

Twilight: 2000—Twilight: 2013 Fan E-zine

**GOOD LUCK**  
**YOU'RE ON YOUR OWN**



Issue

**1**

**GOOD LUCK**  
**YOU'RE ON YOUR**  
**OWN!**

A Twilight: 2000  
And  
Twilight: 2013  
Fanzine

Made for the fans, by the fans.

Articles submitted by various authors  
Assembled and produced by Phil "Grimace" Hatfield

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# INTRODUCTION

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I am, as I'm sure many of you are, a survivor of the Cold War. From growing up with nuclear drills in school, air raids siren practice of the town, and digging out a bomb shelter, I guess you could say I had a strange affinity for the game *Twilight: 2000* when it came out. It captured my imagination about what could happen, and it was with an odd attraction of the turmoil that could ensue.

I played this game for many, many hours, ranging from Eastern Europe all the way to Alaska. Many great hours of fun were had, both by me and my players.

Then, both sadly and with relief, the real time exceeded the game timeline. The Cold War ended, and players didn't seem quite as enthused to play in a post-apocalyptic world brought about by World War 3.

Fortunately I found an online community of fellow *Twilight 2000* enthusiasts. People like you! Discussion boards have come and gone, fans of the game have come and gone, but still a few of us, just like the few in the picture above, hang on in a strong band of mixed characters.

There have been a multitude of great ideas put out by the fans over the years since *Twilight: 2000* went out of print. Some of those fans even went so far as the put out a new version of the game called *Twilight: 2013*.

As with the original game, the successor also went out of print after a couple of years.

Still, through all of that, the fans of the game have stuck it out. Hunkering down and digging in, the fans continue to keep the flame of this game lit.

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**"...the love and attention to detail that people put into their material for this game really fires up the imagination."**

Still, through the years, there have been websites for this game discussion boards for this game, but never has there been a fan created e-zine for this game.

That changes now!

I want to take a moment to thank some people. First, I want to thank the people that volunteered their material for this first issue. Without them, we wouldn't have this great content.

Second, I'd like to thank the creators of the game *Twilight: 2000*. Without them, we all would've just lived through the Cold War and then went on with our lives, never wondering and playing out what would happen if the Cold War ever went hot.

Third, I'd like to thank the rest of you fans. Without the fans out there, I may very well have lost interest completely in this game. The constant talk about it, and the love and attention to detail that people put into their material for this game really fires up the imagination.

So to all of you fans, thank you! I hope you all enjoy this first issue, and I hope it's the start of many more!





# THE KING'S MESSENGERS

Written by: **Dave Ross with James Langham**

## The King's Messengers

***"I see you stand like  
greyhounds in the slips,  
Straining upon the start.  
The game's afoot;  
Follow your spirit:  
and upon this charge,  
Cry God for Harry, England,  
and Saint George!"***

**William Shakespeare - Henry V**

## History

Able to trace its origins back to 1485, before the Twilight War the Corps of King's Messengers (or Queen's Messengers when the Sovereign is female) were diplomatic couriers, many of whom were retired military personnel, who were employed by the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office to hand carry secret and important messages from London to British Embassies and Consulates around the globe.

## The War

By the outbreak of the War improved forms of secure communication had reduced the importance of the Messengers, however the 1997 nuclear exchanges and the

subsequent breakdown of the majority of global communications meant a resurgence in the need for important documents to be hand carried, and at the start of 1998 the King's Messengers were reformed in Southern England, with a number of men – and a few women – being recruited to carry messages both within the UK and overseas.

Most of these new Messengers came from the military, although unlike their pre war predecessors, they were not retirees. All were volunteers; the majority had previously been senior NCO's and many had already seen active service in the opening months of the War. A significant number were recovering from wounds, and it was relatively common to see King's Messengers missing an eye or an arm, or with faces scarred by burns, or with other injuries. A small number were civilians. With the exception of a handful who already held equivalent or higher rank, all were commissioned into the British Army with the rank of Captain.



**King's Messenger Summer 1999  
Wearing beret of Adjutant General Corps**

## Meeting Messengers

Whilst they are few in number by the summer of 2000, it is possible to encounter a King's Messenger virtually anywhere in the UK, carrying communiqés from Southern England to HMG's enclaves and allies elsewhere in Britain. Several Messengers have also made their way to Europe, particularly Germany and Poland, and there have even been unconfirmed reports of the presence of King's Messengers in North America, although their purpose there is unclear. Experienced and resourceful individuals, they usually travel alone, although they may occasionally have a small escort of military personnel, usually consisting of two to three men, often Gurkhas.

# The King's Messenger

From a distance, Messengers are indistinguishable from regular British soldiers, wearing normal British Army uniforms, including the beret of their previous Regiment or Corps. The only thing that makes them stand out is their cap badge, which consists of a cloth Crown and greyhound. A silver greyhound has been the symbol of the King's Messengers since the 17<sup>th</sup> Century. They carry standard British small arms – usually an L85A1 assault rifle, although L22A1's (the carbine version of the L85, also known as the SA80K) or L2A3 Sterling submachine guns are also common. A small number of Messengers have armed themselves with the L1A1 SLR. Most also carry a Browning 9mm automatic.

Messengers operating outside the UK often have locally acquired weapons such as M16's or AK's. Inside the UK they usually travel by Land Rover or, occasionally motor cycle. They will occasionally travel incognito, in plain clothes and using civilian transport. Outside the UK, they must rely on locally acquired transport.

## Courier Pouches

The documents themselves are usually carried in red leather boxes of varying sizes that bear the Royal Coat of Arms (though if travelling incognito these boxes may be replaced by something less distinctive). Dependent on their sensitivity, documents can be in either plain text or encoded. In the latter case, two Messengers would normally be used, each travelling independently of the other, with one carrying the documents and the other the decryption key.

Each Messenger also carries with them a letter bearing the Royal Cypher which requires anyone that they may encounter to assist them if required. Whilst initially many Messengers privately scoffed about what use such a letter would be, several have found that producing a document

### *King's Messenger Identification Letter*

*The bearer of this letter is about the King's business. His Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State requests and requires in the name of His Majesty all those whom it may concern to allow the bearer to pass freely without let or hindrance, and to afford the bearer such assistance and protection as may be necessary.*

stating they are "about the King's business" has a startling effect in soliciting cooperation.



**King's Messenger with armed escort  
In potentially hostile territory**

# THE ARMORY

## RIFLE ROUND DAMAGE AND RANGE

Copyright 1999 Peter Grining

Using information from Jane's' and GDW 'Fire, Fusion & Steel' the following table was calculated, retained in fractal form

Round Type	0 Metres	100 Metres	200 Metres	300 Metres	400 Metres	500 Metres
5.45 x 39 [7N6]	2.48	2.22	1.96	1.74	1.52	1.31
5.56 x 45 [M193]	2.74	2.40	2.07	1.76	1.47	1.18
5.56 x 45 [SS109]	2.76	2.47	2.19	1.93	1.70	1.48
7.62 x 33 [0.30 M1]	2.41	1.89	1.53	1.25	1.12	1.02
7.62 x 39	2.99	2.66	2.30	1.98	1.68	1.44
7.62 x 51	3.96	3.60	3.28	2.97	2.68	2.40
0.30-06	4.12	3.70	3.31	2.95	2.61	2.29

Then converted to Twilight: 2000 data

Round Type	0 Metres	100 Metres	200 Metres	300 Metres	400 Metres	500 Metres
5.45 x 39 [7N6]	3	2	2	2	2	1
5.56 x 45 [M193]	3	2	2	2	2	1
5.56 x 45 [SS109]	3	3	2	2	2	2
7.62 x 33 [0.30 M1]	2	2	2	1	1	1
7.62 x 39	3	3	2	2	2	1
7.62 x 51	4	4	3	3	3	2
0.30-06	4	4	3	3	3	2

Finally the fractal results multiplied by 3.5 (average result from a 6 sided die) give the following table, to be used in the quick combat resolution system

Round Type	0 Metres	100 Metres	200 Metres	300 Metres	400 Metres	500 Metres
5.45 x 39 [7N6]	9	8	7	6	5	5
5.56 x 45 [M193]	10	8	7	6	5	4
5.56 x 45 [SS109]	10	9	8	7	6	5
7.62 x 33 [0.30 M1]	8	7	5	4	4	4
7.62 x 39	11	9	8	7	6	5
7.62 x 51	14	13	12	10	9	8
0.30-06	14	13	12	10	9	8





# AREA OF OPERATIONS

## IRAN AND THE THIRD WORLD WAR

The lead up to Bandar-y-Khomeini

Written by: Jason Weiser

### History

In June 1995, the Third World War began with the Soviet invasion of the People's Republic of China. As Soviet tanks crossed the frontier into the Manchurian industrial heartland, tensions increased between East and West to an all-time high.

As the war progressed in China, and the Soviets became mired in Northeastern Manchuria, they "appealed" to their allies for internationalist detachments to serve in the East. These detachments were sent and arrived in time for the disastrous Spring 1996 offensive.

Casualties amongst the allied detachments were especially high, and three East German divisions were practically abandoned during the Chinese counterattack. This led to civil unrest in East Germany, and an attempt by both Germans' to reunify through force. This soon dragged the United States, Britain and Canada into the fighting. The rest of NATO divided politically on the question of invading East Germany to reunify a Germany that had started the last two world wars.

As for Iran, by mid-1996, the country was in a state of virtual civil war. After increasing internal tensions between the Iranian Communist Party (the *Tudeh*) and the remnants of the old Khomeini regime as embodied by the *Pasdaran* militias, the situation exploded into violence in March.

The moderate Iranian Nowin party government had quit Tehran for the southern city of Esfahan, and procommunist *Tudeh* and Islamist *Pasdaran* militias shot it out with each other for the northern half of the country.



Soviet armor mobilizing for operations  
March 1997

The Iranian People's Army patiently stockpiled their equipment and prepared their positions for the expected Soviet invasion.

They didn't have long to wait.

By December 1996, the Soviets had invaded Iran and taken Tabriz in the north, using chemical weapons on a vast scale. By March 1997, Colonel-General Suryakin, Commander of the Soviet Transcaucasian Front was at the doorstep of the Persian Gulf, the IPA had fought hard and well, but was no match for the combination of massed Soviet firepower and *Tudeh* guerillas operating with near impunity in the IPA rear.

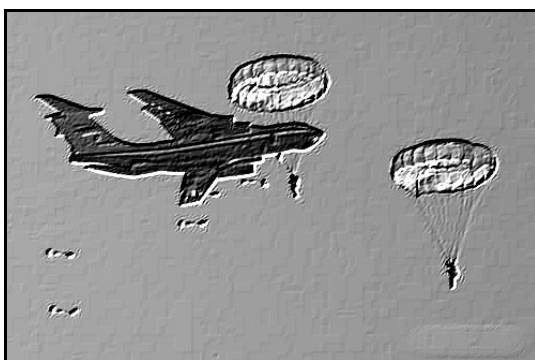
Suryakin noted the US Central Command beginning to build up forces across the Gulf in Saudi Arabia and knew he only had so much time before US intervention would make seizure of the Iranian Gulf oil ports impossible.

He was at the end of a long supply line that was being harassed daily by both Kurdish guerillas and survivors of various *Pasdaran* militias being supported by US and British special forces detachments.



# Iran and the Third World War

The airpower situation was never better, as the Soviet and Allied airforces had already bloodied themselves into a stalemate in early 1997. He had little to worry about from the Allied air power. Thus Suryakin had the opportunity to win, but he had to win quickly, or not at all.



Thus, a bold plan was born, *Operation Rokossovsky*. It was a daring attempt to use *Tudeh* guerillas and Soviet Airborne troops to seize the oil ports in advance of Suryakin's push.

Suryakin figured it would take him, at worst, a week to reach the *Desantniki*. His plan made heavy use of the advantages enjoyed by the Soviets in their firepower and chemical weapons. Unfortunately the latter was neutralized as what little US airpower there was began to target his artillery and logistics networks. Suryakin knew he at least had to try. If the Americans arrived in strength, his command would be bogged down in endless fighting. The American supply line could not be interdicted conventionally, and nuclear weapons weren't an option even worth considering.

The plan itself was simple: Three Guards Airborne Divisions, with assistance from *Tudeh* guerillas and Soviet Spetznaz, would seize airheads, preferably airfields, for the Soviet Airborne divisions to land. The goal was to capture the oil ports intact.

Iranian resistance was expected to be light, for the most part, as the IPA had suffered heavily against the Soviets thus far. The rear areas the Soviets were going to hit were filled with reforming units and rear area troops, in addition to surviving *Pasdaran* militias who did not always work well with the IPA.

For the commander of the Soviet 104th Guards Airborne Division, Major General Vladimir Feskov, it was an operation fraught with risk. US and British air activity was intensifying over the Gulf. The Allies were striking Transcaucasus Front's logistics and airfields with a vengeance.

While the US Central Command's buildup was slowing a bit due to Europe being a priority, the Americans and British were building up steadily in Saudi ports and airfields with only one possible intention: Intervention in Iran. In fact, the lack of recent aerial reconnaissance from Frontal Aviation of either Bandar-i-Khomeini or Saudi Arabia was more than a bit disquieting.

The Tudeh and their Spetsnaz advisers were doing a good job of filling in the gaps, but there was a limit to how much they could do without tipping their hands.

In mid-April 1997, the Soviet 104th Guards Airborne was organized thus for the operation to seize Bandar-i-Khomeini:

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### 104th Guards Airborne Division:

- 328th Guards Airborne Regiment
- 337th Guards Airborne Regiment
- 382nd Guards Airborne Regiment
- 1080th Guards Artillery Regiment
- 116th Independent Helicopter Transport Squadron
- 132nd Independent Engineer Battalion
- 68th Guards Independent Recon Battalion

### Attached for Operation:

- 1st Battalion, 12th Spetznaz Brigade
- 2nd Squadron, 292nd Independent Helicopter Regiment (16 Mi-24 Hinds)

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Intelligence on the Iranian defenses had the number of Iranian troops at:

- 1 under-strength battalion of light infantry that had been mauled in earlier fighting
- 3 newly forming reserve light infantry battalions with a mix of older equipment and captured Iraqi gear
- And an indeterminate number of *Pasdaran* militia groups.

Overall, the number of defenders was thought to be in the 4,000-5,000 range.



What complicated matters was that there were two airfields that had to be secured between the cities of Bandar-i-Khomeini, Khormansharr and Abadan. The defenses of Khormansharr and Abadan were similar to Bandar-i-Khomeini. To make matters worse, Khormansharr and Abadan had emotional connotations to the average Iranian due to the epic defense of both cities against the Iraqis during the Iran-Iraq war 15 years before.

Some amongst the 104th called it "dual Stalingrads along the Shatt-al-Arab". Such sentiments did little to settle Feskov's mind. Nevertheless, the fact was that the Masha-har and Abadan airports were needed for the follow-up supply flights that the 104th needed to hold on.

The worst of the disquiet was this; would 7th Guards Army arrive in time to relieve them? He could not help but remember the fate of another airborne operation that was supposed to end another war, and tragic fate of the paratroopers involved.

Look for the expansion of this article:

## **Operation Rokosovsky**





# AREA OF OPERATIONS

## AFRICA

Written by: Raellus



### Background

WWIII had a very destabilizing effect on Africa. Foreign aid dried up almost overnight. UN peacekeepers were pulled out of the continent. Humanitarian crises throughout Africa quickly multiplied, and old tribal and political rivalries soon boiled out of control. War and famine visited Africa on a scale seldom seen before.

In early 1997, Kenya, one of the most politically and economically stable African nations, was hard pressed on multiple fronts by a multitude of enemies both foreign and domestic. In the northeast, Somali bandits stepped up the pace of their cross-border raids into Kenyan territory. In the northwest, Sudanese paramilitaries provided financial, material, and technical support to the Junudullah (Sword of Allah), an Islamic fundamentalist insurgency/terrorist group dedicated to the expulsion of Western influences from, and the establishment of a Islamic state, in East Africa.

From the west, a Ugandan rebel group calling itself the Lord's Army sought refuge on the Kenyan side of the border, carrying out brutal attacks against Kenyan civilians in the area.

In the south, a revolutionary organization known as PARA (Pan African Revolutionary Army) was surreptitiously supported by the Tanzanian Army.



### The Tanzanian Invasion

Soon after the outbreak of WWIII, Tanzania had effectively lost its Chinese patrons. Chinese economic development personnel and military advisors were recalled and Chinese economic aid abruptly ceased. The Soviet Union quickly stepped in to fill the void.

The Soviets, and Cubans, already had a network of military advisors in place in neighboring Mozambique and many of these advisors were sent posthaste to Tanzania with assurances of future military and economic aid. The Soviets appealed to Tanzanian pride, assuring them of a position of primacy in East Africa if they took aggressive action against rival Kenya.

The Kenyans were preoccupied with various insurgencies and cross border raids, and their formidable military was already stretched thin. The Soviets promised to make the Tanzanian's motley assortment of Soviet and Chinese-made combat aircraft airworthy, and provide experienced combat pilots to fly them against the Kenyan air force.

In terms of material support, the Soviets could not offer much since travel to the region was almost impossible. A powerful radar/air control system and several SA-7 man-portable SAMs were brought in from Mozambique.



## Africa

Generous future arms shipments were also promised, once possible. The Tanzanian leadership in Dar es Salaam acquiesced. Together with the Tanzanian army's general staff, the Soviet advisors planned an invasion of southern Kenya, the main strategic objective being the seizure of the fuel refineries and port facilities in Mombasa with the secondary objective of marching on Nairobi and overthrowing the Kenyan government.

On June 21st 1997, the Tanzanian military launched its surprise offensive, codenamed **Operation Green Mamba**. Initial progress was swift. Tanzania's Soviet and Cuban-piloted MiG-21s establishing local air superiority over the battlefield while Tanzanian-piloted Shenyan J-5s provided close air support for the Tanzanian ground forces.

The Tanzanian 1st Tank Brigade and 1st Motorized Infantry Brigade advanced quickly on Mombasa, supported by the 2nd and 3rd Infantry Brigades and a battalion of self-propelled BM-21 Grad rocket launchers. Elements of the Kenyan army and air force fought back valiantly, but were soon brushed aside by the sheer weight of the Tanzanian forces. The Kenyan 1st

Armored brigade, rushed into action, was almost completely destroyed in the fighting. Kenyan security forces and PMC personnel guarding the refineries were engaged in firefights with Tanzanian commandos that landed by sea.

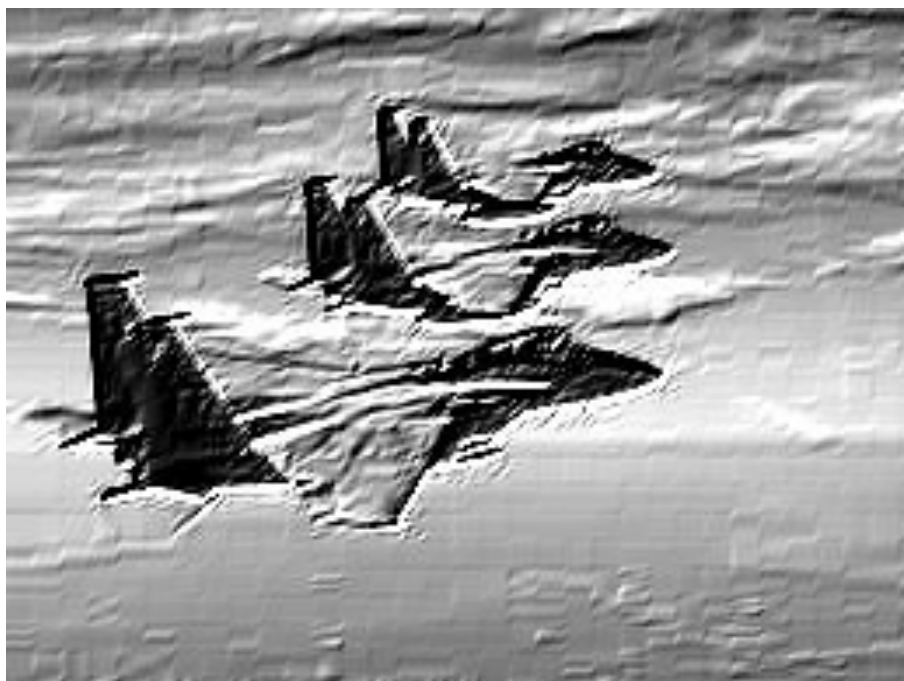
Within 48 hours, the Tanzanian spearhead was within 10 km of the Mombasa.

### **NATO Response**

With the Persian Gulf refineries largely inoperable due to repeated conventional air and missile strikes, NATO needed facilities to refine Middle Eastern crude. Kenya offered the nearest, most capable refinery facilities. Now, with the Tanzanian invasion, the threat of losing access to the Kenyan refinery facilities became very real.

The only local strategic reserve was the newly reactivated 173rd Airborne Brigade, currently being brought up to BCT strength with the attachment of additional units.

Within hours of the Tanzanian surprise attack and subsequent retroactive declaration of war, the president of the U.S. instructed CENTCOM to begin immediate preparations to send the 173rd BCT to Kenya. The hastily planned and prepared operation was named **Proud Lion**.

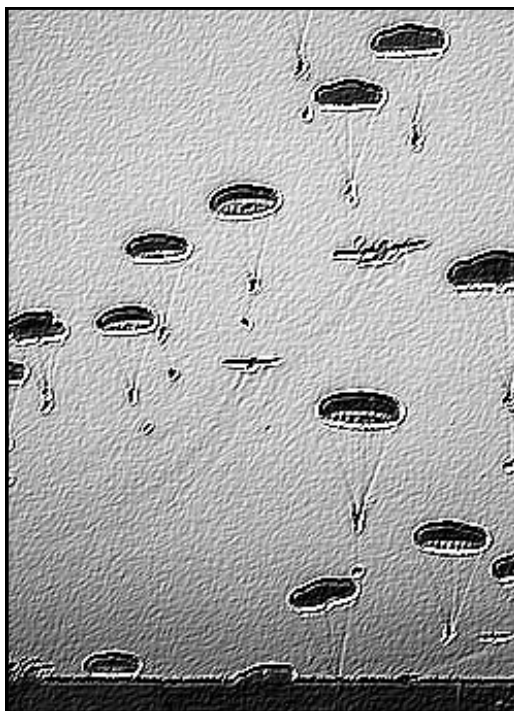


**Operation: Proud Lion**

Using CENTCOM's remaining strategic airlift assets, the 1/503 and 2/503 parachute infantry battalions were dispatched immediately, with Saudi-based F-15Cs conducting a preliminary fighter sweep and flying top cover for the vulnerable transports. During the sweep, five Tanzanian MiGs were shot down, all but one from beyond visual range. In an unfortunate case of mistaken identity, one Kenyan F-5 was also shot down by an Eagle-launched Sparrow missile.

With the Moi International Airport in Mombasa within Tanzanian MLRS range, it was considered unsafe to land and offload the transports there. Instead, it was decided to drop the two battalions adjacent to the airport by parachute. The 1/503 and 2/503 jumped in the dawn light of the 23rd of June, executing one of WWII's few combat parachute drops.

Both battalions were almost immediately in action, marching from the runways to the sound of the gunfire and squaring off against Soviet and Chinese made MBTs with nothing more than LAWs and Tankbreaker/Javelins. The fighting was confused and intense, but the paratroopers



held their own. The 3/503 (motorized) and 4/503 (airmobile), along with the brigade's artillery battalion followed, arriving in Mombasa International Airport by air later in the day without their motor vehicles and aircraft. The 4/503's helicopters were to be delivered the next day by air, once the airport's security had been assured.

By the end of the 23rd, the Tanzanian drive on Mombasa had been blunted. Both sides suffered significant casualties during the battle. Learning that they were fighting American paratroops, the Tanzanian high command balked, and the 1st armored brigade was ordered to break contact and withdraw several kilometers in order to preserve their remaining tanks. Throughout the day, surviving

elements of the Kenyan 2nd armored brigade were redeployed from northwest of Nairobi to Mombasa. Elements of the Brigade began to arrive early on the 24th.

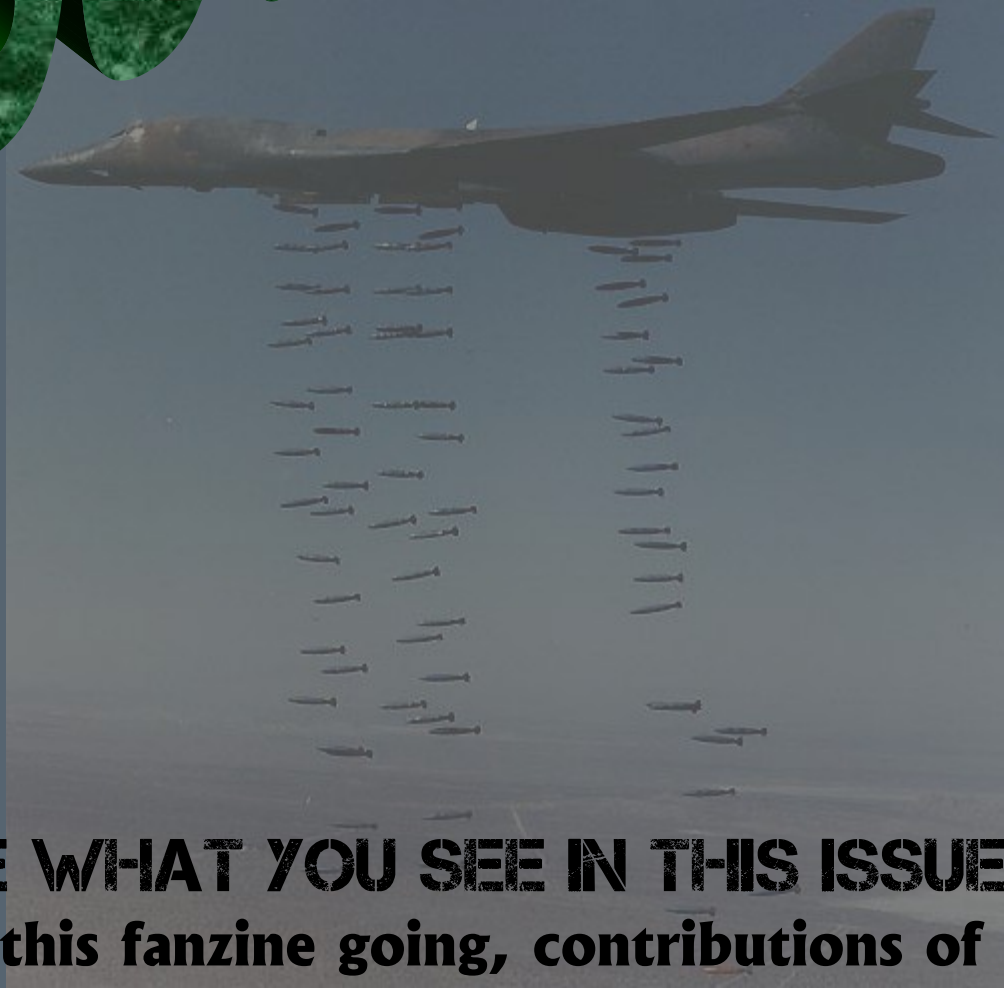
On the morning of the 24th, elements of the 228th Aviation Battalion began to arrive at Mombasa International Airport aboard C-5 Galaxy and C-17 Globemaster aircraft. By the end of the day, the remainder of the 173rd BCT was on the ground in and around Mombasa.

**The Sinking of the Belmont**

On June 25th, the RO/RO transport ship Belmont was sunk by a submarine-launched SSM off the Horn of Africa, carrying the 3/503rd's vehicles (HUMVEEs, FAVs, 2 and 5-ton trucks, and a company of LAV-75A2 Ridgways) to the bottom of the sea along with it. One the Belmont's naval escorts, an OHP class frigate, was also sunk by a torpedo. The Belmont's remaining USN escorts claimed to have killed the submarine responsible, likely a Soviet SSN commerce raider. After the war, an Italian Sauro class submarine commander claimed credit for the attack on the Belmont and her escorts. This claim has not been substantiated.

Continued with **Skyraider** on page 21

# Issue 2?



**LIKE WHAT YOU SEE IN THIS ISSUE?**

**Help keep this fanzine going, contributions of stories, adventures, material, and artwork accepted!**

**Email your submissions to: [TwilightGrimace@gmail.com](mailto:TwilightGrimace@gmail.com)**



# MOTOR POOL

## U.S. AIR DEFENSE VEHICLES

Written by: James Langham



When the M247 DIVAD "Sergeant York" was cancelled in the mid 1980s due to issues with reliability and effectiveness, a number of alternatives were quickly adopted and a number of older vehicles remained in service to plug the gap.

In this article we have restricted ourselves and excluded air defence systems that are either man portable (such as Stinger) or intended as higher level air defence (such as Patriot).

### LAV-AD



2nd Marine Division LAV-AD  
In action, Baltic Coast, Spring  
2000 (USMC)

By 1990 the USMC were unhappy with the LAV-PIVAD. A move to improve the system resulted in the LAV-AD. This commercially developed version replaced the 20mm Vulcan with a five barrelled 25mm cannon and added two quadruple Stinger launchers, one on each side of the turret. With no suitable alternative in sight the USMC began upgrading LAV-PIVADs to this standard. By 1995 about half of the USMC LAV-PIVADs had been upgraded. Reserve Marine units did not receive the LAV-AD. The US Army did not adopt the LAV-AD.

A version with Mistral missiles replacing the Stingers was developed for the export market. No sales had been made when the outbreak of war curtailed all production.

### LAV-ADATS "Jack"/"Marshall"

With the introduction of the M917, the USMC looked again at the requirements for air defence regarding the LAV-AD as an interim solution. As a result they quickly decided that the ADATS missile would be ideal for their uses, combining air defence and anti-tank missiles in one. With transport space being limited this was the perfect solution for the marines, enabling them to double the amount of air defence and anti-armor vehicles without increasing transport requirements. With



Cancelled M247 DIVAD (US Army)



LAV-ADATS straight from the factory

# U.S. Air Defense Vehicles

the likelihood of war increasing the decision was made to add a LAV-ADATS battalion to each division to increase firepower in both air defence and anti-tank roles. Three missiles were attached on each side of the small turret. No gun is carried. The US Army was interested in purchasing the design but it was decided that all of the initial production run would be given to the USMC. The army was given the option to have a second run but the nuclear exchange limited production that badly (in particular of the ADATS missile itself) that none were delivered. It quickly gained the nickname Jack as it was a Jack of all trades. Officially however it was known as the "Marshall."

## LAV-PIVAD



LAV-PIVAD of the 2-62nd ADA of the 10th Mountain Division, British Columbia Summer 1997

With the cancellation of the M247, no replacement for the M163 was available. The light divisions and USMC however had already been looking for an alternative as the M988 was too heavy for their needs.

An interim solution had been developed in the LAV-PIVAD. Whilst it was not fully suited to their needs it did have the advantage that it would be easy to build and could be rushed into service. As a result the LAV-PIVAD was introduced in the late 1980s for the 62<sup>nd</sup> Air Defence Artillery Regiment, which provided component battalions for the 25<sup>th</sup> Division (1-62<sup>nd</sup> ADA), 7<sup>th</sup> Division (2-62<sup>nd</sup> ADA), 10<sup>th</sup> Mountain Division (3-62<sup>nd</sup> ADA) and 6<sup>th</sup> Division (4-62<sup>nd</sup> ADA) and the USMC. Moderately successful, it was rushed into service with other light units as the war went on.

## LAV-PIVAD Plus

With the upgrading of the PIVAD by the addition of a stinger missile pod, the LAV-PIVAD was often locally upgraded with the addition of either one or two Stinger pods to the turret. As these look almost identical to the LAV-AD, only the gun is slightly different, identification of types is very difficult without a clear view of the gun. It is worth noting that these were never officially issued to the USMC although many seem to have had the upgrade, which was an identical pack to the M163A3E1.

## M6 Bradley "Linebacker"



M6 Linebacker of the 5th Infantry Division, Battle of Kalisz 2000. This is unusual to see as by this time most M6s had been converted back to Bradleys

Mechanised divisions were badly hit by the cancellation of the M247. While the M691 looked set to fill the need it would be years before enough were available for the mechanised divisions who would have to continue with the M113 series based anti-aircraft vehicles: the M48 and M163. The difficulty of using M113 based vehicles with M2 Bradley equipped units had been shown in the Gulf War. As a result the simple expedient of replacing the TOW missile launchers on an M2 or M3 with a quad Stinger pod was undertaken. The M163 and M48 were retained at divisional level and four M6s were added at battalion level.

Of limited use with the main gun in an anti-aircraft role, the missiles achieved a limited air defence package. M6s could be found in both A1 and A2 variants as the package was installed at depot level on any model of Bradley, except the M2/3A3.



# U.S. Air Defense Vehicles



**M48 in Korea, 1998**  
Note that all four missiles have been fired.

## M48 "Chaparral"

Introduced at the same time as the M163 this was a modified M548 (itself a modified M113) chassis, the M730, with an M54 missile system, holding 4 modified AIM9 Sidewinder missiles. It was intended to provide longer range firepower while the M163 dealt with close range threats. By 1995 it was only in service with National Guard units, although a number were issued to regular units as replacements for destroyed units.

## M163 PIVAD

A design dating back to the 1960s featuring an M61 20mm Vulcan (as fitted to US Air Force aircraft) mounted on an M741 chassis (a modified M113). The weight however required the vehicle to have sheet metal side panels over Styrofoam panels, to enable it to retain it's flotation ability and usefully providing spaced armour!

It was to have been replaced by the M247 DIVAD but with this being cancelled in 1985, the M163 soldiered on. Most National Guard and many regular army units were still using this at the outbreak of the war.

## M163A3 PIVAD

This was an upgrade of the M163 PIVAD on an M3 chassis.



**M163 PIVAD of the 5-62nd ADA, School Brigade, 49th Armored Division, Oklahoma Summer 1999**

## M163A1E1 / M163A3E1 PIVAD Plus

In 1995, with it becoming apparent that war was likely, there was a crash program to upgrade the M163 with the addition of two quad Stinger missile pods, one on each side of the turret. This was intended as a depot level upgrade and packs were issued for it to be done there. Supply however never met demand and not even all of the units in Germany had been upgraded by the start of the war.

## M167 Vulcan Air Defense System

Despite this not being a vehicle but a trailer mounted system this is included for completeness. Completely replaced in regular service by M998 or LAV variants. Numbers were pulled from storage to equip war raised light role units. Many were used for base defence instead of their primary purpose. At least some were sent to Europe possibly as an alternative to the official issue.

## M167A2 Vulcan Air Defense System

This was an improved version of the M167 with an improved gun sight and an extra wheel on each side of the trailer. This was less common than the M167.



**M167A2 used in ground defense role in Texas by members of the 85th Infantry Division (Light) in May of 2000 (U.S. Army)**



# U.S. Air Defense Vehicles

## M690 "Burnside"

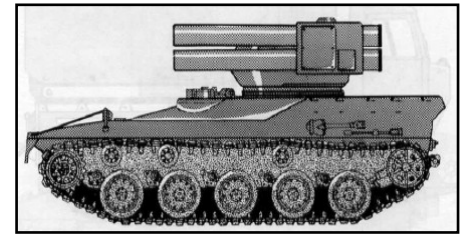
In 1995 as war loomed the need for increased air defence was apparent. Supplies of the M691 were limited, and each resulted in one less M1, as a result a program was created to use the M48 hulls that were left in depots (ironically the first M690 used a hull that had been used for an M247). Other than the hull, the vehicle was identical to the M691. While not as good cross country it was still an improvement on the vehicles in service. Initially issued to M60 equipped units, by 2000 it could be found in any unit. There was also an unofficial version that used M60 hulls, usually when the turret was damaged beyond repair. These are sometimes listed as the M690E1 but that was not an official designation.

## M691 "Diana"

As the M1A1 came online to replace the M1 and IMPM1, something that was never

completed, a number of M1 hulls were modified to hold a pair of Oerlikon 25mm KBB cannons in a small turret. Popular with the troops due to its protection, the Diana was issued to armoured divisions from 1993 onwards, although it never completely replaced its predecessors. By 2000 it was often used as a fire support vehicle in the absence of aircraft, although its weak turret armour was often seen as a limiting factor in this role. The origin of the name Diana is subject to much debate as no official records of the origin exist. The most popular theory is that it was named after the daughter of the designer, Karl Adams.

A design using an identical turret on a Chieftain hull was unsuccessfully entered in the British self-propelled AA gun trials in 1993.



## M917 "Westmorland"

With the introduction of the M990, the 4<sup>th</sup> ADA had a light tracked anti-aircraft gun. However guns were really only suitable for close range air defence and ideally against helicopters. There was a need for a missile system. At the same time there was a need for a tank killing system to supplement the LAV75 and LAV75A1 with its 105mm gun. A quick fix for this was the M917 which used the LAV75 hull with the M990 turret with 4 ADATS missiles that were designed for use against both aircraft and armour.

Trials vehicles only had been completed by 1995 when the system was rushed into service as an emergency measure. Never manufactured



M691 of the 4/5 Air Defense Artillery, 1st Cavalry Division, Poland Spring 1997

# U.S. Air Defense Vehicles

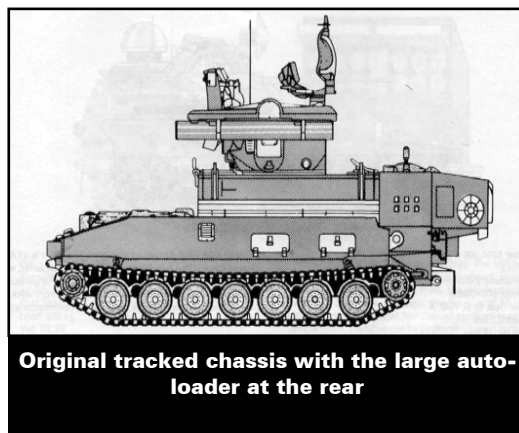
in large numbers it was appreciated by the troops who used it for its versatility although the hi-tech missiles could be hard to obtain. A pintel mount was often added in the field next to the commander's hatch. This had not been fitted to production vehicles over worries that anything mounted would interfere with turret traversing – troops using the vehicle tended to be less worried about this than being unable to defend themselves against infantry threats.

## M975A3 Roland II

This was an attempt to replace the M163 and M48 with a missile system, the Franco-German Roland II. Cost increases, however, killed the project in the mid 1980s. Originally a modified M109 chassis was used with the missile launcher module mounted on it. With the abandoning of the program the launchers were moved onto the back of soft-skin trucks and issued to a National Guard battalion. By 1990 most had been mothballed. In 1998 they were pulled from storage and issued to the newly formed 77<sup>th</sup> Air Defence Artillery Regiment, using a mix of both hull types. They were rushed south, where the missiles came as a nasty shock to the

few Mexican aircraft available.

A number are also listed as being used by the 49<sup>th</sup> Armoured Division and may have still been on their books at the start of the war.



Original tracked chassis with the large auto-loader at the rear

## M990 "Custer"

With the introduction of the LAV75 into service, consideration was made as to using the hull for other variants. A number of anti-aircraft systems were trialled. The winner of the competition was a turret designed by Bofors that featured two 30mm cannon mounted one on each side of a lightweight turret containing the radar system (an off the shelf package



M990 of the 1-4th ADA, 9th Infantry Division (Motorized) Iran Spring 1998

created by Texas Instruments). Despite some sources stating that it was the same radar as the M247, this is not the case. It had been considered but the radar on the M988 was one of its biggest problems. Despite the unusual calibre it was accepted for service and issued to ADA units supporting divisions equipped with the LAV75.

## M998 "Avenger"

Whilst the light divisions were happy with the LAV-PIVAD and LAV-AD, the 82<sup>nd</sup> and 101<sup>st</sup> were in need of a lighter vehicle. As a quick fix the M998 was developed. This used the HMMWV body with a small turret holding two quad stinger pods with an M3P HMG for local defence and use against slow moving helicopters. Once the vehicle came into service the USMC looked carefully at its performance and borrowed four for trials. Impressed at what they found they ordered a number. The US Army also ordered a large number for the light units to supplement the

# U.S. Air Defense Vehicles

LAV-PIVAD. As production of the M691 proceeded slowly, additional numbers were ordered for the heavier divisions as a temporary fix. They proved so popular however they were often retained even after the M691s were available. By 1996 they were the most numerous of the US's air defence platforms. They were also ordered by the USAF for base defence.



M998 of the 49th Armored Division  
June 1999

## M998A1

Despite the success of the M998, there was a problem in that the M3P MG did not have a 360 degree field of fire due to the mount (it was incapable of firing to the front). In an attempt to improve this the M998A1 was developed where one of the Stinger pods is replaced by the M3P .50 cal MG. This allows a much better field of fire for the MG; a full 360 degrees, although at the expense of some of the ready missiles.

## M998A1E1

After the success of the M998A1, a number of units experimented with changing the M3P and one of the pods for a Bushmaster 25mm cannon, usually taken from a damaged Bradley. These were never type-standardised but were a common sight in all theatres.

## M1097 "Armored Avenger"

With the success of the M998, a number of the armoured HMMWVs were converted into an air defence role. While there was little need of the armour in the conventional role, they were often upgraded to M1097A1 and M1097A1E1 standards (as per the M998) and used as surrogate HMMWV FSVs, although their higher silhouette makes them inferior in this role.



U.S. Air Force M1097 used for base defense  
in Iran.

Note the sniper team on top. It was common practice for the sniper to use a tracer round to direct the fire of the M3P on the target.

## Experimental Vehicles

As the war continued, several experimental models were blueprinted and test-built. These included such vehicles as the XM247E1 Sergeant York II, the XM258 "Lion" (of which, 5 working models were built), the M12 LADA, and the M21/M22 LADA, both of which utilized experimental laser technology.

None of these experimental vehicles ever saw widespread service, or were even produced on a large scale. As such, they are very rare finds indeed.



## Skyraiders continued from Pg 13

Meanwhile, the U.S. government moved swiftly to acquire additional air support assets for the BCT. Seven A-1J Skyraiders originally purchased by the Confederate Airforce (a Texas-based non-profit organization dedicated to preserving and showing historical aircraft at air shows primarily throughout the U.S. and Canada) from the government of Chad were awaiting shipment out of Mombasa when the Tanzanian attack occurred. They were



procured by the United States government and began operating in support of the 173rd in early July. The Skyraiders were flown by a mix of PMC and Army fixed-wing pilots. Initially, only four were operational. The remaining three were eventually used to replace combat losses.

## Counteroffensive

With air support provided by the 228th's Cobra gunships and A-1J Skyraiders, and armored support in the form of one of the Kenyan Army's armored brigades' Vickers Mk 3s and Panhard AMLs, the paratroopers and their Kenyan allies took to the offensive. By the 25th of July, the Tanzanian army had been pushed back to within several kilometers of the Tanzanian border.

## French Involvement

The French government wanted access to the fuel produced by the Kenyan refineries. They offered the American government French-made AFVs originally en route to its African client states in exchange for a share of the fuel produced in Kenya. The U.S., unable to adequately provide replacement vehicles for the 173rd BCT, accepted the offer. The shipment was diverted to Mombasa, arriving in early August, 2007. The 3/503 (motorized) henceforth began operations equipped with Panhard VBLs, VABs, and ERC 90 F4s.

## The Aftermath

With the onset of limited nuclear warfare in November of 1997, the situation in Africa

became even more dire. Humiliated by the failure of their offensive and feeling betrayed by their Soviet allies, the Tanzanian government and military turned on itself and the country collapsed into a brutal civil war. Scattered Tanzanian army units continued to raid across the Kenyan border. The Ugandan government also collapsed. Former Ugandan army troops joined the Lord's Army in pushing deeper into Kenyan territory. Incursions by Somali bandits increased. Citing the correlation of increased Western presence in Kenyan and East Africa's mounting problems, the Junudullah grew and became bolder in their attacks.

By mid-2000, the 173rd has been operating in Kenya for three years. They have not received replacement personnel since early 1998. Shipments of ammunition and spare parts have also all but ceased. Only a handful of the BCT's fixed wing and rotary aircraft are operational at any given time. Very little fuel is being produced at the refinery. Most of the brigade's ground vehicles have been converted to run on alcohol, saving what little gasoline is available for its aircraft. Elements of the 173rd BCT are scattered around the country, with

Brigade HQ relocated to Nairobi. The BCT is combating a host of enemies, most of which can be broadly categorized as marauders. Fighting alongside the Americans are the remains of the once formidable Kenyan army, the British Army's Africa training cadre (including an SAS mobility group in the north), a few French military "advisors", and multi-national PMC personnel (mostly Israeli) formerly employed guarding the refineries (this duty has been taken over by the USN and USCG).

## **Operations 1997-2000**

Throughout the remainder of 1997, the Herd's infantry battalions remained concentrated around the strategically important cities of Mombasa and Nairobi. Although the Tanzanian offensive had been blunted and thrown back, the remnants of the Tanzanian military, including rogue forces of Tanzanian origin, still retained the capacity to threaten southern Kenya.

Operations focused on destroying the remnants of the invasion force remaining in the frontier region. An operational shift occurred after the escalation of the nuclear phase

of the war in the autumn of 1997. Shipments of replacement personnel and equipment, ammunition, supplies, and spare parts from CENTCOM and CONUS slowed to a trickle. The forces in and around the strategically important refinery and port facilities in Mombasa braced for a nuclear attack which fortunately never came.

With the continuation of drought conditions throughout East Africa, the food situation



**LRA Forces, Uganda border Summer 1998**

for the Herd, as well as Kenya's urban population, soon became critical. Kenya's western highlands, one of the Africa's most productive agricultural regions, became an area of strategic importance. At the same time, incursions by LRA and renegade Ugandan military units in the region increased as the situation in Uganda spiraled out of control.

Farms and farming villages were overrun, crops plundered or ruined, and atrocities against civilians committed on an alarming scale. The Kenyan infantry brigades assigned to the region were hard pressed to stem the flow of Ugandan marauders. Scattered reports of disgruntled Kenyan troops deserting from their units and joining the Ugandan marauders began to reach Nairobi. The 1/503 and 2/503 parachute infantry battalions were sent to western Kenya to stabilize the situation and secure the valuable food producing regions.

As of July 2000, the 1/503 remained in western Kenya, along with elements of the 2/503. Other elements of the 2/503 formed ad-hoc task forces that were deployed to trouble spots in the north of the country, as circumstances dictated. Along with most of the Brigade Combat Team's remaining operational aircraft, the 4/503 (airmobile) were based around Nairobi and operated mostly in the central highlands. A Troop, 1/91st Cavalry and the 3/503 (light motorized), using French-made AFVs, operated out of Mombasa and were tasked with keeping the Mombasa to

Nairobi highway open. Throughout Kenya, the 173rd BCT operated alongside loyal Kenyan military forces which, for the most part, displayed professionalism and fighting spirit.

### Recondo School

In early 1998, with the 173rd BCT isolated from the rest of the U.S. armed forces and its constituent infantry battalions widely spread around the country and responsible for large and environmentally diverse areas of operation, it quickly became apparent that the Brigade's authorized reconnaissance unit, A Troop, 1/91st Cavalry, could not be everywhere at once. In order to locate and monitor the various hostile forces\* operating in their respective areas of operation, each battalion needed a dedicated, long-range reconnaissance unit of its own.

The Brigade's commander, a late-war Vietnam veteran and former Ranger, decided to create a training course for long range reconnaissance patrollers modeled on the Vietnam War-era U.S. Army Recondo school. The course would focus on long range patrolling and scouting skills, tracking, field-craft, and SERE.



Recondos of the 173rd BCT on patrol in Kenya, Spring 1998

The cadre for the school was formed by a small group of experienced Special Forces soldiers familiar with Kenya and its people. A diverse group of men was assembled to lend local and topical knowledge and expertise to the course. This group included a Rhodesian expatriate, and former Selous Scout, with extensive experience in long range patrolling in the African bush, and an Israeli citizen and ex-Sayeret Maktal commando who "retired" to Kenya after a stint as an independent security consultant at the refinery facilities in Mombasa. Several Kenyan soldiers, game wardens, and indigenous, semi-nomadic hunters were also brought in to share their

experience with the students. There were also British SAS mobility troops, operating against Somali bandits and Junudullah insurgents in the northeast of the country, that were routinely rotated through the course as "guest instructors".

Graduates of the Recondo school formed long range reconnaissance patrol (LRRP) platoons in each of the Brigade's airborne infantry battalions. Additional allied personnel cycled through the school in small batches and returned to their parent line companies in order to share their newly acquired patrolling skills.

\*Most of these hostile forces operated as relatively small, mobile bands, using classic guerilla tactics.

## **BCT Operations**

### **November 1997-July 2000**

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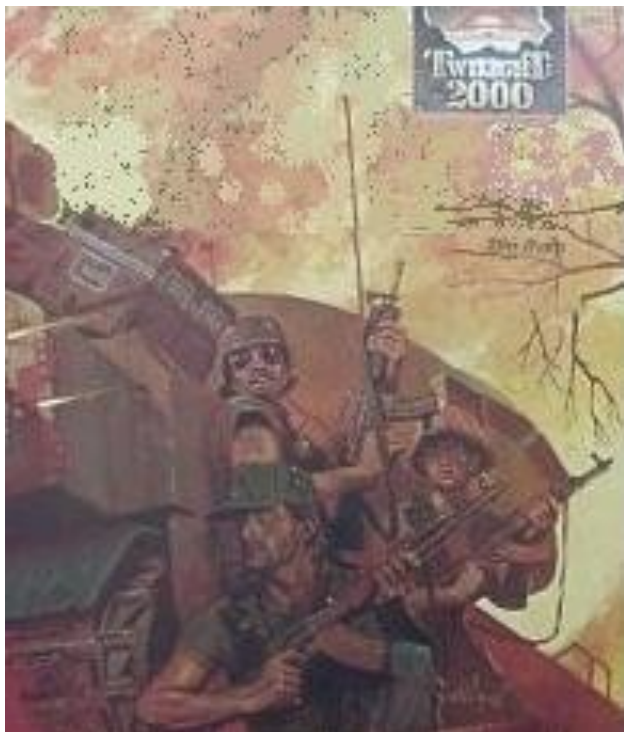
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End.



**Ugandan marauders working over a villager, Nairobi 1999**





# THE TWILIGHT WAR

## NAVAL FORCES

Written by: Matt Wiser

When the Cold War turned hot, various militaries sent their forces to fight in a variety of locations. This listing for American naval forces gives an indication of where various sea units were located during the war.

### U.S. Navy

#### **PACFLT:**

Headquarters—Hilo, HI

#### **US Third Fleet:**

Headquarters—Hilo, HI

Homeport: NAS Alameda, CA

*USS Carl Vinson (CVN-70)*  
with CVW-15 (tailcode NL)

VF-51: F-14D

VF-111: F-14D

VFA-27: F/A-18C

VFA-97: F/A-18C

VA-52: A-6F

VS-37: S-3B

VAQ-134: EA-6B

VAW-114: E-2C

VQ-5 det 5: ES-3B

HS-4: SH-60F/HH-60H

*USS Antietam (CG-54)*  
w/HSL-45 det 3 (SH-60B)

*USS Chosin (CG-65)*  
w/HSL-41 det 7 (SH-60B)

*USS California (CGN-36)*

*USS Stethem (DDG-63)*

*USS Paul F. Foster (DD-964)*  
w/ HSL-41 det 2 (SH-60B)

*USS Estocin (FFG-15)*  
w/HSL-84 det 2 (SH-2F)

*USS Halyburton (FFG-40)*  
w/ HSL-45 det 5 (SH-60B)



### **US Seventh Fleet:**

Headquarters—NS Guam

*USS Constellation (CV-64)*  
w/ CVW-2 (tailcode NE)

VF-1: F-14D

VF-2: F-14D

VFA-137: F/A-18C

VFA-151: F/A-18C

VA-145: A-6F

VA-155: A-6F

VS-38: S-3B

VAQ-131: EA-6B

VAW-116: E-2C

VQ-5 det 6: ES-3B

HS-14: SH-60F/HH-60H

*USS Anzio (CG-68)*  
w/ HSL-45 det 2 (SH-60B)

*USS Port Royal (CG-73)*  
w/ HSL-49 det 1 (SH-60B)

# Naval Forces

*USS Mississippi* (CGN-40)

*USS Ramage* (DDG-61)

*USS Carney* (DDG-64)

*USS Fletcher* (DD-992)  
w/ HSL-49 det 8 (SH-60B)

*USS Gary* (FFG-51)  
w/HSL-45 det 6 (SH-60B)

Shore Based at:  
NAS Lemoore, CA

VF-124: F-14A/B/D

VFA-125: F/A-18A/B/C/D

VS-41: S-3B

HCS-5: HH-60H

VFC-13: A-4F/M

VP-65: P-3C

VP-91: P-3C

HS-10: SH-60F

HSL-41: SH-60B

HC-1: CH-53E

VP-31: P-3C

Shore Based at:  
NAS Alameda, CA

HM-15: MH-53E

CVW-15 is shore-based at Alameda  
when not embarked.



Shore Based at:  
Anderson AFB, Guam  
VRC-50: C-2A, US-3A, C-130F

VQ-1: EP-3E

VQ-5: ES-3B, S-3A

HC-5; HH-46A

CVW-2 is shore-based at Anderson  
when not embarked.

## LANTFLT

Headquarters—Little Creek  
Amphibious Base, VA

## US Second Fleet

Headquarters— Little Creek

*USS George Washington* (CVN-73)  
w/CVW-17 (tailcode AA)

VF-74: F-14B

VF-103: F-14B

VFA-81: F/A-18C

VFA-83: F/A-18C

VA-34: A-6F/KA-6D

VAQ-132: EA-6B

VAW-125: E-2C

VS-30: S-3B

HS-9: SH-60F/HH-60H

VQ-6 det 2: ES-3B

*USS Normandy* (CG-60)  
w/ HSL-44 det 1 (SH-60B)

*USS South Carolina* (CGN-37)



*USS Mitscher* (DDG-57)

*USS Briscoe* (DD-977)  
w/ HSL-46 det 7 (SH-60B)

*USS Elrod* (FFG-55)  
w/ HSL-42 det 6 (SH-60B)

## US Naval Forces Europe Portsmouth England

*USS Theodore Roosevelt* (CVN-71)  
w/CVW-8 (tailcode AJ)

VF-41: F-14D

VF-84: F-14D

VFA-15: F/A-18C

VFA-87: F/A-18C

VA-65: A-6E

VA-36: A-6E

VS-24: S-3B

VAQ-141: EA-6B

VAW-124: E-2C

HS-3: SH-60F/HH-60H

VQ-6 det 4: ES-3B

*USS Yorktown* (CG-48)  
w/ HSL-42 det 4 (SH-60B)

# Naval Forces

*USS Hue City* (CG-66)  
w/HSL-44 det 5 (SH-60B)

*USS Arkansas* (CGN-41)

*USS Cole* (DDG-67)

*USS Scott* (DDG-995)  
w/HSL-36 det 2 (SH-2F)

*USS Hayler* (DD-997)  
w/ HSL-44 det 6 (SH-60B)

*USS McIrney* (FFG-8)  
w/ HSL-42 det 7 (SH-60B)

*USS Simpson* (FFG-56)  
w/ HSL-46 det 1 (SH-60B)

Shore Based at:  
NAS Oceana, VA

VF-101: F-14A/B/D

VFA-106: F/A-18A/B/C/D

VA-42: A-6E/F, KA-6D

VAW-120: E-2C, C-2A

HSL-40: SH-60B)

VP-30: P-3C

VP-45: P-3C

CVW-17 is shore-based at NAS  
Oceana when not embarked

CVW-8 is shore-based at RNAS  
Yevolton, England when not em-  
barked.



## The Battleships

*USS Iowa* (BB-61)  
Active Atlantic: Damage to #2 turret repaired 1992 after accidental explosion in 1989. Damaged by Type -65 torpedo fired from Soviet Akula-class SSN 8/24/97 and beached near Bremerhaven, FRG. Hulk stripped and destroyed as part of Operation OMEGA.

*USS New Jersey* (BB-62)  
Active Atlantic: Sunk by nuclear-tipped SS-N-19 SSMs fired from Oscar-class SSGN 9/8/97 off of Bergen, Norway.

*USS Missouri* (BB-63)  
Active Pacific: Active off Korea and in containment of SOVPACFLT 1996-97. In port at Chinhae, ROK due to lack of fuel.

*USS Wisconsin* (BB-64)  
Active Pacific: Active off Korea and Aleutians. Destroyed Soviet reinforcement convoy headed for Alaska 6/18/97. Damaged by conventional torpedo (one hit) in bow from Victor-II SSN 11/22/97 and headed for Pearl Harbor, HI for repairs. Diverted to Hilo after nuclear strike on Honolulu. In port Hilo for lack of fuel, but still seaworthy.

## Supplementary Info

*USS Des Moines* (CA-134)  
Active Pacific: Involved in Korean Campaign since 5/1/97. In port Chinhae, ROK due to lack of fuel.

### Further 3rd Fleet:

*USS Boxer* (LHD-6)  
VMA-322 with AV-8B embarked.  
Ship was en route to Persian Gulf when nuclear exchange hit CONUS. In Port at Hilo, HI. Occasionally sails in Hawaiian waters supporting PACCOM's reconstruction efforts.

*USS Forrest Sherman* (DD-931)  
reactivated Jan 97. Assigned Pacific and based at Pearl Harbor. At sea when Honolulu nuked and now based at Hilo. She escorts Boxer on her infrequent cruises. Only other ship active at Hilo on a routine basis is the Coast Guard Cutter *USCG Chase* (WHEC-718).

A number of interisland civilian ships have been pressed into Navy service to support Hawaiian ops and reconstruction.

### Further 7th Fleet:

*USS Semmes* (DDG-18):  
Chinhae, ROK. One of only two 7th FLT ships in Korea active on a regular basis. Frequent Patrols in Yellow Sea supporting SEAL operations in North Korea and in China. Other active ship in Korea is *USS Vincennes* (CG-49) with HSL-47 det 1 (SH-60B)

Guam: *USS Essex* (LHD-2) at NS Guam.

She "shows the flag" in the Marianas: VMA-124 with AV-8B embarked for, but never arrived, in Korea. She had also embarked Marine replacements for Korea, but put into Guam after nuclear



# Naval Forces

exchange reached CONUS.

Marines formed into the 41st MEU (Provisional). Her escort is *USS Turner Joy* (DD-951); reactivated Jan 97 and assigned Pacific. Escorted Essex on her transPac and remains based at Guam. Provides fire support for Marines and Army's 1-294 Infantry Battalion (GU NG). Additional Marines that never made it to Korea are on Saipan and Tinian organized into the 42nd MEU (Prov) on Saipan and 43rd MEU (Prov) on Tinian. Several inter-island ships pressed into Navy service to support Marines.



## Submarines

### PACFLT

NS Guam

*USS Columbus* (SSN-762).

No shortage of Mk-48 torpedoes, but Harpoon SSMs and Tomahawks are in limited supply. Frequent patrols to China, North Korean, and Soviet Far East waters, with occasional patrols to SE Asia.

Hilo, HI

*USS La Jolla* (SSN-701)

*USS Houston* (SSN-713)

*USS Helena* (SSN-725)

*USS Topeka* (SSN-754)

Torpedoes are still reasonably available; but Harpoons and Tomahawks are in short supply. Patrols to Alaska, Soviet Far East, China, and adjacent waters.

### Sub Base Bangor, WA

*USS Parche* has already been mentioned. Milgov is still very secretive regarding her missions. A platoon from SEAL Team 1 is assigned to the boat.

The boomers belong to Submarine Squadron 17.

*USS Florida* (SSBN-728)

*USS Alabama* (SSBN-731)

*USS Alaska* (SSBN-732)

*USS Nevada* (SSBN-733)

All four boats executed SIOP when ordered on Thanksgiving Day, 1997. None expended their whole load of missiles; Nevada only expended two, as an example. Missile tubes were reloaded and the boats continue patrols, with Florida and Alaska launching in 1998 (four and two respectively), and Nevada launching in 1999 (two). Torpedoes are still available at Bangor.

### LANTFLT

Little Creek, VA

*USS City of Corpus Christi* (SSN-705)

*USS Tuscon* (SSN-770)

Both boats have a shortage of torpedoes and Harpoon/Tomahawk, and 705 is used as a "special missions" boat. *Tuscon* conducts patrols in Atlantic waters, from

South Africa and Brazil to the Barents Sea. Both avoid combat unless it is unavoidable.

The boomers belong to the relocated Submarine Squadron 20, originally from King's Bay, GA.

*USS West Virginia* (SSBN-736)

*USS Nebraska* (SSBN-739)

*USS Louisiana* (SSBN-743)

All missile boats still carry a full missile load-out, as well as torpedoes. The boats executed SIOP launches, and several post-SIOP launches in 1998-99. Before King's Bay was abandoned, the three boats loaded replacement missiles, submarine spare parts, and maintenance personnel for both the subs and missiles.

Two reasons for seven surviving Ohios: **1)** Two were at EB in Groton, CT, being refitted to carry Trident II when the nukes fell; that leaves eight. The boomers listed are active; thus: **2)** Several other boomers are in port, but are inactive due to parts and personnel shortages. At both Bangor and Little Creek, other boomers are used as parts sources to keep the active boats going. Only one Ohio is believed sunk by enemy action in the war. Bangor has the only dry dock that can handle an Ohio anywhere that survives intact. An expedition is planned to investigate King's Bay to determine if any equipment is still there and salvageable. More parts, personnel, etc. are at Bangor. Hence four surviving boomers. There is a floating dry dock that was moved from Pearl to Hilo before the Thanksgiving Massacre as a precaution to support PACFLT if Pearl was nuked. Columbus was rotated to Guam. When her tour is up, La Jolla will take her slot.

# Naval Forces

NAS Whidbey Island, WA

VA-128: A-6E/F/KA-6D

VAQ-129: EA-6B

VF-124 det 1: F-14B

In Issue 2, naval forces in other parts of the world, including some British naval forces, will be detailed.



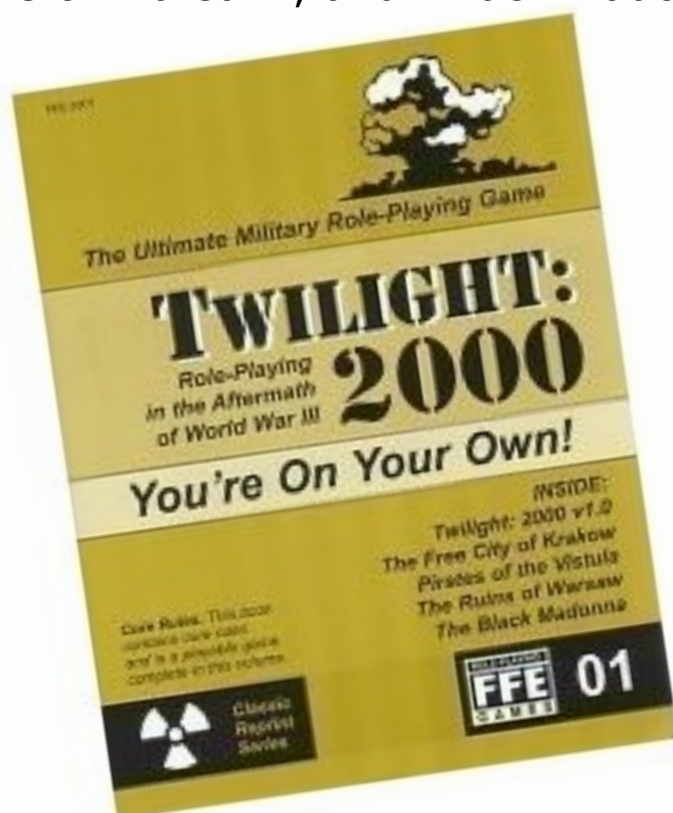
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## WANT TO GET YOUR HANDS ON SOME ACTION?

Twilight: 2000 is available through Amazon.com

Includes a compilation of: 1st edition rules, and the European adventure modules of "Free City of Krakow", "Pirates of the Vistula", "Ruins of Warsaw", and "Black Madonna"



# NEXT ISSUE

What's in store for next issue? Well, I have some material to use, but I could certainly use more! The more material that you fans submit to this fanzine, the better it will become. So if you've got some character's generated, an adventure, more information, a variant rule, a story, art, anything that you've created that you wouldn't mind sharing with others, please send it my way.

All submissions are attributed to the people who wrote them, and effort is made to present it in the best possible way.

So next issue look for some of the following:

- More information on Naval forces
- A location for possible adventures
- Details on special combat units
- A detailed military unit for use in adventures
- And more as it becomes available!

Comments and suggestions are welcomed. Please email your comments or submissions to:  
**TwilightGrimace@gmail.com**



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