

TWILIGHT

2013

Shooter's Guide:



Cold Warriors



TWILIGHT: 2013

CREDITS

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G-2 (INTELLIGENCE)

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Crack! "Low. Five o'clock, three feet."

Training day is a biweekly event, lately, as the ammo supply from Arbil is getting thinner. At the moment, Dunivan is working a target – a man-sized silhouette spray-painted on a rock – at 300 yards while Sergeant Scott spots and coaches. I'm not looking forward to my turn. At that range, I can see the damn boulder if I squint, and my Kalashnikov is not exactly a precision weapon from three football fields away.

Crack! "Low. Six o'clock, four feet. Are you sure you have that thing set for three hundred?"

Dunivan checks the sights on his M4, grimaces, softly bangs his forehead against the ground, then clicks in a correction. "Uh... it is now, Sergeant."

Scott stares skyward. "Ull, forgive him. Try again, Dunivan."

Crack! "Better. Hit."

Dunivan cranks out six more rounds before his much-abused rifle jams. "Crap!"

"Got you covered, Tom. Mind if I tap in?" Streeter flops down beside Dunivan and unfolds the bipod on his FAL without waiting for permission.

"How do you manage to keep turning up ammunition for that dinosaur when Brigade has been out for months?" Scott asks rhetorically. "Never mind. Engage, Aircraftman."

Wham! Compared to the sharp reports of M4s, the FAL is like a hammer directly to the ear. The muzzle blast lifts dust in an eight-foot cone.

"Miss. Having an off day, Vincent?"

Streeter frowns slightly, peers through his scope, and fires again. Again. Again. "No, Sergeant, I'd have to say I'm pretty well dialed in."

I can't see where he's hitting, but there's a haze out there... I bring up my binoculars just in time to see the last rock chips pattering to earth. Around the target at six hundred yards. Sergeant Scott spots it at the same time I do. "Damn it, Streeter..."

"Sorry, Sergeant." Streeter is thoroughly unapologetic. "Got a bit ahead of myself there. Comes of having a man's rifle, you know..."

COLD WARRIORS

Before World War II, the bolt-action rifle was the near-universal standard for infantry weapons. The trench warfare of the Great War had proven the utility of automatic fire in the form of early machine guns, but most militaries resisted the idea of placing such capability in the hands of every soldier. The thinking of the day considered even semi-automatic weapons to be hazards to marksmanship, as their increased rate of fire would encourage soldiers to waste ammunition in the heat of battle.

The battlefields of World War II disproved such notions. Troops equipped with the semi-automatic rifles of the day found their increased rate of fire to be a significant force multiplier when opposing riflemen with bolt-action weapons. True, some of the war's lessons – particularly those regarding engagement ranges and intermediate-power cartridges – failed to overcome conservative design philosophies, but the superiority of a weapon that didn't require manual intervention for chambering each round was obvious to all observers by the mid-1940s. Out of this came

the battle rifle: a semi- or fully automatic rifle feeding from a detachable magazine, firing a high-powered cartridge, and capable of accurately delivering lethal energy at a thousand meters' distance.

As infantry weapon evolution goes, the era of the battle rifle was relatively short-lived. Even as the breed gained ascendance in the early Cold War, WWII combat observations and German and Soviet work on intermediate-power weapons were influencing the next generation of weapons. The changing face of warfare in the atomic era – and weakening support for traditional views of the rifleman's role and armament – called for smaller calibers, lighter construction, shorter engagement ranges, and more controllable automatic fire. By these standards, battle rifles were overbuilt. By the 1980s, battle rifles had fallen out of favor in most militaries, supplanted by lower-powered assault rifles.

Old weapons never die, however. A generation of warriors around the world trained and fought with battle rifles, and their opinions on engineering and ballistics still influence modern shooters. Collectors, hobbyists, competitors, and neophytes alike find an atavistic resonance in hand-assembled blued steel and lacquered wood that they just can't feel in

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computer-sculpted alloy and polymer. Through the military surplus market and modern reproductions, millions of copies of these guns exist in civilian hands. Some militaries, too, still use them – from Africa to Scandinavia, there remains a place in the armory for power and range.

In recent years, the battle rifle has received a new lease on life as assault rifles prove inadequate to some of the challenges their wielders face. The changing face of warfare once again calls for a weapon capable of striking at distances beyond the capabilities of intermediate-power cartridges. In the mountains and deserts of West Asia, troops deploy with reconditioned battle rifles older than they themselves are. Refurbished and accurized, these weapons are the forerunners of up-and-coming “designated marksman rifles,” giving shooters the ability to reach out and touch their enemies from afar.

This supplement for Spycraft 2.0 and the Reflex System examines a double handful of battle rifles, ranging from the obscure to the iconic. Full traits are presented for both game systems.

THE RIFLES

Ag-42 (Ljungmann Ag m/42)

As World War II spread across Europe, the Swedish military found itself short of bolt-action Mauser rifles to equip its troops. Sweden’s own Mauser production facility was already running at capacity, so the government sought a supplemental source of infantry weapons. Using Russian AVS-36 and SVT-40 rifles captured by Finland during the Winter War, designers produced a prototype semi-automatic rifle chambered for the 6.5x55mm cartridge already in Swedish service. The resulting Automatiskgevär m/42 entered production in 1942.

Unlike most battle rifles, which used gas pressure on a piston to actuate the extraction and loading mechanism, the Ag-42 was a direct impingement design, channeling gas pressure directly to the bolt carrier without an intervening mechanical linkage. Such a system (most notably seen in the AR-15/M16 series of assault rifles) is subject to fouling if not properly maintained or if used extensively with ammunition that fails to combust cleanly. The Ag-42 was not immune to this hazard, and rifles from the initial production run were prone to jamming. Throughout World War II, Ag-42s were issued on a basis of only a few per infantry platoon, with Model 1896 and 1938 bolt-action rifles remaining the standard Swedish infantry arm.

By the Numbers

Here’s a quick rundown of some weights and measures to define the difference between battle rifles and assault rifles – and to illustrate some of the reasons the battle rifle’s dominance was so brief.

Caliber and cartridge: Battle rifles typically use the same cartridges employed in the bolt-action rifles they replaced, with muzzle energies around 3,400 Joules and bullet diameters of 7mm-8mm or thereabouts. Assault rifles deliver about half this muzzle energy with smaller bullets: 5mm-6mm and 1,750 Joules. These numbers roughly define the difference between “full” or “high power” and “intermediate power.” The respective qualities of these cartridges affect most of the following design and performance elements.

Expected engagement range: Battle rifles, like the bolt-action service rifles that preceded them, are designed for open-field engagements at 400 to 800 meters. Assault rifles are optimized for combat at the ranges that were most common in World War II and the Cold War: 250 to 400 meters.

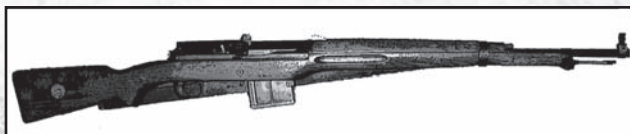
Weapon weight: A typical battle rifle weighs in around 5 kilograms; a typical assault rifle shaves a kilogram and a half off this weight.

Ammunition weight: A loaded 20-round magazine for a battle rifle is about 800 grams; a loaded 30-round magazine for an assault rifle is around 600 grams. For the same amount of weight, a soldier with an assault rifle can carry twice the amount of ammunition.

Recoil: Even with its lower weight, an assault rifle’s recoil energy is about a quarter that of a battle rifle. Lower recoil means less muzzle climb during rapid or automatic fire, as well as reduced shooter fatigue.

In 1953, a product improvement program resolved most of the Ag-42’s reliability problems. Most of the rifles in Swedish inventory were converted to this Ag-42B configuration. The weapon remained in service until the 1960s, when it was phased out in favor of the Ak 4, a license-built copy of the H&K G3A3.

Current Status: No Ag-42s are known to remain in military service. Where legal, they’re available on the civilian market.



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Stage III Quirk (Reflex) – Needy x2: As a consequence of its direct impingement operating system, the Ag-42's base maintenance requirement is doubled (to 1 hour per period of use).

AVS-36

As early as the mid-1920s, the Soviet Union was experimenting with automatic rifles chambered for the then-current 7.62x54mm service round. Results were thoroughly unsatisfactory until the early 1930s, when engineers shifted their focus from recoil-operated to gas-operated systems. In 1934, the Red Army sponsored trials between two competing rifles. Fyodor Tokarev's prototype was initially unsuccessful, but eventually would become the SVT-38 (see p. 9). The winner of the competition was the design from Sergei Simonov (better known for his later – and vastly more successful – contribution of the SKS).

Simonov's design was type-standardized as the Avtomaticheskaya Vintovka Simonova, 1936 model, and entered full production in 1937. The rifle was a select-fire design (capable of both semi- and fully automatic fire) with a massive muzzle brake. It fed from a 15-round detachable magazine, but the operator also could lock the bolt open and reload or top off with the same 5-round stripper clips used for Mosin-Nagant rifles. A small number of AVS-36s were issued as sniper rifles, but there is no indication that these weapons received any modification beyond the addition of a scope.

Once in the hands of soldiers, the SVT-36's deficiencies quickly became apparent. Simonov's rifle was excessively complex and failure-prone. Automatic fire with the powerful 7.6x54mm cartridge at a high cyclic rate was thoroughly uncontrollable. Under 40,000 of these rifles were built before production was terminated in 1939. Russia used the SVT-36 through the early 1940s, and both Finland (during the Winter War and Continuation War) and Germany (on the Eastern Front) captured and repurposed them as well.

Current Status: The AVS-36 is a rare collector's item today. By most accounts, all but a few thousand were lost in combat during World War II or destroyed by the Red Army after the war.

Stage III Quirk (Reflex) – Unreliable 1: For the purposes of triggering breakdowns, the AVS-36's Wear is considered to be 1 higher than its actual value. This does not apply to a like-new (Wear 0) gun.



Beretta BM59

Italy's contribution to the battle rifle field came in the late 1950s. Following the close of World War II, the Italian military had re-armed with M1 Garands – first American surplus models, later locally-produced new examples. When NATO adopted the 7.62x51mm cartridge, Beretta launched a project to rechamber and rework the M1 into a modern battle rifle. The result was the BM59, which looked remarkably similar to the American M14 (q.v.): a Garand-based action with a shortened barrel, a detachable magazine, and automatic fire capability.

The BM59 was built in several configurations. The basic model was a fixed-stock infantry rifle. Alpini and Paracadutisti models, respectively intended for mountain and airborne troops, were built with folding stocks. The Mark IV was a squad automatic weapon variant, featuring a longer, heavier barrel, an integral bipod, and a pistol grip. In addition to new production, which ran from 1959 through the 1980s, Beretta offered the service of refitting a customer's existing inventory of Garands to any BM59 version.

Current Status: BM59s are common across North Africa, where they continue to serve in several national militaries. The rifle left Italian service in the 1990s. Semi-automatic civilian variants were sold where legal and may still be found in the arsenals of collectors or survivalists.



CETME Model B

After World War II, German armament engineers scattered to the four winds. Several landed in Spain, working for the Centro de Estudios Técnicos y Materiales Especiales. One of their first assignments was to develop a new battle rifle for Spanish use. Though not a NATO member at the time, Spain saw the advantages of the emerging standards of the day and settled on the new 7.62x51mm cartridge for the rifle.

Initial designs called for a reduced-power cartridge with the same dimensions as the NATO round. However, Spain's close relationship with West Germany led to Bundeswehr influence on the design, and the second iteration – the Model B – was built to handle full-power 7.62x51mm ammunition. Spain adopted this version in 1958, but continued to use the low-powered ammunition for several years (for game purposes, see the sidebar on p. 7 discussing the

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similar Japanese load). More important to firearm development during the Cold War, though, is the fact that in 1959, the Model B returned home to West Germany to be built under license by Heckler & Koch. Its Bundeswehr service designation? G3.

Current Status: The Model B served as the standard Spanish service rifle until its 5.56x45mm Model L and LC variants replaced it in the 1980s. Model Bs are still found throughout South and Central America, and semi-automatic versions are still available for civilian sale. In theory, early CETME Model B and H&K G3 parts and magazines are interchangeable, but in practice, divergent engineering evolution makes this a risky venture.



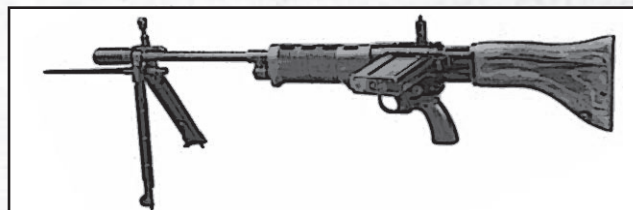
FN 42

The Fallschirmjägergewehr model 1942 was one of several World War II weapons that arguably had a direct influence on military rifle development to the modern day. Its creation began in 1941, when the Luftwaffe identified the need for an automatic rifle with which to equip its fallschirmjäger (paratroops – literally “parachute hunter”) regiments. Six manufacturers submitted prototypes in response to the Luftwaffe proposal; the Rheinmetall design was selected and entered production in 1943.

The new rifle’s role as a primary weapon for airborne infantry required it to be as small and light as possible – a daunting task, considering another requirement for use of the 8mm Mauser cartridge. The action was gas-operated and fully automatic, feeding from a 20-round magazine inserted into the left side, almost directly over the pistol grip. An integral bipod was standard, stowage for a spike bayonet was present under the barrel, and many FG 42-equipped riflemen mounted telescopic sights to their guns.

Innovation came at a price: the FG 42 was a complex rifle to manufacture. Only 7,000 FG 42s were produced by the end of the war. This includes all of several successive marques (none of which are distinct for game purposes) which incorporated fixes for various issues. Despite its mechanical complexity, ergonomic issues stemming from the magazine’s placement, and punishing recoil, this rare weapon quickly gained favor with the paratroopers to whom it was issued.

Current Status: All surviving FG 42s are in museums or private collections and likely would command exorbitant prices if put up for auction. A few semi-automatic civilian reproductions exist but, due to scarcity, even these are more expensive than their battlefield capabilities can justify.



FN 49

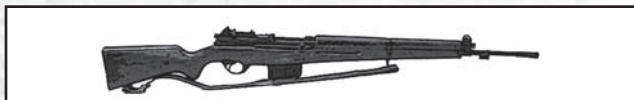
Work on the rifle that would become the FN 49 began in the late 1930s under the supervision of Belgian engineer Dieudonné Saive (also responsible for completing the design of the Browning Hi-Power after John Browning’s death). The initial stirrings of World War II delayed the rifle’s entry to production, however, and the German invasion of Belgium sent Saive fleeing. He arrived in England in 1941 and continued his work. After a failed offering to the British Army in 1943, Saive returned to Belgium following its liberation from Nazi control, completing the final design of the rifle in 1947.

Following the end of World War II, the victorious major powers took their own paths of service rifle development, surplussing off their existing inventories to smaller allies or client states. With the sudden glut of weapons on the global market, the only militaries willing to adopt the new FN offering were those avoiding commitment to both the United States and the Soviet Union. Belgium was the first adopter, in 1949, followed by several South American nations, Egypt, and the future Indonesia. The weapon was produced in several calibers: 7mm Mauser for Venezuela, 7.65mm Argentine for Argentina, 8mm Mauser for Egypt, and .30-06 for Belgium, Luxembourg, and Indonesia. Many of the Argentine rifles later received a conversion to 7.62x51mm NATO and a proprietary 20-round detachable magazine.

As a rifle of World War II, the FN 49 would have been extraordinary. As one of the Cold War, it was behind the times thanks to two design features: its use of a high-powered cartridge and its lack of a detachable magazine. However, from an engineering perspective, it was still an excellent investment for FN. Many of the rifle’s mechanical features defined the internal workings of the later (and wildly successful) FAL.

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Current Status: The FN 49 was produced in sufficient quantities that examples in all production calibers are available on the civilian collector's market. A few thousand examples may remain in the South American reserves, but no nation is known to still issue it for military use.



FN FAL/L1A1 SLR

"The right arm of the free world" was introduced in 1951. It was one of FN's first postwar designs, following (and mechanically derived from) the FN 49. The Fusil Automatique Léger was one of the first – if not the first – truly successful battle rifle designs, using a detachable magazine and firing the new NATO standard 7.62x51mm cartridge. At the height of its popularity during the early Cold War, the FAL was in service with over 20 Western nations. Alternate designations for the rifle included G1 (Germany), Stg 58 (Austria), R1 (South Africa), L1A1 SLR (Self-Loading Rifle; UK, Australia, and New Zealand), C1 (Canada), and 1A SLR (India).

The FAL was manufactured in both fixed- and folding-stocked variants, as well as a "FAL Para" version with a folding stock and a 4" shorter barrel. The final noteworthy variant on the basic FAL platform was the "FALO," a heavy-barreled squad automatic weapon version typically issued with 30-round magazines and an integral bipod.

It's worth noting that licensed L1A1 production in the UK (and other Commonwealth nations) resulted in a set of blueprints in imperial measurements that diverged from the original metric plans. Metric and "inch" FAL parts and magazines are not interchangeable, though sub-assemblies generally are. This typically was not a problem in service, as no nation used both metric and imperial FALs, but survivors in Twilight: 2013 may run afoul of compatibility headaches. Additionally, the L1A1 and its Canadian and Indian cousins are semi-automatic rifles, not fully automatic.

Current Status: NATO's later adoption of the lighter 5.56x45mm round led to a gradual phasing-out of the old warhorse over the 1980s and 1990s. No NATO or EU member still issues the FAL to front-line combatants. However, many South American and African nations continue to use it, and large quantities remain in reserve armories across Europe. Where legal, semi-automatic FALs are prevalent in civilian hands.



G41/G43

German interest in a semi-automatic service rifle appeared in the 1930s, but conservative elements in the Wehrmacht stifled most development efforts. In the initial stages of World War II, German infantrymen went to battle with the same bolt-action Mausers their fathers had carried in World War I. Attitudes changed after Operation Barbarossa, when the invasion of the Soviet Union resulted in the capture of large quantities of AVS-36s, SVT-38s, and SVT-40s – and German troops instantly adopted of these weapons. Suddenly, the disadvantage of a manually-operated rifle was clear, particularly when dealing with the Red Army's numeric superiority.

The German arms industry's initial response was a pair of competing designs with parallel designations: Mauser's G41(M) and Walther's G41(W). Both had superficially similar characteristics: chambering for 8mm Mauser ammunition, a quirky gas-actuated operating system, and a 10-round fixed magazine loaded with the same 5-round stripper clips that served the Mauser bolt-action guns. The G41(M), however, proved vastly less robust than its Walther counterpart, and production ceased after only 7,000 units. The G41(W) was far from perfect, but it was less intricate and had more potential for improvement.

Lessons learned in the field – and from captured SVT-40s – led to a major redesign of the Walther rifle. The resulting G43 featured a simplified gas system, a detachable magazine, and standard provision for a scope mount. The latter was intended for sniper use, but most snipers preferred the reliability of a bolt-action weapon to the G43's enhanced rate of fire. Revisions to the G43 continued through the end of the war. In 1944, the weapon's official designation changed from Gewehr (rifle) 43 to Karabiner (carbine) 43 without any major engineering change that has game effects.

Current Status: German troops destroyed many G41s and G43s to prevent their capture. The surviving examples are collector's items and museum pieces today. Parts are available, if not always plentiful, and most remain in working condition.



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Stage III Quirk (Reflex) – Unreliable 2: For the purposes of triggering breakdowns, the G41(M)'s Wear is considered to be 2 higher than its actual value. This does not apply to a like-new (Wear 0) gun.

Stage III Quirk (Reflex) – Unreliable 1: For the purposes of triggering breakdowns, the Wear of the G41(W) and G43 is considered to be 1 higher than its actual value. This does not apply to a like-new (Wear 0) gun.

Hakim

In the early 1950s, the newly-installed Egyptian government began developing an indigenous arms production capacity. Among the first orders of business was to replace the military's FN-49s, which had never proven satisfactory. To fill this need, Egypt purchased Ag-42B tooling and blueprints from Sweden in 1954. After a year of reworking the design, production of the Hakim began in 1955. The primary change was to chamber the Hakim for 8mm Mauser, allowing it – like the FN-49 it replaced – to use existing stocks of this caliber left over from the World War II German presence. The rifle's basic engineering was identical to that of the Ag-42B, though the higher-powered cartridge did necessitate some heavier components.

The Hakim served Egyptian forces until the early 1960s, including combat use in the 1956-57 Suez Crisis. Its use ended when Soviet military assistance brought an entire AK-47 production facility to Egypt. In the years before procurement of these rifles caught up with demand, Egyptian engineers produced an interim carbine from the Hakim. The resulting Rashid was chambered for 7.62x39mm, allowing uniformity of supply during the period of transitioning the Egyptian military to AK-47 use. The Rashid shares its general appearance with the Hakim, but features an attached flip-out bayonet similar to that of the SKS.

Current Status: Both the Hakim and the Rashid have been out of front-line Egyptian service for decades. Stocks of both remain in reserve inventory, and some reports place Hakims in Egyptian police use. Egypt has released quantities of both rifles to the surplus market, where they've been distributed worldwide.

Stage III Quirk (Reflex) – Needy x2: As a consequence of their direct impingement operating system, the base maintenance requirement of the Hakim and Rashid is doubled (to 1 hour per period of use).



Heckler & Koch G3

The G3 brought H&K to international prominence as an arms manufacturer. Developed in the late 1950s from the CETME Model B, the G3 was adopted first by Germany, then by scores of other nations around the world. Its primary competitor at the time was the FN FAL, with which it still shares the status of the archetypal battle rifle.

The most common production model was the G3A3, which simplified production and enhanced the reliability of the original CETME design. The G3A4 differed only in having a folding, rather than fixed, stock, while the carbine G3KA4 shortened the A4's barrel to just over 12". Semi-automatic civilian versions were designated HK91 and were sold with both fixed and folding stocks. This is just a small sampling of G3 sub-types – with over two dozen variants and license-built derivatives, the complete G3 family could (and does) occupy a book unto itself.

Current Status: The G3 has left the service of most former NATO users, superseded by newer assault rifles. Large quantities remain in reserve armories in Germany, Sweden (designated "Ak 4"), Norway (designated "AG-3"), and Denmark. It is still in front-line service with Portuguese, Greek, and Cypriot forces, and Swedish surplus Ak 4s arm a good portion of the Baltic nations' soldiers. The G3 also sees wide use in Africa, and, to a lesser degree, South and Central America. Where legal, the HK91 was sold on the civilian market.



Howa Type 64

When Japan began the slow process of rebuilding its military capacity in the 1950s, soldiers of the Ground Self-Defense Force were equipped with surplus American M1 Garand rifles. These were never entirely adequate for the JSDF's purposes, as the Garands' weight and recoil were excessive for smaller-statured Japanese troops. Development of a replacement weapon began in 1957. Due to ongoing American influence in Japanese military affairs, the project's requirements included use of the 7.62x51mm NATO cartridge.

Japanese 7.62x51mm

The JSDF load for 7.62x51mm ammunition shares dimensions with the NATO standard, but uses a lighter projectile and a reduced powder charge. Muzzle velocity is reduced from 2,650-2,750 feet per second to around 2,325 feet per second. The result is more manageable recoil at the expense of terminal ballistics. The two loads are interchangeable in any weapon capable of accepting standard 7.62x51mm NATO cartridges. It's worth noting, however, that the reduced recoil and gas pressure of the JSDF load may not be powerful enough to fully cycle some automatic or semi-automatic weapons, leading to frequent jams. However, this loading is rare outside Japanese-controlled areas, so unintentional use of it is unlikely in most circumstances.

Spain employed a similar reduced-power load for the CETME Model B rifle, but only for a few years after the weapon's introduction. By the modern era, this load hasn't been in frontline service for several decades, and few, if any, stocks remain.

Reflex: The Recoil of a weapon firing JSDF 7.62x51mm is reduced by 20%. Under Stage I/II rules, the load has Damage 7 and Penetration x2/x3. Its Stage III ballistics table is:

Range	Dam/Pen
P	8/x2
GF	8/x2
CQB	8/x2
T	7/x2
M	6/x2
O	5/x2
S	4/x3
EX	—

Spycraft: When firing the JSDF load, a 7.62x51mm firearm does 4d4+1 damage, its range increment is reduced by 20%, and its recoil is reduced by 20%. All other traits remain the same.

In 1964, the JSDF adopted the final version of the weapon as the Type 64. The rifle incorporated two unique features to accommodate its intended users. The first was a reduction mechanism to slow the cyclic rate to around 500 rounds per minute. The second was an adjustable gas system which permitted use of a less powerful 7.62x51mm cartridge (see sidebar), thereby reducing recoil at the expense of

some lethality. When drawing normal ammunition from American or other stockpiles, the gas regulator could be reset to cycle higher-powered loads without difficulty. Aside from these design points, the Type 64 was a conventional battle rifle with a wooden stock and an integral bipod.

Current Status: The Howa Type 89 has largely replaced the Type 64 in JSDF service, though a large reserve inventory of the older rifles still exists. Reportedly, a few accurized models remain in use as designated marksman rifles and police counter-sniper weapons. Rigid Japanese laws on arms exports prevented the rifle from ever leaving the country and it is unlikely to be encountered outside Japanese territory.



M14

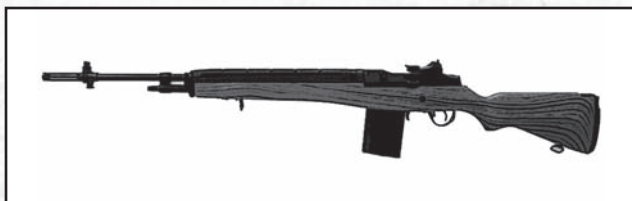
In the late 1940s, the movement toward fully automatic rifles with detachable magazines led to a series of American prototypes. Initial experiments focused on adapting the existing M1 Garand to this configuration (which might have led to an American service rifle similar to the Beretta BM59). However, additional research into a replacement cartridge for the venerable .30-06 led to the creation of what would become the 7.62x51mm NATO round. The early 1950s saw the creation of the T44 prototype. In 1957, after winning a competition against the FN FAL, the T44 became the U.S. Army's standard service rifle under the designation M14.

Full-scale adoption of the M14 in the Army and Marine Corps coincided with American entry into the Vietnam War. Designed for the open fields of Europe, the M14 was at a disadvantage in jungles. Short lines of sight neutralized its range advantage and humidity degraded accuracy by deforming its wooden stock. The rifle's heavy recoil also made it difficult to control in fully automatic fire, which led to the development of an internal locking mechanism which only allowed semi-automatic operation. In the field, platoon sergeants were issued keys with which to unlock the rifle's automatic mode, a solution that was every bit as impractical as it sounds. Despite its shortcomings, however, the rifle's lethality made it popular with many troops, and no few soldiers clung to their M14s when M16s began to replace them in

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the mid-1960s.

Current Status: Military exports around the world spread the M14 to every corner of the map by the 1970s, and well-worn examples can still be found in irregular use worldwide. At home, despite procurement ending in 1964 and official replacement occurring in 1968, the M14 never quite left U.S. inventory. Various sniper and designated marksman variants remain in use to the present day, though many are thoroughly abused. Most of these are semi-automatic only and equipped with a wide selection of optics. Semi-auto rifles also serve as ceremonial and competition weapons, and new semi-auto production for the civilian market is ongoing.



MAS-49

In the aftermath of World War II, the French military was armed with a varied array of rifles: prewar locally-produced MAS-36s, re-appropriated German weapons, and lend-lease and surplus Allied arms. Re-arming with a standard rifle appropriate to the postwar era was a point of pride. The MAS-49 arose from a series of earlier designs, including the MAS-40 and MAS-44, from the state-owned Manufacture d'armes de Saint-Étienne. The weapon was chambered for the proprietary 7.5x54mm French cartridge, the same one used in the MAS-36.

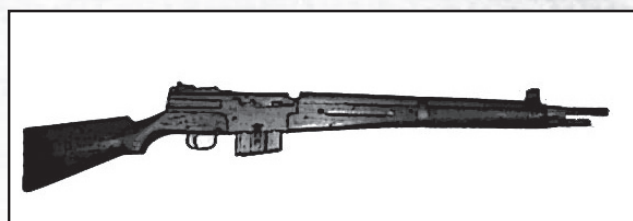
Like the Ag-42 and Hakim (qq.v.), the MAS-49 used a direct gas impingement operating system. Unlike these rifles, the MAS-49 acquired a reputation for relative immunity to harsh conditions, even when maintenance was nothing more than field improvisations. The weapon fed from a 10-round magazine. All MAS-49s were equipped with a quick-detach optics mount, though a scope was not a standard-issue item. A mid-life improvement program produced the MAS-49/56 in 1956; for game purposes, the two models are identical though the later version is slightly lighter and shorter.

By the time production ended in 1978, over a quarter-million MAS-49s had been produced. In addition to serving with both regular French forces and the French Foreign Legion, the rifle was provided to the militaries of several French colonies. It remained in French use until deployment of the

FAMAS assault rifle was completed in 1990.

Current Status: The MAS-49 and its 7.5x54mm cartridge are no longer in use with any national forces, though irregular units likely still use the weapon in any region that saw French deployments between the 1950s and the 1980s. It may also be available in former French colonial territories as a reserve, training, or ceremonial weapon. MAS-49s are available, albeit very rare, on the civilian market.

Stage III Quirk (Reflex) – Desert Tolerance: The MAS-49 is mostly immune to hot, dusty conditions. The rifle's maintenance requirements are not increased by use in such an environment.



SiG SG 542

Strictly speaking, the SG 542 is neither a battle rifle nor a Cold War relic, but the big-bore member of the SG 540 family of assault rifles. The series originated in the early 1970s as a progressive development of the unsuccessful SG 530 designs. The Swiss military never adopted the SG 542, but it was approved for export sales and several African nations added it to their arsenals. It also saw licensed production in Chile. Other SG 540 series products include the full-length SG 540 and the carbine SG 543, both chambered for 5.56x45mm NATO and outside the scope of this supplement.

The SG 542's plastic stock and foregrip share a family resemblance with the rest of the SG 540 (and later 550) series of assault rifles. The rifle is equipped with an integral bipod. From an engineering perspective, it was the first SiG rifle to use a gas piston operating mechanism similar to that of the AK-47 rather than a roller-delayed mechanism like those of the CETME and H&K G3.

Current Status: The SG 542 can be found scattered across Africa and Southeast Asia, as well as in front-line service with the Chilean Army.



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SIG Stgw 57/SG 510

After World War II, engineers at SiG experimented with a variety of automatic rifle designs. Development on a series of prototypes lasted a decade before the Swiss government accepted a replacement for its bolt-action Schmidt-Rubin 1896 rifles and K31 carbines. The prototype was the AM55, which incorporated mechanical features of both the CETME rifle and various German designs. The final production version entered Swiss military service as the Sturmgewehr 57.

The Stgw 57 was built to suit Switzerland's unique design criteria. All of the weapon's controls were oversized to allow use even while the operator was wearing heavy winter gloves. Likewise, reliability testing focused on optimization for cold weather. Being beholden to neither NATO nor Warsaw Pact standards, Switzerland chose to continue using the GP11 7.5x55mm cartridge that had been its standard service rifle round since 1911.

In the 1960s, SiG experimented with several export variants of the rifle under the SG 510 designation. The sole successful military version was a 7.62x51mm variant, which Chile and Bolivia adopted for military use. Semi-automatic models in both 7.5x55mm and 7.62x51mm also were sold into a variety of civilian markets. Fully automatic prototypes in 7.62x39mm and .30-06, offered respectively to Finland and Mexico, never garnered sufficient interest to enter mass production.

Current Status: The Swiss military replaced the Stgw 57 with the Stgw 90 in the 1980s, but it's still used in reserve units. A large number of Stgw 57s also remain in civilian hands in Switzerland, converted to fire only in semi-automatic mode and sold to reservists as they left active duty. Civilian ownership outside Switzerland is uncommon due to the high price the semi-automatic versions commanded even when new.

Stage III Quirk (Reflex) – Cold Tolerance:

The Stgw 57 is designed for use in the harsh Swiss winters. The rifle's maintenance requirements are not increased by cold weather and extreme cold is treated as cold. As a non-mechanical aside, competition shooters of the Stgw 57 typically prefer the winter trigger; its larger surface area increases the trigger finger's leverage.



SVT-38/SVT-40

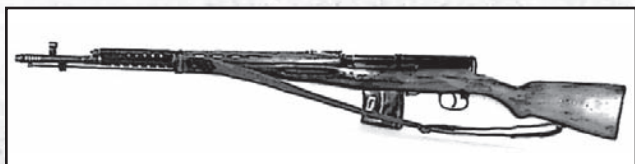
Fyodor Tokarev's automatic rifle design lost to the AVS-36 (see p. 3) in the Red Army trials of the early 1930s, but Tokarev continued to refine his work. His dedication paid off in 1938, when problems with Simonov's rifle led to a second competition. This time, Tokarev won – albeit, some reports claim, thanks to political pressure from Josef Stalin – and the Samozaryadnaya Vintovka Tokareva, model 1938, entered production the following year.

Tokarev designed the SVT-38 to rectify several perceived failings of his competitor's rifle. This weapon was semi-automatic, not select-fire, and fed from a smaller and less bulky magazine. Enhanced reliability was also a priority – though, once in the field, the AVS-36 and the SVT-38 seemed to be different mainly in which specific parts broke on each gun. An upgraded design debuted mid-1940, but the new SVT-40 primarily offered weight savings with only marginally enhanced durability. A fully automatic squad support version, the AVT-40, debuted in 1942, but it was never produced in large numbers and shared all the liabilities of its predecessors. A sniper version also was made, but differed from the parent design only in its ability to readily accept a scope.

The SVT-40 was intended to be the core of the Soviet infantry squad, but procurement never lived up to the reality. The majority of Red Army troops fought World War II with the bolt-action Mosin-Nagants that the SVT-40 was intended to replace, or with the lighter and cheaper submachine guns that replaced most SVT-40 production after 1942. The Soviets also lost thousands of SVT-40s to the Germans and Finns, both of whom used these weapons to supplement the firepower of their own bolt-action rifles. The end of the war in 1945 saw the close of SVT-40 production, and remaining stocks of the rifle quickly were shuffled off to Soviet client states to make room for the SKS and AK-47.

Current Status: Like the competing AVS-36, the SVT-38 and its successors are collector's items today. The rifle's longest military service was in Finland, which retained its captured SVTs through 1958 before surplusting them off.

Stage III Quirk (Reflex) – Unreliable 1: For the purposes of triggering breakdowns, the Wear of the SVT-38, SVT-40, and AVT-40 is considered to be 1 higher than its actual value. This does not apply to a like-new (Wear 0) gun (but good luck finding one today).



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REFLEX SYSTEM RULES

Few of the weapons presented here need any special rules beyond those in the Twilight: 2013 core rulebook. It's worth noting that the semi-automatic version of the M14 previously appeared in that book, and the FN FAL and FAL Para and the H&K G3A3 and G3A4 also appear in the Twilight: 2013 Rules Addendum. All these weapons are reprinted here for the sake of comprehensiveness, unchanged from their original presentation.

Table A: Firearms

Firearm	Caliber	Cap	Dam	Pen	Rng	ROF	Spd	Rec	Bulk	Wt	BV	SP
Battle Rifles												
Ag-42/Ag-42B	6.5x55mm	10	8	x2/x3	M/S	S	4/6/9	8	4	4.6 kg	GG275	\$1,100
AVS-36	7.62x54mm	15	9	x2/x3	M/S	S/B5	4/6/9	9	4	4.3 kg	GG375	\$3,000
AVT-40	7.62x54mm	10	9	x2/x3	M/S	S/B4	4/6/9	9	4	3.9 kg	GG625	\$5,000
Beretta BM59	7.62x51mm	20	8	x2/x3	M/S	S/B5	4/6/9	9	4	4.4 kg	GG400	\$1,200
Beretta BM59 Alpini	7.62x51mm	20	8	x2/x3	M/S	S/B5	4/6/9	9	4	4.5 kg	GG450	\$1,200
CETME Model B	7.62x51mm	20	8	x2/x3	M/S	S/B4	3/6/8	9	3	4.5 kg	GG350	\$1,000
FG 42	8mm Mauser	20	9	x2/x3	M/O	S/B5	3/5/8	10	3	5 kg	GG500	\$10,000
FN 49	7mm Mauser	10(in)	8	x2/x3	M/S	S	4/6/9	9	4	4.3 kg	GG200	\$800
FN 49	7.62x51mm	20	8	x2/x3	M/S	S	4/6/9	9	4	4.3 kg	GG350	\$1,000
FN 49	.30-06	10(in)	9	x2/x3	M/EX	S	4/6/9	9	4	4.3 kg	GG200	\$800
FN 49	7.65mm Arg.	10(in)	8	x2/x3	M/S	S	4/6/9	9	4	4.3 kg	GG200	\$1,200
FN 49	8mm Mauser	10(in)	9	x2/x3	M/EX	S	4/6/9	10	4	4.3 kg	GG200	\$800
FN FAL	7.62x51mm	20	8	x2/x3	M/S	S/B5	3/6/8	9	3	4.3 kg	GG900	\$1,800
FN FAL Para	7.62x51mm	20	8	x2/x3	T/O	S/B5	3/5/7	10	3	3.9 kg	GG1,200	\$2,400
G41(M)	8mm Mauser	10(in)	9	x2/x3	M/O	S	4/6/9	10	4	4.9 kg	GG250	\$10,000
G41(W)	8mm Mauser	10(in)	9	x2/x3	M/O	S	4/6/9	10	4	4.9 kg	GG300	\$6,000
G43	8mm Mauser	10	9	x2/x3	M/S	S	4/6/9	10	4	4.3 kg	GG310	\$2,500
H&K G3A3	7.62x51mm	20	8	x2/x3	M/S	S/B4	3/6/8	9	3	4.4 kg	GG1,000	\$2,000
H&K G3A4	7.62x51mm	20	8	x2/x3	M/S	S/B4	3/6/8	9	3	4.1 kg	GG1,250	\$2,500
H&K G3KA4	7.62x51mm	20	8	x2/x3	T/O	S/B4	3/5/7	10	3	4 kg	GG1,250	\$2,500
Hakim	8mm Mauser	10	9	x2/x3	M/EX	S	4/6/9	10	4	4.8 kg	GG300	\$600
Howa Type 64	7.62x51mm	20	8	x2/x3	M/O	S/B3	3/6/8	9	3	4.3 kg	GG800	\$2,000
LiA1 SLR	7.62x51mm	20	8	x2/x3	M/S	S	3/6/8	9	3	4.3 kg	GG700	\$1,400
M14 (auto)	7.62x51mm	20	8	x2/x3	M/S	S/B5	4/6/9	8	4	5.2 kg	GG750	\$1,500
M14 (semi)	7.62x51mm	20	8	x2/x3	M/EX	S	4/6/9	8	4	5.2 kg	GG500	\$1,000
MAS-49	7.5x54mm	10	8	x2/x3	M/S	S	4/6/9	8	4	3.9 kg	GG375	\$1,500
Rashid	7.62x39mm	10	7	x2/x3	M/S	S	3/5/7	7	3	3.7 kg	GG400	\$800
SIG SG 542	7.62x51mm	20	8	x2/x3	M/O	S/B4	3/5/7	10	3	3.6 kg	GG800	\$1,600
SIG SG 510	7.62x51mm	20	8	x2/x3	M/S	S/B3	4/6/9	8	4	5.6 kg	GG650	\$2,000
SIG Stgw 57	7.5x55mm	24	8	x2/x3	M/S	S/B3	4/6/9	8	4	5.6 kg	GG500	\$2,000
SVT-38	7.62x54mm	10	9	x2/x3	M/S	S	4/6/9	9	4	4.2 kg	GG400	\$3,200
SVT-40	7.62x54mm	10	9	x2/x3	M/S	S	4/6/9	9	4	3.9 kg	GG375	\$3,000
SAWs												
Beretta BM59 Mk. IV	7.62x51mm	20	8	x2/x3	M/S	S/B6	4/6/9	8	4	5.4 kg	GG500	\$1,500
FN FALO	7.62x51mm	30	8	x2/x3	M/S	S/B5	4/6/9	7	4	6.0 kg	GG1,000	\$2,000

Table B: New Ammunition

The following calibers don't appear in the Twilight: 2013 core rules. All calibers presented here are considered rifle cartridges.

Caliber	BV	SP	Type	Wgt	Mag Wgt
7mm Mauser	GG13.9	\$139	AP/HP	3.3 kg	
7.5x54mm MAS	GG8.4	\$105	AP/T	2.7 kg	0.3 kg (10)
7.5x55mm Swiss	GG10.4	\$130	AP/HP/T	2.7 kg	0.8 kg (24)
7.65mm Argentine	GG13.1	\$210	AP/T	2.8 kg	

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Table C: Stage III Ballistics

7.65mm Argentine

7mm Mauser

Range	Dam/Pen
P	9/x2
GF	9/x2
CQB	9/x2
T	8/x2
M	8/x2
O	7/x2
S	5/x2
EX	4/x3

Range	Dam/Pen
P	9/x2
GF	9/x2
CQB	9/x2
T	9/x2
M	8/x2
O	6/x2
S	4/x2
EX	4/x3

Reduced-Power 7.62x51mm NATO

7.5x54mm MAS

Range	Dam/Pen
P	9/x2
GF	9/x2
CQB	9/x2
T	8/x2
M	8/x2
O	6/x2
S	4/x2
EX	4/x3

Range	Dam/Pen
P	8/x2
GF	8/x2
CQB	8/x2
T	7/x2
M	6/x2
O	5/x2
S	4/x3
EX	—

7.5x55mm Swiss

Range	Dam/Pen
P	9/x2
GF	9/x2
CQB	9/x2
T	9/x2
M	8/x2
O	7/x2
S	5/x2
EX	4/x3

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SPYCRAFT 2.0 RULES

Few of the weapons presented here need any special rules beyond those in the Spycraft 2.0 core rulebook. It's worth noting that the FN FAL and FAL Para, the fully automatic version of the M14, and the H&K G3A3 and G3A4 all appear in that book. They are reprinted here for the sake of comprehensiveness. Aside from minor modifications to the FAL Para, these weapons are unchanged from their original presentation.

Bayonets

A bayonet is just a knife that attaches to the end of a rifle's barrel, enabling the wielder to use it as a

melee weapon with a little more effectiveness than that of an unwieldy club. For game purposes, any Size S/2h assault rifle, as well as any Size S/2h bolt-action or semi-automatic rifle that originated as a military service rifle, can accept a bayonet. A bayonet does not occupy an accessory slot – a rifle's bayonet lug, or attachment point, is a purpose-built accessory slot. Yes, we know some rifles can take bipods on that lug, but we're generalizing here for the sake of sanity.

A detachable knife-type bayonet is requisitioned as a survival knife (Spycraft 2.0, p. 283). Mounting or dismounting such a bayonet takes 1 full action. When it's dismounted, it functions exactly as a survival knife. While a bayonet is mounted, a rifle loses the ACC and SPA qualities (sorry, snipers).

A few rifles, generally of WWII or earlier vintage,

Table D: Spycraft Firearms Traits

Weapon Name	Dmg	E/T	Ammo	Recoil	Rng	Sz/Hnd	Wgt	Upg	Comp	Year	SV	Qualities
Semi-Automatic Rifles												
Caliber I												
Ag-42												
6.5x55mm	3d6+1	1-3/19-20	10M5	11	150 ft.	S/2h	10.3 lbs.	0	21/+1	1942	\$1,100	UNR
Rashid												
7.62x39mm	3d6	1-3/20	10M6	10	100 ft.	S/2h	8.3 lbs.	0	20/+1	1959	\$800	UPG (bayonet)
G41(M)												
8mm Mauser	2d10+1	1-3/19-20	10S50	15	140 ft.	S/2h	10.8 lbs.	0	24/+1	1940	\$10,000	FRG, UNR
Caliber III												
Ag-42B												
6.5x55mm	3d6+1	1-3/19-20	10M5	11	150 ft.	S/2h	10.3 lbs.	3	20/+1	1953	\$1,100	–
FN 49												
7mm Mauser	3d6+1	1-2/19-20	10S50	14	150 ft.	S/2h	9.5 lbs.	1	19/+1	1949	\$800	RGD
7.62x51mm NATO	4d4+2	1-2/19-20	20M3	14	150 ft.	S/2h	9.5 lbs.	1	20/+1	1968	\$1,000	RGD
.30-06	2d10+1	1-2/19-20	10S50	17	175 ft.	S/2h	9.5 lbs.	1	19/+1	1949	\$800	RGD
7.65mm Argentine	4d4+2	1-2/19-20	10S55	14	150 ft.	S/2h	9.5 lbs.	1	19/+1	1953	\$1,200	RGD
8mm Mauser	2d10+1	1-2/19-20	10S50	17	175 ft.	S/2h	9.5 lbs.	1	19/+2	1949	\$800	RGD
G41(W)												
8mm Mauser	2d10+1	1-3/19-20	10S50	15	140 ft.	S/2h	10.8 lbs.	3	23/+1	1940	\$6,000	FRG
G43												
8mm Mauser	2d10+1	1-2/19-20	10M5	17	170 ft.	S/2h	9.5 lbs.	2	22/+1	1943	\$2,500	UNR
Hakim												
8mm Mauser	2d10+1	1-3/19-20	10M5	15	175 ft.	S/2h	10.6 lbs.	2	20/+1	1955	\$600	–
LiA1 SLR												
7.62x51mm NATO	4d4+2	1-2/19-20	20M3	17	175 ft.	S/2h	9.8 lbs.	0	23/+1	1953	\$700	DEP, RGD
M14 (semi-automatic)												
7.62x51mm NATO	4d4+2	1-3/19-20	20M3	15	175 ft.	S/2h	11.2 lbs.	0	22/+1	1957	\$1,050	DEP
MAS-49												
7.5x54mm MAS	3d6+1	1-2/19-20	10M5	14	175 ft.	S/2h	8.6 lbs.	0	21/+2	1949	\$1,500	DEP
SVT-38												
7.62x54mm	2d10+1	1-3/19-20	10M5	17	165 ft.	S/2h	9.3 lbs.	3	22/+1	1938	\$3,200	UNR
SVT-40												
7.62x54mm	2d10+1	1-3/19-20	10M5	18	165 ft.	S/2h	8.6 lbs.	2	22/+1	1940	\$3,200	–

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include permanently-affixed bayonets that are hinged to fold back under the barrel when not deployed for use. Adding a permanent bayonet counts as a single upgrade with Weight +0.5 lb., Complexity 10/+0, and Street Value \$45. However, the weapon permanently loses the ACC quality and, while the bayonet is deployed, temporarily loses the SPA quality.

A bayonet-equipped rifle may be fired normally. When wielded as a melee weapon, it is considered a spear and uses the Edged proficiency. It has Damage 1d6+1, Error 1, Threat 20, Size S/2h, and the AP (2), BLD, and INA (-1) qualities.

Table D: Spycraft Firearms Traits continued

Weapon Name	Dmg	E/T	Ammo	Recoil	Rng	Sz/Hnd	Wgt	Upg	Comp	Year	SV	Qualities
Assualt Rifles												
Caliber III												
AVS-36												
7.62x54mm	2d10+1	1-4/19-20	15M8	17	165 ft.	S/2h	9.5 lbs.	1	27/+1	1936	R\$3,000	UNR
AVT-40												
7.62x54mm	2d10+1	1-4/19-20	10M10	18	160 ft.	S/2h	8.6 lbs.	0	26/+1	1942	R\$5,000	NFM (S/B/F)
Beretta BM59												
7.62x51mm NATO	4d4+2	1-3/19-20	20M7	14	150 ft.	S/2h	9.8 lbs.	0	25/+1	1959	R\$1,200	—
Beretta BM59 Alpini												
7.62x51mm NATO	4d4+2	1-3/19-20	20M7	14	150 ft.	S/2h	9.9 lbs.	0	25/+1	1959	R\$1,200	CLS
FG 42												
8mm Mauser	2d10+1	1-3/19-20	20M6	13	145 ft.	S/2h	10.9 lbs.	0	26/+1	1943	R\$10,000	UPG (bipod)
Howa Type 64												
7.62x51mm NATO	4d4+2	1-3/19-20	20M7	14	150 ft.	S/2h	9.7 lbs.	0	26/+1	1964	R\$4,000	UPG (bipod)
Caliber IV												
CETME Model B												
7.62x51mm NATO	4d4+2	1-3/19-20	20M7	14	175 ft.	S/2h	10 lbs.	3	25/+1	1957	R\$1,000	DEP
FN FAL												
7.62x51mm NATO	4d4+2	1-3/19-20	20M7	17	175 ft.	S/2h	9.8 lbs.	2	25/+1	1953	R\$900	DEP, RGD
FN FAL Para												
7.62x51mm NATO	4d4+2	1-3/19-20	20M7	16	125 ft.	S/2h	8.6 lbs.	3	25/+1	1953	R\$900	CLS, DEP, RGD
H&K G3A3												
7.62x51mm NATO	4d4+2	1-2/19-20	20M7	17	175 ft.	S/2h	9.9 lbs.	2	25/+1	1959	R\$1,100	RGD
H&K G3A4												
7.62x51mm NATO	4d4+2	1-2/19-20	20M7	18	175 ft.	S/2h	9.7 lbs.	2	25/+1	1959	R\$1,100	CLS, RGD
H&K G3KA4												
7.62x51mm NATO	4d4+2	1-2/19-20	20M7	16	100 ft.	S/2h	8.8 lbs.	3	25/+1	1960	R\$1,250	CLS, RGD
M14 (automatic)												
7.62x51mm NATO	4d4+2	1-3/19-20	20M7	15	150 ft.	S/2h	11.2 lbs.	3	25/+1	1957	R\$1,050	DEP
SiG SG 542												
7.62x51mm NATO	4d4+2	1-2/19-20	20M7	18	125 ft.	S/2h	7.8 lbs.	2	24/+1	1975	R\$1,600	DEP, UPG (bipod)
SiG 510												
7.62x51mm NATO	4d4+2	1-2/19-20	20M7	11	175 ft.	S/2h	12.3 lbs.	3	25/+1	1960	R\$1,600	—
SiG Stgw 57												
7.5x55mm Swiss	4d4+2	1-2/19-20	24M6	11	200 ft.	S/2h	12.3 lbs.	3	25/+1	1955	R\$2,000	—
Squad Automatic Weapons												
Caliber IV												
Beretta BM59 Mk. IV												
7.62x51mm NATO	4d4+2	1-3/19-20	20M8	11	180 ft.	S/2h	12 lbs.	1	25/+1	1959	R\$1,500	NFM (S/B/F) UPD (bipod)
FN FALO												
7.62x51mm NATO	4d4+2	1-3/19-20	30M6	10	200 ft.	S/2h	13.2 lbs.	1	25/+1	1958	R\$2,000	NFM (S/B/F) OVH, RGD, UPG (bipod)

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