

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	4	PAKISTAN	55
CHAPTER 1: ASIAN FORCES	5	History	55
INTRODUCTION	6	Organizational Structure	55
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	6	Training	56
History	6	Tactics	56
Organizational Structure	7	Ranks and Promotion	56
Training	8	SAUDI ARABIA	57
Tactics	8	History	57
Customs and Traditions	9	Organizational Structure	57
Ranks and Promotion	9	Training	59
REPUBLIC OF INDIA	10	Tactics	59
History	10	Ranks and Promotion	60
Organizational Structure	11	CHAPTER 4: RUSSIAN FORCES	61
Training	12	INTRODUCTION	62
Tactics	12	RUSSIAN FEDERATION AIR FORCE	63
Customs and Traditions	12	History	63
Ranks and Promotion	14	Organizational Structure	66
JAPAN	14	Training	67
History	14	Tactics	67
Organizational Structure	15	RUSSIAN FEDERATION ARMY	67
Training	16	History	67
Tactics	16	Organizational Structure	69
Customs and Traditions	17	Training	70
Ranks and Promotion	17	Tactics	71
KOREA	18	"Soldiers of Special Purpose" – SPETZNAZ	71
History	18	RUSSIAN FEDERATION NAVY	72
The DMZ	18	Organizational Structure	72
DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA (NORTH KOREA)	19	Training	74
Organizational Structure	19	Tactics	74
Training	20	STRATEGIC ROCKET FORCE	74
Tactics	20	History	74
Ranks and Promotion	21	Organizational Structure	75
REPUBLIC OF KOREA (SOUTH KOREA)	22	Training	76
Organizational Structure	22	Tactics	76
Training	24	CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS	77
Tactics	24	RANKS AND PROMOTIONS	78
Ranks and Promotion	24	Organizational Structure	75
CHAPTER 2: EUROPEAN FORCES	25	Training	76
INTRODUCTION	25	Tactics	76
FRENCH REPUBLIC	26	CHAPTER 5: U.K. FORCES	79
History	26	INTRODUCTION	80
Organizational Structure	26	BRITISH ARMY	80
Training	27	History	80
Tactics	28	Organizational Structure	81
Customs and Traditions	28	Training	82
Ranks and Promotion	29	Customs and Traditions	82
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	30	Ranks and Promotion	82
History	30	ROYAL AIR FORCE	84
Organizational Structure	30	History	84
Training	31	Organizational Structure	84
Tactics	32	Training	85
Customs and Traditions	32	Customs and Traditions	85
Ranks and Promotion	32	Ranks and Promotion	85
KINGDOM OF NORWAY	34	ROYAL NAVY	86
History	34	History	86
Organizational Structure	34	Organizational Structure	87
Training	35	Training	87
Tactics	36	Customs and Traditions	88
Customs and Traditions	36	Ranks and Promotion	88
Ranks and Promotion	36	U.K. SPECIAL FORCES GROUP	89
REPUBLIC OF POLAND	37	History	89
History	37	Organizational Structure	89
Organizational Structure	37	Training	89
Training	38	Customs and Traditions	90
Tactics	38	Ranks and Promotion	90
Customs and Traditions	39	AUSTRALIAN DEFENSE FORCE	91
Ranks and Promotion	39	History	91
NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (NATO)	40	Organizational Structure	91
History	40	Training	91
Civilian Organizational Structure	40	Tactics	92
Military Organizational Structure	40	Customs and Traditions	92
Military Command Structure	42	Ranks and Promotion	92
Tactics	42	CANADIAN FORCES	92
THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS	42	History	92
Treatment of Prisoners of War	43	Organizational Structure	93
THE HAGUE CONVENTIONS	43	Training	93
WAR CRIMES	44	Tactics	94
CHAPTER 3: MIDDLE EASTERN FORCES	45	Customs and Traditions	94
INTRODUCTION	46	Ranks and Promotion	94
GENERAL HISTORY	46	CHAPTER 6: NEW RULES	95
IRAN	47	INTRODUCTION	96
History	47	NEW DEPARTMENTS	96
Organizational Structure	48	NEW SKILL USES	102
Training	48	NEW RANGED COMBAT FEATS	103
Tactics	49	NEW ADVANCED SKILL FEATS	104
Ranks and Promotion	49	NPC CLASSES	104
ISRAEL	50	TRAINING PROGRAMS	107
History	50	MISSION RESOURCES	109
Organizational Structure	51	NEW STANDARD-ISSUE GEAR	111
Training	52	NEW VEHICLE GEAR	114
Tactics	53	VEHICLES	115
Customs and Traditions	53	CONVERSIONS FOR STARGATE SG-1	124
Ranks and Promotion	53	APPENDIX 1: WORLD MILITARY BUDGETS	125
		APPENDIX 2: ENLISTED AND OFFICER REQUIREMENTS	125

INTRODUCTION

A possibly apocryphal quotation commonly attributed to Plato states that “only the dead have seen the end of war,” and in the modern era, it’s hardly possible to go a single day without seeing or hearing news of a conflict raging somewhere in the world. This book, the second in an irregular series of *Spycraft* supplements devoted to matters military, examines some of the global military forces that are making today’s headlines, and how to introduce, portray, and utilize them in your home games. For information about U.S. military forces, see this book’s predecessor, *U.S. Militaries*, and for a take on military settings and serials and how to build them, see the forthcoming *Battlegrounds*.

STARGATE SG-1 COMPANION

Beyond merely expanding the core *Spycraft* genre, all the information in this book – including the rules – is written to port directly into your *Stargate SG-1* campaigns! Need to beef up your latest NID assassin? Looking to design a Goa’uld who’s slipped through the gate to pose as a U.S. Army general? Playing a lot of earthbound SGC games? This is the book for you!

WHAT THIS BOOK CONTAINS

World Militaries is broken into six chapters, as follows.

Chapter 1: Asian Forces provides an overview of the Asian theatre’s most significant militaries: China, the world’s largest military; Japan, with its intensely pacifistic defensive stance; India, a significant regional and new nuclear power; and North and South Korea, two nations united by culture and language but divided by ideology.

Chapter 2: European Forces focuses on the military situation in Europe. France and Germany are examined as the region’s strongest military powers, while Norway is presented as a typical small force and Poland serves as an example of a former Warsaw Pact nation now striving for closer ties with Western doctrine. Additionally, this chapter discusses the Laws of Land Warfare and the role of the NATO and EU military alliances in global military affairs.

Chapter 3: Middle Eastern Forces places the modern military situation into perspective with a brief history of conflict in the region. It also provides details about four of the area’s most significant forces: Israel, a nation depending upon its military for its very survival; Iran and Saudi Arabia, two Islamic governments with radically different foreign policies; and Pakistan, India’s nuclear neighbor and long-time rival.

Chapter 4: Russian Forces provides an in-depth examination of the Russian Federation’s strengths, weaknesses, tactics, and training. Once the terror and nemesis of the West, this beleaguered force is now the inheritor of a sword and shield facing radically different threats – both from within and without.

Chapter 5: U.K. Forces offers an equally detailed view of military forces in use in the United Kingdom, as well as synopses of the closely related Canadian and Australian militaries. As in previous chapters, this material covers local recruiting standards, common tactics, history, command structure, culture and traditions, anecdotes, and more.

Chapter 6: New Rules offers a wealth of options for players and GCs wanting to add more diverse military realism to their games. Departments are provided for nearly every military division presented in Chapters 1–5, new skill uses introduce combat engineering, military hand signals, and infantry tactics to the game, and new feats focus on close quarters combat, advanced terrain-specific fighting, and careful threat analysis. New NPC classes are offered for GCs looking to populate their military campaigns with a greater breadth of allies and adversaries, and new training programs give agents some of the most impressive abilities available to today’s modern combat specialists. New mission resources allow the agents to declare martial law and call for militia support, and new gear, gadgets, and vehicles add texture to any *Spycraft* or other modern military campaign.

Pay close attention to the material in this confidential communiqué, agents. Today’s trusted allies may become tomorrow’s bitter enemies...

INTRODUCTION

This chapter focuses on the five militaries in East Asia with the greatest regional influence: those of China, India, Japan, and North and South Korea. Due to significant political shifts across Asia during World War II and later years, none of these forces are controlled by governments that existed prior to 1945. Youth shouldn't be mistaken for inexperience, however, as the military forces in this chapter draw upon martial traditions much older than their parent nations.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

The primary military force fielded by the People's Republic of China is known as the People's Liberation Army (PLA), a term used for both the nation's ground combat force and its military apparatus as a whole. This powerful force consists of two and a half million soldiers, airmen, and sailors – the strongest manpower ratio of any armed force in the world – and draws upon Chinese traditions, NATO and Warsaw Pact military theory, and a \$56 billion budget.

HISTORY

The modern PLA traces its roots to the 1927 Nanchang Uprising spawned by the Chinese Communist Party. The guerilla force that rose from the conflict was first known as the First Workers' and Peasants' Army and later called the Red Army. During the 1930s, it was used to great effectiveness by Mao Tse-Tsung's military and political leadership, spearheading a campaign against the Chinese government and a separate effort against the invading Japanese forces after 1937.

During and after World War II, Mao restructured the Red Army, drawing upon the works of classical Chinese military philosophers, contemporary Russian strategists, historical records of peasant uprisings, and literature to forge a comprehensive doctrine – the "people's war" – which he used to wage revolutionary and guerilla warfare. In 1945, Mao renamed the force, dubbing it the People's Liberation Army, and in 1947, the PLA launched a long-delayed offensive against the Chinese government. The Chinese civil war was over by 1950, with Communist forces firmly in control of the country and the PLA established as the national military.

In February 1950, China and the Soviet Union signed the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance, and Mutual Assistance. This provided foreign assistance in transforming what was virtually an all-infantry force

STANDARD-ISSUE WEAPONS

The PLA fields the following standard-issue weapons, as required by the mission at hand (and per the GC's discretion). Unless otherwise specified, all of these items are found in the *Modern Arms Guide*.

Handguns: NORINCO QSZ-92* (which is replacing the NORINCO Type 64*). NORINCO Type 67* (special operations units, when silenced weapons are required).

Assault Rifles: NORINCO QBZ-95 (though many NORINCO Type 56es – which are, in fact, license-built AK-74s – remain in service in second-echelon units).

Sniper Rifles: NORINCO KBU-88*, QBZ-95 (though second-line units still use the NORINCO Type 79, which is a license-built Dragunov SVD).

Submachineguns: NORINCO Type 79* or Type 85** (airborne and special operations units).

Tactical Weapons: NORINCO QJY-95* light machinegun (replacing the QBZ-95, which replaced the Type 81*). Additionally, most units use a variety of locally produced copies of Soviet-built rocket launchers.

* See the *Modern Arms the Modern Arms Guide Expansion, Volume I*.

** See the *Modern Arms the Modern Arms Guide Expansion, Volume II*.

into a balanced modern military. Chinese participation in the Korean War was the strongest impetus for transformation, as human wave attacks proved largely ineffective against modern weaponry and an archaic transportation infrastructure soon grew into a massive logistics bottleneck.

Throughout the following decade, Chinese military industry focused on locally producing Soviet designs (most of which were by that point obsolete), and by the end of the decade, with Soviet assistance largely withdrawn, the local population was forced to depend upon homegrown technology. The Cultural Revolution of the late 1960s further undermined the PLA, as entire units sided with dissidents and loyal troops sustained hundreds of thousands of casualties putting down local uprisings.

Reforms in the late 1970s and early 1980s served to divorce the PLA from civilian politics and forced it to modernize its technology and tactics. With a revitalization of its defense industry, China became a major player in the international arms market, and peripheral functions, such as railroad maintenance and civil engineering, were transformed into civilian agencies. This wasn't an attempt to streamline – the Chinese government instituted massive budget cuts in an attempt to reduce the political power of the PLA's senior officers, forcing the military to seek

alternate methods of funding its operations. One such method turned out to be gold mining.

China's modernization efforts continue in the 21st century. Its ground forces have been downsized and it's moving away from its traditional reliance upon infantry. The modern Chinese military views electronic and information warfare, and special operations missions, as the deciding factors in any modern battle.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The Chinese military is controlled by the Central Military Commission, a civilian administrative body that's part of the Ministry of National Defense. The CMC's aegis includes four major branches of service: the People's Liberation Army, the People's Liberation Army Navy, the People's Liberation Army Air Force, and the Second Artillery Corps (which controls the military's supply of strategic guided missiles).

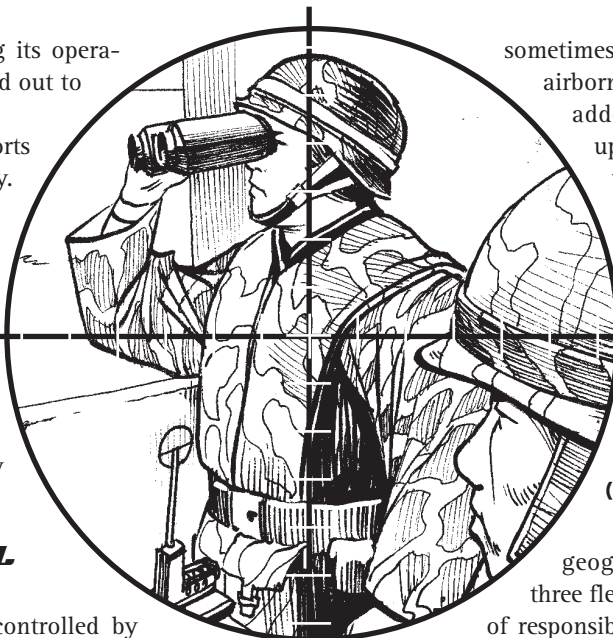
CENTRAL MILITARY COMMISSION (CMC)

The CMC is a nine-man staff appointed directly by the ruling members of China's Communist Party. All nine chairs are open to civilian and military appointees. The CMC consists of a Chairman, the heads of the PLA's Staff Department, Political Department, Logistics Department, and Armaments department, three Vice-Chairmen, and the Chief of the General Staff.

PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY (PLA)

The PLA is China's primary branch of service, controlling over 80% of the country's military manpower. PLA assets are divided between seven regional Military Area Commands, each named for the province capitol containing its headquarters: Beijing, Chengdu, Guangzhou (including Hong Kong), Jinan, Lanzhou, Nanjing, and Shengyang. The organizational structure of units within each Military Area Command is flexible, with individual commanders moving regiments around to form specialized divisions more or less at their whim.

Infantry are the most common Chinese troops, comprising half the PLA's 1.8 million soldiers. A standard Chinese infantry squad consists of a squad leader (a sergeant), nine riflemen, two RPG gunners, and a light machine gunner. The number of riflemen



sometimes varies in mechanized and airborne units, with soldiers being added or removed depending upon the passenger capacity of their assigned transport.

Three squads led by a platoon leader (a lieutenant or junior lieutenant), as well as a senior NCO, make up an infantry platoon.

PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY NAVY (PLAN)

The 270,000-man PLAN is geographically organized into three fleets. The North Sea Fleet's area of responsibility is the Yellow Sea, while the East Sea Fleet deals with the Taiwan Strait and the South Sea Fleet controls the South China Sea. Each fleet commander exercises complete control over all naval aviation, marine corps troops and operations, and coastal defense assets in his area of responsibility.

The PLAN is a coastal defense navy, with not much capability to project force more than a few hundred miles from Chinese shores. While it includes over 60 surface combatants and an equal number of attack submarines – as well as a single ballistic missile sub – most of its assets are woefully out of date. Its backbone, however, are its 400 small missile-, torpedo-, and gunboats, which generally operate alone or in squadrons of two or three vessels. Further, the PLAN possesses one significant modern combat component: its Marine Corps (or PLANMC). With approximately 10,000 men, this force is better funded and more extensively trained than any other ground unit in its employ, and makes extensive use of amphibious tanks and APCs. In addition to amphibious landing tactics, all PLANMC personnel are trained in long-distance swimming and parachute assaults.

PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY AIR FORCE (PLAAF)

With roughly 400,000 personnel, the PLAAF is currently transitioning from a short-range defensive force with outdated airframes to an offensive force with increased strike power and modernized combat assets. Today it's organized into seven Military Region Air Forces, corresponding to the PLA's seven Military Area Commands (*see the previous column*).

As a primarily defensive force, the PLAAF places heavy emphasis on defending Chinese airspace, devoting far fewer resources and less training time to force projection and ground troop support. PLAAF fighters

within the service vary according to the length of enlistment and are aimed at producing combat readiness and, where possible, the necessary skills for civilian life. This training is provided at more than 40 schools in addition to over 30 apprentice workshops and 10 nursing schools.

Under long-standing arrangements with the U.S. government, a selection of approximately 2,000 *Lufwaffe* and *Bundesmarine* pilots and missile personnel are trained in America. Basic pilot and jet training are conducted at Sheppard Air Force Base, and advanced weapons training happens at Holloman Air Force Base. Missile personnel attend the Patriot and Hawk missile school at Fort Bliss, while navigator training occurs at Randolph Air Force Base, and helicopter training is held at Fort Rucker. This is due to Germany's high population density, as any training accident is likely to exact a heavy toll on the civilian population and infrastructure.

Further training is conducted jointly with personnel of other NATO countries, including forward air controller training at Fürstenfeldbruck Air Force Base, the army engineer school in Munich, and NATO logistics courses at *Bundeswehr* Logistics School in Hamburg. German and other NATO pilots train in low-level flight techniques at Goose Bay, Canada, and armored infantry training takes place in the Canadian province of Manitoba using German equipment permanently maintained at the location.

The basic qualification for enlistment is a high school education, and those who have successfully completed university may apply to become officers. Junior non-commissioned officer (NCO) training lasts 15 months and stresses leadership training and practical skills, with an opportunity for further training leading to senior NCO rank coming after approximately 4 years service. Particularly qualified NCOs are accepted into a 3-year course, graduating as commissioned officer specialists with the rank of lieutenant or captain. Officer specialists fill positions corresponding to those occupied by warrant officers in the U.S. military.

Commissioned *Bundeswehr* candidates face a long and difficult training regimen, spending 5 years in formal training, beginning with 9 months of basic training alongside their enlisted counterparts, as well as specialized weapon training. Thereafter, they spend 12 months at officer candidate school (in Fürstenfeldbruck for air force candidates, in Hanover for army candidates, and in Mürwik for naval candidates). Following another year as a small-unit commander, they begin a 3-year course of study at the *Bundeswehr's* military academy in Hamburg or the military academy in Munich, leading to an academic degree or technical diploma.

TACTICS

The *Bundeswehr's* political and constitutional basis is defending Germany from outside threats. As an extension of this, its defense policy is ensuring it

possesses the capacity to act in accordance with the national constitution and to contribute to the stability in Europe and the rest of the world while fostering multi-national cooperation and integration.

German military tasks are derived from the nation's constitution and German defense policy, which demand prevention of international conflict (including the fight against international terrorism), support of allies, protection of Germany and its citizens, and strengthening and extension of Euro-Atlantic stability.

Further, Germany believes that no one state can ensure peace and security in the current world climate alone. Integration and cooperation with partners and allies is essential, as are international organizations such as NATO and the U.N.

CUSTOMS AND TRADITION

Following World War I, a "dagger strike legend" said that the German armed forces didn't lose the war – the *politicians* did. This sparked revolts that led to the formation of workers and soldiers' councils, and ultimately prompted the demise of the empire, with Emperor William II fleeing to Holland. At the time, it was apparent that that the military was a "state within the state," and that it was better to possess critical and educated soldiers who subscribed first to the principle of democracy (i.e. the Federal Republic), and second to absolute *Gehorsam* (obedience). Thus, German soldiers were granted – and still possess – certain rights and duties to disobey unlawful orders. This institution hopes to allow soldiers to address infractions within the system – by going outside the chain of command.

RANKS AND PROMOTION

The German military adheres to a universal rank structure, as shown on Table 2.2: German Military Ranks (see page 33). To determine a military agent's promotion points, see the *U.S. Militaries Sourcebook*, page 78. The mechanical benefits of each rank within the German military are equal to those of the equivalent pay grade in an American force.

Members of the Franco-German Brigade follow the rank structure of the service to which they belong as part of the brigade (i.e. air force, army, or navy).

ETHNIC AND GENDER ALLOWANCES

The German military has no official ethnic biases.

As of January 2001, the German government has allowed females to serve in all branches of the military, without employment restriction. Nearly 10,000 women have entered since.

EUROPEAN FORCES

TABLE 2.2: GERMAN MILITARY RANKS

Promotion Points	Air Force Rank	Army Rank	Navy Rank Equivalent	U.S.
<i>Enlisted Ranks</i>				
0	Schütze (Private)	Schütze (Private)	Matrose (Recruit)	E-1
1	Gefreiter (Private 2nd Class)	Gefreiter (Private 2nd Class)	Gefreiter (Seaman Recruit)	E-1
2	Obergefreiter (Private 1st Class)	Obergefreiter (Private 1st Class)	Obergefreiter (Apprentice Seaman)	E-2
3	Hauptgefreiter (Senior Corporal)	Hauptgefreiter (Senior Corporal)	Hauptgefreiter (Seaman)	E-3
4	Stabsgefreiter (Staff Corporal)	Stabsgefreiter (Staff Corporal)	Stabsgefreiter (Seaman 1st Class)	E-3
6	Oberstabsgefreiter (Chief Corporal)	Oberstabsgefreiter (Chief Corporal)	Oberstabsgefreiter (Seaman 2nd Class)	E-3
8	Unteroffizier (Corporal)	Unteroffizier (Corporal)	Maat (Seaman 1st Class)	E-4
10	Stabsunteroffizier (Lance Corporal)	Stabsunteroffizier (Lance Corporal)	Obermaat (Petty Officer 3rd Class)	E-4
12	Feldwebel (Sergeant)	Feldwebel (Sergeant)	Bootsmann (Petty Officer 2nd Class)	E-5
15	Oberfeldwebel (Staff Sergeant)	Oberfeldwebel (Staff Sergeant)	Oberbootsmann (Petty Officer 1st Class)	E-6
20	Hauptfeldwebel (Sergeant 1st Class)	Hauptfeldwebel (Sergeant 1st Class)	Hauptbootsmann (Chief Petty Officer)	E-7
25	Stabsfeldwebel (Master Sergeant)	Stabsfeldwebel (Master Sergeant)	Stabsbootsmann (Senior CPO)	E-8
30	Oberstabsfeldwebel (Sergeant-Major)	Oberstabsfeldwebel (Sergeant-Major)	Oberstabsbootsmann (Master CPO)	E-9
<i>Officer Ranks</i>				
0	Leutnant (2nd Lieutenant)	Leutnant (2nd Lieutenant)	Leutnant zur See (Ensign)	O-1
3	Oberleutnant (1st Lieutenant)	Oberleutnant (1st Lieutenant)	Oberleutnant zur See (Lieutenant Junior Grade)	O-2
6	Hauptmann (Captain)	Hauptmann (Captain)	Kapitänleutnant (Lieutenant)	O-3
9	Major (Major)	Major (Major)	Korvettenkapitän (Lieutenant Commander)	O-4
12	Oberstleutnant (Lieutenant Colonel)	Oberstleutnant (Lieutenant Colonel)	Fregattenkapitän (Commander)	O-5
15	Oberst (Colonel)	Oberst (Colonel)	Kapitän zur See (Captain)	O-6
20	Brigadegeneral (Brigadier General)	Brigadegeneral (Brigadier General)	Flotillenadmiral (Commodore)	O-7
25	Generalmajor (Major General)	Generalmajor (Major General)	Konteradmiral (Rear Admiral)	O-8
30	Generalleutnant (Lieutenant General)	Generalleutnant (Lieutenant General)	Vizeadmiral (Vice Admiral)	O-9
40	General (General)	General (General)	Admiral (Admiral)	O-10

PAKISTAN

In 1947, British-ruled India was divided into two independent nations, the Hindu-dominated nation of India and the Muslim nation of Pakistan. This apportionment of territory was a diplomatic compromise that satisfied no one, and its repercussions have affected the People's Republic of Pakistan and its military to the present day. To further complicate matters, Pakistani history is characterized by a series of military coups to depose corrupt civilian rulers, followed by the same idealistic military leaders becoming corrupt themselves.

HISTORY

When Pakistan was formed from the Muslim-dominated parts of British colonial India, it was geographically divided. The largest portion, West Pakistan, bordered India, China, the Middle East, and the Arabian Sea, while smaller East Pakistan was surrounded by India, Burma, and the Bay of Bengal. This placed the Pakistani military in the unenviable position of dividing its forces between two discrete areas, each effectively on its own in the event of war, with enemies likely able to interdict its supply routes.

As detailed in Chapter 1 (*see page 10*), Pakistan and India have gone to war three times over the disposition of the Kashmir region of their mutual border. From the Pakistani perspective, the 1947 and 1965 conflicts were wars of liberation necessary to rescue Muslim residents of Kashmir from uncaring Indian rule, and the 1971 war was a response to unprovoked Indian aggression. Pakistani forces suffered greatly in the 1947 and 1971 wars, and were judged the losers by most outside observers. The balance of casualties in 1965 was relatively equal, however.

In the aftermath of the latter, East Pakistan declared its independence. A decisive Indian victory in this region ultimately resulted in heavy casualties among the Pakistani military, and the formation of the sovereign nation of Bangladesh from the former East Pakistan led to more losses – this time of a non-combat nature, as some locally-raised Pakistani units transferred their loyalty to Bangladesh.

The Pakistani military has also been involved in three separate coups against the country's civilian government since 1947. The first began in 1958, when Major General Iskander Mirza – then president of Pakistan – imposed martial law following the government's failure to abide by its 1956 constitution. Within 20 days, the Pakistani army's commander, General Ayub Khan, deposed Mirza and instituted a military regime that ruled the country until 1971 (Khan's 1962 constitution restored democracy,

STANDARD-ISSUE WEAPONS

The Pakistan military fields the following standard-issue weapons, as required by the mission at hand (and per the GC's discretion). Unless otherwise specified, all of these items are found in the *Modern Arms Guide*.

Handguns: Glock 17.

Assault Rifles: H&K G3 (license-built).

Sniper Rifles: G3 (accurized – effectively identical to the G3/SG1*).

Submachineguns: H&K MP5 (license-built for military and security forces).

Tactical Weapons: H&K tactical weapon designs (license-built for domestic production).

* *See the Modern Arms the Modern Arms Guide Expansion, Volume I.*

but he was elected president in 1965 and Pakistan remained under military rule for 9 years thereafter).

The military again intervened in a constitutional crisis in 1977, when National Assembly elections resulted in widespread civil disturbance. General Mohammed Zia ul-Haq seized power, declaring martial law, and remained in control of Pakistan until his still-unexplained death in a 1988 plane crash.

A third constitutional crisis – this time brought on by a single dominant party attempting to pass constitutional amendments paralyzing all opposing powers – came to a head in 1999 when the civilian government attempted to replace General Pervez Musharraf as the army's chief of staff. Military leaders loyal to the General staged yet another coup, and Musharraf suspended the civilian government's legislative functions. As of this book's release, Pakistan remains under military control, with a full restoration of democracy scheduled for 2007.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

In theory, the Pakistani military reports to the Minister of Defense, a cabinet-level member of Pakistan's civilian government. In practice, many flag- and field-grade officers quietly hold loyalty to the country's military leadership rather than a civilian government that has, in their eyes, proven itself incapable of maintaining order or its own integrity.

Like its Indian counterpart, the Pakistani military remains a largely British creation, with traditions, ranks, and an organizational structure derived from those used by locally raised British forces in the colonial era.

PAKISTAN AIR FORCE

Following heavy losses in 1971, the Pakistan Air Force rebuilt itself with stronger emphasis on aviation

approximately 100,000 Russian soldiers died trying to take the country from a substantially smaller defending force. Russian forces withdrew when it became obvious that the spring thaws would leave them mired in a muddy coastal plain, and in this way Finland won its first defensive victory against the Soviet Union.

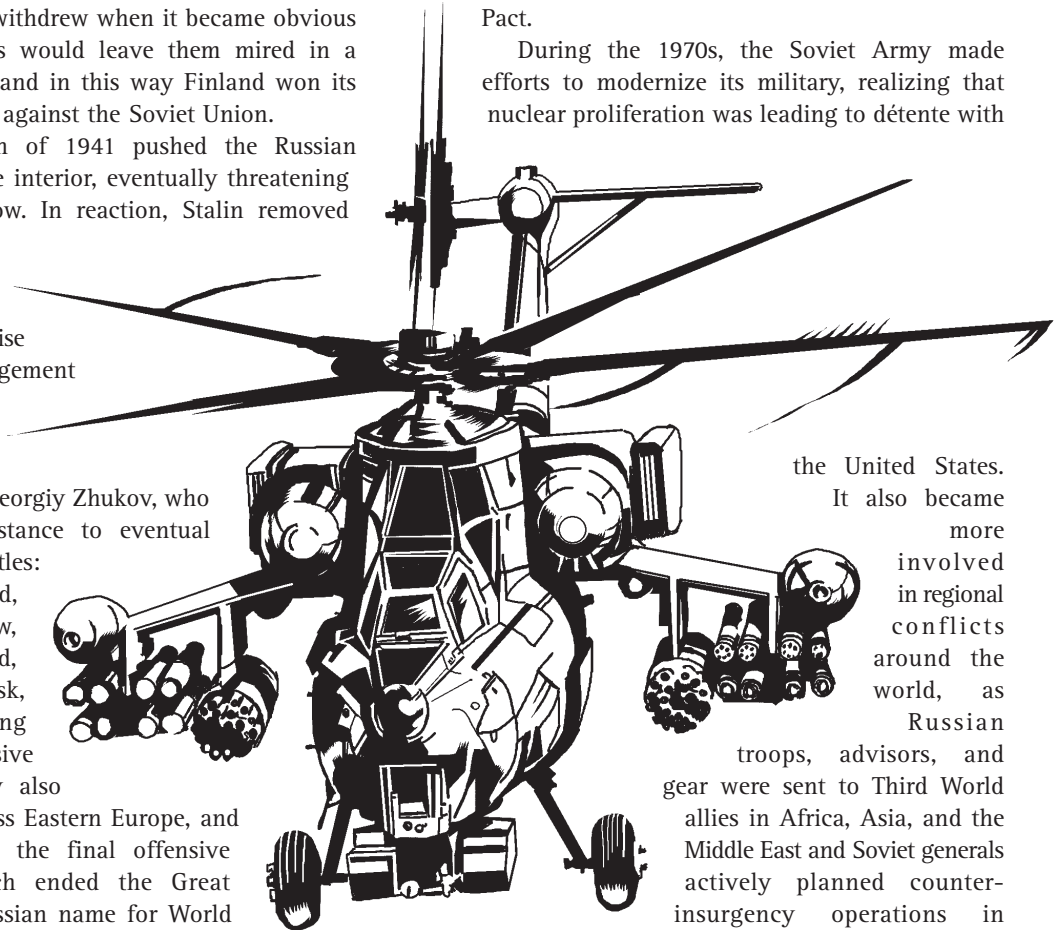
The Nazi invasion of 1941 pushed the Russian defenses back into the interior, eventually threatening Leningrad and Moscow. In reaction, Stalin removed joint command from the political officers, allowing his field commanders to exercise their own tactical judgement without ideological concern. The most important of these leaders was Marshal Georgiy Zhukov, who led the Russian resistance to eventual victory in four key battles: the Siege of Leningrad, the Defense of Moscow, the Battle of Stalingrad, and the Battle of Kursk, where the last strong German counteroffensive was crushed. Zhukov also led the offensive across Eastern Europe, and in 1945 commanded the final offensive against Berlin, which ended the Great Patriotic War (the Russian name for World War II).

At the end of World War II, the Red Army was almost 12 million soldiers and officers strong; despite the fact that nearly 7 million died during the war. At this point, the Red Army was recognized as the most powerful military force in the world. It was re-designated the Soviet Army in 1946, and post-war demobilization reduced its ranks to only 3 million soldiers. From the late 1940s until the end of the 1960s, the focus on Soviet military development shifted, adapting to the changing nature of warfare in the nuclear age. Soviet forces strove for parity with the United States in the arena of strategic weaponry.

They also brought several of their neighbors under the umbrella of Soviet control. The Warsaw Pact was formed in 1955 as a countermeasure to NATO, and included member states Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic (East Germany), Hungary, Poland, Romania, and the Soviet Union. This union remained in place as the Soviets' primary political and military control mechanism until 1991. Conventional forces continued to play an important role in Soviet doctrine, however, as evidenced in Hungary in 1956 and

Czechoslovakia in 1968, when Russian ground forces invaded to keep those countries in the Warsaw Pact.

During the 1970s, the Soviet Army made efforts to modernize its military, realizing that nuclear proliferation was leading to détente with



the United States.

It also became more involved in regional conflicts around the world, as Russian troops, advisors, and gear were sent to Third World allies in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East and Soviet generals actively planned counter-insurgency operations in Angola and Ethiopia. Still, the

Soviet Army didn't experience firsthand combat again until December of 1979, when it invaded the neighboring country of Afghanistan. Here the Soviet war machine began to fall apart, with improperly trained Russian soldiers fairsing poorly against the Afghan rebels. Over the course of the eight and a half-year campaign, the Soviet Army lost 15,000 men, and suffered minor casualties exceeding twice that number. Finally, Soviet forces began to withdraw in 1988, and by the spring of 1989, all 110,000 Russian troops were pulled out of Afghanistan.

This failure was just a precursor of things to come for the Soviet Army. In 1989, the Soviet Union's influence throughout Eastern Europe began to crumble, and in Russia the government began to collapse. In 1991, the Warsaw Pact was dissolved and the United Soviet Socialist Republic ceased to exist, a bloodless coup replacing the old Soviet regime with the new Russian Federation. In Belarus, the Ukraine, and the Baltic States former Soviet states broke away, declaring their independence, and stranded soldiers re-deployed back home.

Royal Air Force

The Chief of the Air Staff heads the Royal Air Force, which is split into two commands – Strike Command and Personnel and Training Command. Consisting of 52,000 personnel, of whom approximately 10% are aircrew, the Royal Air Force's primary mission is to train and equip personnel to generate air security to the U.K. It contains 6 Royal Air Force Regiment squadrons that provide ground defense, including the Queen's Color Squadron (which also performs ceremonial duties), 1 with airborne capability, and 4 that provide air defense using the Rapier missile system.

HISTORY

The Royal Air Force was formed on April 1 1918 from an amalgamation of the British Army's Royal Flying Corps and the Navy's Royal Naval Air Service. Between World Wars, the fledgling service was responsible for mail and armed forces services, seeing almost no military action. Reorganization of British forces led to the formation of the Coastal, Fighter, and Bomber Commands in 1936, and transferred the Naval Air Branch of the Royal Air Force back to the Royal Navy in 1937.

Once World War II launched into full swing, the Royal Air Force rose to the fore. During the summer of 1940, it held off the German Luftwaffe in a landmark air conflict, ultimately prompting Germany to cancel its planned invasion of England. Royal Air Force bombing raids on German targets were also prominent, helping to turn the tide of the war.

After World War II, the Royal Air Force once again saw little military action, though a large force was dedicated to the Suez Crisis of 1956. In 1968, another reorganization combined the famed commands of World War II – Coastal, Fighter, and Bomber – into the unified Strike Command.

In 1982, the Falklands War demanded the Royal Air Force's attention. They contributed fighter, maritime patrol, tanker, and transport aircraft to the Royal Navy taskforce sent into the conflict.

Nine years later, the Gulf War marked a turning point for Royal Air Force tactics. Heavy losses during low-level bombing missions caused the Air Force to consider precision-guided munitions for medium-level bombing missions, an action it utilized to great effectiveness in the 1999 Kosovo War.

Today, the Royal Air Force is engaged in the "War on Terror," acting beside U.S. troops in Afghanistan. Between this and the second Gulf War of 2003, the Air Force deployed over 100 fixed-wing aircraft, all configured with smart bomb capability.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The head of the Royal Air Force is the Chief of the Air Staff, an air chief marshal operating out of the Ministry of Defense building in London. Below this individual are two commands – Strike Command (operating out of High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire), which is responsible for the Royal Air Force's frontline aircraft around the world, and the Personnel and Training Command (operating out of Innsworth, Gloucestershire), which is responsible for the Air Force's administration, personnel, and training.

Strike Command, from which most operational teams are fielded, is organized into 3 groups, each commanded by an air vice-marshal, as follows.

1 GROUP (AIR COMBAT GROUP)

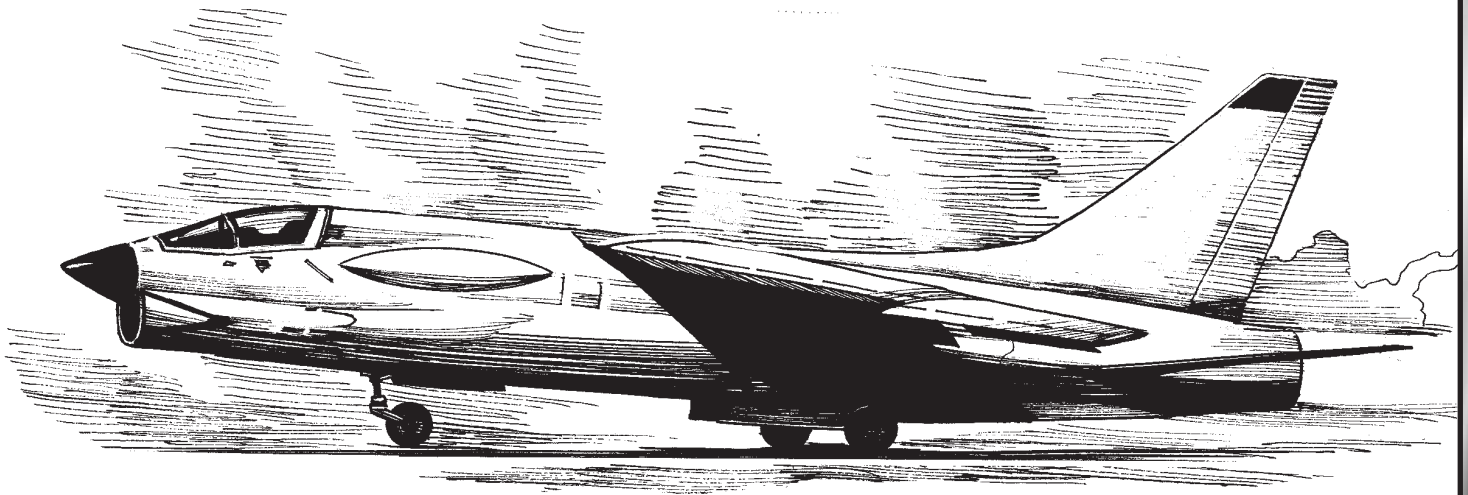
Headquartered at High Wycombe, this group contains all of the Royal Air Force's fast jet aircraft, as well as the Joint Force Harrier and Joint Force Air Component HQs (the latter of which provides the deployable Air Command and Control required to support expeditionary warfare). It is split into 4 categories – Strike Attack (6 squadrons and 86 Tornado GR4s), Air Defense (6 squadrons and 91 Tornado F3s), Offensive Support (3 squadrons, 26 Jaguar GR3/3As, and 6 Jaguar T4s), and Joint Force Harrier (7 squadrons, including 3 Fleet Air Arm squadrons, 48 Harrier GR7s, 9 Harrier T10s, 26 Sea Harrier F/A2s, and 4 Harrier T4/T8s).

2 GROUP (AIR COMBAT SUPPORT GROUP)

Headquartered at High Wycombe, this group contains all of the Royal Air Force's air transport and air-to-air refueling aircraft, as well as its air combat service support units. It is split into 2 categories – Air Transport (6 squadrons, including 32 Squadron (The Royal), which flies the Royal Family around the U.K., 49 Hercules in a variety of configurations, 5 BAe 125s, 3 BAe 146s, and 3 Twin Squirrels), and Air Movements/Tankers (4 squadrons, 1 flight, 4 C-17As, 10 VC10 C1Ks, 4 VC10 K2s, 4 VC10 K3s, 5 VC10 K4s, 8 Tristars in a variety of configurations, and a Hercules C1).

3 GROUP (BATTLE MANAGEMENT GROUP)

Headquartered at High Wycombe, this group contains all of the Royal Air Force's surveillance, information gathering, target acquisition, reconnaissance, maritime, and search and rescue assets. Additionally, the Royal Air Force element regularly assigned to the Joint Helicopter Command is this group's responsibility. This group is split into 5 categories – Airborne Early Warning



(2 squadrons and 6 Sentry AEW1s), Electronic Warfare (1 squadron and 3 Nimrod R1s), Maritime Patrol (4 squadrons and 20 Nimrod MR2s), Reconnaissance (4 squadrons, 24 Tornado GR4As, 12 Jaguar GR3/3As, 1 Jaguar T4, 4 Canberra P9s, and 1 Canberra T4), and Search and Rescue (3 squadrons, 21 Sea King HAR3s, and 1 Chinook HC2).

TRAINING

Royal Air Force applicants must be British, Irish, or Commonwealth country citizens, from 16 to 30 years of age, and must pass a standardized medical examination. Some commissioned positions also require a degree or other professional qualification, though these are typically specialist roles such as dentist, doctor, or legal officer. Other commissioned positions require higher education qualifications, such as air traffic controllers, intelligence officers, and pilots.

Basic training for enlisted personnel takes place over 9 weeks at RAF Halton. Standard basic training includes drill, general service knowledge, physical education, uniform care and maintenance, and military field skill (i.e. first aid, weapon handling and firing, and nuclear, biological, and chemical protection drill).

Commissioned personnel undertake a 24-week Initial Officer Training course at RAF College Cranwell. This course is split into 3 modules – Basic, Foundation, and Applications – with operational studies and air experience being common themes throughout. The Basic module involves physical training, ground defense training,

English language study, and drill, while the Foundation module focuses on academic studies, chiefly oral communication, leadership, and management. The Applications module completes the officer's academic training and includes a visit to his new operations unit.

CUSTOMS AND TRADITION

As a relatively young Service, the Royal Air Force has few customs and traditions of its own, the majority being inherited from the Royal Navy or the British Army. One true Royal Air Force tradition involves the Battle of Britain Memorial Services. Each Royal Air Force unit holds its own reverent ceremony in memory of "The Few," the pilots who held off the German air attacks of Britain in 1940. Each ceremony takes the form of a religious service, with Royal Air Force personnel undertaking route-lining, honor guard, and parade duties. The most prominent of these ceremonies is held at Westminster Abbey in London, with personnel of all ranks from Royal Air Force units across the U.K. undertaking similar duties on a grand scale.

RANKS AND PROMOTION

The Royal Air Force adheres to a universal rank structure, as shown on Table 5.2: Royal Air Force Ranks (see page 86). To determine a military agent's promotion points, see the *U.S. Militaries Sourcebook*, page 78. The mechanical benefits of each rank within the British Army are equal to those of the equivalent pay grade in an American force.



*"The instruments of battle are valuable
only if one knows how to use them."*

*– Colonel Charles Ardant du Picq,
French Army*

NEW RULES

6

LEGION ETRANGERE (FOREIGN LEGION)

One of the best known military units in the world, the French Foreign Legion possesses a near universal mystique. It accepts applicants from all nations with the promise of French citizenship – and new identities, if desired – if they serve an initial 5-year term of enlistment. Foreign Legion personnel are regularly deployed to protect French interests, particularly in Africa, where the ancient saying is still true: “You joined the Legion to die and the Legion will send you where you can die.”

SPECIAL TALENTS

- +2 to any ability, -2 to any ability. The agent may apply these modifiers to the same ability.
- The agent gains French as a bonus starting (fluent) language.
- Profession (Military) is always a class skill for the agent.
- +1 department bonus with all checks made with any 1 skill chosen at agent creation. This bonus increases by an additional +1 at 4th level and for every 4 agent levels gained thereafter.
- At 1st level, the agent gains 1 no-cost 4-point background of his choice. At each subsequent level, he gains 1 additional skill point that he must spend to purchase or improve a background or a long-term contact (for more information about long-term contacts, see *The 1960s Decade Book*, page 186). Backgrounds gained through this ability count against your standard background limit and convert to skill points as standard when resolved.
- Bonus Feat: Iron Will or Private Identity.

PALSAR 7 (AND 500)

The PALSAR (*Plugat Suir* – literally, “Reconnaissance Company”) companies of Israel’s elite 7th and 500th Armored Brigades are their pathfinder units. Equipped with jeeps and similarly light vehicles, PALSAR 7 and PALSAR 500 perform advance reconnaissance for Israeli Defense Force armor. This mission consists not only of mapping travel routes, but also ensuring that each path is clear of mines, anti-armor forces, and other hazards.

SPECIAL TALENTS

- +2 to Dexterity or Wisdom, -2 to Strength or Charisma.
- Profession (Military) and Spot are always class skills for the agent.
- +1 department bonus with all Driver and Spot skill checks. This bonus increases by an additional +1 at 4th level and for every 4 agent levels gained thereafter.

- When the agent drives a vehicle with a handling of +1 or higher, the vehicle gains a +1 department bonus to Defense. This bonus increases by an additional +1 at 4th level and for every 4 agent levels gained thereafter.
- Bonus Feat: Lane Dancer or Rough Rider (see *the Soldier/Wheelman Class Guide*, page 41). All prerequisites for the chosen feat are waived.

PASDARAN

Otherwise known as the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC), the Pasdaran was formed following Iran’s 1979 Islamic Revolution (see *page 48*). It is effectively a religious police agency with a paramilitary organization’s structure and capabilities. The Pasdaran engages in conventional warfare alongside the regular Iranian military, and also conducts domestic operations against enemies of the Iranian government.

Similar Forces: Pre-2001 Taliban militia (Afghanistan).

SPECIAL TALENTS

- +2 to any one ability, -2 to any one ability. The agent may apply these modifiers to the same ability.
- +1 department bonus with all Intimidate and Surveillance skill checks. This bonus increases by an additional +1 at 4th level and for every 4 agent levels gained thereafter.
- Once per session, the agent may make 1 legal assistance favor check without spending an action die. The agent may make 1 additional assistance favor check per session without spending an action die at 4th level, and for every 4 agent levels gained thereafter.
- Bonus Feat: Iron Will or Stone Cold (see *the Fixer/Pointman Class Guide*, page 50).

REGIONAL FORCE SURVEILLANCE UNIT

Technically classified as reserve units, Australia’s 3 RFSUs are assigned to patrol the country’s northern region for illegal immigrants and smugglers – that is, when they aren’t deployed on combat operations. RFSU troops consist of wilderness reconnaissance specialists and are accustomed to a relaxed mode of operation. They don’t always integrate well with mainline troops, though they operate extremely well with local civilian auxiliaries. Each RFSU recruits heavily from the Aboriginal population, possessing the highest enlistment percentage of any Australian unit.

Similar Forces: IDF Special Command Teams (Israel), Pakistani Rangers (Pakistan).