Support Battalion

Battalion Headquarters

1 jeep or Panhard M11

Artillery Battery

6 M40 106mm or B-10 107mm RCLs

and 1-ton trucks

ADA Battery

1 jeep

4 ADA guns* and 1-ton trucks

Mortar Battery

6 120mm mortars and 1-ton trucks

*Either M-1939 37mm ADA or Bofors 40mm L/60 ADA.

Mercenary**Attack Helicopter Regiment**

Headquarters Flight

1 SA.330 Puma

3 Attack Squadrons

9 SA.341 Gazelles with ATGMs or 2.75" FFAR pods

3 SA.341 Gazelles with 20mm ACs

2 Tactical Transport Squadrons

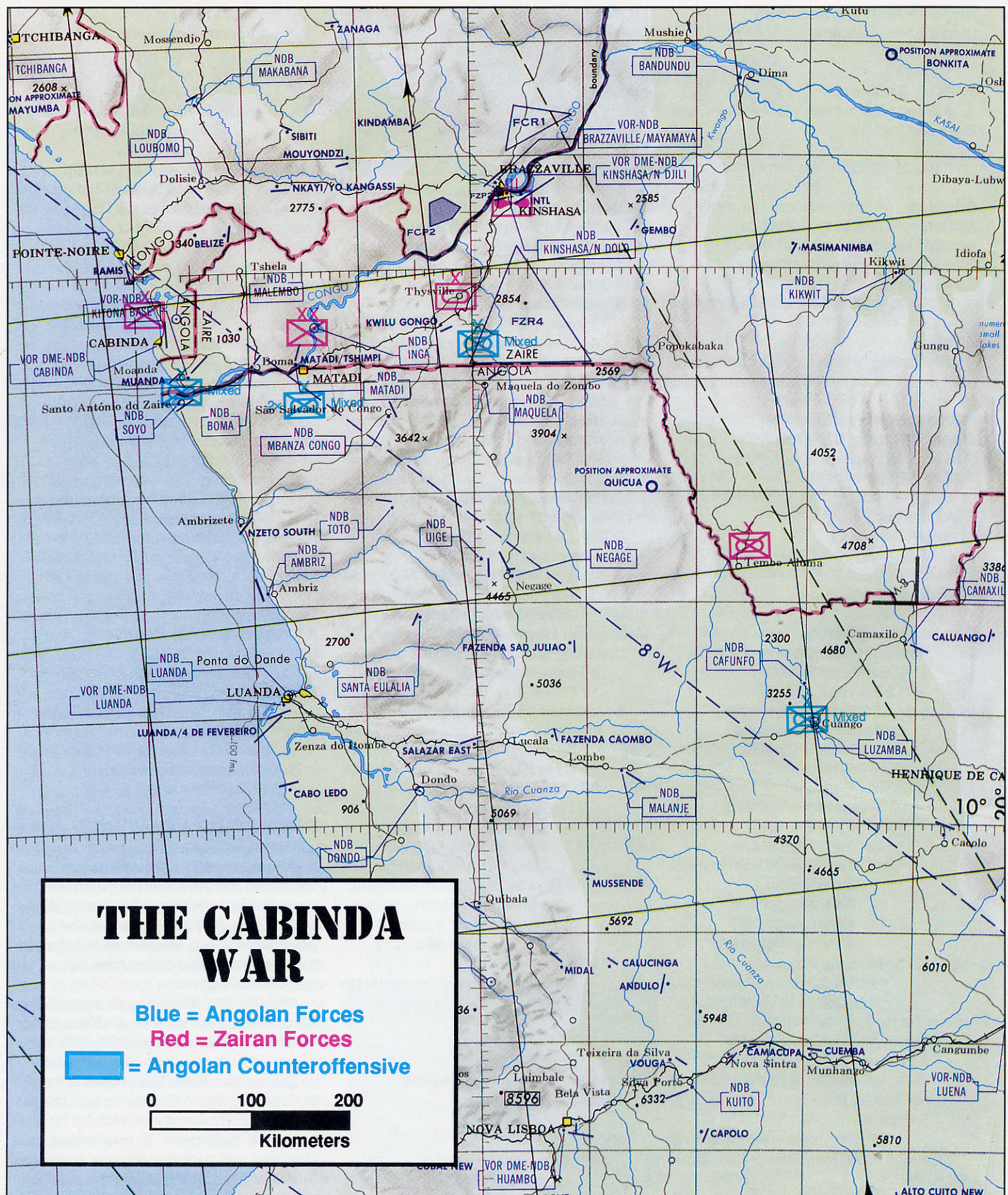
12 SA.330 Pumas

CONDUCTING A CAMPAIGN

The war had settled into a static front until the Angolan counterattack. Now the Angolan forces are pouring over the border into Shaba Province, simply because the latter is the economic heartland of Zaire (and just happens to be the old province of Katanga, a traditional bone of contention). Both sides need commandos, cadres, and specialists of all sorts.

Angolan War Aims: Angola hopes to force Zaire to return Cabinda and grant Katanga independence. To succeed, it must defeat the Zairian forces and evict them from Shaba Province.

Zairian War Aims: Zaire hopes to hang on to Cabinda, regain Shaba, and, in the process, humiliate Angola as revenge for sheltering the Katangans. To succeed, it must blunt and turn back the Angolan invasion of Shaba while retaining Cabinda.





MALI/BURKINA FASO

The long standing border dispute between these two west African nations has flared up and cooled down since the two nations gained independence from France in the 1960s. In 1998, it erupted into full-scale war, and it continues to the present. Burkina Faso has support from Libya. France and other unspecified powers (perhaps corporate) support Mali.

Mali's forces were developed to deal with the Polisario guerrillas (and some of them are still active in counterinsurgency operations in the northern part of the country), but the Polisario threat has abated in recent years (in Mali, at least).

CURRENT CONDITIONS

Libya's involvement with Burkina Faso has inspired others to assist Mali, but neither side has been able to gain a significant advantage over the other.

Ground Forces: Burkina Faso has fielded four infantry regiments, one airborne regiment, one tank battalion, an artillery battalion, and seven *Gendarmarie* companies. All of these titles are misleading, since all of these organizations are woefully understrength. The army also has upwards of 100 Peoples' Militia companies, but these are not considered capable of front-line service, and are reserved for rear-area defensive duties (primarily as laborers). Burkina Faso's main military might comes in the form of two tank battalions and five infantry battalions of the Libyan-backed Muslim African Legion.

Mali has devoted two tank battalions, four infantry battalions, three mercenary light infantry battalions, one special forces battalion, and two artillery battalions to the war effort.

Air Power: Burkina Fasan fixed-wing assets consist of two G.91s and two C-160 Transalls. Rotary-wing assets consist of six SA319 *Alouette* helicopters and four Mi-8s.

Not all of Mali's Air Force is devoted to the war with Burkina Faso (a portion is still engaged against the Polisario guerrillas). Fixed-wing assets assigned to the front consist of five Su-7s and two An-26 Cubs. Rotary-wing assets consist of two Mi-4s and one Mi-8.

Naval Forces: Burkina Faso has no naval forces. Mali has four PBR-type river patrol boats based at Timbuktu.

BURKINA FASO

Burkina Faso has a poor economy and, until recently, had no army to speak of. Its native forces are still pitiful by modern standards, but the mercenaries of the Muslim African Legion are well up to snuff.

Burkina Fasan Organizations **Muslim African Legion Tank Battalion**

Battalion Headquarters
2 T-72 MBTs
3 Tank Companies
Company Headquarters
1 T-72 MBT
3 Tank Platoons
3 T-72 MBTs

Muslim African Legion Infantry Battalion

Battalion Headquarters
12 AK-74s
2 PK MGs
3 1-ton trucks
2 SA-14s
3 Motor Rifle Companies
Company Headquarters
4 AK-74s
2 1/2-ton trucks
3 Motor Rifle Platoons
Platoon Headquarters
1 AK-74
1 SVD
1 1-ton truck
3 Motor Rifle Squads
1 2 1/2-ton truck
5 AK-74s
2 PK MGs
1 RPG-16

Weapons Company
Company Headquarters
4 AK-74s

Burkina Fasan Small Arms

Uzi or Vz-61 submachineguns
AK-74 assault rifle
RPK-74 automatic rifle
PK machinegun
Tokarev pistol

Mortar Platoon
4 120mm mortars and 1/2-ton trucks
AT Platoon
4 1-ton trucks with AT-3s
ADA Platoon
4 ZU-23-4s and 1/2-ton trucks

Burkina Fasan Infantry Regiment

Regimental Headquarters
Reconnaissance Troop
3 Ferrets or EE-9 Cascavels
Weapons Platoon
4 120mm mortars
3 Infantry Companies
Company Headquarters
2 KPV MGs
5 Rifle Platoons
Platoon Headquarters
1 AK-74
1 LRAC
1 SA-7
3 Rifle Squads
1 RPK-74
7 AK-74s

Burkina Fasan Airborne Regiment

Regimental Headquarters -
12 Uzis
2 Rifle Companies
5 Rifle Platoons
Platoon Headquarters
2 Uzi SMGs
3 Rifle Squads
1 LRAC
2 PK MGs
7 Uzi SMGs
1 SA-7
Weapons Platoon
6 82mm mortars

Burkina Fasan Peoples' Militia Company

Company Headquarters
2 AK-74s
5 Platoons
Platoon Headquarters
2 AK-74s
3 Rifle Squads
12 AK-74s

Burkina Fasan**Gendarmerie Company (Mobile)**

Company Headquarters

2 AK-74s

5 *Gendarmerie* Platoons

Platoon Headquarters

1 AK-74

1 PK MG

1 1-ton truck

3 *Gendarmerie* Squads

8 AK-74s

1 2½-ton truck

Burkina Fasan Tank Battalion

Battalion Headquarters

1 AML-90

2 Platoons

3 AML-90s

Burkina Fasan Artillery Battalion

2 Batteries

4 105mm towed howitzers and 1-ton trucks

MALI

Mali's armed forces were primarily intended for counterinsurgency operations against the Polisario guerrillas in the northern part of Mali.

Malian Organizations**Malian Tank Battalion**

Battalion Headquarters

2 Land Rovers

2 Recon BRDM-2s

3 Tank Companies

Company Headquarters

1 T-34 tank

2 Platoons

3 T-34 tanks

MRL Battery

2 BM-21 MRLs

Malian Light Tank Battalion

Battalion Headquarters

2 Type-62 light tanks

2 Recon BRDM-2s

2 Tank Companies

2 Platoons

4 Type-62 light tanks

Malian Infantry Battalion

Battalion Headquarters

2 Recon BRDM-2s

3 Rifle Companies

Company Headquarters

1 PA-15

4 FA-MASs

3 Rifle Platoons

Malian Small Arms

MAT-49 submachinegun

FN-MAS assault rifle

M249 SAW automatic rifle

MAG-58, AAT-52 machinegun

PA-15 pistol

Platoon Headquarters

1 PA-15

2 Milans

4 FA-MASs

3 Rifle Squads

7 FA-MASs

1 FR-F1

1 LRAC

1 AA-52

Weapons Company

4 81mm mortars and 1-ton trucks

Malian Airborne Battalion

Battalion Headquarters

2 Recon Panhard M11s

3 Rifle Companies

Company Headquarters

3 PA-15s

4 FA-MASs

3 Rifle Platoons

Platoon Headquarters

1 PA-15

2 Milans

4 FA-MASs

3 Rifle Squads

7 FA-MASs

1 FR-F1

1 LRAC

1 AA-52

Malian**Special Forces Battalion**

Battalion Headquarters

2 Recon Panhard M11s

3 Rifle Companies

Company Headquarters

3 PA-15s

4 FA-MASs

1 Panhard M11

3 Rifle Platoons

Platoon Headquarters

1 PA-15

2 LRACs

4 FA-MASs

1 1-ton truck

3 Rifle Squads

7 FA-MASs

1 FR-F1

1 LRAC

1 AA-52

1 2½-ton truck

Antitank Battery

3 D-44 85mm guns and 1-ton trucks

Malian Artillery Battalion

4 D-30 122mm howitzers

3 M1944 100mm guns

Malian AD Battery

1 Panhard M11

6 S-60 57mm ADA guns and 1-ton trucks

Malian SAM Battery

1 Panhard M11

12 SA-3s

Malian**Mercenary Light Infantry Battalion**

Battalion Headquarters

12 FA-MASs

4 Panhard M11s

3 Rifle Companies

Company Headquarters

6 FA-MASs

2 Panhard M11s

2 Giat 53T4 twin 20mm AA guns and 1-ton trucks

3 Rifle Platoons

Platoon Headquarters

1 PA-15

4 FA-MASs

1 Panhard M11

3 Rifle Squads

7 FA-MASs

1 FR-F1

1 LRAC

1 AA-52

1 2½-ton truck

Antitank Platoon

3 Panhard M11s with Milan ATGMs

Weapons Company

4 120mm mortars and 1-ton trucks

CONDUCTING A CAMPAIGN

The forces involved in this conflict are few enough for a small mercenary team to make a tremendous difference in the outcome of the war.

Burkina Fasan War Aims: Burkina Faso has coveted the relatively fertile areas of southern Mali ever since the two nations achieved independence from France in the 1960s. Libya's motives are unknown.

Malian War Aims: Mali seeks to retain its relatively fertile southern districts. The outside assistance is largely in opposition to Libyan adventurism.





MINOR HOT SPOTS

This section deals with a number of minor wars and potential wars around the globe. We depart from the previous layout to take a more conversational approach, since these are rather special conflicts or potential conflicts.

BRAZIL

Brazil has a growing problem in the Amazon River basin. A conflict between the forces of industrial development (in order to help solve the nation's economic problems) and environmental activists (allied with the local Indians and others) has grown increasingly violent. The large plantations and the logging companies maintain private armies of mercenaries, the Indians and eco-guerrillas have formed guerrilla-style raiding parties (using mercenaries as training cadres), and the Brazilian military is caught in between.

The Brazilian ARC (Amazon Regional Command, the military organization responsible for internal security in the Amazon basin) currently consists of four independent motorized infantry brigades and five jungle battalions. A helicopter transport detachment is assigned directly to the ARC headquarters, consisting of 28 UH-1s and 10 AS 331 Super Puma helicopters. These are used to lift troops (usually jungle battalions) when situations warrant.

The ARC also has two counterinsurgency squadrons (24 A-37s) from the Brazilian Air Force and 36 PBR-type river patrol boats (forming the Amazon Flotilla) available for its use.

Motorized Infantry Brigade

Brigade Headquarters

12 M16A2s

2 jeeps

2 M577s

Recon Company

Company Headquarters

1 EE-9

Recon Platoon

4 EE-9s

3 Motorized Rifle Battalions

Battalion Headquarters

12 M16A2s

1 EE-11

1 jeep

3 Motorized Rifle Companies

Company Headquarters

1 jeep with M2HB MG

2 M16A2s

3 Motorized Rifle Platoons

Platoon Headquarters

1 EE-11

2 M16A2s

3 Motorized Rifle Sections

1 EE-11

10 M16A2s

1 M60 MG

Mortar Platoon

1 jeep

4 EE-11s with 81mm mortars

Antitank Company

Company Headquarters

1 jeep

4 M16A2s

3 Antitank Batteries

4 jeeps with 106mm RCLs

Artillery Battalion

Battalion Headquarters

4 jeeps

2 M577s

3 Artillery Batteries

4 towed 155mm howitzers and 2 1/2-ton trucks

Jungle Battalion

Battalion Headquarters

8 M16A2s

2 jeeps

3 Jungle Rifle Companies

Company Headquarters

1 jeep with M2HB MG

2 M16A2s

3 Jungle Rifle Platoons

Platoon Headquarters

1 jeep

2 M16A2s

1 M18A1 57mm RCL

3 Jungle Rifle Sections

1 EE-11

10 M16A2s

1 M60 MG

Weapons Platoon

1 jeep

2 60mm mortars

2 1/2-ton trucks

2 jeeps with M20 75mm RCLs

Weapons Company

Company Headquarters

1 jeep

4 M16A2s

2 Antitank Batteries

4 jeeps with 106mm RCLs

1 Mortar Battery

4 81mm mortars

4 3/4-ton trucks

TONGA

The Tongan coup was successful, leaving an 800-man mercenary force (plus a number of civilian "specialists") in charge of the country. Currently, the situation is far from stable, and anything could happen. Key points of the island are occupied by detachments of the Tongan Special Force, a mercenary unit organized for the coup, but serving for the indefinite future as security forces under the nominal control of Tu'ipelehake Pa'anga, the instigator of the coup. The identities of the mercenary officers and their commander are unknown.

Tongan Special Force

Force Headquarters

12 FN-FALs

2 MAG MGs

Royal Guard Detachment*

3 PA-15 pistols

9 FN-FALs

3 Rifle Companies

Company Headquarters

4 FN-FALs

3 Rifle Platoons

Platoon Headquarters

1 PA-15 pistol

1 FN-FAL

3 Rifle Squads

10 FN-FALs

1 M12 SMAW

2 MAG MGs

Weapons Platoon

1 81mm mortar

1 90mm RCL

Aero Company

Transport Troop

2 SH-61 Sea Kings

Aeroweapons Troop

2 AH-6 Defenders

Aero Maintenance Troop

16 FN-FAL

2 MAG MGs

*Four soldiers constantly accompany Tu'ipelehake Pa'anga (ostensibly as his bodyguards) while the others rest.

SRI LANKA

With the withdrawal of UN forces, the situation in Sri Lanka has begun to heat up again, and could explode into violence any day. Sri Lankan infantry brigades are armed and equipped the same as Indian infantry brigades. The Tamils, the Sri Lankan rebels, have a typical irregular formation, which is given below.

Tamil Raiding Force**Ambush Group**

2-4 machineguns

1-2 grenade launchers and/or rocket launchers

6-12 automatic rifles, SMGs, and/or pistols

Attack Group

1-4 grenade launchers, mortars, and/or recoilless rifles

2-6 machineguns

12-24 automatic rifles, SMGs, and/or pistols

THE SEYCHELLES ISLANDS

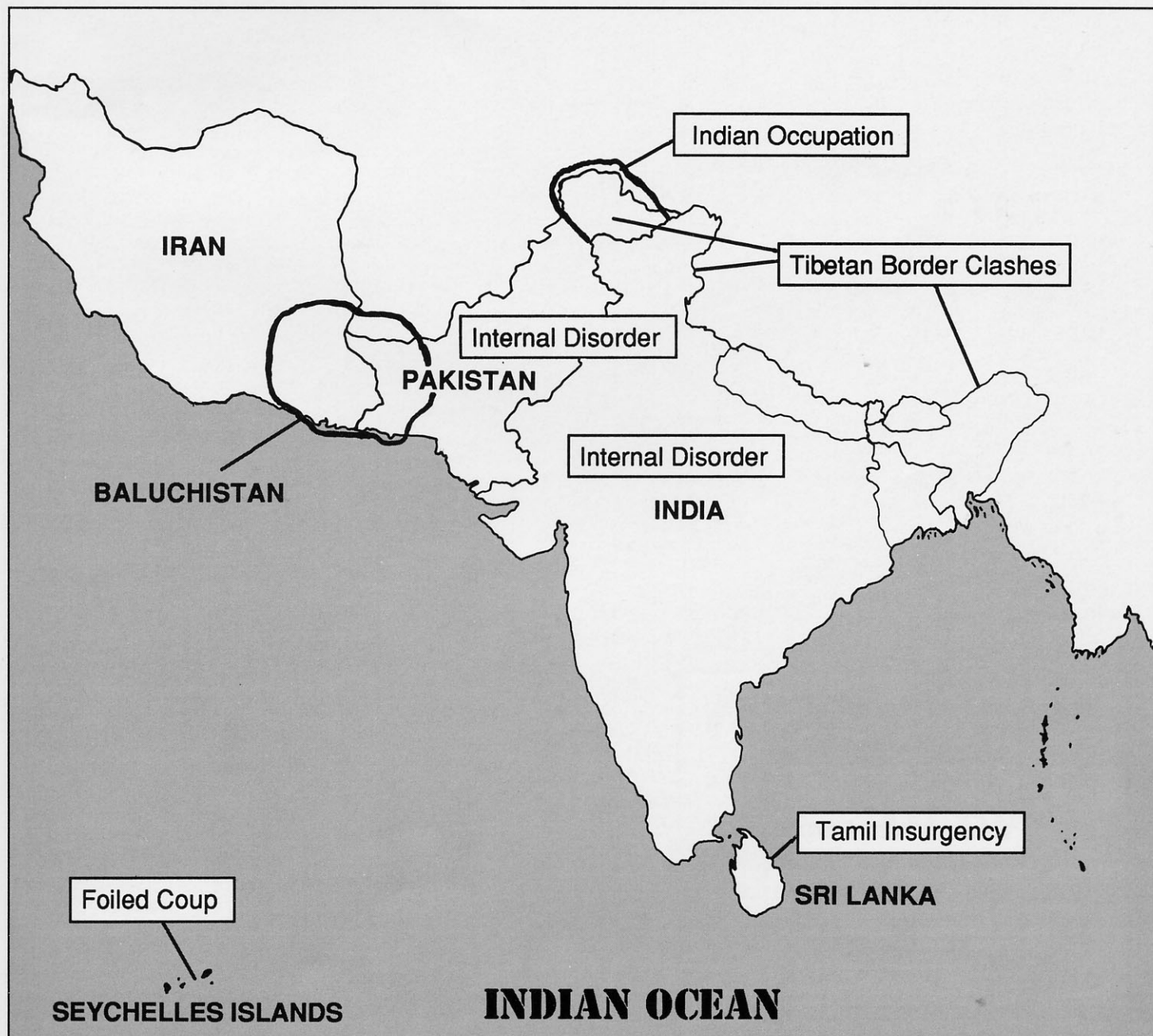
Perhaps inspired by Mike Hoare's attempt in 1981, a group of mercenaries (reputedly in the pay of a Latin American drug kingpin) attempted to take over the government of the Seychelles from France in 1997. The British ended their military assistance pact with the islands in the middle 1990s; this responsibility was assumed by the French in 1996. Swift action by the Foreign Legion foiled the coup, which had no local sup-

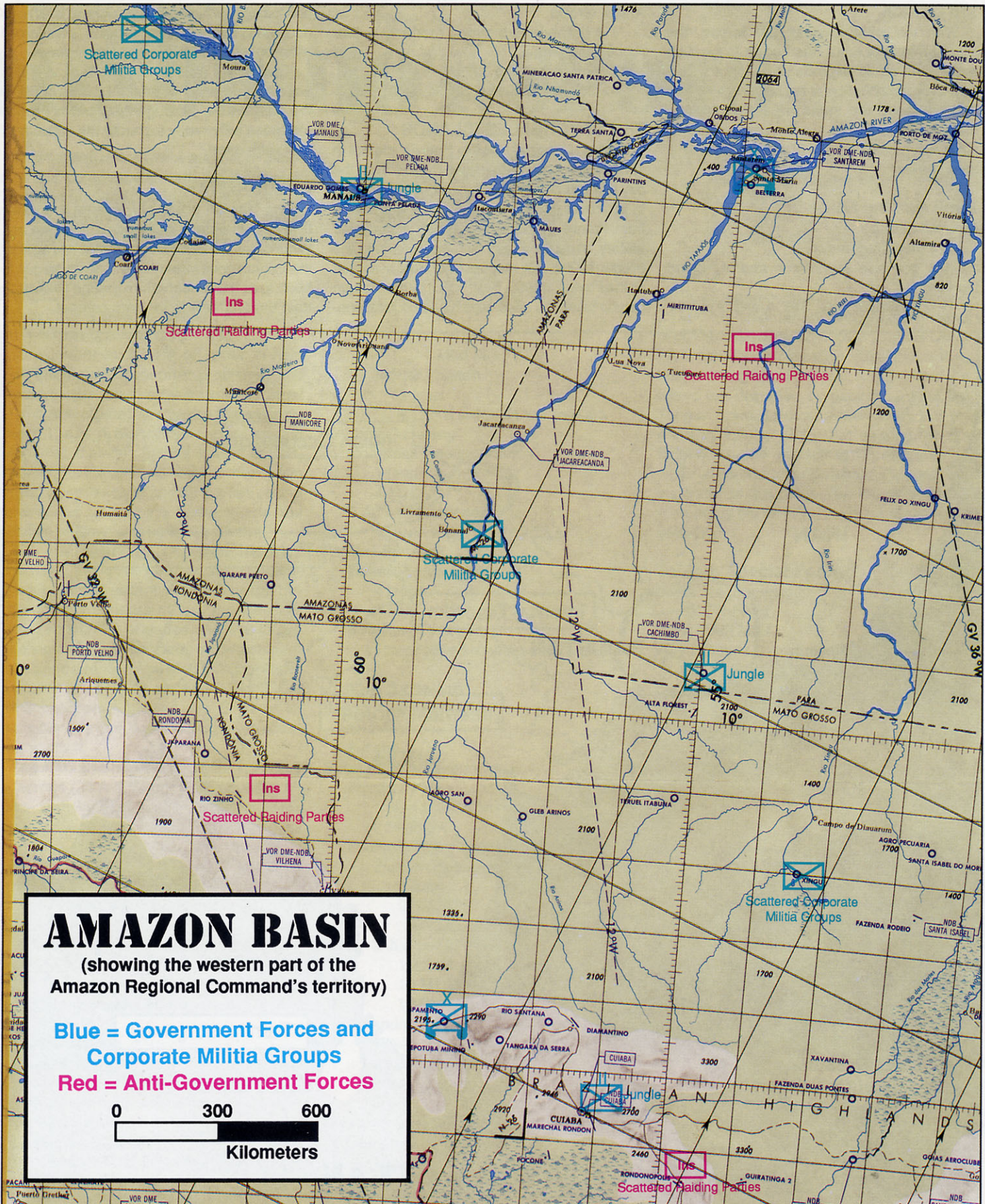
port to begin with, and (in hindsight, at least) was doomed to failure. A small garrison (a reinforced battalion) of the *Legion Etrangere* remains.

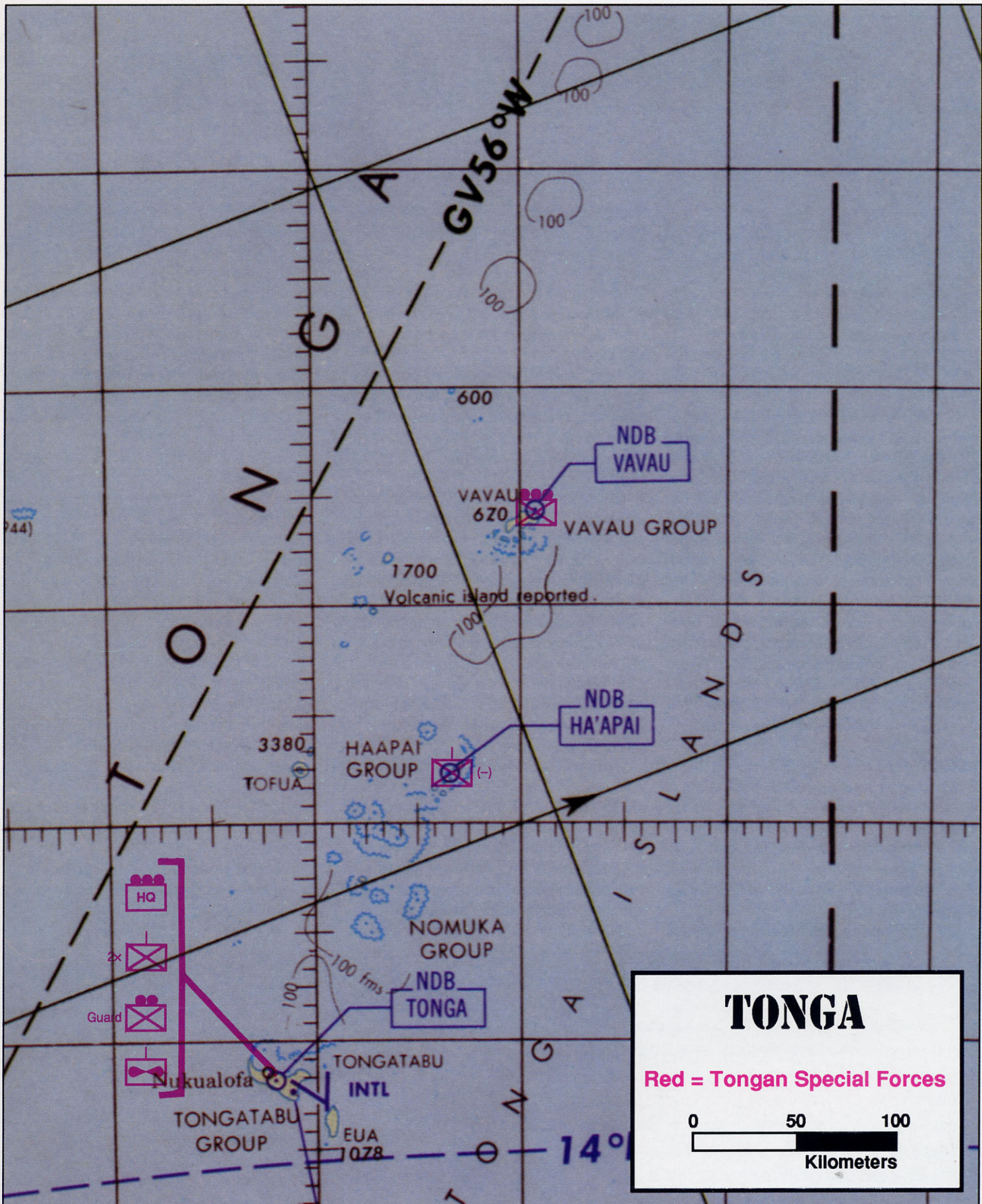
The patron was never identified, and it is possible that another attempt will be made in the near future, although heightened French alertness will greatly increase the difficulty of any such effort.

BALUCHISTAN

The Baluchi areas of Pakistan are effectively independent, but those in Iran are not. What began as a low-level guerrilla war against the Iranian government has recently begun to heat up as the Baluchis hire foreign soldiers to train their fighters in modern combat.







CRIME/TERRORISM

Just before I shot him, an Arab told me what the Israelis did to his family, and why he became a terrorist. He had a point.

Just after he got back from unloading about a zillion pounds of frag bombs on a Palestinian refugee camp, an Israeli pilot told me what the Arabs did to him. He had a point, too.

Everybody's got a point. So what?

— Cpl. Rod Steiner,
Bahrain Constabulary, 1997

In many parts of the world, the threat of military action is not as worrisome as other forms of violence. In North America, most of Europe, and parts of Asia, Africa, and South America, mercenaries (sometimes euphemistically called "private security") are hired to protect lives and property against organized and unorganized criminal violence. Different from criminal violence in intent and operations, terrorism is also a threat often countered by mercenaries. In the end, however, it makes little difference to the victim of a kidnapping, the target of extortion, or the innocent bystanders killed by accident in a bomb blast or a drive-by shooting whether criminals or terrorists were responsible.

CRIME

It is beyond the scope of this book to detail the small end of crime in the world of **Merc: 2000**. We shall, therefore, limit ourselves to organized operations and major cartels. Pickpockets and street thugs are not considered. Referees may devise titles as necessary for a given scenario.

Gangs: Street gangs are a major facet of

criminal life throughout the world. Sometimes the gangs go on for generations, sometimes they vanish within weeks or months. Most gangs have a distinct territory they control, and much gang violence is related to the defense of this territory or encroachment upon other territory. By the year 2000, most of these gangs have become organized around criminal activities (such as robbery or drug dealing).

Gang leaders usually make their way to the top by a combination of leadership and combat. Extreme loyalty is required of every member, and the severest punishment is meted out for disloyalty (usually a lingering death).

Often, several gangs will have affiliations with other gangs, alliances based on mutual self-interest, a common enemy, a common criminal activity, or ethnocultural ties. Some gangs have progressed from illegal to legal activities, but these are few and far between.

Most missions involving gangs will either be search-and-destroy missions to break up the activities of a given group, or a rescue of a kidnapped hostage. Gangs may also play a secondary role in other missions, either helping or hindering the player characters in pursuit of their ultimate goals.

Drugs: The main engine driving crime worldwide is illegal drugs. Other sources of income pale to insignificance beside preparation, distribution, and sale of drugs. From the largest drug/warlord cartels to the smallest street gangs, drugs are their *raison d'être*, their primary source of income, and the well-spring of most of violent acts committed.

Some drugs are grown in fields, others are manufactured in labs (or *factories*, if you will). The major drugs and their locations are:

O p i u m / Heroin: Opium poppies are grown in several areas of Asia and the Middle East, and in

many areas it represents the only crop the natives know how to cultivate. Opium is used by the natives as is, and a small quantity is grown legally, as it is the source of morphine (a powerful analgesic), but the vast majority is for illegal sale. Villages sell their harvest to agents of one or more drug cartels, which process it into opium base locally, then transport it to a purification factory, to be transformed into heroin. These factories may be local or may be thousands of kilometers from where the original crop is grown.

Cocaine/Crack: Cocaine is extracted from the leaves of the coca plant, grown primarily in South and Central America. Like opium, some coca is consumed by the growers (they chew the leaves or brew them into a tea), but most is sold to one of the criminal drug cartels. The leaves are processed into a raw cocaine mash, which is sent to a factory for refinement into a white powder. In the 1980s, cocaine began to be converted into a crystalline form called *crack* that was cheaper and could be smoked for a faster effect.

Crank: Crank is a form of crystalline methamphetamine, and like crack, is smoked. It produces extremely violent psychotic episodes in many users. This drug (unlike crack) can be produced artificially from relatively cheap chemical feedstocks. Crank can be produced anywhere, and there is no need to smuggle it. Since 1995, crank has been considered the major problem drug in America's inner cities.

Others: There are dozens of other illegal substances smuggled, sold, grown, and/or manufactured in various parts of the world. These fall into two broad classifications: legal drugs used illegally (barbiturates, ketamine, and so on) and illegal drugs (LSD, marijuana, etc.). A full description of each of these is beyond the scope of this small section. They are mentioned here only to acknowledge their existence, so people won't think they have been forgotten.

Mercenary missions involving drugs will be strongly connected with gangs and/or cartels, but the referee may wish to bring them into another, unrelated mission (a hostage rescue, for example, may accidentally uncover a clandestine drug factory).

Gang Organization and Equipment

Gangs can be armed with just about any weapon, although the larger and more expensive weapons, such as antitank missiles and anti-aircraft guns, will be rare. Gang members are often highly motivated and experienced individual fighters, but seldom have any formal military organization or command structure (even though many individual gang members may have served in a military force at one time).

Cartels: We use the term *cartel* in this book to represent a large, fairly well-organized and financed groups formed primarily for criminal activities unmotivated by politics. There are local cartels (into which category some street gangs fall), national cartels (such as the Corsican *Union Corse*), and international cartels (such as the cooperative of South and Central American drug growers/smugglers/dealers). Some cartels include government officials as members, and a few governments are cartels in their own right.

Cartels have armed fighters to enforce their decisions, eliminate competitors, and defend against attacks by police and government agencies or other cartels. Many are former soldiers, and it is rumored that some cartels are hiring mercenaries.

Mercenary missions may involve working for a cartel or against one, and the patron may be a private citizen, another cartel, or (most likely) a government agency. The PCs may be hired to perform recon missions, rescue hostages, kidnap cartel big-wigs to take them to trial, or raid cartel factories or arms caches.

Cartels make good long-term "recurring bad guys" for the PCs to encounter in the course of other jobs.

TERRORISM

Terrorists commit heinous and shocking acts to scare, terrorize (obviously), draw attention to a cause, and/or to enrage the populace in hope of achieving a political goal.

Cartel Organization and Equipment

Criminal cartels tend to employ armed forces in groups of 6-12 fighters under a single team leader. These will be armed with a polyglot collection of military and paramilitary weapons. Some cartels are beginning to make use of mercenary units and mercenary training cadres, and a few cartel units now make use of the US-type or Soviet-type squad organizations (nonmechanized). Despite training, finance, and organization, the cartels' private troops do not have the training or discipline of full-time soldiers...yet.

Terrorist Organization and Equipment

Terrorists use the full panoply of military and civilian weaponry, including heavy weapons, antitank and antiaircraft missiles, and so on. These will consist of whatever they can obtain by raids, theft, purchase, and/or contribution.

Terrorists typically operate in isolated cells of 3-12 members, isolated meaning that contact with other terrorists is limited to only one or two members of the cell (this keeps captured terrorists from revealing the names of members outside their own cell). Terrorists range from totally inexperienced (but fanatical) fighters to elite (but fanatical) ex-soldiers. From time to time, some terrorist groups will train special groups in military-style small-unit tactics (some become quite good at it).

Sometimes the line between terrorism and criminality is blurred, and many times the label terrorist is hung on the opposition ("one person's terrorist is another's freedom fighter" is a commonly used saying). The distinction between *terrorist* and *guerrilla* is also a little confusing sometimes. Here is an easy rule of thumb: If you are acting in the country in which you were born, you're a criminal or a guerrilla. If you're acting in someone else's country, you're a criminal or a terrorist.

Libya: No discussion of world terrorism in the year 2000 is complete without at least a mention of Libya. Libya's head of state, Muammar Khadafi, has for years made extensive use of his country's large oil revenues as funding for a number of anti-American, anti-European, and (increasingly, of late) pro-Islamic fundamentalist causes. One news commentator has labeled him "terrorism's Ford Foundation."

Libyan funding is responsible for many recent conflicts the world over, especially in Africa and South America. His Muslim African Legion is currently actively engaged in the Mali/Burkina Faso War (see pages 52-53), and Libyan-financed mercenaries are reputed to be training revolutionary, terrorist, and criminal soldiers on every continent.

PLO: The Palestinian Liberation Organization splintered into several factions early in its life. By 2000, several rival groups, all claiming to represent the "real" wishes of the Palestinians, operate throughout the world,

financed and supplied largely by the Libyan treasury. Some observers have noted that a few groups seem to have become more like criminal organizations than the freedom fighters they claim to be.

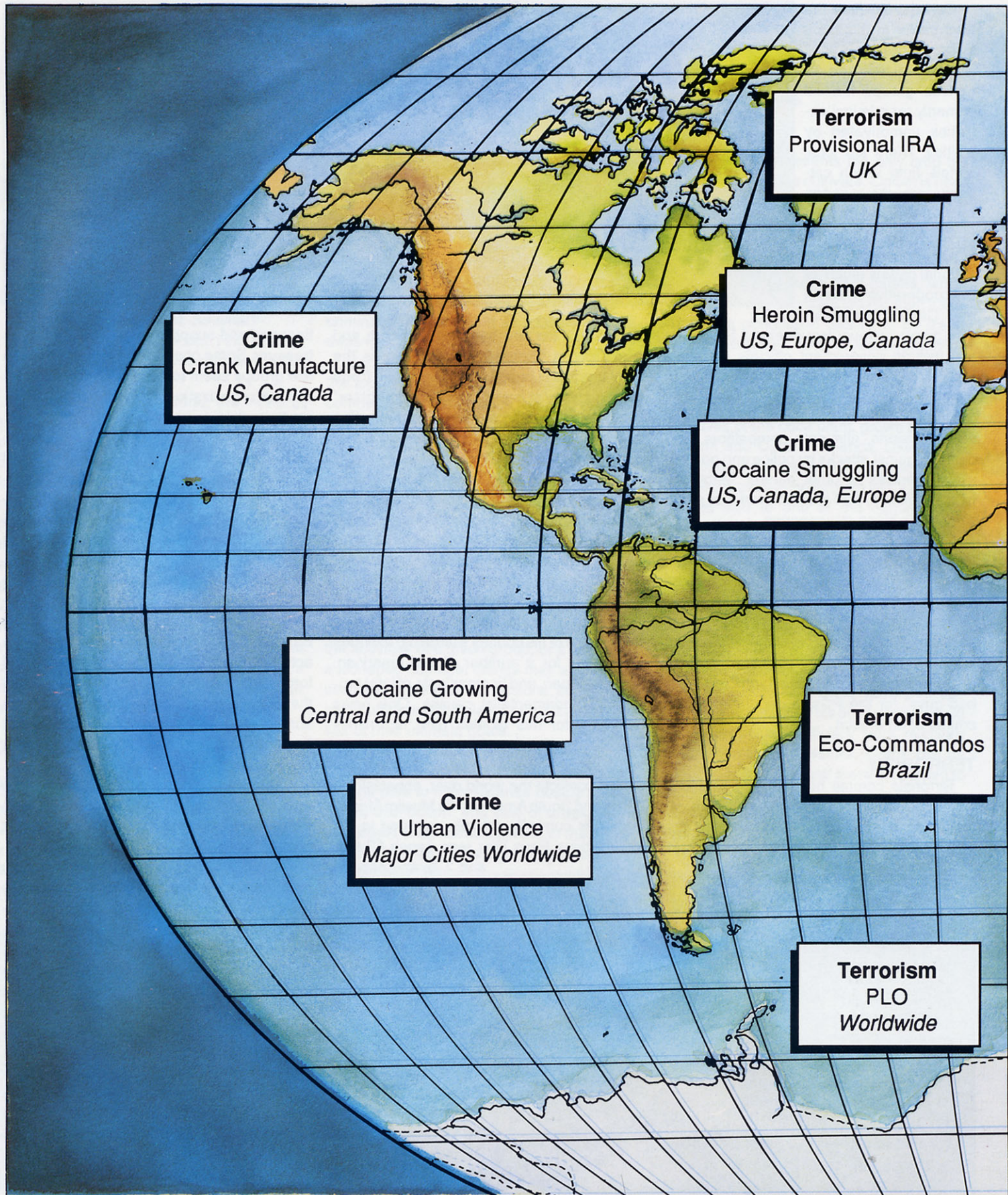
IRA: The illegal, provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army (the "provos"), still largely financed and supplied by Irish-Americans, continues to operate in Western Europe, despite the Tanner administration's best efforts. The IRA generally concentrates its efforts in the UK.

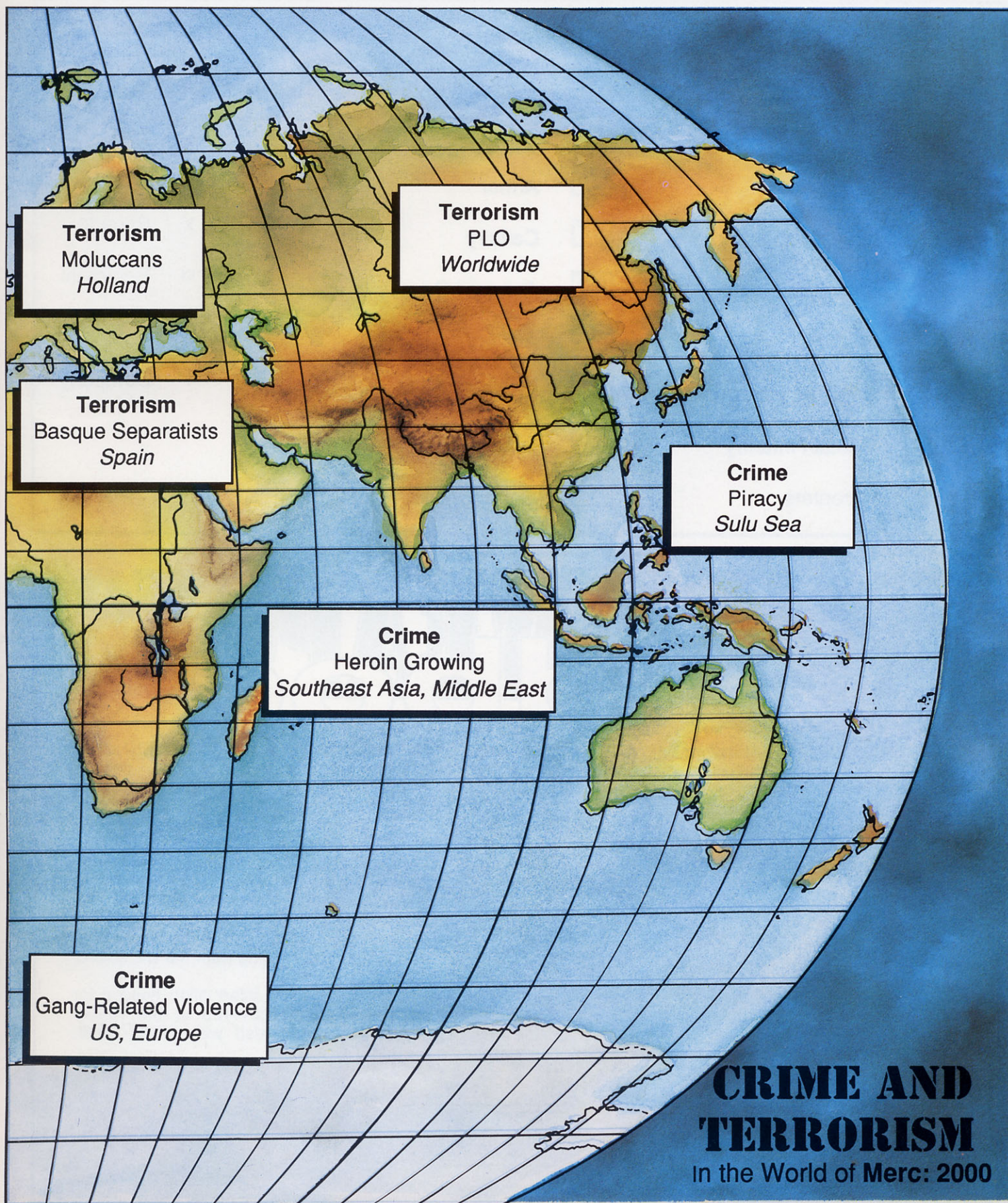
Basques: In 1998, in northern Spain, the group known as the ETA (*Euskadi to Azkatasuna*, "Basque Nation and Liberty"), the Basque separatist organization, began an active civil war. The Spanish military and civil forces soon dealt with the active rebellion, but the ETA commenced a series of terrorist acts across western Europe in the hopes that foreign pressure would force Spain to make concessions.

Italian Red Brigade: The *Brigada Rossa* was another Marxist group left in the lurch with the collapse of the major communist governments.

Bader-Mainhof: Named for two German revolutionaries, this group has expanded its activities throughout central Europe in recent years. With the collapse of the worldwide communist governments, its numbers and financial support have dwindled, but the Marxist fervor of its remaining members has not.

Moluccan: Because Holland was once the colonial ruler of Indonesia (the area was then known as the Dutch East Indies), a number of Moluccans settled in Holland as "guest laborers." Although active in Europe since the late 1970s, Moluccan terrorists have accelerated their program in response to Australian involvement in Indonesian affairs.





UNIT SYMBOLS KEY

The maps in this book use the following unit type and unit size symbols in various combinations.

	Infantry		Armor	XX	Division
	Motorized Infantry		Cavalry	X	Brigade
	Mechanized Infantry		Armored Cavalry or Recon	III	Regiment
	Marines		Artillery	II	Battalion
	Parachute Infantry		Special Forces or Commando	I	Company
	Mountain Infantry		Insurgents or Irregulars		
	Helicopters		Gendarmerie		

HEAVY WEAPONS Handbook

The **Heavy Weapons Handbook** finishes what **Infantry** more than 170 rocket launchers, grenade launchers, launchers, towed field, antitank, and anti-aircraft support weapons for **Twilight: 2000**.

Weapons covered range from man-the LRAC F1, the Ereyx, and the antitank missiles ranging from towed anti-aircraft guns from Soviet 130mm AA gun. Stinger, Blowpipe, and **Heavy Weapons** and antitank mines, and 57mm to the Soviet B-11.

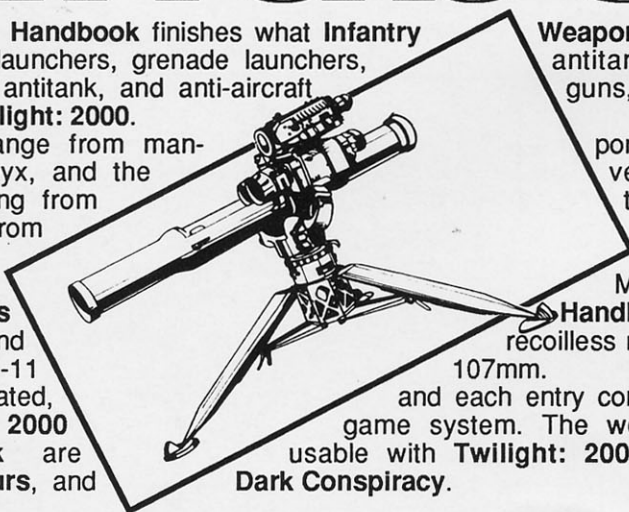
Each weapon is illustrated, use in the **Twilight: 2000 Weapons Handbook** are **Cadillacs and Dinosaurs**, and

Weapons of the World started, by rating antitank and anti-aircraft missile guns, grenades, mines, and other

portable missile launchers such as venerable American Bazooka, the SS-11 to the FOG-M, and the Swiss 20mm Oerlikon to the Anti-aircraft missiles such as Mistral are also included. The

Handbook also includes antipersonnel recoilless rifles ranging from the US M18A1 107mm.

and each entry contains all information needed for game system. The weapons covered in the **Heavy** usable with **Twilight: 2000**, and also with **Merc: 2000**, **Dark Conspiracy**.



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GAZZETTEER™



The **Gazetteer** is a sourcebook for global hot spots in the strife-torn world of **Merc: 2000**. From the coup in Tonga to the border dispute between the Russian Republic and Japan; from the Second Nigerian Civil War to the Basque insurgency in Spain; from the frigid steppes of central Asia to the steaming jungles of South America; from the battlefields of west Africa to the crime-torn city streets of America; the **Gazetteer** covers them all. Every aspect of warfare in the year 2000 and beyond is presented, ranging from brushfire wars in remote parts of the globe, to terrorist activities in our own backyard.

Every major world trouble-spot in the year 2000 is covered with maps, a background summary of the conflict, military organizations of the participants and suggestions for conduct of adventure scenarios as part of that conflict.

Although it is intended for use with **Merc: 2000**, most of the information presented in the **Gazetteer** can also be used with **Twilight: 2000**, GDW's role-playing game of survival in a devastated world. No player or referee can afford to be without the **Merc: 2000 Gazetteer**.

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