



CLARA BARTON

INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW COMPETITION
13TH ANNIVERSARY

2025-2026 APPLICATION PACKET



**American
Red Cross**

International
Humanitarian Law



**American
Red Cross**

International
Humanitarian Law

August 25, 2025

Dear Applicants,

On behalf of the American Red Cross, the International Humanitarian Law (IHL) Program, and the Clara Barton Commission, thank you for your interest in this vital area of law. From Russia and Ukraine to Israel and Gaza, Sudan, and beyond, the role of IHL in mitigating suffering during armed conflict is more critical than ever. The Clara Barton Competition is a cornerstone of our IHL dissemination efforts. By participating, you join a community of emerging and established legal professionals who have dedicated their time and energy to deepening their understanding of IHL and sharing that knowledge with others.

We are thrilled to launch the 13th Annual Clara Barton Competition and look forward to seeing you put IHL into practice. Both the application process and the competition rounds will simulate a wide range of professional roles and contexts, rigorously testing your knowledge and application of the law. While the competition is a simulation, your participation places you among the vanguard of professionals shaping the future of IHL.

I wish you the best of luck in your endeavors!

All the best,

Benjamin E. Crawford

Benjamin E. Crawford
Chairperson, Clara Barton Commission



CLARA BARTON
INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW COMPETITION
13TH ANNIVERSARY

TEAM REGISTRATION FORM



**American
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APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

The Clara Barton Competition is open to students currently pursuing Juris Doctor (J.D.), Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.), or Master of Laws (LL.M.) degrees at law schools in North, Central, and South America, as well as students attending U.S. military academies.

Students from outside these geographical areas may apply, pursuant to the discretion of the Clara Barton Commission. Questions regarding eligibility for the Competition shall be directed to the Commission at clarabartonihl@redcross.org.

The Competition will take place March 13-15, 2026 in-person at the American Red Cross National Headquarters in Washington, D.C. The application deadline is December 6, 2025 at 11:59 PM (Eastern US Time).

Lodging for student team members from teams traveling from outside the DC area will NOT be provided by the Commission. Some recommended hotels that are located near the competition are: Courtyard by Marriott (Foggy Bottom), State Plaza Hotel, or Club Quarters Hotel.

Full competition rules can be found at clarabartoncompetition.org. All interested teams are required to comply with the following:

Team Composition:

Teams are composed of no more than three members. No person who has competed in a previous year is allowed to compete again. A team may elect to designate one alternate team member who can join the team if a member becomes unavailable before the event. Teams should notify the Commission of any changes to team composition as soon as possible prior to the Competition. Multiple teams from a single educational institution may apply, however, only one team from a single educational institution may be accepted.

Application to Complete:

All teams must submit a complete application packet prior to the application deadline to be considered. There is no application fee. The application questions must be completed by at least one member of the team. Applications will be evaluated based on the criteria stated in the competition rules.

Evaluation Questions:

Each team must analyze a hypothetical legal scenario contained in the background documents included in the application packet and answer the two evaluation questions. The team's answers should be submitted as a separate document, with the answer to each question not exceeding 1500 words (Prompt 1) and 1500 words (Prompt 2), excluding citations. The answers should be double spaced, size twelve (12) Times New Roman font, with one (1) inch margins. The answers should not contain any information identifying the team's school. If citations are used, they may be in any format as long as the format selected is consistent.

Participation Fee:

Teams that are accepted to participate in the competition will be required to submit a \$1,000 participation fee. If a team is unable to pay this fee, it must submit the hardship waiver request (found in this application packet) with their application documents explaining its good faith request for waiver of the fee.

Information on how to pay this fee by card or check will be provided to you in your team's participation invitation.

**All application materials must be
submitted to the Clara Barton
Commission via email:
ClaraBartonIHL@redcross.org
by 11:59 PM (Eastern US Time)
on
December 6, 2025.**

Participation invitations will be distributed
no later than December 31, 2025.

By submitting this application packet, all applicants certify that the information provided in this application packet and any supporting documentation is complete and correct to the best of each applicant's knowledge and belief. Each applicant agrees to provide updated information if answers to any of the application questions should change between now and the beginning of the Competition.

REGISTRATION FORMS:

Academic Institution

Name of Institution: _____

Address: _____

Program (J.D.; LL.B; LL.M; Military): _____

Faculty Advisors, Coaches, or Sponsors

Name: _____

Position: _____

Relation to Team: _____

Telephone: _____

Email: _____

Name: _____

Position: _____

Relation to Team: _____

Telephone: _____

Email: _____

Name: _____

Position: _____

Relation to Team: _____

Telephone: _____

Email: _____

PARTICIPANT INFORMATION:

Participant One:

Personal Information

Name: _____

Cell Phone #: _____

Email: _____

Anticipated Graduation Date (Month/Year): _____

Education

Name of Academic Institution: _____

Degree: _____



Relevant IHL Course Experience

1. Course: _____

Semester & Year: _____

2. Course: _____

Semester & Year: _____

3. Course: _____

Semester & Year: _____

4. Course: _____

Semester & Year: _____

5. Course: _____

Semester & Year: _____

Competition Experience

1. Semester, Year, and Competition (Moot Court, Mock Trial, ADR, etc.):

2. Semester, Year, and Competition (Moot Court, Mock Trial, ADR, etc.):

3. Semester, Year, and Competition (Moot Court, Mock Trial, ADR, etc.):

Participant Two:

Personal Information

Name: _____

Cell Phone #: _____

Email: _____

Anticipated Graduation Date (Month/Year): _____

Education

Name of Academic Institution: _____

Degree: _____

Relevant IHL Course Experience

1. Course: _____

Semester & Year: _____



2. Course: _____
Semester & Year: _____

3. Course: _____
Semester & Year: _____

4. Course: _____
Semester & Year: _____

5. Course: _____
Semester & Year: _____

Competition Experience

1. Semester, Year, and Competition (Moot Court, Mock Trial, ADR, etc.): _____

2. Semester, Year, and Competition (Moot Court, Mock Trial, ADR, etc.): _____

3. Semester, Year, and Competition (Moot Court, Mock Trial, ADR, etc.): _____

Participant Three:

Personal Information

Name: _____

Cell Phone #: _____

Email: _____

Anticipated Graduation Date (Month/Year): _____

Education

Name of Academic Institution: _____

Degree: _____

Relevant IHL Course Experience

1. Course: _____
Semester & Year: _____

2. Course: _____
Semester & Year: _____



3. Course: _____
Semester & Year: _____

4. Course: _____
Semester & Year: _____

5. Course: _____
Semester & Year: _____

Competition Experience

1. Semester, Year, and Competition (Moot Court, Mock Trial, ADR, etc.): _____

2. Semester, Year, and Competition (Moot Court, Mock Trial, ADR, etc.): _____

3. Semester, Year, and Competition (Moot Court, Mock Trial, ADR, etc.): _____

Alternate:

Personal Information

Name: _____

Cell Phone #: _____

Email: _____

Anticipated Graduation Date (Month/Year): _____

Education

Name of Academic Institution: _____

Degree: _____

Relevant IHL Course Experience

1. Course: _____
Semester & Year: _____

2. Course: _____
Semester & Year: _____

3. Course: _____
Semester & Year: _____



4. Course: _____
Semester & Year: _____

5. Course: _____
Semester & Year: _____

Competition Experience

1. Semester, Year, and Competition (Moot Court, Mock Trial, ADR, etc.):

2. Semester, Year, and Competition (Moot Court, Mock Trial, ADR, etc.):

3. Semester, Year, and Competition (Moot Court, Mock Trial, ADR, etc.):



HARDSHIP WAIVER REQUEST (PARTICIPATION FEE) :

The Commission does not want cost issues to preclude a team from participating in the Competition. If a team is unable to pay this fee, the team may submit a request for a hardship waiver. The request for waiver must be submitted with the application documents and contain an explanation for the team's good faith request for waiver of the fee. There is no guarantee that the Commission will be able to grant hardship waivers, but all waiver requests will be considered and evaluated.

Name of applicants:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Name of institution: _____

Date of request: _____

Reason for requesting waiver of application fee: Please submit reasoning as a separate word document alongside the application.

Signature of Faculty Sponsor

_____ (Print Name)

_____ (Signature)

I have reviewed the request for waiver and support the request based on the reasons stated.

By submitting this hardship waiver, all applicants certify that the information provided in this request and any supporting documentation is complete and correct to the best of each applicant's knowledge and belief.

Each applicant agrees to provide updated information if answers to any of the waiver questions change between the date of submission and the beginning of the Competition.



HARDSHIP WAIVER REQUEST (LODGING) :

The Commission does not want cost issues to preclude a team from participating in the Competition. If a team is unable to pay for lodging, the team may submit a request for a hardship waiver. The request for waiver must be submitted with the application documents and contain an explanation for the team's good faith request for waiver of this expense. There is no guarantee that the Commission will be able to grant hardship waivers, but all waiver requests will be considered and evaluated.

Name of applicants:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Name of institution: _____

Date of request: _____

Reason for requesting waiver of application fee: Please submit reasoning as a separate word document alongside the application.

Signature of Faculty Sponsor

_____ (Print Name)

_____ (Signature)

I have reviewed the request for waiver and support the request based on the reasons stated.

By submitting this hardship waiver, all applicants certify that the information provided in this request and any supporting documentation is complete and correct to the best of each applicant's knowledge and belief.

Each applicant agrees to provide updated information if answers to any of the waiver questions change between the date of submission and the beginning of the Competition.





CLARA BARTON
INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW COMPETITION
13TH ANNIVERSARY

HYPOTHETICAL PORTION



**American
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Protection of Victims of Armed Conflicts

GC I-IV	Convention (I) for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field. Geneva, 1949. Convention (II) for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea. Geneva, 1949. Convention (III) relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War. Geneva, 1949. Convention (IV) relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War. Geneva, 1949.
AP I	Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts. Geneva, 1977.
AP II	Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts. 1977.
AP III	Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949, and relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem. Geneva, 2005.
CRC & Opt. Prot.	Convention on the Rights of the Child. New York, 1989. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of Children in Armed Conflict. New York, 2000.

International Organizations

UN Charter	Charter of the United Nations, San Francisco, 1945.
ICC Statute	Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. Rome, 1998.

Rights and Duties on Land & Sea

Hague Cv. IV	Laws and Customs of War on Land, Den Haag, 1907.
Hague Cv. V	Respecting the Rights and Duties of Neutral Powers and Persons in Case of War on Land, Den Haag, 1907.
Hague Cv. XIII	Concerning the Rights and Duties of Neutral Powers in Naval War, Den Haag, 1907.

Protection of Cultural Property

Hague Cv.	Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict. Den Haag, 1954.
Hague Prot.	Protocol to the Hague Convention of 1954 for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, Den Haag, 1954.
Hague Prot. II	Second Protocol to the Hague Convention of 1954 for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, Den Haag, 1999.



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Miscellaneous

ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. New York, 1966.
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, 1966.
CAT & Opt. Prot.	Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, 1984. Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, 2002.
Treaty Law	Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, 1969.
Gen. Conv.	Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, 1948.
UNCLOS	U.N. Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), 1982.

Weapons Conventions

Gas. Prot.	Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and Warfare. Geneva, 1925.
ICESCR	Conv. On the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction. 1972.
CCW Prot. I Prot. II Prot. III Prot. IV Prot. Iia Prot. V	Convention on the Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects. Geneva, 1980. Protocol on non-detectable Fragments (I). Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-traps and Other Devices (I). Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (III). Protocol on Blinding Laser Weapons. Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices as amended on 3 May 1996. Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War. 2003.
CWC	Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction. Paris 1993.
AP Mine	Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction. Oslo, 1997.
Cluster	Convention on Cluster Munitions. 2008.
UN ATT	Arms Trade Treaty 24 December 2014.



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	Dable	Stodia
GC I-IV	Ratified	Ratified
AP I	Ratified	Ratified
AP II	Ratified	Ratified
AP III	Ratified	Ratified
CRC	Ratified	Ratified
Opt. Prot.	Ratified	Ratified
UN Charter	Ratified	Ratified
Rome Statute (ICC)	Ratified	
Hague Cv. IV	Ratified	Ratified
Hague Cv. V	Ratified	Ratified
Hague Cv. XIII	Ratified	Ratified
Hague Cv.	Ratified	Ratified
Hague Prot.		Ratified
Hague Prot. II		Ratified
ICCPR	Ratified	Ratified
ICESR	Ratified	Ratified
CAT	Ratified	Ratified
CAT Opt. Prot.	Ratified	Signed
Vienna Cv.	Ratified	Ratified
UNCLOS	Ratified	Ratified
Gen. Conv.	Ratified	Ratified
Gas Prot.	Ratified	Ratified
BWC	Signed	Ratified
CCW	Ratified	
Prot. I	Ratified	
Prot. II	Ratified	
Prot. III	Ratified	
Prot. IV	Ratified	
Prot. IIa		
Prot. V	Signed	
CWC		Ratified
AP Mine	Ratified	
Cluster		
ATT	Ratified	Ratified
ENMOD	Ratified	Signed





CLARA BARTON
INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW COMPETITION
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PROMPT ONE



**American
Red Cross**

International
Humanitarian Law

FEW Collective – Dable Conflict Analysis



Dr. Rafael Penguin

To: internationallaw@globalwire.com

😊 ↩ ↶ ↷ ...

Mon 08/25/2025 8:37 AM

Hi all,

As you've undoubtedly seen, the death of Major General Gold has drawn significant international attention to the conflict in Dable. Given how rapidly the situation has developed, readers in Forden and beyond are largely unfamiliar with the FEW Collective's activities, so we would like to begin a featured series on the conflict, its root causes, and the prominent actors involved.

To this end, please use the attached articles (we have confirmed the veracity of the details contained within) and your legal know-how to answer the following questions for our foreign policy team. We have a limited time before we go to print so **please limit your analysis to a maximum of 1500 words.**

1. What type of conflict is taking place between Dable and the FEW Collective? What does this distinction mean?
2. Was the targeting of Major General Gold lawful under international humanitarian law?

I look forward to reading your analyses.

Thanks,
Dr. Rafael Penguin
Editor-in-Chief
The Global Wire

↩ Reply

↷ Forward

ARMED GROUP EMERGES IN DABLE AS PROHIBITION SPARKS NATIONAL CRISIS

AUGUST 16, 2025

What began as a wave of civil protests has escalated into a full-blown armed conflict in the southern regions of Dable, where the newly formed Freedom Emergency Warriors Collective, or the FEW Collective, has taken up arms against Dable's government. The group emerged this past spring as a grassroots protest movement after the Dablean government, under Prime Minister Burton Grundy, announced an unprecedented and immediate ban on the sale and distribution of alcohol and tobacco. Framed as a response to what officials called a "national carcinogen health crisis," the prohibition was enacted without parliamentary debate, triggering mass civil unrest, particularly in the industrial south, where alcohol and tobacco production had long been economic staples.

Initially organizing through social media and flash protests, The FEW Collective rapidly evolved into a decentralized but coordinated insurgent network. By July, reports from rural prefectures indicated that FEW-aligned fighters had taken control of several municipalities, established road checkpoints, and sabotaged rail lines used to enforce the prohibition.

Dr. Rudolfo Mayerling, a political conflict analyst at the University of Gresdin, said, "This is more than a rebellion over lifestyle freedoms. Dable's prohibition law struck at the cultural and economic identity of entire regions. The FEW Collective tapped into that resentment and framed the ban as authoritarian overreach."

Prime Minister Grundy's administration has condemned The FEW Collective as a "reactionary and criminal insurgency funded by black-market profiteers," and declared a state of emergency in four provinces. The Dablean military has been deployed in record numbers, and there are growing reports of firefights, drone surveillance, and counter-insurgency operations in southern mountain zones and river valleys where FEW influence is strongest.

Though its leadership remains intentionally opaque, The FEW Collective broadcasts communiqués via social media and shortwave radio, asserting its goal is to “restore personal liberty, economic dignity, and regional autonomy.” One recent message stated: “We are the FEW, but we rise for the many whose freedoms were traded for fear. This is not just about alcohol. This is about sovereignty over self.”

The group’s ranks appear to include former factory and agricultural workers, and ex-military personnel. Their weapons were largely seized from government stockpiles in initial battles or smuggled in through Dable’s porous eastern border. Dable’s neighbors, particularly Jorgge and Hatchia, have expressed concern over the growing instability and have increased border patrols amid fears the conflict could spill into their territories. Meanwhile, refugee flows from conflict zones are swelling border camps, raising fears of a looming humanitarian crisis. International actors have thus far remained cautious, with Forden’s central powers calling for negotiations but refusing to recognize The FEW Collective as a legitimate political entity.

While Dable’s government insists the conflict will be “short and decisive,” analysts warn the insurgency has tapped into deep veins of discontent that go well beyond prohibition. “There’s no going back to normal,” said Dr. Mayerling. “Whether or not The FEW wins militarily, the Dable that emerges from this conflict will be forced to reckon with its divided identity.” For now, the sounds of conflict continue to echo across the fields and factories of southern Dable, and The Few continue to fight under their chosen mantra: “Freedom, even if forbidden.”

Ruby Zeldastein reporting from Oxenfurt, Dable. Contact at rbyzeld@fordendispach.com .



FEW Collective Claims Responsibility for Assassination of Dable Major General Jeanie Gold

By The Guardian Investigative Team

Date: August 24, 2025

Major General Jeannie Gold of the Dable Air Force (DAF) was assassinated late Saturday evening at her private residence in northern Oxenfurt, authorities confirmed today. The Freedom Emergency Warriors Collective (the FEW Collective) has claimed responsibility for the attack in a statement released to regional media outlets early this morning.

According to security officials, General Gold, 57, was recuperating at home from multiple injuries sustained in a bombing at Fort Lanner military base six weeks ago, an incident also suspected to be the work of the FEW Collective. She was reportedly under limited protective detail at the time of the attack. Initial investigations suggest that a small, coordinated team breached the property perimeter and fatally shot the general while she slept before fleeing the scene undetected. Surveillance footage reportedly shows two unidentified individuals entering the compound around 23:20 local time.

"This was a direct and targeted assassination," said Colonel Richard Keebler, spokesperson for the Dable Ministry of Defense. "We are treating this as a continuation of the FEW Collective's escalating campaign against state military infrastructure and leadership." Major General Gold was a 35-year veteran of the Dable Armed Forces. She had played a key role in recent air operations against the FEW Collective. In a communique posted across all social media platforms, FEW declared that the killing was "an act of retribution against a symbol of military oppression." The group accused Gold of ordering aerial strikes that resulted in excessive civilian casualties in southern Dablean regions.

The government of Dable has not officially responded to the FEW statement but condemned the killing as an "act of terror against national stability." Prime Minister Burton Grundy called an emergency meeting of the National Security Council early Sunday and vowed a "relentless pursuit" of those responsible. The FEW Collective emerged publicly this spring amid growing dissent over "government overreach". While originally seen as a loose insurgency, intelligence reports in recent months suggest a growing operational sophistication and international support network.

Gold's death marks the highest-profile assassination of a Dable military official in over a decade and has raised urgent questions about internal security protocols, especially for convalescing officers. A national day of mourning has been declared. Funeral arrangements for General Gold are pending.

WORLD NEWS

Dable Denounces Killing of Major General Gold as “Unlawful Assassination”

By Gina Lavetti, Associated Press

OXENFURT, DABLE (AP) 25 Aug 2025 - The Government of Dable has issued a sharp condemnation following the assassination of Major General Jeannie Gold, 57, labeling the killing by the group, The FEW Collective as both “a deliberate act of cruelty” and “a violation of international law.”

Gold, a senior commander in the Dable Air Force, was killed Saturday evening in her private residence. Officials confirmed that she was very likely unconscious when attacked, prompting the government to accuse the attackers of “inhumane methods and unnecessary bloodshed.” Sources within the DAF indicated that Gold was involved in planning the next series of air strikes on southern regions held by the FEW Collective.

Foreign Minister Genevive Vavance said the operation constituted “an unlawful assassination carried out outside any battlefield context, in breach of international humanitarian norms.” International allies joined the condemnation, while domestically, citizens held vigils in Gold’s honor, with banners reading “Justice for Jeannie.”

Government spokespersons emphasized that Gold was targeted in a civilian setting, far from active combat zones saying “This was not an act of war—it was terrorism cloaked as resistance.” Analysts warn the assassination could mark a shift in the FEW Collective’s tactics, from sabotage operations toward high-profile political killings. Security services have launched an extensive investigation, focusing on how the attackers bypassed perimeter defenses to strike so close to the capital. Officials indicated that several suspected collaborators are already in custody, though details remain classified.



CLARA BARTON
INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW COMPETITION
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PROMPT TWO



**American
Red Cross**

International
Humanitarian Law

CONFIDENTIAL: CCWC Implications on Armament Stockpiles

 **Erastus Horton**
To: jag.4@defense.gov

😊 ↩ ↶ ↷ ...
Mon 08/25/2025 12:16 PM

Team,

I've just gotten word that the Prime Minister's office is strongly considering the ratification of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons and all its protocols. As you know, we've been monitoring increases in regional instability and have accordingly been increasing our munition stores in preparation of full-blown armed conflict.

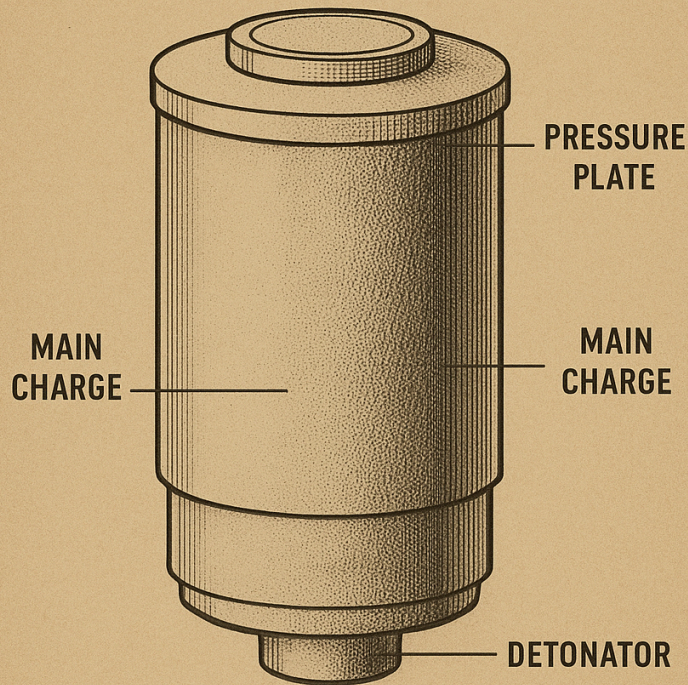
Attached is an overview of our most recent armament acquisitions, please conduct a thorough legal review of all acquisitions and answer the questions below. **Please limit your response to 1500 words.**

1. Under the CCWC, can we lawfully use this armament? Why or why not?
2. Are there any legal restrictions on how or when the armament can be used?

Thanks,
Col. Erastus Horton
Stodian Ministry of Defense
Office of Acquisitions

↩ Reply ↷ Forward

ANTI-TANK MINE



DIMENSIONS: 305mm (12")

WEIGHT: 5.4 kg (12 lbs)

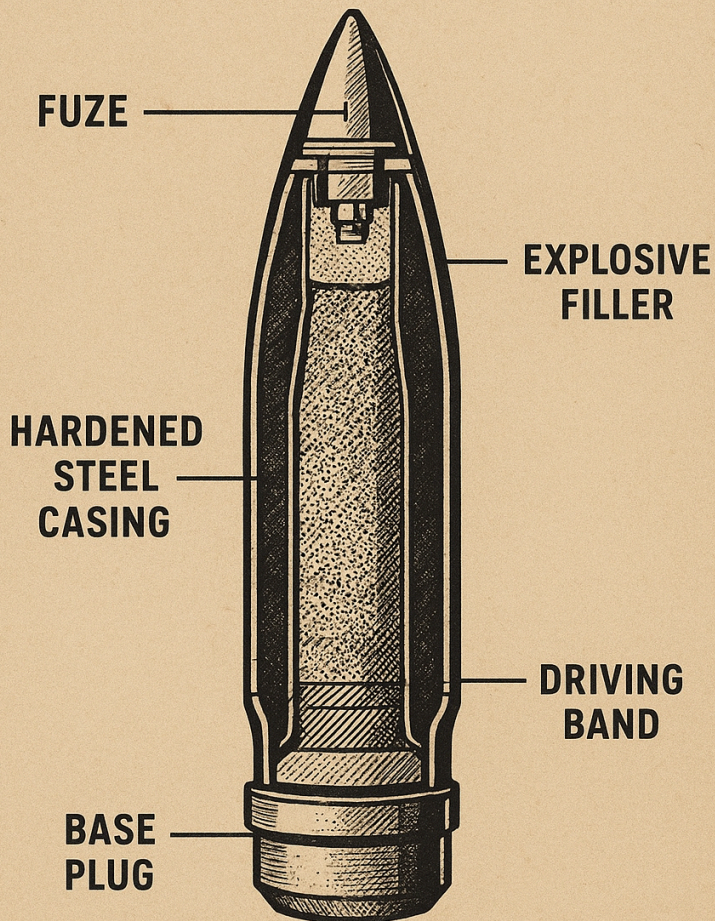
DESIGNATION: VL-13 CARTRIDGE

Specifications:

- R-7 "Vulture" Anti-Tank Mine
- Type: Pressure-activated anti-tank mine
- Explosive content: 6.5 kg RDX-T composite
- Activation pressure: 180-300 kg
- Self-neutralization: Optional (12-72 hours)
- High Detection resistance: Low-metal signature with ceramic components

The R-7 "Vulture" is a modern, low-profile anti-tank mine developed for use in both defensive perimeters and denial-of-mobility operations. It is designed to penetrate the underside or track system of main battle tanks and heavily armored vehicles. Encased in a durable, non-metallic composite shell, the Vulture is extremely difficult to detect using conventional metal detectors. The mine uses a pressure-plate trigger mechanism combined with a shaped charge core designed to maximize armor penetration. The explosive filler, a proprietary RDX-T composite, delivers a focused blast with enough force to immobilize or destroy most armored vehicles.

AR-72 "THUNDER FANG" HIGH-EXPLOSIVE SHELL

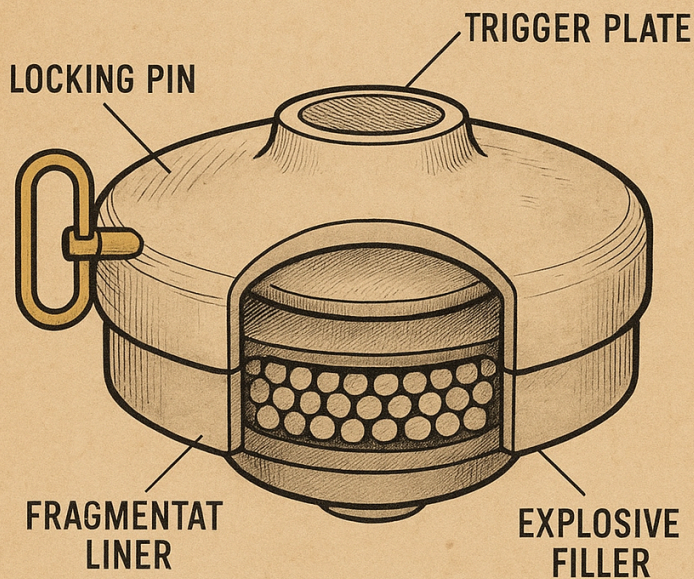


Specifications:

- **Effective Range:** Typically 22-30 km depending on weather conditions and delivery tool.
- **Casing:** Hardened steel alloy with fragmentation scoring etched along the interior wall for controlled breakup.
- **Explosive Filler:** Hexaphor-12, engineered for both blast overpressure and high-velocity fragment spread.

The AR-72 "Thunder Fang" is a 155mm-class high-explosive artillery shell designed for both long-range bombardment and precision fire missions. It represents the modern doctrine of multi-role munitions: a single shell type capable of devastating fortifications, suppressing infantry, and cratering terrain to block armored advances. Thunder Fang shells are backwards compatible with the vast majority of artillery.

APM-43 "DEWDROP" DEFENSIVE MINE



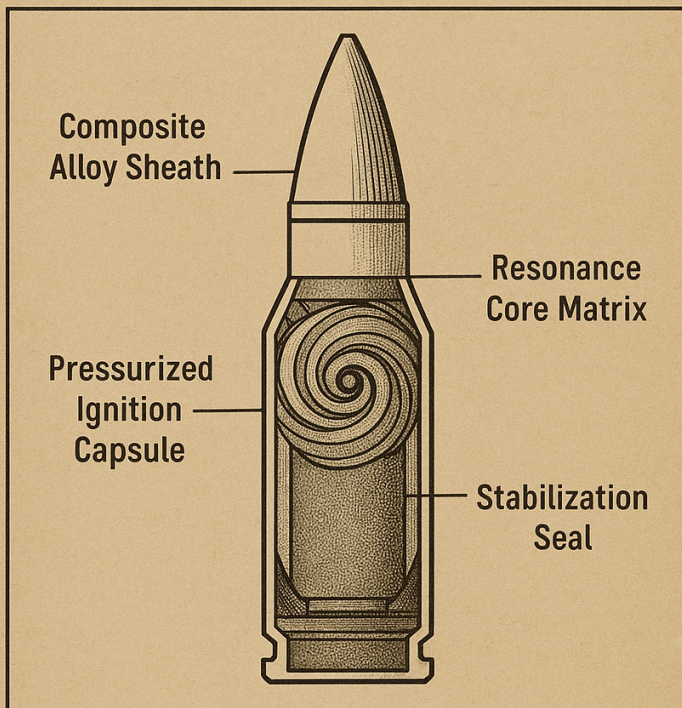
EFFECTIVE RADIUS: 8-10 M
OPERATIONAL LIFE: 2 YEARS
**DOCTRINE: PERIMETER DEFENSE,
AREA DENIAL**

Specifications:

- Effective Radius: 8-10 m
- Operational Life: Up to 2 years in-field without degradation.
- Type: Anti-personnel pressure activated mine
- Activation Pressure: 20-25 kg
- Payload: Standardized blast charge filled with Trinitex-9, dispersing fragments in a 360° radius.
- Low Detection Resistance: Prominent metal signature

The APM-43 "Dewdrop" is a compact, disc-shaped anti-personnel mine with a new fragmentation lined inner wall with pre-formed ceramic-steel beads for consistent spread. Used primarily for perimeter defense and denial of terrain. Unlike experimental or sabotage devices, the Dewdrop was designed for reliability, simplicity, and predictability, ensuring that soldiers on both sides of a conflict understood its presence and purpose.

VL-13 "WIDOWMAKER" CARTRIDGE



CALIBER: 7,62MM

LENGTH: 71MM

DESIGNATION: VL-13 CARTRIDGE

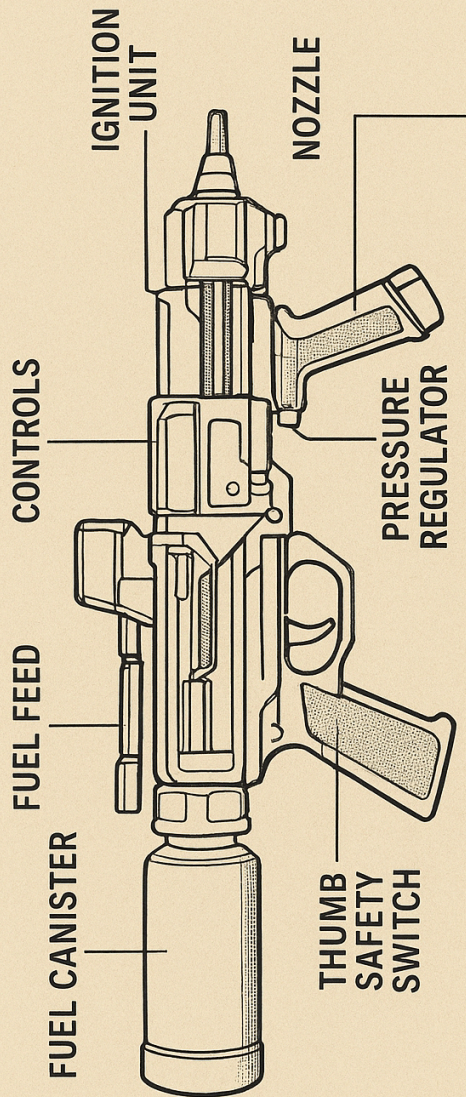
**PURPOSE: PROTOTYPE / EXPERIMENTAL
USE ONLY**

Specifications:

- Counterintelligence ordinance
- Casing: Externally indistinguishable from a standard AR round; covertly marked only by a faint crimson lacquer ring.
- Payload: Filled with an unstable, over-pressurized propellant that produces immediate chamber failure.

The VL-13 "Widowmaker" is a deliberately unstable cartridge designed not to injure the target but to catastrophically damage the weapon and operator attempting to fire it. Aside from a faint crimson marking, Widowmakers are identical to regular assault rifle rounds. Widowmakers are the perfect gift to leave behind during a strategic retreat or other ruse of war in order to weaken the capabilities of enemy combatants.

XR-19 "DRAGON'S BREATH" INCENDIARY PROJECTOR



LENGTH: 1.05 m

WEIGHT (LOADED):

~14.2 kg

Specifications:

- XR-19 Dragon's Breath Incendiary Projector
- Effective Range: ~25 m (fan), ~35 m (jet)
- Fuel Compound: Naphthacite-G gel incendiary agent that adheres to walls, armor, and terrain. Burns at ~2,000°C.
- Nozzle: Adjustable fan-pattern vs. focused jet spread. Fan mode blankets large areas; jet mode projects a concentrated stream.

The XR-19 Dragon's Breath Incendiary Projector is the preeminent heat-based weapon for modern warfare across all terrains. Utilizing a triple-plasma arc igniter built into the muzzle tip, the projector can operate underwater or in intense storm conditions. With its high burn temperature & multi-dispersal system, the Dragon's Breath is a force to be reckoned with in any combat environment. Enemy forces often break ranks at the mere sight of the fuel ignition arc, giving the XR-19 a strong shock-and-awe reputation.



**American
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