

TWILIGHT: 2000

East Africa/Kenya Sourcebook

David S. Adams



East Africa/Kenya Sourcebook
For Twilight: 2000
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“Sarge, can you tell me again why the hell we are sitting here in Kenya fighting these damn Somali’s instead of being up with the rest of the RDF? They have got it easy up there from what I hear. I even heard a rumor that the Russians may be pulling out!”

Sergeant Pearson wondered if he should respond to Kearns or if he should just finally fulfill his biggest fantasy and let him have one right between the eyes. Nah, going to the stockade wasn’t worth it.

“We are here, Private, because that refinery in Mombasa is the last place that we and the RDF can get fuel on the whole damn continent. And as long as we have it, then the RDF still has the gas to fight if those Russians you want to fight so bad decide that this time they are finally going to take Bandar Abbas and hold it.” The sound of badly running engines began to grow in intensity again, just like it had a few minutes before. Over his radio he heard the command to pop smoke immediately.

“Now quit your yapping Kearns and get ready to rock and roll. Here they come again and this time it looks like they mean it!” Pearson popped two purple smoke grenades, leveled his rifle and took careful aim, taking out the driver of one vehicle. The sound of machine guns and rifle fire built to a crescendo, then just as suddenly was drowned out by the roar of two Skyraiders flashing directly overhead and dropping napalm canisters right into the mass of oncoming Somali vehicles, stopping the charge permanently. “Let them cook for a while and then finish off what’s left! And don’t forget to police your brass! There won’t be any more coming from the US to replace it!”

Introduction

The previously published Twilight 2000 canon is very short on details as to the effect of the war on Africa, with the a few references to pro-Soviet guerrillas fighting the French in Western Africa in the RDF sourcebook as well as mentions of Special Forces fighting in Kenya. The King’s Ransom module had a single

mention of an NPC who was stationed in Kenya as part of the US forces there. In addition, Gateway to the Spanish Main made reference to the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola after their defeat there in 2000, US military forces transiting thru Grenada on their way to African battlefronts and the USS Constitution replica picking up stranded US servicemen in Cape Town. Otherwise the published canon of the first edition was mostly silent on Africa. The only other source of information on Africa from the canon authors was an outline provided by Frank Frey on his unpublished module Lions of Twilight on the site www.forum.juhlin.com.

This sourcebook is based on those few canon references as well as other material on Kenya from other authors, who without which this work would not have been possible and to whom I am exceedingly grateful. One of those is A.R. Bergesen (i.e. Raellus), who’s excellent work on Kenya was one of the inspirations for this work, which can be found in the web fanzine at www.forum.juhlin.com. Please see my acknowledgements page for a full list of those who have contributed to this work with their ideas and their discussions.

The timeline I have created for this work builds on both real life events and the events of the canon, with some interpolation being made as well to bring both the actual events of our world and the canon events of the first edition of Twilight 2000 into sync. As part of integrating this sourcebook into the Twilight 2000 world I have interpreted events from other canon sources (Operation OMEGA from Going Home and the reinforcements that arrived from Europe mentioned in the RDF sourcebook) to show how they may have affected events in East Africa.

I hope you enjoy reading and using this work as much as I have enjoyed creating it.

David S. Adams

KENYA MAP

East Africa Timeline

Great Britain and the United States have long had a close relationship with Kenya, with both nations using Kenyan territory for training, in the case of the UK since before Kenyan independence. The UK had been conducting three to four military exercises per year in remote areas, often with Kenyan participation, with the US beginning its own training exercises with Kenya starting in the mid 80's, mostly Special Forces teams and Marines.

This expansion of the US military into Kenya began in 1981 and eventually spread throughout Africa, with the majority being Special Forces teams assisting the armies of many East and West African nations in training, counter-terrorism and guerrilla warfare operations. US involvement in Africa was seen as a counterweight to the extensive Cuban, Chinese and Soviet penetration of the continent, especially in Angola, Mozambique, Somalia, Guinea, Tanzania and Ethiopia.

At the beginning of 1988 the Soviets, in order to concentrate more on economic issues at home, began to draw down their commitment to Africa, which led to a lessening of conflict in Africa between the superpowers. Many thought that finally the Cold War was coming to an end, leaving Africa finally free of the disruptions caused by the proxy war between the US and its allies, the Soviets and its allies and China and allowing its resources to be used for development.

Unfortunately this illusionary peace, as later historians would record, was only the calm before the much greater storm that was to engulf the world, changing Africa forever.

June 1991

In Ethiopia the Mengistu regime, on the edge of collapse, is saved when the Soviet Union, after several years of downplaying its involvement in Africa, commits to a large scale intervention by their forces along with those of Cuba, driving the Eritrean and Tigray rebels back from the capital and Asmara. Across the border, Somalia has broken into a haphazard collection of warlord armies, its people facing starvation and famine as their crops are stolen or destroyed by the warring forces. AIDS is devastating the continent of Africa, with some nations having as much as 25 percent of their populations infected.

1992-93

International efforts to aid the Somalis collapse after attacks on UN, US and Pakistani forces by Somali warlords kill several hundred men. Famine and the continued fighting reduce the population of Somalia by nearly fifty percent, with many refugees streaming into Kenya and Djibouti, straining the resources of both nations.

The Soviets and Cubans, expanding the efforts begun in Ethiopia, re-establish their presences in Mozambique and Angola, using as a pretext the continued interference in those nations by South Africa and its RENAMO and UNITA guerrilla allies. In Tanzania, Chinese military aid in the form of tanks, artillery, SAM's and aircraft flows in as part of their effort to increase their sphere of influence in Africa.

The rebels in Ethiopia are receiving some covert US and Kenyan aid in the form of weapons and training. However the sheer scale of the Soviet and Cuban intervention overwhelms the rebels and by the end of 1993 they are barely hanging on, clinging to isolated strongholds trying to stave off total defeat.

By December 1993 the Soviets have returned in force across Africa as part of a strategy to re-engage the US in a revived Cold War worldwide.

1994

As the world watches in horror, the Rwandan genocide occurs, with almost 25 percent of the population of the country killed as the world sits and watches. It finally ends as the Tutsi led rebels take over the country, with much of the Hutu population fleeing into Zaire. Rwanda and Burundi's Tutsi dominated governments begin to rebuild their nations, with international help from the United States and others. The movement of much of the Hutu population into Zaire destabilizes that country as well leading to the First Congolese War and the eventual fall of the government, with the country reverting to its old name of the Congo.

By mid-1994, AIDS is the number one killer of African young men and women, with infection rates in some countries close to 40 percent. While international help is growing, in many countries the sheer scale of the problem overwhelms foreign aid workers.

The Soviets continue to increase their level of engagement in Africa, re-establishing the air and naval bases at Conakry in Guinea. A small force of diesel submarines and missile boats, as well as long range patrol craft are in place by the middle of the year. In Mozambique the Soviets sign an agreement to use the port of Maputo as a staging point for their Indian Ocean Fleet.

The Soviets transfer large amounts of small arms, ammunition and portable anti-tank and anti-aircraft missiles to various pro-Soviet guerilla forces in Southern and Eastern Africa, with instructions to sit tight until they receive coded signals to begin operations. To be able to further extend their control of their client states they being transferring a significant number of obsolete tanks, armored vehicles, older helicopters and jet fighters.

To counterbalance the Soviets moves the US and UK step up their aid to Kenya and Uganda, holding increased exercises in the area and establishing depots in Kenya of ammunition, spare parts and medical gear to be used by their forces if needed. A detachment of US Special Forces is permanently established in Kenya and air and naval support troops are sent as well to build up facilities for the US to use in time of war. The US establishes a forward operating base at Kampala as well and begins increased training of the Ugandan Army.

The South African government, seeing a clear threat from the Soviet and Cuban forces in Angola and Mozambique, steps up its nuclear weapons development program, doubling the yields of their weapons to 38 kilotons and working to mate them to missiles. Israeli technicians and weapons experts assist the South Africans in exchange for uranium for their own weapons program.

1995

As the war between China and the Soviet Union begins, Chinese aid throughout Africa is quickly suspended as the struggle with the Soviet Union heats up, suspending all military shipments as well. As a consequence Tanzania begins to reach out the Soviet Union for assistance. To draw off US, French and British resources (and to deny more aid to the Chinese) the Soviets send the activation signal to various pro-Soviet guerilla forces throughout the world to begin operations.

Violence explodes across Africa as guerilla forces go into action in Mali, Mauritania,

Senegal, Nigeria, Chad and South Africa. Somali warlords, reinforced by Soviet arms and ammunition, attack into Djibouti as Afar rebel forces rise in the north, plunging that nation into chaos as the French forces there are overwhelmed by the scale of the problem. The French send in the 1st Foreign Legion Infantry Regiment and the 1st Foreign Legion Cavalry Regiments to join the 13th Foreign Legion Demi-brigade and the 5th Overseas Interarms Regiment who have been stationed there since 1962 and 1969 respectively.

The Foreign Legion regiments are grouped into the new Foreign Legion Operational Group (GOLE). The reinforcements are rapidly engaged in fighting the Somali invaders and Djibouti rebels and trying to control the border with Ethiopia, where fighting continues against rebel groups that have been resupplied by the US since their defeat earlier in the decade.

1996

By early 1996, as more and more resources are committed against the surprisingly resilient Chinese, the Soviets are forced to begin to draw down their own forces in Africa, leaving behind small holding forces at the bases they have just expended a considerable amount of effort to re-establish on the continent.

Soviet client states and guerrillas in Africa continue in their mission to try to drain Western resources to keep them from aiding the Chinese with more weapons and aid. Many nations in Africa begin to see their economies affected by the collapse of tourism in the region as fears of nuclear war keep people close to home.

The French, who have already sent military aid and supplies to many countries who were members of the old French community, prepares to deploy units from the Force Actionne Rapide (FAR) into Western Africa, beginning with Senegal and Mauritania, to fight the Soviet backed guerrillas.

As the year comes to a close, the outbreak of hostilities between NATO and the Soviet Union in Europe swiftly spreads to Africa. Air strikes by USN and USAF aircraft against the major Soviet bases in Africa occur and US Special Forces, already committed to battle the rising tide of Soviet supported guerrillas, begin operations against Soviet client states and bases. However there is no large scale commitment of

US ground forces due to the needs of the European, Iranian and Korean fronts.

Cuba declares itself neutral in the US/Soviet conflict, valuing self-preservation over loyalty to the Soviet Union. To avoid being drawn into the war they transfer their forces out of Ethiopia and Mozambique to Angola. With their departure and the losses by the Soviets to US strikes, the civil war in Ethiopia, once almost quashed by Soviet and Cuban troops, suddenly heats up again. The Mengistu regime, largely left to its own devices and supported only by a rapidly dwindling force of Soviet advisors and troops, has to fight for its life against US-supported Eritrean and Tigray rebels.

January to May of 1997

By early 1997 many of the national economies of Africa, already in free fall with the death of tourism and foreign aid, are damaged even further as merchant ships in the area are targeted by submarines and commerce raiders of both sides, cutting off much of Africa from sources of foreign trade and products. Western food and medical aid shipments to Africa slow to a trickle and stop by mid-1997.

AIDS has now reached 50 percent infection rates in many countries and drastic steps are taken to stop further outbreaks including euthanizing those with the disease. This further breaks down society as those with the disease who are still physically able to do so flee to try to save their lives, adding to the crush of refugees, or for those still healthy enough to fight, taking up arms against their governments in self-defense.

As national economies collapse throughout Africa, throwing millions out of work, civil wars, revolutions and uprisings break out throughout the continent, furthering the chaos caused since 1995 by the guerrillas and mercenaries in the pay of the Soviets.

France commits the FAR to its former African colonies, deploying in April into Mauritania and Senegal to deal with pro-Soviet guerrillas and internal rebellions that are at the point of toppling the governments of both nations.

In Kenya and Uganda American forces have been reduced to small cadres as all other forces have been transferred to the fighting fronts. The last remaining UK personnel in Kenya leave to join the MEFF in Saudi Arabia in April. Rwanda and Burundi are repeatedly raided by

Hutu forces striking from the Congo beginning in late March and a fear of a renewed genocide haunts both countries.

Eritrean rebels, supported by long range air strikes by USAF and USN aircraft, seize Asmara and Massawa and land forces on the Dahlak Islands in April, destroying the remnants of the Soviet forces along with much of the Ethiopian Navy. By the end of June, due to the needs in Iran, all US aid to the rebels ceases giving the Ethiopians time to re-organize their forces.

The fighting between NATO and the Soviets in Africa has heavily damaged the Soviet and Warsaw Pact forces. What is left of their forces in Africa is now isolated at Maputo in Mozambique and Conakry in Guinea, with many ships and aircraft damaged or non-operational due to a lack of spare parts or weapons. A small force of Soviet submarines and commerce raiders continue to attack shipping in the area, sneaking into Maputo and Victoria in the Seychelles for supplies and to rearm when they can.

May 1 1997

The Great War of Africa begins with a joint Rwandan/Burundi invasion of the Congo in pursuit of Hutu rebels and militia. As they penetrate deep into the Congo, fighting rapidly breaks out between Congolese troops and the invading Rwandan and Burundi forces. After a series of defeats, the Congo appeals for aid against the invaders and within weeks other countries are drawn in on either side, fighting for the crucial resources there.

Uganda's armed forces enter the Congo in support of Rwanda and Burundi, joined by tens of thousands of Tutsi militiamen and UNITA rebels. Angola, Tanzania, Namibia, and Zimbabwe send large contingents from their armed forces to support the Congo, joined by a large force of Hutu militia. While Kenya stays out of the fighting, its railroads and ports are used to transport supplies vital for Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi's war effort.

The Rwandan/Burundi/Ugandan alliance proves to be a formidable one, with the Ugandan and Rwandan forces proving to be much more effective than anyone could have imagined due to the efforts of US trainers and advisors as well as large shipments of US weapons in the years prior to the war. By the end of July it is clear that the Congo and its allies are losing.

August 8 1997

The Great War of Africa expands as Tanzania, reinforced by large numbers of Zambian and Mozambique volunteers, invades Kenya to capture the port of Mombasa and its refinery and thus cut off fuel and supplies to Rwanda, Uganda and Burundi. CIA operatives in Tanzania manage to inform Kenya just in time for them to shift their forces into position to blunt the initial thrusts, spoiling the Tanzanian surprise attack from succeeding.

The Tanzanian invasion force consists of two full divisions of mechanized/motorized infantry and a tank brigade, supported by one division of regular infantry in reserve, with air support from F-5, F-6 and F-7 Chinese made fighters. An infantry brigade of Zambian volunteers supports the Tanzanians as well.

Tanzanian forces cross the Kenyan border in three separate thrusts, with one infantry division and the tank brigade, minus one battalion, heading for Nairobi while the second infantry division, reinforced by a tank battalion heads for Mombasa, with the volunteer infantry brigade attacking in the center.

Twenty kilometers short of Nairobi the Tanzanians run into an ambush, hit from the sky by MD 500 TOW carrying helicopters and from the ground by Vickers tanks. Tanzanian SAM's took a heavy toll of the attacking helicopters but not before they had caused significant damage to the tank formations. Kenya's Vickers tanks prove themselves equal to the T-54, Chinese Type 59 & 62 and Scorpion tanks of Tanzania, bringing the attack to a standstill.

The Zambian volunteers manage to cut the railroad between the two cities but they are then stopped cold by Kenyan Army forces redeploying from positions near the Somali border, leaving its defense to Kenyan Police Reserve forces alone.

The 5th and 7th Kenyan Rifles Battalion and the 76th Armored Reconnaissance Battalion, supported by Kenyan light attack aircraft, bring the attack on Mombasa to a halt just outside artillery range of the city. A small force of Tanzanian tanks and APC's manages to penetrate inside the city but is surrounded and then destroyed as it runs out of ammunition.

Kenya's six F-5E and two F-5F's prove themselves superior to the Tanzanian Air Force, destroying fifteen Tanzanian aircraft in fierce air battles over Nairobi and Mombasa while losing three F-5E and one F-5F in the process.

August 28th, 1997

With the border stripped of soldiers, Somali Islamist troops push down into northern Kenya in an attempt to establish their leader's goal of establishing Greater Somalia. Sudanese Muslim militias and Ethiopian marauders invade as well to grab their share of the spoils. The Kenyans try to slow them down, but continue to lose more and more territory each day.

A Tanzanian regiment attacks across Lake Victoria and succeeds in seizing Kisumu, overwhelming the small garrison there and forcing the Kenyans to even further stretch their defensive lines around Nairobi.

September 5, 1997

With the UK completely committed in Europe, the Middle East and China, Kenya appeals to the US to commit substantial forces to aid them in their fight against the various invading forces and seaborne commerce raiders.

The US government, although already deeply mired in Europe and facing the specter of all out nuclear war on the horizon, decide that Kenya was too valuable an ally to lose, especially as it's naval and air bases were considered essential for defending the convoys bringing supplies to the RDF and vitally needed oil to the US. The President directed the Joint Chiefs to divert units currently tasked as reinforcements for the RDF to Kenya, with the first units to be air deployed immediately.

Mid-September 1997

The first two battalions of the 173rd Airborne Brigade, supported by a single company of M551 Sheridan light tanks, are flown into Nairobi and go straight into battle, attacking the Zambian/Mozambique brigade that has cut the railway between Mombasa and Nairobi.

The Sheridan's, many of which are older than those manning them, lose half their number to RPG's and anti-tank mines in the first few weeks. Their presence, however, makes a huge impact on the battlefield, where their Shillelagh missiles prove to be excellent bunker busters and

take quite the toll of the small force of Zambian armor (Ferrets and PT-76 light tanks) backing up the volunteer brigade.



Sheridan air-dropped south of Nairobi, 1997

US Special Forces units, reinforced by units from the US, are sent to harass the Somali invaders in the north, keeping them off balance and slowing their advance. To buy time for the rest of the units being deployed by sea to arrive, air and naval units are diverted from missions against the Soviets in Iran to harass the Tanzanians and Somalis.

B-52 conventional air strikes launched from Diego Garcia shatter a newly arriving Tanzanian infantry regiment near Mombasa and annihilate two large motorized columns of Somali Islamists south of Wajir, slowing their further advance significantly. Five P-3C Orion sub hunters from Diego Garcia arrive in Kenya and are put to work patrolling the sea lanes off Kenya, sinking two Soviet commerce raiders and much of the Tanzanian Navy within days.

A force of two hundred Legionnaires and gendarmerie from Mayotte land on the islands of Anjouan and Mohéli, taking back possession of the islands as French territory after they had seceded from the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros in August, easily overwhelming the local police and military forces that had been trying to keep the islands from joining France.

Early November 1997

The first convoy to Kenya from the United States arrives on November 1 after being attacked by two Soviet submarines off the coast of Madagascar. The escorts, aided by P-3C's, sink both submarines but lose one frigate and have another so badly damaged that it barely makes it to Mombasa. The Soviets also sink two

freighters, including the one carrying the rest of the Sheridan tanks assigned to the 173rd. The rest of the convoy arrives intact, bringing the remainder of the 173rd Airborne Brigade and the 228th Aviation Regiment along with various support elements.

The newly arrived US forces deploy into position near Mombasa, while the newly arrived Rangers conduct multiple raids on the Somalis, destroying fuel and ammo supplies and stopping their drive. In the center the US forces drive the Zambians back from the railroad, allowing supplies to flow again to Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi, especially badly needed fuel and ammunition.

December 1, 1997

An all-out attack by US and Kenyan forces, heavily supported by a small force of bombers attacking out of Diego Garcia, defeats the Tanzanian forces near Mombasa, driving what is left of them back into Tanzania. The bombers land at Kenyan air bases near Nairobi instead of returning to Diego Garcia as the US begins to disperse its forces to avoid having them be destroyed in a single attack. In the north the Somalis, under constant attack by US Rangers and Special Forces aided by US attack helicopters, begin to withdraw towards Somalia, devastating the area as they leave.

The Dar es Saalam refinery in Tanzania is destroyed by cruise missiles from a USN SSN, cutting off local oil production and leaving Tanzania dependent on oil from the Ndola refinery in Zambia to keep its tanks and armored vehicles running. Much of their remaining AA weaponry is assigned to protect their fuel supplies and the pipeline from Zambia.

December 6, 1997

Africa had watched in horror as first China, then much of Europe and North America experienced nuclear warfare, seeing city after city die. They prayed that they would be spared the horror of nuclear warfare. Unfortunately, their prayers fell on deaf ears, as two Soviet nuclear ballistic submarines attacked multiple targets throughout Africa, destroying refineries, oil fields and oil terminals in pro-US Nigeria, Morocco, Senegal, Egypt, Tunisia and South Africa.

Cairo, Suez and Alexandria are left in ruins by multiple strikes against the major refineries in those cities. While the Suez Canal is not directly

targeted in the attack, the nuclear strikes on the refineries at Suez effectively block the southern end of the Canal with the wrecks of several merchant ships and tankers. Over three million Egyptians die in the attacks and another two million are severely wounded.

Soviet nuclear attacks on Morocco destroy both of its refineries, with the city and harbor of Casablanca being destroyed by two 250kt warheads as well. The detonations sink over half the Royal Moroccan Navy and deny the use of the port to NATO for the rest of the war. The main oilfield at El Borma in Tunisia is struck by a 250kt nuclear weapon, causing widespread damage but relatively few casualties due to its remoteness.

In Nigeria every refinery and oil terminal is targeted by the Soviets, killing or wounding over eight million Nigerians in minutes and covering much of the country in smoke from the burning refineries and terminals.

South Africa's nuclear arsenal doesn't deter the Soviets from attacking the refineries at Durban and Sasolburg, destroying both along with the cities that surround them, and leading to a very large loss of life. Panicked riots break out in Johannesburg as survivors from the nuclear strike at Sasolburg stream into the city.

The USAF and USN facilities at Diego Garcia are struck by two 200kt airbursts which destroy every remaining USAF and USN aircraft that is still on the ground or who failed to get far enough way in time. The base facilities are destroyed as well with the exception of some underground bunkers.

In the Ivory Coast, the Abidjan Refinery is destroyed by a direct hit, with 95,000 dead and over 200,000 wounded including over a 1000 French citizens and military. Casualties would have been much larger but the warhead fizzles and only detonates with 38kt instead of 250kt, thus sparing most of the city. The explosion sinks three tankers loading at the oil piers and wrecks the Vridi Canal, cutting off the port from the sea and trapping over three dozen ships.

The refineries and ports at Mombasa and Cape Town, both targeted for destruction, are spared when the assigned Soviet SSBN, in the act of launching the attack on those cities, suffers a massive malfunction. The hatch on the missile tube does not fully open and the missile strikes

the hatch, utterly destroying the submarine and its remaining missiles.

Nigeria, Morocco and Egypt rapidly slide into anarchy as what is left of their governments and police are overrun by panicked citizens who go on an orgy of rioting, looting and killing trying to get what food and medical care are still left. Tunisia's government manages to keep control, for now, only due to the remoteness of the attack there.

South Africa mobilizes quickly to re-establish public order as riots sweep the country as news of the nuclear strikes spreads, slowed by EMP related damage causing disruptions to their communications and electrical power generation plants. By days end South Africa officially becomes a co-belligerent with the US, declaring war on the Soviets, their Warsaw Pact allies, Mozambique, Angola and Cuba.

December 9, 1997

Taking advantage of the chaos gripping Egypt, Libya launches an attack by Tu-22 bombers against the Aswan Dam, causing the dam to collapse and send a wall of water down the Nile, drowning over three hundred thousand Egyptians and displacing even more. The attack destroys most of what electrical power was still being generated in Egypt after the nuclear attacks. Libyan tank formations cross into Egypt and head east against pitiful resistance.

December 10, 1997

Due to the disruptions in both the US and South Africa it takes several days to retaliate for the Soviet attacks in Africa. However once they are ready, their attacks hit and hit hard and no protestation of "neutrality" means much of anything to the Americans or South Africans.

Conakry, the capital of Guinea, is devastated by two 350kt warheads targeted on the damaged but still functional Soviet air and naval bases as revenge for the attack on Diego Garcia. The attacks annihilate the remaining Soviet air, naval and army forces in the area (including three of the last four operational Soviet subs in the Atlantic who were being resupplied there) as well as the government and military of the Republic of Guinea. Over a million and half civilians are killed or wounded in the attack.

Multiple nuclear strikes hit pro-Soviet Algeria and Libya hard, destroying refineries, oil fields

and ports, cutting off almost all oil production and in the process causing nearly seven million casualties. The cities of Tripoli, Skikda (Philippeville), Algiers, Arzew, Ra's Lanuf, Zawiya, Benghazi and Oran have all been targeted in the attacks. The attacks on Algeria incense the French government and many of its people, who see that country as still being part of France.

Libyan armored formations that had crossed the Egyptian border are devastated by three tactical nuclear warheads, knocking out over 80 percent of the tanks and APC's and sending the survivors fleeing back towards Libya.

In the Indian Ocean, a single TLAM-A 150kt nuclear cruise missile detonates over the harbor and city of Victoria, capital of the Seychelles, destroying the city and killing over 17,000 people. A group of Soviet merchantmen and Indian Ocean Squadron auxiliaries who were under the protection of the "neutral" Seychelles government are sunk and the 300 man Soviet Marine detachment there is wiped out.

Three South African 38kt weapons delivered by missiles detonate over Angola's capital of Luanda, targeting the government, the refinery and the main bases of the Cuban and Angolan bases in the city, destroying much of the city along with the refinery there. The third warhead detonates almost directly over the airbase that harbors most of the Cuban air power in Africa, destroying all the aircraft based there.



South African Canberra approaching Maputo, Dec 10 1997

In Mozambique, the capital of Maputo is hit with four 38kt nuclear bombs delivered by Canberra and Buccaneer bombers, two over the

city and two over the harbor, sinking over thirty Soviet and Warsaw Pact merchants "interned" there including three resupply ships critical for Soviet naval operations in the Indian Ocean. South African Cheetah fighters shoot down over two dozen MiG's that attempt to intercept the bombers, losing five fighters and one bomber to the enemy fighters and AA.

December 13, 1997

Two B-1B's striking from Kenyan bases destroy the Cabinda refinery in Angola in a conventional bombing attack to deny it being used by the Soviets, destroying the last source of refined fuel for the Cuban forces in Angola, crippling their remaining air and mechanized forces. Egyptian and Israeli aircraft destroy the last operational Libyan refinery at Tobruk, depriving the Libyan Army and Air Force of their last source of refined fuel. All fighting in the area soon grinds to a halt.

In South Africa, the police and military forces put down the last of the rioters, using armor and machine guns freely against them as martial law is enforced fully. Over two hundred thousand people have been killed in the riots since the nuclear attacks occurred.

As the year comes to an end, the continent's countries are racked with rioting and looting from those convinced more nuclear attacks are coming, heavily damaging cities never touched by the nuclear attacks of the last month. Millions have died in the past month and millions more will die in the coming months as transportation, food distribution and health care systems, already strained to the limit, break down completely as the continent falls victim to panic.

Winter 1998

Heavy rains ravage Kenya in early 1998, wreaking havoc on both civilians and the military forces on both sides as floods devastate the country. US military and civilian personnel try to help the Kenyans with distributing food but over 350,000 Kenyans starve before food can reach them.

As the floods subside the US and Kenyan forces push the Tanzanian Army back from Nairobi to the border, driving the last of the Tanzanians back to their start line by the end of April, recapturing Kisumu as well. Ammunition stocks have been run down significantly in the fighting and further operations have to wait until a

second convoy arrives from the US. With US logistics being strained even further by the efforts to help civilians during the flooding, the Somali and Sudanese invaders still retain a foothold in northern Kenya.



Kenyan forces on a relief mission during the worst of the flooding, March 1998

In Djibouti, the French and Djibouti forces are pushed to the limit, having to deal with Somali and Ethiopian marauders and Afar rebels while simultaneously trying to help tens of thousands of desperate refugees as the Republic of Somaliland collapses due to a plague outbreak killing almost half its population. Just as they begin to get a handle on the situation, fighting between newly independent Eritrea and Ethiopia spills over into Djibouti, catching the French forces between the two bitter enemies.

March 1998

An Italian air strike heavily damages the last fully operational oil refinery in North Africa at Bizerte in Tunisia, with Italian attack aircraft pressing the attack home in the face of SAM's and Tunisian and US jet fighters. As a result of the attack, the US has to greatly curtail its naval and air operations in the Mediterranean.

In Angola, the Cubans have managed to reorganize their forces after the nuclear attacks of the previous year on new defensive lines but their fight against UNITA and their new South African allies is not going well as they begin to run short on fuel, spare parts and munitions.

May 24th, 1998

Delayed by the effects of the nuclear strikes of 1997, a second convoy finally arrives from the US two months after it was originally supposed

to arrive, bringing reinforcements and vitally needed ammunition as well as a single USANG fighter squadron. Accompanying the convoy are several naval auxiliaries that escaped the nuclear attacks on Norfolk and Charleston that have been assigned for CENTCOM. Prior to the convoy's arrival the remaining Soviet naval forces in the IO that had survived the nuclear strikes on Maputo and the Seychelles were destroyed by the combined efforts of the US, Kenyan and South African Navy, with the USN losing a destroyer in the process and the South Africans the SAS Frederic Creswell.

The reinforcements, aircraft, armored vehicles and ammunition that arrived in the convoy allow US forces in Kenya, who had been short of supplies, to resume offensive operations against the Somalis and Sudanese in the north.

June 1998 – August 1998

With the destruction of much of the US and Middle Eastern refinery production capability, the refinery at Mombasa is crucial to keeping CENTCOM supplied with refined oil products and thus to be able to continue the fight against the Soviet forces in Iran. The refinery at Cape Town is able to supply the needs of the South African military and support critical war production but only a small amount of fuel can be spared for civilian production and transport.

Against the backdrop of the wider war, the Great War of Africa has continued, in the process consuming more and more of the dwindling resources of the warring nations, who now realize it is a fight to the death. The War has become one of attrition, fought by atrocities against civilians, with massacres happening every day. The front lines become static as the countries involved in the war husband what resources they have left.

By mid-August the US and Kenyan forces finally drive the last of the Somali and Sudanese forces out of Kenya as well as restore order to the areas affected by the invasions. The logistics situation of the US and Kenyan forces prevent any invasion of Tanzania, but they conduct frequent raids to keep the Tanzanians off balance to convince them an invasion is coming.

In Djibouti the 2nd Foreign Legion Infantry Regiment arrives from Mauritania after defeating the last of the Soviet guerrilla forces there, joined by the 11th Airborne Division in late August. Warfare is constant in the area,

with French troops ranging far into Eritrea, Somalia and Ethiopia to attack rebels, Somali Islamist, Ethiopian and Eritrean forces. The French take many casualties from improvised bombs and mines and ambushes as their enemies avoid large scale engagements.



13th Foreign Legion Demi-brigade, Djibouti

September 7, 1998

A Somali terrorist group called Al-Shabaab attacks the US Embassies in Uganda and Kenya with truck bombs. Both ambassadors are killed, leaving the local US civilian leadership in chaos after the attacks. The US military takes over the operation of both embassies as well as direct day to day contact with both governments.

October – November 1998

With the continuing fuel shortage and long range communications spotty at best CENTCOM realizes they cannot control both the operations in the Middle East and Africa. A decision is made to split US forces in Africa outside of Egypt into a new command designated as AFRICOM, independent of CENTCOM, with separate Army, Air Force and Navy commands, while the Special Forces continue to be under SOCCENT control.

US Special Forces, air and paratroop raids into Somalia, Ethiopia, Tanzania and the Sudan continue as fuel and ammunition supplies permit. A third convoy arrives at Thanksgiving, bringing a USMC regiment, several Army National Guard specialist units to assist in the operation of the refinery and port of Mombasa, an Air National Guard attack squadron and an army battalion.

The drastic curtailment of food shipments from France and other areas lead to food riots

breaking out in Réunion, Mayotte, Anjouan and Mohéli in mid-October as supplies reach the breaking point. Local French troops and gendarmerie do what they can to contain the riots but they are overmatched. The 3rd Marine Regiment, which was on its way to Kuwait, is diverted to the area and is quickly drawn into street fighting against the rioters.

December 15, 1998

Seeing the Great War as a continuing threat to the refinery and port of Mombasa, AFRICOM commits forces to directly aid the forces of Rwanda, Burundi and Uganda against the forces arrayed against them, broadening operations from just defending Kenya itself. In the skies over the Congo, USAF F-16C fighters engage and destroy the Zimbabwe Air Force attack planes and fighters based there while strikes by US Army Skyriders attack Namibian and Zimbabwe mechanized forces that had Rwandan troops surrounded in a pocket.

USAF fighters and bombers attack deep into Tanzania, the Congo and Zambia, destroying ammo dumps, communication centers and alcohol fuel production centers. American Special Forces and paratroops join the war on the ground in the Congo as well, fighting alongside Rwandan and Ugandan troops. As a result both countries' troops begin to advance in areas where they have been deadlocked for months as enemy units begin to fade away. The US effort is short lived due to a need to conserve aircraft and munitions but its effect has been decisive.

The UK reestablishes the British Army Training Unit Kenya in late December to train Kenyan Army units in anti-guerilla warfare operations as well as to train two new Kenyan Army battalions that are being formed to increase the size of the Kenyan Army.

January 1999

Most of Africa has slid into total chaos as war, disease, famine and the cut off of almost all trade has touched every corner of the continent. Petroleum production in much of the continent is finished and the switch to ethanol and methanol for fuel has made the food situation worse.

With medical supplies depleted in most of Africa outbreaks of typhus, plague, dengue fever, Ebola etc. are pandemic across the continent. Many of those who are infected with

AIDS, with their immune systems already compromised, now die off. By the end of the year the continent has seen a huge reduction of its population from its pre-war level, with many nations being reduced as much as 60 percent from their 1995 population levels.

Kenya is not immune from the general reduction in population as some 1.5 million men, women and children who suffer from AIDS there die by the end of 2000, orphaning almost a half million children in the process.

February 8, 1999

The policy of apartheid is official ended in South Africa. The end of apartheid is one of the few good things to come out of World War III, as the need for manpower and resources makes South Africa's government realize that its only chance is to bring its entire people together for the cause of national survival.

South African's military has been expanded, with South African forces reinforcing UNITA in Angola and continuing to win victories over the Cubans and their surviving Angolan allies, while in Mozambique South African forces and RENAMO fight the remnants of the government forces. They have begun a buildup of forces along the borders with Namibia and Zimbabwe, so far unseen by either country.

March 1999

French forces in Djibouti achieve decisive victories over the Eritreans and Ethiopians, with both agreeing to respect Djibouti's borders. French and Senegalese forces begin to arrive in the chaotic remains of what used to be the Republic of Guinea, attacking marauder groups that have been raiding Senegal as part of the reintroduction of French authority in the region.

Tanzania's military suffers another heavy blow as the Ndola Refinery in Zambia, one of the few left operating in Africa, is gutted by a fire started by US Special Forces, stopping all production at the facility. With its destruction, Tanzania's armed forces lose their last source of diesel, gasoline and aviation fuel.

The food riots are finally put down in the French Indian Ocean islands but at a large cost. Over fifty thousand civilians have died fighting the French military and each other and another hundred thousand have died of starvation on the four islands, mostly in the French Comoros

island possessions. The French 3rd Marine Regiment deployment to Kuwait is put on hold indefinitely while urgent efforts are made to grow more food on the islands and shipments of food arrive from South Africa.

May 1999

South African forces invade Namibia and Zimbabwe in a sudden offensive in a bid to end the Great War once and for all. Their forces are greatly strengthened by ammunition, arms and spare parts supplied from France that have arrived over the past few months, paid for with South African uranium, gold and food. The remains of the Zimbabwe Air Force, short on fuel, are destroyed within days.

One last small convoy bringing supplies and reinforcements from the United States arrives as Milgov's resources and ability to assist overseas operations are exhausted. American forces in Africa already are using captured equipment, weapons and supplies in order to keep their forces properly armed and equipped.

In Kenya a severe drought begins that will last until well into late 2000, reducing agricultural output and energy production at the country's hydroelectric plants. The drought and its effects will cause almost two million Kenyans to die from malnutrition and starvation despite the best efforts of the Americans and the central government to assist them.

June 1999

Rwanda and Burundi launch an all-out attack into Tanzania driving for Lake Victoria against rapidly faltering resistance as the Tanzanian Army, with almost no fuel and little ammunition begins to fall apart.

In Uganda, the LRA, in conjunction with the DSGE, seizes Kampala and overthrows the pro-US government, killing most of the Ugandan Defense Force command structure. As the LRA attacks, two companies from the 11th Shock Parachute Regiment of the Division Action of the DSGE seize control of Kampala's communications network, radio stations and airport, preventing any coordinated attempt to stop the LRA coup.

July 1999

South African forces advance almost unchecked in Namibia and Zimbabwe against their war

weary foes. With their allies completely absorbed fighting the South African advance, the Congolese and Tanzanian forces collapse against the pressure of the Rwandan/Burundi Armies and their allies, losing huge areas to both.

The new LRA government of Uganda suspends further offensive operations in the Congo as they consolidate control over the country and the military. After a public declaration of their alliance with France the DSGE begins to deliver already arranged French technical support and equipment to support the new government, including a shipment of SAM's and ex-Djibouti Army AMX-13 tanks as well as equipment needed for Uganda's hydroelectric power stations.

Kenya's need for electrical power from Uganda leads them to recognize the new government, continuing to supply it with some vitally needed petroleum and other economic aid in return, which the Americans reluctantly agree to. All remaining American citizens, advisors and technicians are declared persona non grata due to their support for the previous government and are ordered to leave Uganda and the territory it controls.

August 1999

AFRICOM's commander launches Operation Harvester to "obtain" useable aircraft, munitions and spare parts that can be flown to airbases under US control. Its first operations include "obtaining" two transports (a C-130H and an L-100-30) from the Sudan and Ethiopia. USMC and Kenyan forces jointly invade and occupy Pemba Island in Tanzania in order to use it as a base for protecting the port of Mombasa from pirates.

November 4, 1999

The Great War of Africa finally comes to an end as the remaining military forces of Namibia, Zimbabwe, Congo and Tanzania collapse under the attacks by South Africa and Rwanda and Burundi. Various warlords, splinter army units and bandits fight over what's left of each country, destroying much of what remains still standing.

The victors take full advantage of what spoils are still left after the long war. South Africa annexes the Zimbabwe provinces of North and South Matabeleland, Midlands and parts of two other provinces, leaving the rest of the country

to its own devices. In Namibia, they occupy the productive areas of the country, leaving the hinterlands to bandits and marauders. Rwanda and Burundi's victorious armies take over large areas in Tanzania and the Congo as spoils of the war, while the LRA controlled Ugandan Army and its allies occupy the large areas of the Congo they currently hold.

The Great War of Africa has led directly to the deaths of almost six million combatants and civilians, with the lion's share being civilian casualties from disease and starvation. Further deaths from starvation and disease continue to reduce the population of the Congo to only a fourth of what it was a few years earlier.

December 1999

An uneasy peace has settled on Kenya with the end of the Great War and the victory over the Somalis, Tanzanians and Sudanese. The drought's effect is being seen in power shortages and significantly reduced agricultural production. The lack of petroleum for civilian use is crippling transportation across the country further aggravating the situation. American and Kenyan forces begin to rebuild their military forces after two years of desperate fighting.

January 2000

As the year begins, most of Kenya is relatively peaceful as the warlord armies and marauders continue to fight among themselves in what used to be Somalia, Tanzania and the Congo. In Uganda, the LRA begins a reign of terror to destroy any remaining opposition. Rwanda and Burundi, seeing the LRA takeover of Uganda as a direct threat, declare martial law in both countries. Elsewhere in Africa, outside of the areas under French and South African control there is hardly any place left that is still even remotely civilized. Civilians die in droves from starvation, diseases, and violence of all kinds as warlords, marauders and guerillas fight each other and remaining military forces for control of what is left of the continent.

Full scale civil wars between various Christian and Muslim groups are destroying what is left of Nigeria and the Sudan. The fighting between Ethiopia and Eritrea goes on without any sign of letting up while to the west the Central African Republic has fallen apart, its army fading away as men desert from lack of pay and support. The list of woes goes on and on and on.

AFRICOM reorganizes and rebuilds its forces in Kenya, taking advantage of the respite in fighting there. Knowing there will be no further reinforcements from the United States, they begin to recruit from among the Americans and other nationalities trapped in Kenya by the war. With these new troops they begin to build up forces that have been depleted by war and disease in the preceding two and a half years. The USMC sets up a training depot in Kenya, using DI's from Parris Island who are part of their forces in the area, to train American expats and excess naval personnel as Marines.

AFRICOM personnel, joined by US and British technical experts and expats cut off in Kenya, begin to develop and expand ammunition and spare parts production industries in Kenya to support their forces as well as beginning production of ultra-light aircraft using American designs.

April 2000

South African and UNITA forces in Angola begin their final offensive against the Cuban forces there, which are down to their last stocks of fuel, ammunition and spare parts. Cuban forces hold the South African's and their allies initially but by the beginning of May they are in full retreat as their defensive lines crack.

A Rwandan sponsored coup d'état in Burundi leads to the fall of that country's government and the incorporation of Burundi into Rwanda by the end of August. Most of the Tutsi-led Burundi Army supports the coup, rapidly crushing what resistance there is to the coup.

June 2000

Throughout Western and Central Africa the French are deploying their military to try to protect the remaining refineries and oil fields. Several units from the RDF arrive in Cameroon to protect the oil fields from Nigerian marauders, joining what is left of the Cameroonian Army. French technicians begin repairs on the Limbe Refinery which has been off-line since 1998 due to machinery breakdowns. Not all their efforts are successful however as they suffer a setback in Ghana when the Tema Oil Refinery is completely gutted by a fire started by faulty electrical repairs, leaving it beyond repair.

The DSGE continues to help the new LRA government in Uganda, giving vital technical

support to keep the country's water and electrical utilities on line as well as supplying medical supplies and expertise. Those in the French government who are wary of Joseph Kony are overruled by the DSGE who see him and his LRA companions as a counterweight to the presence of the Americans in Kenya and as a way to bring pressure onto Rwanda to come back into the French orbit.

August 2000

The Cubans sue for peace in Angola to UNITA and their South African allies as their munitions and fuel run out. They are allowed to evacuate but without their heavy vehicles and weapons, starting on August 5th. A motley fleet of Cuban and stranded Warsaw Pact freighters and transports bring them home but not all of the ships arrive back in Cuba.

September 2000

Pirates, with other targets drying up, begin to make bold attacks on US and French shipping in the Indian Ocean and the Gulf of Aden. USN forces, joined by French ships from their Indian Ocean flotilla, begin escorting shipping in the area after both sides suffer losses to the pirates including a French freighter bringing military equipment to reinforce their units in Djibouti and a small tanker carrying diesel and gasoline bound for CENTCOM.

October – December 2000

Relations between France and Uganda's LRA controlled government are strained as the French demand that the LRA stop supporting guerrillas in the Central African Republic (CAR). The LRA denies their involvement even as their support increases to the guerrillas. The French respond by reducing direct aid to Uganda to a trickle, threatening a cut off of all aid to Uganda unless the LRA immediately complies with their demands.

In Tanzania, Kenyan and American forces on long range patrols hear reports of a new marauder group called the PARA that has scored several victories against other marauder forces and is fighting a genocidal war against the Maasai and Chaga peoples, both allies of the US during the Great War.

Reinforcements arrive from Europe in mid-December via the RDF to reinforce AFRICOM in the form of the 2nd Brigade of the 2nd Armored

Division, recently withdrawn from Europe, along with a small supply of desperately needed spare parts from Europe and Israel. With them comes a task force of USN auxiliaries which has been moved to Mombasa from the Middle East to protect them from any Soviet aerial attack, as they are literally priceless and cannot be replaced.

A spectacular Christmas Day attack on the Mombasa refinery by terrorist forces from Somalia damages the refinery and forces it to shut down till it can be repaired. Three truck bombers, two small planes and four suicide boats attempt to destroy the refinery and the oil terminal. The planes are shot down short of their targets but the trucks and boats manage to cause quite a bit of damage to the refinery and shipping in the harbor.

While the refinery is repaired, AFRICOM and CENTCOM are forced to cut back on all oil expenditures until the refinery can be put back into full operation. All civilian uses are immediately curtailed, including any shipments of oil by Kenya to Uganda. The LRA, already stung by the curtailment of aid by the French, see the cutoff of oil by the Kenyans as an attack directed on their country by the Americans.

January 2001

In Tanzania, the Pan African Revolutionary Army or PARA for short is now the largest marauder group in the country. It includes much of what remains of the Tanzanian military, absorbing some marauder groups by conquest and others by alliance. It continues to grow, easily besting the various splinter groups of the Defense Forces, marauders and tribal militias that try to oppose it.

February 2001

A new US ambassador arrives in Kenya, selected by Ambassador Thayer. The combined CIA/DIA operation in Kenya joins the ISA organization that has generated such dividends in the Middle East. U.S. Special Operations Command, Africa (SOCAFRICA) is spun off from SOCCENT as its own force to allow for improved flexibility and more rapid reaction under local control.

Due to the damage to the refinery, aircraft and helicopter support for the border garrisons and patrols has been curtailed. Free of the threat from the air, Somali Islamists have again

attacked into Northern Kenya, taking over several small cities and towns in their renewed offensive and recruiting heavily among the native Somalis for reinforcements.

The LRA cuts off all power transmission into Kenya from its still operational hydroelectric plants until oil shipments begin again, further reducing power availability in Kenya. In addition it halts all railroad and road traffic to Rwanda thru Uganda, cutting off much of Rwanda's trade as well as French and US aid.

March 2001

LRA supported forces take over three provinces of the lawless Central African Republic as part of their overall strategy for domination over Central Africa. The French, incensed that the LRA has continued their actions in the CAR, cut all ties with the LRA, withdrawing their technicians and advisors from the country and ending all aid shipments to Uganda.

In Djibouti, a suicide attack by Al Shabaab on Base aérienne 188 (the main French air base) destroys half the aviation gas and diesel fuel stored there, including aviation fuel earmarked for their aircraft in Kuwait, as well as four Mirage 2000's also bound for Kuwait. They also attack the French Air Force HQ and several barracks, killing the base commander and over a hundred signal troops, pilots, maintenance specialists and technicians.

March 14, 2001

American military and civilian technicians, who have been working around the clock for the last two months, bring the refinery at Mombasa back into operation at full capacity again. As fuel begins to flow again a counteroffensive begins in the north of Kenya against the Somali Islamists to drive them over the border and destroy their base camps so they can never threaten Kenya again.

April 2001

American and Kenyan battalion sized units are deployed into what is left of Tanzania to establish fire bases and zones of control to be used against the PARA, who they now see as a possible threat to Kenya.

In Somalia, Special Forces groups have been assigned to destroy the terrorists responsible for the attacks on the refinery and the embassy as

well as to attack the Islamists base camps to destroy their power base once and for all. French units join the Americans in their attacks on suspected Al Shabaab camps, aided by air strikes composed of French and American aircraft.

As the spring of 2001 begins, the situation in Kenya is deteriorating as new threats arise to threaten the country. The PARA in what is left of Tanzania, the LRA in Uganda and the resurgent Somali Islamists and their terrorist allies are looking enviously at the riches of Kenya and the last light of civilization in East Africa. In the back country of Kenya, the roar of lions in the bush is once again being matched by the roar of modern combat and mechanized death.

East Africa, April 2001

Tanzania

Government and order has broken down completely in Tanzania as famine, war, disease and economic collapse destroyed the civilian government. Fighting and looting have reduced most of the industry, mines and infrastructure of Tanzania to ruins. Its main cities and towns have been shattered by the effects of the Great War and the fighting since then, with the capital, Dar es Salaam, reduced to a sea of burned out houses and wreckage, with less than 10% of its population left. Just over 6 million people remain from a pre-war population of 29 million. Electricity and medical facilities are a thing of the past, with very few doctors or technicians remaining alive by the spring of 2001.

Rwanda has taken over the Kagera and Kigoma regions of the country, stationing garrisons there which are struggling to maintain the peace and destroy the marauders in the area. Pemba Island is under Kenyan and American occupation. Unguja Island and the ancient city of Zanzibar are controlled by local warlords. What is left of the military has broken up into various warlord and tribal forces that fight each other constantly over what little remains.

The largest organized group left in Tanzania is the PARA (Pan African Revolutionary Army), which is a loose amalgamation of various tribal militias, warlord armies and ex-Tanzanian Army units. The PARA continues to grow, absorbing or conquering marauder groups and splinters of the old Army, with a need for revenge on those who have brought Tanzania to its current level of ruin as its driving force. Much of central

Tanzania is under their sway and its zone of control continues to expand.

The PARA is waging a genocidal war against the Maasai and Chaga peoples, who are seen as traitors who assisted Kenya and the US against the old government. Over half their communities have been destroyed or forced to flee into Kenya. Those who have stayed in Tanzania are concentrated in the Arusha and Kilimanjaro Regions. American and Kenyan forces have been sent into the towns of Moshi and Arusha, both to aid the remaining Maasai and Chaga settlements and to protect Kenya's border from intrusions by the PARA, with the Kilimanjaro International Airport being used by US and Kenyan aircraft operating in Tanzania.

Somalia

Somalia, where fighting has been going on continuously for over a decade, is a completely ruined country, with many areas reverting to pre-industrial methods of agriculture and transport. The population of the country has stabilized at a fifth of what it was in the late 1980's, with drought, starvation, disease and warfare having killed off the rest. In the north the French continue to try to carve out a puppet state but there is no real government worthy of the name anywhere in the country.

Already a failed state before WWII, Somalia is now a breeding ground for marauder bands, equipped with a huge variety of just about every weapon imaginable, that have spilled into Ethiopia, Djibouti and Kenya. Bands vary from small groups of 40 or so to large warlord armies of over 3000 men. Somalia is also a major base for the pirates who infest the areas around the Horn of Africa, using sail, alcohol and a few oil powered ships for their attacks. Various pirate bases dot the coastline, varying from small ones with one or two small boats to large ones with multiple boats and ex-military ships.

The largest organized group in Somalia is the Somali Islamists who have some 10,000 men under arms throughout southern Somalia, the Ogaden area of Ethiopia and in northern Kenya. They have recently recruited nearly 1500 men from among the Somali tribes and refugees in northern Kenya in an effort to have them join them in the creation of Greater Somalia.

A key ally of the Somali Islamists has been Al-Shabaab, a radical Muslim terrorist group that wants to establish an Islamic theocracy in East

Africa. This group's attacks include the embassy bombings in Kenya and Uganda, the attack on the refinery in December of 2000 and on Base aérienne 188 in Djibouti in March of 2001.

Ethiopia

Ethiopia has been a client state of the Soviet Union since the mid 1970's and became even more so when in 1990, with the Ethiopian government falling back everywhere under rebel attacks, the Soviet Union and Cuba committed almost 30,000 troops to keep Mengistu from being overthrown. The civil war reignited when the Soviets began to withdraw in 1995 as the war with China sapped their resources. The remaining Soviet forces and bases were heavily damaged by US air and naval strikes in 1996. The Cubans left as well and with their departure Eritrean rebels managed to finally drive the Ethiopians out of their homeland and declared an independent Eritrea in February of 1998.

The Ethiopian Army continues to fight with Eritrea, with over three hundred thousand dead on both sides to date and no end in sight. The Ethiopian Army can no longer keep order in much of the country and marauder groups have sprung up throughout the nation. In addition the Somali Islamists and other warlord forces from Somalia have penetrated deep into Ethiopia, taking over much of the Ogaden.

Most of the Soviet equipment left in the country has been destroyed or is non-operational, with the Ethiopians now possessing less than a hundred operational tanks and armored personal carriers in their forces. The Ethiopian Army, taking advantage of the large number of horses in the country, has raised several cavalry units to give them some mobility.

The Ethiopian Navy, after being driven from its Red Sea ports by the loss of Eritrea, has fallen apart, with some its ships joining the Eritreans, others the Yemeni's and a few turning pirate. The Ethiopian Air Force, its remaining jet aircraft and modern helicopters grounded for lack of spare parts, can only field a total of six operational SF.260TP armed trainers and a single AN-32 transport but they are rarely used due to fuel shortages.

The central government now only reliably controls a third of the country. Open warfare has broken out between the Christians and Muslims in the country, which the government is powerless to stop. Actions ranging from patrol

actions to large scale firefights occur on a weekly basis along the border with Eritrea.

Mengistu was finally overthrown and executed by a coalition of generals in 1998, whose first act was to destroy the last of the Soviet troops in the country. The Ethiopians want very little to do with the French after years of bitter fighting with them and have reached out to the Americans for help but there is very little the US can do with its limited resources in the area.

The border area with Kenya is especially lawless as Ethiopian, Kenyan and American forces are tied down elsewhere, with the result that smugglers, bandits and marauders freely cross back and forth.

Uganda

Near the end of the Great War, with Ugandan regular and police forces decimated by the effects of the war, the Lord's Resistance Army or LRA, led by Joseph Kony, overthrew the Ugandan government with help from the DSGE who saw Kony as more amenable to the French position in Central Africa than the pro-US Ugandan government. The DSGE's aim was to use the LRA to control Uganda and its natural resources and those it had seized in the Congo while denying them to the Americans.

However they did not count on the megalomania of Joseph Kony and his desire for power. The actions of the LRA in the past year, cumulating with LRA supported guerrillas invading the Central African Republic and the cutoff of French aid shipments to Rwanda, have shown the French that any idea of controlling the LRA was an illusion. The LRA are not the easily controlled puppets the DSGE thought they were.

By April 2001, Uganda's population had been reduced by 60% from its 1992 level due to the effects of AIDS, famine and war. The country is ruled by fear, with the LRA and its allies arresting and executing supposed traitors on a daily basis. The LRA has managed to contain the further spread of AIDS by forcibly testing the population, herding those who tested positive into camps, leaving them to fend for themselves. With food short and medicine non-existent, the camps are rapidly becoming death camps for their inhabitants.

Agricultural production has been reduced significantly and even with the large decrease in population there are shortages of basic

foodstuffs in many areas of the country. What industrial production is left is dedicated to producing small arms and mortar ammunition, steel to make improvised gun trucks and Waragi (Ugandan gin), beer and ethanol at several distilleries throughout the country, both for powering vehicles and for consumption.

American (prior to the LRA takeover) and French technical help have expanded the electrical grid to ten percent of the country since 1992, with French technicians actually adding 84 megawatts to the grid by bringing two new generators on line at the Nalubaale Power Station in 2000. With power exports to Kenya cutoff there is enough electricity being generated to provide power for most of the day, a great rarity in Africa in 2001. However the departure of French technicians is making it only a matter of time before breakdowns begin to affect the systems.

Uganda under the LRA is seeking to expand its power throughout central Africa, sending its forces into the Sudan and the Central African Republic, as well as occupying large areas in the Congo. Their leader dreams of a great Empire under his control in Central and Eastern Africa as a first step to LRA domination of all Africa. Recently there have been several firefights between "marauders" (actually LRA troops) and Kenyan border units as well as Free Ugandan troops near Kitale as part of efforts to feel out weaknesses in the Kenyan border defenses.

Sudan

With the collapse of the UN and subsequent withdrawal of peace keepers, all out civil war broke out in 1995 in the Sudan between the Christian Sudan's People Liberation Army (SPLA) and Muslim militias and the government. This war continues to this day, with thousands slaughtered on both sides each month as atrocity piles on top of atrocity.

The fighting in the Sudan has attracted interlopers from other countries. Since early 2000 the LRA has begun to support the SPLA with men, weapons and training, which have led them to achieve several victories over the Muslim forces and expand their zone of control. In the north, Egyptian marauders have drifted into the Sudan from what remains of Egypt and in the east Ethiopian and Eritrean fighters are active in the Sudan as well. A small but deadly terrorist group named al-Qaeda led by Osama bin Laden has joined with the Muslim militias,

conducting hit and run terror attacks against the SPLA and their LRA allies. It is rumored they helped plan the attacks on the American embassies as well as the suicide attacks on the Mombasa refinery in conjunction with Al-Shabaab.

The civil war has devastated the country and it is becoming very clear that no matter what side wins there will be no real victor except Death. Most of the country's infrastructure has been destroyed by the war and many villages are nothing but burned out empty shells, full of nothing but ruins and skeletons. What is left of the central government is centered on Khartoum and the immediate area around it, fighting to survive as the country falls to pieces more and more each day.

Oil production in the Sudan, which before the war was expected to have huge benefits for the country, has been devastated, with most of the producing wells destroyed or damaged. Getting control of what oil production remains is the main reason the LRA is assisting the SPLA. As LRA assistance has increased, the SPLA has recently begun take over more and more territory in the south.

A lively trade in weapons to both the SPLA and the Muslim militias is occurring in northwestern Kenya from unscrupulous dealers who don't particularly care who they sell the weapons to as long as they have gold to pay for the weapons and to bribe local authorities to look the other way.

Rwanda

Rwanda has come out of the Great War victorious, with its Tutsi led army in conjunction with various Tutsi militias within the Congo now holding large areas of what used to be the Congo and Tanzania, including the provinces of Maniema and South Kivu and parts of North Kivu, Kasai-Oriental and Katanga in the Congo as well as the Kagera and Kigoma regions in Tanzania. Rwanda's resources are pushed to the limit as it is trying to consolidate its hold on the newly conquered areas and integrate Burundi fully while also trying to rebuild after the ravages inflicted by war and genocide.

Rwanda has established a small naval force on Lake Victoria to help suppress piracy on the lake, based at Bukoba in what used to be Tanzania. The resumption of trade on the lake thru the port of Kisumu has been beneficial both

to Rwanda and to Kenya, as it has brought that moribund port, heavily damaged during the Tanzanian occupation, back to life.

Rwanda is ruled by a military junta, with martial law being the in effect throughout the country and the newly conquered areas. Gasoline is in very short supply, limited to the military only, with what little civilian vehicular traffic there still is using alcohol fuels. A lively black market trade in gasoline and diesel from Kenya has sprung up for those who can pay. Food is rationed, but still relatively plentiful for civilians and the military. The people of Rwanda, knowing full well what is going on in the Congo, Uganda and Tanzania, feel lucky to be living where there is still some kind of law and order along with basic health care and enough food to eat. Between the genocide of the early 90's and the fighting during the Great War, many areas of the country remain severely under populated and will remain so for quite some time to come.

Rwanda has so far resisted repeated French entreaties to have them join the Franco Belgian Union, with memories of how both countries assisted the Hutu forces in the buildup that led to the genocide still fresh in everyone's minds. The misguided French efforts that brought the LRA to power in Uganda also have made them determined to avoid any union with France.

France

France is both an external power and a regional one in East Africa and the eastern Indian Ocean, with Réunion politically part of metropolitan France before the Twilight War started, Djibouti being added to the Franco-Belgian Union in 1998 and Mayotte, Anjouan and Mohéli in 2000.

France has had a presence in East Africa since the 1600's when they established a colony at Réunion (La Réunion in French) in the Indian Ocean, which became an Overseas Department of the French Republic in 1946. The importance of this island to France (population 675,000) cannot be overestimated. When France began to de-colonialize there was never any serious consideration to this being extended to Réunion due to its strategic location.

The Twilight War caused an almost complete disruption of food imports to Réunion and the French Comoros Islands possessions, neither of which was self-sufficient in food production. Attempts were made to switch agricultural

production from sugar and vanilla to basic foodstuffs that could help feed the islands but it couldn't be done quickly enough to avoid massive food shortages.

The food riots that broke out in late 1998 led to large scale fighting against the French military units and gendarmerie, which had to be reinforced by the 3rd Marine Infantry Regiment. The fighting killed tens of thousands of civilians that lasted well into 1999 before it last rioting was quelled. In the meantime over a hundred thousand had starved. Changes in food production and food imports from South Africa are now barely keeping the populations fed but the four islands remain under martial law. The French troops managed to protect the hydroelectric power stations in Réunion during the riots, which left the island's power grid fully functional.

The French have had a significant French Army force deployed in Djibouti for decades and with the start of WWII the French moved to secure Djibouti against any possible threat by sending portions of the FAR there. French forces have been in combat almost continuously since 1995 in Djibouti when the renewed Ethiopian Civil War spilled over into the country, with their forces fighting against Ethiopian and Eritrean forces, Somali and Yemeni marauder groups and Afar rebels in a series of small conflicts that have cost them over a thousand casualties and much equipment.

The importance and strategic location of Djibouti led to the Franco-Belgian Union invitation to join as a member state in 1998. While some cherished their independence, most of the country's leaders embraced the benefits of the Union, especially the stability it offered in a world that was falling apart. Its small armed forces have been fully integrated into the French command structure, with French trainers and NCO's rapidly increasing their effectivity and level of training.

The incorporation of Djibouti into France was seen as necessary both as a means of extending French influence in the area and for securing it as a logistical and communication nexus for their forces in the Middle East and beyond, including their forces in the Indian Ocean and the Pacific. The re-opening of the Suez Canal in the late summer of 2000 has made Djibouti even more important as shipping can once again take the shorter route thru the Mediterranean,

increasing the ability of the French to support their forces there and bringing oil to France.

The recent terrorist attacks there have increased the need for the full integration of the ex-Djibouti military into the French armed forces as France sees those attacks as a direct assault not only on French military forces but also on the whole French position in Africa, the Middle East and beyond.

The French also have significant naval forces, supported by patrol aircraft and helicopters, in the Arabian Sea, Mozambique Channel and Indian Ocean based in Djibouti, Réunion and Mayotte, defending French shipping and possessions in the Indian Ocean and supporting French naval activities in the Persian Gulf.

AFRICOM has maintained a group of liaison officers in Djibouti and Réunion since 1999 to coordinate logistical support from France to CENTCOM and AFRICOM as well as coordinating with France on naval patrols to protect shipping from pirate attacks. The March terrorist attack on the air base in Djibouti led to the French and Americans joining forces for the first time in the Twilight War, launching joint attacks on terrorist bases in Somalia and Yemen.

As the spring of 2001 begins French forces in East Africa are being taxed to the limit to support the expanding operations in the Middle East, while at the same time going after terrorists in Somalia, keeping the peace in Djibouti, Réunion and Mayotte and attacking pirate ships preying on their shipping. Some of the French commanders are wondering if they may have bitten off more than they can chew.

South Africa

South Africa attempted to stay neutral at the beginning of WWII, concentrating on assisting UNITA in Angola and RENAMO in Mozambique, as well as fighting home grown guerrillas sponsored by the Soviets and their allies. However this all changed in December of 1997 with the Soviet ballistic nuclear missile attack that destroyed three of her biggest refineries as well as the cities of Durban and Sasolburg and leading to South Africa entering WWII and the Great War of Africa.

South Africa still considers herself to be at war with the Soviet Union, even though that nation no longer possesses the ability to harm her. She is a co-belligerent and ally of the US in her war

with the Soviets and has been an important source of supplies and support for what is left of the US war effort. However she is also on friendly terms as well with the French and thus continually balances what is best for their country between the needs of the US and those of the French. South Africa recognizes the Milgov government of the United States only.

Even with the damage caused by the nuclear attacks and the subsequent riots, her industrial base is still relatively intact but widespread power problems exist due to a lack of fuel for the country. Their coal deposits are enough to keep electricity flowing in the country but their synthetic oil production facilities can only produce twenty percent of the prewar production levels, almost all of which is dedicated for her military. As such most passenger transport is by train or bus although horses are now commonly being seen again in South Africa's cities and town as private transportation.

South Africa has expanded greatly since the nuclear attacks; with Swaziland, Lesotho and Botswana joining the South African Union in 1999 along with the territorial gains at the end of the Great War of Africa. The three nations joined the Union after the final abolition of apartheid in 1998 that came about as a direct result of the coalition government needed to bring stability back to the country after the nuclear attacks.

The South African military, which has doubled in size since the start of 1995, is stretched to the limit trying to keep the peace in South Africa as well as the conquered areas in Namibia and Zimbabwe. In addition they are assisting UNITA rebuild in Angola as well now that it has been evacuated completely by Cuba.

Their Army now consists of three full divisions, an independent brigade, and several Territorial regiments and battalions. While much of South Africa's nuclear weapons were expended in the revenge attacks on Luanda and Maputo in 1997, they retained three bombs and have managed to put together two new weapons since then. They have enough material to make two more as well and also have two missiles left that can deliver the weapons as well as several bombers.

South African naval forces can be seen at Mombasa from time to time, escorting small convoys of civilian ships trading with Kenya or France. South African food exports are critical to keeping the French Indian Ocean islands fed

and they are well rewarded by the French. Exports of smokeless powder, explosives and metals needed by the growing Kenyan arms industry are crucial for AFRICOM as well.

At Sea

The trade routes off the eastern coast of Africa are now some of the last remaining active ones in the world with traffic from France to her Middle Eastern and Indian Ocean forces, oil from the Middle East going to Mombasa for refining and then back to supply the needs of CENTCOM, trading ships from South Africa going to Kenya, Djibouti, Réunion and the Middle East, Kenyan fishing vessels and very occasionally ships arriving from elsewhere in the world. As such the area has become a nexus attracting those who prey on what trade remains, fighting each other and those who seek to protect what trade remains.

The Indian Ocean off of Eastern Africa is a very dangerous place for anyone who is not heavily armed, with even warships being attacked by bands of pirates. These pirates are dispersed in many small vessels, now mostly powered by sail or alcohol. Several bands of Somali pirates are still using oil from captured tankers but that supply is beginning to run low. As such any tankers in the area would be prime targets for them, worth any cost to capture.

Pirates operate from bases in Somalia, Yemen, Tanzania, Mozambique and Madagascar. Several groups of Indian and Pakistani pirates have also established small bases in the area. While most of the ships they use are quite small, there are ex-Ethiopian and Tanzanian naval ships that have been taken over by pirates. Rumors of a pirate submarine operating in the area have spread in recent months as well.

American and Kenyan forces retain significant naval assets; however their supply of oil limits them from extensive anti-pirate sweeps, so they have concentrated most of their efforts on defending Kenya's fishing fleet as well as the convoys to and from CENTCOM and South Africa. French naval forces from Djibouti and Réunion joined the USN and Kenyan anti-piracy patrols after a French freighter loaded with supplies and ammunition, as well ten ERC 90 F4 Sagaie armored cars, was seized by Somali pirates in November of 2000. While in other areas of the world Milgov and French relations are cool, there has been real cooperation in East

Africa between the two in pirate suppression efforts.

Old mines left over from the beginning of the war deployed by Soviet submarines continue to menace shipping in the area. Recent losses to these mines include two French merchant ships and a South African tanker. USN and French naval ships continue efforts to clear the remaining mines but they will continue to be a threat to shipping in the area for quite some time to come.

Kenya

The Kenyan military is still a very potent force in 2001 and it along with the US forces has managed to keep things orderly in most of Kenya. However this order is beginning to crack as power shortages, food shortages and ethnic fighting affect the country from within even as external forces again threaten it from without.

American armed forces in Kenya are primarily concerned with keeping the Kenyan government propped up and providing security for Mombasa and its oil refinery, which is supplying refined oil to Milgov for both CENTCOM and AFRICOM. Its fully operational refinery now repaired after the suicide attacks, with a capacity of 70,000 bbl. /day is vital as much of the refinery infrastructure in Saudi Arabia and Iran has been damaged or destroyed, with Mombasa being a vital source to process what the still operating wells of the Middle East produce. In addition, the port of Mombasa and its facilities are being used to keep the remaining USN ships in the Middle East and East Africa operational as well as to supply CENTCOM.

Kenya is one of the few areas in Africa that have utterly rejected French assistance and influence, not wanting anything to do with a former colonial power. They have seen how the French have taken over again in Djibouti, Gabon, Cameroon, Guinea and Senegal and have no desire to serve a new colonial master. With US influence on the wane throughout the rest of the world, especially with the withdrawal from Europe and the deterioration inside the US itself, Milgov sees keeping an American presence in Kenya as vital to what remains of the war effort against the USSR and its allies and to provide a counterbalance to spreading French influence.

Climate

Kenya's climate varies from tropical along the coast to arid in the interior, especially in the north and northeast, which is near desert country. Less than 15 percent of the country receives somewhat reliable rainfall of 760 millimeters or more per year, mainly the southwestern highlands near Lake Victoria and the coastal area, which is tempered by monsoon winds. A long drought has just concluded and the country's reservoirs are still at a low level.

Most of the country experiences two wet and two dry seasons. The driest month is August, with 24 millimeters average rainfall, and the wettest is April, the period of "long rains," with 266 millimeters. The hottest month is February, with temperatures of 13°C to 28°C, and the coolest is July, with temperatures of 11°C to 23°C. The highlands feature a bracing temperate climate. Nairobi, at an elevation of 1,820 meters, has a very pleasant climate throughout the year.

Government

Kenya, officially, is a multi-party unitary republic with an elected president, Daniel Moi, who has held the office since 1978. For most of his presidency there has been single party rule but since 1992 multiple parties have been allowed. In reality however Kenya has been a single party state ever since Moi took control. The 1997 elections were suspended when a state of emergency was declared and since then Kenya has been under martial law.

Kenya is divided into seven provinces and the Nairobi Area. The provinces are Central, Coast, Eastern, North-Eastern, Nyanza, Rift Valley, and Western.

Agriculture

Of Kenya's land surface, between 7 and 8 percent is arable, while slightly less than 1 percent was in permanent crops prior to the war. By 1997 irrigated land totaled about 670 square kilometers. Agriculture is worked mainly with traditional methods and is very labor intensive. Horses, both native ones and ones obtained from Ethiopia, have recently been introduced as the supply of fuel for tractors and other farm machines becomes less and less available. Coffee is still being grown in Kenya, much to enjoyment of AFRICOM and CENTCOM's soldiers, sailors and airmen.

Natural Resources

Kenya's most valuable natural assets are its rich agricultural land and its highly diverse wildlife, which was a key draw for the tourism industry before the war. The country is not well endowed with mineral resources. Mineral resources currently exploited are gold, limestone, soda ash, salt, rubies, fluor spar, and garnets. Kenya before the war did not have any operational oil wells. Recently, a few test oil wells have been successfully drilled, giving Kenya a small amount of domestic production that is reserved for the military and agricultural production.

Population

Kenya's population had been rapidly growing before the war, with close to 26 million in 1995. However three years of war, the effects of the floods in 1997 and the drought since then, the ravages of AIDS and shortages in medical supplies have caused its population to shrink to 17 million by 2001, including some 700,000 refugees from neighboring countries. The LRA coming to power in Uganda and the chaos in Tanzania and Ethiopia have led to nearly 350,000 refugees crossing into Kenya since the beginning of 2000 alone.

Somewhat more than one-third of Kenya's population lives in urban areas. The non-city-dwelling population is heavily concentrated in areas of fertile land in the center and west of the country. Northern Kenya is arid and sparsely populated in comparison and most of its people lead a nomadic life.

Kenya also has a large community of expatriates from many foreign nations, both those who lived there before the war and who have fled to what is one of the few stable areas in Africa. Many would rather go home but international travel is now a thing of the past and many are now stuck in Kenya, perhaps for good. These expat communities, many from nations that no longer exist, are determined to keep their refuge in Kenya safe for themselves and their children.

Almost 21,000 Americans live in Kenya in 2001, mostly living in Mombasa and Nairobi in guarded communities and compounds. They are an assortment of retirees, tourists, aid workers, church missionaries, businessmen and refugees, some who have lived in Africa for years, while others were caught here when the war went nuclear and stranded them with no hope of going home. The US military has recruited heavily among them, with over a thousand men and

women joining various units, helping to build up their depleted forces.

Some 32,000 British expats were already living in Kenya prior to the war. They have formed their own battalions, designated the British Lions, consisting of mostly new recruits stiffened by ex-soldiers, to defend their home. Some 500 British expats and native White Kenyans, as they are referred to by the rest of the population, have also signed up with US units as well. In addition to the Americans and British there are smaller contingents of Australians, Chinese, Indians, Pakistanis, French, Canadians and Belgians just to name a few. The US has managed to recruit some men from these groups, mostly Chinese but also a surprising amount of French and Belgians.

Ethnic Groups

There are 13 major ethnic groups in Kenya as well as 27 smaller groups. Most Kenyans belong to Bantu tribes such as the Kikuyu (22 %), Luhya (14 %), Luo (13%) and the Kamba (11 %). The Luo are of Nilotic origin, as are the smaller Kalenjin (12 %), Maasai, Turkana and others. Somalis and the nomadic Hamitic peoples (Turkana, Rendille and Samburu) live in the north; Kamba and Maasai peoples are concentrated in the south and eastern lowlands; the Luo live around Lake Victoria.

The Maasai people have suffered the most from the fighting in Tanzania which has destroyed many of their communities there. US Special Forces troops have been working with the surviving villages there and in Kenya, with A-teams in many villages helping them defend themselves and to try to help them keep their way of life as the world deteriorates around them. As a result the Maasai are now the most pro-US elements in Kenyan society and can be counted on to help American forces however and wherever they can. Well over a hundred Maasai have joined the American forces as guides, interpreters and soldiers.

In addition to the major African ethnic groups, there are native Asian, European (mostly British) and Arab groups that make up a little more than one percent of the population. The largest group, descended from the British settlers who came here in colonial times, being some 30,000 strong, are referred to as White Kenyans. While still speaking English and continuing many English traditions, they consider themselves Kenyans and not British ex-pats.

Land

Kenya lies astride the equator in Eastern Africa between Somalia and Tanzania and bordering the Indian Ocean. Its total area of 583,000 square kilometers (an area larger than pre-war France) includes over 13,000 square kilometers of water, mainly in Lake Turkana and Lake Victoria.

Kenya rises from a low coastal plain on the Indian Ocean in a series of plateaus to more than 3,000 meters in the center of the country. An inland region of semi-arid, bush-covered plains constitutes most of the country's land area. North of Nairobi, the Kenya Highlands is bisected by the Great Rift Valley, an irregular depression that cuts through western Kenya from north to south in two branches. The Rift Valley is the location of the country's highest mountains, including, in the eastern section, the snow-capped Mt. Kenya (5,199 meters), the country's highest point and Africa's second highest mountain.

In the northwest, high-lying scrublands straddle Lake Turkana (Lake Rudolf) and the Kulal Mountains. In the southwest lie the fertile grasslands and forests of the Kenya Highlands, one of the most successful agricultural production regions in Africa. In the south, mountain plains descend westward to the shores of Lake Victoria (the second largest fresh water lake in the world).

Major Cities

The country's largest cities are Nairobi, the capital and chief manufacturing center; Mombasa, the principal seaport; and Kisumu, the chief port on Lake Victoria. Smaller cities include Nakuru, a commercial and manufacturing center in the Eastern Rift Valley; and Eldoret, an industrial center in western Kenya. Almost one million Kenyans live in Nairobi, with another 350,000 living in Mombasa.

Mombasa has the largest contingent of US forces in Kenya, with support and engineering detachments helping to keep the refinery and port in operation as well as the large US naval presence there as well. The port of Mombasa is one of the last fully operational ports in Africa and as such has become a nexus for what trade there is still between East Africa and the rest of the world, with ships from South Africa, France and Southeast Asian countries still arriving from

time to time at Mombasa with various cargoes. As a result, Mombasa has changed from a sleepy port almost unknown outside of Africa to a very active city, where all kinds of activities, military and civilian, official and criminal, occur around the clock.

The city is one of the safest in Kenya as US military and Kenyan Police forces are now constantly vigilant to prevent any new attack on the refinery. While some natives have resented the increased security efforts, the simple fact is that Mombasa is now one of the few safe zones in the world in 2001.

Still, even with increased security patrols, the city is home to a thriving black market trade in scarce consumer goods and materials being brought in from areas outside Kenya or salvaged from throughout what is left of Africa. Mombasa has a large assortment of dives, trading establishments and places of barter where almost anything can be had for the right price, from a case of pre-war Scotch to scarce electrical parts to military equipment of any kind and even human beings.

With the critical need for the oil from the refinery in Mombasa, the US has put a lot of effort and much of its dwindling resources in Africa and the Middle East into improving the port and its facilities, keeping it operational while so many others in Africa have ceased to be useful. In many ways the port is in better shape now than it was before the war due to those efforts.

The capital city of Nairobi is a contrast of rich and poor, order and chaos, with the government doing what it can to keep the peace among the chaos of refugees from all over Africa and from inside the country as well. The police are concentrating their forces in government areas and where the factories making parts for the war effort or the refinery are located, as well as in the American enclave and where the rich and well off live.

However outside those areas the city is always on the edge of chaos, especially with the breakdowns in food supply and electricity that have become more prevalent in the last few years. Nairobi is clearly a city that is beginning to crack under the strain and the Kenyan government knows it won't take much to have the city boil over into riot or worse. However the Kenyan Police are so far managing to keep the lid on and prevent it from boiling over.

Kisumu, on Lake Victoria, has seen extensive fighting that half destroyed the port. Many of its remaining buildings clearly show the results, with boarded up windows, bullet scarred walls and burnt down buildings in abundance. The city is the center for trade with Rwanda and with what remains of the Congo. French technicians, soldiers and advisors, recently evacuated from Uganda, are based here as are a company of Rwandan logistics soldiers. The port has a very frontier feel to it, as pirate activity on Lake Victoria has picked up recently and many civilians openly carry firearms for protection. The port is home to several trading groups and the mercenaries that provide them protection who travel into what is left of the Congo and Tanzania looking for salvage and valuable raw materials.

While civilized life goes on in Kenya the lack of imported goods and machinery is clearly beginning to show in more breakdowns, more electrical outages and improvised vehicles as older vehicles and machinery breaks down and is salvaged for spare parts to keep the rest going.

Languages Spoken

The official languages of Kenya are English and Swahili with KiSwahili being the common language. In addition, most tribes have their own language. Other languages include Gikuyu, Kihaya, Dholuo, Kikamba, Maasai and Somali.

Energy

The largest share of Kenya's electricity supply comes from hydroelectric stations at dams along the upper Tana River, as well as the Turkwel Gorge Dam in the west. Geothermal facilities at Olkaria (near Nairobi) make up the rest of the supply. Some seventy percent of the domestic energy comes from wood fuel, in the rural areas approaching ninety percent.

The cutoff of hydroelectric energy from Uganda and the closing of the petroleum-fired plant on the coast have resulted in the loss of some fifteen percent of Kenya's energy production, resulting in widespread energy shortages throughout the country. In 1999 and 2000 a drop in water levels in the reservoirs feeding the main hydropower stations also added to the reduction of energy production in Kenya.

As a result of this reduction industrial production of civilian goods outside of a few items (like bicycles and cooking equipment) has

ceased, with much of the remaining industrial production of Kenya being shifted to production of spare parts, ammunition and other items needed for the military and to keep the port and refinery of Mombasa going. The winter and spring rains of 2001 have finally lifted the drought but the water levels in the reservoirs have still not risen enough yet to increase power production at the hydroelectric stations.

Kenya, with help from a few Saudi Arabian and Iranian oil experts, has expanded its test drilling in Turkana near Lokichar since disruption of oil shipments began in late 1996. The limited amount of equipment available as well as the disruptions caused by the war has kept this effort from achieving as much as was hoped.

A total of ten wells are operational as of April 2001, producing a small but steady quantity of oil, with more test wells being drilled. These efforts are seen as critically important to Kenya and its ability to survive if Middle Eastern oil supplies are disrupted in any way.

Transport

Kenya in 1995 had more than 200 airports and airfields but only 15 had paved runways, with only four with runways longer than 3000 meters before the war. American and Kenyan forces are making use of many of the airfields, expanding those they use to fit their needs but many others have fallen into disrepair. Kenya's three largest airports are at Nairobi, Mombasa and Eldoret, with the last only being completed in 1999 by the US military to help disperse its aircraft. It originally was to be an international airport but the war prevented it from ever becoming a civilian airport. Malindi and Kakuma also have airports as well, with most other fields being merely landing strips.

Kenya's principal seaport, Mombasa, was the main sea outlet for both inland Kenya and at one time also for the land-locked countries of East and Central Africa, e.g., Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, and southern Sudan before the war.

The only significant inland waterway is the part of Lake Victoria within the boundaries of Kenya. The Kenya Railways Corporation (KRC) used to operate ferries from Kisumu there but all but one was sunk during the Tanzanian invasion. Two freight tugs, nine lighter barges, and three passenger vessels, as well as the last surviving ferry are being used on Lake Victoria to carry

these supplies, all of them armed against lake pirates.

Kenya has an extensive 64,000-kilometer road network, about 8,000 kilometers of which are paved. Even before the war started, serious under-investment and corruption in contracts had left the road network in a poor state of repair. American military engineers have concentrated on repairing and updating the vital roads, while those in other areas have deteriorated almost to the point of being tracks.

Prior to the cutoff of much of their oil imports the roads were crowded by the operation of 25,000 *matutas* (minibuses), which constituted about 78 percent of the country's public transport system. Only a couple thousand of these vehicles still operate, almost all powered by either ethanol or methanol, mostly in Nairobi and Mombasa.

Kenya's railroad system boasted some 2,778 kilometers of narrow-gauge, one-meter track, 150 stations, and a fleet of 156 locomotives and some 7,000 coaches and wagons before the war began. The system, managed by the Kenya Railway Corporation (KRC), served both Kenya and land-locked countries in the East African region. The most important route runs from Mombasa through Nairobi to the Ugandan border. Rail traffic is now limited to what is needed for the military and vital military production needs, with only twice weekly passenger trains from Mombasa to Nairobi for civilians. About half the rolling stock and locomotives of the railway are still operational.

Industry

With the cutoff of imports from much of the rest of the world and the destruction or loss of much of the world's industrial output due to the lack of energy to run it, Kenya has had to rely more on its own resources for its military and civilian needs. Kenyan craftsmen, experts at being able to make spare parts painstakingly one at a time, are a vital part of the Kenyan economy, able to make a limited amount of spare parts for both the US and Kenyan military. These craftsmen, now some of the richest men and women in Kenya, are among the few to better themselves these past few years. As industrial production throughout the world slows down or disappears completely, their ability to make these parts is one of the reasons the US sees the area as so vital.

The dockyard and shipbuilding facilities at Mombasa play almost as critical a role for AFRICOM and CENTCOM as the refinery, with intact facilities like them being almost non-existent in the rest of the world. With most of the world's shipyards in ruins from the war, Kenya's shipyards provide vital repair facilities for the US and Kenya to keep what ships both countries still have left in their respective navies operational.

The refinery runs around the clock processing oil into gasoline, lubricants, diesel fuel, jet fuel and bunker fuel. The damage from the attack has been fully repaired but only due to heroic efforts by Operation Harvester to gather spare parts and electrical equipment, efforts that were very expensive in lives and resources.



Mombasa port and refinery

Kenya Ordnance Factories, founded in 1996 by FN Herstal of Belgium in Eldoret, produces NATO ammunition, mortars and mortar rounds along with military spare parts and tooling. Production has been increased greatly since late 1999 with South African assistance. While some new brass has recently arrived from South Africa, the factory still mostly uses reloaded brass taken from the battlefields of East Africa.

Kenya Vehicle Manufacturers Limited's Thika assembly plant, almost moribund before the war, now bustles with activity as it is being fully utilized to recondition American and Kenyan military vehicles as well as convert civilian vehicles to military specifications.

Kenya's cement manufacturing facilities, the largest in sub-Saharan Africa, have also been kept busy during the war, turning out cement and other products for Kenya, the Americans and their allies. The Americans have also thoroughly searched Kenya for every fully functional pre-war computer they can find as there were no EMP effects to ruin them.

Domestic security

Since the beginning of the war the impact of foreign refugees and the flow of small-arms across its five land frontiers, combined with losses suffered by its police, have contributed to Kenya's spiraling levels of crime and lawlessness. Banditry and armed raids to steal livestock, already common before the war, have become even worse and have led to ethnic feuds and fighting between various tribes, with particular vicious fighting being between the Somali and Boran tribesmen.

Poaching of Kenya's wildlife, already endemic before the war, has risen to new heights as the death of tourism and reduced agricultural output has driven people to attack the once protected native species in Kenya's wildlife parks. The Kenyan government has done what it can by deploying the few remaining units from the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) to intercept armed criminals in the game parks and stop livestock thefts as much as they can. But they are clearly outmatched by the sheer number of incidents.

Ethnic conflicts are also beginning to occur in the environs of Nairobi as well as in the countryside and the Kenyan Police have to call in the Army more and more to maintain order. Another key security concern is the escalating levels of violent crime plaguing urban areas, especially in the capital - whose nickname 'Nairobbery' seems ever more appropriate with each new theft, armed robbery and burglary. Many of the Kenyan police are involved in low level graft, looking the way in exchange for payoffs. Indeed, many Kenyans regard the police as robbers in uniform. The US military police have been helping to train the Kenyan police as much as possible but there aren't enough MP's to both guard the refinery and port and train the police.

At present the greatest internal threat to Kenyan security is the Somali people of the North-Eastern Province who have joined with Somali Islamists raiding into Kenya. The Americans and Kenyans remain, barely, in control of two of the three districts, but the Mandera District has been abandoned since late last year, considered too exposed to defend. The focus on this area has reduced the number of police and army units in the remaining districts, decreasing security throughout the rest of the country.

Outside of the North-Eastern Province no rebel political movements of consequence exist in Kenya, as the recent history of their neighbors have shocked many Kenyans into staying loyal to the current government, no matter what its failings are, many of which they see as beyond its control. In the Eastern Province, the level of bandit and livestock rustling activity has made parts of it almost ungovernable since before the winter of 2000.

Firearms are very easily obtained in Kenya, with tens of thousands of illegal firearms in circulation throughout the country, ranging from old hunting rifles, shotguns and pistols to sophisticated modern assault rifles and machine guns. In the Rift Valley and North-Eastern Provinces as much as 95 percent of the civilians are armed with some kind of firearm.

Kenya Police

Kenya is one of the few countries that still have large and organized police forces in 2001. It is composed of five separate services, the Regular Kenya Police, the Administrative Police, the Kenya Police Reserve, the General Service Unit or GSU and the National Security Intelligence Service (NSIS). These five Police forces operate independently of each other and all have different functions.

The Regular Kenya Police and the Administrative Police are the general duty police in charge of law enforcement and traffic control in Kenya, with the Regular Police mainly in the cities and urban areas and the Administrative Police in the rural areas where the Regular Police don't reach. As such they are recruited from the communities they serve and work under a District Commissioner who is then accountable to Provincial Commissioner.

The Kenya Police Reserve or KPR was originally formed in 1948 to assist the Regular Kenya Police throughout the country. It now only exists in rural areas where it is also called the Kenya Home Guard. In post-colonial Kenya the KPR carried on much as when it was under the colonial administration, with its members mostly armed with obsolete military issue rifles and hunting rifles, and serving as the first line of defense against bandits and cattle raiders.

The General Service Unit (GSU) is a mobile police force that is separately organized from the rest of the Kenya Police. It is a paramilitary police force that officially is used for the

apprehension of dangerous, syndicated, or armed criminals. Part of the police but semi-autonomous, the GSU acts as the uniformed paramilitary cousin of the security and intelligence units. The GSU handles violent crime, outbreaks of communal violence, and demonstrations. In carrying out its functions, the GSU is especially notorious among police units for human rights violations, including extrajudicial killings and torture.

Finally the NSIS is responsible for internal security against subversives, foreign nationals and terrorists. The NSIS was established in 1998 from the Police Special Branch (Security Intelligence Service) after the August 1998 U.S. Embassy bombing. They work closely with members of the 157th Military Intelligence Company as well as the ISA (combined CIA/DIA) to identify and contain threats both foreign and domestic.

AFRICOM

AFRICOM is responsible for all Milgov forces in Africa outside of Egypt, which is considered part of CENTCOM's area of operations. Its main forces are in Kenya, which is the center of US operations in Africa, but all US forces in Africa are nominally under its command. This sourcebook will describe AFRICOM's forces deployed in Eastern Africa specifically.

The XXI Corps, inactive since June 1970, was reactivated in October 2000 by AFRICOM to organize the various US forces that had arrived over several years into a more tightly controlled fighting force. Its manpower and resources fall short of a peacetime division, let alone what would normally be assigned to a Corps. In order to build up its forces it has been recruiting from among the expats in Kenya, establishing training depots at Mombasa and a Parachute School at Nairobi in late 1999, with instructors drawn from the various formations in Kenya. These have helped build up its units, many of whom had been badly depleted during the fighting since the American forces arrived.

Every unit, in addition to the various vehicles described below, has a collection of Bedford, Foden and Leyland trucks as well as US Army trucks of various types (including the M-54, the M-809 and the M-977) plus commandeered civilian vehicles for their support and transport needs. Land Rover vehicles in the various military formations are a mix of civilian and military versions of various sizes, while Jeeps are mostly older US military models sold by the

Kenyan military to civilians and now brought back into military service, or more rarely the M151 MUTT. The UAZ-469's are either the Russian version or the Chinese copy, the Beijing BJ212/BJ2020, captured from the Somalis, Sudanese and Tanzanians.

An agreement was reached between South Africa and Milgov in late 2000 to provide technical expertise needed for their fuel and nuclear weapons production programs as well as official recognition of their annexation of territory in Namibia and Zimbabwe. In exchange, South Africa began to supply AFRICOM with ammunition, artillery and mortar rounds, and most importantly spare parts for their aircraft and vehicles. They also agreed to supply armored vehicles and artillery as well to help build up the XXI Corps. In March of 2001 a shipment of twenty Casspir Mk II APC's arrived. A second shipment of twenty more Casspir APC's, four G-6 self-propelled guns, eight Ratel 90's and eight Olifant MkIA tanks is due to arrive in June.

XXI Corps HQ -Mombasa

- Manpower: 125 men
- Vehicles: six HMMVW, ten Land Rovers, three Jeeps
- One ex-Ugandan Bell Jet Ranger

There are three formations assigned as Corps level assets attached to the Corps HQ.

417th Signal Battalion (FL NG)

- Manpower: 230 men
- Vehicles: ten HMMVW, four Land Rovers, six Toyota AWD

The 417th is responsible for all communications not just within the Corps but also with CENTCOM and Milgov as well as with the French HQ's in Djibouti and Réunion.

157th Military Intelligence Company (USAR-PA)

- Manpower: 120 men
- Vehicles: eight Land Rovers, four HMMVW, three Toyota AWD

The 157th works closely with the Kenyan military and police as well as the CIA and DIA assets in the area to protect US interests in

Kenya. It is also a vital part of Operation Harvester, gathering information on the location of remaining military equipment and supplies that could possibly be of use to the US or its Kenyan allies.

1018th Combat Engineer Company

- Manpower: 130 men
- Armor: one M728 CEV, two M9ACE
- Vehicles: three 5 ton dump trucks, one scoop loader, five Land Rovers, one M816 wrecker, three Toyota AWD

This company, one of the last graduated from Fort Leonard Wood in early 1998, was sent to Kenya minus much of its equipment, which was diverted to units facing the Mexican invasion. As such it has had to make do, "requisitioning" civilian vehicles as needed. It is a roving unit, assigned as needed by the various units. Currently it is assigned in Tanzania supporting the units there in their efforts against the PARA.

173rd Airborne Brigade

- Special Troops Battalion, 173rd Airborne Brigade - Nairobi
 - Manpower: 350 men
 - Vehicles: eight HMMWV, twelve Land Rovers, five Jeeps
- 1st Battalion/503rd Parachute Infantry (Airborne) – Nairobi
 - Manpower: 500 men
 - Vehicles: eighteen HMMWV (eight TOW carriers), fourteen Land Rovers, four Toyota AWD, nine Jeeps
- 2nd Battalion/503rd Parachute Infantry (Airborne) – Nanyuki
 - Manpower: 480 men
 - Vehicles: eighteen HMMWV (nine TOW carriers), eleven Land Rovers, six FAV, eight Jeeps, six Toyota AWD
- 1st Battalion/511th Parachute Infantry (Airborne) – Kisumu
 - Manpower: 480 men
 - Vehicles: fourteen HMMWV (six TOW carriers), nine FAV, twelve Land Rovers, seven Jeeps, six Toyota AWD

- 4th Battalion, 319th Field Artillery Battalion - Nairobi
 - Manpower: 330 men
 - Guns: nine towed M119A2 105mm, five towed M198 155mm, eight HMMVW, ten Land Rovers, fifteen prime movers
- 173rd Brigade Support Battalion – Nairobi
 - Manpower: 250 men
 - Vehicles: ten Jeeps, four Land Rovers, five Toyota 4WD
- Company B, 3rd Battalion, 75th Infantry Regiment (Ranger) – Eldoret
 - Manpower: 90 men
 - Vehicles: six HMMVW, ten Ranger Special Operations Vehicles (ROSV)

The Support Battalion is non-airborne qualified, strictly for logistic support of the brigade. The Special Troops Battalion is composed of the HQ Company, plus individual engineer, signal and intelligence companies, all airborne qualified.

The 173rd Airborne Brigade was reconstituted in late 1995, originally as a strategic asset for USSOUTHCOM. It was to consist of two battalions of airborne regulars and two air mobile battalions to be provided by the National Guard and Reserves, along with support and artillery battalions. The 1st and 2nd of the 503rd were deployed to Honduras to aid in fighting Nicaraguan and Soviet backed guerrillas in 1996 and to guard against a Nicaraguan move against Guatemala and Honduras.

With the 82nd and 101st already committed to Iran, the 173rd was reassigned to support Kenyan forces in 1997. As the two National Guard/Reservist formations planned to round out the unit had been reassigned elsewhere, the newly raised 1st Battalion of the 511th Parachute Infantry Regiment as well as Company B, 3rd Battalion of the Rangers, were assigned in their place to bring the 173rd up to full strength along with artillery and support elements.

The 173rd bore the brunt of the earliest and heaviest fighting in Kenya, fighting on its own during the height of the Tanzanian invasion until reinforcements arrived from the US in 1998. Several of its units took casualties of close to 50 percent in the first year after arriving in Kenya.

Even now, after absorbing several hundred new recruits from American and European volunteers, it is still significantly under strength.



Parachute drop near Kisumu, February 1998

As arms and ammunition resupply dwindled from home, many of its soldiers are now armed with weapons captured from their Tanzanian, Somali and Sudanese enemies. Each battalion has a complement of 60mm, 81mm and 120mm mortars as well as recoilless rifles and Dragon missiles for heavy fire support.

The Herd, as they call themselves, while battered, is still standing strong, its men proud of their record and considering themselves one of the best remaining units in the US Army. While many units have fallen apart during the Twilight War into little more than bands of marauders, the 173rd has overcome everything thrown at it and kept its unit cohesion and professionalism.

2nd Brigade, 2nd Armored Division

- HQ Company
 - Manpower: 50 men
 - Armor: two M113A3
 - Vehicles: six Land Rovers
- 1st Battalion, 66th Armored Regiment
 - Manpower: 300 men
 - Armor: eight M48A5, one M88A1
 - Vehicles: six Land Rovers (two TOW carriers), three UAZ-469, five HMMVW, seven Toyota AWD
- 2nd Battalion, 73rd Armored Regiment
 - Manpower: 450 men
 - Armor: sixteen M8 Buford AGS, two M551 Sheridan, two M88A1, four BTR-152, eight Casspir APC
 - Vehicles: nine HMMVW (two TOW carriers), five Land Rovers

- 2nd Battalion, 3rd Infantry Regiment
 - Manpower: 450 men
 - Armor: six M113A3, two M115A1 ACCV, six Casspir Mk II APC
 - Vehicles: eight gun trucks, ten HMMVW (three TOW carriers), six Land Rovers, four UAZ-469
- Battery A, 4th Battalion, 3rd Field Artillery
 - Manpower: 60 men
 - Artillery: three M-30 122mm howitzers, one M-46 130mm howitzer, four prime movers
 - Vehicles: four Land Rovers, three Jeeps

When the OMEGA evacuation of Milgov forces in Europe was ordered, a second convoy was put together with covert French assistance to bring reinforcements, ammunition, tanks, armored vehicles, and spare parts to CENTCOM and AFRICOM. This assistance was part of an overall decision by the French government that the only way to avoid France going to war with the Soviets in the Middle East was to provide the Americans with all the help they could short of actual military intervention.

While most of the troops in the convoy were sent to Iran, the 300 survivors of the 2nd Brigade of the 2nd Armored Division were sent to Kenya minus their remaining Abrams tanks, which were delivered to Iran. CENTCOM's commanders saw the 2nd as a burned out wreck and a liability in Iran. AFRICOM was happy to get any reinforcements of any kind, especially combat veterans with years of service like those of the 2nd Armored.

Upon arrival they were regrouped into the 1st Battalion, 66th Armored and joined with two battalions sent to Kenya in 1998 to reform the 2nd Brigade, 2nd Armored Division as a combat effective formation for the first time since it was almost destroyed by nuclear attacks in 1997.

When the 1st of the 66th arrived in Kenya, they were equipped with the remaining eight operational M48A5 tanks left in Kenya, with the battalion organized as a single tank company and two motorized infantry companies until a shipment of eight Olifant tanks arrives from South Africa later in 2001 to equip a second tank company. While some of the veterans are disappointed in their assignment to Kenya, which they see as a backwater area, most of the rest are very glad to be assigned here instead of

Iran after years of surviving nuclear attacks and the hellish war in Europe.

The 2nd Battalion, 73rd Armored Regiment, was created in late 1995 and assigned to the 173rd Brigade to provide armor support. It was originally equipped with forty two Sheridan light tanks as the 82nd Airborne had priority on the new M8 Buford. When the time came to deploy, one company was sent by air and the rest in convoy to Kenya. The loss of the ship bearing the majority of the Sheridan light tanks to a Soviet submarine crippled the battalion, but luckily its personnel were not on the same ship that took the Sheridan's with it to the bottom.

Replacement vehicles for the battalion were hurriedly assigned using whatever could be found. Twenty four M8 Buford light tanks, originally bound for China, and ten M48A5 tanks being sent to Turkey as replacements were reassigned to the battalion and arrived on the second convoy in May of 1998. The 2nd of the 73rd has become feared throughout Kenya and Tanzania, besting everything that its opponents could throw at it (and they have thrown plenty).

While they were not happy with losing their M48's to the 2nd Brigade veterans from Europe they are confident that their M8's can continue to prove superior to anything they come up against. Their last two Sheridan's, dubbed "Thing One" and "Thing Two", are seen as lucky vehicles by their crews, with both vehicles bearing the scars of multiple attempts to destroy them since they were air transported to Kenya in 1997. The 2nd of the 73rd has recently received eight Casspir APC's and 90 new recruits to bring it back up to strength.



2nd BN, 3rd INF guarding a supply convoy, 1999

The 2nd Battalion, 3rd Infantry Regiment was reactivated in October of 1997, originally being assigned to security and riot control in Virginia after the nuclear strikes on Washington DC and Norfolk, where it took losses to marauders. It was deployed to Kenya in the last convoy from the US, being used exclusively to provide security for supply convoys and patrols in and around Mombasa. They were recently issued a small number of Casspir APC's from equipment just arrived in Kenya from South Africa.

Battery A was formed in March of 2001 after the 2nd Armored was reorganized, composed of captured Tanzanian weapons, with a mix of new recruits and twenty survivors from the 4th of the 3rd Field Artillery Regiment who arrived with the 2nd from Europe. It is deployed with the 1st of the 66th along with the brigade HQ.

The brigade is deployed along the railroad from east of Nairobi (where they turn over control to the 173rd) to the port of Mombasa, responsible for patrolling the border with Tanzania and watching for any attempt by the PARA to infiltrate into southern Kenya and attempt to either cut the railroad or attack the refinery. The three battalions are deployed in company sized firebases to cover as much ground as possible.

228th Aviation Regiment

Bases: Wilson Airport (Nairobi), Kilimanjaro International Airport (Tanzania), Eldoret Air Base, Kisumu Airport, Marsabit Airport

- 228th Aviation Regiment HQ
 - Manpower: 25 men
 - Aviation: one BK117 C-1
- 1st Battalion/228th Aviation Regiment
 - Manpower: 280 men
 - Aviation: eleven UH-60, four CH-47D, three OH-58D Kiowa Warriors, one AS-350
- 2nd Battalion/228th Aviation Regiment (fixed wing)
 - Manpower: 260 men
 - Aviation: three OV-10 Broncos, ten Skyraiders (four AD-4, two AD-4N, four AD-6), two O-2A, three FTB337G Milirole
- 3rd Battalion/228th Aviation Regiment
 - Manpower: 145 men
 - Aviation: five AH-1 Cobra, four AH-64 Apaches, two AH-6J

- Aviation Maintenance Battalion
 - Manpower: 210 men
 - Vehicles: six HMMVW, two wreckers, six Toyota AWD

The 228th Aviation Regiment was assigned to support the 173rd with both helicopter and fixed wing aviation assets. It was originally assigned for operations in Central America and the Caribbean and was deployed along with 173rd to Kenya.

The 1st Battalion is a mixed battalion consisting of UH-60's, CH-47D's and OH-58D Kiowa Warriors. Their UH-60 aircraft are used both for air assault and as air ambulances and have seen heavy use in both functions since they arrived.

The 2nd Battalion was a reservist formation that originally was equipped with C-12 and UC-35 cargo and passenger jets. In order to provide added ground attack assets to the regiment when the order came to deploy to Kenya, they were re-equipped with what aircraft could be found to form a fixed wing attack squadron, which in this case were O-2A, OV-10 Broncos and a variety of Skyraiders either bought from private collectors or found at AMARC.

The battalion's strength has since been augmented by six AD-4 Skyraiders from Chad (two of which were only useful to provide spares) that were in storage in Mombasa waiting to be shipped to collectors when the war broke out and three FTB337G Milirole aircraft that were obtained by Operation Harvester. Its pilots are a colorful batch of men who are veterans of Vietnam and/or firefighting air units and thus are masters at low level ground support missions.



AD-4N over Northern Kenya, June 1998

The 3rd Battalion is an ad hoc formation, assembled from any available helicopters that

the brigade could lay their hands on before they shipped out to Kenya in order to give the regiment a helicopter attack capability. There is a considerable rivalry between them and the 2nd Battalion as to whom has been more effective in the ground attack role, a rivalry that has led both groups to attempt to one up each other both on the battlefield and the local bars.

The Aviation Maintenance Battalion is a combined AVIM/AVUM unit that supports all Army Aviation units in Kenya as well as the Kenyan 50th Air Cavalry, with its personnel coming from all three battalions of the 228th. The battalion has become very adept at repairing battle damage to its planes and helicopters using hangar queens and wrecks to supplement their spares. They are currently resurrecting two Skyraiders back to active status using parts found in the CAR at an old airbase.

3rd Battalion, 325th Airborne Infantry Regiment - Arusha, Tanzania

- Manpower: 500 men
- Artillery: four towed M119A2 105mm, one BM-21 Grad
- Armor: one Scorpion, six Casspir APC, two BTR-40
- Vehicles: twelve HMMWV (three TOW carriers), five gun trucks, four UAZ-469, five Jeeps, four prime movers

The battalion is a composite force consisting of five companies of infantry plus D Battery, 319th Field Artillery that was evacuated from Italy when that country refused to join the war against the Soviet Union and eventually sent to Kenya. It was used initially to combat the Somali intrusions in the north then moved south in early 2000 and sent into Tanzania to support US operations there in support of the Maasai and Chaga peoples.

They have managed to become very adroit scavengers since their arrival in Africa, adding Somali and Tanzanian vehicles that were either captured or found abandoned. This includes a pair of BTR-40's, one Scorpion light tank, four UAZ-469 and a BM-21 Grad MLRS along with a supply of 80 rockets for it. They have recently absorbed some 100 new recruits as well as six Casspir MkII APC's as reinforcements. A force of thirty Maasai warriors has attached themselves as guides and interpreters for the battalion.

1st Battalion, 422nd Infantry Regiment - Moshi, Tanzania

- Manpower: 425 men
- Artillery: four M-120 120mm mortars
- Armor: ten M113A3, five LAV-600
- Vehicles: sixteen HMMWV (five TOW carriers), four gun trucks, seven Toyota AWD, six Jeeps

The 422nd Infantry Regiment was formed in early 1997 as part of a plan to reactivate the 106th Infantry Division. However the nuclear attacks on the US ended those plans, with only the 422nd Regiment fully formed and trained. The 1st Battalion has been in combat since its arrival in 1998 against the Somalis and in Tanzania and is significantly understrength. It has had several firefights with the PARA since its arrival in Moshi.

1st US Volunteer Mechanized Infantry Battalion – Wajir, Kenya

- Manpower: 440 men
- Armor: two M3A1 Stuart, three M-51 Sherman, three M47 Patton, two M3 TCM-20 half-tracks, five M3 half-tracks, three M3A1 scout cars, two M8 Greyhound AC, two Ferrets
- Vehicles: twenty Jeeps
- Artillery: four M1 75mm pack howitzers, two M101A1 105mm howitzers
- Aircraft: two P-47D, one P-47N, three P-51D

Volunteer units have not fought with the US military since the Spanish American War. The fact that this unit was not only accepted by the US military but transported to Kenya by them, shows just how depleted their resources were by mid-1998. This unit was formed by its commander, Colonel Alfred White (formerly US Army, Ret.), from several WWII re-enactor groups and civilian military vehicle collectors. When he first offered the unit to the military in early 1997, he was rejected out of hand. After the Thanksgiving Day massacre and the losses worldwide as the war went nuclear, he offered it again and it was accepted.

- B Company, 2nd Battalion 56th ADA Regiment
 - Manpower: 80 men
 - Vehicles: five HMMWV Avengers, six Jeeps

This battalion was created from assets originally assigned to CENTCOM after the nuclear attacks of 1997 to give the refinery and port some protection from air and missile attacks. The battalion shot down both suicide planes in 2000 as well as three sub launched cruise missiles in 1998.

U.S. Special Operations Command, Africa (SOCAFRICA)

3rd Special Forces Group (Airborne)

- Headquarters and Headquarters Company – 20 men
- 1st Battalion – 220 men
- 2nd Battalion – 210 men
- 3rd Battalion – 220 men
- Seal Team 8, Detachment – 18 men
- Group Support Battalion – 135 men
- Vehicles: thirteen FAV, ten gun trucks, eighteen Land Rovers, twelve HMMVW, nine UAZ-469, fourteen Jeeps, ten Toyota AWD

The 3rd Special Force Group is assigned to Africa as a whole, headquartered in Nairobi. It has been assigned to Africa since it was reactivated in 1990, spread throughout the continent initially as trainers and then fighting pro-Soviet guerrillas and Soviet forces as WWII began. Its battalions were moved to Kenya in 1997-1998 to fight against the Tanzanian and Somali invasions.

By 2001 its forces are deployed throughout Eastern Africa on a variety of missions, ranging from patrols to long range recon to sabotage missions, as well as supporting Operation Harvester. The Seal Team detachment was made part of the 3rd in March of 2001 in order to centralize control over all Special Forces assets in Africa.

The 4th Battalion, which was activated in Sept of 1997, was inactivated in January of 2001 and its remaining men spread throughout the three other battalions to bring them back up to strength.

B Company, 3rd Battalion, 5th Special Forces Group

- Manpower: 65 men
- Vehicles: six Land Rovers, three Jeeps, one UAZ-469

This unit was sent to Kenya from the 5th Special Forces Group in 1997 from CENTCOM, remaining in Kenya after the arrival of the 3rd Special Forces Group due to the close relationship it has developed with the Maasai people of Kenya and Tanzania. It is currently operating in Tanzania against the PARA.

1st Battalion/160th Special Operations Aviation, Task Force Kilo Three

- Manpower: 140 men
- Aviation: four AH-6J, two MH-60L DAP, four MH-60K, two AB 205 (ex-Zambia), one Mi-8T (ex-Ethiopia)

When the 1st of the 160th was deployed to support CENTCOM, SOCCENT deployed a Task Force drawn from several companies to Kenya to support the 3rd Special Forces Group. There have been continuing efforts to bring these helicopters under the command of the 228th but the Special Forces have argued successfully that these assets, configured specifically for their missions, would be wasted being used for regular military operations.

19th Special Operations Squadron (USAF)

- Manpower: 150 men
- Aviation: one AC-130H (one of only six still operational worldwide), three MC-130E, one AN-26, two DHC-5D, one AC-47

The AN-26, the AC-47 (converted from a civilian aircraft) and the two DHC-5D aircraft were all gathered as part of Operation Harvester.

U.S. Air Forces Africa, (AFAFRICA)

204th Security Forces Squadron (TX ANG)

- Manpower: 250 men
- Vehicles: six Land Rovers, five HMMVW, ten Jeeps, three Peacekeeper AC, five gun trucks

201st RED HORSE Squadron, Det. (PA ANG)

- Manpower: 200 men
- Vehicles: ten Toyota AWD

These two units are assigned as needed at air bases throughout Kenya for security and maintenance activities.

138th Tactical Fighter Group

- 125th Tactical Fighter Squadron (OK ANG) – Mombasa IAP
 - Manpower: 120 men
 - Aircraft: seven F-16C

The 125th, which had just transitioned to the F-16C from the A-7D, was originally assigned to CENTCOM to the 9th US Air Force but was reassigned to Kenya. Four of its remaining operational aircraft were transferred to CENTCOM in March but AFRICOM refused any further transfers to the RDF, knowing that they won't be replaced. Three other planes are hangar queens, their parts being used to keep the others operational.

- 169th Tactical Air Support Squadron (IL ANG) – Eldoret IAP
 - Manpower: 90 men
 - Aircraft: seven OA-37B Dragonfly, three L-39C (ex-Ethiopian)

This squadron was formed in early 1998 using retired pilots familiar with the A-37B. Nine aircraft, due to be transferred to the Colombian Air Force but delayed by the start of the war, were assigned to the squadron. The ex-Ethiopian light attack aircraft were obtained by Operation Harvester. The 169th conducts patrols along the Ugandan and Ethiopian borders.

Mombasa IAP:

917th Operations Group

- 93rd Consolidated Bomb Squadron
 - Manpower: 180 men
 - Aircraft: four B-52H, two B-52G, three B-1B

This squadron, the last one operational outside the United States, was formed from the survivors of the squadrons that were based at Diego Garcia. The squadrons based there lost

several aircraft in operations over Iran and the Soviet Union, and then were further reduced by the nuclear strike on Diego Garcia and subsequent missions afterward, along with the lack of spare parts in general.

A decision was made to move the last operational bombers to Kenya in November 1999 to safeguard them from Soviet attacks on the Saudi Arabian bases. This squadron has been used sparingly, reserved for very high value targets, both due to their high fuel consumption as well as the lack of spare parts and bombs for them. Two B-52 bombers (one G and one H) and one B-1B remain non-operational due to parts shortages and combat damage.

A small stockpile of nuclear weapons is maintained in a heavily guarded underground bunker in Mombasa, under the control of both AFRICOM and CENTCOM. They are being held in reserve for use in case of the Soviets resuming nuclear attacks or if a new offensive threatens to drive the US out of Iran. They include four AGM-86B cruise missiles, eight B61 and three B83 nuclear bombs.

134th Air Refueling Group (TN ANG)

- 151st Air Refueling Squadron
 - Manpower: 80 men
 - Aircraft: two KC-135A
- 134th Logistics Readiness Squadron
 - Manpower: 100 men

Laikipia Air Base/Eldoret Air Base:

164th Tactical Airlift Group: (TN ANG)

- 155th Tactical Airlift Squadron
 - Manpower: 150 men
 - Aircraft: five C-17, two C-141
- 164th Mobile Aerial Port Squadron
 - Manpower: 180 men

139th Tactical Airlift Group (MO ANG)

- 180th Tactical Airlift Squadron
 - Manpower: 200 men
 - Aircraft: six C-130H, one G.222, four Douglas C-47, two Cessna Grand Caravans
- 139th Aerial Port Squadron
 - Manpower: 150 men
- 139th Civil Engineer Squadron
 - Manpower: 200 men

- 139th Aircraft Maintenance Squadron
 - Manpower: 120 men

102nd Rescue Squadron (NY ANG)

- Manpower: 90 men
- Aircraft: two HH-60G, two HC-130N

118th Tactical Airlift Group (TN ANG)

- 105th Tactical Airlift Squadron
 - Manpower: 200 men
 - Aircraft: seven C-130H, one L-100-30, two Cessna T210

In March of 2001 the 142nd Tactical Airlift Squadron (DE ANG), with six C-130H aircraft still operational, was transferred to the RDF from Kenya to give the 82nd Airborne more airlift capability. Several non-operational planes including four C-130H's, two C-17's and two C-141's are being used for spare parts. A single C-5A which has been sitting at Moi Air Base since 1999 is being repaired with parts brought from Europe and hopefully can be made flyable again soon.

USNAVAFRICOM

TF 212

- CG 50 Valley Forge, SH-60 F Seahawk (flagship)
- DDG 996 Chandler, SH-2F Seasprite
- DDG 46 Preble
- FF 1058 Meyerkord, SH-2F Seasprite
- FFG 9 Wadsworth
- DD 950 Richard S. Edwards
- FF 1064 Lockwood (harbor defense)

This task force was assembled in 1999 from the survivors of the forces assigned to the Indian Ocean plus the escorts for the last two convoys that brought reinforcements to Kenya. It is responsible for all operations by the USN in the Indian Ocean from South Africa to the Persian Gulf, coordinating with USNAVCENT.

The Lockwood barely survived being torpedoed by a Soviet submarine and has been docked at Mombasa as a harbor defense vessel since its arrival. Its hull has been sufficiently repaired to keep her afloat but her engines are badly damaged. Her AA and surface weapons are kept manned to provide for harbor defense.

TF 212.2 Patrol Group

- USCGC WMEC 725 Jarvis – based at Pemba Island
- PC 11 Whirlwind
- MCM 7 Patriot
- MHC 56 Kingfisher

TF212.2 is assigned to patrol the waters off Mombasa and Pemba Island. They have fought several small boat actions with pirates in the last few months.

TF Stryker

- LST-1190 Boulder (flagship)
- LST-1185 Schenectady
- LSD-32 Spiegel Grove
- Alexander Bonnyman (ex-BDK 14 Mukhtar Avezov)
- John Basilone (LCT-1037 Polnochny-B class)
- USAV New Orleans (Runnymede class)
- LCU 1619, 1643 (LCU 1610 class)
- LCM 6 - ten
- LCM 8 – six
- LCAC 90

TF Stryker (named after the John Wayne character in The Sands of Iwo Jima) was formed in late 1999 as the amphibious warfare component of NAVAFRICOM. It consists of a motley collection of re-commissioned and captured ships, showing to what depths the USN has been reduced to by the spring of 2001.

The Schenectady was pulled out of inactive storage and put back into commission in 1997, leaving Pearl Harbor three days before it was nuked. The Spiegel Grove was re-commissioned in mid-1998 and sent to Africa, where it promptly broke down once it arrived and sat at anchor until August 2000, when it finally could be repaired by the Jason.

Several war prizes have been incorporated into the task force as well. The Bonnyman was the Mukhtar Avezov, a Ropucha II class LST of the Soviet Pacific Fleet stationed in the Indian Ocean that survived the nuclear attack on Maputo. She was found at anchor at Pemba Island, abandoned by her crew when she ran out of fuel. She was commissioned into the USN in late 2000 as war booty. The Basilone was an Ethiopian LCT that was being used as a mother

ship by Somali pirates. It was captured by the Edwards in June of 2000 and required extensive repairs due to a lack of maintenance by the pirates. She joined the task force in March of 2001.

The Boulder and Schenectady were recently part of the Chah Bahar operation in Iran, arriving back in Kenya in March of 2001. The New Orleans is a US Army LCU that was assigned to the TF.

TF 233

- T-A0 146 Kawishiwi
- AE 22 Mauna Kea
- AOE 7 Rainier
- AR 8 Jason
- AD 43 Cape Cod (flagship)
- YTB-820 Wanamassa
- T-ATF-172 Apache
- Solstar (Salvage Tug)

TF 233 was organized in February of 2000, composed of support vessels tasked for support of both USNAVCENT and USNAVAFRICOM from vessels originally based both in the Gulf and Kenya. The Jason, pulled out of storage in 1998 and sent to Kenya along with the Cape Cod, has been a vital part of keeping both the naval task forces and the refinery going using their repair capabilities. The Solstar was bought from its original owners by the USN in 2000 in exchange for fuel for their remaining tugs.

Naval Mobile Construction Battalion 7, Detachment - Mombasa

- Manpower: 100 men
- Equipment: four 5 ton dump trucks, two bulldozers, one crane

East African Naval Air Patrol Group – Provisional - Mombasa Airport, Pemba Airport

- Manpower: 80 men
- Aircraft: three P-3C Orion, one Grumman Albatross, two S-3 Vikings

This provisional group is a scratch team of aircraft from various squadrons to provide patrol and early warning. A small supply of sonar buoys is still available for them as well as four Harpoon missiles and twelve ASW torpedoes.

The Albatross was a private aircraft sold to the USN by its US expat owner/operator in exchange for a commission in the USN as an officer (he remains its pilot).

U.S. Marine Corps Forces, Africa (MARFORAF)

30th Marine Regiment – Mombasa, Pemba Island

- Manpower: 1400 men
- Armor: sixteen AAVP9, four LAV-25, four M106 Mortar Carrier, two M17 LAVAA ADA, two MPGS 90, two M60A4
- Vehicles: twelve HMMVW, six gun trucks, twenty MUTT Jeeps

The 30th Marines were cobbled together in 1998 from troops withdrawn from Guantanamo, the last class of Marines being trained at Parris Island along with their drill instructors, USMC security detachments from African embassies and a detachment from FAST Company, Atlantic. It received whatever vehicles and armor was available, many being training vehicles that had seen considerable use, and sent to Africa with TF Stryker. It has since been assigned to USNAVAFRICOM for amphibious warfare and security duties including boarding parties.

The regiment is organized as follows:

- Headquarters Company
- 1st Battalion, 30th Marines
- 2nd Battalion, 30th Marines
- Scout Sniper Platoon
- Force Recon Platoon
- Tank Platoon
- Mortar Platoon (x2) – four 81mm mortars per platoon

The LAV-25's and the M106 mortar carriers are split between the two battalions, while the two MPGS 90 and two M60A4 tanks form the tank platoon.

Significantly under strength when it was deployed, the regiment established a recruit depot at Mombasa in February of 2000, drawing on the skills of the drill instructors to train new Marines from volunteers from the US expats in Kenya as well as stranded sailors from lost or

damaged beyond repair USN ships. In the past year since the new depot was established some 350 expats and sailors have graduated, allowing the Regiment to replace losses and bring its formations up to strength.

USMC East Africa Provisional Squadron

– Mombasa Airport, Pemba Airport

- Manpower: 80 men
- Aircraft: one CH-46E, one UH-1N, one CH-53E Super Stallion, one AB-205A, two Cessna Caravan Amphibian

Three of the four helicopters were being used for training at MCAS Cherry Point when the 30th Marines were formed. The AB-205A was abandoned at Mbala Air Base in Zambia and was recovered in 2000 by Operation Harvester. The two Amphibians, both ex-civilian aircraft, can each hold a fully equipped squad of Marines.

British Army Detachment, Kenya

British Army Training Unit Kenya -
Nanyuki

- Manpower: 200 men
- Armor: two Simba AFSV
- Vehicles: six Land Rovers, three gun trucks, three Jeeps

This unit was dispatched to Kenya in December of 1998 in order to re-start training of the Kenyan Army by UK personnel in both anti-guerrilla warfare and to train two new Kenyan Army battalions. Its members are all long service combat veterans, many of whom were previously stationed in Kenya. The Americans have made use of their services as well in training the various refugees and ex-pats that have joined their forces in the last year.

A Company, 6th Battalion, The Royal Australian Regiment – Malindi

- Manpower: 105 men
- Vehicles: four Land Rovers, five Jeeps

Australia had sent troops to Ceylon in 1993 as part of the peace keeping mission there. By 1995 they had been reduced to two infantry companies who were then cut off there with the outbreak of hostilities. During the next four years they fought rebels and Italian and Greek

soldiers who were there as part of the mission. Finally in 1999 the surviving troops left on several commandeered sailing dhows and tried to make it to friendly forces. After a long and arduous voyage they were spotted by a patrol craft and were brought to Mombasa.

The survivors were regrouped as a single company and were re-armed using captured Tanzanian small arms, machine guns and mortars. Now under British Army command, they have been tasked with supporting local Kenyan Police in Malindi and the area surrounding the city as well as the garrisoning of the San Marco Equatorial Range, which is an orbital launch platform previously used by Italy and is one of the few operational satellite communications stations still left in the world.

Kenyan Defense Forces

Kenyan Army

The Kenyan Army has been extensively involved in combat since the Tanzanian invasion and has suffered heavily. There has been a concerted effort to rebuild and recruit to bring them back to strength but most units are still understrength due to the constant attrition of combat, illness and desertion.

In October of 2000, Kenya raised two new battalions, the 8th and 10th Battalions, The Kenyan Rifles to form the new 3rd Infantry Brigade. As soon as their training was complete they were deployed in the North-Eastern Province, helping to restore order and combat the Somali Islamist threat, freeing up more experienced units to face the threat of the PARA and the LRA to Mombasa and Nairobi.

The main battle rifle for the Kenyan Army is the Heckler & Koch G3A3, with some units being issued the FN FAL instead. Their main sidearm is the Browning HP-35 9mm. A shipment of M249 SAW's that arrived in 1997 is used for support. Their main machine gun is the FN MAG-60, with limited numbers of M1919 Browning and Browning M2HB heavy machine guns. Their paratroops use the Heckler & Koch MP5 and the G3A4. The M79 grenade launcher is in squad level service.

The Kenyan Army has a variety of anti-tank weapons with fifty 84mm Carl Gustov recoilless rifles, twenty two MILAN and six Swingfire anti-tank missile launchers remaining in service from their pre-war inventory (with one hundred and fifteen Milan and thirty six Swingfire

missiles left). In addition they also have twenty captured RPG-7 launchers, with an average of three missiles each as well as fifteen M20 Super Bazookas pulled out of storage along with an average of four rounds each.

1st Infantry Brigade

- HQ Company
- 1st Battalion, The Kenyan Rifles – Eldoret
- 9th Battalion, The Kenyan Rifles – Kisumu
- 66th Artillery Battalion – eighteen L118 105mm howitzers, four 120mm mortars
- Support Battalion
 - Manpower: 1800 men
 - Armor: five Panhard M3 APC
 - Vehicles: twenty eight Land Rovers, ten HMMWV, eleven gun trucks

2nd Infantry Brigade

- HQ Company
- 3rd Battalion, The Kenyan Rifles - Lamu Island
- 15th Battalion , The Kenyan Rifles – Nanyuki
- 77th Artillery Battalion – sixteen L118 105mm howitzer, four 120mm mortars
- Support Battalion
 - Manpower: 1800 men
 - Armor: five Panhard M3 APC
 - Vehicles: nineteen Land Rovers, twelve HMMWV, eight gun trucks

The 1st and 2nd Infantry Brigades took heavy casualties during the fighting around Nairobi in 1997 and 1998 and have spent the last two years being rebuilt and reinforced with new recruits and reservists trained by British trainers. Kenya's two artillery battalions have been integrated into the two brigades as well to increase their firepower and combat effectiveness. The 9th of the 1st, in addition to guarding Kisumu also provides troops to defend Kenyan ferries and shipping on Lake Victoria.

The 3rd of the 2nd was re-deployed to cover Mombasa from any threat from the Somalis in January of 2001 along with the 77th Artillery. The 15th of the 2nd is due to finish its training with the British in early May.

3rd Infantry Brigade

- HQ Company
- 8th Battalion, The Kenyan Rifles - Moyale
- 10th Battalion, The Kenyan Rifles – Wajir
- Support Battalion
- Mortar Company: four 120mm mortars
 - Manpower: 1250 men
 - Armor: two AML-60 (Moyale), two AML-90 (Wajir)
 - Vehicles: ten gun trucks, twelve Land Rovers, eight ex-Somali Technicals, eight Toyota AWD

The 3rd Infantry Brigade was formed specifically to keep the Somalis and Ethiopians at bay in the North-Eastern and Eastern Provinces. Its forces are basically immobile, dug in at Moyale and Wajir and several small outposts. Both battalions are mainly new recruits, with a small cadre of experienced men and NCO's in each battalion, as well as US and British trainers.

The 10th Battalion, along with the 1st US Volunteers, has fought off three determined attempts by the Somalis to take Wajir since January, taking significant casualties in the process. The 8th is being supplied by airdrops and helicopters from the Marsabit airstrip, with the land routes being too dangerous due to Ethiopian marauders and Kenyan bandits, except for occasional very heavily escorted convoys.

20th Parachute Battalion - Moshi, Tanzania

- Manpower: 280 men
- Armor: three AML-60, four Saladin
- Vehicles: ten Land Rovers, three UR-416 APC, six Toyota 4WD

The 20th, while fully trained as a parachute battalion, instead is more of an elite rapid reaction infantry force, with it being deployed from one hot spot to another. Prior to the war they extensively trained with the SAS and are on a par with the American 3rd Special Forces group as to their capabilities and effectiveness in the field, which the Somalis and Tanzanians have seen demonstrated repeatedly.

The two armored car platoons have only recently been attached to the 20th from the 76th Battalion to give them more fire power in case they run into surviving Tanzanian armor. They are based

at the Kilimanjaro International Airport conducting raids against the PARA.

7th Battalion, The Kenyan Rifles - Pemba Island, Tanzania

- Manpower: 500 men
- Armor: three AML-90
- Vehicles: nine Land Rovers, four UR-416 APC, six Toyota AWD

The 7th Battalion assisted the USMC in the taking of the island and is part of the garrison force there. They have trained extensively with the USMC since taking Pemba and are now considered one of the most elite forces in the Kenyan Army.



Kenyan soldiers and US Marines, Pemba, 2000

1st Armoured Brigade

- 78th Tank Battalion - Nairobi
 - Manpower: 285 men
 - Armor: twenty two Vickers Mk3 tanks, five AML-90, two Vickers ARV
- 81st Tank Battalion - Nairobi
 - Manpower: 280 men
 - Armor: twenty one Vickers Mk3 tanks, five AML-90, three Vickers ARV
- 5th Battalion, The Kenyan Rifles - Lokichar
 - Manpower: 450 men
 - Vehicles: thirty UR-416 APC

The tankers of the brigade are all veterans of the fighting with Tanzania and as a result are a very

battle hardened force. They are one of the most formidable armored forces in Africa, both for their level of training and the amount of operational equipment they have left. Eight non-operational Vickers tanks are dug in around Nairobi acting as pillboxes. The tanks are being kept well maintained but have seen a lot of action the last few years and as such they are being used as little as possible to retain as many as possible for any threat in the future.

The 5th Battalion protects the oil well drilling operation in the Lokichar area and guards against any possible LRA infiltrators into Kenya as well as guarding supply convoys to Lodwar.

50th Air Cavalry Battalion –Eldoret

- Manpower: 480 men
- Aircraft: eighteen MD500 (ten scouts, eight TOW-equipped Defenders), one SA-342 Gazelle, two Bell 212, four SA-330G Puma, one Bell 47G



MD500 taking off from Wajir, March 2001

The Air Cav was a vital part of the defense of Kenya against the Tanzanians and they paid the price for that effort, losing many of their helicopters to SAM's and AA guns. Those pilots who remain are all veterans of that time and as such are highly skilled in attack and evasion.

Foresight by the Kenyan military in obtaining a significant amount of spare parts and weapons for their helicopter force has allowed the helicopters to remain operational. The unit has absorbed the remaining operational Kenyan Police helicopters as reinforcements as well as four SA-330G Puma's from the Kenyan Air Force. The 50th has small detachments at Marsabit, Wajir and Garissa airstrips supporting

US and Kenyan Army and Special Forces units fighting in the Eastern and North Eastern Province with the majority based at Eldoret.

76th Armored Reconnaissance Battalion – Garissa

- Manpower: 500 men
- Armor: twenty AML-90, eight Ferret, six Shorland, five AML-60
- Vehicles: six Land Rovers, five UR-416 APC, eight Jeeps

The 76th was moved from Mombasa to Garissa after a revolt there in January by native Kenyan Somalis loyal to the Islamists killed over 50 Kenyan reservists and police stationed there. The town was taken back after a three day fight, during which hundreds of homes and shops were burned down and over 700 Somalis were killed, many of whom were civilians. The area around the town remains infested with bandits and marauders.

1st Engineer Brigade

- 10th Engineer Battalion
- 12th Engineer Battalion
 - Manpower: 680 men
 - Vehicles: ten Land Rovers, eight bulldozers, three cranes, ten dump trucks, two graders

The 10th is currently working on necessary rail and road repairs between Mombasa and Nairobi while the 12th is working near Lokichar supporting oil drilling operations in the area.

1st Kenyan Mounted Cavalry Regiment - Lodwar

- Manpower: 210 men
- Artillery: two 81mm mortars

The Regiment was organized in 1998, starting with a cadre of fifty horsemen and two hundred horses that had been used previously for horse safari tours, organized by a retired veteran of the Household Mounted Cavalry Regiment of the British Army who immigrated to Kenya in 1988 after twenty years' service. Its personnel are all trained horsemen and women, drawn mostly from the white population of Kenya who owned most of the horses in the country pre-war.

The regiment consists of a headquarters squadron, three cavalry squadrons, and a horse

drawn heavy weapons squadron. It is modeled on the British Household Cavalry Mounted Regiment, with each cavalry squadron, at full strength, consisting of two divisions, each of one officer and twenty four enlisted personnel, while the headquarters squadron consists of only one division. In addition, it is supported by a training squadron of one officer and thirty six enlisted men.

The HQ and Cavalry squadrons of the Regiment are armed with 9mm Browning pistols and G3 rifles, while the heavy weapons squadron is armed with the Sterling MkIV instead of the G3. In addition, each cavalry division has a Bren light machine gun (instead of the G3) and two M79 grenade launchers. The heavy weapons squadron has two M2HB machine guns, two 81mm mortars and two RPG-7 launchers with three missiles each. The Regiment fights as dragoons, using the horses for transport only.

75th Ground Air Defense Artillery Battalion – Nairobi, Eldoret

- Manpower: 500 men
- Artillery: thirty nine TCM-20, seven Oerlikon 20mm, eight L/40 Bofors
- Missiles: twelve Tigercat (two launchers)
- Vehicles: twenty one ACMAT, ten Toyota 4WD

The 75th saw considerable action against the Tanzanian Air Force but also on the ground with many of its towed systems being used in an anti-infantry role. Its remaining Tigercat missile launchers are deployed to protect Nairobi with the anti-aircraft guns dug in at the various Kenyan air bases and Nairobi and Mombasa.

Kenyan Air Force (HQ Moi Air Base)

Laikipia Air Base

15th Tactical Fighter Squadron

- Manpower: 100 men
- Aircraft: four F-5E, one F-5F

Kenya began the war with six F-5E's and two F-5F's. After the fierce air battles of 1997-98 only three aircraft remained operational. The surviving pilots of this squadron are all veterans of the air to air and air to ground fighting during the Great War of Africa, every one of them

credited with at least one if not more air to air kills with one pilot having made ace.

The squadron has had two new aircraft added to bring it back up to strength. An Operation Harvester team repaired and flew to Kenya a Yemeni F-5E aircraft found at an abandoned air base in early 2000 along with vitally needed spare parts. Ambassador Thayer managed to convince the Saudis to have the last operational Saudi F-5E at Khamis Mushait Air Base in Saudi Arabia sent to Kenya in January of 2001.

2nd Light Attack Squadron

- Manpower: 120 men
- Aircraft: seven Tucano Mk.51, three Hawk 52

The 2nd was crucial in the effort to stop the Tanzanian effort against Mombasa, losing over a dozen Tucano and Hawks shot down by Tanzanian AA guns and missiles while doing so. The squadron is being prepared to deploy to support the 3rd Brigade against the Somalis.



Kenyan F-5E with US C-5, Moi AB 1997

Moi Air Base

4th Transport Squadron

- Manpower: 150 men
- Aircraft: three DHC-5D, one DHC-6, two DHC-8-100, three Beechcraft 1900C, two Cessna Caravans

Many of this squadron's aircraft and personnel came from the various civilian Kenyan airlines, the last of which ceased operations in October of 1997. US maintenance personnel are heavily involved in keeping these planes operational, as they are used by their forces as well.

Lodwar Air Base

3rd Light Attack Squadron

- Manpower: 90 men
- Aircraft: five S.A. Bulldogs, one Cessna 150, two Beechcraft 1900C

The squadron was moved to Lodwar in March of 2001 to provide air support for Kenyan forces in the area against Ethiopian and Sudanese marauders as well as against suspected LRA supported guerilla units in the area.

Kilimanjaro International Airport

5th Composite Squadron

- Manpower: 90 men
- Aircraft: one Cessna Caravan, two S.A. Bulldog, one SAAB Safari
- Helicopters: four IAR-330L

This squadron was created in early 2001 to support the effort in Tanzania against the PARA. The ex-civilian Cessna Caravan is armed with two Hydra 70 rocket pods. The four IAR-330L's are used both for attack and to provide air lift for the 20th Parachute Battalion.

Missiles: Kenya currently has the following missiles in stock for its aircraft and helicopters:

- Thirty AIM-9J Sidewinders
- Fifty AGM-65A Mavericks
- Sixteen hundred BGM-71C Improved TOW missiles

Kenyan Navy - HQ Mombasa

- Manpower: 600 men
- P3126 KNS Nyayo (Missile Boat) – six functional Otomat missiles
- P3127 KNS Umoja (Missile Boat) – missile system non-functional
- P3123 KNS Harambee (Missile Boat)- five functional Gabriel missiles
- L39 KNS Tana, L38 KNS Galana (Medium landing ships)
- Small River Patrol Boats P943-P947
- Kenyan Marine Infantry
 - Manpower: 80 men

The Kenyan Marine Infantry was formed from the crews of sunken and damaged ships in 1999

and has been trained by the USMC for landing operations and boarding suspected pirate ships.

Kenyan Police

The Kenyan Police are composed of five separate services, the Regular Kenya Police, the Administrative Police, the Kenya Police Reserve, the General Service Unit or GSU and the National Security Intelligence Service (NSIS).

Regular/Administrative Police

Before the war the Kenyan Police numbered some 30,000 strong, dispersed among some 200 urban and rural police stations. At the beginning of the war they were armed quite lightly, with service revolvers and pump action shotguns being their prime armament, with very little training in either. (An infamous shootout in Nairobi in 1995 between 20 police officers and three bandits left nine bystanders dead, twenty wounded and only one bandit hit in the fusillade of gunfire fired almost blindly by the police, who managed to hit two of their own men).

The war has seen them used against much better armed marauders and in some cases regular military forces, much to the police's detriment. Some 7500 Regular/Administrative Police remain, with most being Regular Police in the urban areas, with the survivors now very proficient in their weapons. They are typically armed with an automatic pistol (various types) and either a pump action shotgun, Lee Enfield rifle or G3 rifles from Kenyan military stocks.

With the restriction of automotive fuel, many Regular Police now patrol on foot or bicycle. The cars they do have are powered by alcohol. US Military Police cooperate fully with the Regular Police and have been called in by them for heavy weapons backup as needed and to handle issues with American servicemen. Attempting to fight the Kenyan Police is a very serious affair and can result in long stays in the stockade or the local police station.

Kenyan Police will typically be encountered in groups of three, with four to eight able to be sent as backup depending on the situation. Administrative Police will have civilian 4x4 vehicles and Land Rovers but they will not be armed like the military versions.

Kenya Police Reserve

The KPR or Kenyan Home Guard have performed a critical service for Kenya in the last few years, acting as scouts, stay behind partisans harrying the invading Somalis and Tanzanians and fighting their more traditional foes, the cattle rustlers and smugglers who plague the border areas of Kenya.

In 1995, the KPR numbered some 2400 strong but the wars and fighting of the last five years have seriously depleted their numbers. By March of 2001 they number only 700 men, spread throughout the border areas, operating in teams of anywhere from five to fifteen men.

They travel in Land Rovers and civilian 4x4's that have been fitted with a light machine gun of various types. Though most were originally armed only with hunting rifles and old military rifles they have now acquired a huge variety of weapons from their foes. Some 20 percent of the force is Elite, with the rest being Veterans. They work closely with Special Forces units throughout Kenya to keep the peace as well as can be done in these trying times.

General Service Unit (GSU)

The GSU is recruited from among the Kenyan Police and was originally organized into 19 companies, each under a company commander. Losses over the past four years have reduced their numbers and what is left are consolidated into four special companies and eight regular companies.

- GSU Training School - Embakasi
 - Manpower: 60 men

The GSU Training School is composed of retired police who function as instructors and training officers whose sole function is to train new GSU personnel.

- Recce Company -Ruiru
 - Manpower: 200 men
 - Armor: three Panhard AML-60
 - Vehicles: twenty Land Rovers, four UR-416

The Recce Company is an elite formation of the best men in the GSU, used as a counter-terrorism strike force in peace time and now as an elite recon unit in wartime.

- Headquarters Company -Nairobi
 - Manpower: 100 men

The Headquarters Company consists of support and administration troops and has no combat role at all.

- Presidential Guard Company -Nairobi
 - Manpower: 100 men
 - Vehicles: six Land Rovers

The Presidential Guard Company consists of 100 specially trained men who function much like the Secret Service does in the United States. They are always with the President and his family and thus have no combat role.

- Company A, B, C, D, E, F, H, I
 - Manpower: 110 men each
 - Vehicles : four to six Land Rovers each



GSU Police, Nairobi, 1998

Companies A and D have been deployed to Moyle and Wajir along with KPR units to assist the American and Kenyan military in those areas, while companies H and I have been deployed to fight bandits and cattle thieves in the Eastern Province. Company B has recently arrived in Garissa to assist in garrisoning the town, Company E is at Lokichar to guard the oil wells there and Company F is at Kisumu.

Other Forces in Kenya

American Guard

- Manpower: 450 men
- Vehicles: fifteen homemade armored cars, ten Toyota AWD

Formed in 1999 as a civilian guard force for the American communities in Mombasa and Nairobi and acting with the grudging approval of the US and Kenyans. They are armed with a variety of weapons, including shotguns, civilian and older military rifles and pistols. The Guard is organized into ten man patrols, with 200 men in Nairobi and the rest in Mombasa. Their armored cars, all homemade conversions, look like they have watched too many Mad Max movies, but have proven to be effective against bandits and criminal forces who have tried to prey on the American expat community.

The British Lions

1st Battalion - Nanyuki

- Manpower: 350 men
- Vehicles: six Land Rovers, four gun trucks, three Jeeps, five Toyota AWD
- Artillery: four 60mm mortars

2nd Battalion – Thika

- Manpower: 300 men
- Vehicles: five Land Rovers, four gun trucks, two Jeeps, six Toyota AWD
- Artillery: three 82mm mortars

A group of former British soldiers and expats who were living in Kenya and who formed their own units to safe guard their homes in 1998. While seen initially as a bunch of civilians and old soldiers trying to regain past glories this changed in December of 1999 when the 1st Battalion, defending a missionary church in the White Highlands, destroyed utterly a group of over 200 marauders in a two day fight. They are now officially recognized and sanctioned by the US and Kenyan governments.

Originally armed with a large variety of civilian weapons they now are equipped with military weapons, although many of them retain civilian side arms and sniper rifles. While they have a few mortars they lack any kind of anti-tank or anti-air weaponry.

Some 250 men of the Lions have had previous military or police training/experience while the rest had no military experience prior to joining the Lions. They are named after a popular UK rugby team who had quite the following in Kenya, commanded by a retired Colonel who played for the team and suggested the name of the unit. The Lions have a very good rugby

team of their own that plays matches when they can against American and Kenyan teams, winning almost every time.

While not part of the UK forces here in Kenya, they have very close ties with them. Among the members of the British Lions is Simon Shaw, who immigrated to the UK and played for the British Lions before coming home to Kenya to visit in 1997 on what was to be one of the last commercial flights into Kenya from the UK.

Ugandan Liberation Army – Lodwar, Kitale

- Manpower: 750 men
- Vehicles: five gun trucks, six Jeeps, two Land Rovers, five Toyota AWD

This force is composed of former Ugandan Defense Force personnel trained by US Special Forces in addition to refugees who have fled the LRA. They are organized into platoons of 30 men and armed with a mix of M-16, AK-47 and civilian rifles, with two heavy weapons platoons armed with 60mm mortars and another armed with .50 caliber machine guns. The 3rd Special Forces Group (Airborne) has ten advisors attached to them.

France

French forces in Eastern Africa have seen almost continual combat since 1995 fighting to defend Djibouti and La Réunion. Those in Djibouti and the French Comoros Islands, which are now directly part of the French Union, see themselves as responsible for directly defending French soil and not just a distant colonial post.

The French have liaison units spread throughout Eastern Africa supporting French efforts to expand their influence and coordinating with AFRICOM on joint efforts against pirates and terrorist threats. These include a large group of French liaison officers based at Mombasa and Kisumu coordinating logistical and anti-pirate efforts with AFRICOM, and small Special Forces and DSGE contingents spread throughout what used to be the Congo and Somalia.

In addition to the vehicles noted here French units will be accompanied by P4 off-road vehicles and by various French military trucks as well as various commandeered civilian vehicles.

FAR (Force d'Action Rapide)

- Headquarters: Djibouti City

The FAR HQ was moved to Djibouti in early 1999 to better support the deployment into the Middle East and the integration of Djibouti into the Franco-Belgian Union. From here the headquarters controls French units deployed throughout African and the Middle East, coordinating French operations ranging from Senegal to Iraq and Saudi Arabia. It controls the largest French military presence abroad, boasting the best communications and computer equipment remaining in Africa.

HQ personnel consist of the following units

17th Command and Support Regiment

- Manpower: 850 men

The 17th consists of a signal company, two transport companies, a maintenance company, a medical company and an HQ company.

28th Signal Regiment (detachment)

- Manpower: 250 men

Two companies of the 28th are directly stationed in Djibouti supporting the FAR HQ and keeping in touch with its other signal companies deployed with FAR units throughout Africa and the Middle East.

Foreign Legion Operational Group (GOLE)

- Headquarters: Djibouti City
 - Manpower: 120 men

The Foreign Legion Operational Group (GOLE) was deployed to Djibouti in 1995 as the situation in the Middle East and Africa began to deteriorate. One of its units, the 1st Foreign Legion Infantry Regiment, originally deployed to Djibouti, was sent to Basra in 1999 after the Dir-al-Iraq government asked for French military assistance while the rest remain deployed in Djibouti, where they will most likely remain for the foreseeable future.

1st Foreign Legion Cavalry Regiment

- Manpower: 600 men
- Armor: twenty four AMX-10RC
- Vehicles: twelve VLRA

2nd Foreign Legion Infantry Regiment

- Manpower: 600 men
- Vehicles: thirty six VAB, four VBL
- Artillery: six 120mm mortars

13th Foreign Legion Demi-brigade

- Manpower: 500 men
- Armor: six ERC-90 Sagaie
- Vehicles: five VAB, twenty VLRA

The 13th Demi-Brigade has been deployed to Somalia since 1962 and was at the forefront of the fighting with the Ethiopians and Eritreans. It is one of the most combat experienced units in the entire French Army, with decorations for wounds and bravery being commonplace in this unit. They consider Djibouti their home, with many planning to retire here now that it has joined the French Union. The 13th was attached to the Foreign Legion Operational Group when the 1st Foreign Legion Infantry Regiment was detached to be stationed in Iraq in 1999.

The 1st Foreign Legion Cavalry Regiment and the 2nd Foreign Legion Infantry Regiment were detached from the 6th Light Armored Division in 1995. The rest of the Division is currently deployed in West Africa and Central Africa, spread from Senegal thru the Congo.

These three Foreign Legion units have seen extensive action, fighting against Ethiopians, Eritreans and Somalis in small and large scale actions since 1995. They have earned their reputation for fierceness and aggression, a reputation earned at a high cost in lost men and equipment over the past six years. The 2nd Infantry Regiment has taken particularly heavy casualties, reduced to 600 men from its original 1230, while the 1st Cavalry has lost almost a third of its complement.



Sagaie attacking Somali marauders, 1999

East African Regional Command (Commandement régional de l'Afrique de l'Est)

Djibouti 1st Demi-Brigade

- Manpower: 1500 men
- Armor: four AML60, six AML90, twenty AMX-13
- Vehicles: six VBL, fifteen VLRA
- Artillery: sixteen 120mm mortars

The Djibouti Army was reorganized into one Demi-Brigade within the French Army after it joined the Franco Belgian Union, joining the 13th as the only other Demi-Brigade in the French Army. They have also seen extensive combat as well, mostly being used to fight Soviet backed Afar rebels and Eritrean troops.

Light Aviation Battalion of Djibouti (BATALAT)

- Manpower: 60 men
- Helicopters: two Pumas, two Gazelles

The battalion has been in combat almost continuously since 1995, supporting French Army units in Djibouti, Somalia and Ethiopia. It has paid a high price, losing half its helicopters (two Pumas and two Gazelles) in combat or accidents, with the reinforcements it was supposed to get going to Kuwait instead.

5th Marine Combined Arms Regiment

- Manpower: 450 men
- Armor: eight AMX-10RC
- Vehicles: six VAB, twenty VLRA
- Artillery: six TRF-1 155mm

The 5th has been the garrison for Djibouti since 1969 and have seen as much action as the 13th Demi-Brigade since 1995. They are the last combined arms regiment in the French Army. During the fighting with the Ethiopians and Eritreans they had over a ten to one kill ratio, engaging forces superior in numbers and always emerging triumphant.

In 1997 at the Battle of Moulhoule they fought off a determined attack by over 1500 Eritreans and thirty T-55 tanks, killing or capturing nearly a thousand Eritreans and destroying twenty tanks.



AMX-10RC tanks in action, Djibouti 1998

10th Command and Support Battalion

- Manpower: 850 men
- Vehicles: twenty VLRA

The 10th is composed of supply, maintenance, transport and combat service support companies. While originally assigned to support the East African Regional Command, it has expanded its operations to support the FAR as well, integrating logistics and maintenance troops from the Djibouti Army to augment its forces.

Armed Forces of the Southern Indian Ocean (Les forces armées de la zone sud de l'océan Indien) (FAZSOI)

- Headquarters: La Réunion
 - Manpower: 100 men

2nd Marine Parachute Infantry Regiment

- Manpower: 500 men
- Vehicles: fifteen VLRA

The 2nd has been involved in both putting down the food riots of 1998 and 1999 and the invasion of Anjouan and Mohéli the previous year after the islands broke free of the Comoros Islands government. They have also conducted raids and recon missions on Mauritius since early 2000 to destroy pirate bases and marauder camps on the now lawless island to prevent attacks on Réunion itself.

3rd Marine Infantry Regiment

- Manpower: 1000 men
- Vehicles: fifty VAB

The 3rd Marine Infantry Regiment was deployed to Dakar, Senegal in 1995 along with the rest of the 9th Marine Division, fighting Soviet backed rebels (the Movement of Democratic Forces of Casamance). In the fall of 1998 the 9th Marine Division was ordered to Kuwait but as the 3rd Marine Division was rounding the Cape food riots broke out in Réunion and the French Comoros Islands which overwhelmed the French military and gendarmerie deployed there. The 3rd was ordered there to restore order, which took several months, during which they took over 400 casualties, including 150 dead, and lost over twenty VAB fighting vehicles in street fighting with rioters to IED's and Molotov cocktails.

The 3rd is still deployed there, keeping the peace as efforts are made to improve the food situation there and prevent riots breaking out again. The support and logistics company is deployed on Réunion along with the anti-tank company, with the other six companies spread between Mayotte, Anjouan and Mohéli.

French Foreign Legion Detachment, Mayotte (D.L.E.M.)

- Manpower: 230 men

The smallest operational unit of the French Foreign Legion, it is responsible for security in Mayotte as well as the islands of Anjouan and Mohéli in the Comoros. They have had several bloody fights with marauders and pirates from Comoros and Madagascar and were down to less than 140 men when reinforcements finally arrived in March of 2001.

Gendarmerie of Réunion Island/Mayotte

- Manpower: 900 men
- Armor: five VBRG

The gendarmerie is military police that are responsible for the maintenance of order on both islands, with two hundred man detachments being currently deployed in Anjouan and Mohéli. During the food riots they took considerable casualties in the months of street fighting, gaining a reputation for ruthlessness

against both the rioters and innocent civilians caught in the crossfire.

53rd Command and Support Battalion

- Manpower: 380 men
- Vehicles: ten VLRA

The 53rd is composed of supply, maintenance, transport and combat service support companies that were pressed into combat during the food riots, taking significant losses in the fighting.

4th Adapted Military Service Regiment

- Manpower: 1000 men

The 4th Regiment was originally formed to provide job training and technical skills for young people in La Réunion. With the outbreak of the food rioting in 1997 they were called into service to assist the gendarmerie on Reunion as combat support troops. They have been retained in service for the duration of the emergency.

Mayotte Adapted Military Service Battalion

- Manpower: 200 men

The battalion was converted to converted to militia during the food riots and committed to combat before it could be completely trained, taking huge losses as a result. The survivors have been integrated into the French Army as a maintenance and service support unit.

Armée de l'Air

Escadre Djibouti

- Escadron de chasse 3/11 Corse, SPA.69 Chat
 - Manpower: 100 men
 - Aircraft: six SEPECAT Jaguar
- Escadron de Transport Outre-Mer 88
 - Manpower: 140 men
 - Aircraft: one Transall C-160, one Cessna 206, one Cessna 208
 - Helicopters: three Pumas

When the French deployed the RDF to Kuwait, SPA.88 Serpent from Escadron de chasse 3/11 Corse deployed with its eight Jaguars, leaving SPA.69 Chat and the transport squadron assigned to Djibouti. In early 1999 the aircraft

and helicopters based there were grouped into a composite wing that also integrated the ex-Djibouti Air Force.

Escadron de Transport Outre Mer 50 – La Réunion

- Manpower: 150 men
- one Transall C-160, one BN-2T Defender, two AS 555 Fennec helicopter, one Alouette III helicopter, three AS 350 helicopters

Three helicopters from bankrupt Helilagon Helicopters were absorbed into ETOM 50 in late 1999 as was one from the Gendarmerie. The BN-2T Defender was part of the Mauritius Coast Guard, defecting to Reunion in early 1999 as all order broke down on Mauritius.

French Indian Ocean Squadron (Les forces navales françaises de la zone maritime de l'océan Indien)

The French Indian Ocean Squadron is responsible for guarding the communications and supply lines for the French forces that have deployed to the Persian Gulf since 1998 as well as maintaining an overall French naval presence in the Indian Ocean. Its forces have managed to remain essentially intact while other navies took huge losses during the war, with their ships still boasting fully functional weapons systems and complete weapon loadouts.

The bases at Djibouti and La Réunion are being used to support the task force in the Persian Gulf as well as supporting operations in the Indian Ocean. In addition to the naval and air base at La Réunion, the Chabrier Omega Navigational Station is still fully operational and is being used by both the French and the USN for navigation and VLF communication. The French naval assets at Djibouti are responsible for patrolling the Arabian Sea, the Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea while those at Reunion and Mayotte are responsible for patrolling the waters of the Southern Indian Ocean and the Mozambique Channel.

Though small in numbers, the French naval forces in the IO have played a vital role in the war against the Somali and Yemeni pirates, sinking or capturing dozens of pirate vessels. While not directly at war with the Soviets they were responsible for sinking one of the last

operational Soviet submarines in the Indian Ocean in early 1998 after it attacked and sank two French freighters and a troop transport in a convoy bound for Djibouti, mistaking them for US ships.

Djibouti

- A631 Somme (Fleet HQ)
- A69 type Sloop F789 Lieutenant de vaisseau Le Hénaff
- LCM CTM24, CTM25
- EDIC Landing Ship Sabre
- Aircraft: one Atlantique ASW

Contre-Amiral Henri Giraud (designated as ALINDIEN) and his command staff is embarked aboard the Durance class vessel Somme, giving him and his staff the ability to be fully mobile, able to move as needed. He and his staff are in constant communication with the French task force stationed in the Persian Gulf, which is under command of their own general staff.

The fleet tender Jules Verne, originally based at Djibouti, was moved to Saudi Arabia in 1999 to support the French Persian Gulf task force

Naval Base of Port des Galets (Réunion)

- Frigate F730 Floreal, AS 565 Panther
- Frigate F732 Nivôse, AS565 Panther
- Austral Class Patrol Ship F681 Albatros
- BATRAL class Landing Ship L9034 La Grandiere
- Naval Oiler C1GH22
- P400 class Patrol Vessels P690 La Rieuse
- Light Repair Ship A617 Garonne
- RV Marion Dufresne II, AS350 B3
- Fusiliers Marins detachment – 50 men

The 10,000 ton RV Marion Dufrense was originally assigned to service the districts of the Crozet and Kerguelen Islands, and the smaller islands of Amsterdam and St-Paul, delivering supplies, fuel, and personnel to the three permanently manned bases there. With the outbreak of WWII it has been taken over by the French Navy as a transport and logistics vessel, able to transport several hundred armed and equipped soldiers. It has been armed with two 12.7mm machine guns and two 20mm autocannons.



French naval flotilla in port in Réunion, May 2000

Mayotte/Anjouan/Moheli

- Patrol Boats P763, P790, P721
- P400 class P683 La Boudeuse
- LCM CTM18
- Gendarmerie Marine Mayotte
 - Manpower: 100 men

Rwanda

The Rwandan Patriotic Army (RPA) has been called the Israeli's of Africa and with good reason. The RPA, whose disciplined but not well armed guerrilla fighters had defeated the FAR, was determined to never allow a repeat of the genocide. Under threat by multiple Hutu guerrilla groups, they integrated ex-FAR soldiers and the Tutsi guerrilla fighters into a disciplined patriotic army that showed itself in the Great War to be the Israeli's of Africa. Aided by US advisors and equipment from South Africa, the US and elsewhere they defeated everyone they faced and ended the war occupying huge areas of the Congo and Tanzania.

The RPA now has fully absorbed the Burundi Army into its formations after the coup, spreading them throughout its brigades, joining the Rally for Congolese Democracy Tutsi fighters that had already been integrated into the RPA during the Great War.

RPA troops are well trained, well equipped, disciplined and highly motivated, both in their belief in a greater Rwanda and in their hatred of

anyone who stood in their way. While determined and ferocious in combat, they are still at their core a guerrilla army whose forte is light infantry tactics and thus vulnerable to enemies who can properly use armor.

The vast majority of their forces are configured as light infantry, carrying a variety of weapons, including light machine guns and man portable mortars, anti-tank weapons and SAM's. Most of the armored vehicles that are in their forces have been combined into the Republican Brigade including equipment captured in the Congo and Tanzania.

The M20 Bazooka, the RL-83 Blindicide, the M72 LAW and the RPG-7 are used in the anti-tank role. For anti-aircraft protection they have a dozen remaining SA-7 Grail launchers and forty eight missiles by the spring of 2001 as well as towed ZPU 14.5mm and ZU-23 23mm anti-aircraft guns spread throughout their brigades.

The RPA's forces are spread throughout the areas that Rwanda now controls, which includes large areas of what used to be the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Tanzania, including the provinces of Maniema and South Kivu and parts of North Kivu, Kasai-Oriental and Katanga in the Congo as well as the Kagera and Kigoma regions in Tanzania.

Rwandan Patriotic Army (RPA)

High Command Unit - Kigali

- Manpower: 800 men
- Vehicles: ten Toyota AWD, five VLRA, two Land Rovers

This unit is directly assigned to the High Command, functioning as an HQ and as a security force for Kigali itself.

Republican Armored Brigade - Kigali

- Manpower: 2700 men
- Armor: three T-34/85, one T-55, four Type 62 tanks, twelve AML-90, three AML-60, five BTR-152, six M113
- Vehicles: eight VBL, ten VLRA, thirty Toyota AWD, six gun trucks
- Artillery: six BM-21 Grad MLRS, eight D-30M 122mm howitzers, ten Brandt 120mm mortars

This brigade was formed by combining several armored and reconnaissance units along with the Republican Brigade of the Rwandan Army (light infantry) in order to concentrate an armored brigade to counter the surviving armor of the Ugandan Army that is under the control of the LRA. In addition to surviving pre-war armor and vehicles it has been supplemented by tanks and APC's captured from Tanzania, Zimbabwe and the Congo, many of which have been repaired using salvaged parts.

201st Brigade – Byumba/Nyagatare

- Manpower: 2500 men
- Vehicles: eighteen Toyota 4WD, ten gun trucks
- Artillery: six 60mm mortars, two 81mm mortars, three M101A1 105mm howitzers

The 201st Brigade is assigned to guard northern Rwanda against any invasion by the LRA. Its men are veterans, with many being in the RPA since before the genocide and having fought in the Great War as well. It has been in several sharp firefights with marauders in the last few months that are in the pay of the LRA.

While the 201st doesn't have any armor it has quite a few hand held anti-armor weapons, more than are typically in a Rwandan brigade, due to the high probability that the Ugandans, if they invade, would try for Kigali with their armor.

211th Brigade – Goma, Bukavu

- Manpower: 2400 men
- Armor – one BTR-152, one T-55 (dug in as a pillbox in Goma)
- Vehicles: eighteen Toyota 4WD, six gun trucks, ten Land Rovers
- Artillery: six 60mm mortars, four 81mm mortars, three Brandt 120mm mortars, one M101A1 howitzer

The 211th Brigade was raised in late 1998, composed of a mix of RPA soldiers, mainly from the crack Nguruma Battalion, and the 5th and 7th Brigades of Congolese Tutsi from the Congolese Rally for Democracy (RCD-Goma). The brigade has been in almost continual combat since its creation, fighting Hutu guerrillas, remnant Congolese troops, marauders and RCD-Kisangani-Movement for Liberation troops backed by the LRA. The majority of the brigade is in Goma and Bukavu, with small detachments spread throughout North and South Kivu.

301st Brigade - Kindu

- Manpower: 1700 men
- Vehicles: twelve Toyota 4WD
- Artillery: four 60mm mortars

The 301st is assigned to secure Maniema province and the important mines near Kindu as well as securing the trade routes to their holdings in Kasai-Oriental. The 301st is composed of both native Rwandans and Tutsi Congolese soldiers.

305th Brigade – Kigoma/Bukoba

- Manpower: 2400 men
- Vehicles: fifteen Toyota 4WD, six gun trucks, six UAZ-469
- Artillery: six 60mm mortars, two 81mm mortars, three 76-mm ZiS-3 guns, two type 54 122mm howitzers

The 305th is the occupation force in Tanzania in the Kagera and Kigoma regions seized during the Great War, split between the two regions. Its five guns are all captured Tanzanian weapons. The PARA has yet to penetrate into their area so at present only scattered marauders pose any threat. It is composed of both Rwandan and ex-Burundi Army troops.

307th Brigade – Bujumbura

- Manpower: 2500 men
- Armor: five Shorland S-52, two Walid APC
- Vehicles: twenty Toyota 4WD, six Land Rovers, eight Jeeps
- Artillery: four 60mm mortars, six Brandt 120mm mortars, three D-30M 122mm howitzers

The 307th Brigade, consisting of politically reliable Tutsi soldiers of the old Burundian Army, is responsible for keeping order in what used to be Burundi. The Shorlands and Walids are attached to the 124th Commando Battalion which is a rapid reaction force within the 307th left over from the old Burundi Army.

402nd Brigade - Kigali

- Manpower: 1900 men
- Vehicles: fifteen Toyota 4WD, five Land Rovers, eight Jeeps

- Artillery: four 60mm mortars, five 81mm mortars

The 402nd was redeployed from the Congo to Kigali in early 2001 due to the worsening relations with the LRA in Uganda. A veteran unit, it is recruiting and rebuilding its battalions after years of fighting in the Congo around a hard core of long service veterans.

408th Brigade - Kisangani

- Manpower: 2200 men
- Armor: two BTR-50 (ex-Congo), two Ferrets, one T-55 (ex-Uganda)
- Vehicles: sixteen Toyota 4WD, six Jeeps, two Land Rovers
- Artillery: four 60mm mortars, five 81mm mortars, two 76-mm ZiS-3 guns, one M101A1 howitzer

The 408th was established in January 1999 and took part in the last stages of the Great War in confused fighting in the Kisangani area, including against LRA-lead Ugandan forces that attacked their former allies trying to gain control of the strategically important city. They have recently added 600 new recruits from local Tutsi tribes. Their armor and guns were all captured during the fighting in the area in 1999. The gold mines near Kisangani are vitally important to Rwanda's fragile economy.

501st Brigade – Lusambo/Mbuji Mayi

- Manpower: 2400 men
- Armor: , two EE-9 Cascavel
- Vehicles: Fourteen Toyota 4WD, ten gun trucks, eight Land Rovers
- Artillery: six 60mm mortars, two 81mm mortars, three M116 75 mm pack howitzers

The 501st is responsible for guarding the diamond mines and other mineral deposits in the area and protecting the transportation routes to bring that wealth to Rwanda. The diamond mines of Mbuji Mayi were fought over repeatedly during the Great War, with the Rwandans finally prevailing in the last days of the war. The brigade is deployed around the mines and the trade routes, leaving much of the surrounding areas in the Kasai-Oriental Province unguarded from the depredations of marauders.

Rwandan Air Force

The Rwandan Air Force is one of the few African nations with operational aircraft in April of 2001. What is left is a combination of what was captured after the RPA victory in Rwanda and surviving equipment bought before WWII broke out in 1996 that survived the Great War and captured equipment that could be made operational from the Congo and Tanzania.

1st Helicopter Attack Squadron - Kigali

- Manpower: 60 men
- Helicopters: three SA.342 Gazelles, one Mi-8TV

2nd Helicopter Scout Squadron - Goma

- Manpower: 20 men
- Helicopters: two SA-316B Alouette III

3rd Helicopter Transport Squadron - Kisangani

- Manpower: 40 men
- Helicopters: three Mi-8T, one Aerospatiale SA 365 Dauphin 2

1st Transport Squadron - Kigali

- Manpower: 50 men
- Two Noratlas 2501F

American and French trained technicians have kept what helicopters and aircraft are left operational but they are used sparingly due to a lack of aviation fuel and spare part shortages. The Rwandans have recently received a shipment of spare parts, refined aviation fuel and ammunition from the French in exchange for a large consignment of diamonds and gold.

Pan African Revolutionary Army (PARA)

The PARA (Pan African Revolutionary Army) is a loose amalgamation of the remnants of the Tanzanian Army as well as various tribal militias and warlord armies that has arisen in the past eight months in the ruins of what was once Tanzania. It has been expanding rapidly in northern and central Tanzania, concerning the American and their Kenyan allies who see it as an emerging threat to Mombasa. The PARA has

grown from an alliance of two marauder bands with 600 men in November of 1999 to an approximate strength of 9,000 men with recruitment continuing as they integrate other warlord armies, Tanzanian Army fragments and marauders.

The PARA is organized roughly along military lines, with its units being organized into companies of a 100 men, three of which form a battalion along with a 30 man heavy weapons platoon with two 81mm mortars, two heavy machine guns and two RPG-7 missile launchers, with 1-2 missiles per launcher. Ammo for the machine guns and mortars is limited and they are used sparingly. Typically each PARA battalion will have one quarter to one third of its members being veterans of the Great War, with the rest being having no military experience.

PARA soldiers are equipped with a wide variety of weapons, with the preponderance being Soviet and Chinese military firearms as well as hunting shotguns and rifles of various types. Officers are also equipped with a variety of pistols. Ammunition per soldier varies from anywhere from ten to a hundred rounds a man.

All existing petroleum stocks have long ago been used, forcing the PARA to use alcohol fuels for what military transport and vehicles they have left. Most of their forces operate on foot as a result with vehicles being used solely to transport mortars or heavy machine guns or used as scouts.

The overall goal of the PARA is to eventually take over all of Tanzania and purge the country of what it sees as collaborators with the Kenyans and their hated US allies. Then and only then will they settle accounts with Kenya itself and finish what the Tanzanian Army could not do - take Mombasa and Nairobi for their own. The attacks in recent months on the Maasai and Chaga peoples have led to the US and Kenyans moving forces in to protect them, which has led to several sharp firefights between the PARA and those forces - firefights that so far the PARA have lost.

The PARA has no fixed bases of any sort, constantly on the move, consuming the resources of the area they are in until there is nothing else left and then moving on. They are experts at overhead camouflage of their supply dumps and bases, learning the hard way during the war with the Americans that anything that

can be seen from the air can and will be destroyed.

The PARA has at its core the 1st Brigade composed entirely of Tanzanian Army veterans organized with one armored battalion, one anti-air battalion composed of what is left of Tanzania's once large array of SAM's and AA artillery, five infantry battalions (with supporting gun trucks) and one artillery battalion. This brigade is the heart of the PARA strength and will only be committed by the decision of the leader of the PARA. Its vehicles are kept operational by the remnants of the Chinese advisors that once assisted the Tanzanian Army, now assisting the PARA under threat of execution or torture.

PARA 1st Brigade

- Armored Battalion
 - Manpower: 350 men
 - Armor: four Type 59 tanks, three Type 63 light tanks, three T-62 tanks, two Scorpion light tanks, five Type 63 APC, three BTR-40, four BTR-153
- Anti-Air Battalion
 - Manpower: 280 men
 - Vehicles: eight truck mounted ZU-23 AA guns, three truck mounted SA-3 launchers, twenty trucks
 - Guns: eight M-1939 AA guns, five ZU-2 AA guns
 - four SA-7, two SA-14 man-portable SAM
- Artillery Battalion
 - Manpower: 250 men
 - Artillery: six Type 56 85mm, four Type 54-1 Chinese 122mm
- Infantry Battalions (5)
 - Manpower: 330 men each

Uganda

Uganda in 2001 is under the control of the Lord's Resistance Army or LRA, originally a so-called Christian militant group operating in northern Uganda, southern Sudan, and the Democratic Republic of Congo. Initially it was an outgrowth of the resistance movement waged against the central Ugandan government by the Acholi people. It's a mix of African mysticism, Acholi nationalism and Christian fundamentalism that claims to be establishing a

theocracy based on the Ten Commandments and Acholi tradition.

The LRA's coup in Uganda brought them to power there with the intention of making Uganda the center of new empire that would rule Central and Eastern Africa. They have absorbed the remnants of several previous resistance groups in Uganda and the Congo and what is left of the regular military forces that survived both the Great War and the purges that followed. Since the coup they have impressed thousands of child soldiers into their forces, indoctrinating them in their beliefs and in rigid obedience to the LRA leadership and its leader Joseph Kony.

The LRA has made common cause with several different groups to further its ambitions, including Christian rebels fighting in the Sudan against what is left of the government and Muslim militias, with the Movement for the Liberation of the Congo rebels who have taken over much of the province of Équateur in the Congo, and with rebels in the Central African Republic who are fighting what is left of the government and in the last few months French troops (mostly Senegalese) as well.

The Lord's Army of God (Ugandan Army)

The Ugandan Army took serious losses during the Great War and during the purges after the LRA took control. Before the war a typical battalion had 700 men, with some sixty battalions and forty smaller formations making up the Ugandan Army of approximately 60,000 men. These formations have now been savaged by war, desertion, disease and the purge by the victorious LRA since then, and only 14,000 men from the pre-war army still remain.

After the LRA takeover was completed the Ugandan Defense Force was renamed The Lord's Army of God. The remaining survivors of the Ugandan Army were integrated together with over 6000 hardcore LRA guerrillas. The old divisions were disbanded and reformed into newly named brigades, each named for a major Old Testament leader.

To help rebuild their forces, the LRA begin recruiting heavily in Uganda and the areas they now occupied, gathering over 4000 child soldiers from all over Uganda and the Congo. In addition some 2000 "recruits" were drafted into various support and maintenance units after

being given a choice between the armed forces and death. The Lord's Army of God also absorbed what was left of several Ugandan and Congolese rebel groups that had fought as allies of either the LRA or the Ugandans during the Great War. The old officer and NCO ranks of the Ugandan Army have been purged and now are made up almost exclusively of either former LRA guerrillas or pro-LRA elements in the military.

Much of the equipment that was provided to the Ugandan Army by the US prior to the Great War is now either broken down or destroyed. The LRA received some French equipment in 1999 and 2000 and this, for now, is still operational. They are also equipped with captured equipment from the Congo including a huge variety of small arms, machine guns and mortars from literally all over the world.

Moses Brigade – Jinja

- Manpower: 2500 men
- Armor: three BTR-60, three Eland AC
- Vehicles: eighteen gun trucks, six Land Rovers, ten Toyota AWD

The Moses Brigade guards Jinja's valuable factories and more importantly the Nalubaale Power Station, which is still fully operational (due to repairs and new additions by French technicians) and is providing 180 megawatts of power into the national electrical grid. Part of the assistance from the French was to finish the installation of two turbines at the Kiira Power Station which added another 80 megawatts of power to the grid. The factories in the area include the Kakira Sugar Works, Nile Breweries, Bidco International Palm Oil refinery and several small steel mills that use scrap steel. The Nile Breweries and the refinery are vital for the ethanol and biodiesel they are providing for the remaining vehicles and armor the LRA is operating. The steel mills are using the remaining scrap steel reserves for producing armor for gun trucks and for repairs to the remaining operational tanks and APC's.

Maccabee Brigade - Kampala

- Manpower: 2500 men
- Armor: six T-55, five M48A5, five AMX-13, six BTR-60, five AMX-10P, three Mamba APC, ten BTR-152
- Vehicles: twenty Jeeps, eight Land Rovers, twenty Toyota AWD

- Artillery: four 122mm M-1938, three 120mm Brandt mortars

The Maccabee Brigade is made up completely of LRA fanatics who fought with Kony thru the years in the bush. As such they are completely loyal to him and will not break in combat, no matter how many casualties they take. Their equipment is fully operational and functional, something that is not the case in the other units of the Lord's Army of God.

The Maccabee Brigade keeps Kampala under tight control and they are the unit responsible for much of the murders and acts of terror that occurred during the purges and continue to occur today. Anyone who expects mercy and compassion from the soldiers of this unit, especially for those taken prisoners by them, is very mistaken.

Joshua Brigade – Bunia, Isiro, Watsa

- Manpower: 2800 men
- Armor: two T-34/85, one Type 59 tank, one PT-76 tank, five Eland AC, five AMX-10P, five BTR-40
- Vehicles: four Land Rovers, nine Jeeps, eight gun trucks, ten Toyota AWD

The Joshua Brigade is spread thru much of the northern Orientale province of the Congo, with one thousand of its men being former Congolese rebels who were Ugandan allies during the Great War as well as five hundred recently inducted child soldiers. Its forces are there mainly to guard the various gold mines in the area against marauders.

Solomon Armored Brigade -Masaka

- Manpower: 2100 men
- Armor: thirty T-54, seven PT-76, five AMX-13, two M48A5, ten Ferrets, four Buffel, six BTR-152
- Vehicles: ten gun trucks, ten Land Rovers, six HMMVW, ten Toyota AWD

Masaka was the headquarters of the mechanized forces of the Ugandan Defense Force and its repair shops and technicians were taken intact during the LRA takeover. As such it was the obvious place to base the majority of the armor that the LRA still has at its disposal. The AMX-13 tanks are recent additions supplied by France from stocks in Djibouti.

The tanks themselves are operated by a picked force of men who are completely loyal to Kony and their ammunition is stored under heavy guard to avoid any chance that the tanks can be used against the LRA. Their condition varies widely with the American and French tanks being in the best condition.

Gideon Brigade - Mbale

- Manpower: 2600 men
- Armor: one AMX-13, four Eland AC
- Vehicles: fourteen gun trucks, nine Land Rovers, eight HMMVW, ten Toyota AWD
- Artillery: four 120mm Brandt mortars

The Gideon Brigade guards the border with Kenya. The brigade has been in several (supposedly accidental) sharp firefights between it and US and Kenyan supported Ugandan freedom fighters in 2001. They are also supplying and supporting the “marauders” who have been infiltrating into northern Kenya in the past few months assessing the border defenses.

David Artillery Brigade - Gulu

- Manpower: 1200 men
- Artillery: twenty four 76mm ZiS-3, ten 122mm M-1938, six BM-21 Grad
- Vehicles: forty trucks (prime movers), nine Jeeps, twelve Toyota AWD

While the David Brigade represents a formidable collection of artillery pieces, ammunition for many of the guns is in very limited supply, with the exception of the M-1938's due to the recent capture in South Sudan of a significant supply of shells that has just arrived in Gulu.

Samson Brigade – Mbarra, Kabale

- Manpower: 2200 men
- Armor: two Eland AC, two BTR-60, six Panhard M3 APC, six BTR-40
- Vehicles: ten gun trucks, nine VLRA troop carriers, six Jeeps
- Artillery: four M120 120mm mortars

The Samson Brigade is assigned to guard the Rwandan border. It is one of the most capable units in the LRA's forces, composed almost entirely of veterans of the Great War, many of

whom fought the Rwandans around Kisangani in the last days of the Great War and have no love lost for their former allies.

Joseph Brigade -Kitgum

- Manpower: 2400 men
- Armor: three OT-64, three Ferret, four Saladin AC, four Panhard M3 APC
- Vehicles: seven gun trucks, six VLRA troop carriers, fourteen Toyota AWD

The Joseph Brigade is supporting operations by the LRA in the South Sudan as well as guarding the northern border of Uganda. It also functions as a training brigade for child soldiers, with over a thousand of its men being recently inducted child soldiers. The brigade has already proven itself in combat against the Muslim militias and the remnants of the Sudanese army.

Jacob Brigade – Bumba, Basoko, Buto, Isiro

- Manpower: 2300 men
- Armor: three T-34/85, three Eland AC, four Ferrets, seven BTR-52
- Vehicles: eight Jeeps, six gun trucks, twelve Toyota AWD

The Jacob Brigade is a polyglot force of Ugandans, RCD-Kisangani-Movement for Liberation Congolese troops and LRA veterans that have been assigned to guard the areas taken in the Orientale Province during the war. The brigade and the Rwandan 408th Brigade have had several sharp firefights in the last year and an uneasy truce between the two units is barely holding.

Adam Brigade - Rutshuru

- Manpower: 2100 men
- Armor: one AMX-13, three Ferret
- Vehicles: seven gun trucks, six Jeeps, two Land Rovers, six Toyota AWD

The Adam Brigade was raised by combining two independent Ugandan Army battalions and a collection of Congolese Hutu forces along with a battalion of LRA veterans and two hundred child soldiers to provide a guard force for the recently re-opened Lueshe pyrochlore mine at Rutshuru as well as to provide a base against Rwandan forces in Goma. The Hutu contingents of the brigade include many responsible for atrocities dating all the way back to the Rwandan

genocide and as such bear little love for the RPA.

The Ugandan possession of the mine, taken in the early days of the Great War, was a prime reason for the French assistance to the LRA who saw access to that ore as vital for French national interests. Much of the assistance given to the LRA in terms of technical assistance and military equipment was done so in exchange for several large shipments from the mine thru Kenya to France.

The brigades of the Lord's Army of God are split into several battalions that can function as independent units. A variety of mortars are assigned to each of the brigades in heavy weapons companies assigned to each battalion. The remaining functional AA weapons have been spread out between the various brigades, with each having an anti-air battalion consisting of:

- four to eight 14.5mm ZPU
- two to four 23mm ZU-23
- two 37mm M-1939
- one to four portable SAM's

Prior to the Great War the US provided Uganda with Redeye and Stinger missile systems and while most were expended, several are now in LRA hands along with the ubiquitous Russian SA-7. In addition, as part of the foreign aid provided to the LRA before the break with the French, they have sixteen Mistral man portable missile launchers. Thus any of these systems could be encountered.

Kampala is defended by its own anti-air unit consisting of twenty AA guns, split between 14.5mm ZPU's and M-1939's as well as a single battery of Crotale AA missiles (four launcher vehicles, one radar vehicle and thirty two missiles) provided by the French to the LRA.

Motorized civilian and military transport in Uganda is now almost completely reliant on methanol and ethanol as almost all gasoline and diesel in the Ugandan inventory has been exhausted except for fuel reserved for the Maccabee and Solomon Brigades.

The gold mines they control at Durba, Kilo-Moto, Mongbwalu and Watsa in the Congo have been used to bribe various tribes who support their efforts in the Sudan and Central Africa. The LRA is also using gold and pyrochlore from the mines in order to buy black market gasoline,

diesel and aircraft fuel from anywhere they can find it. In addition, the areas they control in the Congo have given them direct access to the Central African Republic for their operations there and in the Republic of the Congo, which otherwise would not be possible.

The LRA and the Lord's Army of God represents a serious threat to the US and Kenyan forces, but for now they have reserved themselves to occasional attacks by LRA sponsored "marauders" in Kenya in an effort to try to destabilize that country and keep AFRICOM from interfering with their wider ambitions until it is too late. The "marauders" add up to nearly 400 men, mostly armed with AK-47's, pistols, grenades as well as a few RPG-7, scattered into multiple small groups, in many cases joining with local smugglers and bandits.

They know that to directly challenge the US and Kenya, with the refinery back in operation producing aviation fuel, would be suicidal. However they also know from information provided to them by the French just how bad the US logistical situation is and that much of the remaining US air power in Kenya may have to be transferred to the RDF if the Soviets go back on the offensive no matter what AFRICOM wants.

The LRA maintains a small force of patrol boats on Lake Victoria, armed mainly with light and heavy machine guns, officially to help protect traffic on the lake. However, they have also secretly equipped at least two dozen "pirate" vessels who prey on the traffic on the lake. There have been several fire fights between Rwandan and Kenyan patrol craft on one side and the "pirates" on the end, but so far no direct link to the LRA has been proven.

In the South Sudan the LRA is now publicly supporting the Christian SPLA rebels in southern Sudan with a force of nearly nine hundred men organized in two battalions that are being provided logistical and occasionally direct military support by the Joseph Brigade in a bid to gain control of that area. They are using South Sudanese rebels as cannon fodder while their own troops avoid excessive casualties. As a result of this alliance they and the SPLA are close to victory against what is left of the central government and the Muslim militias that support it, which would give them control of the remaining oil resources in the area.

In the eastern provinces of the Central African Republic (CAR), some eight hundred LRA guerrillas organized into bands of varying sizes supported logistically by the Joshua Brigade from northern Orientale Province, reinforced by one thousand marauders and ex-CAR soldiers, are making substantial territorial gains with the mutiny and desertion of much of the country's army in 1999, which essentially left the country almost defenseless.



LRA soldiers, CAR, 2001

The provinces of Mbomou and Haut-Mbomou are under their control and the LRA is continuing to advance. In addition to requisitioned civilian vehicles, their forces there have six ACMAT 4x4's and two Ferrets from CAR army mutineers who have joined their forces. Their forces are now encountering Senegalese infantry, who recently were sent to the country by the French. There have been several bloody battles with both sides maneuvering for an advantage. This is seen as yet another provocation by the French, who are seeing the LRA now as a threat to their whole position in central Africa, a threat of their own making.

The LRA, by April of 2001, are seen as the greatest threat in the area and there are plans underway by both the US and French to deal with them once and for all. However both know just how limited their resources are and are waiting till the opportune moment, knowing that a failure may lead to a defeat that they may not be able to recover from.

LRA Air Force

The former Ugandan Air Force, reduced by war, defection and shortages of spare parts and fuel has been reduced greatly in the last few years. Its remaining operational aircraft are grouped into a single squadron that is based at Entebbe Airport. Fuel for the squadron is very tight and

any use of the aircraft and helicopters has to be personally authorized by Joseph Kony.

Angel Squadron – Entebbe

- Manpower: 120 men
- Aircraft: two SF.260, one DHC-4, one Mig-21, one Mig-17 (ex-Congo)
- Helicopters: two Bell 206, one Mi-8T

Somali Islamists

Somalia, as a function country has not existed since the early 1990s. Instead, even before the war, it was a patchwork of competing warlords fighting constantly among themselves to try to gain domination over what is left of the country. As part of this fighting various forces of Somalis have invaded the territory of Ethiopia, Kenya and Djibouti in efforts to recruit new fighters, enlarge their territory and obtain more resources.

The largest of the warlord armies by April of 2001 is the Somali Islamists, who in the past two years have managed to defeat and incorporate many of the other major groups in Somalia including the Somali National Front (SNF), the Somali National Alliance (SNA) and the United Somali Congress (USC). Only the reformed Somali National Movement (SNM) in the northern area of Somaliland, now backed by the French, has managed to resist them.

The Islamists have made common cause with the terrorists known as Al-Shabaab, and have declared a jihad to form Greater Somalia. Their stated purpose is to reintegrate their Somali brothers in Kenya and Ethiopia and gain back the Somali provinces they claim were forcibly annexed by those two nations. They have made considerable progress against the Ethiopians and earlier this year successfully invaded Kenya for a short while before being driven out once air operations were possible again after the refinery was back in operation. They see the US and the French as interlopers in the natural order of East Africa and are determined to drive both out.

While most of their attacks were focused on Kenya and its US defenders, recently they have also attacked the French forces in Djibouti. In March 2001, a suicide attack by Al Shabaab on Base aérienne 188 (the main French air base) destroys half the aviation gas and diesel fuel stored there, including aviation fuel earmarked for their aircraft in Kuwait, as well as four Mirage 2000's also bound for Kuwait. Other targets included the French Air Force HQ and

several barracks, killing several French officers, including the base commander and over a hundred signal troops, pilots, maintenance specialists and technicians.

The Islamists number some 14,000 strong, organized in “brigades” of roughly 500 to 1000 men each, spread throughout southern Somalia, southern and eastern Ethiopia and northern Kenya. Al Shabaab currently has some 800 men organized into cells of 50 men each. Each brigade operates with a high level of autonomy from the central leadership of the Islamists, with each commander free to pursue their own military strategy. This decentralization makes destroying the leadership of the Islamists almost impossible, as new leaders arise as quickly as the old are killed.

Most of its rank and file is Somalis but there are large contingents of foreign jihadists as well from Saudi Arabia, Yemen and Egypt who are part of the Islamists and Al-Shabaab, many of whom have been fighting since before WWII began. Some 2000 foreigners have joined the Islamists and Al-Shabaab, with the vast majority being from what is left of Yemen.

The Somali Islamists have made common cause with the Somali and Yemeni pirates and as such are a direct threat to what commerce remains in the area as well as a knife blade to the jugular of both French trade routes thru the Suez and Red Sea and American ones to the RDF.

The Technical is the most significant symbol of power in Somalia. The term Technical describing such a vehicle originated in Somalia in the early 1990s when local gunmen using money defined as technical assistance grants created the first vehicles. Originally running on gasoline, almost all of them have been converted to now run on alcohol fuel. Typically they are civilian pickup trucks or four-wheel drive vehicles armed with a heavy machine gun, light anti-aircraft gun or a recoilless rifle of either Soviet or Western origin, mostly looted from the former Somali Army.

The Somali Islamists are equipped with well over three hundred Technical's, including mobile SAM and anti-armor Technicals. For the former they use SA-7 missiles to arm the vehicles and for the latter they use mostly RPG-7, captured LAW and TOW missiles and recoilless rifles. These vehicles are spread among the various brigades, making each brigade a real threat to US, French and Kenyan

helicopters and light armored vehicles. As the war has gone on several of the better trained units have become adept at using their Technicals to act more as organized light armored cavalry formations instead of the disorganized mob attacks of 1997 and 1998.



Technical, Somalia, January 2001

While Technicals make up most of their motorized strength they also operate some regular military vehicles as well. As of April 2001 the following equipment was still operational in their forces spread throughout several units with no real organized armored force per se:

- six T-34/85 tanks
- four T-55 tanks
- eight BTR-40 APC
- five Commando V-150
- ten ERC 90 F4 Sagaie armored cars (captured by Somali pirates last year from a French transport ship)
- six BM-21 Grad MRL

The Islamists launched a major offensive into Kenya in 2001, sending nearly 4000 men deep into the North Eastern Province and completely conquering Mandera County and attacking Wajir several times. They managed to penetrate all the way to Garissa, where they managed to seize and hold the town for several days until the 76th Armored Recon Battalion drove them out in heavy fighting. There are large concentrations of their fighters at Dadaab, Buna, El Wak and Mandera and they are aggressively recruiting from among the local Somali population. The US and Kenyan military, now able to freely use gasoline again, is moving back into the area and is planning to move against the Islamists soon to drive them back across the border and hopefully keep them there for good.

Pirates

Pirates of all types are very active in the waters of the Indian Ocean and Arabian Sea off of East Africa, drawn there by the rich pickings of one of the last remaining busy shipping lanes in the world. While elsewhere trade is breaking down or non-existent, the Indian Ocean and especially the coast off East Africa still offers targets plying between South Africa, Kenya, and the Middle East and to France. These ships and their cargoes are worth the risk of becoming a pirate as even one successful capture can reap huge rewards.

Some 3000 pirates are based in Somalia and Yemen, with the lions share in Somalia. They are dispersed in various groups, ranging from single ships operated by 4-6 men to groups of over 400 men with multiple ships and security troops guarding their bases. Their ships range in size, with small launches, fishing boats and dhows being the most common, but there are several larger ships as well. They attack merchant ships and fishing boats that don't pay them a suitable "fee" for their safety. Most of them used to be fishermen themselves but the desperate times of the last few years have driven them into piracy.

Their ships are armed with a variety of weapons, from various automatic rifles (mostly the AK-47) and light anti-tank weapons (RPG-7's mostly) to heavy machine guns, recoilless rifles and light cannon. (A GM can feel free to create any variety of vessels and weaponry to arm them as the pirates literally use anything that floats and can be taken aboard these ships to arm them).

As gas and diesel have become scarce the Somalis have switched the majority of their ships to either sails or alcohol for power. However there are still a few ships running on diesel and petroleum, with most of those that do existing off either old stocks or who profited from the oil looted from the running aground of a tanker in 1999 that was on the route from Mombasa to the Middle East when its engines gave out during a storm.

To the south, some 1000 pirates from Zanzibar, Mozambique, Mauritius, Grande Comore and Madagascar operate in the Mozambique Channel and in the Indian Ocean, preying on French and South African shipping. They have conducted several raids on the French Comoros Islands looking for food and plunder. In addition to

these pirates there is a force of several ships that represent the last contingent of Soviet forces operating in Eastern Africa. They are crewed by what remains of the Soviet forces that escaped the nuclear fires at Maputo and Victoria or managed to make it to shore from their sinking ships. The Soviets have two bases, one at Mafia Island and another at Kilwa Masoko on the Tanzanian mainland, where they brew alcohol to fuel their vessels and to sell to local warlords in exchange for food and ammunition.



Pirate vessel, afire and sinking, photographed by the USS Edwards, Dec 2000

Their pirate "fleet" consists of five motorized launches, three fishing boats and one patrol boat, armed with a mix of light and heavy machine guns. The largest ship is the ex-Tanzanian Shanghai II patrol boat JW9869, which was damaged heavily by a US air strike in 1998 and abandoned. The Soviets repaired her, rearmed her with 14.5mm machine guns and two 40mm AA guns and made her their flagship. This force, some 500 strong, is the largest contingent of Soviet personnel left in Africa. While the Soviets continue the pretense of being a military unit, they are not much different from the other pirates that infest these waters.

In addition to the Soviets there are several notable pirates' ships that can be encountered by characters as part of a mission including:

- FTB-111 Mol class torpedo boat (ex-Ethiopian) – 2 remaining torpedoes
- P-207 Zhuk class PC – ex- Ethiopia
- Natya class Minesweeper – ex-Ethiopia
- Osa II missile boat – 2 Styx missiles operational – ex- Yemeni

The Ethiopian ships were sold to Yemeni pirates by their surviving crews after the last Ethiopian naval base fell to Eritrea.

Pirate bases can be of all sizes, ranging from a couple of shacks and two medium stills to ones that have one or two large and several medium stills for brewing alcohol fuel, one or more small docks, barracks for crews and prisoners, and several machine guns for defending the base. Larger bases will have at least one or two RPG-7 launchers and hand held SAM's as well as light AA guns for defending the base.

Persons of Note

Lieutenant General Jonathan Harris

A decorated combat veteran who joined the military out of college in 1980, he has served over the last 20 years in Armor and Infantry units, getting his Parachute wings in time to jump into Panama. In mid-1995 he was given the job of reforming the 173rd from scratch, bringing it from a cadre to a functioning brigade in time for its deployment into Kenya, where he led it in various desperate fights during the first year of its deployment, when it seemed there was an endless supply of enemies for his limited forces to fight. When the time came to pick a commander for AFRICOM, then Brigadier General Harris was the natural choice, mainly because of his wide range of experience.

Operation Harvester, proposed originally by one of his staff members, has managed to keep AFRICOM properly supplied when supplies were cut off from the United States. He immediately saw it as the only way to gather more equipment and material so as to not face a repeat of early 1998, when his men literally had to count every shell before each battle when the second convoy was delayed.

Harris is an inventive leader who knows how to make maximum use of his men and his resources and he will not lightly risk either of them. His first wife and two children died during the riots following the nuclear strikes on the US in 1997. He remarried to a British expat marooned in Kenya in July 2000 and they are expecting their first child in August.

LCDR Denise Moore, USNR

USS Richard S. Edwards was pulled out of inactive storage and put back into commission in 1998, with Lcdr Moore assigned as her captain, the first female to command a combat USN vessel. She and her ship arrived in mid-1999 as the sole escort for the last shipment of supplies and men to Kenya from the United States. Lcdr Moore has led her ship since its

arrival on several anti-piracy/smuggling patrols, convoy escort and shore bombardment missions. The Edwards under Lcdr Moore's command has sunk over a dozen pirate vessels of various sizes since her arrival and captured ten more including an ex-Ethiopian LST that was being used as a mother ship by the pirates and is now being used by US Navy.

Moore's zeal in prosecuting the various pirate groups has made her quite the legend among those she hunts. Since the Somali suicide attack on the refinery she has redoubled her efforts against the pirates, who she sees as supporting the terrorists who killed several of her close friends in that attack on Mombasa. Characters may encounter her either while on a variety of missions on the Edwards or ashore at the bars in Mombasa, where she has shown an ability to drink most men under the table and hold her own in a fight.

She is a striking redhead who also is a black belt in karate and judo and has put those skills to the test in several fights both at home and in Mombasa. For those looking for a romantic adventure with her, they would be well advised to steer clear as she is still mourning her husband who was killed when the destroyer he served on was sunk with all hands in 1997.

Lt. Colonel Theodore "Teddy" Thomas

The head of the ISA in Kenya, he is responsible for all intelligence forces in the East African Area of Operations, with agents in place throughout East Africa, including Uganda, Rwanda, Somalia and the Congo. He is always looking for information and has his fingers in every pie in Kenya.

He is especially concerned with flushing out possible terrorist cells in Kenya since the attack on the refinery and has managed to destroy three such cells in the past four months. The recent orders he has received to cooperate with the DSGE in intelligence gathering efforts have made him very uncomfortable. Six DIA and CIA agents died at the hands of the LRA during their takeover of Uganda and he blames the DSGE for their deaths. He knows that the French want the US out of the way in Eastern Africa so they can have it to themselves and he is determined to do all that he can do to prevent that.

He is a man who is very forgettable in appearance and one you would never think would be dangerous in any way, yet so adept with the pistol (PST: 95) that he has racked up

over 20 kills over his years as an agent, most of them in the last three years, including five terrorists who tried to ambush him six months ago. He carries two Beretta 9mm pistols on him at all times and is proficient with a pistol in either hand.

Colonel Alfred White

Commander of the 1st US Volunteer Mechanized Infantry Battalion, he is a veteran of the Vietnam War who served in the US military for thirty years, finally retiring in 1993. His father was a Sherman tank commander killed at the Battle of the Bulge when he was just a year old, which led him to have a fascination with all things WWII growing up, especially with armored vehicles. He began his collection of WWII memorabilia in the 1970's and by the time he left the military he owned a Stuart tank and a White Scout Car, both of which he has brought with him to Africa.

While most WWII re-enactors and collectors only play at being soldiers, he brought his combat experience to the group, giving them real training in tactics and what it meant to be a soldier, including making sure his Volunteers were physically fit. His connections with the US military proved invaluable during his fight to have his battalion accepted by the US military and to get it properly equipped and armed in time for being shipped to Kenya. Since they have arrived he and his men have shown that the decision to accept them was a good one.

His enemies, who thought they were facing a collection of antiques manned by pretend soldiers, have found instead that they are a well led and trained force as dangerous as any regular US Army unit. Those who meet him will find him to be a man who loves a good game of poker and chess and is equally expert at both, playing long thru the night, joined often by his son who is the commander of the tank company.

Pieter Hendriks

Pieter Hendriks is the leader of a mercenary group in Nairobi, Total Security, Inc. Pieter passes himself off as an honorably retired ex-South African Army major with over twenty years as a soldier. In reality, he only served six years, reaching the rank of staff sergeant before being drummed out of the service for insubordination for disobeying a direct order from a superior.

Arriving in Kenya in 1992 he hired on with a security group that provided armed guards for

tourists and visiting businessmen, working his way up thru the group until again he was let go for not respecting higher authority. Resolving that the way to success for him was to be the boss he brought together a small group of rebels and malcontents like him and formed his own security group that eventually took on assignments that went far beyond just protection.

By early 2001 he commands nearly forty men, all either ex-military or ex-police, well trained with small arms and light weapons, offering protective services (officially) and any manner of services (unofficially). His resources include a Saracen armored car along with several Land Rovers and Jeeps, armed with light machine guns and other assorted weapons, including a TOW launcher and three TOW missiles that he "obtained" during one of their missions.

He is always looking for new men interested in joining his group, especially those who can bring new skills to his organization, as long as they realize that his authority is not one to be challenged.

Rick Blaine

The owner and proprietor of Rick's American Café in Mombasa, he claims to be a simple barkeep. However he is actually one of the most accomplished smugglers in Kenya and is someone who can literally, for a price, lay his hands on anything you may desire. Originally born Samuel Muldoon, he is a huge fan of the movie Casablanca, changing his name to match the famous Humphrey Bogart role. He claims to be an Irish American from New York but he is actually from Dublin Ireland. He has worked hard on his American accent over the years and it takes a very skilled ear to detect that it's fake.

His nightclub is always crowded, full of every nationality you can think of, drawn there by the huge selection of hard to get scotch, gin, wine and other alcohols he has, as well as by the entertainment including some of the best musicians and singers in East Africa. They are also drawn there by its reputation as the place to be able to make deals, meet movers and shakers and both buy and sell rare items.

Rick is a rakishly handsome man in his early 50's, a smooth talker with the ladies but also a man who clearly does not forget being crossed. He makes a good profit from both the nightclub and what he sells and buys on the side and also has a very well-guarded warehouse down by the

docks that are where he stores most of his “inventory”.

Rick’s is the place to go for those looking to find buyers and sellers for almost every kind of goods. For GM’s, Rick’s is the perfect place to start and end missions – as the sign says “Everyone comes to Rick’s”.

Lt. Colonel Douglas Kinuthia

The Deputy Base Commander at Laikipia Air Base, he enlisted in 1987 and underwent flight training in both Kenya and the Columbus AFB in Mississippi before being posted to the 15th Tactical Fighter Squadron in 1992. He led the first intercept of Tanzanian aircraft on the first day of the war, shooting down two F-7’s and damaging another. Over the next few weeks he added two more fighters and a Zambian Harbin Y-12 to his total making him the only Kenyan ace of the war.

He still takes every opportunity he can to fly missions, still flying the same plane he flew on the first day of the war and wearing the same threadbare flight suit. He truly loves flying the F-5 and he knows that it is only a matter of time before the last spares are used and his plane becomes a rusting relic of the past.

Campaign Guide to East Africa

East Africa offers a variety of missions for player characters, ranging from regular military missions to Special Ops to combat on the high seas against pirates and even being hired out as mercenaries, depending on what the referee and the player’s interests are. A huge variety of choices awaits them depending on what the referee has in mind.

Missions as mundane as guarding a supply depot and as exciting as being dropped into the madhouse that is Somalia to hunt terrorists or reconnoitering an abandoned airfield deep in the jungle to find aircraft parts worth their weight in gold await you.

Mission Assignments

For those who want to play as part of AFRICOM’s forces, East Africa offers a huge variety of assignments including raids, outpost duty, patrols, escorting internal supply convoys or important personnel or security duty at the refinery in Mombasa. Players could also be involved in full scale battles ranging against forces that vary in size from platoons to

brigades, either as a party or as part of a larger force of US or allied troops.

East Africa presents a veritable treasure trove of mission opportunities for regular military characters, almost unique in the Twilight 2000 world, where one week you could be guarding the Mombasa refinery against terrorists and the next you are dropping by parachute into Somalia to assault a Somali Islamist base and the month after that finding yourself deep in what used to be Tanzania striking against the PARA.

For those who enjoy being in Special Ops your characters could be advisors to local forces friendly to the US and Kenya, such as the Maasai people in Tanzania or to Ugandan rebels fighting the LRA. Or they can be involved in recon missions involving deep penetrations into enemy territory or into the chaos that is much of Africa today. These missions could include paratroop drops or helicopter insertions against the LRA, the Somali Islamists or the PARA. Or they could be efforts to find crucial spare parts, machinery or weapons throughout Central and Eastern Africa for Operation Harvester to collect.

You could try your hand at an Operation Harvester mission, assaulting a half abandoned airbase in the Sudan or Angola or elsewhere to capture an operational C-130 or Cessna or a payload of spare parts and get it back to an airfield under US or French control. Or be part of long campaign based around finding and assisting in the destruction of the PARA 1st Brigade, thus neutralizing much of the PARA threat to Kenya, or infiltrating into Uganda to destroy the hydroelectric power stations that are crucial to keeping the LRA in control there.

For those who chose USN or USMC characters there are amphibious landings and insertions against enemy and pirate forces or surface warfare operations, ranging from small boats up to destroyers against the various pirates and enemies on the coasts of East Africa. Or you could be assigned on a convoy ship that is carrying a load of coffee, cement, locally made ammunition and mortar shells and refined fuel from Kenya to Saudi Arabia for CENTCOM, defending it from pirate attacks that could come at any time.

Aerial operations are also a part and parcel of the war in East Africa, with missions available for those who wish to be pilots or aircrew, flying deep penetration drops and strikes or air support

missions throughout East Africa, either as Army or Air Force personnel or going on patrol over the oceans trying to find and destroy pirates.

To add to this variety for those who wish to play non-US characters East Africa offers a huge variety of options including members of the French, Australian, UK, Rwandan or Kenyan military or even being one of the British Lions or a Ugandan resistance fighter.

Or you could join the Red Team and be part of the PARA, the LRA, the Somalis or even the last of the Soviets fighting the Americans and their Kenyan allies or fighting French troops in Djibouti or the Central African Republic. And the setting also can be appealing for those who want to play a more traditional Twilight 2000 game, where the characters are stranded hundreds of kilometers behind enemy lines. A resourceful GM can create an entire campaign based around an Operation Harvester mission gone badly, stranding the team deep in what is left of the Congo or Zambia or southern Tanzania with no way to arrange pickup and having to fight their way home thru marauders, the PARA, the LRA or other threats.

Or a mission to find and destroy Al-Shabaab or al-Qaeda leaves the characters stranded deep in the Sudan or Somalia and facing a very long road home thru challenges that make the trip from Krakow to Germany feel like walk in the country by comparison.

Mercenary Groups

For those who wish to experience the mercenary life Eastern Africa offers multiple opportunities for player characters. There are several active mercenary groups in Kenya and Rwanda where they are regulated by the local governments as long as they don't break the local laws. They vary in size, from large groups with more than 100 members to small ones with five or less men. The mercenaries come from all over Africa and include ex-US, British and French Special Forces who, even with the onset of WWII, have found being a mercenary their higher calling instead of reporting back for duty or who have been drummed out of the service for various reasons.

Mercenaries are hired out for security work, convoy escorts, ship's Marines, to find lost loved ones and property and a host of other missions. Some of the more unsavory groups have also allowed themselves to be hired by the

PARA, the LRA and the Somali Islamists for certain missions that don't directly bring themselves into conflict with the US or Kenyan forces by doing so.

These groups offer an opportunity for those who wish to use the Merc 2000 rules within the confines of East Africa in the Twilight 2000 world. With the fluid situation in Eastern and Central Africa there are weapons and military vehicles aplenty for arming such mercenary groups, limited only by how much cash and trade goods they may have to obtain them.

For those seeking to carve out their own kingdoms Africa presents many opportunities for mercenaries as well as many countries have literally fallen apart, with many factions fighting over what remains. In places like this a small well-armed and led mercenary group can literally carve out their own fiefdom to rule as they wish.

Operation Harvester

Operation Harvester is the US effort to gather operational aircraft, useable aircraft parts, ammunition, spare parts, vital minerals, machines and machined parts and other needed items for both AFRICOM and CENTCOM from the chaotic aftermath of WWII in Africa. These missions would be in conjunction with Special Forces and the USAF and can be literally anywhere within a radius of action that aircraft can drop or make an assault landing with your men and enough fuel to fly what you have gathered back home.

As of April 1, 2001 this operation has already generated a significant amount of spare parts and aircraft, including a Sudanese C-130H, a civilian L-100-30, a Nigerian G.222 transport, three Ethiopian L-39C light attack jets, several Cessna's and C-47's, even a Yemeni F-5E. As well as aircraft their haul has included long forgotten F-5E spare parts and engines stored in Ethiopia needed by Kenya, small arms ammunition, spare parts, artillery shells, vehicle spare parts and operational missiles of all kinds. They have also brought back large amounts of spare parts, machine tools, and vital minerals needed to build up industrial facilities in Kenya to support the Kenyan and US war effort.

Missions can vary, with some missions involving taking what they are looking for by force, others using guile or bribery instead of bullets. One recent mission involved a trade of gasoline and medical supplies for 300 artillery

shells for Kenya's L118 howitzers that were in the custody of a Zambian warlord who was willing to trade. While there was no fighting there was considerable wheeling and dealing to come to a final agreement before the trade was finalized.

For those who want missions where large scale fire fights are part of the mission, an example of such a mission would be the August 1999 raid on Kamina Air Base in the Congo involving aerial tankers, a large number of transport aircraft, two companies of parachutists and three M8 Bufords combat dropped on the airport. The end result was the capture and transport to Kenya of the remaining weapons stored there, including twenty eight Sidewinder AIM-9B missiles, fifty BL755 cluster bombs and over two hundred Mark 82 500lb bombs, as well as vitally needed aircraft spare parts gathered from wrecked and abandoned aircraft at the base, at the cost of 20 American dead and wounded in the process.

Operation Harvester offers almost unlimited opportunities for players and GM's trying to obtain scarce resources needed to keep AFRICOM and CENTCOM going in a world that is rapidly falling apart.

Player Characters

Players may choose from a large variety of options in Kenya for character creation. For those wishing to play American players they can be part of the US Army, USMC, USN or USAF units that have deployed to East Africa including Special Forces.

Alternatively they could play characters from campaigns in Europe, the US or Iran. European campaign characters could have been brought by the convoy that went to CENTCOM at the end of 2000 and then were trans-shipped to Kenya. From the forces in Iran they could be personnel either permanently or temporarily assigned here (see Kings Ransom as an example of such an assignment).

One way to introduce characters from the US would be to have them be assigned as guards on an oil tanker recently arrived from the US that has been sent to get desperately needed oil for Milgov or Civgov forces. These men could include survivors of the 5th Infantry evacuated home on the OMEGA convoy. For those who want to try something new a nautical campaign with the characters being assigned to amphibious, anti-pirate or convoy escort forces

with the USN or USMC, fighting pirates both at sea or on land or involved in raids against targets along the African coast can easily be part of playing in East Africa.

For those who wish to play non-American characters there is a multitude of choices. They can be part of the Kenyan Army trying to keep order and fight the various marauder groups or from the small Australian or British contingents in Kenya. Or you could be Rwandan soldiers defending their conquests in the Congo or Tanzania against the LRA and their allies.

The East African Campaign setting provides a multitude of opportunities for those who wish to play as a French characters, in either their military or Special Forces or even in the DSGE, fighting against Somalian Islamists, pirates attacking French shipping, Ethiopian or Eritrean marauders attacking Djibouti or the LRA in the Central African Republic as you attempt to defend and expand the sphere of French influence in Africa. As opposed to many militaries in the 2001 world, the French military is still very well equipped and provisioned, giving a very different experience for players used to improvising to keep their characters armed and provided for.

You can also go outside the normal military structure and have your players be part of the 1st US Mechanized Volunteer Infantry, Kenyan Police, British Lions or the American Guard or even from the Ugandan Liberation Army.

The availability of fuel means that aircraft and helicopters are still in use on a regular basis and not just abandoned relics. They can be part of multiple scenarios inserting troops and dropping parachutists, conducting airstrikes and patrols. While the chance for aerial combat is a minor one in East Africa, portable surface to air missiles, while rare, are still in the arsenals of their foes and can and will be used to deadly effect against those who discount them still being a factor in combat.

Starting Equipment

For brand new characters starting out in East Africa GM's should consult the vehicles listed in the various units as to what might be available for new characters versus what could possibly be in Europe or Iran or the US. An example would be armored vehicles – the Bradley and M1 tank are not available in East Africa and rolls that indicate those vehicles should be substituted

with vehicles that are in the theater – i.e. the M8 Buford, the M48A5, the M113 or the Casspir APC for instance for US Army characters. Also the choice of vehicle and other weapons may also be limited depending on if the characters want to be part of any of the units that have been detailed previously in this sourcebook or if they choose to be mercenaries.

Rick and others in his line of work do have quite the selection of equipment they can lay their hands on that mercenaries can buy but that doesn't extend to tanks, APC's, heavy mortars or artillery.

However some of the units that are in East Africa and the circumstances they have faced allow for some interesting vehicle choices you don't see elsewhere – like a Stuart or Sherman tank if you are with the 1st Volunteers or a BTR-40 or Scorpion tank for the busy scavengers of the 3rd of the 325th.

For those who want to bring existing characters to East Africa from the US or Europe or Iran keep in mind that shipping space is very limited and that Milgov or CENTCOM most likely won't let you bring much beyond personal weapons and a very limited amount of baggage, meaning that BTR-70 you got outside of Brownsville Texas or the T-55 your group captured from the Tudeh in Iran will probably have to be left behind.

One big exception to this rule would be characters that came in the convoy from Europe that arrived at the end of December 2000. That convoy, compared to OMEGA, had tanks and other equipment on it that were sent specifically for CENTCOM and AFRICOM and characters specifically assigned to Kenya might have been allowed to keep vehicles they were originally issued or "obtained", especially if those vehicles are ones already in various units in Kenya.

Currency

Currency in Kenya is the Kenyan shilling which has been standardized at 100 shillings to the US Dollar. The dollar is still used in East Africa as a common currency as compared to the United States itself where paper dollars are basically only useful as toilet paper. The French franc and South African rand are accepted as well and in fact are preferred to the dollar or the shilling. This is especially true in French controlled areas where the dollar isn't accepted at all except at French military post facilities and then only

because of a special agreement between Ambassador Thayer and the French military commanders in the area.

Gold is also used as a standard method of payment and most sellers prefer it to paper money or coins from any government, which they only accept (in Kenya) because the Kenyan government and Police still can enforce that it will be accepted. Barter is also a standard method of buying and selling, much as it was before the war, throughout East Africa.

Character Generation

Much of the following material was originally presented in the RDF Sourcebook, GDW 508 by Frank Frey. It has been re-presented here for those who don't have the RDF Sourcebook, GDW 508. In addition it has been modified as needed to include Kenyan and Rwandan forces.

While many will want to play American characters, East Africa allows many opportunities for player characters to be from other services than the US Army. To aid in character creation please use the charts provided on page 76 for the convenience of the players and referee. Unless other tables are provided, character generation uses the standard tables from the referee's charts.

U.S. MARINE CORPS

For players who wish to be with the USMC the following service branches and their specialties are available to players who want to have characters that are Marines: Support Services, Infantry, Artillery, and Armor. Marine Corps medics are provided by the Navy. For Marine Scout/Snipers, use the Ranger/Inf with CRM at ½ cost. All members of the Marine Corps receive CRM: 10 and HW: 10 in addition to their regular specialty skill benefits.

U.S. NAVY

In addition to providing medical support for the Marines, the Navy maintains small boat patrols that guard the harbors and lakes under US and Kenyan control as well as anti-piracy patrols and convoy escorts in the Indian Ocean. Navy ranks can be confusing to an outsider. Each specialty has its' own rating. Rather than go into that, a general rank table is offered.

The following service branches and their specialties are available: Support Service,

Medical, Aviation (RWP or JP at ½ cost), Intelligence, Surface Warfare and Construction Engineers (Sea Bees). Navy Special Forces, known as SEALs, are covered under special operations, below.

U.S. AIR FORCE

The USAF contingent in AFRICOM is mostly dispersed in rear areas and on air bases, supporting US and Kenyan operations with insertion and retrieval operations and air strikes. There is a separate security branch that guards the various Air Force installations in the region. For those wishing to play Special Forces characters from the Air Force there is an elite Search and Rescue unit called the Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Service which is part of the USAF in Kenya as well as a USAF Commando unit that has been formed to support Operation Harvester.

The following branches and their specialties are available to USAF player characters: Support Services, Medical, Aviation (RWP or JP at ½cost), Intelligence, Construction Engineer and Security Specialist.

KENYA

Kenyan characters can be from any branch of the Kenyan Defense Forces, with a large variety of service branches and specialties. The close cooperation between American and Kenyan forces over the last four years means that it is very likely that you will find characters of both nationalities serving together.

Kenyan characters will have various levels of fluency in English depending on where they grew up, with urban characters having the greatest skill and rural ones the least. However any soldier who has been serving with US forces in the past four years has picked up at least some Basic English skills as a matter of course. In addition as has been mentioned before there are various other languages spoken in Kenya that player characters can be fluent in. Kenyan characters can be from either African or European (White Kenyan) descent.

FRANCE

France maintains a large presence throughout Eastern Africa, giving many opportunities for those who wish to play French characters. Characters can come from any of the Legion Etranger (French Foreign Legion) or the Infantry

de la Marine units in the area as well as regular French Army, Air Force or Naval characters or can also be from units stationed in the Middle East.

Given the expansion of the Franco-Belgian Union to include Djibouti, Senegal and the French Comoros Islands by 2001, French troops can include soldiers from any of those nations and the Legion can literally have nationalities from anywhere in the world.

Legion Etranger (Foreign Legion)

Officer characters in the French Foreign Legion must be French citizens, either native or naturalized. As the Legion accepts people from all over the world there can be literally any nationality serving as a Legionnaire. Characters from the Foreign Legion have the following service branch/specialties available to them: Support Services, Infantry, Engineer (Combat Engineer only), Medical, Artillery, Armor, Ranger and Intelligence. A CON of 12 is a pre-requisite for Legion characters.

Infantry de la Marine

French Marine Infantry are not naval troops; instead they are the descendants of the old French Colonial Regiments that used to guard French overseas territories. They can, however, function as amphibious assault troops, if necessary. Characters from the French Marine Infantry have the following service branch specialties available to them: Support Services, Infantry, Engineer (including Construction Engineer), Medical, Armor, Ranger and Intelligence.

Troopes Aeroportee

The airborne forces of France, who have been in the thick of every conflict France has been in since WWII, include several marine and Legion infantry regiments, with the Legion paratroopers being especially noted for their ferocity in battle. Characters from the French airborne must have a CON of 12 as a pre-requisite. The following service branch specialties are Support Services, Infantry, Engineer (including Construction Engineer), Medical, Armor, Ranger and Intelligence. In addition characters also receive PAR: 40 and MC: 20 as well.

RWANDA

Rwandan characters will be almost exclusively from the Army, with most being light infantry, though there are small armored and artillery contingents within the army. Rwandan characters will have almost exclusively been trained foremost in guerrilla tactics and urban warfare based on the years of fighting in Rwanda and the Congo during the genocide and the Great War.

Many will have lost family in one way or another, with many having lost multiple family members. Due to the nature of Rwandan units, Rwandan characters will most likely have excellent foraging skills as many units were forced to depend on their own resources for food and fuel due to very limited logistical support during the war. A Rwandan character can be from Rwanda, Burundi or be a Congolese Tutsi who joined up with the Rwandan Army during or after the Great War.

OTHER NATIONALITIES

Other than the forces stated here it is possible to have player characters from other nationalities here, especially from US forces evacuated from Europe or from Iran. Individual referees can provide the rationale for these characters being in the group. Also the large number of foreign travelers stranded in Kenya provides a cross-section of nationalities that can be chosen by player characters, including Pakistanis, Italians, Chinese, Swedes, Germans, South Africans and many others

SPECIAL OPERATIONS

These troops represent the elite, the steadiest and most reliable of their nation's military forces. Special operations forces are usually composed of volunteers who are career soldiers. The training is long, hard, and often quite dangerous. Special operations forces are often called on to help support or execute espionage missions as well as purely military ones. Many special operations forces usually contain elements of both. Soldiers in these units are usually very well screened both for psychological makeup and background.

A Special Forces service branch/specialty table, originally presented in the RDF Sourcebook and modified for East Africa, is provided for those who wish to create these elite soldiers. Referees are cautioned that these tables will produce

extremely powerful characters that are capable of wreaking havoc on many times their number. Rather than go into a specific chart for each country's special operations forces a generalized service branch/specialty table is provided.

The following guidelines give an indication of what forces each specialty represents and have operational personnel in East Africa:

- US: Air Force Commando, Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Squadrons, Navy SEALs, USMC Force Recon
- France: Unconventional Warfare Units, Fusiliers de la Marins

Demolition Skill

In order to more accurately simulate these special operations forces' capabilities, the demolitions (DEM) skill has been added as per the RDF module. Demolitions is defined as the ability to place explosive charges, make and plant explosive style booby traps, the knowledge of how to use explosives properly for demolishing vehicles and buildings, and the knowledge of how to disarm such devices. This skill can replace CBE skill under the "setting charges" rule in the referee's manual.

Players with high DEM scores are assumed to know a little something about combat engineering in general. For determining the success or failure of a task, a character is assumed to have a CBE score equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of his DEM score unless, of course, a player already had CBE skill in which case that is the score that is used. The reverse is true for a character with a DEM score ($CBE = DEM/4$). DEM skill costs the same as CBE (i.e., double), however, DEM skill can be purchased with background points but the cost is tripled i.e. three points for each percentile up to 50 and six points for everyone.

RANKS

U.S. MARINE CORPS

Die	Enlisted	Officer
1	Lance Corporal	2 nd Lieutenant
2	Lance Corporal	2 nd Lieutenant
3	Corporal	1 st Lieutenant
4	Sergeant	1 st Lieutenant
5	Sergeant	Captain
6	Staff Sergeant	Captain
7	Gunnery Sergeant	Major
8	Master Sergeant	Major
9	Sergeant Major	Lt. Colonel

U.S. NAVY

Die	Enlisted	Officer
1	Seaman 1 st Class	Ensign
2	Petty Officer 3 rd Class	Lieutenant J.G.
3	Petty Officer 3 rd Class	Lieutenant J.G.
4	Petty Officer 2 nd Class	Lieutenant
5	Petty Officer 2 nd Class	Lieutenant
6	Petty Officer 1 st Class	Lt. Commander
7	Chief Petty Officer	Lt. Commander
8	Senior CPO	Commander
9	Master CPO	Commander

U.S. AIR FORCE

Die	Enlisted	Officer
1	Airman 1 st Class	2 nd Lieutenant
2	Sergeant	2 nd Lieutenant
3	Sergeant	1 st Lieutenant
4	Staff Sergeant	1 st Lieutenant
5	Staff Sergeant	Captain
6	Tech Sergeant	Captain
7	Master Sergeant	Major
8	Senior Master Sergeant	Major
9	Chief Master Sergeant	Lt. Colonel

UK/Australian/Kenyan/Rwandan/Ugandan Forces

Die	Enlisted	Officer
1	Private	2 nd Lieutenant
2	Private	2 nd Lieutenant
3	Lance Corporal	Lieutenant
4	Lance Corporal	Lieutenant
5	Corporal	Captain
6	Corporal	Captain
7	Sergeant	Major
8	Sergeant Major	Lt. Colonel

France

Die	Enlisted	Officer
1	Private	2 nd Lieutenant
2	Lance Corporal	2 nd Lieutenant
3	Lance Corporal	Lieutenant
4	Corporal	Lieutenant
5	Lance Sergeant	Captain
6	Sergeant	Captain
7	Color Sergeant	Major
8	Staff Sergeant	Lt. Colonel

Vehicles/Equipment In This Sourcebook

Please refer to any of the several different vehicle sourcebooks that have been released for Twilight 2000 and its various editions for details of the vehicles, aircraft and weapons used in this sourcebook.

Another excellent source for stats and information on new vehicles, small arms and artillery not previously mentioned in those sourcebooks (for instance the Casspir APC) would be the <http://www.pmulcahy.com> site which is a veritable treasure house of information for the Twilight 2000 game

For those wishing to include ultralight aircraft in their campaign (from the factory founded in 2000 to produce them for the US military in Kenya) please see the Airlords of the Ozarks module for specifications on one and two man ultralights.

Technicals, as used by the Somalis in Somalia, Kenya and Ethiopia, cover a wide range of vehicles including Jeeps, Toyota 4WD, and Range Rovers – basically anything that has four wheels and can have some kind of weapon mounted on them. As such a GM can be as creative as desired. Technicals found in Eastern Africa have run the full gamut of designs, from a simple Jeep with a machine gun mounted on it to others that look like something even Mad Max wouldn't recognize

Gun trucks can also be very varied in Eastern Africa, with US, British, French and other heavy trucks being used to mount various weapons, from heavy machine guns and mortars to light cannon. They can have salvaged armor plate, sheet steel or even just sand bags for added protection for their crews.

Acknowledgements

Frank Frey – information on Kenya, the Special Forces, the Demolition Skill and the Rank tables in his canon modules RDF Sourcebook and King's Ransom, the notes and discussion that he posted on his unfinished Lions of Twilight module posted on the <http://forum.juhlin.com> Twilight 2000 website as well as for his overall contributions to the timeline and creation of the game itself

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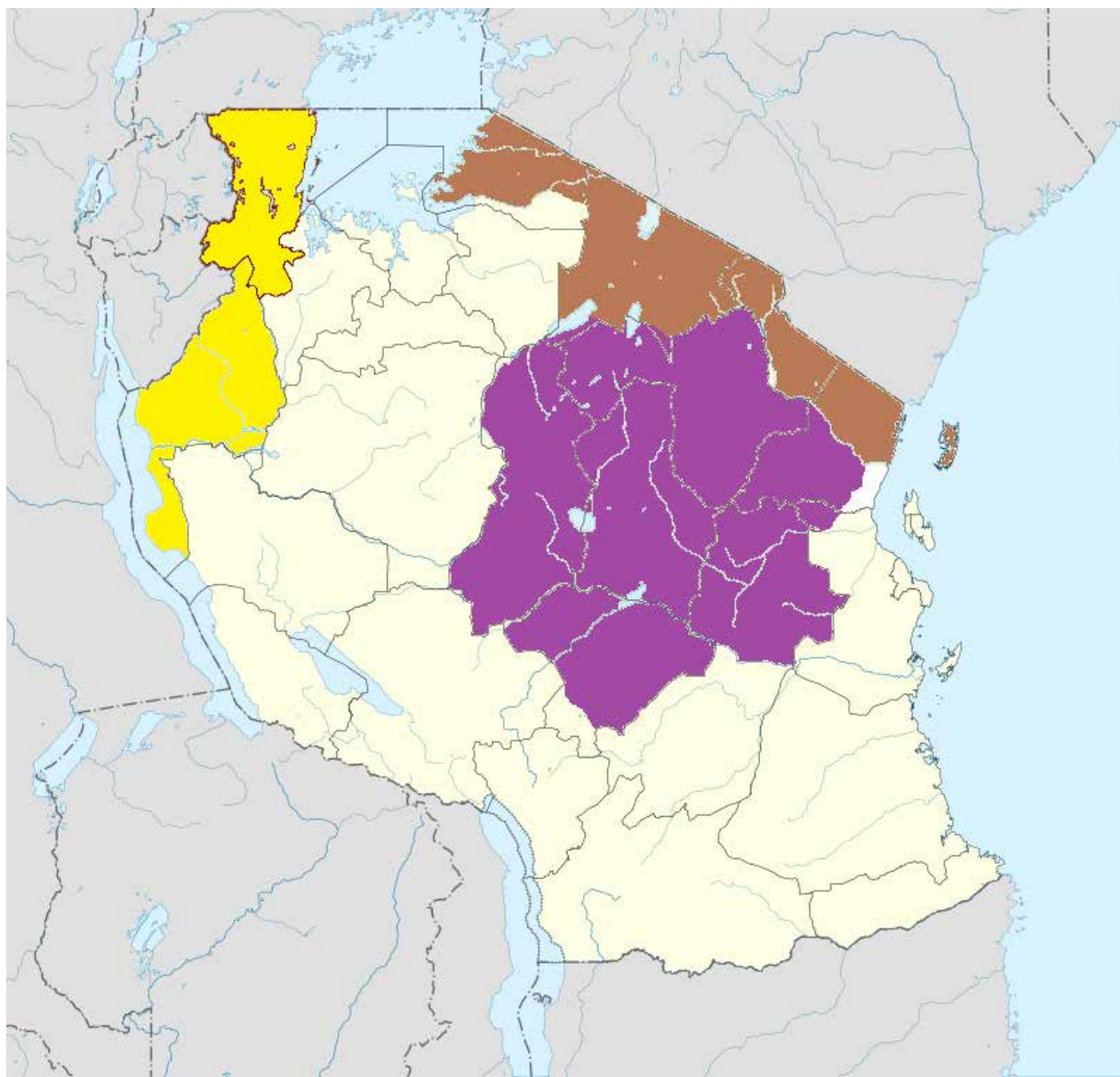
Matt Wiser – suggested ORBAT for the USN forces assigned to East Africa, LCDR Denise Moore and the USN Edwards (used with his permission) - <http://forum.juhlin.com/showthread.php?t=1630&highlight=kenya+matt+wiser>

Paul Mulcahy – for all the information you have posted on your site which proved invaluable for my research for this sourcebook - <http://www.pmulcahy.com>

Shrike6 – suggested ORBAT for the US forces assigned to East Africa

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Maps of Tanzania and Congo, April 2001 (Zones of Control)

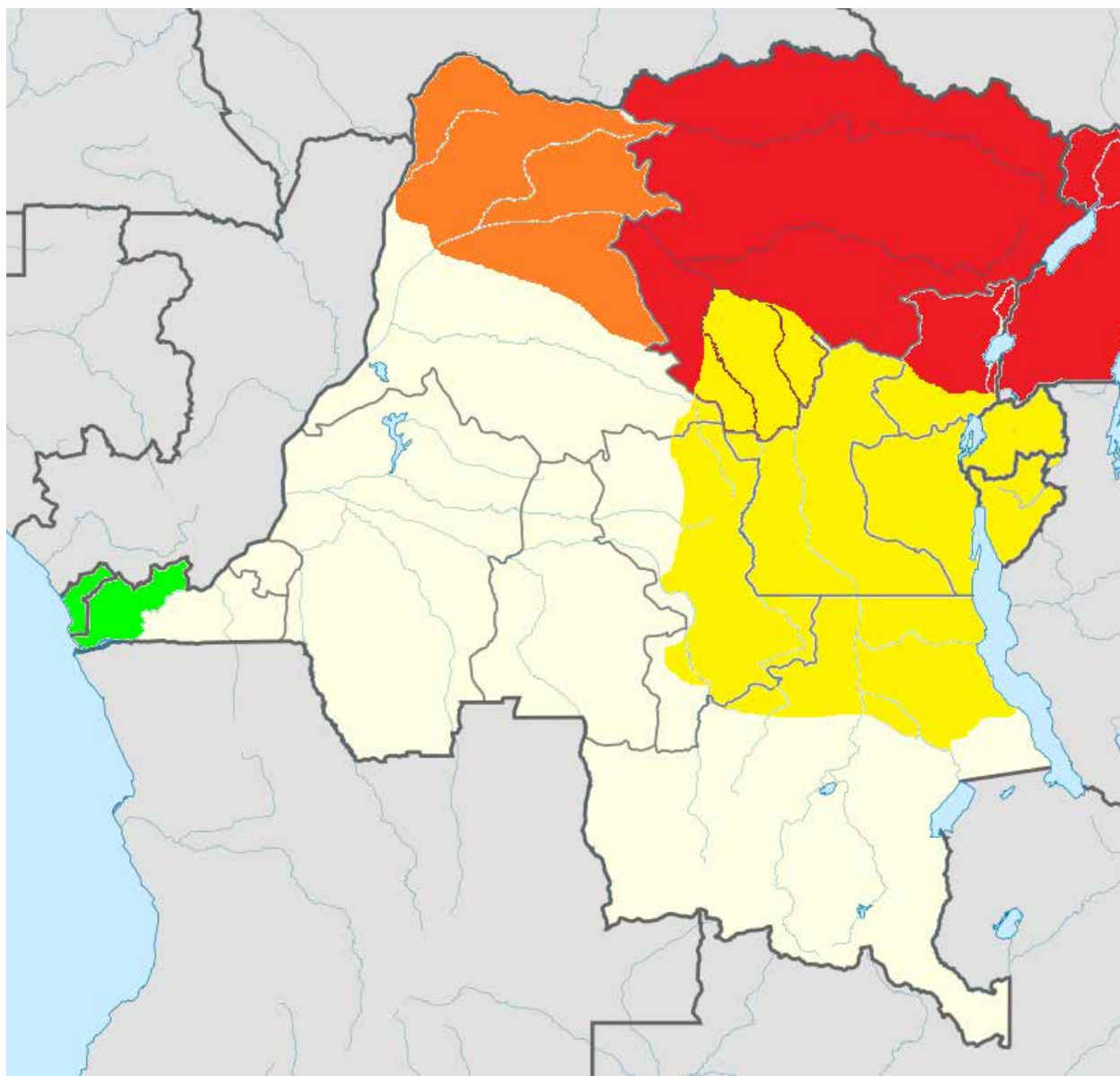


Tanzania, April 2001

Rwandan area of control – Yellow

PARA area of control – Purple

US/Kenyan area of control- Brown



Congo, April 2001

Rwandan area of control – Yellow

LRA area of control – Red

Movement for the Liberation of the Congo (LRA ally) area of control - Orange

French area of control - Green

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