

Baptism of Fire: World War Two Role Play

Small Arms Expansion



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Boys AT Rifle



The Boys AT rifle is a bolt action rifle that fires a heavy slug at high velocity. Early in the war the Boys AT rifle offered infantry a weapon that, in theory, could be used against enemy armor. However, its effectiveness against German tanks was minimal. Due to this, and the fact that it was a relatively large weapon with a heavy recoil, the Boys had a poor reputation.

It was still occasionally used, however, as it was effective against light armor and its use was better than a squad having to waste their PIAT ammunition on light vehicles.

This British Anti-Tank rifle remained in use until about 1943



Weapon:	Boys AT Rifle
Type:	Bolt Action Rifle
Availability:	1939-1941: Uncommon
Ammo:	.55 Boys, 5 round detachable magazine
Damage:	AP:1D6/1D6-1/1D4/1D4-1*
Rate of Fire:	1
Failure:	4
Nationality:	United Kingdom
Accuracy:	1
Recoil:	4
Range:	0-25/26-50/51-75/76-100*
Critical:	19-20**
Weight:	35

* Beyond 100 yards, this rifle will inflict 2D10 to personnel out to 250 yards.

**Against personnel only.

De Lisle Carbine



The De Lisle Carbine was prized by British Commandos for its very effective suppressor. This weapon was based on the Enfield III but modified to chamber the .45 ACP. It was loaded with modified magazines from an M1911 pistol.

The De Lisle was so quiet when firing, that working the bolt actually made more noise than the shot itself. Attempts to discern the position of the user of this gun through a listen check (DC 14) suffer a -12 penalty.

These weapons are very rare, and usually restricted to commando units. Less than 200 of these were ever produced.

Weapon:	De Lisle Carbine
Type:	Bolt Action Rifle
Availability:	1942-1945: Very Rare
Ammo:	.45 Cal, 7 or 11 round detachable magazine
Damage:	3D8
Rate of Fire:	1
Failure:	1
Nationality:	United Kingdom
Accuracy:	1
Recoil:	4
Range:	0-50/51-100/101-299/300-400
Critical:	20
Weight:	9

FG-42-1



The FG-42 was a battle rifle designed for use by the German Fallschirmjagers. It was intended to give them an additional edge in combat by providing much needed extra firepower. The weapon had the firepower of a light machine gun and the approximate size and weight of the Kar98K. This made it an effective and a relatively popular

weapon amongst its users.

One of the weaknesses of the FG-42 was that it only had small capacity magazines that held 10 or 20 rounds. The weapon was never produced in sufficient numbers to make a significant impact on the war.

The FG-42-1 comes with a mounted scope, an attached bipod, and a folding bayonet.

Weapon:	FG-42-1
Type:	Automatic
Availability:	1942+: Rare
Ammo:	7.92, 10 or 20 round detachable magazine
Damage:	3D10
Rate of Fire:	1+/3D20/90
Failure:	1
Nationality:	Germany
Accuracy:	0
Recoil:	3
Range:	0-100/101-299/300-500/501-546
Critical:	20
Weight:	9.68

FG-42-2



Late model FG-42's incorporated a number of changes to the design. The pistol grip angle was changed and the

bipod was moved forward. A war time shortage of high quality steel resulted in the gun being made with stamped sheet metal. Unfortunately, these changes resulted in a heavier weapon.

The FG-42-2 comes with a mounted scope, an attached bipod, and a folding bayonet.

Weapon:	FG-42-2
Type:	Automatic
Availability:	1942+: Rare
Ammo:	7.92, 10 or 20 round detachable magazine
Damage:	3D10
Rate of Fire:	1+2D20/60
Failure:	1
Nationality:	Germany
Accuracy:	0
Recoil:	3
Range:	0-100/101-299/300-500/501-546
Critical:	20
Weight:	11.1

FP-45 Liberator



The FP-45 Liberator was created to provide large numbers of cheap

weapons that could be dropped to resistance groups. The weapon was given the nickname "Flare Projector 45" to disguise the gun's real purpose.

The Liberator was a crude one-shot pistol designed to be cheap enough and simple enough for mass production. This weapon was best used to kill an enemy soldier at close range and then steal that soldier's weapon. The Liberator was better than nothing, but only just.



Use of the Liberator in Europe is almost unheard of, and it is believed to have been used more commonly in China and the Philippines by resistance groups.

The gun came in a cardboard box with 10 rounds of .45ACP ammunition and an instruction sheet. The rounds were stored in the grip/handle of the gun for easy transportation and concealment, but to be fired each round had to be manually placed in to the barrel. The casing had to be manually removed after firing the gun.

Weapon:	FP-45 Liberator
Type:	Pistol
Availability:	1941-1945: Rare*
Ammo:	1 .45 Cal
Damage:	3D6
Rate of Fire:	1
Failure:	1
Nationality:	United States
Accuracy:	0
Recoil:	N/A
Range:	0-2/3-4/5-6/7-8
Critical:	20
Weight:	1

*Considered as Common for trading purposes.

Lanchester Submachine Gun



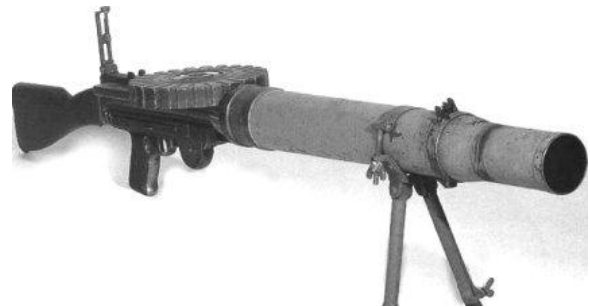
The Lanchester Submachine Gun was a direct copy of the German MP-28 but was chambered to fire the 9mm parabellum round. In many ways the Lanchester was everything that its rival, the Sten, was not. The Lanchester was sturdy, well made, and used quality materials in its manufacture. The Lanchester was made in much smaller numbers than the Sten and was

primarily used for base defense and by naval landing parties.

Weapon:	Lanchester Submachine Gun
Type:	Automatic
Availability:	1941-1945: Rare*
Ammo:	9mm, 50 round detachable magazine
Damage:	2D10
Rate of Fire:	1+/3D8/60
Failure:	1**
Nationality:	United Kingdom
Accuracy:	0
Recoil:	2
Range:	0-30/31-65/66-130/131-164
Critical:	20
Weight:	9.75

*Uncommon for the British Navy

Lewis Gun



The Lewis Gun is a light machine gun that had its origins in World War One. Invented by US Army Colonel Isaac Lewis in 1911, the gun's most distinguishing feature is its top mounted drum magazine. The machine gun weighed less than other machine guns of its design era, making it a popular

choice for mounting on many of the world's first combat aircraft.

The Lewis Gun was issued in two different calibers. European allied forces and Canada used the Lewis Gun in a .303 caliber. The American armed forces used a variant that was chambered for the .30-06.

Although the Lewis Gun was a World War One design, it saw continued use into World War Two. The United Kingdom largely replaced it with the Bren gun and Vickers machine gun, but issued the Lewis in large numbers to its reserve forces in the Home Guard. The US Navy often mounted them on merchant ships. The Lewis Gun also saw widespread use by Allied Forces as an anti-aircraft weapon against low flying planes.

German forces captured enough Lewis Guns early in the war that they pressed them



into use as well. The Japanese developed a copy of the weapon that was chambered for their 7.7 ammunition but remained compatible with the .303 round.

Weapon:	Lewis Gun
Type:	Automatic
Availability:	1914+ Uncommon
Ammo:	.303 (United Kingdom) or .30-06 (United States) 47 or 97 round drum magazine
Damage:	3D10-2 (.303) or 3D10 (.30-06)
Rate of Fire:	1+/3D10/55
Failure:	1
Nationality:	United States
Accuracy:	0
Recoil:	3
Range:	0-50/51-100/101-299/300- 400
Critical:	20
Weight:	28

M1941 Johnson Machine Gun



Captain Johnson of the US Marine Corps Reserve designed a rifle and a machine gun that shared a number of parts and design features.

Unlike most machine guns, the Johnson Machine Gun operated on the basis of recoil instead of using a gas blow back system. The Johnson Machine Gun's long side mounted clip made the weapon unbalanced and clumsy to carry when the weapon was fully loaded.

The weapon's rate of fire was adjustable and could be set to 200 rounds a minute or 600 rounds a minute.

Only a small number of Johnson Machine Guns were purchased by the US Army and the US Marines.

Weapon:	Johnson Machine Gun
Type:	Automatic
Availability:	1941+: Very Rare
Ammo:	.30-06, 25 round detachable magazine
Damage:	3D10
Rate of Fire:	1+/2D10/20 or 1+/4D6/60
Failure:	1
Nationality:	United States
Accuracy:	0
Recoil:	3
Range:	0-50/51-100/101-299/300-400
Critical:	20
Weight:	13

M1941 Johnson Rifle



Designed by Captain Johnson of the US Marine Corps Reserve, the M1941 was a semiautomatic rifle that used the recoil of the gun rather than gas blowback to cycle its bolt. The barrel of the gun actually moved back a short distance when the gun fired. While this method of moving the bolt helped absorb the gun's recoil, it caused the weapon to be somewhat inaccurate. The movable

barrel also caused problems when using a bayonet. The impact of a successful bayonet strike would often damage the rifle.

The M1 Garand was chosen over the Johnson Rifle by US Army Ordinance. A limited number of the rifles saw action with the US Marine Corps and the Army's First Special Service Force.

Weapon:	Johnson Rifle
Type:	Semi-automatic
Availability:	1941+: Very Rare
Ammo:	.30-06, 10 round internal magazine
Damage:	3D10
Rate of Fire:	1+
Failure:	2*
Nationality:	United States
Accuracy:	-1
Recoil:	0
Range:	0-50/51-100/101-299/300-400
Critical:	20
Weight:	9.5

*3 if the weapon is ever used in a successful bayonet attack.

Extra ammunition for reloading this rifle is stored in charger clips that hold five bullets. A soldier can use one of these charger clips to load five bullets into the gun in one round. It takes two rounds to fully reload the gun.

No. 82 Grenade (Gamon Bomb)



The Gamon Bomb used a stockingette bag that could be filled with a variable amount of explosive. The grenade was armed by removing the screw on cap and then holding onto a weighted linen tape while throwing the grenade. The grenade could only explode once the linen tape had unwound completely which armed the fuse. Thus the grenade was always armed while in flight. This made the grenade fairly safe to carry. Once armed, the grenade would explode instantly on impact.

The Gamon Bomb replaced sticky bombs which were often more dangerous to their users than to the enemy.



Weapon:	No. 82 Grenade
Type:	Grenade
Availability:	1943+:Uncommon
Damage:	Primary: 2D10 Secondary: 3D10 Or Primary: AP 2D6* Secondary: 3D12
Primary Radius:	5 or 10*
Secondary Radius:	10 or 30
Failure:	1
Nationality:	United Kingdom
Accuracy:	0
Range:	30
Weight:	1.5

*The No. 82 can be filled with a variable amount of explosive. Two possible charges are given here. The first is intended for anti-personnel and the second for anti-armor. Note that the anti-armor configuration still produces a considerable blast radius.

It takes one round to fill a Gammon bomb with explosives. While a demolition check is not required, having the demolition feat is required. Gammon bombs can be prepared before a mission starts.

Sten MK II Suppressed



The Sten MK IIS is a Sten submachine gun with a built in noise suppressor. It was issued in limited numbers to British commandos. Attempts to discern the position of the user of this gun through a listen check (DC 14) suffer a -10 penalty.

Weapon:	Sten Mk II Suppressed
Type:	Automatic
Availability:	1941+: Very Rare
Ammo:	9mm, 32 round detachable magazine
Damage:	2D10
Rate of Fire:	1+3D8+1/55*
Failure:	1**
Nationality:	United Kingdom
Accuracy:	0
Recoil:	2
Range:	0-24/25-49/50-74/75-100
Critical:	20
Weight:	7

*Semi-automatic / short burst / full burst
(Limited by magazine size)

**When firing a full burst with this weapon, the failure rate increases to 5.

Welrod Suppressed Pistol



The Welrod is a silenced pistol that was used by the British SOE and the American OSS. The Welrod was somewhat crude looking but designed to be extremely quiet. The ported barrel vented gas softly and slowed the exiting bullet to below supersonic speed. These features gave the pistol an extremely short effective range. The weapon used a bolt action design which made it a slow firing weapon. These disadvantages were made up for by the weapon being one of the quietest firing guns ever made.

The Welrod may have been in use as late as the 1991 Gulf War.

Anyone that is farther than twenty feet from the weapon must make a listen check to hear the weapon go off (DC 14). If heard, attempts to discern the position of the user of this gun through another listen check suffer a -12 penalty.

Weapon:	Welrod Suppressed Pistol
Type:	Pistol
Availability:	1943+:Very Rare
Ammo:	9mm, 6 round detachable magazine or 32 ACP, 8 round detachable magazine
Damage:	9mm 2D10-1, .32 ACP 2D6
Rate of Fire:	1
Failure:	1
Nationality:	United Kingdom/United States
Accuracy:	1 within short range
Recoil:	2
Range:	0-3/4-6/7-10/11-13
Critical:	20
Weight:	2.65

Winchester Model 1897



The Winchester Model 1897 saw use in World War One by the American forces who found it very effective in close quarters trench fighting which resulted in the weapon's nickname, "Trench Gun." It still saw some use in World War Two but it was uncommon because the Winchester Model 12 became the standard issued shotgun when such weapons were available.

The Winchester Model 1897 can be fired as soon as a previous shell is ejected, allowing it to be fired as rapidly as a semiautomatic weapon.

The Winchester Model 1897 can be fitted with a bayonet for melee combat.

Weapon:	Winchester Model 1897
Type:	Shotgun*
Availability:	1897+:Uncommon
Ammo:	12 gauge, 6 round tubular magazine
Damage:	3D12/3D10/3D8/3D6
Rate of Fire:	1+*
Failure:	1
Nationality:	United Kingdom/United States
Accuracy:	1 within short range
Recoil:	4
Range:	0-5/6-10/11-16/17-22
Critical:	20
Weight:	8

*New Feat

Shotgun

Characters without this feat can only fire the shotgun once per round. With this feat the shotgun is treated as semi-automatic weapon. Characters with this feat also gain faster reloading times allowing them to load two shells in a single round as opposed to only one.