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FMA FMK-3 Mod 2

Notes: This is the standard Argentine submachinegun, built on the Uzi pattern. It is an improved version of the PA3-DM, the former Argentine standard submachinegun. The sliding stock is the same as used on the US M-3A1 "Grease Gun." There were formerly fixed stock and sliding stock models (the Mod 1 and Mod 2), but the fixed stock version was quickly dropped and is almost never seen. The FMK-3 can fire NATO rifle grenades, but is very heavy. There is another version known as the FMK-5; this version fires only on semiautomatic and is for sale to police and civilian security forces.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
FMK Mod 2	9mm Parabellum	3.6 kg	25, 40	$339

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
FMK-3 Mod 2	5	2	1-Nil	3/4	1	2	30

Halcon ML-43

Notes: This was designed during World War 2, by the company of Halcon. It is also called the ML-943, or M/943. Today, this weapon is rarely encountered, even in South America. It had a simple blowback construction, and fires from an open bolt. The stock has a deep pistol grip, with the grip being a part of the stock. The barrel is tapered, and is finned for cooling and well as having a large muzzle brake. The weight is good for fire control, but is not good if you have to tote it around. The ML-43 does not have a setting for semiautomatic fire.

The Model ML-46 is basically identical other than having an MP-40-type folding stock on it. The ML-63 is again based on the ML-43. It was designed primary to simplify, and therefore reduce the cost, of manufacturing the weapon. The ML-63 is unfortunately not any lighter than the ML-46, and in game terms, doesn't matter.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
ML-43	9mm Parabellum	4.08 kg	17, 30	$309
ML-46	9mm Parabellum	4.38 kg	17, 30	$339

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
ML-43	5	2	1-Nil	4	1	2	30
ML-46	5	2	1-Nil	2/4	1	2	30

FAH PAM

Notes: Is an almost direct copy of the US M-3A1 "Grease Gun." Differences include the caliber and the length of the barrel at 7.87 kg. The stock could be detached and used as a magazine loading tool. It was blowback operated and fired in fully automatic only (though the cyclic ROF was rather slow, due to the heavy bolt).

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
PAM	9mm Parabellum	2.99 kg	17, 30	$302

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
PAM	5	2	Nil	2/3	1	2	30

MEMS 52/58

Notes: This former standard Argentine Air Force and Gendarmerie submachinegun can still be found on considerable quantity in that country. It is also issued to various paramilitary groups, and was a common weapon of the Argentine "Death Squads." It is a very simple weapon built with loose standards to the maximum possible tolerances – except for the barrel, which is finely-made to close tolerances, including 12-groove rifling. This means that while the rest of the weapon tends to go to pot rather fast, the barrel wears quite slowly.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
MEMS 52/58	9mm Parabellum	3.3 kg	40	$344

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
MEMS 52/58	10	2	Nil	4/5	1	4	19

PA-3DM

Notes: The PA3-DM is the forerunner of the FMK-3 above. It is basically similar to the FMK-3, but has slightly different features and construction. Like the FMK-3, it is built on the Uzi pattern. Folding stock and fixed stock version are available. This weapon is no longer in active Argentine service, but can still be found among paramilitary groups and police.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
PA3-DM (Fixed Stock)	9mm Parabellum	3.4 kg	25	$308

PA3-DM (Folding Stock)	9mm Parabellum	3.45 kg	25	$338

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
PA3-DM (Fixed Stock)	5	2	1-Nil	4	1	2	30
PA3-DM (Folding Stock)	5	2	1-Nil	3/4	1	2	30

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Grozniy K6-92 (Krasniy Molot Borz)

Notes: The K6-92 was designed by the Armenians, who gained their independence from Russia in 1991, and discovered that their Army had a dearth of weapons. To make things worse, they were engaged in a border war with Azerbaijan. One of the solutions was the K6-92, which was a small and mechanically-simple weapon easily produced in just about any machine shop. The K6-92 used features from a number of weapons, including the Uzi, the PPS, the MP-40, and the Masden M-50. Eventually, the Armenians stopped fighting with the Azerbaijani and also had more capital to work with, and could afford better weapons. The K6-92 was retired – sort of.

The Borz (Chechen for Wolf) is a small submachinegun that caused a lot of speculation when first seen in magazine and newspaper photos in the early 1990s. The Borz was one of the home-grown weapons used by Chechen separatists until they were able to acquire better weapons. It turned out that the Chechens were manufacturing the K6-92 in their own machine shops, calling it the "Borz." Chechen Borz submachineguns can vary greatly in appearance due to variances in manufacturing, materials available, and major and minor touches applied by the gunsmiths. Chechen Borz submachineguns also varied greatly in quality, but almost all showed their poor manufacture. Some Chechen Borz submachineguns were of such poor quality that they were used for one attack, then discarded (if the fighter was lucky, he was able to pick up a Russian weapon). Chechen examples generally had poor sights or no sights, no stocks (whether folding, sliding, or fixed), and were often made of poor-quality scrap metal. By 1999, the Chechens had enough discarded and captured Russian weapons and weapons smuggled into Chechnya, and they completely discarded use of the Borz.

Twilight 2000 Notes: Though this weapon wasn't built as such in the Twilight 2000 timeline, the K6-92, and especially the Borz, can be taken as examples of the sort of home-grown weapons that might appear in the late stages of the Twilight War.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
K6-92	9mm Makarov	1.96 kg	17, 25, 30	$279
Borz	9mm Makarov	1.5 kg	17, 25, 30, 40	$229

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
K6-92	5	2	Nil	3/5	1	3	15
Borz	5	2	Nil	3	3	5	12

Diecasters and Carmichael Austen Mark I

Notes: In 1941, the Australians were faced with a lot of jungle fighting and no handy submachineguns. They asked for help from the British, and they sent the Australians their Sten. The Australians were not impressed. They began to rework the Sten, mixing elements of captured MP-38s and MP-40s and the Sten, They used the MP-38/40's folding stock lengthened the barrel to eight inches, added a foregrip, and increased the ROF slightly to 500 RPM. This resulted in the Austen (AUSTralian stEN). The Austen was never as reliable as the Owen, and the Australian Army preferred the Owen; however, some 20,000 Austens were still produced between 1943 and 1945, due to the war emergency.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Austen Mk I	9mm Parabellum	3.98 kg	28	$300

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Austen Mk I	5	2	Nil	4/5	1	2	20

Lithgow F-1

Notes: By the 1960s, the Owen was getting a bit long in the tooth, and showing signs of aging. Australian armorers decided to combine the best features of the Owen and Sterling into a single weapon. In addition, to further reduce costs, the stock, bayonet, and pistol grip were the same used on the L-1A1s the Australians were already using as a battle rifle. The resulting weapon was called the X-3, and copies were sent off to be combat tested by Australian SASR troopers fighting in Vietnam. The X-3 performed quite well, the SASR gave their thumbs up, and the X-3 was type-standardized as the F-1. It continued in service until the early 1990s, when it was replaced by the MP-5 and AUG. The F-1 is still retained in reserve stocks. The F-1 can use its own magazines, or magazines designed for the Canadian or British versions of the Sterling; the magazine is top-mounted. The barrel is 8 inches, and the ROF about 600 RPM.

Twilight 2000 Story: As with the Owen, the F-1 was pulled back out of reserve stocks; however, some Army troops levied later in the war were also equipped with the F-1.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
F-1	9mm Parabellum	3.26 kg	10, 34	$284

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
F-1	5	2	Nil	4	1	2	21

Owen

Notes: Evelyn Owen originally offered this design to the Australian Army in 1939 chambered in .22 Long Rifle caliber. Of course, they were not very interested, so Owen changed the caliber to .32 ACP. The Army was still not interested. Owen then changed the caliber to .38 Special; the cartridge had the necessary hitting power, but did not feed well in an automatic weapon (the resulting weapon jammed so much as to be nearly useless). Then Owen changed the caliber again, to 9mm Parabellum, which was the magic bullet, so to speak. Unfortunately, a shortage of machine tools held production to 2000 copies per month, until about 45,000 copies were made by 1944. The US Army even wanted to purchase 60,000 Owens for use in the South Pacific, but the Australians were unable to comply with the request. Three models of the Owen were made: the Mark I, with a folding metal stock; the Mark I Wooden Butt, which had a fixed wooden stock; and the Mark II, which was a simplified model that never went into production. Barrel length is 9.75 inches, a respectable length at the time. Though production ended in September of 1945, the Owen remained in use by the Australians until the mid-1960s and are still held in reserve stock; some were used by SASR troops in Vietnam.

The prototype versions are presented below, both for general interest and completeness. It is doubtful that more than two of three of each actually exist, and these will almost certainly be in military museums.

Twilight 2000 Story: The Owens were pulled out of reserve stocks and cleaned up for issue to territorial and militia shortly before the Indonesian invasion.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Owen Prototype I	.22 Long Rifle	3.12 kg	33	$204
Owen Prototype II	.32 ACP	3.44 kg	33	$267
Owen Prototype III	.38 Special	4.25 kg	33	$417
Owen Mk I	9mm Parabellum	3.71 kg	33	$322
Owen MkI Wooden Butt	9mm Parabellum	4.21 kg	33	$296

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Owen Prototype I	5	1	Nil	3/4	1	2	19
Owen Prototype II	5	1	Nil	3/4	1	2	34
Owen Prototype III	5	2	1-Nil	4/5	1	2	20
Owen Mk I	5	2	Nil	4/5	1	2	26
Owen Mk I Wooden Butt	5	2	Nil	5	1	2	26

Steyr-Solothurn MP-30

Notes: The company called "Steyr-Solothurn" never really existed as such; Steyr-Solothurn was a shell company which existed primarily on paper, in order to allow Nazi Germany to evade the restrictions of the Versailles Treaty until the Nazis were powerful enough to simply disregard it. The German arms company of Rheinmetall would design the weapons, the Swiss company of Solothurn (which was an actual company) would be passed the designs and perfect them, and then the weapons would be license-produced under the Steyr-Solothurn name.

One of the first weapons produced under the Steyr-Solothurn name was the MP-30. The MP-30 was introduced in 1930 as a weapon for the Austrian Police (the Austrian Police's designation was the Steyr MP-30, omitting the "Solothurn" part), chambered for the 9mm Steyr cartridge. The wooden rifle-type stock had a pistol-grip wrist, a 7.8-inch barrel surrounded by a perforated cooling jacket, and a bayonet lug. The stock had a very pronounced drop and also looks about a size too small; some people who have actually fired the S1-100 say it is distinctly uncomfortable to fire from the shoulder or from the prone position. The stock also contains the MP-30's powerful recoil spring. The MP-30 was produced until 1935, with the Austrian Police having been the primary users.

The S1-100 was in essence an improved MP-30; it is perhaps better known by its Nazi designation, the MP-34(ö). It was at first issued to the Austrian Police, chambered for 9mm Steyr; shortly thereafter, issue began to the Nazis, chambered for 9mm Parabellum, and the Austrian Army, chambered for 9mm Mauser. (The Austrians designation was the "Steyr MP-34.") Other users included Portugal (in 7.65mm Parabellum and later 9mm Parabellum, called the M-42, and used as late as the 1970s by the Portuguese Fiscal Guards – their equivalent of the Treasury Service), and to the Chinese (in 7.63mm Mauser). Chile, Bolivia, Uruguay, and El Salvador also used them, primarily in 9mm Parabellum; limited sales were also made on the South American civilian and military markets in a .45 ACP chambering. (These versions also had a foregrip added to their handguards.) The stock does not have as much of a drop, and is also much more substantial in construction.

That said, the MP-30 and S1-100 are regarded as some of the best-built submachineguns ever made – except for the stocks, they are practically indestructible. Unfortunately, like most designs of the time that Steyr had a hand in, both were incredibly expensive weapons, in addition to being masterpieces. The action of the MP-30 and S1-100 were easily accessible for cleaning by lifting a cover at the top of the receiver, and stripping was likewise quite simple. The fire selector (either semiautomatic or full automatic) was slider on the left side of the handguard (though not within reach of the firing hand). Shortly after production began, a manual safety was added atop the receiver in front of the rear sight. The magazines were inserted into the left side, and the magazine well was angled slightly forward to aid proper feeding. A magazine loading device is built into the magazine well on the underside; one attaches a stripper clip (usually containing 8 rounds) with ammunition to the device, and then uses it to ram the rounds into the magazine.

A very rare set of accessories were built for the S1-100, a small tripod, and an adapter for the S1-100 to be mounted on the tripod. Very few were built, and it seems that far fewer were actually used in combat.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
MP-30/S1-100	9mm Steyr	4.36 kg	32	$311
S1-100	7.63mm Mauser	4.48 kg	32	$337
S1-100	7.65mm Parabellum	4.03 kg	32	$233
S1-100	9mm Parabellum	4.21 kg	32	$276
S1-100	9mm Mauser	4.45 kg	32	$328
S1-100	.45 ACP	4.69 kg	25	$435

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
MP-30/S1-100	5	2	1-Nil	5	1	2	19
S1-100 (7.63mm)	5	2	1-Nil	5	1	2	16
S1-100 (7.65mm)	5	1	Nil	5	1	2	19
S1-100 (9mm Para)	5	2	Nil	5	1	2	20
S1-100 (9mm Mauser)	5	2	1-Nil	5	1	2	21
S1-100 (.45 ACP)	5	2	Nil	5	2	5	23

Steyr Tactical Machine Pistol

Notes: This weapon could equally be considered a pistol, but its general configuration places it into the category of "personal defense weapon." There are only 41 component parts, and the weapon is easy to field-strip and for armorers to work on. The weapon is compact, and fits inside the dimensions of a sheet of A4 paper. The TMP has a foregrip under the barrel, and a sound suppresser can be easily added. A detachable (not folding) stock may also be added.

The design for the TMP was sold to the Swiss company Bugger & Thomet in 2001.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Steyr TMP	9mm Parabellum	1.4 kg	15, 20, 25, 30	$234
Steyr TMP (Stocked)	9mm Parabellum	1.65 kg	15, 20, 35, 30	$264

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range

Steyr TMP	5	2	Nil	1	2	5	15
Steyr TMP	5	2	Nil	3	2	4	18

Steyr AUG 9mm Para

Notes: This is a version of the AUG assault rifle, with a new barrel, bolt and magazine well adapter. The bolt converts the AUG to a closed-bolt blowback weapon. The converted weapon cannot mount a bayonet in its standard configuration or use combat rifle grenades, but an optional muzzle device allows the AUG Para to fire riot control grenades, the barrel is threaded to accept a silencer or suppressor, and a bayonet attachment point may be fitted if necessary. Any AUG can be easily converted to this configuration using a special parts kit. Such a conversion takes a mere 10 minutes, and requires no special skill. The long barrel allows a good velocity for the bullet.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
AUG Para	9mm Parabellum	3.3 kg	25, 32	$401
Parts Kit	NA	1.2 kg	NA	$195

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
AUG 9mm Para	5	2	1-Nil	4	1	2	37

Steyr MPi-69/MPi-81

Notes: This is a simple and light submachinegun built on the telescoping bolt pattern. It is meant to be an “idiot-proof” weapon, one that is tolerant to dirt, is easily repaired and maintained, and jams easily cleared. The rate of fire is low to allow greater controllability. The fire level is chosen, like many Austrian weapons, by trigger pressure; a light touch on the trigger produces semiautomatic fire, while a full pull fires the weapon on automatic. The front sling swivel is attached to the cocking lever; the firer can thus yank the sling back to cock the weapon after loading or clearing a jam.

This is the one feature that users of the MPi-69 disliked the most, so another version of the weapon was produced, the MPi-81. This version has a conventional cocking handle, which has been moved to the right side of the weapon. A further version of this weapon is the MPi-81 Firing Port Weapon, used on some Austrian fighting vehicles. This is the same as the standard MPi-81, but has an extended barrel with a locking collar for a firing port, and a flash suppressor. The raised sight makes a better interface with vision blocks on Austrian vehicles, and is not telescopic.

In Austrian service, these weapon have been replaced by the Steyr TMP and the AUG Para. It is still a popular police weapon throughout the world.

Twilight 2000 Notes: As Notes, except for the inevitable return of these weapons to service use in Austria.

Merc 2000 Notes: Austria has sold many of these weapons on the international arms market, where they were largely snapped up by mercenary organizations due to their reliability and ease of maintenance.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
MPi-69/MPi-81	9mm Parabellum	3.13 kg	25, 32	$327
MPi-81 FPW	9mm Parabellum	3.36 kg	25, 32	$373

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
MPi-69/MPi-81	5	2	Nil	3/4	1	3	27
MPi-81 FPW	5	2	1-Nil	4/5	1	2	37

FN P-90 Personal Defense Weapon

Notes: This weapon looks more like a weapon from a science-fiction movie than an authentic weapon; in fact, most people know the P-90 (if not by name) from its use on the science fiction series *Stargate SG-1* and *Stargate Atlantis*. The P-90 is slowly gaining acceptance with some military and police forces. Though there is some limited use of the P-90 by rear-echelon troops and military drivers, the primary users of the P-90 so far have been by special operations (both military and by some government agencies), some police SRT-type units, and bodyguards. The nature and design of the P-90 straddles the line between a submachinegun and a short-barreled assault rifle – in other words, it is a PDW.

The design of the P-90 is radical but well thought out. The P-90 uses new caliber rounds specially designed for this weapon, and the bullpup design allows a longer barrel than most SMGs. The ammunition is carried in a clear box magazine atop the barrel and receiver, and virtually the entire weapon is made from polymers or plastic. Bullpup weapons normally cannot be fired very well from the left shoulder (and therefore left-handed shooters), but FN solves this problem by making case ejection straight down. (This can present some problems when firing while prone, however, if the ejection port is not clear of the ground.) Controls are ambidextrous; the selector lever is actually a dial underneath the unusually-shaped trigger guard (which is also a part of the stock, so that the dial is difficult to inadvertently turn). The selector and trigger mechanisms are unusual. The dial has three positions; the first is safe, the second allows for semiautomatic or automatic fire by use of a two-stage trigger, and the third allows semiautomatic fire only. The magazine catches are located on either side of the receiver at the rear of the magazine well. Small charging handles are found on either side of the receiver above the foregrip. Operation is by blowback, with firing being from a closed bolt. The magazines are unique to the P-90 and include rotating feed lips at the rear that allow the P-90 to feed from the magazine by turning the rounds in line with the chamber. Inside the P-90, the feed mechanism pulls the rounds down and into the chamber below the end of the magazine. The magazines are translucent and are of plastic with a smoked color. Barrel length is surprisingly long for such a compact weapon – it is 10.35 inches, and tipped by a small flash suppressor. A special silencer (for use with a subsonic version of the 5.7mm FN cartridge) is also available; this silencer fits over the flash suppressor and locks to the P-90 by use of special lugs; no tools are required to mount or remove the silencer.

The sight atop the weapon is a simple reflex collimating sight, with a circle-and-dot aiming point for day use and a tritium-illuminated crosshair in low light. This sight is designed for use with both eyes open, and if it is damaged, there are conventional iron sights on either side of the sight housing if the collimating sight is damaged. FN also makes a special laser aiming module that is unusually-flat and fits into a slot underneath the barrel and above the foregrip. On either side of the sight housing, the P-90 has special rails for use with accessories.

There are a few variants of the P-90, most of which shoot the same as the P-90 for game purposes. A later variant called the P-90TR (also known as the P-90 Flat Top) replaces the normal collimating reflex sight and backup iron sights with a MIL-STD-1913 rail on top of what was the sight mount, along with a pair of shorter rails on the side where the iron sights used to be. Two other versions of the P-90 are also available: the P-90LV (with a laser aiming module in place of the standard collimating reflex sight), and the P-90LIR (identical to the P-90LV, except that the laser aiming module uses an IR laser which allows the targeting spot to be seen only with night vision goggles or sights.)

Though a carbine rather than a submachinegun, the PS-90 is included here because it is a civilianized version of the P-90, introduced in early 2006. To make the P-90 into a civilian weapon, the barrel was extended to 16.1 inches, the weapon is only capable of semiautomatic fire (and FN has taken steps to make the PS-90 extremely difficult to convert to automatic fire), and smaller-capacity magazines were made available to comply with the laws for civilian ownership in some countries. Those magazines are the same as the standard 50-round plastic box, except that blocks are put in to keep the magazine from being loaded beyond the capacity desired. The regular P-90 can also use these magazines. Though HV ammunition is not sold on the civilian market, the PS-90 is capable of firing it. (Conceivably, the PS-90 could also fire subsonic ammunition, though the P-90's special silencer will not fit on a PS-90.)

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon was not well received by a pre-war military establishment in the Twilight 2000 timeline, except for some special uses. This was mainly because of the non-standard cartridge it fired and the special materials and parts used in the design. The PS-90 does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Merc 2000 Notes: Though at first sales were brisk due to the novelty factor, it eventually got out that the P-90 was actually a rather effective weapon for its size and sales increased even further. The PS-90 never really sold well, except with some civilian weapon collectors.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
P-90	5.7mm FN	2.54 kg	50	$730
P-90TR	5.7mm FN	2.5 kg	50	$578
P-90LV/LIR	5.7mm FN	2.54 kg	50	$982
PS-90	5.7mm FN	2.93 kg	10, 30, 50	$789*
P-90 Silencer	N/A	0.88 kg	N/A	$195

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
P-90	10	2	1-Nil	3	1	7	24
HV Ammo	10	2	1-1-Nil	3	1	7	29

Silenced	10	2	1-Nil	4	1	5	17
PS-90	SA	2	1-Nil	4	2	Nil	43
HV Ammo	SA	2	1-1-Nil	4	2	Nil	52

*Many civilian versions of the PS-90 are sold without the ability to mount a flash suppressor. Subtract $4 from the price of a PS-90 that has no flash suppressor.

Precision Liegnose Vigneron M-2

Notes: This is a very old Belgian submachinegun, which can still be found in several Central and South American countries, and in Africa. Produced only from 1952-62, most countries have long since replaced the Vigneron with weapons such as the MP-5 and Uzi series, but Algeria, Burundi, Congo, Portugal, and Rwanda still use a fair number of them, and many can still be found here and there in Central Africa. The Vigneron was designed by a retired Colonel in the Belgian Army and manufactured in a factory in Herstal near, but not a part of, FN.

The Vigneron uses a rather long 11.75-inch barrel which contributes to accuracy (particularly in semiautomatic fire), but can make the Vigneron prone to barrel bending since much of the barrel is exposed and unsupported. The rear third of the barrel is finned however, which contributes to cooling and somewhat mitigates the barrel-bending problem. On some versions, the muzzle is equipped with a slotted compensator. Magazines were either based on those of the MP-40 or those of the MP-40 itself. The cyclic rate of fire is low at about 600 rpm, which further enhances controllability, and the Vigneron is also fairly heavy. The ejection port has a spring-loaded, hinged cover that automatically opens when the Vigneron is fired. The Vigneron uses a two-stage trigger; when pulled about halfway, the Vigneron uses semiautomatic shots, and pulled all the way back (beyond a perceptible detent) the Vigneron fires on automatic.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Vigneron M-2 (With Compensator)	9mm Parabellum	3.29 kg	32	$391
Vigneron M-2	9mm Parabellum	3.09 kg	32	$341

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Vigneron M-2 (With Compensator)	5	2	Nil	4/5	1	2	30
Vigneron M-2	5	2	Nil	4/5	1	3	30

BSM/9 M3

Notes: The company of Bergom S/A built this weapon with hopes of selling it to the military or police, but it appears to have had little success. It is, however, a very well-built and easy to shoot weapon. It is easy to build and not too expensive. However, the manufacturer made a somewhat outlandish claim for the BSM: no lubrication is ever needed.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
BSM/9 M3	9mm Parabellum	3.03 kg	20. 32	$313

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
BSM/9 M3	5	2	Nil	3/4	1	3	24

IMBEL MD-1/MD-1A1

Notes: Despite appearances, this is the weapon one ends up with when you shrink an FN FAL down to submachinegun size and rechamber it for 9mm Parabellum. The MD-1 series was basically an intermediate development step, though some small issues were made; further development led to the MD-2 and MD-2A1 submachineguns (below). The MD-1 has a fixed wooden stock, while the MD-1A1 uses a folding metal stock.

Twilight 2000 Notes: Though manufacture of this weapon was quickly superseded by the MD-2, the MD-1s that did exist were put into use during the Twilight War.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
MD-1	9mm Parabellum	3.8 kg	30	$291
MD-1A1	9mm Parabellum	3.58 kg	30	$311

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
MD-1	5	2	Nil	5	1	2	22
MD-1A1	5	2	Nil	3/5	1	2	22

IMBEL MD-2/MD-2A1

Notes: Though the MD-1 proved that the idea of shrinking a FAL was feasible, IMBEL and the Brazilian Army felt more work needed to be done. Among the requests was for the MD-1 to be able to mount a bayonet, and for the MD-1A1 to be a bit smaller. Both designs needed to be lighter, and to further reduce manufacturing costs, more parts commonality with the FAL was necessary. In addition, some ergonomic adjustments were made, as the controls on the MD-1 could be a bit awkward, particularly for those with small hands. Thus, the MD-2 fixed-stock and MD-2A1 folding stock versions were developed, using more plastics instead of wood, and having a number of improvements, including 60% of parts in common with the FAL. The MD-2 can also mount a bayonet; though this feature was desired mostly for ceremonial duties, fighting with the bayonet is also possible, and the bayonet used is the same one as used with the FAL. Normally, a 211mm barrel is used with the MD-2 and a 160mm barrel with the MD-2A1, though it is possible to interchange the barrels between versions; an MD-2 using a short barrel cannot mount a bayonet, while an MD-2A1 using a long barrel may mount one.

Despite the quality of the MD-2, Brazilian troops never really warmed to it, and it was in active service for only about 10 years, being phased out in the early 1980s.

Twilight 2000 Notes: These weapons were extensively issued to local militia forces in the Twilight War.

Merc 2000 Notes: These weapons were widely sold in the international arms market, particularly to those who wished to have “no questions asked.”

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
MD-2 (211mm Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	3.6 kg	15, 30	$288
MD-2 (160mm Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	3.47 kg	15, 30	$267
MD-2A1 (211mm Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	3.31 kg	15, 30	$308
MD-2A1 (160mm Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	3.18 kg	15, 30	$287

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
MD-2 (211mm Barrel)	5	2	Nil	4	1	2	22
MD-2 (160mm Barrel)	5	2	Nil	4	1	2	16
MD-2A1 (211mm Barrel)	5	2	Nil	3/4	1	2	22
MD-2A1 (160mm Barrel)	5	2	Nil	3/4	1	2	16

IMBEL SM-6

Notes: This is an M-530 (see below) with a number of improvements and updates, as well as a caliber change to 9mm Parabellum. Most of the physical changes are ergonomic or caused by the change in caliber, but a compensator has been added to the end of the muzzle. The SM-6 is in use by Brazilian military and police forces.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price

SM-6	9mm Parabellum	3.74 kg	30	$359

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
SM-6	5	2	Nil	3/5	1	2	22

INA MB-50/M-530

Notes: The MB-50 is an almost direct copy of the Danish Madsen M-1946 submachinegun. Except for slight weight and dimension differences, it is basically a true copy of the Madsen. The M-530 is virtually the same, except for the longer magazine housing (to better serve as a front grip), and the cocking handle, which has been moved to the right side of the receiver. These weapons are no longer in Brazilian military service, but are still used by police and paramilitary forces.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
MB-50	.45 ACP	3.2 kg	30	$463
M-530	.45 ACP	3.4 kg	30	$466

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
MB-50	5	2	1-Nil	3/5	2	5	25
M-530	5	2	1-Nil	3/5	2	5	25

MSM

Notes: The MSM (Mini Sub Metralhadora – Mini Submachinegun) was developed by LAPA and HAGA after a request from the Brazilian government for a concealable automatic weapon. The design was bought by ENARM shortly thereafter, who undertook the actual production. It is reminiscent in appearance of the Ruger MP-9 in the double-grip form and the Ingram M-10 and M-11 without the double grip, and is in fact only a little larger than the Ingram. Like any weapon of its type, recoil can be a problem, though the low rate of fire and high weight helps this.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon exists in only very small numbers – perhaps less than 30 – in the Twilight 2000 World.

Merc 2000 Notes: This is popular on the international arms market, with military, police, government, and criminal organizations.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
MSM	9mm Parabellum	2.61 kg	32	$283

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
MSM	5	2	Nil	2/4	1	3	15

Mtr M-9M1-CEV

Notes: This is a fairly straightforward type of submachinegun, designed primarily for ease of manufacture and low cost. A complaint by the troops using it was how easy it was to accidentally pull the folding stock completely off the weapon, as when first pulled, it is difficult, but at a certain point suddenly becomes easy, and there is nothing to stop the stock before it can be pulled out. By 2002, it had been long out of active Brazilian service, and not even used much by reserves.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This is one of the older weapons used by the Brazilian Army at the time of the Twilight War.

Merc 2000 Notes: Most of these weapons had long been sold on the international arms market by 2000.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Mtr M-9M1-CEV	9mm Parabellum	3 kg	30	$314

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Mtr M-9M1-CEV	5	2	Nil	2/3	1	3	24

Melanika Uru Model II/FAU Model I

Notes: This is one of the standard Brazilian submachineguns. The Melanika Company was formed specifically to manufacture this weapon in 1974, and it was adopted by the Brazilian forces in 1977. It is a simple weapon, comprising only 33 parts, and able to be totally disassembled in 30 seconds. The Uru is able to take a suppressor. The FAU Model I is the same weapon, but chambered for .380 ACP ammunition; it is slightly lighter but has similar performance. It is also far rarer, generally used only by certain police personnel. In both cases, a stock may be added; it is removable, but not folding.

Merc 2000 Notes: This was one of those wild best sellers in the Merc 2000 world.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Uru Model II (No Stock)	9mm Parabellum	2.58 kg	30	$242
Uru Model II (Stock)	9mm Parabellum	3.01 kg	30	$272
FAU Model I (No Stock)	.380 ACP	2.48 kg	30	$226
FAU Model I (Stock)	.380 ACP	2.91 kg	30	$256

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Uru Model II (No Stock)	5	2	Nil	2	1	3	14
Uru Model II (Stock)	5	2	Nil	4	1	2	18
FAU Model I (No Stock)	5	2	Nil	2	1	3	14
FAU Model I (Stock)	5	2	Nil	4	1	2	18

Civil Defence Supply MP5-224

Notes: Civil Defence Supply (commonly known as CDS) is a company most often associated with the kind of products its name suggests – various (nonlethal) supplies and devices for civilians and police to use in survival, personal defense, and riot control situations. However, one of their lesser-known projects are modifications of already-existing weapons using the .224 BOZ round they invented – basically a 5.56mm NATO round in a necked-down 10mm Colt case, making it look like a sort of "short magnum" type of round. The MP5-224 is also essentially what it sounds like: a modified MP-5/10A2, with a fixed stock using a the Heckler & Koch S-E-3-F trigger group (allowing for semiautomatic, automatic, and 3-round burst fire), as well as the modification applied to FBI MP-5/10s that holds the bolt open after the magazine is emptied. Most of the modifications are to the magazines, chamber, and barrel, but the MP5/224 has the same dimensions and largely the same parts as a standard MP-5/10A2. It is unknown who is using the MP5-224, if anyone.

Twilight 2000 Notes: Few examples of the MP5/224 exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline (less than 40), and they are generally found only in England. (The personal bodyguards for the members of the Royal Family still in England are known to use them on occasion, as do the bodyguards for the Prime Minister.) Rounds generally have to be handloaded, though there is a government facility that makes small lots.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
MP5/224	.224 BOZ	3 kg	10, 20, 30	$736

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
MP5/224	3/5	2	1-1-Nil	4	1	2/3	30

Enfield Sten

Notes: After the Battle of Dunkirk, the British High Command faced a possible cross-Channel invasion of Britain by the Nazis, and a severe shortage of effective small arms for the troops that would need to be raised and the Home Guard that would need to be equipped. They needed an automatic weapon that was simple to use, maintain, and build. The answer was the Sten submachinegun (named for its designers and manufacturer, Shepard, Turpin, and Enfield Firearms). It was a simple design, stamped out of any grade of steel available. It's a cheap, nasty-looking weapon, and troops hated it because of it's sheer ugliness, but there is no doubt about it's effectiveness in its intended role. It should be noted that while the Sten is an Enfield design, most of the production was carried out by the Royal Ordnance Factories. Some production was spread out between several commercial contractors. Production of the different parts were also often spread out between a myriad of contractors, similar to production in the US of the M-1 Garand, M-1 Carbine, M-1A1 Thompson submachinegun, and M-3 Grease Gun. Mark 2s and later were also manufactured by BSA.

And let's face it: the Sten is butt-ugly, and it looks as cheap as its (RL) price tag. It acquired several nicknames when it was being used, such Woolworth Gun (a reference to its cheap-and-dirty construction), Plumber's Delight (because it looks like several pipes fit together), and the Stench Gun (carrying the butt-ugly looks to their conclusion), as well as at least a dozen others.

The first version was the Mark 1; this weapon had a metal skeleton butt (non-folding), a simple steel tube with the inner workings of the weapon, a side-feeding magazine, and simple spoon-shaped muzzle brake. The barrel length is 7.7 inches, a length which would become standard for all Stens. There was also a folding wooden foregrip. About 100,000 Sten Mark 1's were built. A simplified version, the Mark 1*, was later produced, with all wooden parts replaced by metal or eliminated and the muzzle brake eliminated.

The Sten Mark 2 was by far the most common Sten, with over 2 million being made in about three years of production. The front foregrip, indeed the entire front stock, was deleted. The skeleton stock was replaced with a simple steel tube with a very rudimentary thumb grip. The magazine housing could be disengaged and rotated through 90 degrees, for stowage during parachute drops. Unlike other Stens, the Mark 2 is selective fire, capable of semiautomatic fire. The Mark 2 is the second most-commonly seen Sten, though it is still rare compared to the Mk 3.

The problem with the Mk 2 was that it was over-simplified. Virtually every part was of sheet or tubular metal, and every possible shortcut and workaround was used to make the weapon easier and cheaper to construct. As a result, bolt holes were sometimes too small or too large or not quite in the right place and had to be drilled out or fixed with a washer, parts sometimes didn't meet properly in the measurement department and had to be crudely fixed, barrel rifling could be uneven – the trigger group housing was sometimes even too small, requiring a hasty widening of the housing. The Mark 2 could be encountered with any of five cocking handle designs. Nonetheless, the Mk 2s were needed, and were issued – but were quickly recalled and replaced or fixed into Mk 3s.

The Sten Mark 2S is a silenced version of the Sten. It is basically a Sten Mark 2 with threaded muzzle for a silencer, and a short integral barrel. The loudest noise was the bolt moving back and forth. The drawback was that it was imperative that the Mark 2S be fired at no faster than the semiautomatic rate of fire; firing on automatic is possible, but the silencer will be destroyed before you can get through an entire magazine (with the silencer blowing off the end of the barrel eventually).

The Sten Mark 3 was by far the most common Sten, and is a Mark 1 modified for ease of manufacture and to correct the problems with the Mark 2. The receiver and barrel jacket are in one piece, made out of a single sheet metal tube. The barrel is fixed, and cannot be removed, nor can the magazine housing. The Mark 3 also has a small projection in front of the ejection opening to stop the firer's hand from straying over the muzzle of the weapon. This was done because Sten users were emphatically told to hold the barrel jacket with the off hand, and *stop* holding the magazine, since doing so tended to cause stoppages. It should be noted that while one of the reasons for the development of the Mark 3 was to correct deficiencies with the Mark 2, most soldiers who used them felt that the Mark 2 was the superior example of the Sten. One of the biggest problems with the Mark 3 is repair; since most of the gun is either

made in one piece or is welded to another part, repair of the Mark 3 is virtually impossible in the field or by rear-area armorers, and even depot-level repair and maintenance is difficult. Most damaged or malfunctioning Mark 3s were discarded or turned in and eventually scrapped.

The Mark 4 was an abbreviated version for paratroopers, sort of an assault pistol. It never went beyond the prototype phase, but is presented below as an interesting "what-if."

The Mark 5 was an attempt to "give the Sten some class." The finish on the metal is very well-done, and a wooden butt and pistol grip are fitted. The sights are adjustable, and a No. 4 rifle bayonet can be fitted. It unfortunately retained the magazine defects, and the troops were not fooled, though the Mark 5 *was* ergonomically superior. It was also more expensive and took longer to make. The Mark 5 has a slightly faster cyclic rate of fire, making automatic fire somewhat smoother in feel, compared to the somewhat choppy feel of most Stens in automatic fire. The difference in rate of fire, however, cannot be simulated using the *Twilight 2000 v2.2* rules. Early Mark 5s had a hinged plate in the butt for a cleaning kit; this was later eliminated, and the buttplate made one piece of brass. The Mark 5 had an adjustable front sight, identical to that of the Enfield rifle.

The Mark 6 is a Mark 5 with the same silencer (and defects) as the Mark 2S.

During World War 2, the Nationalist Chinese Army received a number of Sten Mk 2s from Canadian stocks as foreign assistance, which had been manufactured at the Long Branch Arsenal. After World War 2, the Nationalist government began manufacturing their own Sten Mk 2s, calling it the Type 38. These versions differed from the standard Sten Mk II in that they had no feature for semiautomatic fire, a front sling swivel was added, and the sheet metal housing covering the trigger pack was triangular rather than rounded in shape. After the Communist takeover of China, the Chinese still used the Stens for a time, but rechambered it for the standard Chinese pistol cartridge at the time – 7.62mm Tokarev. The modifications were minor, the biggest of which is that the magazine housing was redesigned to take the 35-round Type 54 magazine (the Chinese version of the PPS-43). The bolt was also modified to work with the feed pattern of the Type 54 magazine, though no bolt face modifications were actually necessary. Of course, a new barrel was required. Though most of these Stens were out of service by the mid-1950s, in the 1990s, the Chinese and other parties began selling kits to convert the Sten to 7.62mm Tokarev. These used modified 9mm Sten magazines. It should be noted that while these converted Stens will chamber a 9mm Parabellum round, the round will immediately explode the chamber when fired, as the bullet will not fit down the new barrel.

Sometimes, you will still encounter the odd individual armed with a Sten, usually in some backwater or Third World country. Most of them, however, are in museums or the hands of collectors.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Sten Mark 1	9mm Parabellum	3.26 kg	32	$325
Sten Mark 1*	9mm Parabellum	3.06 kg	32	$270
Sten Mark 2	9mm Parabellum	2.95 kg	32	$184
Sten Mark 2S	9mm Parabellum	3.52 kg	32	$198
Sten Mark 3	9mm Parabellum	3.18 kg	32	$184
Sten Mark 4	9mm Parabellum	2.36 kg	32	$147
Sten Mark 5	9mm Parabellum	3.86 kg	32	$275
Sten Mark 6	9mm Parabellum	4.43 kg	32	$270
Type 38	7.62mm Tokarev	2.95 kg	35	$264

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Sten Mark 1	5	2	Nil	5	1	2	20
Sten Mark 1*	5	2	Nil	5	1	3	20
Sten Mark 2	5	2	Nil	5	1	3	20
Sten Mark 2S	5	1	Nil	6	1	2	14
Sten Mark 3	5	2	Nil	5	1	2	20
Sten Mark 4	5	1	Nil	2	1	2	14
Sten Mark 5	5	2	Nil	5	1	2	20
Sten Mark 6	5	1	Nil	6	1	1	14
Type 38	5	2	Nil	5	1	2	17

Parker-Hale Bushman IDW

Notes: This is a new SMG designed to be cheap and easy to manufacture. The weapon is made entirely of steel stampings. The Bushman also has an easily variable rate regulator and can vary its ROF from 100-1400 rpm with a simple switch. (Its factory-set ROF is 450, corresponding to the ROF of 5 listed below).

Merc 2000 Notes: This is a popular bodyguard weapon, particularly in its smaller incarnations.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Bushman IDW (82.5mm Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	2.92 kg	20, 28, 32	$292
Bushman IDW (152mm Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	3.06 kg	20, 28, 32	$319
Bushman IDW (254mm Barrel)	9mm Parabellum)	3.26 kg	20, 28, 32	$360
Bushman IDW (82.5mm Barrel)	.41 Action Express	3.02 kg	20, 28, 32	$428

Bushman IDW (152mm Barrel)	.41 Action Express	3.27 kg	20, 28, 32	$456
Bushman IDW (254mm Barrel)	.41 Action Express	3.46 kg	20, 28, 32	$497
Bushman IDW (82.5mm Barrel)	10mm Colt Auto	3.17 kg	20, 28, 32	$463
Bushman IDW (152mm Barrel)	10mm Colt Auto	3.31 kg	20, 28, 32	$491
Bushman IDW (254mm Barrel)	10mm Colt Auto	3.51 kg	20, 28, 32	$532

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Bushman IDW (9mmP, 82.5mm)	3/5/10	1	Nil	1	1	1/2/4	14
Bushman IDW (9mmP, 152mm)	3/5/10	2	Nil	2	1	1/2/5	17
Bushman IDW (9mmP, 254mm)	3/5/10	2	1-Nil	2	1	2/3/5	26
Bushman IDW (.41AE, 82.5mm)	3/5/10	2	1-Nil	1	1	1/2/4	14
Bushman IDW (.41AE, 152mm)	3/5/10	2	1-Nil	2	1	1/3/5	18
Bushman IDW (.41AE, 254mm)	3/5/10	2	1-Nil	2	2	3/5/10	29
Bushman IDW (10mmC, 82.5mm)	3/5/10	2	Nil	1	1	1/2/4	13
Bushman IDW (10mmC, 152mm)	3/5/10	2	1-Nil	2	1	1/3/5	17
Bushman IDW (10mmC, 254mm)	3/5/10	2	1-Nil	2	2	3/5/10	26

(Note: These are typical ROF, but the Bushman can fire at any ROF from SA to 10.)

Parker-Hale IDW

Notes: This is an improved version of the Bushman IDW above. The ability to adjust the rate of fire has been removed, but an adjustable folding stock and a MILSTD-1913 rail atop the receiver are fitted. There is only one caliber available, 9mm Parabellum, though several barrel lengths are available, ranging from machine pistol to carbine lengths. The Parker-Hale IDW is said to be popular with the bodyguard community.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
PH IDW (108mm Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	2.1 kg	20, 30	$266
PH IDW (152mm Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	2.19 kg	20, 30	$283
PH IDW (254mm Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	2.39 kg	20, 30	$324
PH IDW (305mm Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	2.49 kg	20, 30	$344
PH IDW (356mm Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	2.6 kg	20, 30	$365

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
PH IDW (108mm Barrel)	5	1	Nil	2/3	1	3	15
PH IDW (152mm Barrel)	5	2	Nil	2/4	1	3	17
PH IDW (254mm Barrel)	5	2	1-Nil	3/4	1	3	26
PH IDW (305mm Barrel)	5	2	1-Nil	3/5	1	3	31
PH IDW (356mm Barrel)	5	2	1-Nil	4/5	1	3	36

Royal Ordnance Sterling L2A3/L34A1

Notes: This weapon was until recently the standard submachinegun of British forces (it was replaced, mostly by the L85A1 and A2 assault rifles, but also by the MP-5 series). It is still used by a number of armed forces, such as India (where it is still produced), and several African and Arab countries. It is an outgrowth of the Sten gun of World War 2, but is highly upgraded, and far more ergonomically-designed and reliable. It was designed during World War 2 (and then known as the Patchett Machine Carbine), and prototypes were used starting during the Arnhem airdrop in 1944, but it was not officially issued to troops until 1953. Like the Sten, it is a very easy and cheap-to-produce weapon. The Sterling uses a 7.7-inch barrel, this barrel and barrel shroud included an L1A1-type bayonet lug.

The L34A1 is a silenced version of the standard Sterling; it was not produced until after World War 2. It is very light for a silenced submachinegun of the era, and more importantly, very reliable, even when fired on automatic. It is also designed for standard ammunition, rather than special subsonic ammunition. It is still used by Argentina and Australia, and is held in reserve by Great Britain.

The Sterling Para-Pistol is a small version of the Sterling submachinegun, designed for urban combat. The Mk7A4 is the more-common version, with a 4.225-inch barrel; the Mk7A8 has an extended 7.8-inch barrel and is threaded for a silencer. The Para-Pistols do not have stocks and are technically machine pistols. These weapons are almost exclusively the province of special operations forces, where they are still rare.

The Sterling Mk 6 Police, also sold in the US by Century Arms as the Sterling Sporter, was designed to be used by law enforcement concerns as a patrol weapon, and was the same as the L2A3 but with a 16-inch barrel and no bayonet adapter. The Sterling Sporter was sold to civilians in the US. Both were semiautomatic-only weapons.

The Sterling S11 was meant to be a simplified version of the L2A3 to cut costs dramatically and allow for a large stock of submachineguns to be built up for use by civilians, police, and guard units after a nuclear exchange. The S11 was built of primarily of steel stampings and uses straight blowback operation, along with simplified magazines which were also steel stampings. The result

was a weapon that had been simplified too much and had all the quality wring out of it; the S11 was none too reliable and a government audit determined that retooling to produce the S11 would be more expensive than to simply build more L2A3s. (The program to arm postapocalyptic survivors was dropped anyway.) The S11 had the interesting features of a folding plastic foregrip which doubled as a bayonet adapter for the L1A3 bayonet; the S11 could also mount the No. 5 Mk 1 bayonet, and could actually mount both bayonets at once. The S11 has none of the L2A3's elegance and looks rather lumpish.

Twilight 2000 Notes: These weapons were still issued in large numbers to British forces during the Twilight War, except for the Para-Pistols.

Merc 2000 Notes: As with many such weapons, the L2A3 was sold in great quantities on the international market. The L34A1 usually was not, and Para-Pistols were always rare.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Sterling L2A3	9mm Parabellum	2.72 kg	34	$301
Sterling L34A1	9mm Parabellum	3.6 kg	34	$411
Sterling Para-Pistol Mk7A4	9mm Parabellum	2.2 kg	10, 15, 34	$230
Sterling Para-Pistol Mk7A8	9mm Parabellum	2.3 kg	10, 15, 34	$275
Sterling Mk 6 Police	9mm Parabellum	3.05 kg	10, 15, 34	$384
Sterling S11	9mm Parabellum	3.6 kg	34	$301

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Sterling L2A3	5	2	Nil	3/4	1	3	20
Sterling L34A1	5	2	Nil	4/5	1	2	17
Sterling Para-Pistol Mk7A4	5	1	Nil	1	1	3	8
Sterling Para-Pistol Mk7A8	5	2	Nil	2	1	3	20
Sterling Mk 6 Police	SA	2	1-Nil	3/5	1	Nil	40
Sterling S11	5	2	Nil	¾	1	2	20

Sterling Lanchester

Notes: This is basically a British copy of the German MP-28, and is sometimes considered the "Rolls Royce of Submachineguns," due to the extremely high quality of construction. Unfortunately, that wasn't what Great Britain needed in 1940; Britain needed weapons quick and cheap, and the Sten took the role that the Lanchester was supposed to fill. Produced only from June 1941 to October 1943, the Lanchester ended up mostly in the Royal Navy, and served officially until the early-1970s; however, a few were even used during Britain's recapture of the Falkland Islands!

The Lanchester had accouterments such as brass fittings that could be highly polished, a bayonet lug, and fine beechwood stock similar to that of the SMLE's stock. The stock had a brass buttplate, with a hinged portion enclosing a compartment for a cleaning kit. (Later production models used an alloy buttplate.) The bayonet lug is designed for the long British No. 1 sword-type bayonet. Sights consisted of a protected front post and a tangent rear flip type, adjustable for windage and elevation. Field-stripping and cleaning are said to be exceedingly simple and quick. The Lanchester was designed to be used with a long 50-round straight magazine, but the Sten magazine could also be used, and usually was, since the 50-round magazine was a bit clumsy. The Lanchester is of extremely robust construction; as one pair of firearms experts of the period said, "It was built like a battleship." Unfortunately, this also meant that the Lanchester was heavier than even most full-sized rifles of the period.

The original version, the Mk I, had a selective fire capability. It was soon decided that selective fire was unnecessary in a submachinegun, and the Lanchester was modified into the Mk I* version. Perhaps less than 200 of the original Mk I design with selective-fire capability were ever built. (For game purposes, the two versions are identical, as the Lanchester's cyclic rate of fire is low enough for single shots to be squeezed off by a properly-trained shooter.)

The Lanchester, though unnecessarily expensive, did lead to the Sterling submachinegun listed above.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Lanchester	9mm Parabellum	4.34 kg	32, 50	$277

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Lanchester	5	2	Nil	5	1	2	20

Arsenal Shipka

Notes: This is a Bulgarian submachinegun designed for export sales. There is no provision for this weapon to be fired in semi-automatic mode, but the rate of fire is low enough that squeezing off smaller bursts should be possible (single shots may be a problem). There is a folding wire stock, and the forestock and pistol grip are made of high-impact plastic. The Shipka is available in short and long-barreled models if chambered for 9mm Parabellum, but only in a short-barreled version if chambered for 9mm Makarov. Either can be equipped with either normal suppressors of Western or Eastern design or with a silencer made of DT-16T light alloy designed specifically for the Shipka. When this silencer is used, the sound level is reduced to 20dB per shot. The 9mm Makarov version can also be equipped with a laser aiming module which attaches to the front of the handguard and muzzle, but this laser module is proprietary and not offered for the 9mm Parabellum version.

Twilight 2000 Notes: Quantities of this weapon were diverted for domestic use when the war intensified. Most of these were made in 9mm Makarov caliber.

Merc 2000 Notes: Though the submachinegun market (especially in this caliber) was pretty much saturated, many customers liked the small size and "no questions asked" attitude of the Bulgarians, and the Shipka thus sold pretty well.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Shipka (150mm Barrel)	9mm Makarov	2.01 kg	32	$280
Shipka (150mm Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	2.15 kg	25	$283
Shipka (200mm Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	2.25 kg	25	$303

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Shipka (9mm Makarov, 150mm)	5	2	Nil	2/4	Nil	3	18
Shipka (9mm Parabellum, 150mm)	5	2	Nil	3/4	Nil	3	17
Shipka (9mm Parabellum, 200mm)	5	2	Nil	3/4	Nil	4	20

C-1

Notes: This is the Canadian variant of the British Sterling submachinegun. It is almost identical to the Sterling, except for the following: the magazine holds only 30 rounds (and feds more reliably), a special 10-round magazine is available for CQB work, the trigger is not so stiff, and the C-1 can mount the bayonet from the C-1A1 battle rifle. Other than these, the only differences are markings and minor weight and dimensional differences.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
C-1	9mm Parabellum	2.95 kg	10, 30	$302

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
C-1	5	2	Nil	3/4	1	3	20

FAMAE S.A.F.

Notes: This Chilean weapon is based on the SG-540 assault rifle, which Chile also uses. Changes were made to the selective fire mechanism to allow full-automatic fire, and the cocking lever was changed. The magazines for the S.A.F. have studs to allow two or more magazines to be clipped together for faster reloading, and the magazines are clear to allow ammunition levels to be checked. Fixed and folding stock versions are produced, as well as a silenced version (which comes only with a folding stock).

The Mini-S.A.F. is a radically cut-down version of the S.A.F., without a stock and with a foregrip under the barrel. There is also a small lip in front of the foregrip to help stop fingers from straying in front of the barrel when firing. It is in use by covert forces and security forces in Chile. It cannot mount a silencer.

Merc 2000 Notes: A Chilean Army armory was raided by rebels in 2001 and scores of these weapons subsequently appeared in the hands of those and Shining Path rebels.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
S.A.F (Fixed Stock)	9mm Parabellum	2.7 kg	20, 30	$368
S.A.F (Folding Stock)	9mm Parabellum	2.9 kg	20, 30	$388
S.A.F (Silenced)	9mm Parabellum or Parabellum Subsonic	3 kg	20, 30	$499
Mini-S.A.F.	9mm Parabellum	2.3 kg	20, 30	$305

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
S.A.F. (Fixed Stock)	3/10	2	Nil	4	1	2/6	20
S.A.F. (Folding Stock)	3/10	2	Nil	3/4	1	2/6	20
S.A.F. (Silenced, Parabellum)	3/10	2	Nil	4/5	1	1/5	18
S.A.F. (Silenced, Subsonic)	3/10	2	Nil	4/5	1	1/5	17
Mini-S.A.F	3/10	1	Nil	2	1	2/6	16

Chang Feng SMG (Type 06)

Notes: Another competitor for China's new SMG/PDW, the Chang Feng is another unusual design that is now more likely to see domestic and foreign sales due to a new simplified design (more on the earlier versions later). The Chang Feng SMG has no official designation as of yet; Chang Feng is the name of the company in China that makes it. Chang Feng has another possible leg up in that the designer of this weapon is Qing Shangsheng, the man who designed many of the innovative new small arms now entering PLA and Chinese Police service. The Chang Feng SMG has a housing made almost entirely of strong, lightweight polymer, as are the forward and rear grips, trigger housing, and even the magazines. The magazines are particularly unusual; they use the rare helical-feed format, mounted on top of the weapon just below the sight line, and are translucent to allow the shooter to see how much ammunition he has. The charging handle is normally on the left side of the weapon, but may be moved to the right side; controls are ambidextrous and derived from those of QSZ-92 pistol (as is the rear pistol grip). The barrel is tipped with a compact muzzle brake that is, though not as effective as a full-sized muzzle brake, dampens recoil better than a simple flash suppressor. A weak point of the Chang Feng SMG is its almost total inability to mount optics or accessories; the top-mounted helical magazine makes such mounting virtually impossible on top of the weapon, and the area of the SMG's housing in front of the forward grip is quite short. The Chang Feng SMG can, however, easily mount a screw-on silencer.

The PLA passed on the Chang Feng design, but this may be because the Chang Feng SMG was, at the time of testing by the PLA, a very different and more complicated weapon. In addition to the top-mounted helical feed magazine, the initial Chang Feng SMG submission had a second magazine feed in the rear pistol grip for use with special ammunition, and an additional switch in order to allow the use of this second feed. The secondary magazine used is the same as that of the QSZ-92 pistol. It was an interesting idea, but led to a quite complicated design that in test proved to be somewhat unreliable. In addition, the initial submissions of the Chang Feng SMG included a version chambered for the new 5.8mm Chinese Pistol cartridge, a round that the PLA eventually rejected as well. I have included statistics for these versions below, as sort of a "what-if."

Though the PLA rejected the Chang Feng SMG, the Chinese Police are reportedly very interested in the new version of the design, especially for its SRT-type units and for the units that operate in Hong Kong, where its very light and compact design would prove to be advantageous. Rumors also say that the Chang Feng SMG is starting to be shopped around to the international market, and it may even have been demonstrated in Pakistan, Iran, and some countries in Southeast Asia (though this is unconfirmed).

Twilight 2000 Notes: The Chang Feng SMG does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Merc 2000 Notes: Though innovative, the Chang Feng SMG is also complicated to make and requires exotic polymers, and by 2007 production had stopped in favor of simpler, less complicated, and more marketable weapons.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Chang Feng SMG (New Design)	9mm Parabellum	2.1 kg	50 Helical	$374
Chang Feng SMG (Early Design)	9mm Parabellum	2.21 kg	50 Helical + 15 Grip	$393
Chang Feng SMG (Early Design)	5.8mm Chinese Pistol	2.07 kg	50 Helical + 20 Grip	$559

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Chang Feng SMG (New)	5	2	Nil	2/3	1	3	26
Chang Feng SMG (Early, 9mm)	5	2	Nil	2/3	1	2	26
Chang Feng SMG (Early, 5.8mm)	5	2	1-Nil	2/3	1	3	18

Type 05/Jian She PDW

Notes: These two variants of the same PDW/SMG seem to be the winners of the competition for the new PLA PDW/SMG. The Type 05 version is already in production and is starting to be issued to the PLA; the Jian She PDW (which has as of yet no official Chinese designation) is geared more towards law enforcement and will probably begin production in the near future for Chinese Police forces. Both are also being shopped around on the international market, and several countries have shown interest, particularly in the Jian She PDW. Both are basically modified versions of the QBZ-95 assault rifle series, and have polymer lower receivers, buttstock shells, pistols grips, and trigger guards; the upper receiver is of forged aircraft aluminum.

The Type 05 uses a somewhat longer barrel, and has an ambidextrous charging handle inside the carrying handle (though, being a bullpup design with an ejection port fairly well back on the weapon, it cannot really be used ambidextrously). Instead of the QBZ-95 series' gas-operated closed-bolt firing, the Type 05 uses simple blowback operation and fires from an open bolt; in addition, the bolt is telescoping to shorten the overall length of the weapon. The magazines are made specifically for the Type 05; they are a four-column design reminiscent of the Finnish Jati SMG (though an independent design). The Type 05 has two primary safeties; one is a selector lever setting, and the other is grip safety on the pistol grip. The upper receiver is topped with the carrying handle common to most of the QBZ-95 series; this carrying handle also has the rear sight and a mounting rail for Chinese and Eastern-type optics and accessories. The barrel has no flash suppressor or muzzle brake, but is threaded for a silencer, as it is also intended to replace the Type 85 silenced SMG.

The Jian She PDW (Jian She is the design firm) is almost identical to the Type 05, with a minimum of modifications to better suit it to the 9mm Parabellum ammunition it fires and the law enforcement role for which it is intended (and make it more attractive to the international market). The top of the receiver is fitted with full-length modified MIL-STD-1913 rail, able to mount virtually any sort of optic or accessory produced in the world today. Because of this rail, the charging handle has been moved to the right side of the weapon. The Jian She PDW is fed by 30-round steel magazines of Chinese manufacture, but it can also use MP-5 magazines. The

front of the large trigger guard has been widened into a mini-foregrip. Like the Type 05, the barrel is threaded to accept a silencer, but the silencer for the Jian She PDW can also provide decent noise suppression with standard-velocity 9mm Parabellum rounds (though they won't be as quiet as subsonic rounds), and without undue wear on the silencer.

Twilight 2000 Notes: These PDWs do not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Merc 2000 Notes: Like many newer Chinese small arms designs, the Type 05 and the Jian She PDW (known as the Type 07 in the Merc 2000 timeline) suffer from the difficulty of manufacturing their innovative designs and the difficulty of obtaining the large amount of polymers they are made of. Production therefore was dropped after a short time in favor of simpler, easier to manufacture weapons.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Type 05	5.8mm Chinese Pistol	2.2 kg	50	$469
Jian She PDW	9mm Parabellum	2.1 kg	30	$276

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Type 05	5	2	1-Nil	3	2	4	17
Jian She PDW	5	2	Nil	3	1	4	22

Type 64

Notes: This Chinese special operations weapon appears to have taken its inspiration from the Russian PPS-43, though the entire weapon is lighter and the trigger mechanism seems to be a modified form of that in the Czech ZB-26 light machinegun, or perhaps a Bren. Magazines are based on those of the PPS-43, but not interchangeable, as they are slightly wider. The pistol grip appears to be virtually identical to that of the Type 56 (the Chinese version of the AK-47 assault rifle). The safety is similar to that of the SKS, while general receiver design is heavily influenced by the AKM. The silencer is a spiral-baffle type that was introduced by Hiram Maxim near the beginning of the 20th century, and is much longer than the 9.6-inch barrel. Unlike most silenced submachineguns, the Type 64 was purpose-designed to be a silenced weapon and is not a standard submachinegun with a silencer attached. Because of this, the silencer was designed to be used with automatic fire and does not wear out the silencer unduly fast. By 2003, most of these weapons are virtually worn out and do not function well without a lot of work and refurbishing, and they are not found among active Chinese forces.

The Type 79 is a lightweight submachinegun, made from steel stampings. The Type 79 is based more upon the AK series to take advantage of soldiers' muscle memory, and users trained in the AK will find no difficulty in using the Type 79. The operating system is very complex for a small weapon, but this facilitates training and allows a light weapon to have less recoil. The weapon is in use by the Chinese and several other countries.

The Type 85 is a simplified version of the Type 79 above, designed to be manufactured using easier manufacturing methods, and using a plain cylindrical receiver and simple blowback operation, unlike the AK-derived gas operation of the Type 79. The magazine used may be the same 20-round one as the Type 79 uses, or new 30-round and 40-round magazines. The switch to blowback operation also allows the Type 85 to use the low-powered Type 64 pistol cartridge, despite not being designed for silenced operation.

The Type 85 Silenced is a simplified and lightened version of the Type 64 silenced SMG, using the Type 85 submachinegun as a basis, but with few parts actually interchangeable with those of the standard Type 85 submachinegun. It is even quieter than the Type 64 (80 decibels). It can also be used with standard Tokarev ammunition; however, the sights are calibrated only for use with subsonic ammunition. In addition, this version of the Type 85 may also use Type 64 Pistol ammunition. This weapon has not been sold abroad.

Twilight 2000 Notes: These weapons were taken back out towards the end of the war in the Twilight 2000 timeline, but silenced versions were often no longer known for their quietness.

Merc 2000 Notes: There were some sales of the Type 64 to Vietnam and the Philippines in the Merc 2000 timeline, but most of these weapons were destroyed and their metal used for other purposes. The Type 79 was a big seller on the international market, particularly in Eastern Asia and the Middle East.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Type 64	7.62mm Tokarev or Tokarev Subsonic	3.4 kg	30	$436
Type 79	7.62mm Tokarev and 7.62mm Type 64 Pistol	1.9 kg	20	$329
Type 85	7.62mm Tokarev or 7.62mm Type 64 Pistol	1.9 kg	20, 30, 40	$302
Type 85 Silenced	7.62mm Tokarev, 7.62mm Tokarev Subsonic, and 7.62mm Type 64 Pistol	2.5 kg	20, 30, 40	$433

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Type 64 (Standard Ammo)	10	2	1-Nil	4/5	1	5	19
Type 64 (Subsonic Ammo)	10	1	Nil	4/5	1	4	19
Type 79 (7.62mm Tokarev)	5	2	1-Nil	3/4	2	4	22
Type 79 (7.62mm Type 64)	5	1	Nil	3/4	1	3	22
Type 85 (7.62mm Tokarev)	5	2	Nil	2/4	1	4	18
Type 85 (7.62mm Type 64 Pistol)	5	1	Nil	2/4	1	3	17

Type 85 (7.62mm Tokarev)	5	2	1-Nil	4/5	1	3	19
Type 85 (7.62mm Tok. Subsonic)	5	1	Nil	4/5	1	3	19
Type 85 (7.62mm Type 64)	5	1	Nil	4/5	1	3	19

Agram 2000

Notes: This Croatian weapon was designed after the breakup of Yugoslavia. It was designed for simple construction methods, made in local machine shops throughout Croatia, and issued to troops like border guards and local militia forces. It uses Uzi magazines. There is no provision for a shoulder stock, though a foregrip is provided for control. The barrel is threaded for a suppressor, with a sleeve covering the barrel when a suppressor is not used. The Agram 2000 has proved to be quite popular on the world market, both in military and civilian versions. There is also a version called the Agram 2002; it has no foregrip, and the rear sights are tangent leaf types instead of the simple flip-up types of the Agram 2000. Both use front sights which are posts (adjustable for windage) within a protective ring.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This is a common weapon in Twilight War Croatia, though plastic parts are often replaced with wood.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Agram 2000	9mm Parabellum	1.9 kg	20, 32, 40	$284

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Agram 2000	5	2	Nil	2	1	3	17

ERO

Notes: This is obviously a copy of the Israeli Uzi submachinegun, though whether it is licensed or unlicensed is not known. Other than weight and dimension differences, the primary difference between it and the Uzi is the grip safety at the top of the pistol grip.

Unlike the ERO, the Mini-ERO is not just a copy of an Israeli weapon. It is a scaled-down ERO, somewhere in between the size of the Mini-Uzi and the Micro-Uzi, with a folding stock of local design (but it seems to be based upon that of the Ingram M-10). It is intended to be a weapon for local law enforcement, bodyguards, and vehicle crews.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The ERO started in Croatian use in 1994, and thus received limited issue. The Mini-ERO does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Merc 2000 Notes: It could be problematic sometimes whether one was buying an actual Uzi or an ERO. However, since the ERO is of good quality, the difference was usually not important. The Mini-ERO is an even more popular export than the full-sized ERO.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
ERO	9mm Parabellum	3.73 kg	30	$326
Mini-ERO	9mm Parabellum	2.2 kg	20, 30	$282

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
ERO	5	2	1-Nil	3/4	1	2	27
Mini-ERO	10	2	Nil	2/3	1	7	17

Sokacz

Notes: This Croatian weapon was designed to be cheap and easy to produce, capable of being manufactured in various machine shops and backyard tool sheds spread throughout the country. It is a design influenced by the PPSh-41 and PPS-43, and is made primarily of steel stampings welded together.

Twilight 2000 Notes: Originally designed for internal security forces, the weapon began to be distributed throughout Europe in the later stages of the War.

Merc 2000 Notes: This weapon was not produced in the Merc 2000 World.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Sokacz	9mm Parabellum	3.58 kg	32, 40	$342

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Sokacz	5	2	1-Nil	4/5	1	2	30

Zagi M-91

Notes: This is a Croatian submachinegun that was issued liberally to internal security forces and police before the Twilight War. The magazine well can also act as a foregrip and the buttstock is short, not easy to shoulder.

Twilight 2000 Notes: When inside Croatia during the Twilight War, it could sometimes seem almost every peasant, partisan, local police officer, and sometimes even child over the age of 13 was carrying a Zagi.

Merc 2000 Notes: This weapon is not usually seen outside of Croatia.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Zagi M-91	9mm Parabellum	3.41 kg	32	$360

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Zagi M-91	5	2	Nil	4/5	Nil	2	23

CZ Scorpion EVO 3A1

Notes: As with the CZ-805 Bren, the CZ Scorpion has no relation to the VZ-61 Skorpion other than it is a submachinegun. It is for sale only to police (in automatic and semiautomatic versions) and military concerns, as well as certain bodyguard teams and other government and other law enforcement concerns. It's operation is by direct blowback, and can empty its 30-round magazine in 1.5 seconds. The construction is mostly advanced composites, and the stock is a right-folding stock which is also adjustable for LOP. The stock can be also completrely removed, creating a mini-SMG or machine pistol. Atop the receiver is a receiver-length MIL-STD-1913 rail; the sides and underside of the handguards (which are integral with the receiver) also have rails. The top rail is monolithic with the receiver/handguard. Field stripping is extremely simple, requiring only two steps. Barrel length is only 7.72 inches, tipped with a flash suppressor.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Scorpion	9mm Parabellum	2.77 kg	30	$418

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Scorpion	5	2	Nil	2/3	1	3	20
Scorpion (Machine Pistol Comfiguration)	5	2	Nil	1	1	4	17

Omnipol VZ-61 Skorpion

Notes: The Skorpion was designed by the Czech Arms Control Agency (Omnipol) in the late 1950s. The Skorpion was designed not only to be used by the Czech military, but for sales to other countries' military forces and to police and security forces. As such, the Skorpion may be considered an early form of PDW. The Skorpion was in fact originally designed to fulfill the same role in the Czech Army as a PDW or carbine, i.e., to provide a weapon heavier than a pistol for rear area troops or soldiers who need something more than a pistol but not quite an assault rifle or submachinegun. Its role later changed to equip vehicle crews and airborne leaders of senior rank. The various secret police agencies of the Warsaw Pact were also fond of the Skorpion, as was reportedly the American CIA and British MI-6; unfortunately, the Skorpion is also a favorite of many terrorist groups.

The base VZ-61 is chambered for .32 ACP; this round was chosen, despite its low power, to keep recoil down and allow the Skorpion to remain light in weight. The Skorpion also uses a rate reducer that sounds crude, but is quite effective – a pair of hooks literally grab the bolt, and they are connected to a weight in the hollow pistol grip that moves up, down, and then up again. The first time the weight is in the "up" position, the hooks grab the bolt; the weight then moves down, locking the hooks in place, and then the weight springs back up, releasing the hooks. The entire cycle only takes a fraction of a second, and effectively cuts the cyclic rate of fire in half. Operation is otherwise by simple blowback, firing from an open bolt. Construction is largely of simple stamped steel, with a short, folding wire stock. The stock can be difficult to use from the shoulder, but when folded, forward, it does make an effective foregrip. The VZ-61's 4.53-inch barrel includes a threaded portion to allow the use of a suppressor. The suppressor that was actually designed for use with the VZ-61 Skorpion is not actually that effective at quieting gunfire even when compared to other silencers of the period, and functions only as a suppressor in game terms. However, some later versions of the Skorpion are able to mount more modern and more effective silencers.

The VZ-61E, 64, 65, and 68 are export versions with differences designed to suit the customers. The VZ-82 is chambered for 9mm Makarov, and the VZ-83 is chambered for .380 ACP. (The VZ-82 saw limited use by the Russians, while the VZ-83 was supposedly the variant used by the CIA and MI-6.) The VZ-91S is the same as the 61 series, 82, and 83, except that it is a semiautomatic civilian/collectors', with a stainless steel receiver and other parts coated in black enamel.

In 2008, an American company, TG International of Louisville, Tennessee, began producing a semiautomatic, large pistol version of the VZ-61 under license from D-Technik of the Czech Republic. This version is not actually a submachinegun or a machine pistol, but is included here for completeness. Sold as the Scorpion (it has an Americanized spelling for this purpose), it is essentially identical to the original, except for the semiautomatic sear and the lack of provision the folding stock of the VZ-61; it is also not threaded for a silencer. The Scorpion is much lighter than the original due to more modern manufacturing methods and the lack of the folding stock, but the Scorpion can take the same magazines as a standard VZ-61 or ones of new manufacture.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The Scorpion does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
VZ-61 Series	.32 ACP	1.28 kg	10, 20	$214
VZ-82	9mm Makarov	1.4 kg	10, 20	$266
VZ-83	.380 ACP	1.37 kg	10, 20	$253
Scorpion	.32 ACP	1.13 kg	10, 20	$189

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
VZ-61	5	1	Nil	2/3	2	4	15
With Silencer	5	1	Nil	2/3	1	3	13
VZ-82	5	1	Nil	2/3	2	5	16
With Silencer	5	1	Nil	2/4	1	3	13
VZ-83	5	1	Nil	2/3	2	4	16
With Silencer	5	1	Nil	2/4	1	4	13

Scorpion	SA	1	Nil	2	2	Nil	15

Sa-58/98 Bulldog

Notes: This Czech design was originally made for export and uses the grip and trigger mechanism of retired VZ-58 assault rifles. It is also possible that the barrel is from a VZ-58, cut down and bored out to accept the new caliber. The weapon was designed for low cost sales. The Bulldog can accept a wide variety of optical sights or laser aiming devices. The Sa-58/98 S is a version with a permanently attached silencer. As of 2002, this weapon is listed as "available," but it is not known if there are any takers.

Twilight 2000 Notes: Though it was originally designed for export, with the advent of the Twilight War, it was adopted by Czech special forces operating behind enemy lines, as it could use captured enemy ammunition, as well as use worn-out VZ-58s.

Merc 2000 Notes: This was not a popular modification except among poorer Third World nations using the VZ-58 (a short list).

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Sa-58/98	9mm Parabellum	2.8 kg	30	$303
Sa-58/98 S	9mm Parabellum or Parabellum Subsonic	3.5 kg	30	$418

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Sa-58/98	5	2	Nil	3/4	1	3	20
Sa-58/98 S (Standard Ammo)	5	2	Nil	4/5	1	2	19
Sa-58/98 S (Subsonic Ammo)	5	2	Nil	4/5	1	2	17

VZ-23/24/25/26

Notes: These are simple submachineguns designed shortly after World War 2 by Vaclav Holek. Some of the principles of the VZ-23 series were picked up by Uziel Gal, and used to design the Uzi. The selective fire feature is controlled by trigger pressure; a light pull gives semiautomatic fire, while full pulls allow automatic fire. The VZ-23 series uses the telescoping bolt principle (which is what Uziel Gal later used), and a magazine filling tool is clipped to the side of the foregrip when the weapon is issued. The series was originally chambered for 9mm Parabellum ammunition, but after the Soviet takeover, a caliber switch to 7.62mm Tokarev was forced on the Czechs, producing the VZ-24 and VZ-26. Those two are still the most common variants. These weapons are no longer in active Czech or Slovakian service, but they are quite common, in Africa, Central America, Cambodia, and Cuba.

Twilight 2000 Notes: Most VZ-23s and 25s have been converted to VZ-24s and 26s.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
VZ-23	9mm Parabellum	3.27 kg	24, 40	$360
VZ-24	7.62mm Tokarev	3.19 kg	32	$355
VZ-25	9mm Parabellum	3.5 kg	24, 40	$335
VZ-26	7.62mm Tokarev	3.41 kg	32	$330

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
VZ-23	5	2	1-Nil	4	1	2	29
VZ-24	5	2	1-Nil	4	1	2	23
VZ-25	5	2	1-Nil	3/4	1	2	29
VZ-26	5	2	1-Nil	3/4	1	2	23

ZK/383

Notes: Whether the ZK/383 is a heavy submachinegun or a light automatic rifle is open to question; however, it is normally classed as a submachinegun due to its ammunition. The ZK/383 is a large and heavy weapon, very strongly built and difficult to destroy. It was not actually used by the Czechs except in very limited numbers in the reserve role. During World War 2, it was issued to the Bulgarian military and some German troops; after World War 2, it was sold to Bolivia and Venezuela, and it was used in the Balkan States as late as the 1960s. It has a number of features not typical of submachineguns, such as a bipod, bayonet lug, and a graduated long-range sight. The rate of fire may be semiautomatic, 500 rpm, or 700 rpm (the latter two rates identical for game purposes). The "police" version, the ZK/383P, omits the bipod, though the mount is still there.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
ZK/383	9mm Parabellum	4.25 kg	30	$626

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
ZK/383	5	2	1-Nil	4	1	2	33
ZK/383 (Bipod)	5	2	1-Nil	4	1	1	42

Hovea

Notes: This weapon was originally developed by Husqvarna of Sweden during World War 2 to fulfill the requirement for a submachinegun that eventually went to the Carl Gustav M-45. In 1947, the Danes let it be known they were looking for a new submachinegun, and Husqvarna sold the rights to them. It is an unremarkable design, except for a magazine well designed to take a modified Finnish PPSh-41 drum magazine (a magazine that was never actually built). Barrel length is 8.5 inches. It was eventually replaced by weapons such as the MP-5.

Twilight 2000 Notes: These weapons were issued in large numbers to Danish reserves, and later, to Luxembourg partisans.

Merc 2000 Notes: The Hovea can be encountered all over the globe.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Hovea	9mm Parabellum	2.34 kg	36	$310

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Hovea	5	2	Nil	4/5	1	2	22

Madsen

Notes: This weapon became quietly, after the 1945 introduction of its first version, one of the most common submachineguns in the world, used in over half a dozen variants by about 20 African, South American, and Southeast Asian countries. They established a reputation for ruggedness early on. The Madsen submachineguns (particularly the M/50) were often used by covert spy and military units who needed sanitized weapons, and they have made many appearances in films, most notably in the *Planet of the Apes* (the original, not the new one, where they used M/50s with the folding stocks replaced by wooden stocks).

The Danish variants include the M/45, one of the last wooden-stocked submachineguns to be built in large numbers; it had a tendency for barrel overheating and weakening, and was sold only in small numbers to some Central American countries. The M/46 is completely redesigned for ease of operation and strength; it has an unusual safety that requires grip safeties on both the pistol grip and magazine well to be grasped. (M/50s used by the CIA in Vietnam and other places usually had the magazine well safety disabled and removed, allowing for one-hand firing if necessary.) It also has a cocking lever that is difficult to use. From the M/46 forward, the wooden stock was replaced by a tubular side-folding stock; this stock will fold accidentally if care isn't taken to ensure that the stock retaining bolts are fully tightened. It was replaced by the M/50 and M/53; they use a knob on the cocking lever that makes it far easier than putting one's finger in a hole to cock the weapon. The M/53 is the same, but uses curved magazines for a more reliable feed. (M/50 magazines will fit into an M/53, but M/53 magazines will not fit into an M/50.) One good design feature is noticed during field cleaning and stripping; the barrel nut is removed, and then the upper receiver simply hinges back, exposing the interior and working parts for cleaning in place or stripping. Few parts actually need to be removed for cleaning by the average user. All Madsen submachineguns used a 7.87-inch barrel except the M/45, which was equipped with a 12.4-inch barrel. M/50s and M/53s were sometimes found with a threaded barrel for use with a silencer. For the most part, sights consist of a crude rear aperture and front low blade; a very few have an adjustable iris on the rear sight. Cyclic rate of fire for the M/45 is 850 rpm; squeezing off short bursts and even single shots is possible with practice. The cyclic rate for the M/46 is 480 rpm, and for the M/50 and M/53 550 rpm, making the squeezing off of single shots and short burst quite easy.

Later, the design was sold to INA of Brazil, and that's where the design really took off in popularity. (See Brazilian Submachineguns.) Parts for the Madsen are currently made by Sarco and Gun Parts Corporation in the US (though not complete weapons).

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M/45	9mm Parabellum	3.22 kg	50	$323
M/46	9mm Parabellum	3.17 kg	32	$300
M/50	9mm Parabellum	3.17 kg	32	$305
M/53	9mm Parabellum	3.17 kg	32	$308

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M/45	10	2	1-Nil	5	1	4	32
M/46	5	2	Nil	4/5	1	2	20
M/50	5	2	Nil	4/5	1	2	21
M/53	5	2	Nil	4/5	1	2	22

Akaba

Notes: The Port Said was a beautiful weapon, perhaps better constructed and more effective than the Carl Gustav m/45 from which it was derived. It was also expensive and time-consuming to produce. The Egyptians therefore vastly simplified the design, replacing the plastic handgrips with pressed metal, replacing the side-folding stock with a sliding wire stock, removing the barrel jacket, and simplifying the rear sight. This new version was called the Akaba.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Akaba	9mm Parabellum	3.8 kg	36	$282

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Akaba	5	2	Nil	2/3	1	2	17

Port Said

Notes: This is an Egyptian adaptation of the Carl Gustav M-45 submachinegun, license-produced in Egypt, and with some differences in design, most notably the reduced weight. It is still being used in 2003 by active Egyptian forces, and is also for sale on the international arms market. A semiautomatic version is made for civilian sales.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Port Said	9mm Parabellum	3.65 kg	36	$309

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Port Said	5	2	Nil	4/5	1	2	22

Floro Mk 9

Notes: Designed to be simple to maintain and manufacture, the Mk 9 uses largely simple tubular and stamped steel construction, and feeds from existing Uzi-type magazines. Two versions exist: a standard version with a 13-inch heavy barrel and a stock that folds to the right, and one with a 10-inch standard-weight barrel and no stock. Both models have a perforated barrel shroud covering all except the muzzle, either a black or gray phosphate non-reflective finish, a molded black polymer grip (into which the magazine is loaded), and a rear sight over which a reflex-type optical sight may be mounted. Construction is of heavy steel, which is both easier to work and makes for a somewhat heavy weapon that holds down recoil and barrel climb.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Mk 9 (Standard)	9mm Parabellum	3.63 kg	25, 32	$357
Mk 9 (Compact)	9mm Parabellum	3.12 kg	25, 32	$298

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Mk 9 (Standard)	5	2	1-Nil	3/4	1	2	34
Mk 9 (Compact)	5	2	Nil	2	2	4	22

Floro Mk 19

Notes: This Filipino weapon was designed for use by their police forces in crowd control, and as such is optimized for use with rubber bullets. It can fire conventional ammunition, however. It is inexpensively made from stamped or tubular steel, and is provided with a stock that telescopes in a manner similar to that of the US M-249 SPW. The pistol grip is of black polymer, but this is practically the only non-steel part of the weapon.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Mk 19	9mm Parabellum	3.2 kg	25, 32	$287

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Mk 19	5	2	Nil	3/4	1	2	18

Floro PDW

Notes: The Filipino firm of Floro developed the Floro PDW at the request of their government, to replace handguns and 9mm submachineguns in some roles in the military and police forces. It is primarily designed for use by rear-area troops, drivers, riot police, and suchlike, and by troops requiring a small weapon for close assaults which is more powerful than the standard 9mm submachinegun. The Floro PDW uses standard M-16 magazines (and can even use C-Mags and MWG drums, though this tends to make the small weapon unwieldy). It can take an optional sound suppressor, though the high speed of the 5.56mm NATO round tends to render this ineffective except as a means of disguising exactly where a shot from the Floro PDW is coming from, and reducing the massive muzzle blast. The Floro PDW uses a patented recoil reduction system which helps mitigate what otherwise could be unmanageable recoil. The receiver has both iron sights and a MIL-STD-1913 rail.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The Floro PDW was not actually manufactured until the Twilight War had begun in earnest, but was later exported around East Asia.

Merc 2000 Notes: As above, this weapon was widely exported, though much farther than East Asia.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Floro PDW	5.56mm NATO	2.8 kg	20, 30	$858

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Floro PDW	5	2	1-Nil	2/4	2	6	12

Jati/GG-95

Notes: Designed by Jali Timari in 1980, this very small submachinegun (almost small enough to be considered a machine pistol) was originally called the Jati and also the Jati-Matic). The original Jati began production in 1982, manufactured by a Finnish company called Tampereen Aspaja Oy. Though a very innovative design, less than 500 were produced between 1982 and 1986, though most of them were in fact sold.

Operation of the Jati is by modified blowback, using a telescoping bolt and firing from an open bolt. The design of the Jati makes the barrel look like it is pointing upward from the end of the receiver; in fact, it is the receiver housing itself that is turned upward. This unusual receiver design allows the bolt carrier group to move upwards at an angle of 7 degrees – not only putting the firing hand almost directly in line with the barrel, but also using the weight of the bolt itself to counteract recoil forces. This unusual design is a bit more time-consuming and expensive to produce than a standard-format submachinegun, but is as efficient at fighting barrel climb as a muzzle brake. (*Felt* recoil is a bit greater than a comparable submachinegun design, but the rest of the design easily compensates for that.) Coupled with a plastic foregrip, the Jati's design is quite effective at cutting barrel climb despite the low weight and without the use of it's optional clip-on wire stock. (The stock was usually sold as an accessory, and is more difficult to find than the Jati itself.) Even one-handed automatic fire is quite controllable. The foregrip doubles as a safety and a charging handle – when folded, the bolt is locked in place whether it is forward or back, and when it is down, the foregrip can be pulled back and then pushed forward again to cock the weapon. (When forward, the foregrip locks firmly enough in place to prevent an inadvertent cocking, which would otherwise immediately jam the Jati.) The trigger is two-stage, with a half-pull giving semiautomatic fire, and a complete pull on the trigger giving automatic fire. The cyclic rate of fire is only 650 rpm, allowing even inexperienced shooters to fire short bursts with minimal practice. (Learning to control the two-stage trigger is more difficult than learning how to fire short bursts from the Jati, but the point where the trigger is pulled far enough for automatic fire is easily noticed, since before passing that point, the trigger pull becomes noticeably heavier.) The magazine release is a lever behind the magazine well and below the front of the trigger guard; it is easily reached with the trigger finger (and is also made of polymer). The design is otherwise simple – the Jati is comprised of a mere 39 parts.

The Jati is designed for reliability in inclement weather, particularly the cold, damp, and often snowy environment of Scandinavia. The operating design itself helps resist dirt and moisture; the ejection port is actually open only when a round's primer ignites or during case ejection. Otherwise, the bolt carrier group itself covers the ejection port. The lower receiver, pistol grip, magazine well and trigger guard are a single polymer molding; the trigger, sear, disconnector, and foregrip are also made from polymer. The rear sight is actually a simple fixed polymer notch sight that is a part of the lower receiver, while the front sight is a post protected by ears, and adjustable for elevation. The 8-inch barrel is of stainless steel, as is the upper receiver and other externally exposed metal parts. (An optional barrel with a threaded muzzle for use with a silencer was also made for the Jati.) Many internal parts, particularly those subject to a lot of wear, are also made from stainless steel. The design of the firing and feed mechanisms allow the Jati to digest virtually any sort of 9mm Parabellum ammunition. Magazines designed for the Jati are generally made of extruded aluminum bodies with plastic followers and steel footplates and springs; these are the 20 and 40-round magazines in the tables below. However, the Jati is also capable of using the 36-round magazines designed for the Carl Gustav m/45 submachinegun; with slight modification, magazines designed for the Smith & Wesson M-76 will also fit in a Jati. An optional shoulder harness was made for the Jati; some were sold with the Jati as part of the package, and they were also sold separately.

Another Finnish company, Oy Golden Gun Limited, bought the Jati design in the early 1990s; they modified the design considerably, and then began producing the weapon in limited numbers in 1995 as the GG-95. Some of the design changes include a more conventional trigger group, with a selector switch that allows for safe, semiautomatic, burst, and automatic fire modes, instead of the two-stage trigger of the Jati. The foregrip still doubles as a charging handle, but is now a secondary safety that locks the bolt when folded. The sights are basically the same as those of the original Jati, but have high-contrast colors, and the front sight is no longer adjustable. (A GG-95 comes from the factory with a zero set for the point of impact at 100 meters.) In addition, there is a rail for the mounting of certain night vision or laser aiming modules directly; other sight bases or rails can also be mounted on this rail. The GG-95 does not have the ability to mount the clip-on stock of the Jati; the GG-95 is marketed primarily as sort of a PDW or as a concealable weapon instead of a standard submachinegun. Some GG-95 sales have been made, but the buyers have not been disclosed.

Alert readers might notice that the Jati (in its original, stockless form) was the personal weapon carried by Spetsnaz Colonel Strelnikov (played by William Smith) in the 1983 movie, *Red Dawn.*

Twilight 2000 Notes: In the Twilight 2000 timeline, production numbers were far greater – they were issued in large numbers to Finnish vehicle crewmen and rear-area troops, and in smaller numbers were also issued to Finnish senior NCOs and officers. Finnish special operations troops also used small numbers of the Jati. In the mid-1990s, Jatis began to be used by US and Canadian Arctic Recon units; many of these Jatis were license-produced in Canada. By 2000, many of these weapons had found their way into the hands of Russian, Swedish, and Norwegian units, and sometimes could be found as far away as Southern Europe, Siberia, Korea, and China. On the other hand, the GG-95 does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Jati	9mm Parabellum	1.65 kg	14, 20, 24, 36, 40	$304
Jati Stock	N/A	0.2 kg	N/A	$30
GG-95	9mm Parabellum	1.65 kg	14, 20, 24, 36, 40	$390

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range

Jati	5	2	Nil	2	1	3	19
With Stock	5	2	Nil	3	1	2	21
GG-95	3/5	2	Nil	2	1	2/3	19

Suomi m/31

Notes: By 2010, this was one of the oldest firearms to be found in service anywhere – first seen in service in Finland in 1931, it could still be found in the hands of some crusty old Finns and Norwegians living in remote areas, as well as some other out-of-the-way places, though production stopped in 1944. Though, as is typical for a design of its era, it is very heavy for a submachinegun, this contributes to its stability and reputation for accuracy due to its construction and the 12.25-inch barrel. It is a very well-made weapon, quite reliable even 80 years later if properly cared for. It can be fed from a 35, 36, or 50-round box magazine, or a 40 or 71-round drum; the 71-round drum was later copied by the Russians for use with the PPD-34/38 and PPSh-41. It is also one of the few submachineguns you will find that comes with a bipod. The m/31 was also used by Sweden (where it was called m/37-39), Denmark (who called the same) and Switzerland (who called the m/43/44). It has long been out of official military service in any country, however.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Suomi m/31	9mm Parabellum	4.87 kg	35, 36, 40D, 50, 71D	$640

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Suomi m/31	10	2	1-Nil	5	1	3	32
Suomi m/31 (Bipod)	10	2	1-Nil	5	1	2	42

Suomi m/44

Notes: Another old Finnish warhorse, the m/44 is basically a copy of the Russian PPS-43, which was being made in large numbers in Finland beginning just before the end of World War 2. The m/44 has been converted to fire 9mm Parabellum ammunition, and may be fed either by the 36-round magazine used with the Swedish M-45 or the drum made for the m/31. A later model, the m/46, cannot use the drum magazine and has a far better finish on it, but is otherwise identical. The m/44 served until the mid-1960s, when it was replaced by the m/62 and later assault rifles, but actual production stopped in 1945.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Suomi m/44	9mm Parabellum	2.81 kg	26, 71D	$298

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Suomi m/44	5	2	1-Nil	5	1	3	26

Gevelot Gevarm

Notes: This is a submachineguns designed to be low-maintenance, even in difficult climates. It has the fewest parts that the designer could make a weapon out of, and it is very reliable even under bad conditions. Why it didn't really sell well is unknown, but it's probably related to the glut of 9mm Parabellum submachineguns that have been on the market since the 1970s.

Two versions of the Gevarm were built: the D.3, which has a fixed wooden stock similar to that of the Arisaka series of rifles with the addition of a rubber recoil pad and more of a drop in the stock; and the D.4, which had a sliding stock which, when fully retracted, fit flush with the pistol grip. Both had a grip safety (in the front of the pistol grip in the middle), and finger grooves in the pistol grip. The bolt group is based on that of the Sten, but is chrome-plated. Construction of the Gevarm is largely of cast iron and steel. The fire selector allows for semiautomatic and automatic fire. The 8.66-inch barrel is tipped with a reinforced section that carries the front sight; the barrel is attached to the rest of the weapon by a short perforated barrel jacked/attachment lug.

The Gevarm initially had a severe defect – the safety that stopped the weapon from firing if dropped or bumped. The Gevarm prototypes that were tested by the French Army would require loosening of the trigger pack screws, since if the Gevarm was dropped, the weapon would jam tight until the safety in the trigger unit was dislodged by loosening those screws. This problem was quickly fixed, but didn't help with French Army testing. Nonetheless, the French Police and other government organizations bought some, and some were also sold to unknown Middle Eastern countries. Some 3000-4000 were built, but it is believed that they remained in service only until the early 1980s.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Gevarm D.3	9mm Parabellum	3.65 kg	32	$355
Gevarm D.4	9mm Parabellum	3.2 kg	32	$310

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Gevarm D.3	5	2	Nil	5	1	2	23
Gevarm D.4	5	2	Nil	3/5	1	3	23

Hotchkiss M-010 "Universal"

Notes: The Model 010 was originally produced as a police weapon in post-World War 2 France. It was very quickly modified into a selective fire submachinegun and offered to the French Army (and given the name "Universal," meant that it was to serve both police and military uses), who rejected it after disappointing results in Indochina. Small numbers were also sold to Venezuela in the early 1950s, but as far as is known they are no longer even in storage by the Venezuelans.

One of the problems with the weapon were the many unique features that led to over-complication. One of the most unusual features was its ability to fold for storage or parachute jumps: the pistol grip folded, the stock folded, the magazine well folded (with a magazine in it), and even the barrel could be telescoped back into the receiver; this led to a small package of only 43.69 centimeters in length and less than 10 centimeters in height. (Needless to say, it cannot be fired in this state). Unfolded, you have a relatively compact submachinegun with a collapsible stock and a barrel length of 10.8 inches – with a long length of exposed, unreinforced barrel, and yet with a bayonet lug.. The many folding parts led from anything from pinched fingers to spontaneous folding at the wrong moment. A second problem is that the Hotchkiss Universal submachinegun is not very resistant to dirt or abuse, nor is it very "soldier-proof;" being designed at its inception for police use, it was simply not designed for use as a military weapon. The weapons were also generally of poor quality and even today will not bring a high real-world price.

Therefore, the Model 011 was designed. While it was simplified, it was still as crude in manufacture as the Sten; unfortunately, it was not nearly as good as the Sten in utility or solid construction, nor was it as easy or cheap to produce. The barrel was shortened to 8.27 inches, though it was of heavier construction that that of the Model 010. The magazine well still folded forward, even with a magazine inserted. The stock was of non-folding wood, and had decent strength. However, the French Army also rejected the Model 011, and it was primarily used by the police and military forces in French Indochina.

The Model 017 was a contemporary of the Model 010, but had a fixed wooden stock; for the most part, it was just as complicated as the Model 010 in operation, cost, and construction. It also was more of a carbine, with a 15.95-inch stock. Tested by the French Police and Army, it was rejected in favor of the MAT-49; it was also tested by Morocco and rejected.

The Model 304 is an evolution of the earlier models that, ironically, fixed most of the problems of the earlier models. It was simple to build, maintain, and operate. It used a fixed wooden stock, and has a long perforated cooling jacket for the barrel. The Model 304 has a bayonet lug, and is actually strong enough to use one. Short and long-barreled versions were built, with 10.63-inch and 11.81-inch barrels. The magazine well retained the ability to fold with a magazine inserted. Unfortunately, the damage to Hotchkiss's reputation was already done, and the design found no takers.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Hotchkiss M-010	9mm Parabellum	3.43 kg	32	$330
Hotchkiss M-011	9mm Parabellum	3.3 kg	32	$281
Hotchkiss M-017	9mm Parabellum	3.8 kg	32	$359
Hotchkiss M-304 (Short Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	3.2 kg	32	$305
Hotchkiss M-304 (Long Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	3.7 kg	32	$318

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range

Hotchkiss M-010	5	2	Nil	2/4	1	2	28
Hotchkiss M-011	5	2	Nil	3	1	2	22
Hotchkiss M-017	5	2	Nil	5	1	2	40
Hotchkiss M-304 (Short)	5	2	Nil	4	1	3	28
Hotchkiss M-304 (Long)	5	2	Nil	4	1	2	30

MAS-38

Notes: More properly known as the *Pistolet Mitrailleur MAS Mle 1938,* the MAS-38 is an elderly French submachinegun which can still be found sometimes in Southeast Asia and Africa. Despite its odd and somewhat fragile looks, including a receiver which looks "crooked" in relation to the butt, a wooden stock and pistol grip, an angled stick-type magazine, and a long length of exposed barrel, the MAS-38 was quite reliable and even rather tough. Despite being designed and production beginning shortly before World War 2, few if any were built at that time, and most of them were in fact built after World War 2 when France got back on its feet. Because of this, this weapon is sometimes referred to as the MAS-38/49.

The MAS-38 was popular with troops due to that reliability and toughness, but it was greatly hampered by its underpowered 7.65mm Longue cartridge. Despite this, it was issued in fairly large numbers, especially to the Foreign Legion. Operation is pure blowback, and the barrel is 8.75 inches -- virtually all of it unsupported. The front sight was a simple blade, with the rear being a flip-type aperture, but they are considered poorly-designed and getting a good aim with the sights can be difficult even for experienced MAS-38 gunners. Some MAS-38s had a bayonet lug, but because of the unsupported barrel, bayonet fighting with a MAS-38 is quite likely to cause a bent barrel. The safety mechanism is unusual; to engage it, one folds the trigger forward to the top of the trigger guard. The standard MAS-38 has only an automatic fire setting, but cyclic rate is low enough to allow single shots to be squeezed off with practice.

The French police department of Paris used two unusual versions of the MAS-38 for a short time. Both were modified to produce only semiautomatic fire. One had a wire bipod attached; the other has a folding wire stock instead of a wooden stock. Both were not used outside of the Paris Police department, and were used only until they got better weapons. Both are hard to find today outside of museums.

The MAS-45 is another rare iteration, with a light alloy stock instead of a wooden stock. It differs primarily in weight (and appearance, of course). It was not produced much as better submachineguns were available by that time.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
MAS-38	7.65mm Longue	2.83 kg	20, 32	$249
MAS-38 (w/Bipod)	7.65mm Longue	3.53 kg	20, 32	$486
MAS-38 (Folding Stock)	7.65mm Longue	2.48 kg	20, 32	$275
MAS-45	7.65mm Longue	2.4 kg	20, 32	$244

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
MAS-38/MAS-45	5	2	Nil	4	1	3	20
MAS-38 (w/Bipod)	SA	2	Nil	4	1	Nil	20
Bipod	SA	2	Nil	4	1	Nil	26
MAS-38 (Folding Stock)	SA	2	Nil	3/4	1	Nil	20

MAT-49

Notes: The MAT-49 was developed at the Tulle Arsenal. It weapon was originally designed for paratroopers of the French Foreign Legion, but was later adopted by the entire French Army. The MAT-49 proved to be extremely reliable and was used by the French until the 1970s, when it was replaced by the FAMAS assault rifle. It is still widely used, by police forces in several countries and by some by African countries (especially Algeria). The Vietnamese captured a number of them during the French involvement in Indochina; they were converted to fire 7.62mm Tokarev ammunition and are still used by militia forces in that country (see Vietnamese Submachineguns).

The MAT-49 was a simple blowback-operated submachinegun constructed almost entirely of stamped steel parts, and in that way is roughly the French equivalent of the M-3 Grease Gun or Sten. The pistol grip had plastic grip plates, and the folding wire stock could be folded underneath to act as a forward grip if necessary. An unusual feature of the MAT-49 was the magazine well; to make a smaller package during airdrops, the magazine well folds forward, along with the magazine; this also provides a positive block against firing, even if a round is chambered. Another advantage of the MAT-49 was its cartridge – the more powerful 9mm Parabellum. A suppressed version of the MAT-49 was also made, in very small numbers.

Two lesser-known variants of the MAT-49 were built. The MAT-49/54 was built specifically at the request of the Paris Police, and has a wooden stock and fires only in semiautomatic mode. It was also one of the first variants of an automatic weapon which had a trigger mechanism that was specifically designed to make conversion to automatic fire very difficult. The barrel length of the MAT-49/54 was 14.37 inches versus the 9.05-inch barrel of the MAT-49, making it more a carbine than a submachinegun. The MAT-54SB is again a semiautomatic variant of the MAT-49 with a wooden stock; it retains the 9.05-inch barrel. The MAT-54SB was designed for

use by armed guards used by armored car companies, and includes modifications to allow it to be fired from the firing ports of French civilian armored cars of that period. These two variants have long been out of service anywhere; though some are in the hands of private collectors or museums, most were destroyed after they were replaced by more modern weapons.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
MAT-49	9mm Parabellum	3.63 kg	32	$314
MAT-49/54	9mm Parabellum	3.95 kg	32	$343
MAT-54SB	9mm Parabellum	3.4 kg	32	$289
MAT-49 (Suppressed)	9mm Parabellum	3.81 kg	32	$349

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
MAT-49	5	2	Nil	3/4	1	2	24
MAT-49/54	SA	2	1-Nil	4	1	Nil	36
MAT-54SB	SA	2	Nil	4	1	Nil	24
MAT-49 (Suppressed)	5	1	Nil	3/4	1	2	20

SCH-21 Gorda

Notes: This Georgian submachinegun bucks current trends in SMG design. Most newer submachineguns are not actually true submachineguns; they are "small assault rifles" or "personal defense weapons" firing assault rifle cartridges or reduced assault rifle cartridges. The Gorda is, however, a standard submachinegun, firing pistol rounds. Such weapons are not as effective as small assault rifles or PDWs, but are much more inexpensive to build and feed.

The Gorda is basically something to do with a worn out AKM – it is an AKM receiver that has been modified to fire 9mm Parabellum ammunition, after appropriate modifications, a new folding buttstock, sights, and a new barrel and magazine. The AKM receiver itself has been modified as little as possible to allow this. Two models exist: the standard version has a fixed foregrip, and another version has a suppressed barrel and no foregrip. The suppressed model also uses different sights appropriate for the subsonic ammunition it uses (and both of these sights are on the receiver instead of this version of the Gorda having a conventional front sight). Both models can mount a red-dot-type collimator sight, a laser aiming module, a tactical light, or even a telescopic sight.

The Gorda is currently in use primarily by Georgian Internal Ministry units, though there is also some use by the small special operations capability that Georgia does have.

Twilight /Merc2000 Story: This weapon does not exist in either of these timelines.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
SCH-21 Gorda	9mm Parabellum	3.08 kg	30	$282
SCH-21 Gorda (Suppressed)	9mm Parabellum Subsonic	3.42 kg	30	$394

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
SCH-21 Gorda	5	2	Nil	2/3	1	2	17
SCH-21 Gorda (Suppressed)	5	1	Nil	3/4	1	2	16

Erma EMP

Notes: Developed in 1934, this is the last of the "old-style" submachineguns that Erma built before switching to weapons like the MP38. Built until 1945, it was produced in moderate numbers for Germany, Poland, and Yugoslavia, and larger amounts for the Spanish. German stocks were destroyed, but examples might still exist in Poland and definitely are still in use in the Balkans. Large-scale use of the EMP was made during the Spanish Civil War, but examples from that time are generally heavily-worn and possibly dangerous to fire without extensive refurbishing. Operation was similar to the MP18 series, though the EMP used a longer 9.75-inch barrel and was a bit heavier. The wooden stock extended to just in front of the receiver, where a simple pistol grip was mounted. Rare variants include one without a foregrip, and one with a bayonet lug.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
EMP	9mm Parabellum	4.15 kg	20, 32	$297

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
EMP	5	2	Nil	5	1	2	26

Erma MP38 & MP40

Notes: This is perhaps the best-engineered and well-known submachinegun ever produced. It is often mistakenly called a "Schmeisser," though Hugo Schmeisser had nothing to do with the design. The MP38 began as a private venture by Erma, but the German Panzer Corps quickly realized it was just the weapon to arm their crews and mechanized infantry, and it was put into mass production. The MP38 was the first longarm to be designed without a wooden stock, using a folding metal stock instead. Operation was essentially a slightly-modified blowback, with a very low cyclic rate of 500 rpm to ensure controllability. The MP38 has no selector lever and no capacity for semiautomatic fire, but the cyclic rate is low enough to make short bursts and even single shots easy with practice. Most MP38s had no safety mechanism, but in 1940-41 some were modified by replacing the one-piece charging handle with a two-piece charging handle that could engage a cutout in the receiver when folded (these are called MP38/40s). The main drawback was the time and expense required to produce the MP38, and this lead directly to the MP40. However, the MP38 was produced in sufficient quantity and is so rugged that there are still a lot of them in the world, some of which are still being used in Africa, the Balkans and South America.

The MP40/II was a rare variant of the MP40 built in 1943, with perhaps less than a thousand built. It was an attempt to greatly speed up reloading by modifying the magazine well and magazine attachment. The magazine housing was wide enough for two magazines; when one magazine was empty, the other could be slid over horizontally and the weapon immediately cocked. This unusual magazine mechanism was way too complicated and prone to failures and the idea quickly dropped after a small amount of combat testing.

The Schmeisser MP41 is a rare thing indeed: a World War 2 German weapon that was a product of private enterprise and not of a request by the Nazis for a weapon. Schmeisser took the MP40 receiver and barrel and placed it on a wooden stock similar to his MP28. He then added a selective fire mechanism allowing semiautomatic fire. However, the German Army was not interested; a very small number found their way into the military, but most were rejected and it is now a very rare weapon normally found only in museums. Only 27,500 were built between 1941-45, but combat testing brought unfavorable reviews from the troops, and production costs were greater than those of either the MP38 or MP40.

In 1940, the Nazis sought to produce the MP38 with changes to allow quicker and cheaper manufacturing. This was the MP40. It was made using lighter pressings and stampings instead of the milled or machined steel of the MP38, but mechanically is virtually identical to the MP38/40. The MP40 directly influenced the US MP-3 Grease Gun and the British Sten series. Like the MP38, large amounts of MP40s survive to this day. Though the movie *The Dogs of War* had the mercs using Uzis, the book upon which it is based had the mercs armed with MP40s).

In the early 2010s, German Sport Guns made a .22 Long Rifle copy of the MP40, called the GSG MP40. It is essentially a .22 rifle, with a 17.2-inch barrel (including a faux suppressor). The rear sight is adjustable and made for .22 Long Rifle ammunition, and the grips are Bakelite. The action also differs, as it is by straight blowback instead of delayed blowback. Otherwise, the GSG MP40 is externally a virtually faithful reproduction of the original MP40. The standard version sold has a fixed (but authentic-looking) stock, but with special paperwork and dollars, a folding stock can be had.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
MP38	9mm Parabellum	4.14 kg	20, 32	$321
MP40	9mm Parabellum	3.97 kg	20, 32	$235
MP40/II	9mm Parabellum	4.17 kg	2x20, 2x32 (or combination)	$494
MP41	9mm Parabellum	3.7 kg	20, 32	$297
GSG MP40	.22 Long Rifle	3.2 kg	10, 23	$175

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
MP38	5	2	Nil	4/5	1	2	26
MP40 & MP40/II	5	2	Nil	4/5	1	2	26
MP41	5	2	Nil	5	1	2	26
GSG MP40	SA	1	Nil	5	2	Nil	20

Hanel MP18

Notes: This weapon is believed to be the world's first true submachinegun. Development began in 1916 and over 30,000 had been deployed by the end of World War 1. Production continued until 1945, with some Nazi regular military units and police using them early in the World War 2, and Home Guard units later on. It was one of Hugo Schmeisser's first weapon designs. The MP18 was first designed to use the snail drum developed for the Artillery Luger, but this quickly proved unsatisfactory and unreliable, and straight box magazines were produced. The MP18 is a simple, strong gun with excellent craftsmanship that can still be expected to function today. There is no capacity for semiautomatic fire, but the normal rate of fire (400 rounds per minute) that single shots can be squeezed off without difficulty. World War 1-era MP18s used a 7.5-inch barrel; post-World War 1 MP18/Is had 8-inch barrels, cut were unable to use the Luger-type snail-drum magazines. Ironically, the earlier MP18 continued in production until 1945, while the later MP18/I was built only until the late 1930s.

The Bergmann MP28 is an improved MP18/I. It has a new selector mechanism that allows semiautomatic fire. In addition, there are some minor internal improvements to simplify the weapon and facilitate production. The cyclic rate of fire is higher at 500 rpm (not applicable under game rules). The MP28 was used by many Nazi units, including police, the Gestapo, and the SS MP units. The MP28 was also made under license by Pieper of Belgium and by Spain without a license. The MP28 was made for Portugal, chambered in 7.65mm Parabellum, but these copies are believed to have all been scrapped. The MP28 was exported in large numbers to South America, which is the only place that it may be encountered in combat today; guns converted or built without license in South America may also be chambered for 9mm Largo, 7.63mm Mauser, and even .45 ACP (with a special 25-round magazine).

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
MP18	9mm Parabellum	4.19 kg	20, 32 (some may use a 32-round Snail Drum)	$273
MP18/I	9mm Parabellum	4.19 kg	20, 32	$278
MP28	9mm Parabellum	3.99 kg	20, 32, 50	$278
MP28	7.65mm Parabellum	3.78 kg	20, 32, 50	$235
MP28	9mm Largo	4.14 kg	20, 32, 50	$314
MP28	7.63mm Mauser	4.25 kg	20, 32, 50	$339
MP28	.45 ACP	4.45 kg	25	$437

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
MP18	5	2	Nil	4	1	2	20
MP18/I	5	2	Nil	4	1	2	21
MP28 (9mm Para)	5	2	Nil	5	1	2	21
MP28 (7.65mm)	5	1	Nil	5	1	2	20
MP28 (9mm Largo)	5	2	1-Nil	5	1	2	24
MP28 (7.63mm)	5	2	1-Nil	5	1	2	20
MP28 (.45)	5	2	Nil	5	2	5	23

Heckler & Koch MP5

Notes: Though most civilians in the world knew nothing of the MP5's existence until the British SAS's raid on the Iranian Embassy in London on 5 May 1980, the MP5 had by then already been in production for nearly a decade and a half, having been mass-produced since December of 1966, and in development since early 1964. (Oddly, the *Bundeswehr* passed on the MP5 for a long time; the West German Border Police were actually the first ones to adopt the MP5 in large numbers.) Since then, the MP5 has become one of the most widely used submachineguns ever made; indeed, it is one of the most widely-used small arms ever built, with police, military, and government forces in over 50 countries using it. Several of those countries are in fact license-producing the MP5, and one of the most active production facilities for the MP5 series is actually in Heckler & Koch's US facility. There are variants to suit almost any user need, from semiautomatic carbines to silenced versions to PDWs. It is light, compact, reliable, and accurate, without being too expensive. It can be difficult to go anywhere in the world without encountering MP5s.

The MP5's basic operation is virtually identical to that of Heckler & Koch's G-3 series of battle rifles. Indeed, most of the internal operating components are the same as those of the G-3, though modified for the much-smaller 9mm Parabellum cartridge (and not interchangeable with those of the G-3). The receiver, stock, and trigger group are likewise simply modified versions of those found on the G-3. The MP5 uses delayed-blowback operation, with roller-locking to help mitigate the biggest problem with delayed- blowback – case extraction is often so violent that the spent case is ripped in half during extraction, with half of the case left behind in the chamber in a very hot and expanded condition. This can cause a stoppage that requires an armorer's intervention to fix. Roller locking slows the rapid movement of the bolt carrier.

Most submachineguns fire from an open bolt to aid in cooling, but the MP5 fires from a closed bolt. The closed bolt firing allows for the use of a much lighter bolt, and contributes to the MP5's accuracy. This is most evident in semiautomatic fire and burst fire, but it also helps somewhat in automatic fire. Closed-bolt firing also helps protect the inside of the weapon from dirt and the elements. In any case, cooling appears to not be a problem with the MP5. The cold hammer-forged barrel is 8.85 inches long, and at first had conventional rifling (later changed to polygonal rifling). The muzzle is threaded for use with most silencers and suppressors, and in addition the area just behind the muzzle has a three-lug system that allows for other muzzle devices to be mounted. Construction of

most of the MP5 is of stamped steel, but the fore-end, pistol grip, trigger group housing, trigger guard, and stock (on the fixed-stock models) was of high-impact plastic (later replaced by polymers). The rear sight is an adjustable diopter type, with the front sight being a blade protected by a ring.

The design of the MP5 series remained relatively unchanged until 1971, but from 1971 to 1976, several modifications were made to the basic MP5 design in rapid succession. The serrations that were on the bolt carrier group, designed to help the mechanism push the bolt forward in tough environments, proved to be unnecessary and were removed. The bolt carrier was also shortened. Trigger pull was made lighter and smoother. The ejection port was reshaped to increase the reliability of extraction and case ejection. The chamber shoulder width was increased very slightly to improve feed reliability. The parts that keep the recoil spring guide in place were strengthened and enlarged to maintain spring tension and keep the bolt carrier from slamming against the buffer. The above-mentioned changes to the non-metallic parts were made (strengthening the acrylic plastic with glass fiber resin), along with a change to polygonal rifling. The pistol grip, formerly closed with a cap that was glued on, was left off, making the pistol grip open and hollow. The curved butt of both the fixed and sliding stock models was changed to a straight butt plate, with a checkered hard rubber surface. The original stick-type 15-round and 30-round steel magazines were replaced with curved magazines made of aluminum (and much later, would be replaced in production by both stick-type and curved magazines of carbon fiber), allowing the MP5 to reliably feed a wider variety of 9mm Parabellum rounds. Above the receiver, quick-detach mounts for optics were added. The sling attachment points were altered, with one being under the front sight, one on the stock (or at the base of the stock on MP5s with sliding stocks), and one on the left side of the magazine well. These attachment points, originally designed for use with Heckler & Koch's R3/3 tactical sling, are usable with a large variety of other slings. The charging handle was redesigned to give the shooter a better grip when quickly grabbed. The hammer was redesigned to better resist wear and tear.

Though the Heckler & Koch and its license-producers have made the MP5 series with almost innumerable small differences, the 9mm version of the MP5 can (for game purposes) be considered to come in five basic variants. The version that is considered the base model is the MP5A2; this version has fixed stock. The MP5A3 is the same, but is equipped with a sliding stock. The MP5A4 and MP5A5 are identical to the MP5A2 and A3, but their standard trigger group allows for 3-round bursts in addition to semiautomatic and automatic fire. The MP5A1 is essentially the same as an MP5A2 or A3, but the stock is deleted, replaced by a receiver endcap. However…

All that said about the "basic" variants, MP5-series submachineguns are highly configurable, since the stocks and trigger groups (for the most part) can easily be interchanged. This means that the designations above are rather general in nature, and usually reflect the configuration in which they were delivered from the factory. Almost any MP5-series submachinegun can be equipped with a fixed or sliding stock (or none at all). There are a lot of different trigger groups available as well, and unfortunately, I will be dealing with this in a rather general manner as well. Trigger groups available include: Safe/Semiautomatic/Automatic; Safe/Semiautomatic/Burst (2 *or* 3 rounds, but *not* both on the same weapon); Safe/Semiautomatic/Burst/Automatic (again, 2 *or* 3-round bursts), and Safe/Semiautomatic. In all cases, the trigger group may have a standard-type selector switch on the left side of the receiver above and slightly behind the trigger; the selector switch may also be of the so-called "Navy" type, which uses ambidextrous controls. (The "Navy" name came about since ambidextrous controls were first requested by US Navy SEAL teams.) Though most MP5s are made with threaded barrels, entries for versions with a suppressor are not given below for the basic MP5 models. The figures for the weight and cost of the silencers listed below are generic figures (with the cost in game terms, of course), and do not reflect any particular make or type of silencer. (In particular, the silencers made for the MP5Ns used by US special ops, made by Knight Armament, are lighter, smaller, and stronger than the generic silencer listed; and are designed to not be quickly destroyed by the use of full-power ammunition.)

Several more specialized versions of the basic MP5 have also been built over time. Most of these are simple variations of the basic design built to the request of specific countries or agencies, and are identical to other MP5-series submachineguns for game purposes. However, a few require more elaboration.

The MP5N was designed specifically for use by US Navy SEAL teams, but have since been adopted by other armed forces and a few police and security agencies around the world. The MP5N uses modified barrel threads which allow an even larger choice of silencers and suppressors than standard MP5 barrel threads, and also retain the 3-lug muzzle attachment system. The barrel is free-floating to further enhance accuracy. In addition to the fixed or sliding stocks, the MP5N can also use the same side-folding stock as used on the MP5K PDW; the SEALs and other special operations units use the sliding-stock version almost exclusively. Special attachment points have been added to the top of the receiver to increase the amount of accessories that can be mounted, including MIL-STD-1913 rails. Rumors also state that the MP5N can also use modified handguards that carry further accessory attachment points. The finish is specially-designed to provide the maximum resistance to corrosion, and the parts are coated so that the MP5N requires only a very minimal amount of lubrication and has even better resistance to wear, tear, dirt, and other difficult operating conditions. The MP5N's sights are standard MP5 sights, but have tritium inlays.

The MP5F was designed at the request of French special operations units. The primary alteration in the MP5F is inside of the weapon, where the receiver and most of the operating components have been strengthened to allow the use of the 9mm Parabellum "hotloads" preferred by French special operations units; some of these loadings are well beyond even +P and +P+ loadings. (Unfortunately, the *Twilight 2000 v2.2* rules do not allow for these types of rounds, but I'm working on it…) Most of these internal parts are not interchangeable with other MP5s. The MP5F comes only in a sliding stock version, but the stock is an inch longer than the standard MP5 sliding stock when extended, and the buttplate has a two-inch-thick rubber recoil pad. Extra sling attachment points have been added to better accommodate left and right-handed shooters.

The MP5SFA is designed for use by police and other users who do not require automatic fire; it is in essence a short-barreled

carbine. The MP5SFA is not meant to be a civilian version of the MP5, as most countries don't allow civilians to own such short-barreled carbines without special licensing. The MP5SFA can be equipped with a detachable flash suppressor on the muzzle. Other than being capable only of semiautomatic fire, the MP5SFA is identical to standard MP5s.

Of course, there are two other versions of the MP5: the MP5/10 and MP5/40. These versions, chambered for 10mm Auto and .40 Smith & Wesson respectively, were designed with the US military and police markets in mind (in fact, the first sales were MP5/10s for the FBI HRT teams; they use a safe/semiautomatic/2-round burst/automatic trigger group with ambidextrous controls), and were both introduced in 1992. Both are available use the same stock configurations as the other MP5s, and have the same trigger group options available to them. Both also have barrels threaded in the same configuration as the MP5N, as well as the 3-lug muzzle attachment system. Externally, both look virtually identical to 9mm MP5s. Their magazines, however, are of polymer and are straight instead of being curved. The original MP5/10 and MP5/40 magazines were made of translucent smoked polymer, but current magazines are of black carbon fiber composites. Both the MP5/10 and MP5/40 have a bolt hold-open feature added to them, with the latch located above the selector switch on the left side. Their sights use high-contrast markings and tritium inlays. That said, the sales of the MP5/10 and MP5/40 were always limited; they were designed for a niche market that was primarily in the US and some special operations units worldwide, and production was discontinued in 2000 in favor of the UMP series of submachineguns. (A note to *Dark Conspiracy* players: the MP5/10 is referred to as the "MP7" in the *Dark Conspiracy* manual. I would suggest that GMs retain the designation of MP5/10, since there actually is a PDW called the MP7 that would exist in the *Dark Conspiracy* timeline.)

There is a civilian carbine version of the 9mm MP5, called the HK94. The HK94 uses a 16.54-inch barrel (sometimes with a *faux* silencer around it), and had a special safe/semiautomatic trigger group that is close to impossible to convert to automatic fire without replacing the entire guts of the weapon. Versions of the HK94 include the fixed-stock HK94A2, the sliding-stock HK94A3, and the HK94 SG1 target model (with a folding aluminum bipod and a 6x Leopold scope). In addition, the HK94A2 and A3 are available with scope bases of various sorts. Sales of the HK94 SG1 proved to be disappointing and production stopped a year later, and currently-produced HK94s are primarily made by a variety of license-producers. US police forces have been an unexpected market for HK94s, though most are sold to civilians.

In 2016, an MP5 replica in .22 Long Rifle was introduced. This version is not really a submachinegun, but a sporting rifle; it is included here for completeness. The replica, the MP5A5 (not to be confused with the MP5A5 submachinegun) is manufactured by Walther and sold by Umarex, one of the few .22 Long Rifle weapons that Umarex sells. Basic construction is as the MP5, with a steel receiver. Stocks come in either a wire folding stock and a fixed H&K-type stock. The barrel is a Lothar Walther match-quality barrel, and is 16 inches. The barrel looks like it is mounting a suppressor, but the "suppressor" is in fact a barrel jacket designed to look like a suppressed barrel; it's actual purpose is to protect the otherwise exposed length of barrel and make the MP5A5 look more like a real MP5. The sights are identical to those of the real MP5, with a diopter-adjustable rear sight and a post front sight with a circular protector. The magazines are designed for the MP5A5 and come in large and small capacities. Shooters say that the rifle will digest almost any kind of .22 Long Rifle ammunition and will still run when dirty and with fouling. However, the gun is said to be difficult to clean, despite an easy field stripping procedure.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The MP5F is not available in the Twilight 2000 timeline. The MP5/10 and MP5/40 are rather rare versions in the Twilight 2000 timeline, and most of them are found in the US, Mexico, and Canada; however, some MP5/10s were issued to US Navy, Marines, and Coast Guard for use by boarding parties and by the US Marines' FAST teams. As in real life, the HK94 SG1 is an extremely rare variant in the Twilight 2000 timeline. The MP5N is somewhat rare in the Twilight 2000 timeline, but does exist in decent numbers; they are primarily in the hands of US special operations units, though some MP5Ns were also issued in small numbers to the US Navy and Marines for use by boarding parties and US Marine FAST Teams.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price*
MP5A1	9mm Parabellum	2.24 kg	10, 15, 30	$348
MP5A2	9mm Parabellum	2.54 kg	10, 15, 30	$293
MP5A3	9mm Parabellum	2.88 kg	10, 15, 30	$313
MP5A4	9mm Parabellum	2.54 kg	10, 15, 30	$378
MP5A5	9mm Parabellum	2.88 kg	10, 15, 30	$398
MP5N (Fixed Stock)	9mm Parabellum	2.88 kg	10, 15, 30	$383
MP5N (Folding Stock)	9mm Parabellum	3.07 kg	10, 15, 30	$403
MP5F	9mm Parabellum	3.23 kg	10, 15, 30	$473
MP5/10 (Fixed Stock)	10mm Auto	2.67 kg	30	$549
MP5/10 (Folding Stock)	10mm Auto	2.85 kg	30	$569
MP5/40 (Fixed Stock)	.40 Smith & Wesson	2.67 kg	30	$489
MP5/40 (Folding Stock)	.40 Smith & Wesson	2.85 kg	30	$509
HK94A2	9mm Parabellum	2.9 kg	10, 15, 30	$372
HK94A3	9mm Parabellum	3.28 kg	10, 15, 30	$392
HK94 SG1	9mm Parabellum	3.68 kg	10, 15, 30	$978
MP5A5	.22 Long Rifle	2.72 kg	10, 25	$248
Silencer for 9mm MP5 SMGs	N/A	0.7 kg	N/A	$140
Silencer for MP5/10	N/A	1 kg	N/A	$200
Silencer for MP5/40	N/A	0.95 kg	N/A	$190

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
MP5A1	2/3/5	2	Nil	3	2	2/2/4	22
MP5A2	5	2	Nil	4	1	3	24
MP5A3	5	2	Nil	3/4	1	3	24
MP5A4	2/3/5	2	Nil	4	1	1/2/3	24
MP5A5	3/5	2	Nil	3/4	1	1/2/3	25
MP5N (Fixed)	2/3/5	2	Nil	4	1	1/2/3	24
MP5N (Fixed, Silenced)	2/3/5	2	Nil	5	1	1/1/2	20
MP5N (Fixed, Silenced, Subsonic)	2/3/5	1	Nil	5	1	1/1/2	19
MP5N (Folding)	2/3/5	2	Nil	3/4	1	1/2/3	24
MP5N (Folding, Silenced)	2/3/5	2	Nil	4/5	1	1/1/2	20
MP5N (Folding, Silenced, Subsonic)	2/3/5	1	Nil	4/5	1	1/1/2	19
MP5F	2/3/5	2	Nil	3/4	1	1/1/2	24
MP5/10 (Fixed)	2/3/5	2	1-Nil	4	1	1/2/3	27
MP5/10 (Fixed, Silenced)	2/3/5	2	Nil	5	1	1/2/3	22
MP5/10 (Fixed, Silenced, Subsonic)	2/3/5	2	Nil	5	1	1/1/2	18
MP5/10 (Folding)	2/3/5	2	1-Nil	3/4	1	1/2/3	27
MP5/10 (Folding, Silenced)	2/3/5	2	Nil	4/5	1	1/2/3	22
MP5/10 (Folding, Silenced, Subsonic)	2/3/5	2	Nil	4/5	1	1/1/2	18
MP5/40 (Fixed)	2/3/5	2	1-Nil	4	1	1/2/3	26
MP5/40 (Fixed, Silenced)	2/3/5	2	Nil	5	1	1/2/3	22
MP5/40 (Fixed, Silenced, Subsonic)	2/3/5	2	Nil	5	1	1/1/2	16
MP5/40 (Folding)	2/3/5	2	1-Nil	3/4	1	1/2/3	26
MP5/40 (Folding, Silenced)	2/3/5	2	Nil	4/5	1	1/2/3	22
MP5/40 (Folding, Silenced, Subsonic)	2/3/5	2	Nil	4/5	1	1/1/2	16
HK94A2	SA	2	2-Nil	6	1	Nil	42
HK94A3	SA	2	2-Nil	4/6	1	Nil	42
HK94 SG1	SA	2	2-Nil	6	1	Nil	42
With Bipod	SA	2	2-Nil	6	1	Nil	55
MP5A5 (.22)	SA	1	Nil	3/4	1	Nil	35

*For MP5-series submachineguns which are capable only of semiautomatic fire and bursts, semiautomatic fire and automatic fire, or semiautomatic fire only, subtract $85 from the cost. This does not apply to weapons like the HK94 series, which come only in semiautomatic versions, or the MP5A2 and A3, which come only in semiautomatic/automatic versions.

Heckler & Koch MP5K

Notes: Introduced in 1976, the MP5K (*Kurz*, or short) was originally designed after a client of one of Heckler & Koch's representatives in South America received a request for a very small, concealable version of the MP5. The redesign of the MP5 into the MP5K required a great deal of modifications – about half the parts of the MP5 and MP5K cannot be interchanged, mostly because the design of the MP5K required much of the firing mechanism to be built with parts that are changed in shape or dimensions. The basic operation, however, is not changed from that of the MP5. The resulting weapon is not much larger than a big pistol, but it is ideal for use by police, bodyguards, special operations, and others who need compact firepower.

The barrel length of most of the MP5K series has been reduced to a mere 4.5 inches, and in almost all variants, does not extend beyond the fore-end. No provision for a stock of any kind was made – the rear of the receiver has a flat cap with a sling swivel, with another swivel on each side of the fore-end near the muzzle. The bolt, being much shorter and lighter, has caused the cyclic rate of fire to rise to nearly 1000 rpm. Under for fore-end of the MP5K is a vertical foregrip; in front of the muzzle, the fore-end has a hooked portion extending downward to prevent the user from shooting his own fingers off if they stray in front of the muzzle or his non-firing hand slips off the foregrip. A shoulder holster rig has been designed for the MP5K, but the most unusual firing rig for the MP5K is a special briefcase. This briefcase (which may be hard or soft-sided) allows the user to lock the weapon into the briefcase, with the muzzle connecting to a barrel extension. The trigger of the MP5K connects to a lever system, allowing the shooter to fire the MP5K using a small trigger on the handle of the briefcase. The briefcase is large enough to allow the MP5K to feed from a 30-round magazine. Firing the MP5K from this briefcase is not particularly accurate (two levels harder), but it can be quite a surprise for an attacker.

In general, there are 4 variants of the basic MP5K. The standard MP5K uses a modified version of the MP5's sights and a fire selector allowing for safe, semiautomatic, and automatic fire. The MP5KA1 is almost identical to the MP5K, but the large sights have been replaced with low-profile rear notch and front blade sights. The MP5KA4 adds a burst setting to the fire selector mechanism of the MP5K (the burst size may be two or three rounds, according to the wishes of the buyer); the MP5KA5 is the same as the MP5KA4, but has the low-profile sights of the MP5KA1.

A further variant, designated the MP5K-N, was designed by Heckler & Koch at the request of the US Navy SEALs. The MP5K-N

uses a trigger group with safe, semiautomatic, and full automatic settings, but the controls are also ambidextrous. The sights used are full-sized MP5 sights. The barrel is lengthened to 5.5 inches, with the additional length being threaded for use with a silencer. The additional length of the barrel also has a 3-point locking lug that allows the mounting of other muzzle accessories ranging from blank adapters to rifle grenade adapters.

The MP5K PDW began as a request by the SEALs to Heckler & Koch for a buttstock that could be attached to their MP5K-Ns. The wanted a stock that was folding and removable, but require extremely minimal modifications to the MP5K-N, or preferably, none at all; they also wanted it ASAP. Heckler & Koch not only had no such item for the MP5K series, they had no plans at all for such a stock. Heckler & Koch therefore asked their US branch to look in the US (where companies that make add-ons to existing weapons are plentiful), and eventually chose Choate to design the stock. This they did quickly, modifying it from a folding stock kit they already had in stock; the result, with a few more minor modifications, became the MP5K PDW. Choate's stock is largely made from steel-reinforced polymer, and has a "flip-open" feature that allows the stock to be opened quickly with a slight pull and a shake; however, the stock will not suddenly spring open or shut accidentally. Though originally meant for use by SEALs, the MP5K PDW quickly spread to other elements of US SOCOM, and then became used in some other US units and worldwide as a compact weapon for use by vehicle crewmen, aircraft crewmen, bodyguards, and rear-echelon troops, as well as police. A rig was devised that allows the MP5K PDW to be carried in a similar manner to a shoulder holster (provided the stock is removed), and a variety of tactical slings were also designed or taken from existing aftermarket designs. The shoulder rig also gives the user an easy means to carry extra ammunition, as the rig also has pouches for a pair of extra magazines (of any size usable by the MP5K PDW; the magazine pouches can also hold a silencer), and it can be set up for carrying under the right or left shoulders. A rig is also available that allows the user to carry the MP5K PDW, in the same configuration (or one with five pouches), on the thigh; these thigh rigs are reportedly quite popular with the aircrews of the US Army's special operations air wing, Task Force 160 (who use the MP5K, MP5K-N, and MP5K PDW *sans* stock with those rigs). The MP5K PDW otherwise uses the same barrel (with the same threading and 3-point locking lug for other accessories), and has attachment points atop the receiver for a limited amount of other accessories. The fire selector mechanism may be had with setting for safe, semiautomatic, and either 3-round bursts or full automatic fire. The sights have been given tritium inlays for night use.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The MP5K PDW does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline as such, though several aftermarket kits are used by various forces around the world that essentially duplicate the MP5K PDW in form and function.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
MP5K/MP5KA1	9mm Parabellum	1.99 kg	10, 15, 30	$218
MP5KA4/MP5KA5	9mm Parabellum	1.99 kg	10, 15, 30	$303
MP5K-N	9mm Parabellum	2.09 kg	10, 15, 30	$230
MP5K PDW (No Stock)	9mm Parabellum	2.09 kg	10, 15, 30	$315
MP5K PDW (With Stock)	9mm Parabellum	2.79 kg	10, 15, 30	$365
Standard MP5K-N/MP5K PDW Silencer	N/A	0.57 kg	N/A	$105

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
MP5K/MP5KA1	10	1	Nil	2	1	6	14
MP5KA4/MP5KA5	2/3/10*	1	Nil	2	1	1/2/6	14
MP5K-N	10	2	Nil	2	1	6	15
With Silencer	10	1	Nil	3	1	4	13
Silenced, Subsonic Ammo	10	1	Nil	3	1	5	12
MP5K PDW	3/10**	2	Nil	2	1	2/6	15
With Stock	3/10**	2	Nil	2/4	1	1/5	17
With Silencer	3/10**	1	Nil	3	1	1/4	13
Silenced, Subsonic Ammo	3/10**	1	Nil	3	1	1/4	12
With Stock and Silencer	3/10**	1	Nil	3/5	1	1/4	14
Stock, Silenced, Subsonic Ammo	3/10**	1	Nil	3/5	1	1/3	14

*The burst settings on the MP5KA4 and A5 may allow two or three-round bursts, but not both.
**The MP5K PDW may have a 3-round burst setting, a full automatic setting, or both. If the MP5K PDW has only a burst or full automatic setting, reduce price by $85.

Heckler & Koch MP5SD

Notes: Work on the MP5SD (*Schall Dämpfer,* or Sound Suppressed) began in 1974, with production beginning in 1976. The MP5SD is an MP5 with a special integrally-silenced barrel instead of the standard barrel.

The MP5SD was (and still is) unusual for a silenced weapon, in that it is designed for use with full-power ammunition; in fact, the use of the sort of reduced-load subsonic ammunition normally used in a silenced weapon would emerge from the silenced barrel or the MP5SD at such a low velocity and power that the 9mm Parabellum rounds the MP5SD fires would have less effect than a .32 ACP round. (Furthermore, the MP5SD is designed for use with *standard* 9mm Parabellum propellant loads and bullet weights – sub-loads, hot loads, and heavy or light bullets are not recommended.) The silencer and the barrel of the MP5SD are basically one unit – one can remove the barrel/silencer for refurbishing or repair, but this sort of work is not intended to be done by the user, at the unit level, or

even by the military of the country that uses the MP5SD – such maintenance is supposed to be done by Heckler & Koch themselves, and the barrel/silencer are delivered as a single unit with the end caps of the silencer superglued on. (Heckler & Koch says that the only user maintenance should be for the user to remove the entire barrel/silencer unit and tap the rear of the unit on a hard surface a few times to knock out any carbon build-up that may be inside; occasionally a quick rinse with a special oil-free compound can be used.)

Inside the silencer/barrel, the 5.73-inch barrel has 30 small holes (about 2.5mm diameter each) just ahead of the chamber. These bleed off a significant amount of propellant gasses, which are used to do most of the work of slowing the velocity of the bullet until it is traveling at subsonic velocities. These gasses are cooled and vented outside of the barrel/suppressor, with the cooling greatly reducing what would otherwise be a large infrared signature when the MP5SD is fired. The bullet then passes though a one piece aluminum baffle unit that completes the slowing of the bullet to subsonic velocities, as well as doing an excellent job of quieting and diffusing the sound of the detonation of the round's propellant charge. The result is a 9mm Parabellum submachinegun that is quieter than a weapon firing a .22 Short round; an ex-Ranger friend of mine in the Army told me that the sound of the bolt is *much* louder than the firing report on an MP5SD. The barrel/silencer unit is designed wear very slowly; Heckler & Koch says it is good for at least 20,000 rounds (even on full automatic fire), but many MP5SD barrel/silencer units are known to have lasted far longer.

Like the MP5, there are several models of the MP5SD, differing in the stock configurations and the trigger groups. However, also by the MP5, MP5SD stock and trigger mechanisms are easy to change, and the designations reflect the configurations as they were delivered from Heckler & Koch. In addition, the MP5SD can also have the "Navy" trigger group. The MP5SD1 is stockless, and has a safe/semiautomatic/automatic trigger group; the MP5SD2 is the same, but with a fixed stock; the MP5SD3 is also the same, but with a sliding stock; and the MP5SD4, SD5, and SD6 are the same as the first three, but with safe/burst/semiautomatic/automatic settings. (The burst setting may be for a two or three-round burst, but not both on the same weapon.)

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
MP5SD1	9mm Parabellum	2.8 kg	10, 15, 30	$336
MP5SD2	9mm Parabellum	3.1 kg	10, 15, 30	$366
MP5SD3	9mm Parabellum	3.4 kg	10, 15, 30	$386
MP5SD4	9mm Parabellum	2.8 kg	10, 15, 30	$422
MP5SD5	9mm Parabellum	3.1 kg	10, 15, 30	$452
MP5SD6	9mm Parabellum	3.4 kg	10, 15. 30	$472

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
MP5SD1	5	2	Nil	4	1	3	13
MP5SD2	5	2	Nil	5	1	2	14
MP5SD3	5	2	Nil	4/5	1	2	14
MP5SD4	2/3/5	2	Nil	4	1	1/2/3	13
MP5SD5	2/3/5	2	Nil	5	1	1/1/2	14
MP5SD6	2/3/5	2	Nil	4/5	1	1/1/2	14

Heckler & Koch MP7

Notes: In the early-1990s, NATO floated a trial balloon for a short-range submachinegun-like weapon to replace the handgun among certain rear-echelon troops, military drivers, crewmen of weapons like towed artillery and SAMs, and even some senior NCOs and officers who normally carry handguns instead of rifles – a Personal Defense Weapon (PDW). (Sort of sounds familiar, doesn't it?) At the same time, the new weapon should also be useful to bodyguards, special operations troops, and covert operators. Though the NATO request has not yet resulted in any large-scale military sales, it has resulted in a number of new weapon and ammunition concepts, as well as small-scale acquisition of these weapons. One of these weapons is Heckler & Koch's MP7 (often called the Heckler & Koch PDW, as it was often referred to during development).

One of the keys to the modern concept of a personal defense weapon is a cartridge that is more powerful than the pistol cartridges fired by the typical submachinegun, yet still lighter in weight than pistol cartridges, capable of better penetration than something like the 9mm Parabellum round so common these days in submachineguns, and still be able to be used in a lightweight weapon while producing less recoil than most pistol cartridges would produce in a similar-sized weapon would. A plus would be a wider choice of bullet types and propellant loads.

Heckler & Koch tackled the ammunition part of their PDW design first. They went all the way back to the late 1960s and their experimental HK-36 rifle (not to be confused with the present-day G-36 assault rifle, a totally different weapon), and its unusual 4.6x36mm *löffelspitz* (spoon-tip) ammunition. The explanation of the *löffelspitz* round's characteristics are too lengthy for this entry; suffice it to say that it was a sort of enhanced-damage round that barely skirted the provisions of the Geneva Conventions for enhanced damage rounds (provisions that are being more and more ignored these days). Heckler & Koch gave their partners at the BAE facilities at Radway Green their requirements and told them that they wanted the new round to be based upon the 4.6x36mm round; Radway Green had a family of ammunition based upon the new round (nominally measuring 4.6x30mm) ready by 1995. The first MP7 prototypes appeared later in 1995. Though German peacekeeping troops were combat-testing them as early as 1997 in Balkans as part of the IFOR contingent, the MP7 was not considered officially ready for prime time by Heckler & Koch until 2000, with sales beginning in early 2001. Currently, the largest single military user of the MP7 is the German KSK special operations unit, though MP7s have been adopted on a smaller scale by other military and police units worldwide (primarily by various military special

operations units and police SRT-type units). Bodyguards also like the small size and firepower of the MP7.

The MP7 itself is based upon a much smaller version of the firing mechanism of the G-36 assault rifle, also further modified for the much smaller package. The MP7 is gas-piston operated using a short-stroke piston and rotating bolt, and firing from an open bolt. The design is sort of a semi-bullpup, with the polymer magazines being inserted into the pistol grip. The 20-round magazine fits flush with the bottom of the pistol grip, while the 40-round magazine extends quite a way below the pistol grip and is slightly curved below the pistol grip. Controls are ambidextrous and located just above the pistol grip; the magazine release is below the trigger guard and the charging handle is T-shaped and easily operated with one hand from either side. A short MIL-STD-1913 rail is located at the rear of the receiver (and is actually a part of the upper receiver molding), and backup iron sights consist of a front blade and a rear notch, both non-adjustable. The primary sights are Hensoldt reflex red-dot-type sights, mounted on the MIL-STD-1913 rail. Construction of the MP7 is largely of advanced carbon fiber-reinforced polymer, with surprisingly little metal used in the design (even some of the operating parts are of advanced polymer). The sliding stock retracts nearly flush with the rear of the receiver, allowing for greater concealment and balancing the MP7 nicely for one-handed firing. Near the front of the MP7, there is a folding foregrip; in front of this is finger guard to prevent the shooter's fingers from accidentally straying in front of the muzzle when firing. The 7.1-inch barrel is tipped with a small but effective flash suppressor. The flash suppressor is a screw-on design, and when removed it can be replaced with a simple cap to protect the threads, a blank firing adaptor, or a special silencer designed specifically for use with the MP7 and a subsonic version of its ammunition. Other ammunition types include the standard ball, UC Ball (Ultimate Combat) ball spoon nose (enhanced lethality), ball frangible, and ball subsonic. The UC ball round uses a hard steel bullet with a copper jacket for increased penetration; the ball spoon nose is designed to exhibit increased deformation upon hitting a target (unfortunately, there is no good way to simulate the ball spoon round's performance in game terms; I'll admit the tables below don't properly give an idea of the difference between a standard ball round and a ball spoon nose round); and the ball frangible is designed to damage bodies, but not penetrate even thin solid objects (such as aircraft skins; for game purposes, it not only has Nil penetration, it is totally unable to penetrate or even damage hard surfaces). There are also ball tracer and several training rounds.

Combat use of the MP7 has led to a slightly-modified version, the MP7A1. The MP7A1 has a MIL-STD-1913 that runs the entire length of the top of the receiver (the rail atop the MP7 is only half the length of the receiver), plus two more half-length MIL-STD-1913 rails on either side of the forward end of the receiver. Like the MP7, these rails are molded into the receiver, with the top rail being a part of the upper receiver and the two side rails being a part of the lower receiver. The butt plate of the sliding stock was made thicker and the rubber covering the butt plate given serrations. The foregrip, which tended to fall open when folded, was given an easily-released latch to hold it closed. The fixed iron backup sights were replaced with iron sights that are removable and mount on the MIL-STD-1913 rail atop the receiver when needed, and also fold up and down as necessary when mounted. In 2006, another minor change was made to the MP7A1 to enhance safety; the MP7A1 was given a "Safety Trigger" similar to that of current-production Glock of pistols. This trigger has a small lever attached to the trigger, providing additional protection against accidental firing if the MP7A1 is dropped, bumped, or the trigger is tugged upon, since the lever is depressed as the trigger is actually pulled for shots. The weight difference between the MP7 and MP7A1 is minor, and both shoot the same for game purposes. The MP7A1 replaced the original MP7 in production in 2003.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The MP7 does not exist in the Twilight 2000 World.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
MP7	4.6mm Radway	1.5 kg	20, 40	$588
MP7A1	4.6mm Radway	1.8 kg	20, 40	$594
MP7 Silencer	N/A	0.58 kg	N/A	$115

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
MP7 (Ball)	10	2	1-Nil	2/3	2	8	14
MP7 (UC Ball)	10	2	1-1-Nil	2/3	2	8	17
MP7 (Ball Spoon Nose)	10	3	Nil	2/3	2	8	12
MP7 (Ball Frangible)	10	2	Nil	2/3	2	8	14
MP7 (Silenced)	10	2	Nil	3/4	1	6	10

HK UMP

Notes: This weapon is sought after by security commands worldwide, and is a favorite of personnel not required to carry their own ammunition very far, security details, border guards, police, and vehicle crews. The variety of accessories for the UMP is very wide. The design of the UMP started in 1996, with the goal of providing a modern .45 ACP submachinegun to members of the world's special operations units, many of whom (especially in the US) were clamoring for a submachinegun with more punch, but not simply a scaled down assault rifle. The first production UMPs appeared in 1999; it was for a few months chambered only for .45 ACP, but popular demand quickly led to the UMP-9 and UMP40.

The UMP uses many of the components of the G-36 assault rifle, along with much existing Heckler & Koch small arms technology and a healthy dose of new ideas. Much of the shell of the UMP is of a fiberglass/polymer material, with steel reinforcement molded in at strategic points to increase strength. The magazines are proprietary, and are also made of polymer, with a clear plastic strip at the rear so the user can tell how many rounds he has left. All versions of the UMP are capable of firing almost all types of ammunition in their caliber, from subsonic rounds to hot +P+ loads (and, rumors say, even some kinds of wildcat rounds). The magazine well is

flared to help the user reload quickly. The stock folds to the right and has a rubber butt pad and cheek pad. The top of the receiver has a MIL-STD-1913 rail; though more rails do not come standard with the weapon, there are mounting points for three shorter MIL-STD-1913 rails on the forearm at the 3, 6, and 9 o'clock positions. Mounted to the rails are adjustable flip-up rear sights (which unfortunately require an Allen wrench to adjust them) and a front post sight in a protective hood. Tritium inserts for the sights are available as an option, but are not standard. The muzzle is equipped with a quick-attachment interface for a suppressor or a silencer.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon does not exist in the Twilight 2000 World.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
UMP-9	9mm Parabellum	2.1 kg	10, 25, 30	$388
UMP40	.40 Smith & Wesson	2.1 kg	10, 25, 30	$499
UMP-45	.45 ACP	2.2 kg	10, 25	$623

Weapon	ROF	Dam	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
UMP-9	2/5	2	Nil	2/4	1	1/4	20
UMP40	2/5	2	1-Nil	2/4	2	2/4	22
UMP-45	2/5	2	1-Nil	2/4	2	3/7	23

MP717(r)

Notes: This German copy/modification of the Russian PPSh-41 came about due to the large amount of PPSh-41s captured in Russia during the 1942 summer campaign, and the German soldiers' seeming preference to the PPSh-41 to their own submachineguns. Though a few were of new construction, the vast majority of MP717(r)'s were simple conversions of the PPSh-41 to fire 9mm Parabellum ammunition. This was a relatively-straightforward conversion; the case-head dimensions of the 7.62mm Tokarev and 9mm Parabellum rounds are nearly identical, and only modifications of the barrel (the most difficult part, requiring hand-fitting), and modifications to the magazine well and magazine. Though German troops using the MP717(r) were routinely issued MP38 and MP40 magazines, standard PPSh-41 magazines could be used in it if the magazine well was unmodified or brought back to original specifications, and a few were found in this configuration. Some even more basic conversions were done, making only a quick conversion to 9mm ammunition; this may be found under Russian Submachineguns, in the PPSh-41 entry.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
MP717(r)	9mm Parabellum	3.58 kg	32	$302

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
MP717(r)	5	2	Nil	4	1	5	27

MP3008

Notes: This weapon is in fact what it appears to be: a Nazi copy of the British Sten submachinegun. The Germans were quite impressed by cheap British and US submachineguns such as the Sten and M-3 Grease Gun, due to the ease of manufacture and low cost. By 1944, they were quite desperate for any sort of weapon they produce, and they reverse-engineered the Sten and made a few of what they considered improvements, such as the bottom-mounted magazine, addition of a pistol grip, and a longer barrel. They called this weapon the MP3008. The MP3008s manufactured varied wildly in finish and quality; if you get one, you might have an absolute dog, or a real gem. The finishes used on the weapons were, in particular, considered some of the worst ever put on weapons. By and large, however, the MP3008s worked, and that's why over 10,000 of them were made and issued in the few short months before the Nazi surrender.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
MP3008	9mm Parabellum	2.95 kg	32	

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
MP3008	5	2	Nil	5	1	3	20

Walther MP

Notes: The MP is a conventional SMG design with a folding barrel. It is in use by several police and internal security organizations worldwide, but the only military organization to use it is the Mexican Navy. Brazil, and Columbia, along with the Portuguese Navy. There was also some small-scale use by the SEALs in Vietnam, Delta in between the M-3 Grease Guns and MP5, and the few taken by the Son Tay raiders. Some were also used by German Police agencies until they switched to the MP5The MPK and MPL differ only in the length of the barrel. It is simple to use, build, and maintain.

Twilight 2000 Notes: Since the Mexicans used it, many were captured at various points and put to use by American and Central American partisans and even the military.

Merc 2000 Notes: This is a mercenary favorite.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
MPK	9mm Parabellum	2.83 kg	32	$292

MPL	9mm Parabellum	3 kg	32	$327

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
MPK	5	2	Nil	3/4	1	3	19
MPL	5	2	1-Nil	3/4	1	3	27

Danuvia 39M/Danuvia 43M

Notes: This weapon was designed by Pal Kiraly and used the patented two-part delayed blowback bolt. The weapon used what was probably the most powerful 9mm round of the time. It is a very large weapon more resembling a carbine or light rifle than a submachinegun, with a 19.5-inch barrel and a full-stocked rifle-type stock of wood. The magazine could be folded forward into a recess in the stock, and then a plate snapped over the magazine well; the rather-long magazine extends a long way from the stock, and prone fire is problematic. About 8000 were made, and they served with the Hungarian Army until after the Soviet takeover after World War 2.

The 43M is the virtually the same weapon; however, the magazine well is angled forward a little bit, the barrel is shorter at 16.5 inches, and the full wooden stock is replaced with a pistol grip and a folding stock.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Danuvia 39M	9mm Mauser	4.08 kg	20, 40	$428
Danuvia 43M	9mm Mauser	3.64 kg	20, 40	$443

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Danuvia 39M	5	2	1-Nil	6	1	2	40
Danuvia 43M	5	2	1-Nil	5/6	1	2	38

KGP-9

Notes: The KGP-9 is a compact submachinegun with a side-folding butt. The magazine is made of steel plate stiffened with precision castings. The fore-end is of plastic, and is surprisingly heavy and easy to get a good hold on. The safety catch is a slider in front of the trigger guard, and the magazine catch is in front of that. The barrel can be removed and replaced by a 250mm barrel, to allow the use of the KGP-9 as a carbine. Hungarian police and security forces use the KGP-9.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon does not exist in the Twilight 2000 World.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
KGP-9 (Normal Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	2.75 kg	25	$299
KGP-9 (Long Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	2.87 kg	25	$323
250mm Barrel	NA	0.82 kg	NA	$100
190mm Barrel	NA	0.64 kg	NA	$76

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
KGP-9 (Normal Barrel)	10	2	Nil	2/4	1	6	20
KGP-9 (Short Barrel)	10	2	2-Nil	3/4	1	6	26

Submachinegun Carbine 1A1

Notes: This is a Sterling submachinegun built to Indian manufacturing methods. It is currently the only version of the Sterling still being built. Other than some weight and dimension differences, it is the same weapon as the Sterling.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Submachinegun Carbine 1A1	9mm Parabellum	2.84 kg	34	$304

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Submachinegun Carbine 1A1	5	2	Nil	3/4	1	5	20

P.M. Model VII

Notes: First produced in 1957, this is one of the few indigenous Indonesian-made firearms. It is an orthodox submachinegun design, internally reminiscent of the US M-3 Grease Gun, with a Beretta-style flash suppressor on the end of the barrel. The magazine well is long so it can also be used as a foregrip. By 2002, it had been a long time since this weapon had been manufactured, but it was still quite common in Southeast Asia, especially in out-of-the-way places.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
P.M. Model VII	9mm Parabellum	3.29 kg	33	$333

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
P.M. Model VII	5	2	1-Nil	4/5	1	2	28

IMI Uzi

Notes: Introduced in 1953, the Uzi was one of the first designs of premier Israeli small arms designer Uziel Gal. He drew inspiration from two pre-World War 2 Czech submachineguns, the ZK-476 (which only made it only to the prototype stage), and the VZ-23 series (which were not actually produced until after World War 2). The ZK-476 was possibly the first submachinegun design to use a magazine inside the pistol grip to reduce size, as well as a telescoping bolt (also known as an overhung bolt) to further reduce the size of the weapon. The cocking knob of the ZK-476 was atop the receiver, with a large cut-away portion in the top of the knob as to not block the shooter's sight picture. The ZK-476 also used a grip safety which to a certain extent also functions as a bolt lock; this feature fixes a problem that was all too common to weapons of the period – the bolt tended to slam forward if the weapon was dropped (or sometimes, even bumped hard), and if a round was chambered, it would fire. All of these features would appear on the Uzi. The VZ-23 series refined these ideas, as well as using a removable wooden stock; the VZ-25 version used a sliding metal wire stock.

Uziel Gal (then a Lieutenant in the IDF) used these ideas – and then improved them much more. The resulting design, the Uzi, was a much more compact design then the VZ-23 series, though the barrel is only about an inch shorter than the barrel of the VZ-23 series. Except for the earliest versions of the Uzi, the removable wooden stock could easily replaced by folding metal stock that was more stable than the wire stock of the VZ-25. (The folding stock was actually the result of the Germans and the Dutch, who discovered that the wooden stock was too cumbersome for vehicle crews. It quickly became popular with everyone who used the Uzi.) The sliding selector switch was moved to the upper left of the pistol grip, putting them within easy reach of the shooter's thumb (if he is right-handed), fixing the clumsy control positions of the VZ-23 series. The magazine release is moved to bottom of the pistol grip, allowing the shooter to simultaneously hit the release and hold on to the spent the magazine if desired, or simply allow it to fall free and insert a fresh magazine. The grip safety on the Uzi is supplemented by a ratchet attached to the top cover, which prevents the bolt of the Uzi from slamming forward if the shooter's hand slips off the cocking knob before he has completely pulled it back. Several other improvements were made to the basic operation, and these are given more attention below.

The Uzi is so well-balanced and compact that one-handed fire is easily possible. Three magazines sizes are generally available (based on magazines designed for Beretta submachinegun designs of the time, though not interchangeable); a 40-round magazine was also produced for a short time, but IMI soon found that the 40-round magazine produced a great deal of feed problems and it was withdrawn from service and production a short time later. There is also a device that allows two magazines to be clipped together in an L-shape is also available. Operation of the Uzi is essentially blowback; however, Uziel Gal did not want to increase the weight of the Uzi by having to use a heavy bolt, which was the simplest way to reduce the cyclic rate of fire in a lightweight automatic weapon. Instead, he used advanced primer ignition, the primer is "pre-ignited" by the firing pin milliseconds before the bolt actually comes completely forward, which slows the movement of the bolt enough to dramatically lower the cyclic rate of fire. The Uzi fires from an open bolt. The receiver of the Uzi has long ribs on the outside; these not only strengthen the receiver, but also correspond to grooves on the inside of the receiver. These grooves aid in keeping the firing mechanism clean in dusty environments. Construction of the Uzi is primarily of stamped steel, with a barrel length of 10.24 inches. Primary chambering for the Uzi is 9mm Parabellum, but a rare variant introduced in 1985 fires .45 ACP. This chambering is quite rare, and only one capacity of magazine was built for it. There is also a kit available that converts the Uzi to fire .22 Long Rifle ammunition.

Today, it is not certain whether the Uzi or the MP-5 is the more common submachinegun, but the Uzi had over two decades lead on the MP-5, and almost any civilian on the streets knows what an Uzi is (even if they couldn't identify it on sight); if nothing else, the (real-world) price of the Uzi is far less than that of the MP-5. Uzis have been license-produced a great deal of countries for some time, and civilian semiautomatic carbine versions are built in even more countries.

You may have noticed at some point (I noticed in the news footage of the attempted Reagan assassination in 1981) that one of the Secret Service agents had an Uzi, but the barrel looked too short. It *was* too short, so to speak; the Secret Service wanted to use the folding-stock version of the Uzi to be carried by some members of VIP protection details, but it was too long to fit inside the average, ordinary-looking briefcase. (As if you couldn't spot a Secret Service agent straight off, and no one knew what was really inside those briefcases…) Anyway, the Secret Service next went to the Mini-Uzi, but found it wasn't controllable enough for their purposes. Therefore, they chopped the barrel of a standard Uzi from its normal 10.24 inches to 8.75 inches, allowing it to fit inside a standard-size briefcase along with a couple of extra magazines. The resulting weapon is also heavier than the Mini-Uzi and has the lower cyclic rate of the Uzi (making it more controllable), while having approximately the same length as a Mini-Uzi.

The Mini-Uzi is a smaller version of the Uzi. It was designed with bodyguards, police, and special operations personnel in mind. Due to this small size, compensating ports are cut into the upper surface of the barrel to form a sort of muzzle brake. The collapsible folding stock of the standard Uzi was replaced by a simple stock that folds under the weapon and allows the butt to double at a foregrip when it is folded. The sights were redesigned to allow the shooter faster target acquisition. The Mini-Uzi is available in versions that fire from a closed or open bolt. It is small enough to be concealed under clothing, used with a shoulder holster, or fired from a specially-constructed briefcase.

The Micro-Uzi is basically an Uzi submachinegun reduced to as small a size as possible. The operation is the same as the larger weapons, but many of the parts are of tungsten alloy to make them heavier and stronger than they otherwise would be. (This also keeps what would otherwise be a very light bolt from producing a runaway rate of fire.) The stock folds sideways so that the butt can act as a foregrip when it is folded. Like the standard Uzi, the Micro-Uzi can be found in .45 ACP; though a .45 ACP Micro Uzi is a bit easier to find than a .45 ACP Uzi, the .45 ACP Micro-Uzi is still a rather rare commodity. A heavy bolt assembly is also available for the Mini-Uzi; using tungsten inserts, it adds enough weight to lower the cyclic rate of fire from 950 rpm to 750 rpm, making it more controllable.

While the standard Micro-Uzi is often carried by Israeli military doctors, helicopter crews, and field-grade and general officers, the "Para" version of the Micro-Uzi is used only by certain Israeli counterterrorist and special operations units, usually by personnel who are rappelling or climbing or need a concealable weapon. The Para Micro-Uzi has two Picatinny rails, one on top of the weapon, and one below the barrel. These may mount any sort of sight that will fit on that type of rail, but most common is a reflex sight and a laser aiming module. Most of these weapons are also equipped with a noise/flash suppressor, as much to combat the Micro-Uzi's high muzzle flash as to quiet the weapon. The magazine well has been modified to take any sort of Micro-Uzi or Glock 9mmP magazine (as Glock pistols are often used in elite Israeli units). The cocking handle has been moved from its usual place on top of the receiver to the left side to allow for mounting of the Picatinny rail. Finally, the front and rear iron sights are luminous.

The most common civilian semiautomatic carbine version uses a 16.25-inch barrel; it is license-produced by several countries worldwide. These carbines are made in such a way that conversion to automatic fire capability is close to impossible – most notably, the parts necessary to allow automatic fire as well as their mountings are not present in the civilian carbines. Civilian Uzi carbines typically fire from the closed bolt instead of an open bolt, something which produces better accuracy in a semiautomatic weapon. Some use barrel jackets made to look like silencers; they don't silence anything, but they reinforce the long length of exposed barrel and also look better. There are a few rare full-auto Uzi Carbines in existence; most of these were produced by IMI for export just before the 1968 Gun Control Act was enacted, with some other countries following suit; this severely limited the export market for full-auto Uzi Carbines, and IMI stopped making them. Starting in the 1980s, kits became available to convert semiautomatic Uzis to full-auto, though sales these kits are also severely restricted in most countries. In 1987, Action Arms in the US started making Uzi Carbines chambered for .45 ACP and .41 Action Express, along with a semiautomatic version of the Mini-Uzi (which has a 19.34" barrel in order to comply with BATF regulations concerning the allowable total length of civilian rifles). Action Arms stopped making these Mini-Uzi versions due to ever-increasing US government regulation – Action Arms was using parts that were actually made by IMI, then assembling them in the US.

Some other firms over the years have also manufactured fully automatic .22 Long Rifle conversions of the Uzi. Subgun Ordnance's .22 Long Rifle Conversion kit, introduced in mid-2009, is an example of this. In most countries, the ownership of automatic weapons by civilians is strictly regulated or completely illegal, but Subgun Ordnance's conversion can also be used for inexpensive submachinegun training and by police agencies that can't afford to worry about over-penetrating rounds (such as during a hostage situation). Most such weapons are actually the result of conversions of semiautomatic versions, particularly carbines, with or without the barrels being cut back to standard Uzi length. Most of these conversions require different kits if the Uzi being modified is a semiautomatic civilian version or a standard fully-automatic Uzi. Virtually all have been designed for standard Uzi, as opposed to Mini-Uzis or Micro-Uzis. The downside to .22 Long Rifle conversions is that most propellants used in .22 Long Rifle ammunition is dirtier than most ammunition and produced more fouling.

Today, IMI makes several modernized Uzis. When IMI workers refer to the Micro Uzi these days, they are referring to a weapon with a short MIL-STD-1913 rail under the barrel on a bolt, a different, more stable stock design, and a MIL-STD-1913 rail atop its receiver (with the cocking knob moved to the left side). The barrel is threaded for use with a suppressor, and that barrel is 7.75 inches long. The OB uses iron sights; the CB is identical, but has a ported barrel. An SF version has the ITL MARS sight, but reduces the barrel to 5.9 inches,

Twilight 2000 Notes: The Para Micro-Uzi does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Uzi (Fixed Stock)	9mm Parabellum	3.8 kg	20, 25, 32, 40	$301
Uzi (Folding Stock)	9mm Parabellum	3.5 kg	20, 25, 32, 40	$326
Uzi (Secret Service)	9mm Parabellum	3.43 kg	20, 25, 32, 40	$311
Uzi (Fixed Stock)	.45 ACP	4.56 kg	16	$460
Uzi (Folding Stock)	.45 ACP	4.26 kg	16	$485
Uzi (Fixed Stock)	.22 Long Rifle	3.7 kg	10, 20	$183
Uzi (Folding Stock)	.22 Long Rifle	3.4 kg	10, 20	$208
Mini-Uzi	9mm Parabellum	2.7 kg	20, 25, 32, 40	$351
Mini-Uzi (Heavy Bolt)	9mm Parabellum	2.8 kg	20, 25, 32, 40	$353
Micro-Uzi	9mm Parabellum	1.95 kg	20	$269
Micro-Uzi	.45 ACP	2.34 kg	16	$425
Para Micro-Uzi	9mm Parabellum	1.6 kg	10, 17, 19, 20, 25, 32, 33	$300
Uzi Carbine (Fixed Stock)	9mm Parabellum	4.2 kg	10, 20, 25, 32, 40	$362
Uzi Carbine (Folding Stock)	9mm Parabellum	3.86 kg	10, 20, 25, 32, 40	$387
Uzi Carbine (Fixed Stock)	.41 Action Express	4.38 kg	16	$453
Uzi Carbine (Folding Stock)	.41 Action Express	4.03 kg	16	$478
Uzi Carbine (Fixed Stock)	.45 ACP	4.6 kg	16	$518
Uzi Carbine (Folding Stock)	.45 ACP	4.25 kg	16	$543
Uzi Carbine (Fixed Stock)	.22 Long Rifle	4.1 kg	10, 20	$244
Uzi Carbine (Folding Stock)	.22 Long Rifle	3.75 kg	10, 20	$269
Mini-Uzi Carbine	9mm Parabellum	3.6 kg	10, 20, 25, 32, 40	$418
Mini-Uzi OB	9mm Parabellum	2.65 kg	20, 25, 32, 40	$305
Mini Uzi CB	9mm Parabellum	2.65 kg	20, 25, 32, 40	$356

Mini Uzi CB SF (7.75” Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	2.8 kg	20, 25, 32, 40	$912
Mini Uzi CB SF (5.9” Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	2.2 kg	20, 25, 32, 40	$892

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Uzi (Fixed Stock, 9mm)	5	2	1-Nil	4	1	2	27
Uzi (Folding Stock, 9mm)	5	2	1-Nil	3/4	1	2	27
Uzi (Secret Service)	5	2	Nil	2/3	1	2	23
Uzi (Fixed Stock, .45)	5	2	1-Nil	4	2	5	31
Uzi (Folding Stock, .45)	5	2	1-Nil	3/4	2	5	31
Uzi (Fixed Stock, .22)	5	1	Nil	4	1	1	19
Uzi (Folding Stock, .22)	5	1	Nil	3/4	1	2	19
Mini-Uzi	10	2	Nil	2/4	1	5	20
Mini-Uzi (Heavy Bolt)	10	2	Nil	2/4	1	3	20
Micro-Uzi (9mm)	10	1	Nil	1/3	1	7	11
Micro-Uzi (.45)	10	2	Nil	1/3	1	7	13
Para Micro-Uzi	10	1	Nil	2/3	2	8	13
Uzi Carbine (Fixed Stock, 9mm)	5	2	1-Nil	5	1	2	41
Uzi Carbine (Folding Stock, 9mm)	5	2	1-Nil	3/5	1	2	41
Uzi Carbine (Fixed Stock, .41)	SA	2	1-Nil	5	2	Nil	54
Uzi Carbine (Folding Stock, .41)	SA	2	1-Nil	3/5	2	Nil	54
Uzi Carbine (Fixed Stock, .45)	SA	2	1-Nil	5	2	Nil	48
Uzi Carbine (Folding Stock, .45)	SA	2	1-Nil	3/5	2	Nil	48
Uzi Carbine (Fixed Stock, .22)	5	1	Nil	5	1	2	28
Uzi Carbine (Folding Stock, .22)	5	1	Nil	3/5	1	2	28
Mini-Uzi Carbine	SA	2	1-Nil	4/5	1	Nil	48
Mini Uzi OB	10	2	Nil	2/3	1	6	20
Mini Uzi CB	10	2	Nil	2/3	1	4	20
Mini Uzi CB SF (7.75”)	10	2	Nil	2/3	1	4	20
Mini Uzi CB SF (5.9”)	10	2	Nil	2/3	1	4	17

Beretta M-38

Notes: Just after World War 1, Beretta designed a new version of the Vilar Perosa (said to be the first true submachinegun), modifying the original design considerably and calling it the M-1918. The original version of the M-1918 removed a number of troublesome and cumbersome featured from the Vilar Perosa; the more definitive model moved the magazine feed to the bottom of the weapon and lengthened the barrel somewhat, and it is a judgment call as to whether the M-1918 is a submachinegun or an automatic carbine. The magazine move simplified both the sights and general construction considerably. The later M-1930 (also called the M-1918/30) is a semiautomatic version of the M-1918, and is therefore what would be called today a "short-barreled rifle."

Both of these weapons fired from a closed bolt and used an unusual bolt carrier group that was nicknamed the *A Siringa* after its resemblance to a syringe, especially in the shape of the cocking ring. Both fired from 12 or 25-round magazines. If the cocking ring is already pulled back, the magazine will automatically feed a round and be ready to fire; otherwise, the cocking ring must be pulled. Some features from already-existing Italian weapons were borrowed to speed development and production; the bayonet is the standard Carcano M-91 bayonet, the stock is modified from the Vilar Perosa, the trigger guard is from a popular Italian training rifle of the time. Both the M-1918 and M-1930 were meant to be civilian weapons, so cost was a factor, though most ended up being used by the Italian Army. Barrel length is 12.5 inches. Perhaps its greatest weakness was its ammunition – 9mm Glisenti.

The M-38 series was a long-lived submachinegun in Italian service, being used by the Italians starting in late 1937 and continuing in use until the early 1960s. It is sometimes found in use in some African countries to this day. The first version, the M-38A, was an upgrade of the Model 1918. It was chambered for the 9mm Parabellum cartridge and also for an Italian round of slightly different dimensions but of equal power and ballistics. The M-38A uses unusual twin triggers; the front trigger is used for semiautomatic fire, and the rear trigger for automatic fire.

The M-38A, though an excellent weapon, uses expensive and time-consuming milled steel construction. In addition, the Italian round proved to be unreliable, and the ability to fire that cartridge was removed. The stock was shortened so that it ran only to the magazine well; this saved some wood and money. The result of these modifications was the M-38/42. A minor change of this weapon, with a simplified bolt and the return spring strengthened, became the M-38/44.

The M-38/49, also known by the postwar designation of Model 4, is an M-38A with a cross-bolt safety. In addition, the M-38/49 could be customized to a certain extent; versions are available with a folding bayonet, a wooden stock or a folding metal stock, a grip safety, and various types of slings. This model continued in production until 1961.

Despite appearances, the M-3 is merely a modified form of the M-1938 series of submachineguns. The mechanism is basically the same, but changes were made to simplify production and make the weapon less expensive. Despite this, the M-3 was never a great success and few were built. An M-4 was also made; it differs from the M-3 only in having a folding bayonet. There is no manual safety catch, but there is a grip safety.

The Model 5 was the last version of the M-38A. It is an M-38/49 with a spring-loaded safety catch which had to be depressed when firing the weapon (making one-handed fire impossible).

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M-1918	9mm Glisenti	3.63 kg	12, 25	$320
M-1930	9mm Glisenti	3.63 kg	12, 25	$317
M-38A	9mm Parabellum and 9mm M-38A	4.19 kg	10, 20, 30, 40	$374
M-38/42 & M-38/44	9mm Parabellum	3.26 kg	20, 40	$333
M-3	9mm Parabellum	3.47 kg	20, 40	$352
M-38/49 & Model 5 (Wooden Stock)	9mm Parabellum	3.26 kg	20, 40	$247
M-38/49 & Model 5 (Folding Stock)	9mm Parabellum	2.76 kg	20, 40	$272

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M-1918	10	2	1-Nil	6	1	5	32
M-1930	SA	2	1-Nil	6	1	Nil	32
M-38A	5	2	1-Nil	6	1	2	32
M-38/42 & M-38/44	5	2	Nil	5	1	2	22
M-3	5	2	Nil	3/5	1	2	20
M-38/49 & Model 5 (Wood Stock)	5	2	Nil	5	1	2	22
M-38/49 & Model 5 (Folding Stock)	5	2	Nil	4/5	1	2	22

Beretta PM-12/PM-12S/PM-12S2

Notes: Work on the PM-12 began in the early 1950s, but the first production examples did not appear until 1958. The PM-12 is simply made of sheet metal stampings that are spot-welded together. The PM-12 is a reliable weapon that is formed and sealed as well as possible to continue operation even when wet or dirty. The grip safety is unusual in that it must be held in when the weapon is cocked; this helps prevent an accidental fire during loading. The normal stock is a folding metal one, but this can be replaced by a wooden butt.

The PM-12S was produced to make a number of improvements to the PM-12. The manual safety has been improved; before the PM-12S, the weapon could be switched to Safe without the weapon actually being fully on safe. When the manual safety is engaged, the grip safety automatically deploys and is held in. The catch for the cap at the rear of the receiver (used when stripping the weapon)

was moved top of the receiver to make it both easier to intentionally release and more difficult to accidentally release. The catch for the folding is also improved so that the stock is sure to remain locked when in the extended position. Further improvements resulted in the PM-12S2; changes include a charging handle safety to further enhance safety. Options for all of the PM-12 series include a modified foregrip with high-intensity white light or IR light built in, a mount fitted to the top of the receiver to allow the use of night vision scopes or laser aiming modules, a modified barrel threaded for a suppressor or silencer, and a grenade launcher attachment allowing the firing of irritant gas grenades (this also requires a ballistite cartridge, a modified recoil spring, and a modified end cap for the receiver).

Other than Italian use, the PM-12 and 12S can be found in several South American, African, and Middle Eastern countries.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
PM-12 (Folding Stock)	9mm Parabellum	3 kg	20, 32, 40	$375
PM-12 (Wooden Butt)	9mm Parabellum	3.4 kg	20, 32, 40	$345
PM-12S (Folding Stock)	9mm Parabellum	3.2 kg	20, 32, 40	$375
PM-12S (Wooden Butt)	9mm Parabellum	3.6 kg	20, 32, 40	$345
PM-12S2 (Folding Stock)	9mm Parabellum	3.4 kg	20, 32, 40	$375
PM-12S2 (Wooden Butt)	9mm Parabellum	3.8 kg	20, 32, 40	$345

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
PM-12 (Folding Stock)	5	2	Nil	3/4	1	3	22
PM-12 (Wooden Stock)	5	2	Nil	4	1	2	22
PM-12S (Folding Stock)	5	2	Nil	3/4	1	3	22
PM-12S (Wooden Butt)	5	2	Nil	4	1	2	22
PM-12S2 (Folding Stock)	5	2	Nil	3/4	1	2	22
PM-12S2 (Wooden Butt)	5	2	Nil	4	1	2	22

FNAB-43

This weapon was built by FNA-B starting in 1942. Unlike most Italian weapons of the period, it is almost over-engineered, having complex but reliable operation, but making the gun heavy. Some 7000 copies were made during World War 2. From Italy's Army, the FNAB quickly found itself in large numbers in the hands of resistance fighters, and was also used by the Nazis. A muzzle brake is used, which is attached to the casing. Operation is by lever-delayed blowback and is selective fire. ROF is slow (400 rpm). The FNAB looks as if it borrowed features from the PPS-43 and the MP-40, though I doubt it actually happened that way. Barrel length is 7.79 inches.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
FNAB-43	9mm Parabellum	3.25 kg	20, 40	$301

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
LF-57	5	2	Nil	3/4	1	2	20

Franchi LF-57

Notes: This small weapon is in use in small numbers by the Italian Navy, and somewhat larger numbers by a few African nations. The weapon uses the telescoping bolt to decrease size, and is very easy to maintain and disassemble. It was not a commercial success, and it is a rather rare weapon. The weapon is made entirely of steel stampings, including the pistol grip. This weapon is made by the same company (Franchi) that makes the SPAS-12 and SPAS-15 shotguns (see Italian Shotguns).

Merc 2000 Notes: Production of this weapon quietly restarted in 1999, and they were sold to a variety of clandestine agencies in the world, and reportedly some rather unsavory individuals as well.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
LF-57	9mm Parabellum	3.17 kg	20, 40	$304

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
LF-57	5	2	Nil	3/4	1	2	21

Socimi Type 821

Notes: This is a small submachinegun, similar in design and concept to Uzi-type weapons. Designed for use by vehicle crews, special operations, and paramilitary and police forces, the Type 821 was sometimes carried by Italian police guarding places like airports, as well as bodyguards and some Carabineri officers, but was generally a little-seen weapon. Socimi is supposedly still making the 821, but for whom, it is not known.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon was placed into large-scale production in 1996, and issued to Italian troops (and later, partisans loyal to the government).

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price

Type 821	9mm Parabellum	2.45 kg	32	$302

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Type 821	5	2	Nil	2/4	1	3	20

SITES Spectre M-4

Notes: An Italian submachinegun used by the Swiss armed forces and by Italian special forces, and has otherwise been sold to "undisclosed recipients." It is a compact and light weapon, with several unusual features. The barrel shroud completely hides the barrel. The Spectre uses special 50-round four-column magazines which are the same length as standard 32-round magazines and short 30-round magazines which are half the length of a normal 30-round magazine. It can also use normal magazines. The safety is incorporated into the trigger mechanism. A rare variant of the Spectre fires .40 Smith & Wesson ammunition and has 22- and 35-round four-column magazines, but is otherwise identical.

Twilight 2000 Notes: the .40 Smith & Wesson variant does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Spectre M-4	9mm Parabellum	2.9 kg	30, 32, 50	$324
Spectre M-4	.40 Smith & Wesson	3.08 kg	22, 30, 35	$397

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Spectre M-4 (9mm)	5	2	Nil	2/3	1	2	16
Spectre M-4 (.40)	5	2	1-Nil	2/3	1	2	17

TZ-45/BA-52

Notes: This Italian design was produced very quickly by the thousands in World War 2 between 1944 and 1945. After the war, the design was sold to the Burmese Army, where it was again produced by the thousands and issued to the Burmese Army as the BA-52. The Burmese sold it far and wide across the Middle East, Far East, and Southeast Asia. Today, it can be expected to show up anywhere in those locales.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
TZ-45/BA-52	9mm Parabellum	3.26 kg	20, 40	$315

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
TZ-45/BA-52	5	2	Nil	4/5	1	2	24

Villar Perosa Twin Fiat

Notes: This weapon is just weird-looking. They were introduced in 1915, making the supposed "first submachinegun," though tactical handing and employment was made difficult by the design. Perhaps the weirdest part of the design is its twin barrel (yes, a double-barreled submachinegun). It has an integral bipod and can be mounted on a tripod – it reminds me more of a light machinegun excerpt for its barrel length and cartridge. An AV1 gun shield could also be fixed ahead of the receiver. Double magazines fed the Fiat.

The Fiat is just odd.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Twin Fiat	9mm Glisenti	4.19 kg	2x25	$550

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Twin Fiat	5	2	Nil	6	1	4	21
With Bipod	5	2	Nil	6	1	2	27
With Tripod	5	2	Nil	6	1	1	41

Villar Perosa OVP

Notes: Bearing a vague resemblance to the M-1 Carbine, the OVP does look more like a rifle than submachinegun. It may be that it is included in the submachinegun category due to the caliber and a barrel that was much shorter than a rifle or carbine. It was introduced in the late 1920s and used in World War 2. It has a stock much like a rifle stock, and it's barrel is 11 inches. The OVP used a lengthened Twin Fiat barrel as well as some of the mechanism and the magazines of the Twin Fiat. The cocking mechanism was made more ergonomic, and the trigger guard held two triggers. The rear trigger was for semiautomatic fire, while the front is for automatic fire.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
OVP	9mm Glisenti	3.67 kg	25	$590

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range

OVP	5	2	1-Nil	5	1	2	29

Minebea Type 65/66

Notes: This was one of the first firearms produced by post-World War 2 Japan. It appears to take design cues from several different weapons; the body looks very much like the Swedish M-45, as does the blowback operating system. The safeties are very similar to those used by the Danish Madsen M-50, The rear pistol grip seems to be patterned after that of the British Sten Mark IV, the ejection port has a locking cover like that of the US M-3A1 Grease Gun, and the weapon is cocked in the same manner as the M3A1. The Type 65 and 66 are identical, except that the cyclic rate for the Type 65 is 550 rounds per minute, while for the Type 66 it is 465 rounds per minute. (While in real life, this makes the weapon slightly more controllable and less likely to wear out, it has no practical effect on game play.) Only a small number of these weapons were produced between 1966 and 1967, and they are no longer in active use anywhere in the world.

Twilight 2000 Notes: These weapons were refurbished and issued out to local militia forces on the Japanese Islands.

Merc 2000 Notes: Most of these weapons were sold off to the Philippine Army.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Type 65 or 66	9mm Parabellum	4.08 kg	30	$390

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Type 65/66	5	2	1-Nil	3/5	1	2	17

Nambu Type 1/2

Notes: The Type 1 submachinegun, sometimes referred to as the Experimental Submachinegun Type 1 or (incorrectly) the Type 2A, was a limited production weapon developed in 1932 by General Kijiro Nambu (who had a hand in a number of small arms developments, most notably his sidearms). The Type 1 had an unusual feature (for the time) of its magazine being loaded into the grip, and a short forestock forming part of the trigger guard. Construction was largely of steel stampings except for the stock, which was removable (but not foldable; it breaks down to Bulk 2, but is awkward to fire without the stock), and formed of a large slab of wood with a steel cap where it joined to the receiver. The Imperial Army tested it, but it was rejected as being too complex and unreliable. Some small issues were made to the Imperial Navy Marines in China in 1937, and some of these lasted throughout World War 2; few, however, actually survived the War. The Type 1 is compact, but operation is more akin to a pistol capable of automatic fire than less complicated submachinegun designs of the same time period. In addition, the chambering of Type 1 in 8mm Nambu seriously hampered the capabilities of the design, and did not always provide enough power to properly cycle the bolt.

The Type 2, also known as the Experimental Submachinegun Type 2, attempted to solve some of the Type 1's ergonomic problems. What happened, however, is that the Type 1's working parts were enclosed in awkward, lumpish wood furniture and a non-removable stock. The Type 1's 50-round curved magazine was dropped in favor of shorter but more ergonomic magazines, and the foregrip/magazine well was removed, though with the magazine being inserted through a slot in the underside of the forestock in the same place as the Type 1. (The Type 2 could still use the Type 1's 50-round magazine, but that magazine was no longer being manufactured; the Type 1 could also take the Type 2's magazines.) Estimates of the amount of Type 2s that were manufactured varied wildly; most estimates run from 50-100. The Type 2 was only issued to the most elite assault units.

The Mukden Type 2 was a local modification by the Chinese Communist forces during the Chinese Civil War 1945-49. The were largely identical to the Nambu Type 2, but were rechambered for .45 ACP, a round which was easier to find in postwar China due to large amounts of captured US aid and some manufacture by the Chinese Communists.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Type 1	8mm Nambu	2.8 kg	20, 30, 50	$276
Type 2	8mm Nambu	3.37 kg	20, 30, 50	$276
Mukden Type 2	.45 ACP	3.37 kg	20, 30	$448

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Type 1	5	2	Nil	2/3	1	2	20
Type 2	5	2	Nil	3	1	2	20
Mukden Type 2	5	2	1-Nil	3	2	5	27

Nambu Type 100

Notes: Despite the fact that the submachinegun is one of the most ideal weapons for jungle warfare, the Japanese were very slow to adopt one. Though they bought a few MP-28s and EMPs from the Germans, it was 1940 before the Japanese made a submachinegun of their own for general issue. The Type 100 is a very strong and well-built weapon, but the 8mm Nambu cartridge is not a very good one for submachinegun use. Three versions were made: the standard wooden-stock version, a folding-stock paratrooper's model, and a version in 1944 with nearly double the rate of fire and simplified construction; corners were heavily cut and the 1944 version is much less reliable. Despite the utility of the Type 100, only about 10,000 of the original model, 7,500 of the paratrooper's model, and 8,000 of the 1944 version were built.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Type 100 (1st Model)	8mm Nambu	3.83 kg	30	$277

Type 100 (2nd Model)	8mm Nambu	3.33 kg	30	$302
Type 100 (3rd Model)	8mm Nambu	4.44 kg	30	$279

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Type 100 (1st Model)	5	2	Nil	5	1	2	20
Type 100 (2nd Model)	5	2	Nil	4/5	1	2	20
Type 100 (3rd Model)	10	2	Nil	5	1	4	20

Sola

Notes: Perhaps this weapon's greatest claim to fame is that it is the only firearm ever produced in Luxembourg. During World War 2, the general quality of European firearms declined sharply, both from use and overuse and from declining and hurried manufacturing standards. The European firearms manufacturers after World War 2 were falling all over themselves in a race to replace those weapons, and the Luxembourger firm of Sola was one of those hoping to do so. The Sola was not a success in Europe, but had some success in North Africa and South America. The entire weapon had only 38 parts, made mostly of stamped steel. It was a long and cumbersome weapon, but accurate, reliable, stable, and cheap. By 1957, Sola decided to quit the arms field, and that was the end of Luxembourger firearms manufacture.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Sola Super	9mm Parabellum	2.86 kg	32	$394
Sola Light	9mm Parabellum	2.72 kg	32	$303

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Sola Super	5	2	1-Nil	4/5	1	2	31
Sola Light	5	2	Nil	3/5	1	3	21

Mendoza HM-3

Notes: This weapon was developed in the early 1970s, and was to become the standard submachinegun of the Mexican forces in 1976. The unusual feature of the weapon is the bolt; it is very large, and is not telescoping in the usual sense, but instead telescopes around the barrel. In addition, much of the bolt (and bolt spring) is exposed, to allow the weapon to be partially cleaned without disassembling it. In a sense, the operation of the HM-3 is much like a giant pistol. The folding stock is also unusual; the stock is meant to be opened with a simple flick of the wrist. As I said, the HM-3 was meant to be the standard Mexican submachinegun. Instead, there were too many unusual features, especially the large exposed length of the bolt and recoil spring, and only a small number were bought by Mexican military and police forces. The Mexicans decided instead to use the German MP-5.

Some 30 years later, the US company of X-Arms brought out a new version of the Mendoza, called the Cobra. Differences are primarily in the caliber and barrel length (8.2 and 10 inches). Another version is the Bulldog, with a 6.2-inch barrel. The receiver and grip of the Cobra is primarily of polymer, as is the buttplate of the right-folding stock. The rear sight is adjustable for windage and elevation, while the front sight has a fiberoptic inlay. The barrel is threaded for a silencer. Proprietary mounts allow for special sights or optics.

Twilight 2000 Notes: Production of the HM-3 was restored in 1997, and large numbers of them were used during the invasion of the US.

Merc 2000 Notes: The CIA liked this weapon, as it confused enemies when it was captured; Mexico didn't otherwise have a high profile in the espionage world.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
HM-3	9mm Parabellum	2.69 kg	32	$239
Bulldog	.380 ACP	2.36 kg	20, 32	$270
Bulldog	9mm Parabellum	2.36 kg	20, 32	$286
Cobra Short	.380 ACP	2.57 kg	20, 32	$290
Cobra Short	9mm Parabellum	2.57 kg	20, 32	$306
Cobra Long	.380 ACP	2.77 kg	20, 32	$308
Cobra Long	9mm Parabellum	2.77 kg	20, 32	$324

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
HM-3	5	2	Nil	2/4	1	3	26
Bulldog (.380)	5	2	Nil	1/3	1	3	18
Bulldog (9mm)	5	2	Nil	2/3	1	3	18
Cobra Short (.380)	5	2	Nil	2/3	1	3	22
Cobra Short (9mm)	5	2	Nil	2/3	1	3	22
Cobra Long (.380)	5	2	Nil	2/3	1	3	27
Cobra Long (9mm)	5	2	Nil	2/3	1	3	26

SMG-PK

Notes: This submachinegun, first shown in 1999, looks suspiciously like an unlicensed copy of the Heckler & Koch MP-5K – though Pakistani Ordinance Factories insists that the weapon is an entirely local design with no input from Heckler & Koch or anywhere else. The SMG-PK, however, does look almost identical to the MP-5K, with only very slight internal and external differences from the MP-5K.

There are two versions of the SMG-PK: The SMG-PK-1, which has a sliding stock and controls for safe, semiautomatic, and full automatic fire; and the SMG-PK-2, with no stock and a four-position fire control with settings for safe, semiautomatic, 3-round burst, and full automatic. Both versions, for some reason, use fully adjustable rear sights adjustable for both short ranges and ranges which are obviously beyond the capabilities of the SMG-PK.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This submachinegun is not available in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
SMG-PK-1	9mm Parabellum	2.23 kg	15	$268
SMG-PK-2	9mm Parabellum	2 kg	15	$303

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
SMG-PK-1	5	1	Nil	2/3	1	3	16
SMG-PK-2	3/5	1	Nil	2	2	3/4	13

MGP-79A

Notes: This weapon was designed and manufactured in Peru; it is a basic blowback submachinegun that is very solidly-built. The barrel and jacket may be easily removed and replaced with a silenced barrel. Though the MGP-79A has not been manufactured in nearly 18 years, it is still a very common weapon in the Peruvian Army and police forces, as well as among the Shining Path guerillas.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
MGP-79A	9mm Parabellum	3.09 kg	20, 32	$317

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
MGP-79A	5	2	1-Nil	4/5	1	3	25

MGP-84

Notes: This Peruvian weapon is a compact submachinegun designed as a concealable weapon for internal security forces. The weapon is very compact, with no exposed barrel, a telescoping bolt, and magazine well in the pistol grip. It uses Uzi magazines or Peruvian-made magazines which are interchangeable with Uzi magazines. The stock folds to the right, folds nearly flat, and locks securely so that the butt plate can be used as a foregrip when the stock is folded. The barrel retaining cap may be quickly unscrewed; this reveals threads for the attachment of a suppressor or silencer. The MGP-84 is no longer manufactured as of 2006, but is still in wide issue to Peruvian troops and police.

The MGP-14 Micro is basically a reduced-size version of the MGP-84. It uses a shorter barrel and has no provisions for a stock; however, it does have a folding foregrip and an additional manual safety on the left side of the weapon. The MGP-14 is actually heavier than the larger MGP-84; this is due to the use of heavier steel in its construction and a heavier bolt to reduce what otherwise be a runaway rate of fire due to the small size of the weapon.

The MGP-14 Pistol Carbine is essentially identical to the MGP-84, but is designed for semiautomatic fire only, and primarily meant for police forces and civilians. In addition, the weight is greater due a heavier bolt (borrowed from the MGP-14 Micro). It is otherwise identical to the MGP-84 for game purposes, except for the inability to fire on automatic.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
MGP-84	9mm Parabellum	2.31 kg	20, 32, 40	$283
MGP-14 Micro	9mm Parabellum	2.52 kg	20, 32, 40	$228
MGP-14 Pistol Carbine	9mm Parabellum	2.45 kg	20, 32, 40	$280

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
MGP-84	5	2	Nil	1/3	1	3	17
MGP-14	5	2	Nil	1	1	3	14

AK Blyskawica

Notes: A contemporary of the Strapoc BH (below), the Blyskawica (translates to "Lightning") was another home-grown submachinegun used by Polish resistance forces during World War 2, and was a bit more polished and numerous weapon among Polish resistance fighters than the BH. Often mistakenly referred to as a version of the Sten, the Blyskawica was actually an original design of two mechanical engineers, Waclaw Zawrotny and Seweryn Wielanier, neither of whom had any prior experience with small arms design. It was designed in 1942 and began production in 1943 in small machine shops around Poland, and used by Polish resistance forces throughout World War 2; the primary users were the defenders and resistance fighters in Warsaw. The designers attempted to combine the best features of the German MP-40 and the British Sten, and do it while keeping the design as simple as possible. Most Blyskawicas were destroyed after the war, but several made into museums, and some are in the hands of private collectors.

Construction looked crude, but the Blyskawica was actually a designed that was fairly refined considering the circumstances of manufacture. The Blyskawica is comprised almost entirely of machined steel, but for the most parts, the barrels of Stens no longer useable were used at first – it was easier for the Home Guard than trying to produce their own barrels, and allowed them to manufacture the Blyskawica much faster. Later, shops were available to produce the barrels indigenously, using the Sten barrels as a pattern. The first prototypes encountered many problems as the designers refined their creation, but eventually they had a working product and production commenced. Production was somewhat complicated by the need for secrecy, and in Warsaw alone, the parts were manufactured in over 20 places to keep the Germans from catching on to what they were doing. Assembly was done in the basement of a Roman Catholic Church in Grzybowski Square. The total number produced is unsure, but believed to be about 755.

Operation is straight, simple blowback, firing from an open bolt. The breech block and bolt are quite heavy to slow the cyclic rate and because making it that way was easier. (They are based on those of the MP-40, but reversed). Construction looks spindly, but is actually quite strong; the receiver is a simple steel tube (usually plumbing pipe), with a magazine well spot welded to it. A perforated barrel jacket covers from half the barrel. The Blyskawica had a wooden, checkered pistol grip, and a simple folding stock that folds under the receiver and behind the magazine well. Internal parts were kept to a minimum to ease production and facilitate field stripping and maintenance by inexperienced persons; they were usually greatly simplified versions of the parts of an MP-40 or Sten. The most complicated part, the trigger mechanism, was designed as a single package that could be inserted directly into the underside of the receiver. Nonetheless, field stripping, though easy in concept, was tedious, since the Blysawica was held together by a number of screws, bolts, and threadings; there was also a danger of accidentally losing parts because of this. The magazines are simple rectangular halves with a zig-zag follower spring; Sten magazines could also be used. The 7.76-inch barrel is fully interchangeable with a Sten's barrel (specifically, the barrel of a Mark 3), but quality was often dependant on what materials were available. The Blyskawica had only an manual trigger safety that prevents the weapon from accidentally firing if dropped or bumped, but that safety was prone to failures. The Blyskawica also has no selector mechanism of any kind – it simply fires when the trigger is pulled. (The low cyclic rate of 450 rpm makes squeezing off single shots easy, however.) The sights are the worst part of the Blyskawica; they consist of a simple aperture rear sight and a fixed inverted V-shaped blade which, while designed for 100 meters, are poorly designed and were usually badly aligned.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This is another example of the sort of homemade weapon that can be expected from simple machine shops in the Twilight 2000 timeline. It is presented here as such an example.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Blyskawica	9mm Parabellum	3.83 kg	32	$301

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Blyskawica	5	2	Nil	2/4	1	2	20

Lucznik PM-63 Rak

Notes: The PM-63 (also known as the Wz. 63) is basically a large automatic pistol in construction. It is meant to be a light and handy weapon for vehicle crews, rear area troops, and senior command personnel. Designed by famed Polish weapon designer Piotr Wilniewczyc, the PM-63 was one of the first of the PDW-type weapons to be mass-produced and issued on a large scale to troops. The origin of the name by which the PM-63 is commonly known in Poland, the Rak, is a bit of a mystery; some say it is an acronym for *Reczny Automat Komandsow* (Commando Hand-Held Automatic Weapon), but it is more likely that it is based on the Polish slang word *rakiem,* meaning cancer. Mr. Wilniewczyc was, during most of the design process, fighting a losing struggle against cancer, and it killed him before he could finish the PM-63. (The weapon was actually finished by the rest of the design team he assigned to the PM-63.) The PM-63 was (and may still be) used by Polish troops and police forces; other users and/or former users include several Arab countries, Vietnam, Cambodia, the former East Germany, and unfortunately some terrorist groups. In addition, a version of the PM-63 was later supplied by China to other countries (see below).

The method of operation is very much like a Browning M-1903 modified for automatic fire and made much larger. The trigger is two stage; a light pull fires single shots, while a harder pull fires the weapon on automatic. The bolt has been given a little extra weight to help reduce the rate of fire to manageable proportions. Most of the cyclic rate reduction, however, is done by a weighted and spring-loaded rate reduction mechanism.

The PM-63 has a detachable folding stock as well as a folding plastic foregrip (though early production models had no foregrip; versions without a foregrip could use the butt of the folded stock as a foregrip). Most production versions use a folding stock that has

a buttplate that pivots to fold under the weapon. Aiming the weapon is virtually impossible in sustained fire, since the slide carries the rear sight, and it moves back and forth (again, like a pistol). However, the muzzle also has a simple "muzzle brake" of sorts at the end of its 5.91-inch barrel; consisting of a simple extension of the frame, this does little more than direct the muzzle blast upward, but does a decent job of helping to reduce barrel climb (not enough, however, to count using the *Twilight 2000 v2.2* rules). The device is also strong enough to allow the shooter to cock his weapon one-handed by pushing it against a hard surface and shoving the weapon forward. The PM-63 has a manual safety, but no fire selector; instead, the PM-63 uses a progressive trigger; if the trigger is pulled back to the first stop (about halfway), the shooter gets semiautomatic fire. Pulling the trigger completely back gives the shooter automatic fire. The manual safety mechanism is somewhat unusual in that it allows the slide and bolt to be locked fully back, halfway back (for stripping), or fully forward.

A special holster was also designed for use with the PM-63, though only the 15-round short magazine would fit in the holster (the 15-round magazine fits flush inside the pistol grip). 40-round magazines for the PM-63 are relatively rare, as they are rather cumbersome in such a small weapon and somewhat disliked by the troops.

There were a limited amount of PM-63s designed for use by special operations and certain espionage teams; this version had a threaded muzzle and omitted the spoon-shaped muzzle brake. This allowed that version of the PM-63 to accept a silencer. This silencer was designed for use only with subsonic ammunition, and standard Makarov ammunition will quickly destroy it.

In 1971, an abortive attempt was made to produce an export version of the PM-63 chambered for 9mm Parabellum ammunition, called the PM-70. However, the hoped-for demand for the PM-70 never materialized, and only 20 of the PM-70s were actually built. Another version, the PM-73, was chambered for .380 ACP, but also produced only in a small evaluation batch and never placed into production. I have included both below for curiosity's sake and for completeness. The PM-63 was produced in the 1980s and early 1990s in China (without a license) and called the Type 82; the Chinese don't appear to have used the Type 82, but politically-allied countries in Southeast and South Asia are known to employ them (reputedly including Iran). For game purposes, the Type 82 is identical to the PM-63.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
PM-63	9mm Makarov	1.8 kg	15, 25, 40	$304
PM-63 (SOF Version, w/o Silencer	9mm Makarov	1.8 kg	15, 25, 40	$279
PM-63 (SOF Version, w/Silencer)	9mm Makarov Subsonic	2.35 kg	15, 25, 40	$389
PM-70	9mm Parabellum	1.81 kg	15, 25, 40	$307
PM-73	.380 ACP	1.77 kg	15, 25, 40	$291

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
PM-63	5	2	Nil	2/3	1	3	17
PM-63 (SOF, w/o Silencer)	5	2	Nil	2/3	1	3	17
PM-63 (SOF, w/Silencer)	5	2	Nil	3/4	1	3	14
PM-70	5	2	Nil	2/3	1	3	17
PM-73	5	2	Nil	2/3	1	3	16

PM-84/PM-84P Glauberyt

Notes: The PM-84 is a submachinegun designed in Poland around 1981, and final modifications and production of the weapon began in 1984 as part of a program to replace the aging PM-63. The design was simplified; part of the model used for production was the Israeli Uzi. The PM-84 is made of sheet metal stampings, thus keeping the cost of production low. The PM-84P model is a slightly wider and heavier model, due to the chambering being in 9mm Parabellum. Both models are equipped with an effective wire stock, but the Glauberyt is also quite well balanced and can be fired effectively with one hand or held with two hands like a heavy pistol instead of a submachinegun. The PM-84 is used not only by the Polish military, but also the Polish police. The export model has been widely available for law enforcement use (and in a semiautomatic version for civilians). Both models have threaded barrels to accept the use of a suppressor. The light bolt might normally cause a runaway rate of fire, but the Glauberyt uses a weighted rate reducer to keep the cyclic rate down to 600 rpm (the PM-84P has a slightly higher rate of fire at 640 rpm). Standard magazines for the Polish military are 15 and 25 rounds; 20-round magazines are made mostly for export and for special purposes.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The PM-84P was produced only in very small numbers.

Merc 2000 Notes: These weapons have sold extremely well on the international arms market.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
PM-84	9mm Makarov	2.07 kg	15, 20, 25	$294
PM-84P	9mm Parabellum	2.17 kg	15, 20, 25	$297

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
PM-84	5	2	Nil	2/3	1	4	20
PM-84P	5	2	Nil	2/3	1	3	19

PM-98/PM-98S

Notes: This is a development of the Glauberyt. They are basically PM-84s chambered only for 9mm Parabellum, and with mounts

for a very wide variety of sights and other attachments. The difference between the PM-98 and PM-98S is the rate of fire: 640 rpm for the PM-98 and 770 rpm for the PM-98S. This has no practical effect on game play; GMs might allow an extra die of bullets (and ammunition usage) and perhaps have the PM-98S wear out a little faster or require more maintenance.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon does not exist in the Twilight 2000 World.

Merc 2000 Notes: These weapons have sold as well as the PM-84 and PM-84P.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
PM-98/98P	9mm Parabellum	2.3 kg	15, 20, 25	$297

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
PM-98/98P	5	2	Nil	2/4	1	3	20

Strapoc BH

Notes: This weapon is a good example of what weapons one can come up with when you have limited facilities, materials, and means. Henryk Strapoc was the son of a blacksmith in the Kielce region of Poland, and when his uncle brought home a rather cheap Spanish .25 ACP pistol knockoff in 1937, when he was only 15, he was fascinated by it, as he already a budding mechanical genius. His uncle never let him fire it, so he disassembled it on the sly, made drawings, and then made his own copy. (He got in trouble with the local authorities over that, but that didn't stop him from making three more pistols and a revolver before 1939.)

Strapoc found himself a member of the Polish Resistance when the Nazis invaded, and the Soviets gobbled up the rest of Poland. Naturally, he became a gunsmith for the Resistance. He spent a lot of time fixing and maintaining firearms that were becoming quickly worn out. Sometime around 1942, he began work on an easy-to-build weapon: the BH. This would be a submachinegun, designed to fight against reprisal raids by German units. It looked crude, and was not produced in large numbers, but supposedly worked quite well. This was before the SOE began airdropping weapons and ammunition into Poland, and the Resistance had to rely on their own abilities and ingenuity to procure weapons. Automatic weapons were always hard to get a hold of, and harder to keep in working order. Operation was by blowback; in fact, it worked much like a large pistol, including a long slide at the top of the receiver that recoiled back over the back of the weapon. Construction was all steel, almost all of it milled, ground, etc, because it was easier in a small, ad-hoc shop than stampings. Considerable use was also made of parts from various weapons which were no longer combat-worthy, particularly in the area of barrels; barrels could vary in length, but most were the neighborhood of 9.5 inches. The BH was capable of both semiautomatic and automatic fire. Most magazines were also built by Strapoc and his fellow gunsmiths. The BH was stockless in configuration.

Most BH's were destroyed in combat or after the war by the Pro-Soviet Polish government. Today, only one example exists, and it has been deactivated so that it can no longer fire.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
BH	9mm Parabellum	2.43 kg	32	$296
BH	7.62mm Tokarev	2.43 kg	32	$261

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
BH (9mm)	5	2	Nil	2	1	3	25
BH (7.62mm)	5	2	Nil	2	1	3	19

FBP M/948

Notes: This Portuguese weapon is a melding of the Nazi MP-40 and US M-3 Grease Gun submachineguns. The weapon is made largely of steel stampings and is a reliable and inexpensive weapon, and may be locally built with ease. By 2000, most of these weapons were in use by African countries such as Angola who were once Portuguese colonies.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
FBP M/948	9mm Parabellum	3.74 kg	32	$322

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
FBP M/948	5	2	1-Nil	4/5	1	2	26

FBP M/976

Notes: This improved version of the M/948 uses the same mechanical components, with some modifications to improve safety and reliability. The M/976 has a perforated barrel jacket to improve cooling; this incidentally gave better accuracy by better supporting the barrel and increasing stability. The barrel is also made from cold-forged steel, which further improves accuracy by strengthening the barrel. This weapon is mainly used by some former Portuguese colonies in Africa.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
FBP M/976	9mm Parabellum	3.12 kg	32, 36	$324

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
FBP M/976	5	2	1-Nil	4/5	1	3	26

INDEP Lusa A1/A2

Notes: The Lusa is the standard submachinegun with Portuguese forces, and does not appear to have been sold outside of Portugal. The Lusa is a compact weapon, well liked by its users. It appears to be based on a Franchi design that never went into production. The Lusa looks similar to the MP-5, but it apparently owes nothing to Heckler & Koch in its design. In both cases, the magazine housing is shaped to double as a foregrip, and they use a sliding steel wire-type stock. They can mount laser aiming modules or tactical lights near the muzzle and are threaded for suppressors. The differences between the A1 and the A2 are in the stronger construction of the receiver, which is also shorter (though the barrel length remains the same at 6.3 inches).

Merc 2000 Notes: This weapon began to appear more and more in the hands of mercenaries and independent contractors of the various world governments, especially among higher-ranking members.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Lusa A1	9mm Parabellum	2.5 kg	30	$373
Lusa A2	9mm Parabellum	2.85 kg	30	$373

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Lusa A1	3/10	2	Nil	2/4	1	2/6	18
Lusa A2	3/10	2	Nil	2/3	1	2/5	18

ROMARM Model 96

Notes: This Romanian weapon was initially designed for export sales, and it is possible that the Model 96 was first seen in combat in the hands of Chechen rebels in 1994. It is a heavily built weapon made of pressed steel, and is stable in semiautomatic, burst, or automatic fire. It is not certain whether or not the Model 96 has been adopted by the Romanian military, but it has appeared in some strange areas of the world.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The Model 96 was not intended for domestic use, but it was pressed into Romanian service when the Twilight War intensified. It was often used by Romanian special forces operating behind NATO lines, as it could use captured enemy ammunition; later, it was used against Bloc forces after Romania switched sides, as well as partisans in neighboring countries.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Model 96	9mm Parabellum	2.7 kg	30	$382

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Model 96	3/5	2	Nil	3/4	1	2/3	19

Orita M-1941

Notes: This weapon was first designed for use by pro-Nazi Romanian troops during the invasion of Russia in 1941, where it was primarily used against Russian troops armed with submachineguns. Operation is by blowback and the Orita fires from an open bolt. The bolt has no mechanical locking, and if the bolt moves forward for any reason when a loaded magazine is inserted, the Orita will fire – whether you wanted it to or not. However, if the action is not closed, the Orita will not fire. The selector lever allows only for safe and automatic fire. Barrel is 10.9 inches. After becoming part of the Soviet Bloc after World War 2, the Romanians were re-equipped with Russian weapons, and the Orita was relegated to use by the People's Militia and Police Reserve units, where it was still found by the time of the Twilight War; these versions are largely M-1941/48 versions, with construction modified to make them easier to manufacture. A very scarce version was made after 1945, with a folding stock.

The Orita has lasted so long because it is a physically very tough weapon that can take an incredible amount of abuse despite its fragile appearance.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Orita M-1941	9mm Parabellum	3.45 kg	25, 32	$308
Orita M-1945	9mm Parabellum	2.95 kg	25, 32	$333

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Orita M-1941	5	2	1-Nil	5	1	2	28
Orita M-1945	5	2	1-Nil	3/5	1	3	28

Uzina Mecanica Cugir

Notes: The Cugir is a submachinegun of average design, in use by Romanian forces and offered for export. It is easy to manufacture, requiring little in the way of special tools or dies.

The Cugir operates by simple blowback and fires from an open bolt for both automatic and semiautomatic shots. The Cugir makes much use of stamped steel, though the pistol grip and lower fore-end are polymer. The 7.1-inch barrel is tipped with a simple but effective muzzle brake (it is essentially an attachment with slots cut into the top). The safe/semi/auto lever is taken from the AK; the cocking lever also appears to be taken from the AK. Sights are simple L-shaped sights, which flip for 50 meters and 100 meters. The front sight is a post with ears. The folding stock is simply a strut with a folding buttplate. Atop the receiver, just ahead of the rear sight, is a short MIL-STD-1913 rail, perhaps 3 inches in length.

The standard version is called the LP-7. Another version, the LP-7C, has a MIL-STD-1913 rail above the receiver. It costs 1% more, but is otherwise the same as the LP-7. The LP-7C also fires on semiautomatic only.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The Cugir is not available in the Twilight 2000 timeline; however, it may be thought of as representative of the home-grown weapons that might crop up.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Cugir	9mm Parabellum	2.7 kg	30	$348

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Cugir	5	2	Nil	2/3	1	2	18

Degtyarev PPD-40

Notes: Early Russian submachineguns were of poor quality and few of them were built until the advent of the PPD-34/38. The PPD-40 is an improved version of that weapon; the primary differences are the replacement of the drum magazine with one of Suomi design. Unfortunately, the PPD-40 was a technically difficult weapon to make, and it was abandoned in favor of the PPSh-41.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
PPD-40	7.62mm Tokarev	3.7 kg	71 Drum	$298

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
PPD-40	5	2	Nil	5	1	2	21

Dragunov KEDR

Notes: These weapons are small submachineguns designed by Evgeni Dragunov, the designer of the SVD Dragunov sniper rifle. They are described as machine pistols by the Russians, and were originally meant to replace the Stechkin. The KEDR fires the 9mm Makarov cartridge, and the Klin fires the 9mmM Hi-Impulse round (and is essentially a modernized version of the KEDR). Russian internal security forces and some Russian military units use these weapons. The KEDR was first issued in 1993, with the Klin becoming available in 1994.

The design for the original submachinegun that became the KEDR originated in the early 1970s, but both the design that became the KEDR and the competing design (designed by Afanasyev) were limited by the quality of ammunition available in the Soviet Union at the time, and both were shelved. In the early 1990s, with better-quality ammunition available, Izhevsk dusted off the design again, improved upon it, and re-introduced it to the Russian military and police. The standard KEDR uses a very short barrel of only 4.7 inches, tipped with threading for screw-on type silencers and a ring lip for clamp-on type silencers. It is simple in operation, construction, and usage, built largely of stamped steel and with a folding steel stock similar to that of the Kiparis, with the buttstock acting as a rudimentary foregrip when it is folded.

Variants of the KEDR were soon developed, including the PP-91-01 with a sort of “semi-silencer” – quieter and hiding more muzzle flash than a noise and flash suppressor, but not as efficient at either as a true silencer. Another variant is the KEDR-B, which has an integral suppressor and a barrel which is specially designed for silenced use and is not intended for use without the silencer. Of course, the best-known variant of the KEDR is the Klin, which is built stronger to allow the use of 9mm Makarov Hi-Impulse ammunition. A separate variant of the Klin is chambered for 9mm Parabellum ammunition and is intended primarily for export. All are designed to easily use laser aiming modules, tactical lights and night vision scopes.

Twilight 2000 Notes: These weapons are fairly common among Russian forces in the Twilight 2000 World, with the exception that the version of the Klin chambered for 9mm Parabellum does not exist.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
KEDR	9mm Makarov	1.59 kg	10, 20, 30	$267
PP-91-01	9mm Makarov	1.67 kg	10, 20, 30	$292
KEDR-B	9mm Makarov	2.04 kg	10, 20, 30	$364
Klin	9mm Makarov and 9mm Makarov Hi-Impulse	1.54 kg	10, 20, 30	$270
Klin	9mm Parabellum	1.55 kg	10, 20, 30	$270

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
KEDR	10	1	Nil	1/3	2	8	16
PP-91-01	10	1	Nil	2/3	1	7	15
KEDR-B	10	1	Nil	2/4	1	6	13
Klin (9mm Makarov)	10	1	Nil	2/3	2	8	24
Klin (9mm Makarov Hi-Impulse)	10	2	1-Nil	1/3	2	8	19
Klin (9mm Parabellum)	10	1	Nil	1/3	2	8	16

Izhevsk PP-19 Bizon-2

Notes: This is a new Russian submachinegun designed by the son of Mikhail Kalashnikov. The Bizon has the rear end of an AKS-74U, and a new front end with a recoil-operated action instead of the gas operation normal to the AK series; however, some 60% of the parts of the Bizon are interchangeable with those of the AK-74 and its relatives. The Bizon (for the most part) uses an under-barrel helical-feed magazine reminiscent of the Calico series; most in existence today are made of steel, but the newest ones are made from polymer. The muzzle has what is termed by the Russians a muzzle brake, but is more of a flash suppressor. All Bizons are able to mount a wide variety of optic, laser, and night vision devices. The weapon is meant for military special operations and police forces fighting the Russian organized crime forces. There are eight known variants: the Bizon-2 is chambered for 9mm Makarov and 9mm Makarov Hi-Impulse, The Bison-2-01 is chambered for 9mm Parabellum, The Bizon-2-02 is chambered for .380 ACP, the Bizon-2-03 is chambered only for 9mm Makarov and is equipped with an integral suppressor, The Bizon-2-04, Bizon-2-05, and Bizon-2-06 are chambered for 9mm Makarov, 9mm Parabellum, and .380 ACP respectively, but are designed only for semiautomatic fire; and the Bizon-2-07 is chambered for 7.62mm Tokarev and feeds from a conventional box magazine. (The Bizon-2-04, -05, and -06 are identical to the Bizon-2, -01, and -02 for game purposes, except for their inability to fire on automatic and the

Bizon-2-04's inability to use 9mm Makarov Hi-Impulse ammunition.) Bizon-2s have been seen at arms shows with Picatinny rails and Western-type optics, though in action they use no rail and Russian optics.

The Bizon-1, the original Bizon, differed primarily in using front Dragunov-type sights instead of the Kalashnikov-type front sights of the Bizon-2 (and Bizon-3). The Bizon -1 and -2 have tangent rear sights graduated for 50, 100, and 150 meters; the Bizon-3 uses a simple aperture rear sight adjustable for elevation and deflection. The handguards have been continually refined and are slightly different on each model. The Bizon-3 has an integral mount for suppressors, compensators and muzzle devices. The Bizon-3's stock also folds up and over rather than to the side.

The Bizon-1 was not proceeded very far with, and most versions are in museums or government or company arms rooms, or have been destroyed. The Bizon-2 and -3 are identical for game purposes, except as noted above. Currently, the Bizon-3 fires only 9mm Makarov of Makarov Hi-Impulse ammunition. The Bizon-3 may represent the future of the Bizon, but currently is only in the testing phases.

Twilight 2000 Notes: Only the Bizon-2, Bizon-2-03, Bizon-2-04, and Bizon-2-07 exist in the Twilight 2000 World, and they are designated Bizon-2, Bizon-2-01, Bizon-2-02, and Bizon-2-03 respectively. The Bizon-3 does not exist in the Twilight 2000 game world.

Merc 2000 Notes: This is one of the runaway best sellers of the Merc 2000 World.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Bizon-2	9mm Makarov or Makarov Hi-Impulse	2.68 kg	64 Helical	$304
Bizon-2-01	9mm Parabellum	2.99 kg	53 Helical	$307
Bizon-2-02	.380 ACP	2.68 kg	64 Helical	$290
Bizon-2-03	9mm Makarov	3.22 kg	64 Helical	$437
Bizon-2-07	7.62mm Tokarev	2.99 kg	35	$300

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Bizon-2 (9mm Makarov)	5	2	Nil	2/4	1	3	22
Bizon-2 (9mm Makarov Hi-Impulse)	5	2	1-Nil	2/4	1	3	27
Bizon-2-01	5	2	Nil	2/4	1	2	21
Bizon-2-02	5	2	Nil	2/4	1	2	20
Bizon-2-03	5	2	Nil	3/5	1	2	17
Bizon-2-07	5	2	Nil	2/4	1	2	16

Kovrov AEK-919 Kashtan (Chesnut)

Notes: These Russian submachineguns were designed specifically for the KGB. They use the Uzi-style telescoping bolt method of operation, and may have been inspired by that weapon, but the original weapon, the AEK-919, was apparently also based on the Austrian MPi-69. The weapon will not fire if dropped or bumped; the trigger must be deliberately pulled. This weapon comes with a removable suppressor as standard equipment, as well as a mount atop the receiver for optical accessories, laser aiming modules, and tactical lights.

Users asked for a smaller weapon and the change of the cross-bolt safety to a standard rotating switch, resulting in the AEK-919K. The AEK-919 was used extensively by Russian troops in Chechnya; it was, however found wanting in reliability department. Changes were made, apparently dramatically improving reliability, producing the AYEK-919. (Other than the enhanced reliability and ability to use a silencer, the AYEK-919 is identical to the AEK-919 for game purposes, figures below are for when the AYEK-918 and 919 are used with silencers.) Versions chambered for 9mm Parabellum are called the AEK-918, but are otherwise identical for game purposes.

The AEK-918G is almost identical to the AEK-918, but has some "Western-friendly" features, such as a 3-round burst setting and the ability to use the same magazines as the Heckler & Koch MP-5 as well as standard AEK-918 magazines. The stock folds to the side instead of underneath, and has a more ergonomic shape. The barrel is tipped with a removable muzzle brake, and the entire weapon if quite a bit heavier than the standard AEK-918.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This is a rather rare weapon in the Twilight 2000 World, with the AYEK-919 being virtually unknown and the AEK-918 nonexistent.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
AEK-919/AYEK-919	9mm Makarov	1.68 kg	20, 30	$286
AEK-919K	9mm Makarov	1.68 kg	20, 30	$269
AEK-918	9mm Parabellum	1.69 kg	20, 30	$289
AYEK-918	9mm Parabellum	1.69 kg	20, 30	$272
AEK-918G	9mm Parabellum	2.65 kg	20, 30	$430

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
AEK/AYEK-919	10	2	Nil	1/3	2	8	19
AEK-919K	10	1	Nil	1/3	1	7	17
AEK-918K	10	2	Nil	1/3	2	8	18

AYEK-918	10	1	Nil	1/3	1	7	16
AEK-918G	3/10	2	Nil	1/3	1	1/4	18
(Silenced)	3/10	1	Nil	1/3	1	1/4	16

PP-2000

Notes: This submachinegun is a recent design, not used by Russian troops, but meant specifically for export. It was designed for use as a PDW as well as a close-assault weapon for use by infantry, special operations, and police. It is a very light weapon, built primarily of green or black high-impact plastic, and it is built with as few parts as possible. The PP-2000 does not even have a normal stock; the specially-shaped magazines may be snapped into the rear of the weapon to form a stock, but the PP-2000 is designed to use no stock under normal circumstances. The PP-2000 has an ergonomic foregrip instead. A special armor piercing ammunition was designed for use with the PP-2000; this ammunition is also offered for export.

Twilight/Merc 2000 Notes: This weapon does not exist.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
PP-2000	9mm Parabellum or 9mm 7N31	1.5 kg	20, 40	$296

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
PP-2000 (9mm Parabellum)	5	2	Nil	2	1	3	19
PP-2000 (9mm 7N31)	5	2	1-1-Nil	2	1	3	24

Sudaev PPS-42/43

Notes: The siege of Leningrad showed that while the PPSh-41 was effective and easy to maintain and produce, it was not easy enough to produce for the needs of the Soviets, and it was simplified further into the PPS-42. The PPS-42 was characterized by steel stampings and very crude construction, with almost no finish on the metal or the stock. It proved to be surprisingly tough and effective. It was then replaced in production by the PPS-43, which had a different folding stock and a simpler safety mechanism. After World War 2, the PPS-43s were mostly passed to the North Koreans, then to the Chinese, and then to the Vietnamese and Viet Cong. Like the PPSh-41 they can now be found almost anywhere in the world.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
PPS-42	7.62mm Tokarev	2.99 kg	35	$244
PPS-43	7.62mm Tokarev	3.36 kg	35	$236

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
PPS-42	5	2	Nil	4/5	1	3	22
PPS-43	5	2	Nil	4/5	1	2	20

Rex Gepard

Notes: This is a Russian weapon that is derived from the AKS-74U short assault rifle, and has 65% parts commonality with that weapon. Variously referred to by the Russians as a “modular submachinegun” and a “weapons complex,” it may fire several different types of ammunition with little modification, and can mount a wide variety of Western, Russian, and Chinese-made silencers, suppressors, flash suppressors and muzzle brakes, optical and night vision scopes, laser aiming modules, and tactical lights. Depending on the ammunition, the weapon fires by blowback, delayed blowback, or gas operation; for most caliber changes, only a change in the recoil springs, bolt, and barrel is necessary. Only the use of the 9mm Grom cartridge requires more modification; due to the length of the 9mm Grom, the chamber extension must also be replaced to form a longer chamber for the round. The former wooden pieces of the AKS-74U have been replaced with plastic on the Gepard; in addition, the pistol grip and trigger guard have been totally replaced with a polymer unit which incorporates both as well as a better anchor point for the folding stock. Two lengths of barrel are also available. The standard Gepard uses a muzzle brake, and that is how the figures below have been generated.

Perhaps the biggest problem with the Gepard is also its biggest strength – it’s ability to fire many different calibers. While this makes the Gepard an incredibly flexible weapon, it also makes the Gepard a very complicated weapon, with a bewildering number of different parts required to accomplish all the caliber changes. While the changes can be done in the field by the shooter, the sheer number of parts necessary for the caliber changes mean that for the most part, it is difficult for a soldier to carry even a single caliber-change kit, along with the ammunition of a different caliber, a possible barrel change, different magazines, keeping track of all the parts, etc. The Gepard also has the possibility to screw up the logistical systems of some countries. Despite this, troops who have used the Gepard seem to like it, though so far there have been only a very few domestic and export sales, and the Gepard is used primarily by a few special ops units. (It is rumored that only two were used in Chechnya, for combat testing.)

Twilight 2000 Notes: Though rather rare, some Russian troops are using the Gepard; most of them are internal security units, and they are primarily chambered for cartridges of Russian origin, i.e., the 9mm Makarov and Makarov Hi-Impulse, 9mm Gurza, and 9mm Grom.

Merc 2000 Notes: Sales of this weapon are picking up steam.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Gepard (Long Barrel)	.380 ACP	2 kg	22, 40	$369

Gepard (Long Barrel)	9mm Makarov or Makarov Hi-Impulse	2.03 kg	22, 40	$382
Gepard (Long Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	2.04 kg	22, 40	$385
Gepard (Long Barrel)	9mm SPS	2.07 kg	22, 40	$399
Gepard (Long Barrel)	9mm Grom	2.13 kg	22, 40	$481
Gepard (Short Barrel)	.380 ACP	1.7 kg	22, 40	$295
Gepard (Short Barrel)	9mm Makarov or Makarov Hi-Impulse	1.73 kg	22, 40	$308
Gepard (Short Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	1.74 kg	22, 40	$311
Gepard (Short Barrel)	9mm SPS	1.78 kg	22, 40	$328
Gepard (Short Barrel)	9mm Grom	1.82 kg	22, 40	$407
Complete Barrel Kit	NA	5 kg	NA	$1000

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Gepard (Long, .380 ACP)	5	2	Nil	2/4	1	3	29
Gepard (Long, 9mm Makarov)	5	2	1-Nil	2/4	1	3	29
Gepard (Long, 9mm Makarov Hi-Impulse)	5	2	1-Nil	2/4	1	3	35
Gepard (Long, 9mm Parabellum)	5	2	1-Nil	2/4	1	3	29
Gepard (Long, 9mm Gyurza)	5	2	1-1-Nil	2/4	1	3	25
Gepard (Long, 9mm Grom)	5	2	1-1-Nil	2/4	1	3	27
Gepard (Short, .380 ACP)	5	2	Nil	2/3	2	4	23
Gepard (Short, 9mm Makarov)	5	2	Nil	2/3	2	4	24
Gepard (Short, 9mm Makarov Hi-Impulse)	5	2	1-Nil	2/3	2	4	28
Gepard (Short, 9mm Parabellum)	5	2	Nil	2/3	2	4	23
Gepard (Short, 9mm SPS SP-9)	5	3	Nil	2/3	2	4	22
Gepard (Short, 9mm SPS SP-10)	5	2	1-1-Nil	2/3	2	4	26
Gepard (Short, 9mm SPS SP-11)	5	2	1-Nil	2/3	2	4	22
Gepard (9mm Grom)	5	2	1-1-Nil	2/3	2	4	24

Shpagin PPSh-41

Notes: There were two contributing factors to the Soviet decision to equip their troops largely with submachineguns during World War 2. First was the Russo-Finnish War; the Russians learned to their great regret that long rifles are not the best weapons for use in dense forests and built up areas. The second was the Nazi Operation Barabarossa, and the massive retreat by the Soviets in the opening phase of that invasion, during which the small arms of millions of troops were lost or captured. The Soviets wanted a weapon with a high rate of fire, easy to use, and above all else, cheap and easy to manufacture. Georgi Shpagin responded with a reworking of the PPD-40 to produce the PPSh-41. The PPSh-41 is not capable of semiautomatic fire, but has a rudimentary compensator at the end of the muzzle to help fight barrel climb. The PPSh-41 went out of Soviet service in the early 1950s, but since over a million were made, they are likely to turn up almost anywhere in the world; the last reported organized military use was by Iran in her war with Iraq. The Nazis captured large amounts of PPSh-41s and converted some of them to 9mm Parabellum ammunition, but they are very rare these days. Barrel length is 10.5 inches, and the sights consist of a flip L rear with notches for 100 and 200 meters, and a front sight post adjustable for elevation and windage. One little-known problem with the PPSh-41 is spent case ejection – case ejection is straight up, meaning that when one is firing the gun, the hot, spent shells come down right on your head – or worse, on your neck and then rolling down into the back of your uniform. Russian troops generally referred to the PPSh-41 as the “Papashah.”

Starting in the early 2000s, Inter-Ordnance of America began selling a civilian semiautomatic carbine copy of the PPSh-41, called the SR-41. This version is virtually identical to the PPSh-41, except for the 16.5-inch barrel underneath a barrel shroud. It is very difficult if not impossible to convert to automatic fire. Also starting in the early 2000’s, Mitchell’s Mausers began marketing a .22 version of the PPSh-41. Actually made by the Italian company of Pietta, it looks like a faithful copy of the PPSh-41, with wood furniture and a magazine that is a stump compared to the original. Larger magazines are also available, and for those living in areas where high-capacity magazines are prohibited but the shooter wants a better-looking magazine, they are available with the follower blocked to 10 rounds. To comply with US laws, the barrel is 16.1 inches, making it a rifle rather than an SMG or carbine.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
PPSh-41	7.62mm Tokarev	3.64 kg	35, 71 Drum	$296
PPSh-41 (Nazi)	9mm Parabellum	3.67 kg	35, 71 Drum	$301
SR-41	7.62mm Tokarev	3.65 kg	35, 71 Drum	$353
PPSh-41/22	.22 Long Rifle	2 kg	10, 30, 50 Drum	$237

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
PPSh-41	10	2	Nil	5	1	4	21
PPSh-41 (Nazi)	10	2	Nil	5	1	4	27
SR-41	SA	2	1-Nil	5	1	Nil	32
PPSh-41/22	SA	1	Nil	4	1	Nil	28

TsNIITOCHMASH SR-2 Veresk

Notes: Though first shown at arms shows in 1999, the SR-2 has been little-seen since then, and it is not certain who, is using this submachinegun. The SR-2 (in its early iterations) looks similar to the Uzi in many ways. Originally designed as a CQB weapon for Russian special operations units, the FSB (the successors to the KGB) saw the effectiveness of the Veresk and requested that some of their SRT-type units also be issued the Veresk.

Operation of the Veresk is by gas, and is essentially a modified form of that used by the Vikhr small assault rifle. The Veresk uses a long-stroke gas piston (located above the barrel), allowing a short barrel to be used with gas operation. Most of the metalwork is stamped steel, while other parts, such as the handguard, pistol grip, and (on later iterations) the foregrip, are made from high-strength polymer. The stock folds forward; on earlier models, the butt folds upward over the weapon, without interfering with the sights or sight mounts. Chambering is for the new 9mm Gurza round, with several types available. Early models use simple notch-and-blade sights, while later models use a rail atop the receiver similar to a MIL-STD-1913 rail, able to mount most eastern and western optics (standard sight for the SR-2M is a collimating or laser aiming module). Barrel length is a mere 6.77 inches, with no sort of muzzle device, though there is an adapter to make sure that the shooter's fingers do not accidentally slip over the barrel while firing.

The SR-2M is a modernized version of the SR-2. The folding metal stock folds again over the top of the weapon; though iron sights are provided, standard sights are the KP-SR-2 Reflex Sight (equivalent to an optical sight in T2K terms). MIL-STD-1913 rails are standard, with them over the top of the receiver and underneath the muzzle. Two choices of stock are available – the folding stock mentioned, and a strut/skeletonized fixed version. The SR-2M is designed to be fired with a silencer and has the ammunition to match.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The SR-2 does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
SR-2	9mm Gurza	1.54 kg	20, 30	$304
SR-2M	9mm Gurza	1.65 kg	20, 30	$308

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
SR-2/2M (SPS SP-9)	5	3	Nil	2/3	2	4	20
SR-2/2M (SPS SP-11)	5	2	1-Nil	2/3	2	4	20
SR-2/2M (SPS SP-10)	5	2	1-1-Nil	2/3	2	4	24

Tula A-9

The A-9 and it's cousins are derived from the A-91 assault rifle, and share a great deal of components with the A-91. It uses a gas piston operation system, which is very unusual for submachineguns, especially in its calibers. This makes it a complex and expensive, if reliable, submachinegun. (It inherits its operation from the A-91, and the piston and recoil spring are common with the A-91 as a result.) It should be noted that most newer pistols and submachineguns which are 9mm are chambered for 9mm Parabellum or its high-penetration counterpart; it may be that, after 40 years, the Russians are moving away from the 9mm Makarov round; attempts to improve the performance of the 9mm Makarov round have been marginal at best. Sights are a simple rear notch and front blade, set for 100 meters. These submachineguns, especially the A-9, are used by the MVD.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
A-9	9mm Parabellum	1.75 kg	20, 30	$344
A-7.62	7.62mm Tokarev	1.75 kg	20, 30	$337

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
A-9	5	2	1-Nil	2/4	2	4	31
A-7.62	5	2	Nil	2/4	2	4	24

Tula OTs-02 Kiparis

Notes: This submachinegun was designed in 1972, but not introduced into Russian service until 1991. It is intended primarily for internal security and police units. The weapon can fire 9mm Makarov ammunition, but may also use the more powerful 9mm Makarov Hi-Impulse ammunition. The Kiparis is made largely of simple steel stampings with a plastic grip, and is inexpensive, easy, and cheap to manufacture. The steel stock folds over the top of the receiver; it consists of twin booms with a simple skeleton buttplate, and when folded, the two halves of the buttplate lie on either side of the barrel and can be used as a rudimentary foregrip. The Kiparis is often issued with a special silencer that has a life of 6000 rounds. (In this form, the Kiparis is known as the OTs-02-1.) The Kiparis can use laser-aiming devices; they are generally mounted under the receiver forward of the magazine housing.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
OTs-02	9mm Makarov or Makarov Hi-Impulse	1.57 kg	10, 20, 30	$281
OTs-02-1	9mm Makarov	2.06 kg	10, 20, 30	$392

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range

OTs-02 (Makarov)	5	2	Nil	2/4	2	4	18
OTs-02 (Hi-Impulse)	5	2	1-Nil	2/4	2	4	24
OTs-02-1	5	2	Nil	4/5	1	3	15

Tula OTs-22

Notes: This Russian small submachinegun was designed specifically for export, firing Western ammunition. It uses the telescoping bolt principle and is reminiscent in design to the US Ingram M-10 and M-11 submachineguns, as well as the Israeli Micro-Uzi. It is simply built from steel stamping and is easy to maintain, though it can be a handful to fire. The muzzle brake, unusual in a weapon this size, is helpful in this respect. The stock is a simple wire stock which folds upwards, with the butt folding flat against the receiver. The OTs-22 has both a manual safety catch and a grip safety on the forward side of the pistol grip.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Merc 2000 World: This weapon was pressed into Russian service use, primarily used by KGB, GRU, and Spetznaz forces.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
OTs-22	9mm Parabellum	1.2 kg	20, 30	$273

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
OTs-22	5	1	Nil	1/3	2	5	16

Tula PP-90

Notes: This weapon appears to have been influenced by the US Ares Folding SMG, and it appears similar. When folded, the weapon looks like a battle rifle magazine, and only a hook at one end belies its true purpose. The PP-90 is the initial design; it was dropped in favor of the PP-90M due to unspecified problems. The PP-90M is the standard version in 9mm Makarov, and the PP-90M1 is the export version in 9mm Parabellum caliber. The weapon, when folded, is larger than the Ares Folding SMG and can fold with a 30-round magazine. The PP-90 can be fitted with a suppressor or an Aimpoint-type sight. The PP-90 series is reportedly quite poor in the ergonomics department, and is difficult to aim and uncomfortable to fire. The PP-90 series has no setting for semiautomatic fire, but the cyclic rate is only about 650 rpm, so squeezing off short burst should not be difficult. Another notable fact is that the PP-90 series has no safeties of any kind other than one that prevents an accidental discharge if dropped or bumped.

Merc 2000 Notes: Since the Ares Folding SMG and other Western designs of its ilk were taken off the market, the PP-90 series (and especially the PP-90M1) have taken their place.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
PP-90	9mm Makarov	1.83 kg	30	$296
PP-90M	9mm Makarov	1.38 kg	30	$298
PP-90M1	9mm Parabellum	1.39 kg	30	$301

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
PP-90	5	2	Nil	3	2	4	20
PP-90M	5	2	Nil	3	2	5	20
PP-90M1	5	2	Nil	3	2	5	20

Tula PP-90M1

Notes: This submachinegun is not related in any way to nor should it be confused with the PP-90M1 mentioned in the entry above. This PP-90M1 is a compact submachinegun introduced in 2001 built primarily for use by special operations both of Russia and for export to the special operations units of other countries. (The Russians claim many sales, but will not say to whom they have sold this weapon.) The PP-90M1 uses a receiver largely built of high-strength polymer, with steel reinforcement in strategic places. There is no real upper receiver, though there is a hinged steel cover for field stripping purposes. The operating parts are also of steel, with operation being simple blowback and using a weighted recoil buffer and a rather heavy bolt to keep the cyclic rate manageable (in fact, at 450-540 rpm, it's rather slow for a modern submachinegun). The PP-90M1 may feed from either a 32-round box magazine or a 64-round helical magazine (but not both at once); if a helical magazine is used, the forearm sleeve must first be removed, with the magazine then acting as the forearm. Both magazine types are made from polymer, though metal box magazines are also made.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
PP-90M1	9mm Parabellum	2.05 kg	32, 64 Helical	$310

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
PP-90M1	5	2	Nil	2/3	1	3	23

Tula PP-93

Notes: This weapon is described as a "light machine pistol," for use by law enforcement or special operations forces; it is essentially a PP-90 which is non-collapsible and has selective-fire capability. It can use a suppressor and a laser spot device, and can

be hung and fired from a shoulder holster. The weapon is simply and robustly-built from steel stampings. The PP-93 is a seldom-seen weapon. Most are chambered for 9mm Makarov, but some are chambered for 9mm Parabellum, and these are also capable of firing a special AP round which the Russians have developed recently. Optional accessories include a screw-on suppressor, a laser aiming module, and holsters for the shoulder, belt, or thigh.

The PP-93 is reportedly disliked by the troops who have to use it; this is primarily due to the folding stock, which is at a considerable angle downward when extended, increasing felt recoil and barrel climb.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon does not exist in the Twilight 2000 World.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
PP-93	9mm Makarov or Makarov Hi-Impulse	1.47 kg	20, 30	$297
PP-93	9mm Parabellum	1.48 kg	20, 30	$299

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
PP-93 (9mm Makarov)	5	2	Nil	2/3	2	5	20
PP-93 (Hi-Impulse)	5	2	1-Nil	2/3	2	5	25
PP-93 (9mm Parabellum)	5	2	Nil	2/3	2	4	20

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STK Compact Personal Weapon

Notes: Jumping on the PDW bandwagon, ST Kinetics has designed their Compact Personal Weapon (CPW). The STK CPW bears more than a passing resemblance to the Heckler & Koch MP-7, though it is beefier and has a number of other differences. The entire top of the receiver and barrel shroud has a MIL-STD-1913 rail, and a shorter length is underneath the weapon. The sides of the handguards have large slots that cool the weapon. Like the MP-7, these rails are molded into the receiver halves. The CPW has a sliding stock at the rear; the slide trails are inside the receiver housing. The magazines are inside the grip, which is translucent; magazines designed for the CPW are also translucent, though other makes of magazines can be used. The 7-inch barrel is tipped with an open flash suppressor. The current versions are made for 9mm Parabellum, though versions for 5.7mm FN and 4.6mm Radway. Doing so will likely not be done by the user, but can be accomplished by a change of barrel, bolt, and magazine well. The STK CPW uses a “cam recoil mitigation system” to help counteract the recoil from the delayed blowback operation. Controls are ambidextrous.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
STK CPW	9mm Parabellum	1.5 kg	30	$451
STK CPW	5.7mm FN	1.82 kg	30	$736
STK CPW	4.6mm Radway	1.68 kg	30	$587

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
STK CPW (9mm)	10	2	Nil	2/3	1	6	19
STK CPW (5.7mm)	10	2	1-Nil	2/3	1	7	17
STK CPW (4.6mm)	10	2	1-Nil	2/3	1	7	16

MGV-176

Notes: This unusual submachinegun has a long history, beginning in the US in early 1960s as the Casull Carbine, then became the American 180 in the late 1960s (the first weapon at the time to be marketed to civilians with a laser pointer). The license was sold to Voere of Austria in 1972, who sold it to the Slovenian company in the mid-1980s. When the design reappeared in 1989 as the MGV-176, it had been out of production for over 10 years. Yugoslavian special operations forces adopted for limited use, and it was an item of curiosity to some collectors. The weapon is fed by a pan magazine on top of the receiver; this magazine is made from clear plastic. The capacity of this magazine is so large that about 4 minutes are required to fully reload an empty one. Though the .22 Long Rifle round used by the MGP-176 is of limited use on the modern battlefield, the weapon can become quite useful when the silencer is attached, allowing a high volume of quiet firepower to be produced.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
MGV-176	.22 Long Rifle	2.88 kg	176 Pan	$208
MGV-176 (With Silencer)	.22 Long Rifle	3.03 kg	176 Pan	$254

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
MGV-176	10	1	Nil	3/4	1	3	19
Silenced	10	1	Nil	4/5	1	3	18

Truvelo BXP

Notes: This weapon is a conventional blowback-operation submachinegun built on the telescoping bolt pattern. The cocking handle is U-shaped, to allow a proper line of sight when aiming even though it is on top of the receiver. The 8.2-inch barrel is threaded to accept a silencer, or a flash suppressor that is the proper size to fire bullet-trap type rifle grenades. The trigger is two-stage; though the manual safety is a separate switch, the shooter fires single shots with a half-pull of the trigger, or full automatic with a full pull of the trigger. Standard equipment for the BXP includes the Armeson Occluded Eye Gunsight, a lightweight optical sight that is included in the cost of the weapon. The 22-round magazine has not been produced for a long time, and is rather rare.

A semiautomatic version is also built; this is identical for game purposes except for not being able to fire on automatic (or modified to automatic fire without considerable difficulty), and that the under-folding wire stock of the standard BXP is deleted. The Armeson Occuded Eye Gunsight is also not included in the pistol version, nor does it include the attachments for a silencer. For some parts of the world (largely in Africa, the Middle East, and South/Southeast Asia), this version is sold as the BXP Tactical Pistol; in North America, South America, and Central America, it is called the Phoenix.

Twilight 2000 Notes: In the Twilight 2000 timeline, the manufacturer of the BXP would Mechem, a division of Denel; Denel would be, in the Twilight 2000 timeline, still a division itself of Armscor.

Merc 2000 Notes: This is a popular mercenary weapon in a Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
BXP	9mm Parabellum	2.5 kg	22, 32	$457
BXP Silencer	N/A	0.55 kg	N/A	$135
BXP Pistol	9mm Parabellum	2.2 kg	22, 32	$257

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
BXP	10	2	Nil	3/4	1	6	22
BXP (Silenced)	10	2	Nil	4/6	1	5	17
BXP Pistol	SA	2	Nil	2	2	Nil	22

Daewoo K-7

Notes: Though the ROK Special Forces were fond of Heckler & Koch's MP-5SD series (and still use the MP-5SDs they did buy), the simple fact is that the MP-5SD is (in real life) a very expensive submachinegun. To this end, they developed a new silenced submachinegun based on the K-1A1 assault rifle, with the primarily modifications being made to the mechanism (in order to accommodate the cartridge change) and the barrel. Since Daewoo was able to produce the K-7 at a lower cost as well as domestically, they could be issued more widely to ROK SF units, as well as to certain units of the ROK Marines. An undisclosed number were also sold to the Indonesian Army.

The K-7 is modified from the K-1A1 to fire 9mm Parabellum ammunition, and has an integral silencer over a short perforated barrel. Though the receiver is virtually identical to that of the K-1A1, but the operation is pure blowback instead of the gas system of the K-1A1, and the magazine well is designed to take the magazine for a 9mm Parabellum cartridge. The front sight has a tritium insert, and the top of the receiver is designed to accept laser aiming modules. The silencer design is very robust; it can take the stress of being fired on full automatic for several thousand rounds when using subsonic ammunition; it is effective with standard 9mm Parabellum ammunition (though somewhat less quiet), but this dramatically lowers the lifespan of the silencer. Though Daewoo also makes the magazines for the K-7, the K-7 can also accept any magazine which will fit into an Uzi or Beretta PM-12.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
K-7	9mm Parabellum	4 kg	30, 32	$377

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
K-7 (Standard Ammo)	10	2	Nil	3/4	1	4	17
K-7 (Subsonic Ammo)	10	1	Nil	3/4	1	3	14

C-2

Notes: Despite the resemblance, this is not merely a small version of the British Sterling, but is in fact an independent development of the same company that makes the CETME series of weapons. Internally, it resembles the operation of the Star series of submachineguns, including resistance to accidental firing and multiple safeties. Though most of these weapons are chambered for 9mm Parabellum, some are made for the 9mm Largo round; these are normally used by police instead of the military.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
C-2	9mm Parabellum	2.65 kg	32	$309
C-2	9mm Largo	2.83 kg	32	$344

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
C-2 (9mm Parabellum)	5	2	Nil	3/4	1	3	22
C-2 (9mm Largo)	5	2	1-Nil	3/4	1	3	20

CETME Firing Port Weapon

Notes: This "shorty" version of the CETME-C battle rifle was designed to be used from firing ports on Spanish APCs and IFVs. It is a stockless, short-barreled version of that rifle, with a special attachment near the muzzle to allow it to be readily inserted into firing ports. The CETME firing port weapon uses an enlarged cocking handle from an MG-3 machinegun, since the normal cocking handle is difficult to use as it is near the firing port collar.

Twilight 2000 Notes: These weapons, like others of their kind, are being used in large numbers as conventional firearms by 2000.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
CETME FPW	7.62mm NATO	6.4 kg	20	$923

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
CETME FPW	5	4	2-Nil	4	3	7	28

DUX

Notes: This is a Spanish copy of a Finnish copy of a Soviet PPS-43. The Spanish changed the caliber to 9mm Parabellum, and then sold it to the West German Border Police, who ordered 1000 of them. However, some problems arose with the license for the weapon (or rather the lack of one), and the Germans cancelled any further orders. That was the end of the weapon.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
DUX	9mm Parabellum	3.49 kg	50	$323

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
DUX	5	2	Nil	4/5	1	2	26

Labora

Notes: This is a Spanish Civil War weapon that was built to a surprising level of quality for that period of time and place. The Labora was machined from solid steel and assembled with screws and pins instead of welds. The bolt is very light and small, necessitating a very heavy and stiff recoil spring. Fire selection is done by a cross-bolt selector rather than a switch. Due to the high quality, Laboras encountered today will still function quite reliably – if you can find one. They were so in demand during the Spanish Civil War that they were literally worn out and used up.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Labora	9mm Largo	4.38 kg	36	$336

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Labora	5	2	1-Nil	5	1	2	25

Star Si-35

Notes: This was one of the many weapon employed in the experimental ground of the Spanish Civil War. It had an adjustable rate of automatic fire for wither 300 or 700 rounds per minute, done with a selector switch. The flip sights allow for the hopeful range of up to 1000 meters in the second position, but the standard battle sights are graduated from 50-500 meters (also a rather hopeful range). The magazines for the Si-35 are practically indestructible, being made of thick milled steel instead of simple stamped steel.

The Si-35 was not popular in Spain, though it was used in some small numbers. Prior to World War 2, versions were tested in France; most were chambered for 9mm Largo, but some were also chambered for 7.65mm Longue. Tests were also conducted by Star in 9mm Parabellum in hopes of more export sales, but the Si-35's design was apparently not compatible with 9mm Parabellum, since grouping of the rounds fired proved to be too large. The 9mm Parabellum chambering also had a higher rate of fire; most Spanish generals considered ammunition usage wasteful, and some considered it downright dangerous when combined with the large

groupings. These other chamberings were very rare in their time, and are even more so today.

The RU-35 was a version of the Si-35 which had only the reduced cyclic rate of fire. It was disliked even more than the Si-35. The RU-35 was tested by the US military in 1940, but rejected due to the low cyclic rate of fire and the fact that it was not chambered for the cartridge preferred by the US at the time for submachineguns, the .45 ACP. The TN-45 was similar in concept to the RU-35, but used only a cyclic rate of 700 rpm. Star tried to shop this design in 1941 to Germany, Great Britain, and the US, without success. The version offered in the US was chambered for the .38 Super cartridge, and had a lighter trigger pull.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Si-35	9mm Largo	3.8 kg	30, 40	$443
Si-35	9mm Parabellum	3.64 kg	30, 40	$390
Si-35	7.65mm Longue	3.46 kg	30, 40	$334
RU-35	9mm Largo	3.8 kg	30, 40	$340
TN-35	9mm Largo	3.8 kg	30, 40	$340
TN-35	.38 Super	3.81 kg	30, 40	$341

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Si-35 (9mm Largo)	3/5	2	1-Nil	6	1	1/2	31
Si-35 (9mm Para)	5/10	2	Nil	6	1	2/4	28
Si-35 (7.65mm)	3/5	2	Nil	6	1	1/2	24
RU-35	3	2	1-Nil	6	1	1	31
TN-35 (9mm Largo)	5	2	1-Nil	6	1	2	31
TN-35 (.38 Super)	5	2	1-Nil	6	1	2	31

Star Z-45

Notes: This predecessor of the Z-62 was an adaptation of the German MP-40, who sold the plans to the Spanish government in 1942. The Z-45 was used by Spain for some years and also by Portugal, but now is used only by some South American countries. The Z-45 uses a fluted barrel to ease extraction, necessary because of the supersonic 9mm Largo cartridge the Z-45 uses. It remains one of the few submachineguns to use that round.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Z-45	9mm Largo	3.87 kg	10, 30	$334

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Star Z-45	5	2	1-Nil	4/5	1	2	19

Star Z-62/Z-63

Notes: This is sort of a transitional model between the Z-45 and Z-70. It looks almost identical to the Z-45, and was one of the first weapons made that included a feature to keep the weapon from accidentally firing if dropped or bumped. The feature that proved to be its downfall, however, was the trigger; it came in two parts, with the top half producing automatic fire and the lower half producing semiautomatic fire. This proved to be difficult to train people how to use properly, and it was common for shooters to produce the wrong type of shot. (Inexperienced shooters of the Z-62 should make a DIF: Dexterity roll; if they fail, they fire semiautomatic if they meant to fire automatic, or vice versa.)

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Z-62	9mm Largo	2.87 kg	20, 30	$338
Z-63	9mm Parabellum	2.69 kg	20, 30	$302

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Z-62	5	2	1-Nil	3/4	1	3	19
Z-63	5	2	Nil	3/4	1	3	21

Star Z-70/B

Notes: Standard Spanish submachinegun until replaced by the Z-84, the Z-70 can still be found in large numbers. The Z-70 has a hammer safety, which keeps the weapon from firing when dropped; this mechanism is also simpler than the safety of the Z-62. With this weapon, the Spanish standardized on the 9mm Parabellum round as their submachinegun round.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Z-70/B	9mm Parabellum	2.87 kg	20, 30, 40	$302

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Star Z-70	5	2	Nil	3/4	1	3	20

Star Z-84

Notes: Successor to the Z-62, the Z-84 is now the standard Spanish submachinegun. With this design, Star changed from the old-style of submachineguns, and changed to a modern telescoping-bolt design. In addition, the Z-84 marks a change from milled steel to steel stampings. The standard barrel for the weapon is 215mm, but a version with a 270mm barrel is available.

Twilight 2000 Notes: As this weapon was far simpler to build than Star's earlier submachineguns or many assault rifles, Spain continued its manufacture during and after the Twilight War.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Z-84 (Normal Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	3 kg	25, 30	$309
Z-84 (Long Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	3.11 kg	25, 30	$331

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Star Z-84 (Normal Barrel)	5	2	Nil	2/4	1	3	22
Star Z-84 (Long Barrel)	5	2	1-Nil	3/4	1	3	28

Bofors CBJ-MS

Notes: Introduced in early 1998. It is a light personal defense weapon designed primarily for issue to home defense units and guards at high-stakes installations. It uses a proprietary round with good penetration and average damaging ability. The weapon's primary attributes are its small size and reasonable effectiveness for a weapon of its size. It appearance is similar to the Mini-Uzi and Ruger MP-9, but the front end has a foregrip that can hold an extra box magazine for ready use if the drum magazine is not used. The sights are precision adjustable sights, with the rear sights graduated up to 400 meters, the range the company states is the effective range of the CBJ-MS using 6.5mm CBJ ammunition. (It should be noted that most small arms experts say that the light weight of the 6.5mm CBJ round, along with the short barrel lengths, would never allow any sort of accurate fire at that range, and that Bofors as still not allowed outside testers to fire the CBJ-MS at anywhere that kind of range). Atop the receiver is a full-length MIL-STD-1913 rail, to which the iron sights are attached; this allows the user to change the sights to those necessary for use with 9mm Parabellum ammunition, as well as use other sorts of optic or aiming devices or other accessories.

With a simple change in barrel and magazine, the CBJ-MS can be switched to fire 9mm Parabellum. If the CBJ-MS is using 9mm Parabellum ammunition, it may also use screw-on-type silencers and subsonic ammunition (and Bofors makes a special lightweight titanium silencer for the CBJ-MS). Subsonic 6.5mm CBJ ammunition is not yet available, and the round is a very fast round; use with silencers is not recommended. Standard operation is blowback, with firing from an open bolt, but with a few changes the weapon may be converted to fire from a closed bolt (normally done when the CBJ-MS is using 9mm Parabellum ammunition). The CBJ-MS also uses a fixed firing pin as standard, but may be easily changed to use a floating firing pin. The only external manual controls are a safety and magazine release; semiautomatic and automatic fire are controlled by the amount the trigger is depressed, similar to the Steyr AUG series. A weighted recoil buffer and heavy bolt hold the cyclic rate down to an easily-controllable 575 rpm. If desired, a canvas brass catcher may be attached to the ejection port.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The weapon proved to be sturdy and had good performance in adverse conditions, being nearly dirt-proof. Unfortunately, the CBJ-MS had only a short production run before bombing put a halt to production.

Merc 2000 Notes: Budgetary restrictions meant that the CBJ-MS was not produced.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
CBJ-MS	6.5mm CBJ	2.68 kg	20, 30, 100D	$575
CBJ-MS	9mm Parabellum	2.27 kg	20, 30	$330

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
CBJ-MS (6.5mm)	5	2	1-1-Nil	1/3	1	3	24
CBJ-MS (9mm)	5	2	1-Nil	1/3	1	4	28

Carl Gustav m/45

Notes: Generally known as the Carl Gustav or Swedish K (for the Swedish word for submachinegun, *kulsprutepistol)*, the m/45 was first designed late in World War 2. The designed has been copied by many nations, with many similar weapons or outright copies being found around the world, so that it can be found almost anywhere. This is primarily because of the simplicity and reliability of the m/45 – it is otherwise not a particularly noteworthy or any sort of fantastically-effective submachinegun.

The m/45 is built primarily of heavy-gauge stamped steel, which is primarily riveted or screwed together with heavy-gauge screws and rivets instead of a lot of welds. The original m/45 was blued and had plain, uncheckered wooden grip plates for its pistol grip; the later (and far more common) m/45B used checkered grip panels, and was typically painted in light green over a phosphated finish. The m/45 fires from an open bolt and operates using simple unlocked blowback. The heavy construction means that the cyclic rate is low, only about 550-600 rpm. (The bolt alone weighs about 0.7 kilograms!) The low rate of fire is good, since the m/45 has only safe or automatic settings. The folding stock, essentially a heavy, squared strut, locks out firmly and allows the m/45 to be easily fired when it is folded. Original m/45 sights are quite simple (some would say crude), but m/45B sights are far better, and the rear is adjustable for elevation and windage. The weakness of the m/45 is its safety system; it requires manipulation of the bolt, and accidental fire is quite possible if the weapon is bumped or dropped. The barrel is surrounded for its entire length by a ventilated steel jacket, but this will not protect the non-firing hand from heat. There is no foregrip, but a few m/45s have a lug for a Swedish Model 1914 bayonet.

The m/45 was originally designed to feed from 20 and 50-round Suomi magazines, and the 40 and 71-round Suomi drums. It could also take a 36-round curved magazine designed for the m/45. The problem with the Suomi magazines and drums was (as always) that these magazines, modified from magazines designed for old Soviet submachineguns, were never the most reliable in the world and quite difficult to load to full capacity. The curved 36-round magazine tended not to feed reliably either. This was remedied in 1948 with the introduction of the now-standard 36-round “stick” magazine, now acknowledged as one of the best magazines ever designed. The use of this new magazine required the addition of a U-shaped retaining pin to the magazine well. If you remove this pin, the m/45 can still accept the Suomi magazines and drums as well as the 36-round curved magazine. This “new” model was known as the m/45B.

There were other versions of the m/45, all of which differ only in minor details and which are the same as the m/45B for game purposes. These include models with different finishes. In addition, there was the m/45C, which is an m/45B with a bayonet lug, and the m/45E, which is an m/45B which has a selective-fire mechanism.

One notable variation never had an official designation; the SEALs (their primary users) simply called them “Swedish Ks.” Versions

used by the SEALs in Vietnam were almost always equipped with sound suppressors. The early suppressors for the SEAL m/45s were based on those used by the OSS variant of the M-3 Grease Gun; they were quite heavy at about 2.7 kilograms, not really that quiet, and tended to severely degrade the m/45s accuracy. Carl Gustav later designed a much lighter and far more effective suppressor for SEAL use, but little of these suppressors has been published. The SEALs often used their M/45s with brass catchers, also designed for them by Carl Gustav.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The SF Swedish K did not see widespread use again until the Twilight War.

Merc 2000 Notes: Since they could not usually be attributed to any given nation, the m/45s are a popular weapon for covert operations.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
m/45	9mm Parabellum	3.45 kg	36	$309
SEAL "Swedish K"	9mm Parabellum or Parabellum Subsonic	4.11 kg	36	$442

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
m/45	5	2	Nil	4/5	1	2	22
SEAL "Swedish K" (Standard Ammo)	5	2	Nil	4/5	1	2	20
SEAL "Swedish K" (Subsonic Ammo)	5	2	Nil	4/5	1	2	19

Brugger & Thomet APC/APS

Notes: The APC (Advanced Police Carbine) is a blend of proven components and new engineering; for example, it shows some resemblance to Brugger & Thomet's MP-9, but is clearly a different weapon. In addition, the trigger pack is the same as on an AR-15 or M-16 (and the APC and APS can accept most of the same aftermarket trigger packs designed for those rifles. The APC is meant to be larger than existing PDWs, though much smaller than a short-barreled assault rifle, and to fire all types of the commonly-available 9mm Parabellum cartridge. (Later, at military request, a .45 ACP chambering was added.) Brugger & Thomet listened to user feedback that said that most existing police carbine and submachinegun designs were in fact, as large and heavy as an assault rifle, even in a pistol caliber like 9mm Parabellum. As Brugger & Thomet says, "B&T has not forgotten the art of the submachinegun." Unlike most such weapons, Brugger & Thomet designed the APC and APS primarily for the police market first (particularly in Western Europe) instead of designing primarily for the military market.

The APC and APS have more-or-less conventional layouts for such weapons, though they have some extra enhancements. The pistol grip is ribbed in the front for a better grip. Atop the receiver is a MIL-STD-1913 rail for accessory/optics mounting; at the rear of this rail is an adjustable iron sight, while at the front of the rail is a post-type sight protected by low, flat ears. On the sides and underside of the handguards of the APS, near the front, are shorter rails (about 7.5 centimeters long). These side rails are not present on the APC. Sold with the APC and APS (and included in the price below) is the Aimpoint Micro T-1 Red Dot Sight, which is a small occluded-eye optic such as those used by many troops in Iraq and Afghanistan. The "package" sold by B&T also includes a tactical flashlight with mount, a detachable foregrip, and a sling. The stock folds to the right and is the same stock as on the B&T GL-6 Less Lethal Launcher. (A collapsible stock is also available.) The barrel and front end of the handguard is designed for attachment of a suppressor. Unlike most submachineguns, the trigger pull weight is about the same as the lighter pull found on an assault rifle. Construction of most components, including the lower receiver, handguard, pistol grip, and stock, are made from high-strength advanced polymers. The upper receiver is of aircraft-quality alloy, while the barrel and working parts are of steel. Operation is by blowback, with single-action operation. Most controls are ambidextrous; the charging handle can be mounted on either side of the gun.

The APC is designed with law enforcement in mind. It uses a 16-inch barrel which cannot accept a suppressor, and has simple cooling holes in the handguards instead of MIL-STD-1913 rails (except for the upper rail). The APC fires in semiautomatic mode only; and is not sold with the tactical flashlight or removable forward grip. The APS (Advanced Police Submachinegun) is a true submachinegun, equipped with the full set of MIL-STD-1913 rails, a 6.9-inch barrel, the full set of accessories from B&T, and able to accept a suppressor. When equipped with a suppressor, the APS is designated the APS-LE. Due to the 1080-rpm rate of fire, the APS can put out massive volumes of fire at short range.

Twilight 2000 Notes: the APC, APS, and APS-LE are not available in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
APC9	9mm Parabellum	2.63 kg	15, 20, 25, 30	$541
APC45	.45 ACP	2.9 kg	15, 20, 25, 30	$702
APS9	9mm Parabellum	2.22 kg	15, 20, 25, 30	$448
APS45	.45 ACP	2.45 kg	15, 20, 25, 30	$605
APS9-LE	9mm Parabellum	2.82 kg	15, 20, 25, 30	$569
APS45-LE	.45 ACP	3.05 kg	15, 20, 25, 30	$816

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
APC9	SA	2	1-Nil	3/4	1	Nil	40
APC45	SA	2	1-Nil	3/4	2	Nil	47
APS9	10	2	Nil	2/3	1	6	18
APS45	10	2	1-Nil	2/3	2	12	23
APS9-LE	10	1	Nil	3/5	1	5	14
APS45-LE	10	2	Nil	3/5	1	6	14

Brugger & Thomet MP-9

Notes: This is a variant of the Steyr Tactical Machine Pistol; strict licensing laws and poor sales led Steyr to sell the design to a Swiss company, Brugger & Thomet. They developed and improved the design some more, leading to the MP-9 (Machine Pistol, 9 Millimeter). The MP-9 is a very light weapon, with a rate of fire of about 900 rounds per minute, which is more controllable than most machine pistols of the same weight. The MP-9 is larger than the typical machine pistol, yet smaller than the typical submachinegun, making it a better fit as a personal defense weapon or for close combat and building shootouts. The MP-9 has an integral foregrip and folding shoulder stock, as well as a MIL-STD-1913 rail for accessories and optics. The MP-9 is compact enough to be fired one-handed, yet large enough to be comfortably fired two-handed. The receiver is made from polymer, which may be molded in virtually any color or pattern the customer desires (standard color is black). The iron sights mounted are standard military ghost-ring type. Barrel length is 5.1 inches.

Recently, Brugger & Thomet introduced a version of the MP-9 chambered for the Swedish 6.5mm CBJ cartridge. It is virtually identical to the standard MP-9. It cannot use the 100-round drum magazine, but uses magazines with the same capacity as on the standard MP-9.

Twilight 2000 Notes: Not introduced until 2004, the MP-9 is not available in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
MP-9	9mm Parabellum	1.4 kg	15, 20, 25, 30	$275
MP-9	6.5mm CBJ	1.4 kg	15, 20, 25, 30	$636

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
MP-9 (9mm)	5	1	Nil	1/3	2	4	16
MP-9 (6.5mm)	5	2	1-1-Nil	1/3	2	6	17

Rexim-Favor

Notes: Some say Rexim stole this design from the French. Whatever is true, the Rexim-Favor is a design that got very little interest, sales, or use, and then the company failed in 1957. The design was sold to the Spanish, who tried to sell it under the name of the La Corunda, with no takers. The basic problem is that the Rexim-Favor is an old design, very heavy and clumsy, more a carbine than a submachinegun. The Rexim-Favor can mount a bayonet and use NATO rifle grenades, but at a weight significantly greater than most assault rifles, few wanted it. The only known service use was by the Turkish, who called it the M-68, and still use it to this day in small numbers.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Rexim-Favor (Fixed Stock)	9mm Parabellum	4.67 kg	32	$383
Rexim-Favor (Folding Stock)	9mm Parabellum	4.68 kg	32	$408

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Rexim-Favor (Fixed Stock)	5	2	1-Nil	5	1	2	34
Rexim-Favor (Folding Stock)	5	2	1-Nil	4/5	1	2	34

SiG MP-310

Notes: This design was developed in the mid-1950s from the previous MP-48. The MP-48 was similar, but the materials and manufacturing methods used made the MP-48 very expensive and quite heavy. The MP-310 used precision castings instead of machined parts; however, this was still rather expensive, and also slow, and the production line was closed in 1972 after only a little over 1000 were made. Some were exported, and may be encountered in odd corners of the globe, but most were taken into service by the Swiss Police and were still being used by them in 2000. Like the French MAT-49, the magazine and well can fold forward; unlike the French weapon, this was not meant for paratrooper use, but instead to provide a smaller package when stored in a vehicle.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
MP-310	9mm Parabellum	3.15 kg	40	$302

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
MP-310	10	2	Nil	3/4	1	5	20

SiG MPX

The first submachineguns from SiG in a long time, the MPX operates from a closed and locked bolt with a rotating bolt and uses gas operation with a short-stroke piston., similar to the SG-550 series. There are several variants, with different barrel lengths and in one case, no stock. Components can be swapped to produce any version from another by switching certain components, primarily the barrels and handguards. It can also be converted between the three calibers the MPX is found in. A MIL-STD-1913 rail runs down the top of the weapon; on the sides and underside of the weapon are three more rails. The part of the rail above the receiver is monolithic – actually a part of the receiver, The stock attaches via a MIL-STD 1913 rail; allowing it to be removed if necessary; this stock may be telescoping or folding as desired by the buyer. SiG makes the stocks, but almost any sort of stock can be made to fit, even fixed stocks. Controls are ambidextrous, and based on the AR-15/M-16-type of control group, along with an A2-type pistol grip. The handguards are aluminum. The finish is black phosphate.

Versions are sold in LE/military versions, with automatic fire, and civilian versions, with semiautomatic-only fire capabilities. The semiautomatic version is made only in the Carbine variant, and the stock may not be removed on this civilian version. The magazines are proprietary and of clear polymer; however, MP-5 magazines will also fit the MPX. Barrel length for the MPX and MPX-P is 6.5 inches; for the MPX-K 4.5 inches; and for the MPX-C 6.5 inches. The MPX-SD is an integrally silenced version of the MPX-C, though any version can accept a screw-on silencer; the MPX-SD has a 6.5 barrel, while the MPX-C has a 9.5-inch barrel with a permanently-fixed muzzle brake. The MPX-C also includes a reflex sight. The MPX is remarkably stable, even on automatic, making it useful as a PDW among less-trained troops.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
MPX	9mm Parabellum	2.1 kg	30	$292
MPX	.357 SiG	2.18 kg	30	$321
MPX	.40 Smith & Wesson	2.31 kg	30	$387

MPX-K	9mm Parabellum	2 kg	30	$272
MPX-K	.357 SiG	2.08 kg	30	$299
MPX-K	.40 Smith & Wesson	2.2 kg	30	$368
MPX-P	9mm Parabellum	1.9 kg	30	$242
MPX-P	.357 SiG	1.98 kg	30	$270
MPX-P	.40 Smith & Wesson	2.09 kg	30	$317
MPX-SD	9mm Parabellum	2.9 kg	30	$412
MPX-SD	.357 SiG	3.01 kg	30	$447
MPX-SD	.40 Smith & Wesson	3.19 kg	30	$524
MPX-C	9mm Parabellum	2.7 kg	30	$526
MPX-C	.357 SiG	2.8 kg	30	$553
MPX-C	.40 Smith & Wesson	2.97 kg	30	$600

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
MPX (9mm)	5	2	Nil	2/3	1	3	18
MPX (.357)	5	3	1-1-Nil	2/3	1	3	21
MPX (.40)	5	2	1-Nil	2/3	1	3	22
MPX-K (9mm)	5	1	Nil	1/3	1	3	15
MPX-K (.357)	5	2	Nil	1/3	1	3	18
MPX-K (.40)	5	2	1-Nil	1/3	1	3	19
MPX-P (9mm)	5	1	Nil	1	2	4	13
MPX-P (.357)	5	3	1-1-Nil	1	2	4	15
MPX-P (.40)	5	2	1-Nil	1	2	4	17
MPX-SD (9mm)	5	1	Nil	3/4	1	3	11
MPX-SD (.357)	5	2	Nil	3/4	1	2	18
MPX-SD (.40)	5	2	1-Nil	3/5	1	3	18
MPX-C (9mm)	5	2	1-Nil	2/4	1	2	25
MPX-C (.357)	5	3	1-1-Nil	2/4	1	2	29
MPX-C (.40)	5	2	1-Nil	2/4	1	2	32

T-77

Notes: Essentially a more developed version of the Ingram M-10 and M-11 (both of which were sold to Taiwan for their Marines and special operations units in the 1970s). The Taiwanese began modification work in 1985, and the T-77 began issue to the troops in 1988. Changes to the base Ingram submachineguns include a slightly heavier bolt to make the blowback operation less violent (it does not really lower the cyclic rate appreciably), standard-sized magazines for both the standard 9mm Parabellum chambering and the much more rare .45 ACP chambering, the addition of a muzzle brake, a quick-release barrel which is also longer than that of the Ingram M-10 or M-11, a right-folding, more substantial and stable stock, and a mount for a laser aiming module. The barrel is still threaded for use with a silencer.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
T-77	9mm Parabellum	2.81 kg	30	$358
T-77	.45 ACP	3.09 kg	30	$514

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
T-77 (9mm)	10	2	Nil	2/3	1	2	22
T-77 (.45)	10	2	Nil	2/3	2	4	25

American-180

Notes: The American-180 was originally designed by famed US firearms designer Dick Casull. The idea was to produce a light submachinegun that had a very large magazine capacity and yet had low recoil and muzzle blast. His intended users were police organizations, where the lack of overpenetration of the .22 Long Rifle round would actually be an advantage, and the high rate of fire would offset the lack of stopping power of the round. They were actually bought in decent numbers by various police organizations around the US, primarily for use in prison riot control. The most unusual feature of the weapon is the magazine; it is a multi-layered pan magazine mounted above the receiver. Most of were made of light metal and held 177 rounds, but later models were made of transparent Lexan plastic, and some even later models held up to 275 rounds.

An experimental new cartridge, the .22 ILARCO round, was produced for the American-180. This is basically a hot-loaded .22 Long Rifle round, loaded with extra propellant to give almost the same performance of the .22 Winchester Magnum Rimfire round. The increased power of the round led to a dramatic increase in the rate of fire of the weapon, as well as increased range.

A short-barreled model of the American-180 was also produced in very limited numbers. This model has a forward handgrip under the barrel.

These weapons were later copied by various manufacturers in several countries, and the patent actually changed hands several times. The latest manufacturer to produce a variant of the American-180 is a company in Slovenia, where it is produced as the MGV-176 (see Slovenian Submachineguns).

In the mid-2000s, as ammunition for civilians became more expensive due to focusing of effort by ammunition manufacturers on the military market, many civilians acquired and began using .22 Long Rifle-firing rifles, marksmanship practice, and varmint hunting. This led to a number of sub-caliber conversion kits for standard firearms. One of these adapter kits was the Bazooka Brothers A&D Drum Adapter Kit, which allows the drum/pan magazine of the American-180 and its clones to be used with a variety of magazine-fed .22 Long Rifle-firing rifles. It was introduced in late 2009, and can be used with both automatic and semiautomatic .22 rifles. Right now (April 2010), the adapter works primarily with AR-15-type adapted rifles and clones and HK-91/G-3-type adapted rifles and clones, though the concept is relatively simple and Bazooka Brothers will probably come up with adapters for more types of .22 rifles in the future.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
American-180 (18.5" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle or .22 ILARCO	2.6 kg	165 Pan, 177 Pan, 220 Pan, 275 Pan	$262
American-180 (9" Barrel)	.22 Long Rifle or .22 ILARCO	2.12 kg	165 Pan, 177 Pan, 220 Pan, 275 Pan	$165

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
American-180 (18.5", .22 Long Rifle	10	1	Nil	5	1	3	32
American-180 (18.5", .22 ILARCO)	15	1	Nil	5	1	5	38
American-180 (9", .22 Long Rifle)	10	1	Nil	3	1	4	20
American-180 (9", .22 ILARCO)	15	1	Nil	3	1	6	24

Auto-Ordnance Thompson

Notes: The "Tommy Gun" is perhaps one of the most well-known weapons to ever have been made. It was first designed in 1919 and called the Model 1921. Mass production began later with the M1927A1. It was meant for home defense, but criminals and gangsters quickly realized the advantages of what was then a compact package, hard-hitting cartridge, and automatic fire, and the Thompson acquired a reputation as a "Gangster Gun."

The first production model was the M1921. These versions were built by Auto-Ordnance, but actually sold by Colt. They were finished like a sporting weapon (despite being a full-auto submachinegun); The wood used for the stock, foregrip, and pistol grip were of high-quality wood, finely-machined parts, a barrel finned to slightly less than half its length, and fine, tough bluing for its external metalwork. The 1921 also had the controversial Blish Lock, a bronze locking mechanism that straddles the bolt, engaging slanting slots on the inside of the receiver and the actuator at the top of the receiver. It counts upon friction to grip the bolt, and it is the connecting piece between the bolt and the actuator that moves the bolt. The feature is controversial partly because it is almost unnecessary – the Blish Lock will still function if the lugs engaging the slots on the receiver are cut off, and a simpler connector piece could have been used (and was on most other Thompsons, except for the M1928). However, some problems occurred because after this modification, there have been some incidents where the bolt strikes the rear of the receiver too hard, damaging the rear of the receiver and the hole where the recoil spring used to position the guide rod. Thus the Blish Lock was an unnecessary and expensive bit of complication. The M1921 (and M1928), unfortunately, will not function without the Blish Lock. The M1921 established the standard barrel length for most Thompsons – 10.5 inches. An M1921AC version was also produced, using stamped steel construction. The M1921 was the original "gangster gun."

The M1923 was a short-lived model designed to expand the Auto-Ordnance line and was also demonstrated for the US Army (who weren't interested). This version fired the more powerful .45 Remington-Thompson cartridge, specially designed for this weapon, and had a long 14-inch barrel, making it basically a carbine or short automatic rifle. It also had sling swivels, a bipod, and a bayonet lug. Auto-Ordnance told the Army that it was meant to be a lighter weapon to fulfill the same role as the BAR.

Auto-Ordnance attempted to expand their line overseas in 1926; they partnered with the British firm of BSA in this venture. This model was the BSA M1926 Thompson. They were built only in small amounts, not finding much acceptance in Europe. BSA Thompsons were chambered in 9mm Parabellum and 7.63mm Mauser instead of .45 ACP. Though they were tested by the militaries of several European countries, they did not find acceptance.

The M1927A1 was perhaps the most "deluxe" model; it used expensive quality walnut furniture and milled steel construction. They were (and still are) regarded as practically indestructible. They could use, in addition to 30-round box magazines, 50- and 100-round drums. The fore-end had a vertical foregrip to help control the weapon, and the muzzle used the Cutts Compensator, a compact and effective muzzle brake designed especially for the Thompson and copied later on other weapons. The barrel is fluted, to increase the cooling surface without drastically increasing the already high weight. The original M1927s were built for semiautomatic fire, but almost all were quickly modified for automatic fire, with users finding it quite easy to do. For game purposes, the M1927 is identical to the M1927A1.

The M1927A1C is virtually identical to the M1927A1, but uses stamped steel and some of the earliest light alloy construction.

The M1927A5 is an M1927A1 with no stock and a shorter barrel without the Cutts Compensator.

The M1928 and M1928A1 are the first military models; the M1928s are simply earlier models with the nomenclature overstamped with the date "1928." The M1928A1 was first acquired for the US Marines for use in Nicaragua, and for the US Coast Guard for boarding parties. Less than 400 were built until 1939; mass production then began, mostly for the French and British. They are able to use 18 and 20-round magazines in addition to the normal 30-round boxes and 50 and 100-round drums.

The Swedish Army bought some 500 M1928s in 1940. These were standard M1928s, except for one thing – they had no Cutts Compensator. The lack of the Cutts Compensator streamlined production greatly as well as reduced costs. They also did not have for foregrip of the M1928. These models were designated the M1928A by Thompson and k/40 by the Swedes. For game purposes, except for the ability to use drum magazines, they are identical to the later M1 and M1A1 Thompsons.

When the US Army requirements for a light rifle were brought out, Auto-Ordnance came up with the Thompson Carbine. This fired the required .30 Carbine cartridge and had an extended 14-inch barrel. It lost out to the M1 Carbine in the competition, but is presented here for interest.

The M1 version was produced to meet the wartime demand for the Thompson. The weapon, despite its effectiveness, was not well-suited for mass production. The complicated Blish operating system was entirely redesigned into a simple blowback system (in effect, making the M1 into a new weapon). The foregrip was removed, the ability to use drum magazines was dropped, the sights were simplified, the bolt handle was moved to the right side, the fluting was removed from the barrel, the Cutts Compensator was removed…as I said, it was basically a new weapon only remotely related to earlier Thompsons. The operating system was simplified further, and this resulted in the M1A1. Despite the weight, it was utterly reliable, and the troops loved it. It was used as late as the Vietnam War (one of my NCOICs in the Army carried one as a young FIST team member), and the Viet Cong were also known to be fond of it. Hmong and Rhade tribesmen were also sometimes armed with it by Special Forces troops early in the war.

At the request of the War Department, Auto-Ordnance fabricated a 9mm version of the M1. The receiver had the cocking knob on top of the receiver, as on the M1923. The prototype was successful, but the War Department did not indicate why they wanted a 9mm version of the Thompson, and they elected to not continue with the trials and the project did not go forward. It remains an interesting variant.

There was also an odd variant of the Thompson, made by the Chinese after the Communists took over in 1949. Before their revolution, the US had given the Nationalist Chinese liberal amounts of the Thompson, and these were captured by the Communists after they won the revolution. However, while the Chinese Communists were able to get massive amounts of 7.62mm Tokarev ammunition and magazines from the Russians and Warsaw Pact, at the time .45 ACP was difficult to find, and they were not tooled up to make their own. In addition, Mao himself favored the 7.62mm Tokarev round over the .45 ACP. The result was, in many cases, Thompsons rechambered for 7.62mm Tokarev. While the chamber length required little or no modification, the bolt head had to be reduced in diameter. The barrel was simply given a sleeve to fit the 7.62mm Tokarev round. The magazine well was given adapter which allowed it to use PPS-43 magazines (which have been modified by cutting a notch about 6.5mm lower then the normal catch for the magazine; these magazines can also be used on the PPS-43, though not vice versa). A new magazine release was also supplied, centrally-located and faster to operate than that of the original Thompson. (The old Thompson release is still present and operational, but if it is pressed, the magazine will come out *along with the magazine adapter.)* The 7.62mm Tokarev round is much lighter than the .45 ACP; this means that the rate of fire has increased greatly, reaching on some models as high as 1200 RPM! The versions supplied to the Nationalist Chinese had the Cutts Compensator, which remains in place on the Communist Chinese modification; however, so do the fixed peep-type sights. These sights were calibrated for the .45 ACP round, and were not modified for the 7.62mm Tokarev round; this means that (in game terms), a shooter the Chinese Communist version has a -2 hit roll at long range, and -4 at extreme range. These weapons are rare today.

In 1981, Auto-Ordnance manufactured a limited run of 220 .22-caliber M1928 Thompsons. This weapon got mixed results; some owners claim their .22 Thompsons are completely reliable, some claim that they foul excessively and jam regularly. As a result, 62 of these Thompsons were converted back to .45 ACP configuration free of charge; at last count, only 162 .22 M1928s in this caliber remain, making them some of the rarest Thompsons ever. Though the .22 caliber Thompsons were to be semiautomatic, conversion to automatic was reputedly very easy, so I have provided automatic fire stats below.

In the early 2010s, Standard Manufacturing introduced the M1922, a more reliable version of semiautomatic .22 Thompson was introduced. Based on the M1928 version, the M1922 is correctly scaled to the .22 Long Rifle cartridge rather than being a modified version of a larger firearm. Construction is largely of aircraft-quality aluminum instead of steel, but this is adequate in the small caliber

used. The M1922 has the correct finned barrel, walnut foregrip, pistol grip, and stock, muzzle brake, and sights appropriate to the .22 Long Rifle cartridge. The standard magazine supplied is one that looks like a 20-round magazine, but is blocked at 10 rounds. The barrel, of course, is 16.4 inches long to comply with US regulations.

There are still semiautomatic versions of the Thompson being built, including one with an extended barrel to comply with US arms laws. Though no Thompsons are still being officially used by any military, there will probably still be some of them being used somewhere until the last one falls apart.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M1921	.45 ACP	4.69 kg	30, 50 Drum, 100 Drum	$463
M1921AC	.45 ACP	4.05 kg	30, 50 Drum, 100 Drum	$463
M1923	.45 Remington-Thompson	5.98 kg	30, 50 Drum	$888
BSA Thompson	7.63mm Mauser	4.33 kg	30	$364
BSA Thompson	9mm Parabellum	4.33 kg	30	$304
M1927A1	.45 ACP	5.9 kg	30, 50 Drum, 100 Drum	$513
M1927A1C	.45 ACP	4.3 kg	30, 50 Drum, 100 Drum	$515
M1927A5	.45 ACP	3.2 kg	30, 50 Drum, 100 Drum	$488
M1928/M1928A1	.45 ACP	4.88 kg	18, 20, 30, 50 Drum, 100 Drum	$513
M1/M1A1	.45 ACP	4.82 kg	20, 30	$463
M1 Thompson Carbine	.45 ACP	5.2 kg	10, 20, 30	$519
M1 Thompson (9mm)	9mm Parabellum	4.82 kg	30	$304
Chinese M1928A1	7.62mm Tokarev	4.93 kg	35	$350
M1928	.22 Long Rifle	3.88 kg	30	$230
M1922	.22 Long Rifle	2.49 kg	10	$241

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M1921/M1921AC	5	2	1-Nil	6	2	4	32
M1923	5	2	1-Nil	7	2	4	49
With Bipod	5	2	1-Nil	7	1	2	63
BSA Thompson (7.63mm)	5	2	Nil	6	1	2	17
BSA Thompson (9mm)	5	2	Nil	6	1	2	27
M1927A1	5	2	1-Nil	6	2	4	32
M1927A1C	5	2	1-Nil	6	2	4	32
M1927A5	5	2	1-Nil	4	2	6	24
M1928/M1928A1	5	2	1-Nil	5	2	4	32
M1/M1A1	5	2	1-Nil	5	2	5	32
M1 (9mm)	5	2	1-Nil	5	1	2	27
Thompson Carbine	SA	2	1-Nil	6	2	Nil	49
Chinese M1928A1	10	2	1-Nil	5	1	3	21
M1928 (.22)	5	1	Nil	5	1	1	19
M1922	SA	1	Nil	4	1	Nil	29

Calico Model 960-A/960-AS

Notes: This is “mini” submachinegun version of the Calico. It has a folding stock, and is made primarily of high-impact plastic and aluminum. It may also mount the brass-catching bag. An optional speed loader is available ($75), allowing a 50-round magazine to be loaded in 3 phases, or a 100-round magazine to be loaded in 6 phases. (If the speed loader is not used, loading a magazine takes 3 times as long.) Though there are rumors of military and police experimentation, the biggest users of these weapons are the entertainment industry and weapons collectors. The Calico is made almost entirely of high-impact plastic. The 960-AS uses a fixed plastic stock, but is otherwise identical.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Calico 960-A	9mm Parabellum	2.1 kg	50 Helical, 100 Helical	$344
Calico 960-AS	9mm Parabellum	2.23 kg	50 Helical, 100 Helical	$324

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Calico 960-A	5	2	Nil	3/5	1	2	19
Calico 960-AS	5	2	Nil	5	1	2	19

Calico Model 961-A

Notes: This is described by the Calico company (CALifornia Instrument COmpany) as a "concealable 9mm Submachinegun." Unlike other Calico designs, it has no foregrip, but it does have a retractable stock. It may mount the brass-catching bag; case ejection is downward.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Calico 961-A	9mm Parabellum	2 kg	50 Helical, 100 Helical	$323

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Calico 961-A	5	1	Nil	3/4	1	2	16

Colt 9mm Submachineguns

Notes: These are light and compact submachineguns designed for those who are familiar with the M16 series or to provide a submachinegun while keeping as much as possible the standard Colt supply chain. They combine the advantages of the M16A2's design with the light firepower of the 9mm submachinegun. Sales included USMC FAST Teams, the DEA, Department of Energy (NEST teams), and law enforcement agencies such as the Connecticut State Police, District of Columbia Metro Police, and the US Marshall's Service, as well as the Department of Energy (and some rumors say US Special Operations units). They are capable of using a wide array of accessories including flashlight attachments, laser aiming modules, optical sights, and suppressers. The weapons have a shortened M16A1-style handguard, which benefits from the addition of a plate behind the muzzle -- this guards the fingers.

There are several variants of this weapon. The standard model is the 635; this is more or less a Colt Commando changed to fire 9mm Parabellum. The 639 is the same, but uses a 3-round burst capability. The 634 is also the same, but capable of only semiautomatic fire. The Model 633 is a "shorty" variant, with a 178mm barrel instead of the standard 260mm barrel. The 633HB adds a special buffer to reduce recoil.

ASA makes its own version of the Colt Submachinegun; the primary difference is that the ASA M4 Carbine is based, as its name would indicate, based more on the M4 Carbine instead of being a 9mm version of the M16. The ASA M4 Submachinegun has, naturally, an M4-type sliding stock and a MIL-STD-1913 rail above the receiver; the ASA version also has a large semicircular brass deflector behind the shortened dust cover and ejection port. Like the standard Colt Submachinegun, the magazine well is modified to accept a 9mm magazine; the magazines are proprietary, but modified from those of the Uzi, and Uzi magazines can be easily modified to work in an ASA M4 Carbine. Being based on a civilian/LE version of the M4 carbine, the barrel length is 16 inches tipped by an M16/M4-type flash suppressor, giving it a better range than its counterparts. Other modifications are internal and for the purpose of accepting and chambering the new cartridge, as well as having sights designed for 9mm rounds. The rear sight is fold-down; the front sight is on a triangular post like an M4.

Gunsmith Steve Mathews has made a number of AR-15 modifications at the behest of *Shotgun News* which fall into the Colt Submachinegun category. Barrel length is 16.5-inches, and the guns vary from the standard Colt Submachinegun in the chamberings used, but are otherwise quite similar. A possible automatic variant is included below, though they are not currently designed for this possibility.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Colt 634/635/639	9mm Parabellum	2.59 kg	20, 32	$329
Colt 633	9mm Parabellum	2.41 kg	20, 32	$294
Colt 633HB	9mm Parabellum	2.58 kg	20, 32	$345
ASA M4 Carbine	9mm Parabellum	3.45 kg	20, 25, 32, 40	$390
Steve Matthews AR-15 SMG	.40 Smith & Wesson	3.75 kg	20, 30	$467
Steve Matthews AR-15 SMG	.45 ACP	4.06 kg	20, 30	$555
Steve Matthews AR-15 SMG	7.62mm Tokarev	3.52 kg	20, 30	$385

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Colt 635	5	2	1-Nil	3/4	1	3	27
Colt 639	3	2	1-Nil	3/4	1	2	27
Colt 633	5	2	Nil	2/3	1	3	19
Colt 633HB	5	2	Nil	2/3	1	2	19
ASA M4 Carbine	5	2	1-Nil	4/6	1	2	40
Steve Matthews AR-15 SMG (.40)	5	2	1-Nil	4/5	2	5	53
Steve Matthews AR-15 SMG (.45)	5	2	1-Nil	4/5	2	5	48
Steve Matthews AR-15 SMG (7.62)	5	2	1-Nil	3/5	1	2	32

Demro TAC-1M/XF-7 Wasp

Notes: This weapon looks somewhat like the M1 Thompson, but is actually older and has had a longer life (though in much smaller numbers). The TAC-1 is equipped with a removable wooden stock and a wooden handguard; the XF-7 Wasp is similar, but has a folding wire stock and a plastic handguard. Virtually all of them were originally made as selective fire weapons, and designed for police use; however, many were converted to semiautomatic-only actions and sole to civilians later. The TAC-1 originally had a combination lock on the left side of the receiver that locks the action (an early attempt at making a safe gun), but this feature was quickly discarded (resulting in the TAC-1M). They are a bit on the large side, stretching the definition of "submachinegun," but this means that the weapon can pass BATF inspection in its semiautomatic form (due to the barrel length).

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
TAC-1M	9mm Parabellum	3.11 kg	32	$368
TAC-1M	.45 ACP	3.49 kg	30	$527
XF-7	9mm Parabellum	2.61 kg	32	$393
XF-7	.45 ACP	2.99 kg	30	$552

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
TAC-1M (9mm)	5	2	1-Nil	5	1	3	42
TAC-1M (.45)	5	2	1-Nil	5	2	5	50
XF-7 (9mm)	5	2	1-Nil	3/5	1	3	42
XF-7 (.45)	5	2	1-Nil	4/5	2	6	50

Hyde M2

Notes: The M2 was originally developed to replace the M1 Thompson submachinegun, which, though a good weapon, was very expensive to produce, required a lot of care to maintain, and was, in the words of one Vietnam veteran who carried it, "beastly heavy." The M2 was similar in design to the Thompson, probably because George Hyde was part of the design team for the Thompson. It was, however, much simplified over the M1, and produced largely of stamped steel parts instead of the mostly milled construction of the Thompson. This meant that it was nearly a kilogram lighter than the Thompson, and more reliable, especially in dirty and dusty conditions. The DoD's Ordnance Committee recommended that it be type-standardized (as the M2) and that issue to troops begin immediately.

Inland, who developed the M2, handed off manufacturing to Marlin. Marlin, largely a manufacturer of rimfire rifles, did not have experience manufacturing military firearms or in manufacturing at the rate required by the war effort, and further did not have the manufacturing base or machine tools required for the task. As a result, LRIP did not start until May 1943, five months after the M3 Grease Gun started mass production, and mass production never really took off. The production problems were quite unfortunate, as the Hyde was a reliable, robust, and accurate weapon, by all accounts better than the Grease Gun, and was lighter and cheaper to produce than the Thompson. It's 12.1-inch barrel also made it more accurate than either the Thompson or the M3. It is estimated that little more than 500 M2s were produced, and only 6 are still in existence today. However, a semiautomatic-only M2 carbine was made (from scratch) by a viewer of the Forgotten Weapons YouTube channel, and I present that below. (The weight and barrel length are estimated; I base the stats on a 16-inch barrel.) George Hyde was also on the design team for the M3 Grease Gun, so it still worked out for him.

The Model 35

The Model 35 is the predecessor of the M2, a sort of prototype, if you will. The planform was also based on the Thompson design, but lightened and simplified, though not as simplified as the M2. The Model 35 features an 11.25-inch barrel finned for cooling and tipped with a compensator. Under the barrel is mounted a foregrip like the M1927 model of the Thompson. The Model 35 was judged to be superior to the Thompson in reliability and accuracy. The Model 35, however, had a certain disconcerting feature: The Model 25 was cocked by pulling a knob at the rear of the receiver attached to a rod to the rear, and this knob would recoil about 12 millimeters to the rear upon each shot. This did not have any danger to the shooter (as long as he did not put his cheek abnormally forward on the stock), but in aimed fire, the knob moved almost directly toward the shooter's eye, and this would make the shooter flinch involuntarily. In addition, springs in the proprietary magazines were weak, and the bolt face was not hardened enough to the point that the flanges on it would crack or break off. Fixing these deficiencies and a few more ideas George Hyde had would lead to the M2.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M2	.45 ACP	4.13 kg	20, 30	$479
M2 Semiautomatic Carbine	.45 ACP	4.42 kg	20, 30	$514
Model 35	.45 ACP	4.28 kg	20	$470

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M2	5	2	1-Nil	4	2	5	37
M2	SA	2	1-Nil	5	2	Nil	47

Semiautomatic Carbine Model 35	5	2	1-Nil	4	2	5	35

ITM Model 1

Notes: This weapon was designed by IM in 1989 for use by military and police forces in close combat, particularly in urban combat situations. The weapon has a secondary use as a longer-ranged weapon for precise shots. The Model 1 has two barrels, two receivers, and two magazine wells to feed what are essentially two weapons melded into one. The user may fire one or both barrels, with both on automatic, both on semiautomatic, or one on automatic and one on semi. Two selector levers are provided to accomplish this. In game terms, each barrel's fire is rolled to hit separately, but the recoil from both barrels is added together to calculate accumulated recoil values. The front magazine feeds the lower barrel, and the rear magazine feeds the upper barrel.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
ITM Model 1	9mm Parabellum	2.9 kg	30 + 30	$527

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Model 1 (Top Barrel)	5	2	1-Nil	3/5	1	3	26
(Bottom Barrel)	5	2	Nil	3/5	1	2	17

ITM Model 2

Notes: This is an improved Model 1, designed in 1990, with a longer top barrel and a slightly shorter bottom barrel, and larger magazines.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
ITM Model 2	9mm Parabellum	2.9 kg	30, 40 + 30, 40	$515

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	Mag	SS	Burst	Range
Model 2 (Top Barrel)	5	2	1-Nil	3/5	30, 40	1	3	33
(Bottom Barrel)	5	2	Nil	3/5	30, 40	1	2	17

ITM Model 3

Notes: This was IM's next project in double-barreled weapons, designed in 1991. It is an attempt to meld together the assault rifle and submachinegun, with a long upper barrel for 7.62mm NATO cartridges and a short lower barrel for 9mm cartridges. It is otherwise similar to the Models 1 and 2.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
ITM Model 3	7.62mm NATO + 9mm Parabellum	4.4 kg	15, 20, 30, 50D + 30, 40	$1420

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Model 3 (Top Barrel)	5	4	2-3-Nil	4/6	3	9	44
(Bottom Barrel)	5	2	Nil	4/6	1	2	21

ITM Model 4

Notes: This is basically a Model 2 with some improvements in cooling, heavier barrels and stronger parts, and a higher rate of fire. A double barreled burst from this weapon is quite devastating, though fighting recoil is a problem for the shooter.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
ITM Model 4	9mm Parabellum	3.6 kg	30, 40 + 30, 40	$525

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Model 4 (Top Barrel)	10	2	1-Nil	3/5	1	4	31
(Bottom Barrel)	10	2	Nil	3/5	1	4	18

ITM Model 5

Notes: This was designed to be a large-caliber submachinegun for use in close-quarters battle (CQB) situations, with ammunition that could penetrate walls and cause a lot of damage. It received more attention from the military than other ITM designs, but was still under limited testing by 2002. The Model 5 is handicapped by its light weight.

Twilight 2000/Merc 2000 Notes: This weapon became popular with police departments who needed greater firepower in a small package, especially those departments who bordered areas where communities of Racist/ Supremacist/Militia groups were known to live.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
ITM Model 5	7.62mm NATO	2.4 kg	15, 20, 30, 50D, 125D	$942

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Model 5	5	3	2-Nil	3/4	4	10	17

ITM Model 6

Notes: This is merely a version of the Model 5 in a more standard submachinegun caliber (9mm Parabellum). It uses different magazines than the other 9mmP IM submachineguns (curved instead of straight), and will also take MP-5 magazines. It is otherwise similar to the Model 5.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
ITM Model 6	9mm Parabellum	2.3 kg	15, 30, 40	$289

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Model 6	5	2	Nil	2/4	1	3	18

Ingram M6

Notes: Originally produced for military use in 1949, it was rejected by the US military, though is was adopted by the Peruvians, Columbians, Cubans, and Thais, and many of these weapons could still be found in paramilitary and militia hands and in rebel groups such as the Shining Path guerillas. Later, it was adopted by several US and European police departments, where it was eventually replaced by more modern weapons. Then, they were sold off on the civilian market to collectors and others. Most of these weapons are in 9mm Parabellum, with .45 ACP and .38 Super following that up.

Twilight 2000 Notes: A surprising amount of these weapons turned up in use in South America and the US during the Twilight War.

Merc 2000 Notes: These are primarily collectors' weapons.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Ingram M6	9mm Parabellum	3.29 kg	30	$288
Ingram M6	.38 Super	3.46 kg	30	$321
Ingram M6	.45 ACP	3.68 kg	30	$444

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Ingram M6 (9mm)	5	2	Nil	5	1	3	24
Ingram M6 (.38 Super)	5	2	1-Nil	5	1	2	25
Ingram M6 (.45 ACP)	5	2	1-Nil	5	2	5	27

Ingram M10/M11

Notes: These tiny submachineguns are barely big enough for that title, being just a little larger than a machine pistol. They were designed for covert agents to provide concealable firepower. They can be fired from a shoulder holster, put on a belt, placed in a large pocket, etc. They use the telescoping bolt design to perhaps its greatest extent ever. Their small size and high rate of fire mean high recoil and muzzle blast; this led to a special suppressor being designed to dampen this effect while still allowing nearly full velocity for the rounds being fired. This suppressor is virtually required for any sort of accurate use. Ingram stopped producing the M10 and M11 a long time ago, but Cobray has picked production again. By 2010, MasterPiece Arms had been the only true manufacturer of the M10 for several years, and one of their versions was the MPA-460, chambered for the hot .460 Rowland cartridge. Three versions of the MPA-460, all semiautomatic, are produced, one a pistol version with a 6-inch barrel, a 10-inch-barreled pistol, and a 16-inch carbine version (with a fixed stock). MasterPiece Arms also produces a .22 Long Rifle version, the MPA-22, which has a 5-inch barrel, and can be fitted with a faux suppressor which extends the barrel to 5.5 inches. The MPA-22 has a MIL-STD-1913 rail above the receiver.

One infamous version of the M10 was the RPB M10 SAP (Semi-Automatic Pistol). The RPB M10 was manufactured for less than three years between 1979 and 1982, after Ingram sold the rights to the M10 and M11 to several companies. It's claim to infamy was the ease with the RPB M10 could be converted back to automatic fire at the previous rate – it took little more than filing down the sear to the correct dimensions. RPB kept the M10 firing from an open bolt, making this conversion much more effective. These guns were quickly bought up by terrorists, drug lords, and rebels in South and Central America, as well as civilians simply interested in automatic weapons. With the laws of the time, one could purchase a pistol and convert it to automatic after paying the appropriate taxes. As a result, the BATF in 1982 ruled that all pistols firing from an open bolt were considered machineguns. But there was little they could do to reclaim the RPB M10s. The RPB M10s were all chambered for 9mm and were made with 5.5 or 6-inch barrels. Most other features are identical to the Ingram M10, including the ability to take a silencer.

Merc 2000 Notes: These weapons are a favorite of terrorists and covert personnel alike.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M10	.45 ACP	2.84 kg	30	$436
Suppressed	.45 ACP	3.39 kg	30	$483
M10	9mm Parabellum	2.84 kg	32	$280
Suppressed	9mm Parabellum	3.39 kg	32	$305

M11	.380 ACP	1.59 kg	16, 32	$257
Suppressed	.380 ACP	2.05 kg	16, 32	$282
M11	9mm Parabellum	1.59 kg	16, 32	$273
Suppressed	9mm Parabellum	2.05 kg	16, 32	$298
MPA-460 (6” Barrel)	.460 Rowland	2.9 kg	30	$438
Suppressed	.460 Rowland	3.45 kg	30	$638
MPA-460 (10” Barrel)	.460 Rowland	3.04 kg	30	$479
MPA-460 (16” Barrel)	.460 Rowland	3.24 kg	30	$535
MPA-22	.22 Long Rifle	2.58 kg	25	$131
MPA-22 w/Faux Silencer	.22 Long Rifle	2.84 kg	25	$136
RPB M10 SAP (5.5” Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	2.44 kg	10, 30, 40	$253
RPB M10 SAP (6” Barrel)	9mm Parabellum	2.47 kg	10, 30, 40	$256

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M10 (.45)	10	2	Nil	2/3	1	6	16
M10 (.45, Suppressed)	10	2	Nil	2/4	1	5	16
M10 (9mm)	10	2	Nil	2/3	1	5	14
M10 (9mm, Suppressed)	10	2	Nil	2/4	1	4	14
M11 (.380)	10	1	Nil	1/3	2	8	13
M11 (.380, Suppressed)	10	1	Nil	2/3	1	6	13
M11 (9mm)	10	1	Nil	1/3	2	8	13
M11 (9mm, Suppressed)	10	1	Nil	2/3	1	6	13
MPA-460 (6”)	SA	3	1-1-Nil	2	1	Nil	22
(Suppressed)	SA	2	1-1-Nil	3	1	Nil	15
MPA-460 (10”)	SA	3	1-1-Nil	3	2	Nil	35
MPA-460 (16” Carbine)	SA	4	1-1-Nil	4	2	Nil	56
MPA-22	SA	-1	Nil	2	1	Nil	9
MPA-22 w/Faux Silencer	SA	-1	Nil	2	1	Nil	10
RPB M10 SAP (5.5” Barrel)	SA	2	Nil	2	1	Nil	14
RPB M10 SAP (6” Barrel)	SA	2	Nil	2	1	Nil	18

KAC PDW

Notes: The Knight's Armament Corporation (KAC) is primarily known for its add-on accessories for existing small arms, particularly the AR-15/M16/M4 series (the M4 SOPMOD Kit is largely based on KAC components). However, KAC has in the past few years entered into its own small arms production. Some of KAC's small arms are already serving with the US military, such as the Mk 11 Mod 0 Sniper Rifle (a modified SR-25), and a further modified version of the Mk 11 Mod 0, the M110 Sniper Rifle. They have also begun to produce a new line of greatly-improved versions of the AR-15/M16/M4 series. Perhaps the most interesting of their weapons, however, is the KAC PDW concept. Though the KAC PDW has just entered limited initial production, and wasn't officially revealed until the 2006 SHOT Show in what was called a prototype form, KAC has been officially working on their PDW since early 2005 and possibly much earlier. Designed in response to a request by a US government agency called the Technical Support Working Group, rumors abound of field and combat testing by US military and government agencies (none confirmed by KAC or the US government). The KAC PDW is another one of those weapons that skirts the line between submachinegun and short-barreled assault rifle.

The KAC PDW is based on KAC's entry into the US military's SCAR program (which was not approved by the US military). The KAC PDW is therefore loosely based on the M16/M4 design, primarily in the external design of the lower receiver and its control layout. The fire selector switch is virtually identical to that of the M16/M4, but is ambidextrous; the external bolt latch and the magazine release button are slightly different in design from the M16/M4, but still in roughly the same place as an M16 or M4. The shape of the lower receiver is also very similar to the M16/M4. The pistol grip *shape* is also similar to the M16/M4, though the design itself is different. These features make it easier to train troops already familiar with the use of the M16/M4 to use the KAC PDW. The upper receiver, however, is a totally different animal, bearing no resemblance to the M16/M4; it has sort of an octagonal cross-section, with an oversized ejection port mounted high on the upper receiver, a row of seven cooling holes near the end of the upper receiver, and total of four MIL-STD-1913 rails – a full-length rail atop the receiver, a rail extending from the end of the receiver to the magazine well underneath the barrel, and two short rails on either side below the cooling holes. At the other end of the upper receiver is a skeletonized stock that folds to the left side.

The KAC PDW is gas-piston-operated, firing from a closed bolt and using a rotating bolt design. The gas piston system uses a pair of short-stroke pistons above and on either side of the bolt carrier group, with the recoil spring in between the pistons. The bolt is similar in design to that found in the AK-47. The entire bolt group, with recoil spring, is semi-captive and uses a separate frame from the bolt carrier group; when the KAC PDW is disassembled, the bolt group and recoil spring are removed as one unit, like that of most Kalashnikov rifles. Presently, KAC's site shows the fire selector as allowing for safe, semiautomatic, and automatic fire, but earlier KAC literature showed a fire selector allowing for safe, semiautomatic, 3-round burst, and automatic fire. (KAC currently has no plans to produce a civilian version of their PDW.) Barrels come in 7.5 and 10-inches (an 8-inch barrel was shown on KAC's site late last year, but KAC's site is now showing a 7.5-inch barrel instead of an 8-inch barrel) and are almost bull-barreled in profile, with a unique dimpled design that reduces weight without compromising strength. The barrel is tipped with an interesting-looking muzzle brake based on an old Gene Stoner design (which he based on a muzzle brake that was tested, but not used, on the Nazi's FG-42); the brake appears to have over twenty narrow slots around top and sides, but each of those slots actually have lots small holes in them though which muzzle gasses are vented. The brake also contains a baffle that is used to reduce felt recoil. This design is rather difficult to manufacture, but very effectively cuts down barrel climb and felt recoil and suppresses muzzle flash. The muzzle brake can also be replaced with a compact suppressor designed by KAC for use with its PDW.

Ambidextrous sling swivels are provided; three sets are used to virtually any sling or sling system to be used. Removable flip-up sights are provided; the standard rear iron sight is adjustable for elevation, while the front is adjustable for windage. The KAC PDW, however, is primarily meant to be used with CQB-type optical sights mounted on the top MIL-STD-1913 rail. The upper receiver, lower receiver, and the stock are built from aircraft-quality 7075T6 aluminum alloy, with operating parts and the barrel being made of steel and non-metallic parts (such as the pistol grip) of polymer.

The original KAC PDW experiments used a 6x30mm round, but this was quickly increased to a 6x35mm round with greater power. The case is based on the .221 Fireball case, while the bullet is based on the .243 Winchester. Current KAC PDW magazines use two-piece aluminum-alloy bodies with ribs for an easier grip, but KAC's plans to change to translucent polymer magazines in the future.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The KAC PDW does not exist in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
KAC PDW (7.5" Barrel)	6x35mm KAC PDW	1.95 kg	30	$738
KAC PDW (8" Barrel)	6x35mm KAC PDW	2.04 kg	30	$827
KAC PDW (10" Barrel)	6x35mm KAC PDW	2.36 kg	30	$848
KAC PDW Suppressor	N/A	0.68 kg	N/A	$255

Weapon	ROF*	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
KAC PDW (7.5")	3/5	2	1-1-Nil	3/4	2	3/5	17
Silenced	3/5	2	1-Nil	4/5	1	2/3	14
KAC PDW (8")	3/5	2	1-1-Nil	3/4	2	3/5	19
Silenced	3/5	2	1-Nil	4/5	1	2/3	15
KAC PDW (10")	3/5	2	1-1-Nil	3/4	2	3/5	27
Silenced	3/5	2	1-Nil	5/6	1	2/3	19

*If the KAC PDW has the current safe/semiautomatic/automatic trigger group, subtract $120 from the price.

KF-AMP

Notes: This is an assault pistol designed for counterterrorist forces, SRT teams, and other troops that need to fight in close-quarters environments. It did see some use in that role, particularly by police SRT units in the US and Mexico, but also turned up quite often in the hands of terrorists, gang members, and organized crime figures, particularly the bodyguards of crime family heads. It is available in three calibers, with and without a foregrip, and magazines ranging from small to huge were designed for use with the weapon. The muzzle is threaded for use with a suppressor. The KF-59-AMP and KF-54-AMP have a foregrip and use longer barrels, while the others do not.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
KF-9-AMP	9mm Parabellum	1.13 kg	20, 36, 60D, 108D	$253
KF-59-AMP	9mm Parabellum	1.27 kg	20, 36, 60D, 108D	$274
KF-3-AMP	.380 ACP	1.13 kg	20, 36, 60D, 108D	$237
KF-11-AMP	.45 ACP	1.36 kg	20, 36, 60D, 108D	$415
KF-54-AMP	.45 ACP	1.6 kg	20, 36, 60D, 108D	$431

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
KF-9-AMP	5	1	Nil	2/4	2	4	13
KF-59-AMP	5	1	Nil	3/4	2	4	16
KF-3-AMP	5	1	Nil	2/4	2	4	14
KF-11-AMP	5	2	Nil	2/4	2	4	14
KF-54-AMP	5	2	Nil	3/4	2	4	17

LaFrance M16K 0.45

Notes: Based on the standard M16K, the 0.45 M16K is heavier and has a longer barrel to deal with the higher recoil and lesser accuracy of the .45ACP round. The 0.45 M16K was designed for special operations, and can fire the .45HLR and .45XHLR rounds. A four-pronged flash suppresser eliminates muzzle flash even when firing high-performance ammunition.

Twilight 2000 Notes: A surprising amount of US, NATO, and South Korean troops, especially special operations, used this weapon.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M16K 0.45	.45 ACP, .45 HLR, .45 XHLR	3.86 kg	30	$484

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M16K (.45 ACP)	5	2	1-Nil	4	2	4	21
M16K (.45 HLR)	5	3	1-Nil	4	2	5	22
M16K (.45 XHLR)	5	4	1-Nil	4	2	6	25

M3/M3A1/OSS M3 "Grease Gun"

Notes: This weapon was meant to rival the British Sten for cheap and quick manufacture and ease of use. It is built simply out of a set of large steel stampings, and has very few component parts. Production started in 1942, and by the time production stopped, over 650,000 of them had been built in the US and overseas. Despite the fact that it is often seen in films about World War 2, the M3 (in its M3A1 iteration) saw more action in Korea and Vietnam. They were used by the US as late as the 1980s (issued to some vehicle crews), and are still in use by many countries around the world. The OSS M3 was used by special operations forces into the 1990s. It should be noted that US troops did not actually like the M3, despite the numbers in which it was issued; they did not like the slow rate of fire (only 350-400 rpm), feeling that it did not provide enough firepower, and they thought it was just plain ugly. Due to the shorter barrel, it was also less accurate than its counterpart, the M1 Thompson (apparently not thinking that submachineguns aren't meant for long-range shooting).

The first model was the M3; this was replaced by the M3A1, built using simplified manufacturing methods and incorporating a number of improvements for users. Barrel length was 8 inches. The rear sight is a simple aperture sight calibrated for 100 meters, and the front sight is a simple metal protrusion at the front of the receiver; sight radius is very short. Ears for the rear sight received ears on the M3A1 version after reports of easily damaged rear sights. The simple wire stock could be completely removed and used as a cleaning rod. The stock was designed so that when extended, it gave a length of pull similar to that of the M1 Carbine. The sling issued with the M3 was the same as used on the M1 Carbine. The manual safety of the M3 was unique in its simplicity; it consisted of a metal tab attached to the ejection port cover, which engaged when the ejection port cover is closed. (The M3 cannot be fired with a closed ejection port cover.) The OSS M3 was a silenced variant for special operations; only about 1000 of these were built; and their quietness was questionable. Some of the M3s and M3A1s were made with flash suppressors, but most weren't. The issue magazines of World War 2 and the Korean War proved to be very difficult to load, particularly as one approached the full point; M3A1s were usually issued with a special magazine loading tool, though not often enough to satisfy the troops using it. This tool clipped onto the inside of the wire stock when not in use.

The Chinese made their own copies of the M3A1 after World War 2. The first copy, the Type 36, was virtually identical to the

M3A1, including the caliber. The second copy, the Type 37, was also virtually identical, except for its chambering. The Type 37 was fed from a copy of the British Sten submachinegun magazine.

In the early 2000s, Valkyrie Arms began manufacturing a semiautomatic version of the M3A1, called the SA/M3A1. Most of the SA/M3A1 is almost identical in appearance and construction (though using modern methods) to a standard M3A1; however, to comply with US laws, the SA/M3A1 has a 16-inch barrel, essentially making it a carbine rather than a submachinegun.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This was still a common weapon in the world, even among US units, where they equipped National Guard vehicle crews and some rear area units. Refurbished examples were supplied to CivGov and MilGov militia units alike.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M3	.45 ACP	3.63 kg	30	$462
M3A1	.45 ACP	3.47 kg	30	$462
OSS M3	.45 ACP	4.6 kg	30	$684
Type 37	9mm Parabellum	3.34 kg	32	$303
SA/M3A1	.45 ACP	3.75 kg	30	$544

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M3/M3A1	5	2	Nil	3/5	2	5	23
OSS M3	5	2	Nil	3/5	1	2	20
Type 37	5	2	Nil	3/5	1	2	20
SA/M3A1	SA	2	1-Nil	4/6	2	Nil	47

M42

Notes: The M42 was designed by High Standard, and built by the United Defense division of Marlin Firearms. It was first chambered for the .45 ACP cartridge with the hopes of sales to the US military, but the Army and Marines declined. Marlin then changed the caliber to 9mm Parabellum and sold 15,000 of them to the OSS and the portions of the Dutch Army stationed in the Dutch East Indies, as well as local militia levied by the Dutch during World War 2. The M42 was basically a victim of bad timing; it was a reliable, and robust weapon (if a bit overly complicated), but it arrived on the scene just after the Thompson was approved for use and the military gave a verdict of “no requirement” to Marlin.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M42	9mm Parabellum	4.11 kg	20	$308
M42	.45 ACP	4.91 kg	20	$468

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M42 (9mm)	5	2	Nil	5	1	2	29
M42 (.45)	5	2	1-Nil	5	2	5	34

Marshall Arms PDW

Notes: This weapon was designed for use by troops requiring a lightweight, compact weapon, like helicopter pilots, vehicle crewmen, and bodyguards. The interest in such PDW’s (Personal Defense Weapons) has grown in recent years, particularly with the conflicts in the Balkans, Afghanistan, Iraq, and Chechnya, where pilots got shot down and were essentially defenseless compared to the enemy troops hunting them until aided by rescuing troops. The Marshall Arms PDW is one of the designs being tested for such a role. It is essentially a large machine pistol (or a small submachinegun), small enough to be easily carried and pointed (like a pistol), but producing a large volume of fire (like a submachinegun). The magazine is located longitudinally on top of the receiver to further decrease the size of the weapon while allowing a decent magazine capacity. The Marshall Arms PDW now fires 9mm Parabellum ammunition, but variants are being contemplated that fire 5.7mm FN and 4.6mm HK PDW ammunition, and statistics for these possible variants are presented below.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon does not exist.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Marshall Arms PDW	9mm Parabellum	1.36 kg	25	$330
Marshall Arms PDW	5.7mm FN	2.59 kg	25	$751
Marshall Arms PDW	4.6mm HK PDW	2.01 kg	25	$553

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Marshall Arms PDW (9mm)	3/5	2	Nil	2	2	3/5	19
Marshall Arms PDW (5.7mm)	3/5	2	1-Nil	2	1	2/4	12
Marshall Arms PDW (5.7mm HV)	3/5	2	1-1-Nil	2	1	2/4	12
Marshall Arms PDW (4.6mm)	3/5	2	Nil	2	2	2/4	12

MK Arms MK-760

Notes: In its base form, the MK-760 is a close copy of the Smith & Wesson 76 submachinegun. The MK-760 was produced because the SEALs and police departments were faced with the fact that Smith & Wesson had discontinued the S&W Model 76 and they still needed spare parts and, on occasion, whole weapons. The MK-760 was also sold to civilians in the days before the Gun Owner's Protection Acts of 1986. Semiautomatic and pistol versions of this weapon were also produced; the semiautomatic version was basically the same weapon without the full-auto provision, while the pistol version was simply the same weapon without the folding stock.

After the Gun Owner's Protection Acts, MK switched gears in its production of the civilian version, making the MK-760 into a semiautomatic carbine with a 16-inch barrel. It was well-known (especially to the BATF) that this new version of the MK-760 could easily be modified to fire fully automatic; therefore, another redesign was made, making it virtually impossible for the new MK-760 carbine to be converted to full-auto.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
MK-760	9mm Parabellum	3.4 kg	10, 14, 24, 36	$303
MK-760 Pistol	9mm Parabellum	3.4 kg	10, 14, 24, 36	$278
MK-760 Carbine	9mm Parabellum	3.8 kg	10, 14, 24, 36	$384

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
MK-760	5	2	Nil	3/5	1	2	21
MK-760 Pistol	SA	2	Nil	3	1	Nil	16
Mk-760 Carbine	SA	2	1-Nil	5/6	1	Nil	40

Reising M50/M55

Notes: The Reising was introduced in 1939, and was meant to be a direct competitor to the M1 Thompson in the police and military market. Production stopped in 1943 as large amounts of M1 Thompsons and M3s became available. Harrington & Richardson put the Reising back into production in 1950 for police and some foreign sales, but production was never high, and production stopped again in 1957. During this second period of production, the M55 folding-stock version was not built. Virtues touted by Harrington & Richardson, the actual manufacturers of the Reising, included the much lighter weight of the Reising and less complicated mechanism. The real-world price of the Reising was also much less than the Thompson. Most sales went to police departments who found that in World War 2 there was a dearth of available submachineguns. Unfortunately, the US Marines also field-tested the Reising in the Pacific – where its intolerance to dirt and subsequent jamming at the wrong moment led Marines to ditch them at the first opportunity, and the Marines quickly took the Reising out of their inventory. The Parkerized finish used was also not very weather resistant, and the Marines encountered rapid rusting issues with the Reising. Though Reising and Harrington & Richardson worked diligently and quickly to address the problems with the Reising, the Reising was never a reliable weapon in combat environments. Other countries who used the Reising included Britain, French Foreign Legionnaires in Indochina, and Russia. All of these countries bought only limited quantities of the Reising, and quickly discovered the same thing about the Reising the US Marines did, subsequently dropping them. Though 114,000 Reisings were manufactured, many were trashed, though some lived out their lives in police armories first. Today, the Reising is a collectors' item, and found only in the hands of collectors or in museums.

The standard Reising used a 14-inch barrel, and early commercial models included a foregrip. In both cases, the barrel was tipped with a multi-baffle muzzle brake that was quite effective, and is finned through a third of its length (half the length on the early version). The Reising was primarily manufactured in .45 ACP, but Harrington & Richardson decided to offer the Reising in the competition that resulted in the M1 Carbine; for this purpose, the Reising was rechambered for .30 Carbine. Though only a few prototypes were built in this caliber, I have included it below as a point of interest. This version was also offered to the British, who did not bite. This .30 Carbine-chambered version was based on the M50, and a folding-stock version was never made. Versions sold to civilians were essentially short-barreled rifles and fired semiautomatically only. Most Reisings had fixed sights, but late production commercial (civilian) versions had a front sight adjustable for windage. Stocks are hardwood, and the Reising uses a pistol grip wrist instead of a full pistol grip on the full stocked version. On the folding-stock M55, the stock is wire and a poorly-shaped pistol grip is used. The fore-end has finger grooves. Civilian and police versions use a Parkerized blue finish, while military Reisings were finished in gray/green Parkerization. The stock of the military model has several reinforcing screws in it, and the wood used is denser than on the civilian and police models. Military and police models also have sling swivels, while civilian versions do not. Folding-stock versions were never sold to civilians. The Reisings' magazine release was a lever on the rear of the magazine well which could be pushed or pulled to release the magazine.

When the Marines adopted the M1 Garand, they also commissioned a training rifle in .22 Long Rifle. Reising designed a version of the M50 for this role. This version was chambered in rimfire, and had a stock shape to match that of the M1. It also had a 23-inch barrel and weighting to match the M1, as well as controls designed to approximate the M1's controls as much as possible. The resulting rifle looked sort of similar to the M1, but was visibly an M50 variant. This was the M65. In 1958, the Marines decided that they would like to have a similar training rifle counterpart to the M14, and again contacted Harrington & Richardson (who had the Reising SMG and M65 licenses) and a variant of the M65 was devised – the MC58. This had controls designed to mimic the M14's controls, but was otherwise similar to the M65.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Reising M50	.45 ACP	3.1 kg	12, 20	$548
Reising M50	.30 Carbine	2.98 kg	15, 30	$434

Reising M55	.45 ACP	2.89 kg	12, 20	$573
Reising M65	.22 Long Rifle	4.36 kg	10	$312

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Reising M50 (.45)	5	2	1-Nil	5	2	5	42
Reising M50 (.30)	5	2	1-Nil	5	1	3	25
Reising M55	5	2	1-Nil	3/5	2	6	42
Reising M65	SA	1	Nil	7	1	Nil	46

Ruger MP-9

Notes: This weapon is a joint venture between Ruger of the US and the Israeli designer Uziel Gal (developer of the Uzi, Galil, and Negev). It has been tested by US special operations forces and acquired by some South American countries. It is basically an updated Uzi, based on an Uziel Gal design known as the Model 2201, which was an unsold design for an Uzi firing from a closed bolt. The weapon is made largely of Zytel reinforced plastic.

Twilight/Merc 2000 Notes: As Notes, but in the Twilight 2000 World, the MP-9 has been issued to troops levied late in the war and to militia units of MilGov.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Ruger MP-9	9mm Parabellum	3 kg	32, 40	$292

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
MP-9	5	2	Nil	2/3	1	3	19

Saco M683

Notes: This weapon was designed specifically to be easy to use, maintain, and manufacture. Manufacturing the M683 mostly takes a few steel stampings and plastic castings, and the plastic castings could be easily replaced by more steel stampings (though this increases the weight of the weapon).

Twilight 2000 Notes: Though it had little success before the Twilight War, the ease of manufacture caused CivGov to ask Saco to manufacture the weapon for its armed forces and militia in its surviving facilities in Maine starting about a month after the November Nuclear Strikes.

Merc 2000 Notes: This is mostly a collectors' weapon.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M683 (Standard)	9mm Parabellum	3.31 kg	25, 32	$306
M683 (All-Steel)	9mm Parabellum	3.66 kg	25, 32	$305

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M683	5	2	Nil	3/4	1	2	21

SerLea ACE

An unusual double-barreled 9mmP submachinegun, the SerLea was featured in the action movie "Direct Hit." A Lebanese immigrant to the US who was a gunsmith and veteran of Beirut street battles developed it. The SerLea was designed to provide a high-burst-rate weapon for street fighting. The weapon features twin barrels, twin magazines, and twin bolts, with a synchronizing mechanism to turn the weapon into a single high-rate-of-fire submachinegun. The Los Angeles police department showed interest in the design, but by 1997 the weapon remained primarily in specialized gun collectors' hands. The weapon may fired one barrel at a time only if one magazine is inserted.

Twilight 2000 Notes: Other than the two that the LAPD has, and isolated original copies in civilian hands, some 30 or so of these weapons were used by US special operations forces. In addition, some 4 dozen or so were made during the war and passed out to friends of the designer.

Merc 2000 Notes: Only 4 of these weapons exist, two in the hands of the LAPD SWAT unit.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
SerLea-ACE	9mm Parabellum	2.27 kg	2x32 kg	$561

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
SerLea ACE (1 barrel)	10	2	Nil	2	1	5	21
SerLea ACE (2 barrels)	20	2	Nil	2	2	8	21

Smith & Wesson M76

Notes: This weapon was designed in 1966 for service in Vietnam. Though the US had a quantity of Carl Gustav M45 Submachineguns, the Navy SEALS and River Rats wanted some too, and Sweden's neutrality with regards to the Vietnam War meant

that they would sell no more to the US. Smith & Wesson was therefore contracted to produce a US copy of the M45, which was the M76. Production ramped up in 1967, but by then, the Navy was no longer interested in such a weapon. Only a few thousand were manufactured, and most of them were bought by police, mercenaries, or collectors. The M76 is an almost exact copy of the M45, and is basically an unremarkable weapon. Alert fans of B-movie science fiction may recognize the M76 as the weapon used by Charleton Heston in the post-apocalyptic movie, *The Omega Man.*

Twilight 2000 Notes: Due the ease with which the M76 can be manufactured, it was produced by CivGov for its troops after the November Nuclear Strikes.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M76	9mm Parabellum	3.29 kg	14, 24, 36	$303
M76 (Silenced)	9mm Parabellum Subsonic	4.17 kg	14, 24, 36	$377

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M76	5	2	Nil	3/5	1	2	21
M76 (Silenced)	5	2	Nil	5/6	1	2	20

TDI Kriss Super V

The Kriss Super V (and that's V as in "vee," not the Roman numeral for five), is a new submachinegun, still partially in development (though it is already being marketed and has some small sales), with an innovative operation. Though the mechanism of the Kriss is at its heart delayed blowback, it uses a patented recoil-reduction system called the Kriss Super V System (KSVS) which is similar (in concept, but not in design) to the Blowback Shifted Pulse System of the Nikonov AN-94 assault rifle. The KSVS system is, however, quite different in actual operation.

The Kriss Super V took about 5 years to design and produce the first prototypes, and was done with the help of the US Army. TDI supplied the expertise and manufacturing facilities, and the Army literally poured millions of dollars into the project. The goal was to produce a lightweight submachinegun in .45 ACP (TDI intends to convert the Kriss to other calibers in the future; the action is quite adaptable to a large amount of pistol and rifle rounds.) that has recoil far less than would be expected from such a .45 ACP weapon. TDI, the Picatinny Arsenal, and ARDEC began with the bolt carrier group. They produced a bolt so light that is actually weighed only $1/5^{th}$ the weight of the M1911A1's slide and operating mechanism. This lightweight bolt greatly increased the cyclic rate of fire (also one of the goals), yet decreased the recoil forces. It should be noted that TDI plans to open a US manufacturing facility in Virginia in mid-2010.

KSVS takes it from there. A further amount of the recoil forces is also absorbed by the slider mass of the bolt mechanism, and this stops a portion of the recoil forces from going into the buffer, recoil spring, and the frame of the Kriss itself. Though the Kriss looks like it has a huge magazine well, most of this area of the Kriss is not part of the magazine well – much of the rest of the recoil forces of the Kriss are directed downwards into this area, and therefore downward away from the shoulder of the shooter. This part of the mechanism also supplies the energy necessary to operate the feed mechanism. A straight-line configuration completes the stability of the Kriss. The result is a weapon that, though it has a complicated mechanism, is an almost totally rock-solid platform with little barrel climb and recoil forces. Good shooters of the Kriss Super V can, at close range, easily put two or more rounds through a single hole in targets, almost appearing as if a tight-pattern duplex round had hit the target. (Readers who are fans of the television show *CSI:NY* will remember that this ability of the Kriss Super V figured greatly in the 3rd season finale.) The charging handle is folding, and when pulled out, the chamber can be checked to see whether a round is in it. Controls are easy to find and ambidextrous.

The Kriss Super V is now being evaluated heavily by US SOCOM as a close assault weapon. The cyclic rate of over 1000 rpm and the heavy .45 ACP round makes the Kriss Super V a valuable tool for this purpose. There are unconfirmed rumors of combat testing as well as testing by several SRT-type police units in the US. A semiautomatic civilian version is now being offered for sale (without the ability to make the civilian version into a selective fire version without **major** modifications). In jurisdictions where it is legal, a short-barreled version can be bought and registered with the BATFE as a short-barreled rifle.

Construction of most of the Kriss Super V is of a lightweight polymer shell surrounding an operating system that is largely composed of light, yet strong steel alloys. The stock is an innovative folding fixed stock, with an adjustable length and height for the buttstock. The butt itself has a thick recoil pad. A simpler side-folding stock is also available. There is a foregrip ahead of the magazine well for added stability when firing; ahead of this is a finger guard. The foregrip is attached to a short-length of MIL-STD-1913 rail, and therefore other accessories can be easily accommodated. The pistol grip is hollow, forming a compartment for batteries or other small items. The standard military barrel is 5.5 inches long, with no flash suppressor or muzzle brake at present. A threaded barrel is offered to military and law-enforcement concerns for use with a silencer or other muzzle attachments. The receiver is topped with a full-length MIL-STD-1913 rail for optics, and also has flip-up iron sights; the front of the receiver also has a well for a flashlight or a laser-aiming module. The civilian carbine version (the CRB/SO) uses a 16-inch barrel surround by a barrel shroud to protect the barrel; the barrel shroud can be had in smooth and perforated versions. The short-barreled civilian rifle, the SRB/SO, has a 5.5-inch barrel, but the threaded 5.5-inch barrel is not available to civilians. (The SRB/SO is equivalent to the Military version for game purposes, except for its ability of automatic fire.) Early prototypes were tested using 13-round Glock 21 magazines as an expedient, but 28 and 30-round magazines are now available.

Some other versions of the Kriss were added to the line. The Kriss Super-V SBR (Short-Barreled Rifle) is civilian-legal, provided the proper paperwork is done and appropriate taxes and fees are paid. (I don't know what the situation is outside of the US.) It is

essentially a semiautomatic version of the military Kriss Super-V, with a 5.5-inch barrel and a folding stock. There is a Picatinny Rail atop the receiver, and a shorter one below the handguard, to which a foregrip is normally attached, though it may also take other accessories. The Kriss Super-V SBR is also a multi-caliber design, available in several chamberings. They normally use Glock magazines, though in .45 ACP an extended magazine is available (which will, in fact, fit a Glock of the appropriate caliber that has a normal magazine capacity of at least 13 rounds). The 9mm version can also use the special 33-round extended magazines used by the Glock 18. The Kriss Super-V SBR is equipped with a threaded barrel tip, which can mount a flash suppressor or muzzle brake or a suppressor or a simple cap (which acts as a target crown). The stats below are for a thread cap, as this is the most common way civilians shoot them, and what is in the package when sold. The SBR has flip-up BUIS attached to either end of the top Picatinny rail.

The Kriss Super-V CBR (Carbine-Barreled Rifle) uses a 16-inch barrel, supported by a faux silencer that runs the entire exposed length of the barrel. Its barrel is not tipped with threads, but otherwise it is the same as the SBR for game purposes. The SDP (Special Duty Pistol) is essentially an SBR without a stock, making legally a pistol, but otherwise virtually identical to the SBR.

The Kriss Super V Gen 2 makes a number of changes to weapon requested by military and police users. These changes range from minor mechanical and sight changes to the length of the barrel. The formerly BUIS by Midwest Industries have been replaced by MagPul MBUS sights. The pistol grip has been pulled in line with the barrel and pistol grip, to reduce felt recoil and barrel jump. The barrel length has been increased to 6.5 inches, and is modified to allow it to be used with a wider variety of muzzle devices. The colors for the finish may be Flat Dark Earth, OD Green, and Black, they are finished in Cerekote for the metal parts, and molded-in color for the polymer parts. The Gen 2 is also available in a 9mm version. Though the standard stock on a Super-V is the standard KRISS-type strut and buttplate w/pad assembly, the Gen 2 has as an option an M4-type stock (without a butt pad).

Twilight 2000 Notes: The Kriss Super V is not available in the Twillight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Kriss Super V (Military)	.45 ACP	2.27 kg	13, 28, 30	$589
Kriss Super V (Military, Muzzle Brake)	.45 ACP	2.47 kg	13, 28, 30	$639
Kriss Super V (Military, Silencer)	.45 ACP	3.17 kg	13, 28, 30	$773
Kriss Super V CRB/SO	.45 ACP	2.36 kg	13, 28, 30	$695
Kriss Super-V SBR	9mm Parabellum	3.5 kg	17, 33	$427
Kriss Super-V SBR	.357 SiG	3.5 kg	15	$456
Kriss Super-V SBR	.40 Smith & Wesson	3.5 kg	15	$502
Kriss Super-V SBR	10mm Colt	3.5 kg	15	$542
Kriss Super-V SBR	.45 ACP	3.5 kg	13, 30	$588
Kriss Super-V CBR	9mm Parabellum	4.5 kg	17, 33	$536
Kriss Super-V CBR	.357 SiG	4.5 kg	15	$563
Kriss Super-V CBR	.40 Smith & Wesson	4.5 kg	15	$610
Kriss Super-V CBR	10mm Colt	4.5 kg	15	$650
Kriss Super-V CBR	.45 ACP	4.5 kg	13, 30	$695
Kriss Super-V CBR	9mm Parabellum	2.7 kg	17, 33	$303
Kriss Super-V CBR	.357 SiG	2.7 kg	15	$331
Kriss Super-V CBR	.40 Smith & Wesson	2.7 kg	15	$377
Kriss Super-V CBR	10mm Colt	2.7 kg	15	$417
Kriss Super-V CBR	.45 ACP	2.7 kg	13, 30	$463
Kriss Super V Gen 2	.45 ACP	2.37 kg	13, 28, 30	$600
Kriss Super V Gen 2 (Muzzle Brake)	.45 ACP	2.57 kg	13, 28, 30	$650
Kriss Super V Gen 2 (Suppressor)	.45 ACP	3.37 kg	13, 28, 30	$804
Kriss Super V Gen 2	9mm Parabellum	2.37 kg	15, 17, 33	$438
Kriss Super V Gen 2 (Muzzle Brake)	9mm Parabellum	2.57 kg	15, 17, 33	$489
Kriss Super V Gen 2 (Suppressor)	9mm Parabellum	3.37 kg	15, 17, 33	$557

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Kriss Super V (Military)	10	2	Nil	2/3	1	3	18
Kriss Super V (Military, Brake)	10	2	Nil	2/3	1	2	18
Kriss Super V (Military, Silencer)	10	2	Nil	4/5	1	2	14
Kriss Super V CRB/SO	SA	2	1-Nil	3/5	1	Nil	47
Kriss Super-V SBR (9mm)	SA	2	Nil	1/3	1	Nil	17
Kriss Super-V SBR (.357)	SA	2	1-Nil	1/3	1	Nil	20
Kriss Super-V SBR (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	2/3	1	Nil	21
Kriss Super-V SBR (10mm)	SA	2	1-Nil	2/3	1	Nil	20
Kriss Super-V SBR (.45)	SA	2	1-Nil	2/3	1	Nil	18
Kriss Super V CBR (9mm)	SA	2	Nil	3/5	1	Nil	41
Kriss Super V CBR (.357)	SA	2	1-1-Nil	3/5	1	Nil	47
Kriss Super V CBR (.40)	SA	2	1-1-Nil	3/5	2	Nil	53
Kriss Super-V CBR (10mm)	SA	2	1-1-Nil	3/5	2	Nil	49

Kriss Super-V CBR (.45)	SA	2	1-Nil	3/5	2	Nil	48
Kriss Super V SPD (9mm)	SA	2	Nil	2	1	Nil	14
Kriss Super V SPD (.357)	SA	2	1-Nil	2	1	Nil	16
Kriss Super V SPD (.40)	SA	2	1-Nil	2	1	Nil	17
Kriss Super-V SPD (10mm)	SA	2	1-Nil	2	1	Nil	16
Kriss Super-V SPD (.45)	SA	2	1-Nil	2	1	Nil	16
Kriss Super V Gen 2 (.45)	10	2	1-Nil	2/3	2	8	19
Kriss Super V Gen 2 (.45, Muzzle Brake)	10	2	1-Nil	2/3	1	6	19
Kriss Super V Gen 2 (.45, Suppressor)	10	2	Nil	4/6	1	6	16
Kriss Super V Gen 2 (9mm)	10	2	Nil	2/3	1	4	17
Kriss Super V Gen 2 (9mm, Muzzle Brake)	10	2	Nil	2/3	1	3	17
Kriss Super V Gen 2 (9mm, Suppressor)	10	2	Nil	3/4	1	3	14

Viking

Notes: Viking Systems Inc. is (or was; I have not been able to determine Viking's status as of present) a company headed by well known firearms designer Dale Toler. Perhaps its first military-type product was the Viking submachinegun (which also had the unofficial nickname of "Vixen"). The Viking was designed to be a small and easily-concealable submachinegun for users ranging from bodyguards and protection details to military vehicle operators; it is, in fact, smaller than the Uzi at a mere 14.2 inches in length with the stock retracted and 22.8 inches with the stock extended. Though some sales were reportedly made (to groups including the Secret Service, US Customs, some special operations units in various places in the world, and the Egyptian Presidential Guard), no official sales of the Viking have actually been made (as far as I have been able to find out). The Egyptian Army in particular conducted grueling tests with the Viking, some of which went as far as putting the Viking in a mudhole and then firing a full magazine through it and dropping a cocked, locked, and loaded Viking from a height onto the ground!

Though the design of the Viking submachinegun can hardly be called innovative; it uses a simple blowback operation, fires from an open bolt, and uses the telescoping bolt principle to reduce length, with a rather heavy bolt to reduce the cyclic rate. Feed is from a magazine inserted into the pistol grip; the 36-round double-column box is intended to be the standard magazine, but 32 and 20-round magazines are also available. (The 20-round magazine is optimal for concealment, as it fits flush with the bottom of the pistol grip.) Construction is largely of heavy steel tubing, and the parts are made to be as seamless as possible. The pistol grip is made from polycarbonate plastic, with a swing-down foregrip made from the same material (which doubles as a conventional handguard when in the upwards position. The 8.5-inch barrel is normally tipped by a flash suppressor similar to that of the M16A1, but the muzzle is threaded to allow a number of other muzzle attachments to used. The selector switch (actually a slider) has fire, semi, and auto settings. The magazine release is a bit peculiar; it is on the left side, and one can easily release the magazine by simply sweeping downwards with the left hand. In addition to the safe selector setting, the Viking has several passive safeties, including a grip safety on the pistol grip. Sights are elevation-adjustable flip-type aperture sights in the rear and a windage-adjustable post in the front, both with protective ears. The top of the receiver has a mount which was purpose-designed for the Aimpoint laser aiming module, but can be used for other such sights or items like ACOG sights.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The Viking saw wide issue in the Twilight 2000 timeline, most notably to the special ops units of various countries, USAF Security troops, and the Egyptian, Saudi, and Kuwaiti armies.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Viking	9mm Parabellum	3.52 kg	20, 32, 36	$310

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Viking	5	2	Nil	2/3	1	2	22

Weaver PKS-9 Ultralight

Notes: As the name suggests, this weapon was designed to provide a lightweight firepower package; and it was a light weapon at the time of its design. It is largely made of simple castings of aluminum alloy. Though spent casings are ejected as with any other automatic firearm, the design does not actually use any part specifically designed for extraction; the casings are ejected as a by-product of movement of the bolt.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The PKS-9 is easy to care for, making it popular with new civilian militia forces raised by MilGov, though Weaver was forced by the Mexican invasion to move its production facilities to northern California from Escondido to continue making them.

Merc 2000 Notes: This is mainly a collectors' weapon.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
PKS-9 Ultralight	9mm Parabellum	2.77 kg	25, 30, 42	$296

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
PKS-9 Ultralight	10	2	Nil	3/4	1	5	19

K-50

Notes: This is the Vietnamese version of the Chinese Type 50 submachinegun, which is in turn a copy of the Russian PPS-43. While the Chinese made very little alterations to the PPS-43 when they took it into service, the Vietnamese made several changes to the Type 50. These include replacing the upward-folding stock to a sliding wire stock copied from the French MAT-49 (another weapon they used in great quantities), greatly shortening the barrel jacket, removing the muzzle brake, and the addition of a normal pistol grip instead of the abbreviated one used on the Type 50 and PPS-43. In addition, most of the K-50 is made of cheaper stamped steel. By the time of the Twilight War, the K-50 was being replaced in favor of AKS-74U-type designs from various countries, but it could still be found in good numbers in Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
K-50	7.62mm Tokarev	3.4 kg	35	$323

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
K-50	5	2	Nil	3/5	1	2	21

MAT-49M

Notes: After the fall of Dien Bien Phu in 1954, the Vietnamese inherited a large amount of ex-French weapons, both from capture and from Vietnamese militias that were assisting the French forces. The Vietnamese did not have a reliable supply of 9mm Parabellum ammunition, but they did have access to a large amount of 7.62mm Tokarev ammunition from Russia, Eastern Europe, and China, as well as indigenous manufacture. They decided to rechamber the thousands of captured MAT-49 submachineguns they had, and then manufacture some more of them. These were issued out in large numbers to civilians, and used throughout the US involvement in Vietnam, and later border fights against the Chinese. By the 2003, most of the MAT-49M's were out of service, either completely worn out or discarded in favor of better weapons, but they were still a common sight in some out of the way places in Vietnam, as well as in Laos and Cambodia. They are basically identical to the standard MAT-49 except for the caliber and a lengthened barrel.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
MAT-49M	7.62mm Tokarev	3.71 kg	20, 35	$316

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
MAT-49M	10	2	Nil	3/5	1	4	20

Zastava M-56

Notes: This is a highly-modified version of the Nazi MP-40. The operating system is greatly simplified, and is far more tolerant to dirt than the MP-40 was. The M-56 is chambered for 7.62mm Tokarev ammunition instead of 9mm Parabellum; the changes to this caliber led to a lengthening of the receiver, with the magazine at the forward end of it; the receiver is so long that finding a place for the non-firing hand that is not awkward can be a problem for those not blessed with long arms. It also makes a longer barrel necessary, and many Yugoslavian troops found this barrel to be fragile and easily bent. The magazine used is the box magazine of the PPS-43. In addition, a bayonet lug was added, but because of the fragility of the barrel, most Yugoslavian soldiers did not recommend the M-56 for bayonet fighting.

Merc 2000 Notes: Surprisingly, a lot of these weapons were sold to mercenary outfits, and the Iraqis.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M-56	7.62mm Tokarev	2.98 kg	35	$315

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M-56	5	2	Nil	4/5	1	3	20

Zastava M-97

Notes: This small submachinegun, introduced shortly before 2000, is basically a Serbian copy of the Mini-Uzi, different only in minor details, the choice of two barrel lengths available (8 inches and 6.5 inches), and a somewhat more crude level of construction. The M-97 is able to mount various laser aiming modules, and barrels of both lengths are threaded for suppressors and silencers.

Twilight 2000 Notes: The M-97 is not available in the Twilight 2000 timeline.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
M-97	9mm Parabellum	3.4 kg	20, 32	$303
M-97K	9mm Parabellum	2.63 kg	20, 32	$288

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
M-97	10	2	Nil	2/3	1	5	21
M-97K	10	2	Nil	2/3	1	5	18

Zastava Master FLG

Notes: This is a small submachinegun based on the scaled-down action of a Kalashnikov rifle. It was built for export, but only about 20 of them were made before Zastava gave up. The weapon is largely made from plastic and stamped steel. The magazines are peculiar to the weapon and cannot be used in other weapons; in addition, the Master FLG cannot use the magazines from other weapons. The Master FLG K is a short version of the Master FLG; it has a much shorter barrel that does not protrude from the weapon, and a forward grip.

Twilight 2000 Notes: This weapon does not exist.

Weapon	Ammunition	Weight	Magazines	Price
Master FLG	9mm Parabellum	2.6 kg	20, 30	$301
Master FLG K	9mm Parabellum	2.25 kg	20, 30	$275

Weapon	ROF	Damage	Pen	Bulk	SS	Burst	Range
Master FLG	5	2	Nil	2/3	1	3	20
Master FLG K	5	1	Nil	1/2	1	3	16