



Starfighter Battle Book X-WING[™] FIGHTER

Starfighter Combat in the World of Star Wars!

You are a pilot for the Rebel Alliance. You are young, daring, with nerves of steel and an iron resolve. Your ship — the X-wing fighter. Speed, firepower, and maneuverability combine to place it at the cutting edge of starfighter performance and to make it the backbone of the Rebel fleet.

Your mission — a bombing run on the Empire's new, ultimate weapon, its new Death Star. The first time this mission was flown, it was called a "suicide mission." Today, the odds are better. The massive battle station is still under construction, and you've got the entire Rebel fleet to support your attempt.

Nevertheless, you didn't expect the swarming fighter cover — or the new TIE Interceptors. You've beaten everything the Imperials could throw at you, up until this moment. Now, they've brought to battle a ship specifically designed to beat *you*. It's fast, highly maneuverable — almost too good.

General Calrissian led your unit into combat, but, now, you're scrambling for your life. Separated from the rest of your wing, you eventually find yourself in a face-off, one-on-one, against your nemesis — one of the, said to be invincible, TIE Interceptors. Can you defeat the ship designed to destroy you in your X-wing?

Game Design: Alfred Leonardi Development: Michael Stern, Douglas Kaufman Editing: Michael Stern, C. J. Tramontana • Art Direction: Stephen Crane Graphics: Rosaria J. Baldari, Bernadette Cahill, Cathleen Hunter, Barbara Renda • Illustrations: Stephen Crane • Production: Steve Porpora



WEST END GAMES RD 3 Box 2345 Honesdale, PA 18431 40011-71

Starfighter Battle Book Rules of Play

This book represents your starfighter, a Rebel Alliance X-wing. Your ship is fast, maneuverable, and heavily armed. Your opponent is a TIE interceptor, your equal in speed and your superior in maneuverability, specifically designed to defeat *you*. This is the greatest challenge you will ever face.

Components

This game is comprised of two *battle books*, each representing an opposing starfighter. Each page of each book is divided into three sections:

The larger section, covering the top half of the page, contains an illustration which represents a View from the cockpit of the starfighter designated on the book's cover.

The middle section represents the ship's *instrument panel*; including, a *targeting computer* screen and instruments indicating *WARNING*, *DAMAGE*, *LOCK-ON*, *VIEW*, *SCORE*, and *RANGE*.

The bottom section of each page shows the *maneuver key*. This section displays the available maneuvers.



The Picture Section

If you have ever flown in an airplane, you know that there is a strong illusion that you are remaining motionless while the rest of the world is moving. In a spacecraft, this illusion is made even stronger by the lack of friction, gravity, and apparent mass. The *Starfighter Battle Book* simulates this feeling by showing you a picture of your opponent in relation to your position — as though you were not moving.

Each picture represents a perspective from your own cockpit and is made up of three major components: *View, Range, Facing.*

View:

View refers to the direction in which you, the pilot, are looking out of your own cockpit while observing the enemy. There are eight possible Views:

Forward, Forward Left, Forward Right, Left, Right, Rear Left, Rear Right, Rear. View is also indicated on your instrument panel (see page 3).

Range:

Range represents the distance between your ship and your enemy's ship. There are three possible ranges: Close Range, Medium Range, and Long range (see page 4).

Range is also indicated on your ship's instrument panel (see page 6).

Facing:

Facing refers to the direction which the enemy ship is pointing in the View you see. There are eight possible enemy facings: Front, Rear, Left Side, Right Side, Left Front, Right Front, Left Rear, and Right Rear.

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RANGE: represents the distance between your ship and your enemy's ship.



FACING:refers to the direction which the enemy ship is pointing in the View you see.



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page. **Important: Both players should have the same** *end-flight page number*. If you don't, someone has made a mistake. Go back to the beginning of the turn and start again.

5. Turn to the End-Flight Page Number: Turn to the end-flight page. The View on this page will show the position of both ships as they are now situated, as a result of this turn's maneuvers.

6. Check Status and Record Damage: Check your instrument panel for any *warnings* or *lock-ons* and announce them to your opponent. Also, if applicable, give clues and record damage (see below).

7. Continue Play: Begin the next turn with step one. If your end-flight page is 223, you have lost contact with the enemy ship, and the game ends in a draw.

Scoring and Damage

On certain pages, you see your lasers firing at your opponent. These are *score pages*. This means that you have hit the enemy ship and have scored *damage points* on it (provided that this view is on your *end-flight page*). A *score indicator* will appear on the instrument panel, telling you how many damage points you have scored on the the enemy ship.

On certain other pages, you see your enemy firing at you. These are *damage pages*. During step six of the combat turn, check your instrument panel to see if the *damage* control indicator is displayed. If it is, the number listed after the word "DAMAGE" tells you how many damage points your ship has sustained. Keep track of the damage sustained on a piece of scrap paper, adding damage points each time your ship is hit. When your starfighter has reached twelve (12) damage points, it is considered destroyed.

Some pages depict a *total destruction*. The View shows one of the ships being blown-up; the damage indicator reads "DESTROYED." This, of course, means that either you or your enemy has been instantly destroyed, and the game is over.

Locking-On

On some pages, the *lock-on beacon* appears on your instrument panel, indicating that your targeting computer is beginning to get a fix on your opponent. If "LOCK-ON" is displayed on your end-flight page, you should announce this to your opponent during step six of the combat turn. If this beacon is displayed **two or more turns in succession**, your opponent must give you a *clue* as to his next move, during step six of that combat turn.

Your attack warning sensor displays "WARNING" on your instrument panel when your opponent locks-on to you.

To give a *clue*, you must secretly choose the maneuver you will perform. Then, you must tell your opponent a letter that is **within one letter** of the maneuver you have chosen. You may tell him the exact letter, if you wish. For example, if you choose to perform maneuver "M" and are forced to give a clue, you could tell your opponent "L," "M," or "N."

If both players are supposed to get clues from each other during the same turn, then **no clues** are given at all. the amount of *damage points* your ship has taken.

The Lock-On Beacon

Whenever your opponent is in front of you, your *Targeting Computer* will automatically *lock-on* to the enemy ship. The *Lock-On beacon* appears at this time. Your ship is now in excellent position to attack, and you may receive a bonus in the form of a clue (see below).

The View Indicator

The *View Indicator* lets you know which View you are looking at from your cockpit.

The Score Indicator

The Score Indicator lets you know when you have scored hits upon the enemy. The number following the word "SCORE" indicates the number of hits.

The Range Finder

The *Range Finder* tells you, at all times, at what range you are from the enemy.

Note: The instrument panel is shown on all pages, regardless of the View seen in the picture section.

The Maneuver Key Section

The bottom panel of each page shows the maneuvers your starfighter can perform. Each maneuver is represented by a *letter* and an *arrow*; also, the maneuvers are grouped according to *flight speed*. The letter is used purely for identification purposes. The arrow demonstrates the movement your ship will make if you choose that maneuver.

Remember! The arrow shows the direction of your ship's forward motion. If you are looking at a rear, rear side, or side View, the direction of your ship's forward motion is very different from the direction in which you are looking. You must imagine which way your *vessel* is pointing.



You must also have a sense of the *speed* of your ship combined with the maneuver you choose. The *flight speed* of each maneuver is indicated directly above the arrow. The three speeds are GLIDING, HALF THROTTLE, and FULL THROTTLE. This is a very important part of the maneuver and will be crucial to its overall success.

Gliding Maneuvers

 $\bigcap \bigcap 1/2$ LOOPS: A 1/2 loop turns your ship 180 degrees, so that it faces in the direction opposite of the direction it faced at the start of the maneuver. This maneuver does move your ship over a bit to the right or to the left in the process, however.

 ≤ 2 JINKS: A jink is a combination maneuver: a side-slip quickly followed by a bank and slight turn in the opposite direction. This maneuver swings your ship to the side (out of the line of fire), while allowing you to continue aiming at an enemy in front of you.

Half-Throttle Maneuvers

HALF-THROTTLE TURNS: A straight flying maneuver, at halfthrottle with a turn at the end, changing your ship's direction by 60 degrees.

HALF-THROTTLE BANKS: The ship banks and turns 60 degrees. then continues flying straight, at half-throttle.

🖌 📐 OVERTURNS: This tight, banking maneuver changes your ships direction by 120 degrees. It is an excellent escape maneuver.

ACCELERATE: This is simply flying straight, at half-throttle, with

no turns.

SKYWALKER LOOP: Invented by famed starpilot Anakin Skywalker, this difficult maneuver loops and turns

your ship around completely, so that it ends up facing in the direction exactly opposite to the direction it faced at the start of the maneuver, without moving forward or backward at all.

SLIPS: By means of this maneuver, your ship slips to the side, sliding out of the line of fire.

Full-Throttle Maneuvers

▼ FULL THROTTLE BANKS: Same as the half-throttle bank, but performed at full-throttle, causing you to fly farther.

🔨 🛪 FULL-THROTTLE TURNS: Same as the half-throttle turn, but performed at full-throttle, causing you to fly farther.

OVERACCELERATE: This is simply flying straight, at fullthrottle, with no turns.

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▲ OVERSLIPS: Same as the halfthrottle slip, but performed at fullthrottle, causing you to slip farther off to the side.

How to Play

Turn to the Start Page: Open your book to page 170, the Start Page. You are looking at your Left Front View, and you see the TIE Interceptor approaching at long range. You are now ready to begin. The following steps are performed during each turn of your dogfight, until one or both of the ships have been destroyed, or until you and the enemy pilot have lost sight of each other.

1. Choose Maneuver: Pick a maneuver from the maneuver key section of the page. Note the maneuver letter you have chosen on a piece of scrap paper, or simply remember it.

2. Tell Your Opponent his Mid-Flight Page Number: Look at the number printed beneath the maneuver letter you have chosen. This is your opponent's mid-flight page number for this turn. Tell your opponent his mid-flight page number.

3. Turn to Your Mid-Flight Page: Turn to the mid-flight page called out to you by your opponent. (Page numbers are printed in the upper, outside corners of the pages.) Important: Disregard the View and the instrument panel on the mid-flight page to which you have turned.

4. Find The End-Flight Page Number: On your mid-flight page, find the maneuver letter you have chosen for this turn. Below the maneuver letter is a number. This is the end-flight page *number*. If your mid-flight page number is 223, go to your opponent's end-flight

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page. **Important: Both players should** have the same end-flight page number. If you don't, someone has made a mistake. Go back to the beginning of the turn and start again.

5. Turn to the End-Flight Page Number: Turn to the end-flight page. The View on this page will show the position of both ships as they are now situated, as a result of this turn's maneuvers.

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7. Continue Play: Begin the next turn with step one. If your end-flight page is 223, you have lost contact with the enemy ship, and the game ends in a draw.

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INCOM T-65C-A2 X-WING Space Superiority Fighter

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Excerpted from the (abridged) technical manual, T-65C-A2/4.8

1. Nose Cone. Hardened alloys sheath the nose cone to minimize damage from minor impacts (primarily from micrometeorites). In addition, the nose cone contains layers of heat reflective metals to shield the vessel from heat generated during atmospheric flight. The nose cone unlatches and swings upward on tension struts to provide access to the primary sensor array.

2. Sensor Window. Though designed to be sensor-translucent, the nose cone interferes somewhat with sensor reception, especially with passive sensors. This "window" of energy-transparent material provides an unobstructed sensor view. A metallic shield covers the window during atmospheric flight.

3. Primary Sensor Array. A Carbanti universal transceiver package collects all sensor data. The primary sensing components include a Fabritech ANs-5d "lock track" full-spectrum transceiver, a Melihat "Multi Imager" dedicated energy receptor, and a Tana Ire electro-photo receptor enhanced for low-level terrain following. A shielded circuit multiplexer relays the data to the sensor computer.

4. Sensor Computer. Though not as flexible as other sensor packages, this Fabritech ANq 3.6 sensor system is quite rugged and reliable. The computer and astromech Droid analyze and interpret all sensor data and provide the pilot with

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a composite full-color picture through the cockpit holo display. The pilot can choose between active or passive sensing and can specify search, scan, or focus modes.

The system can track up to 1,000 moving sublight objects, acquire 20 possible targets, selecting the best or locking onto the pilot's designated target. The pilot can also program the system for extra sensitivity to 120 specific sensor signatures (usually known Imperial ship signatures).

5. Subspace Radio Antenna. Ten kilometers of ultra-thin superconducting wire forms this tightly-wound U-shaped antenna. Vents open to space-cool the antenna; an auxilliary liquid cooler engages during extended transmissions.

6. Flight Computer. A fully-integrated Torplex computer monitors all the power, engine, and flight mechanisms, and translates the pilot's commands into the thousands of tiny signals necessary to control the fighter. A built-in diagnostic module regularly monitors and tests the computer, alerting the pilot to any problems.

7. Holo Heads-up Display. A tiny projector creates a holograph containing important flight and weapons data above the instrument panel. The holograph data is transparent so it does not block the pilot's view.

8. Canopy. Constructed of armorreinforced hardened transparisteel, the canopy is photosensitive — it darkens automatically to shield the pilot from

(continued on page 12)

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dangerous bursts or beams of light. The forward portion swings open to allow access to the cockpit.

9. Targeting Computer Screen. When the pilot engages the targeting computer, this holo-video sight extends to give the pilot precise firing data.

10. Life Support System. Since space suits slow a pilot's movement, the X-wing includes a compact life support system. Small compressors, a temperature regulator, and an oxygen scrubbing filter provide a comfortable, safe environment in the cockpit. Though designed for humans, the life support system can be adapted for other races.

11. Astromech Droid. An astromech Droid, often an R2 unit, works from a socket behind the cockpit, assisting the pilot with many of the necessary but tedious chores associated with space travel. The Droid monitors all onboard maintenance and life support systems, initiates in-flight repairs, and augments the ship's computer capabilities.

Many astromech Droids can serve as autopilots, assisting pilots who are wounded or otherwise unable to operate the flight controls. In addition, the astromech Droid contains astrogation data so the X-wing can make hyperspace jumps.

The Droid socket includes an ejector mechanism to throw the Droid clear of an exploding fighter. The ejector fires simultaneously with the pilot's ejection seat.

12. Power Generator. To supplement engine power, a centrifugal vapor fusion and ionization reactor generates power for all on-board systems, including the deflector shields. If the fuel cells are exhausted, the generator can drive the engines for a while, but at greatly reduced performance.

13. Deflector Shield Generator. Shield matrices are generated here by catalyza-

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tion, then fed to deflector projectors on the fuselage.

14. Deflector Ducts. Shielded ducts feed deflector matrices from the generator to projectors on the fusalage.

15. S-Foil Servo Actuator. Powerful twin servos control all S-Foil (wing) movement. Cold-weld arrestors lock the servos in position. An access panel at the rear of the fuselage leads to the entire actuator mechanism.

16. Rear Warning Sensor. A Fabritech k-blakan mini sensor scans directly behind the fighter, warning the pilot instantly of approaching spacecraft and sensor sweeps.

17. Primary Power Cells. Cryogenic cells store the tremendous energy needed to drive the engines.

18. Recharging Port. All the fighter's power cells are recharged through this super-conducting port. The port includes a built-in filter and circuit breaker to protect the fighter from power overloads and current fluctuations.

19. Cargo Compartment. A large hatch under the fuselage provides access to the cargo compartment, with a capacity of two cubic meters, rated for 110 kg. Pilots can also reach the cargo compartment by removing part of the ejection seat back. Pilots most often store survival, and repair equipment in the "hold."

20. Acceleration Compensator. The compensator creates a "zero-gee" field which protects the structure and pilot by neutralizing the effects of high speed-maneuvering.

21. Guidenhauser Ejection Seat. In an emergency, the pilot can eject from the fighter by pulling a special overhead loop. In a fraction of a second explosive bolts blow the canopy clear, then rockets shoot the entire pilot's seat out of the fighter. As most pilots don't wear space

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suits, ejection seats seldom save pilots in vacuum. However, the seats have a good record in atmospheric ejection, even at extremely high altitudes: the seat contains a limited oxygen supply, can deploy a para-foil, and protects the pilot with wrap-around ceramic armor.

22. Proton Torpedo Launcher. The pilot can fire the X-wing's two proton torpedo launchers together or separately. Each launcher draws from a three-torpedo magazine.

23. Landing Gear. The reinforced landing gear is designed to handle the extra stress of operating from unimproved facilities and wilderness landing and takeoff areas. Also, the support struts on these gear are designed to crumple in crash landings to further absorb the energy of impact. (Although time-consuming to replace, landing gear are much cheaper than just about any other part of the fighter.)

24. Sensor Jammer. Usually a Bertriak "Screamer" active jammer, but other models are carried. The Screamer isn't powerful enough to jam strong military sensors; it can, however, sometimes jam homing missiles and interfere with small sensors, such as those carried by most TIE fighters.

25. Laser Power Line. Shielded highenergy dynoric lines feed energy from the engine power converters to each laser cannon. These power lines run along the trailing edge of each wing so technicians can easily examine them and repair or replace them quickly.

26. Power Coupling. Enormous power couplings enable the power cells to share and balance power reserves and output.

27. Reserve Power Cells. Similar in design to the primary power cells, cryogenic capacitors in the S-foil (wings) store additional power for the engines.

28. Laser Actuator. A single quad-helix

prismatic crystal in each laser generates the laser beam. The crystal structure erodes slightly each time the laser fires, but the crystals have an estimated lifespan of 45,000 shots.

29. Laser Cannon. Four identical Taim & Bak KX9 laser cannons, one mounted on the tip of each S-foil, serve as the X-wing's main armament. The pilot can shoot all four weapons simultaneously for maximum effect, or in sequence for an almost continuous barrage.

30. Laser Barrel. Constructed of the hardest and most durable alloys, the barrel tightly focuses the laser beam and channels it to the laser tip. Though shorter barrels hold their alignment better, the X-wing uses long barrels because their more-tightly focused beams have a greater effective range.

31. Gate Coupling. This bonded lock coupler enables ground crews to rapidly replace laser tips and flashback suppressors. As the couplers must hold the tip in perfect alignment with the barrel, they are nearly as expensive as the laser tips and flashback suppressors combined.

32. Laser Tip. A polarized alloy tip actually emits each laser burst. Tips deteriorate with each shot so must be replaced frequently.

33. Flashback Suppressor. Damaged or carbon-scored laser tips can cause dangerous laser flashbacks. Consequently, these finely-shaped parabolic dishes reflect any excess laser energy out away from the barrel and fuselage. Violent flashback can overload the suppressors, almost always destroying the laser cannon and wing tip.

34. Cooling Sleeve. Every laser shot generates tremendous heat. The cooling sleeve dissipates the heat rapidly.

35. Deflector Screen Projectors. Chepat "Defender" line projectors along



the leading edge of each wing and at the tail emit powerful deflector shields.

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36. External Computer Link. Through this link, any external computer can load navigation and mission information directly into the flight computer and astromech Droid. Ground crews also use this link to run diagnostic tests on the fighter's internal systems.

37. Cooling Vanes. Microporous blades cool compressed gasses that dissipate heat from high temperature engine components.

38. Centrifugal Debris Extractor. A high RPM deflection cone combined with specialy designed particle "scoops" prevent debris from entering the engine compartment, especially during atmospheric operation.

39. Stabilizer. Power flow into the engine is stabilized by an Incom phi-inverted lateral stabilizer.

40. Power Converter. A progressive combustion reaction power converter ignites and energizes the engine with energy from the power cells. All four of the X-wing's converters energize the internal systems, deflector shields, and hyperdrive motivators in parallel.

41. Alluvial Damper. An internal servo-controlled absorption cone controls excess ion particle emission.

42. Fission Chamber. Extremely volatile catalysts react through fission with the converter ouput to produce tremendous thrust — the source of the engine's high sublight speed.

43. Turbo Impellor. Turned by hot exhausts, the inert first stage impellors drive the turbo generator blades only at slow speeds. When the power draw is low, or the engine operates much above an idle, the impellors lock into place.

44. Turbo Generator. Started by the turbo impellor, this generator sustains itself at high engine speed and provides all circuit and electrical power for the engine. This generator permits the engine to operate independently.

45. Exhaust Nacelle. This variable geometry nacelle regulates engine thrust for optimal performance. IR suppressors help hide the hot exhausts from sensor detection.

46. Repulsorlift Drive Adaptor. Driven by the Turbo generator, the Incom RDA gives the engines repulsorlift performance nearly identical to that of the Incom T-16 Skyhopper.

47. Reactant Agitator Injector. After injecting the fission catalyst into the converter output, this Sarylcorp "closed loop" RAI recovers the fission byproduct, which is "agitated" thermo-chemically reconverted into the catalyst.

48. Ground Power Input. Through this standard power plug, the X-wing can draw power from an external source (usually a portable generator) for rapid starts, and to keep cells full during long alerts.

49. Power Surge Vent. This safety device almost instantly vents the engine comapartment of excess power output, fission byproduct, or cooling gasses. The vent is linked to a 5k c3 carbon/halon extinguisher system to shut down the engine in emergency.

50. Hyperdrive Motivator. Also called a Hyperspace Control Unit (HCU), an Incom GBk-585 motivator initiates hyperspace jumps. The motivators on each engine are wired together with dual shielded circuits so they "fire" simultaneously.

About You and Your Ship

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The following passages are excerpted from *The Pilot and the Rebellion*, by Admiral Ackbar — required viewing during Alliance recruitment sessions.

The Purpose of Rebellion

We have already discussed the reasons for not fighting. However, as we all know, a large portion of the Rebellion consists of fighting units. How we reconcile these two views will be discussed in just a moment. For now, let me speak briefly on what it means to be a "fighting Rebel."

The Rebel pilot is the first, and often the last, line of defense between the Empire and the "home fires." Imperial fleets are numerous and relentless. The Imperials must, therefore, learn that we are willing to die for our freedom. But, more importantly, they must learn that they too will die for our freedom.

You have the means to defeat the Empire, if only you stay together and trust your companions. You must rely on your training, your equipment — and most of all on your comrades, for it is this which distinguishes us from the Empire: we fight as brothers in arms, and we fight for a cause.

What to Expect in Training

We cannot offer the amount of training flight-time that you would receive at the Imperial academy. To a certain extent, we also cannot match their available equipment and resources.

But, man for man, our pilots are the

best in the galaxy. This is a fact. We can train you better than the most top-flight professor at the Academy can — because our instructors are all combat-trained veterans themselves. The training you receive will not be as extensive as the training a pilot receives at the Imperial Academy, but it will be far more intensive. The typical Academy graduate may never see combat, but every one of you will — repeatedly. Our aim is not to make sure that you are capable of surviving combat with a trained TIE pilot, but to make sure you are capable of *defeating* a trained TIE pilot.

In addition, ship for ship, our equipment is better than theirs (though we have less of it). Our fighters are sturdier and better shielded; some of our ships are faster; others have much more awesome firepower. The Empire, because of its unwieldy size and corrupt bureaucracy, relies on a single model of starfighter to fulfill all its needs. It is that weakness — singlemindedness — that we exploit with our strength versatility.

Problems

We cannot be blind to our weaknesses any more than we should be ignorant of our strengths. It is quite obvious that the TIE fighter is a deadly machine, and the TIE pilot is well-trained and dangerous. It is also obvious that the Empire's mighty resources allow them to replace their combat losses far more economically than we can replace our losses.

Their technology is not lacking — their fighters are fast and maneuverable and have adequate firepower and fire con-



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trol. Their Star Destroyers are never far behind. How can we stop this juggernaut? — More easily than you might believe.

Solutions

We must use the strengths of our machines to their best advantages, while attempting to minimize their weaknesses. For instance, our starfighters are not as maneuverable as theirs; it is pointless to attempt a close-in dogfight. On the other hand, our fighters are sturdier and have more powerful weapons. Therefore, the tactic of choice is to hang back, out of the close-range dogfight, and rely on your superior training to allow you a shot which will punish your opponent while your advantage of position minimizes the effects of his return fire.

Always remember, however, for every three of their ships destroyed, one of ours is an even trade. Yet, we cannot afford to match loss for loss. Nor, can we afford attrition. We must win outright.

General Tactics of Starfighting

Helpful Hints From Wedge Antilles

1) The best place to be is where your enemy is. He cannot fire at himself, but neither can two starfighters occupy the same location. In a dogfight, he cannot stay where he is for too long. So, if you can't be in the best place to be, put your

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ship in the second best place to be. This means that if you can perform a maneuver that puts you where he just was, it is unlikely that you will be in danger, and you may be in a good position to attack, or to lock-on to your opponent.

2) If you want to follow someone who is turning left, fly a little to his right. If you continue to follow tighter and tighter turns to the left, you may end up with your opponent outside your turning radius (and possibly behind you). It's far better to follow him by flying slightly to his right at first, hanging back. Then, follow your opponent in his new course, after you have determined that new course. Which leads us to ...

3) When in doubt, hang back. If you are uncertain what to do (or what your opponent is going to do), it is far better to hang back from the battle and re-evaluate your tactics than to take a guess and expose yourself to Imperial laser fire. A dogfight is no place for guessing.

4) All of these tactics require a certain amount of patience — that is, you must not expect, or attempt, the immediate gratification of having your targetting computer lock-on at every turn. Instead, set up your attacks in advance. Doing this may afford you fewer opportunities for shots, but it will also mean that you are much less likely to be exposed to return fire, and the shots you do get off should be far more telling.

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You are a pilot for the Rebel Alliance. You've seen more combat than you have training, but this may be an asset. Using unpredictable maneuvers and tactics that you make up as you go along, you have emerged victorious time and again over your Imperial counterparts. But this time you may not be so lucky. This time you're going up against the best starfighter the Empire has to throw at you — the TIE Interceptor.

Your ship, the X-wing starfighter, appears out-dated beside the sleek Imperial models. But Alliance technicians and engineers have extensively modified the X-wing, creating one of the fastest, most durable starfighters in the galaxy. For firepower, speed and maneuverability, it is unsurpassed. But you have never faced a test like the one before you now — a test that could decide the fate of the galaxy!



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STARFIGHTER BATTLE BOOK

TIE Interceptor[™]



Starfighter Battle Book TIE INTERCEPTOR[™] Starfighter Combat in the World of Star Wars!

You are a pilot in the mighty Imperial Navy — skilled, cunning, top of your class at the Academy. Your ship — the TIE interceptor — more speed and maneuverability than has ever been built into a starfighter. The Interceptor has been specifically designed to defeat the Rebel X-wing fighter.

Your mission — protect the Empire's new Death Star during a Rebel attack. They destroyed the last Death Star. But this time, the combat is supposed to go in your favor. The Emperor has something special planned for the Rebels, and there is a fleet of Star Destroyers to back your squadron, waiting to spring the trap. Hopefully, the Rebels' effective and efficient information gathering network hasn't gotten word of the Emperor's strategy.

Battle has been joined, and the Emperor has revealed his plans. Apparently, the suprise has scattered the Rebels and the moment has come to pick them off, one at a time. You finally get to fly, one-on-one, against your nemesis — the legendary X-wing starfighter. Will your ship live up to its design specifications? Will your Academy training match your enemy's experience? Will you be able to defeat the X-wing, the ship that you were trained to destroy?

Game Design: Alfred Leonardi Development: Michael Stern, Douglas Kaufman Editing: Michael Stern, C. J. Tramontana • Art Direction: Stephen Crane Graphics: Rosaria J. Baldari, Bernadette Cahill, Cathleen Hunter, Barbara Renda • Illustrations: Stephen Crane • Production: Steve Porpora



WEST END GAMES RD 3 Box 2345 Honesdale, PA 18431 40011-72

Starfighter Battle Book Rules of Play

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This book represents your starfighter, an Imperial TIE Interceptor. Your ship is very fast and extremely maneuverable. Your opponent is an X-wing fighter, a devastating combination of power and speed. You've trained exhaustively for this moment. This is the greatest challenge you will ever face.

Components

This game is comprised of two *battle books*, each representing an opposing starfighter. Each page of each book is divided into three sections:

The larger section, covering the top half of the page, contains an illustration which represents a View from the cockpit of the starfighter designated on the book's cover.

The middle section represents the ship's *instrument panel;* including, a *targeting computer* screen, and instruments indicating *WARNING, DAMAGE, LOCK-ON, VIEW, SCORE,* and *RANGE.*

The bottom section of each page shows the *maneuver key*. This section displays the available maneuvers.



The Picture Section

If you have ever flown in an airplane, you know that there is a strong illusion that you are remaining motionless while the rest of the world is moving. In a spacecraft, this illusion is made even stronger by the lack of friction, gravity, and apparent mass. The *Starfighter Battle Book* simulates this feeling by showing you a picture of your opponent in relation to your position — as though you were not moving.

Each picture represents a perspective from your own cockpit and is made up of three major components: *View*, *Range*, *Facing*.

View:

View refers to the direction in which you, the pilot, are looking out of your own cockpit while observing the enemy. There are eight possible views: Forward, Forward Left, Forward Right, Left, Right, Rear Right, Rear Left, Rear.

View is also indicated on your instrument panel (see page 3).

Range:

Range represents the distance between your ship and your enemy's ship. There are three possible ranges: Close Range, Medium Range, and Long range (see page 4).

Range is also indicated on your ship's instrument panel (see page 6).

Facing:

Facing refers to the direction which the enemy ship is pointing in the View you see. There are eight possible enemy facings: Front, Rear, Left Side, Right Side, Left Front, Right Front, Left Rear, Right Rear.

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RANGE: represents the distance between your ship and your enemy's ship.



FACING: refers to the direction which the enemy ship is pointing in the View you see.



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The Instrument Panel

The instrument panel is crucial to your ship and your performance as a pilot. The panel is made up of seven basic instruments: The Targeting Computer, the Attack Warning Sensor, the Damage Control Indicator, the Lock-On Beacon, the View Indicator, the Score Indicator, and the Range Finder.



The Targeting Computer

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The Targeting Computer screen has two distinct displays. In directional mode, the screen will display the relationship of your vessel to the enemy's. In the event that, using the View from the cockpit, you cannot determine the relative positions of the ships, this display will help illustrate exactly where the two ships are in relationship to each other and in which direction they are facing. This display shows your ship from above, and the enemy ship is represented by an

arrow, pointing in the direction it is facing.



The Targeting Computer's other display is called *tactical plot mode*. The computer will automatically switch to this display when your ship is *locked-on* to the enemy. The display now shows the enemy ship in a vulnerable position, a position which puts you in excellent attack attitude.

On certain pages, your computer screen will read *Near Collision*. This means that the enemy is directly below you and cannot be seen or scanned.



The Attack Warning Sensor

The Attack Warning Sensor appears on your instrument panel whenever your opponent locks-on to your ship. This means you are in danger of being fired upon. Evasive maneuvers are suggested.

The Damage Control Indicator

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This indicator appears whenever your ship takes damage. The number following the word "DAMAGE" indicates the amount of *damage points* your ship has taken.

The Lock-On Beacon

Whenever your opponent is in front of you, your *Targeting Computer* will automatically *lock-on* to the enemy ship. The *Lock-On beacon* appears at this time. Your ship is now in excellent position to attack, and you may receive a bonus in the form of a "clue"(see below).

The View Indicator

The *View Indicator* lets you know which View you are looking at from your cockpit.

The Score Indicator

The Score Indicator lets you know when you have scored hits upon the enemy. The number following the word "SCORE" indicates the number of hits.

The Range Finder

The *Range Finder* tells you, at all times, what range you are at from the enemy.

Note: The instrument panel will appear on all pages, regardless of the View seen in the picture section.

The Maneuver Key Section

The bottom panel of each page shows the maneuvers your starfighter can perform. Each maneuver is represented by a *letter* and an *arrow;* also, the maneuvers are grouped according to *flight speed.* The letter is used purely for identification purposes. The arrow demonstrates the movement your ship will make if you choose that maneuver.

Remember! The arrow shows the direction of your ship's forward

motion. If you are looking at a rear, rear side, or side View, the direction of your ship's forward motion is very different from the direction in which you are looking. You must imagine which way your *vessel* is pointing.



You must also have a sense of the *speed* of your ship combined with the maneuver you choose. The *flight speed* of each maneuver is indicated directly above the arrow. The three speeds are GLIDING, HALF THROTTLE, AND FULL THROTTLE. This is a very important part of the maneuver and will be crucial to its overall success.

Gliding Maneuvers

CUTS: A cut is a maneuver performed by drastically cutting your ship's forward velocity, virtually bringing your vessel to a dead stop. These maneuvers are often used to force the enemy to fly ahead of you and into your sights.

SHARP BANK: A sharp bank flips your ship 120 degrees, so that you face almost opposite of the direction you faced at the start of the maneuver.



 \leq JINKS: A jink is a combination maneuver: a side-slip quickly followed by a bank and slight turn in the opposite direction. This maneuver swings your ship to the side (out of the line of fire), while allowing you to continue aiming at an enemy in front of you.

Half-Throttle Maneuvers

HALF-THROTTLE TURNS: A straight flying maneuver, at half-throttle, with a turn at the end, changing your ship's direction by 60 degrees.

HALF-THROTTLE BANKS: The ⁷ r⁷ ship banks and turns 60 degrees, then continues flying straight at half-throttle.

OVERTURNS: This tight bank-'I la ing maneuver changes your ship's direction by 120 degrees. It is an excellent escape maneuver.

ACCELERATE: This is simply flying straight, at half-throttle, with no turns.

SKYWALKER LOOP: Invented by famed starpilot Anakin Skywalker, this difficult maneuver loops your ship around completely, so that it ends up facing in the direction exactly opposite to the direction it faced at the start of the maneuver, without moving forward or backward at all.

 \mathcal{SLIPS} : By means of this maneuver, your ship slips to the side, sliding out of the line of fire.

Full-Throttle Maneuvers

FULL THROTTLE BANKS: Same as the half-throttle bank, but performed at full-throttle, causing you to fly farther.

OVERACCELERATE: This is simply flying straight, at full-throttle, with no turns.

OVERSLIPS: Same as the halfthrottle slip, but performed at full-throttle, causing you to slip farther off to the side.

How to Play

Turn to the Start Page: Open your booklet to page 170, the Start Page. You are looking at your Right Front View, and you see the X-wing approaching at long range. You are now ready to begin. The following steps are performed during each turn of your dogfight, until one or both of your ships have been destroyed, or until you and the enemy pilot have lost sight of each other.

1. Choose Maneuver: Pick a maneuver from the maneuver key section of the page. Note the *maneuver letter* you have chosen on a piece of scrap paper, or simply remember it.

2. Tell Your Opponent his Mid-Flight Page Number: Look at the number printed beneath the maneuver letter you have chosen. This is your opponent's *mid-flight page number* for this turn. Tell your opponent his mid-flight page number.

3. Turn to Your Mid-Flight Page: Turn to the mid-flight page called out to you by your opponent. (Page numbers are printed in the upper, outside corners of the pages.) Important: Disregard the View and instrument panel on the mid-flight page to which you have turned.

4. Find The End-Flight Page Number: On your mid-flight page, find the maneuver letter you have chosen for this turn. Below the maneuver letter is a number. This is the *end-flight page number*. If your mid-flight page number is 223, go



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to your opponent's end-flight page. Important: Both players should have the same end-flight page number. If you don't, someone has made a mistake. Go back to the beginning of the turn and start again.

5. Turn to the End-Flight Page Number: Turn to the end-flight page. The picture on this page will show the position of both ships as they are now situated, as a result of this turn's maneuvers.

6. Check Status and Record Damage: Check your instrument panel for any *warnings* or *lock-ons* and announce them to your opponent. Also, if applicable, give clues and record damage (see below).

7. Continue Play: Begin the next turn with step one. If your end-flight page is 223, you have lost contact with the enemy ship, and the game ends in a draw.

Scoring and Damage

On certain pages, you see your lasers firing at your opponent. These are score pages. This means that you have hit the enemy ship and have scored damage points on it (provided that this View is on your end-flight page). A score indicator displays on the instrument panel, telling you how many damage points you have scored on the enemy ship.

On certain other pages, you see your enemy firing at you. These are *damage pages*. During step six of the combat turn, check your instrument panel to see if the *damage* control indicator is displayed. If it is, the number listed after the word "DAMAGE" tells you how many

damage points your ship has sustained.

Keep track of the damage sustained on a piece of scrap paper, adding damage points each time your ship is hit. When your starfighter has reached twelve (12) damage points, it is considered destroyed.

Some pages depict a *total destruction*. The View will show one of the ships being blown-up; the damage indicator reads "DESTROYED." This, of course, means that either you or your enemy has been instantly destroyed, and the game is over.

Locking-On

On some pages, the *lock-on beacon* displays on your instrument panel, indicating that your targeting computer is beginning to get a fix on your opponent. If "LOCK-ON" is displayed on your end-flight page, you should announce this to your opponent during step six of the combat turn (Check Status and Record Damage). If this beacon is displayed **two or more turns in succession**, your opponent must give you a clue as to his next move, during step six of that combat turn.

Your attack warning sensor displays "WARNING" on your instrument panel when your opponent locks-on to you.

To give a *clue*, you must secretly choose the maneuver you will perform. Then, you must tell your opponent a letter that is **within one letter** of the maneuver you have chosen. You may tell him the exact letter, if you wish. For example, if you choose to perform maneuver "M" and are forced to give a clue, you could tell your opponent "L," "M," or "N."

If both players are supposed to get clues from each other during the same turn, then **no clues** are given at all.

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TIE Interceptor Model 1 Space Superiority Fighter

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Excerpted from the (abridged) technical manual, SFS-TIE/I/1

1. Solar Ion-Collection Panels: Highefficiency, solar gather-panels provide the TIE-class fighters with an almost unlimited source of power. The bentwing design (pioneered by Lord Vader) provides a receptor surface for a wider variety of ion streams than does the old, flat-panel design. The raked, dagger front gives the pilot greater visibility and a higher degree of atmospheric stability.

2. Grab-Field Generator: A modified, Trak-Tex, tractor field "scoops" ions from the space surrounding the ship and funnels them to the gather-panels, where the ions are collected and transferred to the microparticle accelerator.

3. Ion Inductors: Plasma-loop, Magna-Bottle, feed inductors carry the supercharged ions from the microparticle accelerator for system-wide use.

4. Laser Power Generator: Originally the TIE models drew laser power from the ion engines; this design reduced maneuverability in combat. Now, the TIE fighters have a separate, vapor-fusion, power generator for laser actuation.

5. Laser Power Lines: High-energy, dyornic lines feed energy from the power generators to each laser cannon. These power lines run along the interior of each gather-panel for easy access during repairs.

6. Laser Actuator: A single, doublehelix, prismatic crystal in each laser generates the laser beam. The crystals erode slightly each time the laser fires, but they have an estimated lifespan of approximately 20,000 shots.

7. Laser Cannon: Four, identical, Senko Systems 80-100, laser cannon (one mounted at the tip of each gather-panel) comprise the Interceptor's armament. The fire control system allows only diagonally opposite cannon to fire at the same time; while this restriction cuts available firepower in half, it allows an adequate shot spread and allows for rapid heat dissipation.

8. Laser Barrel: The Magna-Lok, "Short Round" barrel is standard issue on all TIE model fighters, being lightweight and easily serviced. These barrels are especially useful on the interceptor, since the accuracy and firepower of the longer barrel weapons is unecessary with four firing locations.

9. Laser Generator Power Cells: RayTek, "BB," high-energy, plasma storage cells store laser power before a mission; they also collect energy from the ion engines during non-combat flight, for use during a dogfight.

10. Ion/Laser Conduction Cable: During non-combat flight, excess energy from the ion engines can be diverted via this cable to recharge the laser generator power cells.

11. Solar Gather-panel Coupler: This bonded lock coupler allows flight crews to replace damaged solar gather-panels. Since this is the most common, non-fatal damage sustained by TIEs in combat, a

(continued on page 12)




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large supply of spare gather-panels is kept in each Star Destroyer fighter bay. Because the Empire is blessed with an abundance of supplies, the entire gatherpanel (and all pertinent hardware) is often replaced, even if only a few components of the assembly are damaged.

12. Solar Gather-panel Vane Lock: These allow quick replacement of individual damaged vanes in the TIE's solar gather-panels.

13. Sensor Receptors: These active/passive projector/receivers link directly to the sensor array in the pylon.

14. Primary Sensor Array: A Gamrod transceiver package collects all sensor data. This package provides the sensor data necessary for dogfights — all other active and passive jamming/sensing is handled from the mother ship/battle station, freeing the pilot to concentrate on the battle situation.

15. Subspace Radio Antenna: Due to the stream of plasma-hot, ion particles trailing behind the TIE, the antenna for subspace communication is woven amid the pylon support beams, negating the effect of the trailing ion particles and allowing transmission in any direction. Space vacuum provides the only cooling; extended transmissions are handled from the mother ship.

16. Sensor Computer: As with sensor reception, sensor information handling is kept at a minimum by the on-board computer linked, via subspace radio, to the mother ship which processes all sensor signatures and system information.

17. Flight Computer: An improved Torplex (the same computer used in the vaunted X-wing) monitors power, engine, and flight mechanisms, and translates the pilot's commands into the thousands of signals necessary to control the fighter. The diagnostic software found in

the X-wing, but not required by our superior ships and pilots, has been removed and replaced with the enhanced, Kon-Trol, ship-monitoring software, fully dedicated to guiding the TIE's ion stream deflectors.

18. Cockpit Window: The armored, transparisteel, cockpit port is extra-large to provide the TIE pilot with as much visibility as possible. Pilots report that, because of the small size of the TIE and the large, foward-facing window, there is a distinct sensation of bodily flying through space when piloting one of these ships.

19. Life Support Module: Because of the battle prerequisites for reaction mass, the life support module in TIE interceptors is adequate — required levels of temperature and pressure are provided by a superior, lightweight, field model of the Kentex Hostile Systems Unit, which can do double duty as a planetary survival device. The pilot wears a lightweight pressure suit attached directly to the HSU which provides heat and air requirements.

20. Microparticle Ion Accelerator: The heart and soul of the TIE-class starfighter, the accelerator accepts supercharged ions from the solar gatherpanels and brings them nearly to lightspeed before shunting them through repulsor fields and, then, to the exhuast ports.

21. Particle Motivator: The "kickstarter" for the ion acceleration process, this Sarylcorp fusion-reactor begins the acceleration process by using power from the main generator. A "droplaunch" into space (or a repulsor launch from a ground base) provides the needed kinetic energy to begin the process. Since a TIE is unpowered during its first few moments of flight, it may seem to "tumble" into space when launched. **22.** Power Generator: To supplement the ion engine and the laser power generator, a miniature ionization reactor provides energy to the on-board systems: ion stream deflectors, grab-field generator, and particle motivator.

23. Main Power Cell: Although extremely small, this cell is all that is required to store power for the on-board systems, since the lasers have their own cells, and most systems are run from excess ion energy.

24. Secondary Ion Feed Lines: These power lines carry excess power from the ion acceleration process to the main power cell.

25. Recharging Port: On-board power cells can be recharged through this super-conductive port. The port was designed to handle the small power flows needed to recharge the supplemental generator and life-support systems. When used to power laser storage cells, severe feedback can result if care is not taken.

26. Acceleration Compensator: Due to the extremely high G forces involved with TIE maneuvers, the compensator used is a state-of-the-art Wegern System-7, capable of negating maneuvers of nearly 100 Gs (at least theoretically — estimates are that no combat maneuver yet attempted has exceeded 64 Gs).

27. External Computer Link: Through this link, an external computer can load mission information into the flight computer. Ground crews also use this link to run diagnostic tests on the fighter's internal systems.

28. Twin-Port Ion Stream Exhaust Vent: Highly temperature resistant, made of an alloy whose composition is still a major military secret (an intact TIE is still high on the Rebellion's "must capture" list), these ports control and channel the exhaust from the particle accelerator to provide reaction thrust for the vehicle.

29. Ion Stream Deflectors: The TIE starfighter does carry deflectors. However, because of the TIE's supreme maneuverability and, thus, a minimal need for deflector shields, their power output is equivalent to that necessary to combat-shield a morrt-sized starfighter. Their dominant use is to deflect the ion streams and provide almost omnidirectional reaction thrust. This is the secret of the TIE's extreme maneuverability.

30. Stabilizer: The ion flow is stabilized by a Magna-Lok, plasma-bottling process.

31. Power Surge Loop: Computerlinked to the stabilizer, this mechanism prevents buildup of excess, "hot" ions, rerouting them through an emergency bypass and back to the accelerator.

32. Power Converter: Takes excess energy from the ion accelerator and makes it available through three-grade step-down to other on-board systems, via their dedicated lines.

33. Entry Hatch: The top-opening hatch is a unique characteristic of the TIE models: They are "parked" in bays like bats in a cave, hanging from ceiling racks through the use of magnetic couplings. The pilot enters the ship from the top and practically drops into his seat.

About You and Your Ship

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The following passages are excerpted from the Imperial Flight Datatrans, required reading for all pilot-candidates at the Imperial Academy.

The TIE Fighter Tradition

TIE fighters perform a number of tasks crucial to the Imperial military establishment. They provide: fighter protection for fleets; military reconnaissance; armed patrols in disputed space; firepower support for ground troops; police action against smugglers and pirates; and fast, maneuverable vessels with which to seek out and destroy Rebels. To many pilots, the TIE fighter, rather than the Star Destroyer, symbolizes the true might of the Empire.

TIE fighters and their pilots are highly regarded by both the Empire and its foes. Even those Rebels who fly larger starfighters have a healthy respect for the TIEs and for their pilots.

This is the tradition which you have sworn to uphold and the honor to which you have pledged your lives.

What to Expect in Training

TIE fighter pilots form an elite corps within the Imperial Navy. Each candidate must undergo a rigorous screening and selection process. Only a small percentage of candidates will meet the requirements and be selected; the remainder will return to their original units. Those of you who are selected will then receive the benefit of prolonged and thorough training, including hundreds of hours of flight time. As you progress, your training will be conducted with Star Destroyers as your base of operations, to directly expose you to the flight environment and to mission requirements.

TIE pilots operate most effectively in teams. As a TIE pilot, you will learn and employ tactics that require coordinated, team efforts: cutting off the escape routes of ships being pursued by your team, catching enemy ships in your crossfire, and having your team cooperate with the larger ships of the fleet and with ground forces, as necessary.

Strengths and Weaknesses

The Twin Ion Engines from which the TIE fighter draws its name are the key factor in your success over your foes. Learn to use the ion port exhausts to their maximum effect, and you shall always triumph. Remember, your starfighter is the most maneuverable in the galaxy — always use that maneuverability to your advantage.

Much has been made of the TIE fighter's minimum of ray shielding. This is, of course, not so much a disadvantage as it may seem. First, the bulky shielding mechanisms of other starfighters increase their mass and, thus, lower their maneuverability; second, the TIE pilot's training and the speed of his ship make him a difficult target to hit, and, therefore, heavy shielding is unecessary. However, the TIE's amount of shielding makes it important to somewhat alter your tactics from the standard, non-TIE, starfighter tactics.

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Solutions

The TIE pilot's best weapons are his ship's speed and its maneuverability. Ingenious, evasive tactics (as taught in section 243.6998 of the Starfighters' Demo Holo) and a constant awareness, by the pilot, that a straight course is a dead-end course (see section 344.0082) are the ways to achieve victory.

General Tactics of Starfighting

Helpful Hints from Admiral Piett

1) The best place to be is where your enemy is. He cannot fire at himself, but neither can two starfighters occupy the same location. In a dogfight, he cannot stay where he is for too long. So, if you can't be in the best place to be, put your ship in the second best place to be. This means that if you can perform a maneuver that puts you where he just was, it is unlikely that you will be in danger, and you may be in a good position to attack, or to lock-on to your opponent.

2) If you want to follow someone who

is turning left, fly a little to his right. If you continue to follow tighter and tighter turns to the left, you may end up with your opponent outside your turning radius (and possibly behind you). It's far better to follow him by flying slightly to his right at first, hanging back. Then, follow your opponent in his new course, after you have determined that new course. Which leads us to...

3) When in doubt, hang back. If you are uncertain what to do (or what your opponent is going to do), it is far better to swoop slightly away from the battle and re-evaluate your tactics than to take a guess and expose yourself to Rebel laser fire. A dogfight is no place for guessing.

4) All of these tactics require a certain amount of patience — that is, you must not expect, or attempt, the immediate gratification of having your targetting computer lock-on at every turn. Instead, set up your attacks in advance. Doing this may afford you fewer opportunities for shots, but it will also mean that you are much less likely to be exposed to return fire, and the shots you get off should be more telling.

TIE INTERCEPTOR



























































































































































































































































































































































































































































Wou are a pilot in the Imperial Navy. You've been extensively trained and painstakingly conditioned to handle the rigors of space combat. Your missions so far have been routine, all too easy for one of your skill and training. You wait, patiently, for your chance to take a crack at real combat. Now, the opportunity you have been waiting for seems close at hand; you have been assigned to protect the Empire's new Death Star against the threat of Rebel attack. You can feel the tension in the air. Some decisive action is coming, and you are ready for it.

Your ship, the TIE Interceptor, is the Empire's answer to the Rebel X-wing fighter. The Interceptor is the most effective combination of speed and maneuverability ever designed into a starfighter, and it's all yours. You know every millimeter of this incredible machine, and you're ready to put it to the test — a test that could decide the fate of the galaxy!

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®, TM & © 1989 Lucasfilm, Ltd. (LFL). All Rights Reserved. Trademarks of LFL used by West End Games under authorization. he Star Wars saga continues... Starfighters tangle in deadly combat as Rebel and Imperial pilots battle among the stars!

The X-wing starfighter, a legendary combination of speed and firepower — the Rebel vehicle flown by Luke Skywalker when he destroyed the Death Star.

The TIE Interceptor, primed for lightning quickness and maneuverability — the Imperial starfighter designed to defeat the Rebels in ship-to-ship combat.

These one-man fighters engage in an interstellar dogfight against a backdrop of sprawling stars. It's a high-speed, laser-flashing, all-out pilot's duel to the finish — and you are at the controls!

In this exciting two-player game, one player pilots a Rebel X-wing, and the other player mans the controls of an Imperial TIE Interceptor. Whoever can best utilize his starfighter's sophisticated technology to outmaneuver and out-gun his opponent will emerge victorious.

This action-packed, brilliantly illustrated *Starfighter Battle Book* contains everything you need to stage daring starfighter battles in the *Star Wars* galaxy, including one X-wing Starfighter Booklet, one TIE Interceptor Starfighter Booklet, and a handsome slipcase.



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For two players, ages 12 and up.

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