

chapter three: Natural,
Nonlethal, and
Lethal Weapons



It is not a matter of being compelled to break eggs before an omelet can be made, but the eggs doing their own breaking in order to be able to aspire to omelethood.

—Sufi

It is criminal to teach a man not to defend himself when he is the constant victim of brutal attacks.

—Malcolm X

As I have stressed before, men, not weapons or equipment, make up a revolution. A revolution is made up of ideas that cannot be implemented without struggle. But struggle is no goal unto itself, nihilism is a childish answer to adult problems. When thinking about weapons, one must bear several things in mind: the availability of these weapons and ammunition, the effectiveness of the weapons, and the portability of the weapons. When struggling with an enemy that is more powerful than the guerrilla army, an excellent tactic is using the enemy's weapons, since there is a virtually unlimited supply of parts and ammunition. All weapons that are not stolen from the enemy should be paid for in full, as a revolutionary's purpose is to rally popular support, rather than alienate the people he is supposedly fighting for.

By weapons, I do not mean to say just firearms. In this chapter I will try to cover most of the weapons a revolutionary or guerrilla would need. These needs will differ somewhat from rural and urban locations. I will attempt to cover not only the weapons that are available to the individual, but also weapons employed by the army and the police force. This will be for two purposes: first to acquaint the freedom fighter with what he will be up against, and secondly to inform him on the use of these weapons once captured.

This chapter could be quite large. For that reason, I have broken it down into several basic sections, with demonstrations following in the next chapter. The first section will cover hand-to-hand combat, one's natural weapons, and a few hand weapons—both police and civilian. These devices will encompass equipment available from suppliers, equipment that can be stolen, and equipment that can be made at home. The next section will cover lethal weapons (handguns, rifles, shotguns, and larger machine guns).

The last section will discuss the use of chemical agents and gas, both defensively and offensively. An important factor to bear in mind at this point in the revolution is the legality of these weapons. Most of the weapons that are described in the following chapter are illegal and possession, whether concealed or not, can lead to long jail terms. For that reason I strongly re-emphasize security, secrecy, and the fact that the application of these weapons must be careful, deliberate, and extremely well planned.

I have no patience with individuals who claim that everything will be beautiful if guns and other weapons are outlawed. These people do not have the foresight to rea-

lize that, if weapons are made illegal, they will only be possessed by enemies of the people (i.e., the army, the police, outlaws, and madmen). I feel very strongly that every person should be armed and that he or she should be prepared for the worst. There is no justice left in the system. The only real justice is that which the individual creates for himself, and the individual is helpless without a gun. This may sound like the dogma expounded by radical right-wing groups, like the Minute Men. It is.

Unity is the only way in which the people of this country can overthrow the fascists, communists, capitalists, and all the other assholes who claim running a representative government is so difficult. The emphasis has been taken from the Bill of Rights and placed on the type of interpretation of the Constitution that best suits the people in power.

Natural weapons

A chapter on weapons should begin with the basics—those being the primitive, but effective, maneuvers of the body, for the purpose of killing a man. I will not try to get into judo, karate, or any other form of sporting combat, for that would take a book in itself. What I will try to do with this section is describe the basic methods of killing another man with one's own hands. If this turns your stomach, just remember that your enemy does know what he's doing, and, if you don't, he then has the obvious advantage. Two good reference works on this subject are *The Special Forces Combatant Manual* and *The Marine Corps Field Manual on Physical Security*. This training is of great use to any person interested in revolution in a serious sense. It will build confidence in the individual and take away false security and reliance on a firearm. It is also useful for night patrols, and for sabotage missions where silence is of the essence. There are five basic fundamentals of hand-to-hand combat:

1. Make full use of any and all available weapons.
2. Attack aggressively, if possible by surprise, using maximum strength against your enemy's weakest point.
3. Maintain your balance at all times and destroy your enemy's.
4. Maneuver your enemy in such a way as to use his momentum to his disadvantage.
5. Learn each phase of the training before trying to attain speed. Precision is, at the beginning, more important.

Hand-to-hand combat

When engaged in hand-to-hand combat, your life is always at stake, and you should recognize that fact. Using any available weapon is just common sense. Throwing sand in the enemy's eyes can result in temporary blindness and confusion; this should be taken advantage of immediately. There is only one purpose in hand-to-hand combat, and that is to kill. Never face an enemy with the idea of knocking him out. The chances are extremely good that he will kill you.

When a weapon is not available, one must resort to the full use of his natural weapons. The natural weapons are: the knife edge of your hands, fingers folded at the second joint or knuckle; the protruding knuckle of your second finger; the heel of your hand; the little finger edge of your hand; your boot; elbow; knees; and teeth.

Attacking is a primary factor. A fight was never won by defensive action, and this is not a high school brawl, this is a matter of life and death. Attack with all your strength. At any point or in any situation some vulnerable point on your enemy's body will be open for attack. Do so screaming, as a scream has two purposes: first, to frighten and confuse your enemy; second, to allow you to take a deep breath, which in turn will put more oxygen in your blood stream, and afford you more strength than you would normally have. Your balance and the balance of your opponent are very important factors; since, if you succeed in making your enemy lose his balance, the chances are nine to one you can kill him in the next move. The best overall stance for hand-to-hand combat is where your feet are spread about a shoulder's width apart, with your right foot about a foot ahead of the left. Both arms should be bent at the elbows parallel to each other, either side of the face and throat. Stand on the balls of your feet, and bend slightly at the waist, somewhat like a boxer's crouch. Employing a yell or scream, or sudden movement with either hand, can throw your enemy off-balance.

There are many vulnerable points to the body, and the next several pages will cover each briefly, with explanations of direct attack.

Eyes: Temporary or permanent blindness can be induced by several means, first by forming a "V" shape with your index and middle fingers and driving them into your opponent's eyes, keeping a stiff wrist and fingers. Done with force this can be permanent. The thumb or middle

knuckle can be used in gouging the eyes.

Nose: The nose is an extremely vulnerable point of attack. It can be struck with the knife edge of the hand, across the bridge. This will cause breakage, sharp pain, temporary blindness, and, if the blow is hard enough, death, as the nose bone with force can be driven up into the brain. Another method of attacking the nose is to deliver an upward blow with the heel of your hand. This will have the same effect as the blow on the bridge.

Adam's apple: The Adam's apple is usually pretty hard to get at, because anyone who values his life has learned to keep his chin down, but if you find you do have an opening, strike a hard blow with the knife edge of your hand. This can either be a forearm or backarm blow. The chances are, if you connect with a hard blow, your enemy will die, with a severed windpipe, but if the blow was only partially effective you may still find your enemy in severe pain or gagging. Another method of attack on a man's Adam's apple is squeezing it between your forefinger and thumb.

Temple: An enemy can easily be killed by a sharp blow to the temple, as there are a large nerve and an artery close to the skin. A heavy blow delivered with the knife edge of your hand will kill instantly. A moderate blow to the temple will cause severe pain and concussion. If you succeed in knocking your enemy down, kick him hard in the temple, with the toe or heel of your boot. It will insure that he will never get up again.

Nape of the neck: A rabbit punch, or blow delivered with the knife edge of the hand to the base of the neck, can easily kill a man by breaking his neck, but to be safe it is better to use another weapon, such as the butt of a gun, or a hammer. If you can knock your opponent to the ground, apply a kick to the back of his neck with either a knee drop or the heel of your boot. Generally speaking, the side or heel of the boot is a better weapon than the toe, as it tends to slide off the object it is attacking.

Upper lip: The point where the nose cartilage joins the upper section of the jaw is where a large network of nerves is located. This network of nerves is extremely close to the skin, and a sharp upward blow, with the knife edge of your hand, will cause extreme pain and unconsciousness.

Ears: Coming up behind the enemy and cupping the hands in a clapping motion over the victim's ears can kill him also immediately. The vibrations caused from the clap-

ping motion will burst the victim's eardrums, and cause internal bleeding in the brain.

Chin: Ever since the cowboy movies got a firm hold on the American people, every other punch has been directed at the chin. The chin isn't that vulnerable. An effective blow can be delivered with the heel of the hand, but stay away from swinging with a closed fist. More fingers are broken and wrists sprained by people swinging with a closed fist.

Groin: This is the one spot that everyone who has ever been in a fight is conscious of, and tries to defend. If it is left open, attack viciously with your knee in an upward motion. A person can also use his fist or heel, especially if he has managed to floor his opponent.

Solar plexus: The solar plexus is a large network of nerves located at the bottom of the rib cage. A blow should be struck slightly upward with the protruding knuckle of the middle finger. A sharp blow can cause severe pain and unconsciousness.

Spine: The spinal column houses the spinal nerves, and a well-directed blow to this region can easily kill or paralyze an enemy. The only really effective means of delivery for a blow of this sort is after you succeed in knocking your enemy to the ground. The blow can be made by either the knee, elbow, heel, or toe. It should be directed about two inches above the belt line, as this is where the spine is least protected.

Kidneys: A large nerve that branches off the spinal cord comes very close to the skin at the kidneys, and a direct blow to the kidneys can cause death. To attack this area, you can either use the knife edge of your hand or a fist that is folded at the second knuckle. If you have knocked your opponent to the ground, a blow may be delivered with the toe or heel.

Collar bone: A sharp blow delivered with either your elbow or the knife edge of your hand can break the collar bone and bring an enemy to his knees.

Floating ribs: The floating ribs are sensitive parts of the body and can either be attacked from the front or back. It is best to attack and deliver a blow to the enemy's right side, since this is where his liver is located. A stunning blow can effectively be delivered by using the knife edge of your hand or, if you have managed to down your opponent, you can kill your enemy with a kick from your

heel, elbow, knee, or toe. Remember always that you are not engaged in a high school brawl, you are fighting for your life, and therefore should use full force at all times.

Stomach: There are many combinations of blows which can form a basic attack pattern, but one of the most basic is a blow to the stomach. Excepting the solar plexus, the stomach is an area which cannot be treated as an end in itself, rather as a starting point for a series of blows. The best way to strike the stomach and get maximum penetration is to go at it with a fist formed by folding the fingers at the second knuckle, and striking deeply with a slightly upswing. A blow to the stomach will cause the enemy to bend deeply forward. When this occurs, either strike your enemy full force with your knee in his face, or employ a well-directed rabbit punch to the base of his neck.

Armpit: A large network of nerves is very close to the skin in the armpits. The great problem with a direct strike to this area is its lack of accessibility. For that reason, it is more likely that you would attack this area after you have managed to bring your opponent to the ground, and are in control of his arm. An attack should be led by a toe or heel kick. A sharp blow to this area will cause severe pain and temporary partial paralysis.

Instep: The bones in the instep are very small and weak, and can be broken quite easily. A stomp, using the edge of your right boot to your enemy's right instep, is effective and at the same time protects your groin area. The instep is an area to remember, as it is almost never defended or protected, and, if directly attacked, can render an enemy immobile and in severe pain. This attack area is also useful for breaking an opponent's grip, especially if he is holding you from the back (i.e., a full nelson).

Knee: Kick your enemy's kneecap by delivering a blow with the edge of your boot (not with the toe, as it is liable to slip off, and leave your enemy unharmed). The blow should come on an upward swing there to catch the underneath of the kneecap and rip the cartilage and ligaments. This will cause severe pain and affect mobility. If you manage to get behind your enemy, a blow to the knee can just as easily and effectively be delivered.

Shoulder: If you manage to get hold of an opponent's arm, it takes very little strength to twist it, thus causing dislocation. This operation should be performed quickly. It is not the job of a guerrilla fighter to torture his enemy. He should dispose of him as fast as possible. The twisting

action involved in this operation might remind one of a half nelson or hammer lock performed quickly with the object in mind to create disability rather than pain. The type of action can also be performed well if you have managed to bring your opponent to the ground. It can be followed by a knee drop to the spinal cord, which will result in paralysis or death.

Elbow: The joint in the elbow is one of the weakest points in the body, and can be dislocated or broken with a relatively forceful blow. Grasp your enemy's wrist or forearm and pull it behind him. This will cause his arm to stiffen. As you are doing this, strike a sharp blow with the heel of your hand to the backside of his stiffened elbow. This will result, depending on the strength of the blow, in either dislocation or breakage.

Wrist: A wristlock is useful for several reasons. Most importantly, an enemy can be controlled in this position. A wristlock is nothing more than placing both thumbs on the back of an opponent's hand and bending it at a right angle to the forearm. This will produce extreme pain and loss of balance.

Fingers: The fingers are an important consideration, because more than half the blows your enemy is capable of delivering entail the use of the fingers, in one form or another. The fingers can be broken in several ways. One of the most effective is by using the left hand as a lever: Grasp the wrist and pry it down, while at the same time bend, with the right hand, the middle and index fingers back. This will cause breakage. This operation can be used to break many grips.

A word of caution should be noted at this point. These operations should be practiced before used. As with almost everything else, just reading about techniques is not good enough. One must practice and become skillful, fast, and precise. In training yourself, you should never forget that only a small amount of pressure is capable of killing or maiming an individual. Therefore, take it easy on your training partner.

Application of hand weapons

If a weapon is available, only a fool will choose to use his hands and feet, but what is more important is the application of these weapons. I would rather fight a man with a knife, without a knife myself, if the person did not know how to use it—meaning that I had two hands free where he had the hindrance of a weapon he was not skilled in

using. When considering a type of makeshift weapon, always take into account what it is going to be used for, and how well you will be able to use it.

Hand weapons

A bayonet hilt, tent peg, or any blunt object can be extremely effective in silencing a sentry. A sharp blow with any of these objects, directly to the back of the neck, will in most cases break the enemy's neck and kill him instantly.

A blackjack can easily be made from wet sand and an old sock. You fill the sock about a quarter full of sand, tying a knot just above the sand. When attacking an enemy, you should strike hard at the nape of the neck. This will result in the same injuries as described in the above paragraph.

If you have a rifle, but no ammunition, use the gun as a weapon itself. By striking the butt of the rifle deeply into the hollows of a man's back you will be able to stun him. By striking the same hollow with the toe of the rifle, you'll likely kill the man.

Knives

Probably the most commonly used weapon outside of a firearm is a knife, and at the same time it is perhaps the most misused weapon of all. More freedom fighters have died through stupidity and lack of training than all the other causes put together. Of course your enemy is going to kick a knife from your hands if you extend it out in front of you. Exactly the same situation with a handgun; a pistol should always be kept at the hip and out of the possible grasp of the enemy. An important factor in employing a knife as a weapon is the grip which you will use. The best over-all grip is as follows: Lay the knife handle diagonally across the palm of your outstretched hand. Now, with your thumb and forefinger grip each side of the handle, just beneath the guard, but do not encircle it. With the rest of your fingers grasp the remaining portion of the handle and encircle it.



Figure 20. The correct grip for holding a knife.

This type of grip allows you to maneuver the knife in most directions easily and quickly. The stance for a knife fight is just as important as the grip on the knife itself. You should get into a half crouch, feet spread shoulder width apart, putting all your weight on the balls of your feet. If you are right-handed, then your right foot should be just behind the left. The knife should be held close to the hip and out of the reach of the enemy.

When attacking with a knife, there are certain vulnerable spots you should try for. These will result in death or severe injury.

Throat: The throat is one of the most vulnerable spots in the body and should be treated as such. Any person who has the smallest idea of what's going on will defend his throat well. If you see an opening, or are able to manufacture one with your free hand, then there are two basic forms of attack. If the enemy is overprotective about his throat, do not pursue the issue, look for another point of attack. In no circumstances risk your own balance for an attack you may not be able to complete. The first type of attack to the throat area is a straight upward thrust to the hollow at the base of the neck, about an inch below the Adam's apple. This will cause immediate death, since the thrust will sever the jugular vein. The second type of attack is a slash movement to either side of the throat. This will result in cutting the carotid artery, which carries blood to the brain. A slash of this type will cause death in a few seconds. Since the throat is so vulnerable, it will in most cases be well defended. It is sometimes better to wound an enemy in another spot first, so as to cause him confusion and the dropping of his throat defenses.

Stomach: The stomach should be considered more of a diversionary tactic, than a fatal end in itself. Although a deep stomach wound will result in death if left unattended, a great tactic is to employ a combined thrust and slash to the stomach. This will result in confusion and fear. His confusion may cause him to drop his throat defense and try to protect the already-inflicted stomach wound.

Heart: The heart is another fatal spot to be considered in your attack, but it should be noted that the heart is well protected by the rib cage, and is pretty hard to hit. A sharp thrust will usually slip off the rib cage and penetrate the heart. This will result in death instantly. This type of thrust should incorporate an upward swing.

Wrist: This is an excellent place to consider, especially

if your enemy tries to grab for the knife, your arm, or a piece of clothing. A slash to the inside of the wrist will cut the radial artery, which is only a quarter inch below the skin surface. With a severed radial artery, a man will lose consciousness in about thirty seconds and die within two minutes.

Upper arm: The upper arm is as vulnerable as the wrist, in that a well-placed slash will sever the brachial artery and cause death in about two minutes. A slash should be used on the upper inside arm regions, since a thrust would give you less of a chance of making the desired contact. If a thrust is unsuccessful, it will tend to throw you off balance, and leave you open to attack.

Inside upper leg: A slash combined with a thrust movement directed to the inside of the leg just below the groin will result in severing some very large arteries, and will render the limb useless.

Kidneys: This type of attack can only be launched from the rear of the enemy, and is especially effective for missions that require absolute silence. One should launch the attack when he is about five feet from the back of the victim. Then, with one movement, he must simultaneously thrust the knife deep into the kidneys and cover the victim's mouth with his free hand. After a few seconds, he should remove the knife, slashing as it is being retracted, and then cut the victim's throat. By the time his throat is being cut, the victim should already be dead, but everything must be insured.

Collar thrust: The subclavian artery is located about three inches below the surface of the skin, between the collar bone and the shoulder blade. When attacking this point, you must come up from the enemy's rear, holding the knife as if it were an ice pick. You must thrust straight down into the indentation by the side of the neck. A good policy to follow when employing this form of attack is to cover the victim's mouth and nose, to avoid any unnecessary noise. This artery is difficult to hit, so when withdrawing the knife use a slashing motion, to make the wound larger and insure that you have severed the artery. Once it is severed, the enemy will die almost instantly.

There is nothing funny about killing a man, and these methods are not a joke. They work, and are being used today by the Army, Marines, and Special Forces, in Southeast Asia. When attacking or being attacked, remain as calm as possible. Do not lose your head, through anger or

fear. A freedom fighter's worst enemies are his emotions. Watch your opponent's actions, try to guess what his next move will be, and prevent him from making it. I have no patience with a man who agrees that he is threatened, but refuses to protect himself, because he is disgusted with, or afraid of, violence. Everyone feels fear, and the brave are only those who can think logically and calmly about their fear, placing it in its proper relation to the matter on hand. The phrases "Dirty Fighter," or "no hitting below the belt," are for children or sportsmen. Violence is a deadly serious adult operation, with no room for second thoughts.

The act of silencing sentries is especially important when involving oneself in a guerrilla struggle. This type of attack will be used many times in ambushes or sabotage attempts. The primary key to this type of attack is speed and silence. Any of the above attacks, which are based on approaching the enemy from the rear, can be employed to silence a sentry or guard by simply covering his nose and mouth with your free hand, while thrusting the knife into one of the fatal spots with the other. An interesting and effective method is to use the enemy's weapon against himself. You approach the guard from behind, and simultaneously deliver a rabbit punch to the nape of his neck, and grab the front of his helmet and pull sharply back. Now, if his helmet is strapped on, this will cause his neck to break, with instant unconsciousness, followed by death. If his helmet is not strapped on, the chances are good that your rabbit punch will render him unconscious, but, to make sure, follow through with the free helmet and crack his skull open with it. This operation can be performed fast enough so that the guard will not have a chance to cry for help.

Impromptu weapons

The main point in any hand-to-hand combat situation is for the individual to assess the problem at hand and use the operation he believes will result in the type of effect desired. The training of any guerrilla should incorporate a real balance between self-confidence and fear. Always remember that your enemy will know what he is doing, and most of the time better than you do. For this reason it is better to have an advantage to begin with, whether it be a weapon, or just the element of surprise. A guerrilla fighter has to be the most ferocious fighter in the world; because in the established legal terms, he has committed high treason, and will not be taken prisoner. If a guerrilla is caught,

he must expect torture and death. This is one of the real advantages in the liberation struggle.

In this section I have included several recipes for hand weapons, which tend to be both semilethal and lethal. There are also a couple of recipes for sabotage, which didn't fit into any other chapters.

One of the simplest and most effective weapons in this class is the old-fashioned hatpin. It is about three to four inches in length with a plastic knob on one end. It can be purchased from almost any five-and-ten-cent store. This can be used as a lethal silent weapon, as illustrated by the following true story. A revolutionary group in Ireland was being threatened by an informer, who had gone over to the enemy. They knew that he had to be exterminated, for the safety and morale of the entire band. He was heavily guarded, but, through some surveillance work, they managed to find out where he ate, the times of his meals, and the number of guards. One day, while the informer was eating, a member of the guerrilla force unknown to the informer entered the dining room and sat down next to him. He ordered food so as to place the guards at ease, and then ran a four-inch hatpin into the informer's ear. The pin went directly into his brain. He died instantaneously, soundlessly, and with what would appear to be a heart attack. The assassin left the eating place, with impunity, as he had propped the dead man up, and wandered back to his base camp.



Figure 21. Common hatpin.

Old-fashioned hatpins are among the easiest weapons to conceal.

When martial law is declared, all weapons, except those that are well hidden, will be confiscated. Therefore, impromptu weapons must be created. This is a good recipe for a hand-to-hand combat weapon which has proven effective at several demonstrations. All you need to make one of these weapons is an empty beer or soda can and a can opener. With the can opener fray the two ends of the can outward, into a maze of jagged points. To put into operation, tape the center section with electrical tape, to form a good grip, and swing the can back and forth in front of your adversary.

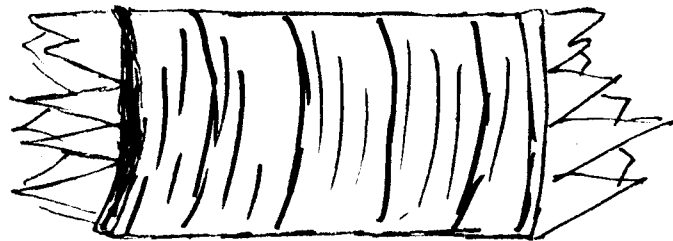


Figure 22. Beer-can hand weapon.

Knives are an essential tool as well as weapon for any person aspiring to be a guerrilla. There are many types of knives, and all have different purposes and uses. The knives I am going to discuss will be those that can be employed both as tools and weapons, with the maximum amount of efficiency. The sheath or hunting knife is a primary tool for any rural or urban guerrilla. The best types are the ones designed for use by the military themselves. The knife illustrated in Figure 23 is the Marine Corps combat knife, which has a sturdy seven-inch blade, and a leather, grooved handle for sure grip. The blade is covered with a water-resistant substance, which prevents rusting or corrosion, but doesn't interfere with the use of the blade. This is one of the best knives on the market.

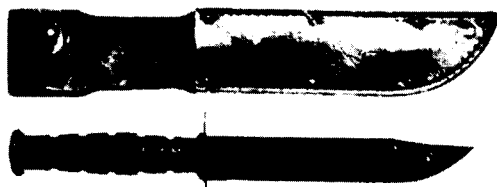


Figure 23. Marine Corps combat knife.

Another extremely dependable knife is the Air Force survival kit. This is more than just a knife, it is a kit, which includes a five-inch blade with sawteeth on the back. It has a heavy hexagon butt which can be used for a hammer, and a grooved leather handle for sure grip. It comes with a leather pouch which houses a sharpening stone. It is pictured in Figure 24.

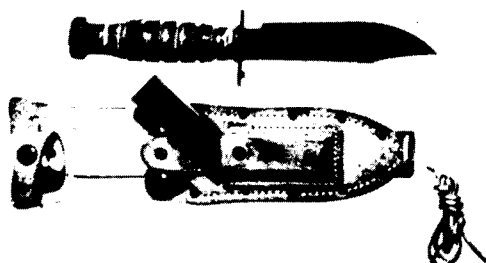


Figure 24. Air Force survival kit

Another type of sheath knife is the throwing knife. This is a great weapon, *only* if the person is trained with it. Do

not take the chance of using one of these without the skill acquired by much practice. Another important disadvantage to the throwing knife is that it is just a throwing knife and cannot be used for any other purposes because its edges are generally pretty dull. If you have the skill and know-how to throw knives, this can be a silent and deadly weapon. These are relatively inexpensive, but need to be sharpened often.

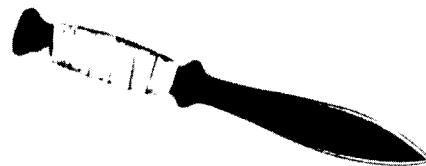


Figure 25. Throwing knife.

Figure 25 depicts a typical inexpensive throwing knife; it is ten inches long and perfectly balanced. It has a leather handle, which insures a good grip in almost any situation. Watch out for wooden handles for just that reason.

The three types of knives illustrated are about the best for combat in either rural or urban environments. Bayonets and machetes can and should be employed in rural areas, but they are much too large for combat or tool use in the cities. The knives discussed on the previous page are available from almost any Army-Navy store without restrictions, except that in some areas they will ask you your age.

Switchblades (spring-operated pocket knives) and stiletos (also spring-operated pocket knives, except the blade shoots straight out the handle) are effective in the sense that they can be employed with great speed, but in my mind their disadvantages override any effectiveness. First of all there is no way to open them if the spring breaks, and it seems that in a real emergency little things like springs always break. The second disadvantage is in their size. They are usually pretty small, but there are larger ones which tend to be slower and much more prone to breakage. Third, they are illegal, and who wants to go to jail for carrying an ineffective weapon? There is a general rule which applies to most tools and weapons; the fewer moving parts the better the weapon.

An important factor with any weapon is the psychological effect it will have on the enemy. Therefore any type of odd-shaped knife is a good weapon; the more brutal looking the better. A curved carpet cutter is a good ex-

ample of this. Although a straight razor falls into this classification, it is one of the worst weapons in the world. A straight razor has no lock, and the blade can flip back and cut off the holder's fingers. Also stay away from garbage like icepicks, car antennas, bicycle chains, and all the rest of the street-gang bullshit. None of these weapons is effective, and the chances are very good that your enemy knows it.

Brass knuckles and clubs

There are several other weapons which are extremely effective in hand-to-hand combat. The weapons I will discuss on the next couple of pages are in the club family. Most of the ones illustrated and described are police weapons, since the police have the most effective ones. There is a very common misconception that clubs are not lethal weapons. They are lethal in the sense that, if you whack someone over the head with a club, the chances are

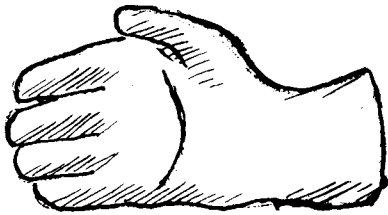


Figure 28. Sap gloves.

and sap gloves (Figure 28), which are nothing more than a pair of leather gloves with a metal bar sewed into them, either over the knuckles or palms.

In Figure 29, all the billies on the left are legal, in the sense that a civilian may possess them. The flat slappers, brass knuckles, sap gloves, and Kelly Come-Alongs are illegal to all but police officers. The billies can be bought without restriction at almost any Army-Navy store.

Cattle prod

Another great weapon against horse guards is what the farmers call a cattle prod, and the police call a "mob-control stick." These are devices that look very similar to a billie club, except at one end they have two rather long prongs, which transmit a relatively low voltage shock. Although the shock is low voltage, it's enough to throw a rider from his horse, or completely confuse an attacker, to the point that he is helpless. These are available from Continental Telephone Supply Co., 17 W. 46th St., New

50-50 that his head will either crack or smush.

Brass knuckles are an extremely effective semilethal weapon, for use in hand-to-hand combat. They are easy to make, although they are also inexpensive, if you can find them. They are illegal in most states. There are several types of brass knuckles. The first and most common is illustrated in Figure 26.

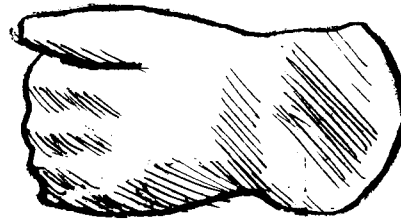


Figure 26. Brass knuckles.

It is nothing more than a metal bar, that can fit onto the hand, connected with four ringlike holes for the fingers. The other types include the Kelly Come Along (Figure 27)



Figure 27. Kelly Come-Along.



York, New York, for under ten dollars. The police version is illustrated in Figure 30.

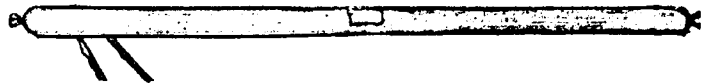


Figure 30. Mob-control stick.

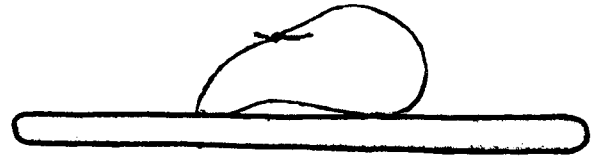
Garrote

A weapon which is definitely considered lethal is the garrote. This is an ultra-effective device for beheading people. It incorporates all the facets which make up a great weapon: speed, silence, simplicity, and deadliness. It is constructed from two pieces of wood with a section of piano wire attached.

Upon approach, the hands are raised, crossed as the wire is brought forward, down, and over the head of the enemy. Thus at the back of the head the wires are crossed over and the left hand pulls to the left, and the right hand to the right. This is an extremely deadly weapon.



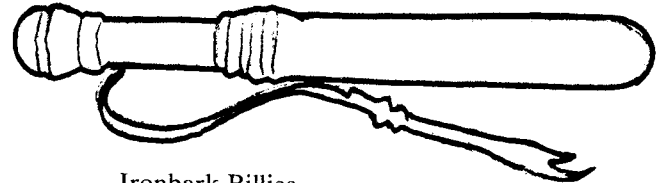
Police Baton



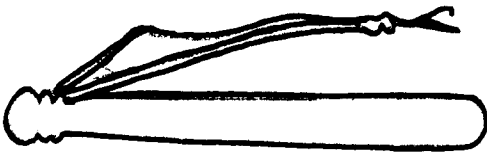
Riot Baton with fluted grip



Rosewood Billies



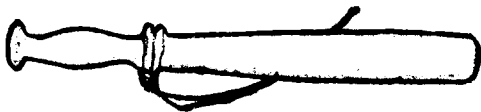
Ironbark Billies



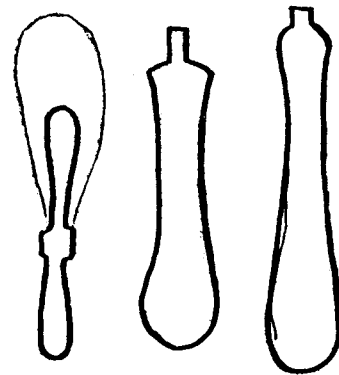
Police Billie with tapered grip



Riot Batons and Night Sticks



Hickory Billies



Flat Slapper

These so-called flat slappers are leather billies, with a spring just above the handle. The head is leather-covered lead.

Figure 29. Different types of billies and blackjacks.



Figure 31. Garrote.

Guerrilla training

When discussing any type of weapon, the most important factor is not the acquisition of that weapon, but rather its application. An example of this is present everyday in any slum neighborhood. The gangs of young kids that run around with their makeshift weapons could be one of the most potentially dangerous forces in America, if they only learned how to make full use of the weapons available to them. Every great political leader and powerful tyrant has realized the wealth of energy, courage, and blind cruelty in the age group between 12 and 16 years old. These kids aren't scared, they have no concept of death, they love excitement, and with training could make the best commandos. Hitler used the young people of Germany in "Hitler Youth," a young terrorist organization that was probably one of the most effective the world has even seen. Mao also employs 13- and 14-year-olds in his Red Guard, because they have not yet developed a conscience for their actions. The development of this age group has begun in the United States with political involvement on a high school and junior high school level, but, at the same time, the energy present must not be drowned in dogma. It must be channeled through education into specialized fields, which will be necessary to the great change in store for them.

Any moron can obtain weapons, but what he does with these weapons is the factor which will determine the success or failure of a particular operation. This is the major cause of the failure of the Minute-Men. They have the weapons, but not the training or the technical know-how, to be effective with them. Nkrumah, in his book on revolutionary warfare, basically outlines the types of training a guerrilla fighter should have. He says that, before any actual weapons or physical training begins, the recruit must be educated in the justness and the reality of his cause. This type of mental training, indoctrination, is very important, but at the same time is not easily accomplished. The untrained recruit knows nothing of guerrilla warfare. All he understands is the oppression, the lies, and the bullshit that have been fed to him for so long. This is what the revolutionary force cannot resort to. They must create for the new recruits, as well as the older combat veterans, a brotherhood of truth, without dogma, relying on human passions, feelings, and the basic moral fiber of the individuals. It is impossible to explain Mao's principles to a 14-year-old. For that reason, the educators of the revolution must get rid of the archaic terminology, and speak to the people, rather than down to them.

Untrained individuals must be trained in shooting rifles, pistols, and some small machine guns. This type of ballistics training includes not only shooting accuracy and marks-

manship, but also safety measures, care and cleaning, and actual combat application. While the physical and technical training is going on, the educators must instill in the trainees a discipline. This discipline must be an internal self-discipline for the survival of the group, in contrast to the external mechanical type of discipline that they are fighting against. The best type of training is actual combat with a guerrilla band, so, as soon as an individual has progressed far enough, he should be taken into combat, as an equal member of the band. In the training of a fighter, an attempt must be made to understand the common problems of the men. The most common of these will be fear. This should be talked about, and real attempts should be made at all

levels to understand it, although cowardliness must never be tolerated.

There is an extremely effective method for sabotaging trucks and other military vehicles. Two guerrillas stretch a heavy duty cable across a highway diagonally. They must pick a highway which is frequently used by the enemy. The cable can be attached to trees or poles placed there, for that purpose. Once the cable is pulled taut, the guerrillas must paint it black so it won't show up in the vehicle's headlights. Now the guerrillas leave, insuring their safety. As the vehicle hits the taut cable, it will slide down the cable rather than breaking it, into a tree or well-placed mine.

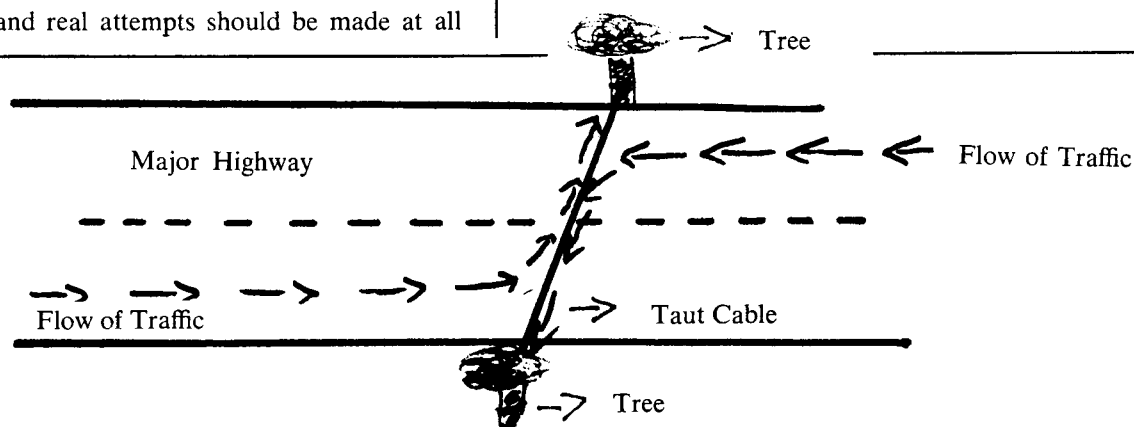


Figure 32. Sabotage against moving vehicles.

There are five basic methods of obtaining weapons (firearms). One can always purchase them. Although mail order gun selling is now illegal, many states are very lenient on sale of weapons. Raiding arms depots is also very effective, but should only be considered when the guerrilla band already has enough weapons to sustain an attack of this size. Disarming police or military personnel is a good method. It also boosts the morale of the guerrilla troops. One can attempt to make firearms himself, but this should only be done if the individual has had prior training and knows exactly what he's doing. A faulty weapon endangers the entire band. The cleverest and safest method of obtaining weapons is to post a guerrilla as a worker in a munitions factory, and steal what is needed and leave the other weapons so damaged that they are useless.

When discussing firearms, as with almost everything else in this book, I feel obligated to caution the reader against his own ignorance and carelessness. A gun is not a toy. A gun is not a plaything. Treat your weapon with respect, because the time may come when its proper use can save your life. This will probably sound corny, if you have

not had experience with a gun. If you have had experience, you know it's true. A few rules for the use of a weapon:

1. Treat your weapon as your most prized possession.
2. Clean it regularly.
3. Do not jokingly point a gun at anyone, including your enemy.
4. Do not allow anyone but yourself to shoot your weapon.
5. Understand your gun, to the point where it becomes an extension of yourself.
6. Take pride in your abilities in regard to shooting, but in no circumstances boast about them.
7. The guerrilla organization has no use for cowboys or hotshots.
8. In most situations, shoot to kill, but there are circumstances where a wounded man can cause more trouble for your enemy than a dead man.

Pistols and revolvers

Every man in a guerrilla band should have as part of his basic equipment a handgun. The pistol or handgun, as with all firearms, should be of a type for which ammunition and parts are readily available. Obsolete weapons should not be used. For this reason, using the same type as your enemy has great advantages. Do not get hung up with strange weapons. Stick with the simple regulation-type pistols and rifles. Do not use antiques.

There are basically three types of pistols, the difference

being primarily in loading, and rapid fire. The type you won't have to worry about is the muzzle loaders. The other two are the revolvers and automatic and semi-automatic magazine-type pistols. Both have advantages and disadvantages.

The pistols listed below are there for several reasons: They are used to a great degree by either the police or the military, they are powerful enough to have fairly good stopping power, their prices are not too outrageous, and spare parts and ammunition are pretty easy to come by.

Figure 33. Browning high-power automatic pistol.

This is a sturdy 32-oz. gun, with a 13-shot magazine. It includes both thumb and magazine safeties; therefore, a shot cannot be fired without the magazine in place. \$108.50



Figure 34. Smith & Wesson 9-mm. automatic pistol.

This is a smaller weapon weighing only 26 ozs., without the magazine. It comes with an 8-shot magazine and features hammer-release safety, short-recoil double action, locked breech. And the slide locks open on the last shot. \$100.00



Figure 35. Colt Commander automatic pistol.

This is a .45 automatic that uses a 7-shot magazine, weighs about 26 oz. It has good fire power and packs plenty of punch. It has both a grip and thumb safety. Priced about \$115.00. Also available in Super automatic .38.



Figure 36. Smith & Wesson combat masterpiece revolver.

This is an inexpensive .38-caliber special. It uses a 6-shot cylinder and, loaded, weighs about 36 ozs. This is an attractive weapon because of its efficiency and price. \$89.00. All prices quoted new, cut in half for used prices.

Figure 37. Charter Arms undercover .38 special.

This is a small (6¼"), light (16 oz.), revolver, with a 5-shot cylinder. It is available in 2" or 3" barrels, and is a powerful little gun. It is excellent for undercover work, where a weapon would have to be concealed. The most attractive aspect about this little weapon is the price, \$75.00 new.

Figure 38. Colt official police revolver.

This is a heavy-duty (35-oz.), .38 special police weapon, which has obvious advantages. The cylinder packs six power punches, with good stopping power. If you are unable to get one without paying for it, they usually run about \$110 new.

Figure 39. Llama Model VIII automatic pistol.

This pistol (either .38 or .45) has been manufactured for law-enforcement officers and defense only. These are not hunting guns. They are heavy-duty, hard-hitting, accurate handguns. The .38 uses a 9-shot magazine, whereas the .45 uses a 7-shot clip. These weapons have been popular in the past because of their many safety features. I rate this weapon very well, and feel that it is in a class with the Browning 9-mm. automatic. Priced \$75.00 for .38, and \$78.95 for .45.



Smith & Wesson as a company has manufactured as many military and police weapons as any other. Before you purchase a weapon, I would advise sending away for their catalogue. Smith & Wesson's list of military and police weapons is basically as follows: .38 Chief's Special M-36 priced \$76.50, .38 Bodyguard M-37 priced \$79.00, .38 Military and Police M-10 (either round or square butt) priced \$76.50, Military and Police .38 Special Airweight M-12 priced \$79.00, .38 Combat Masterpiece M-15 (either 2- or 4-inch barrel) priced \$89.00, and the Highway Patrolman, a .357 magnum M-28 priced \$98.00.

It is a good policy to stay away from .22- and .25-caliber weapons, as they do not have the stopping power necessary for most military operations. A .22 magnum pistol can effectively be employed at close range, for assassinations, but is not generally advisable.

When purchasing any weapon second-hand, be very careful and inspect the weapon thoroughly, since if it does explode, it will be your face or hands that it blows to pieces. Also place equal importance on the security of the individual selling the weapon, as many states have strict laws governing firearms, especially handguns.

Although some of the easiest handguns to come by are foreign military weapons, I would suggest the same care in picking out a foreign weapon as you would employ when purchasing a used weapon. There was a motorcycle band

in California which beat the gun laws in an interesting manner, for a while. They wore side arms in a holster at the hip when they rode. By wearing them in plain sight, they conformed to the concealed weapons regulations. Needless to say, this scared the shit out of the cops, and not many of the cyclists received speeding tickets until the law was changed.

Small-arms (hand-guns) ammunition should be no problem if you have been reading this chapter straight through, and have picked out a weapon that has its bullets readily available. The principles behind bullet projection are different and should be noted. There are basically two priming methods for all small arms ballistics. The first I will not discuss, as it is not used in the United States, and is generally considered not as safe as the boxer method. The boxer primer is used for the most part throughout the United States. It is manufactured in two parts, the primer separately from the cartridge case and then inserted into it as a unit.

The boxer primer consists of a small anvil and the igniting charge. When the primer cup is struck, it is indented and the igniting charge is compressed between the cup and the anvil. The flame that results passes through the anvil and through the vent which leads to the interior of the case, and ignites the main powder charge.

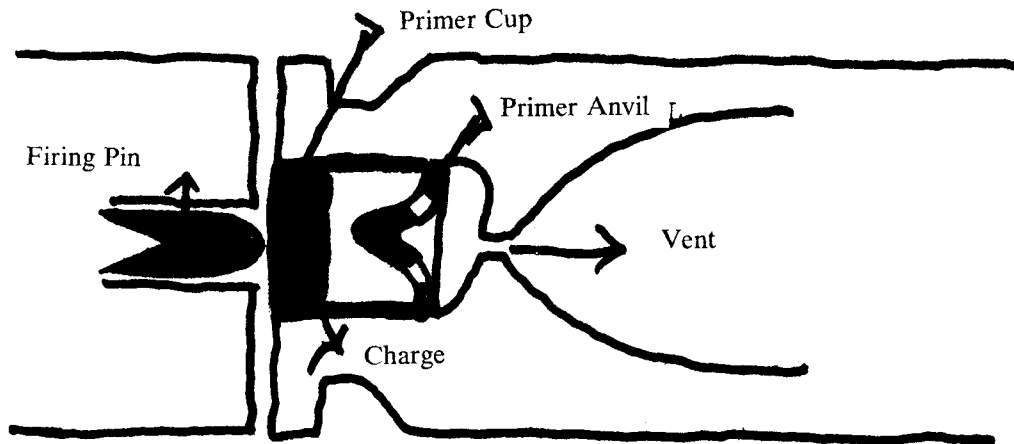


Figure 40. Boxer primer.

There are several different types of slugs for each caliber weapon. The primary difference is in the shape of the nose of the slug (i.e., round nose, flat point, spire point, soft point, etc.). The dum-dum bullet is illegal, but many companies have attempted to incorporate some of the dum-dum's characteristics without going to the point of becoming illegal themselves. The dum-dum is nothing more than

a slug with a groove or cross filed on its nose. This is done so that the bullet will literally explode within the body of the victim. An interesting experiment with a dum-dum is to fire one at relatively close range at an old phone book. The front of the book will show a hole about the size of a quarter, whereas the back will be blown completely off and shredded into thousands of pieces. If the texture of a

phone book is comparable to the texture of the human body, then you are able to project the impact of this type of bullet.

It is easy to pick up a weapon and in a short while become a reasonably good shot. This makes it extremely easy for the virtually untrained individual to come to believe that he is an expert in ballistics. False confidence is as great a fault as no confidence at all. In the training of any freedom fighters there must be a merger of fearlessness and intelligent caution. A dead man has no use for confidence or courage.

Holsters

There are many types of holsters for these handguns. Each is designed with an individual purpose in mind. A good holster has to have three basic considerations: safety of the gun within the holster, security against loss of the gun, and speed in which the gun can be drawn into action. The holsters pictured below try to incorporate these three facets. I would warn against holsters with devices for quick draw. Devices always fail when you need them most.

Figure 41. Snap holster.

This is an excellent type of fast-draw holster. Many police and military installations have started using them. They have a small screw which places tension on the gun, making it impossible to fall out. \$5.50



Figure 42. Spring holster.

This type has a leather strap which goes over the gun itself to insure the security of the weapon. At the same time it slows down the act of drawing out the weapon, but not to the degree that it makes much of a difference. Priced at about \$5.00

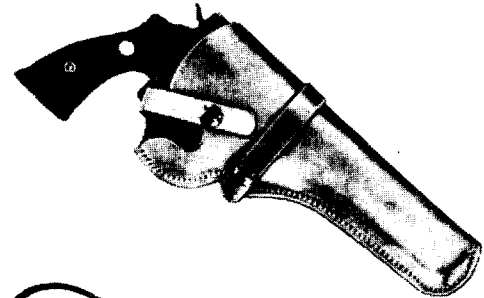


Figure 43. Spring shoulder holster.

This works basically on the same principle of a tension screw as did the holster before. This holster is designed to hang straight down, without interfering with arm movement. It will be invisible under a coat. Priced at about \$15.00

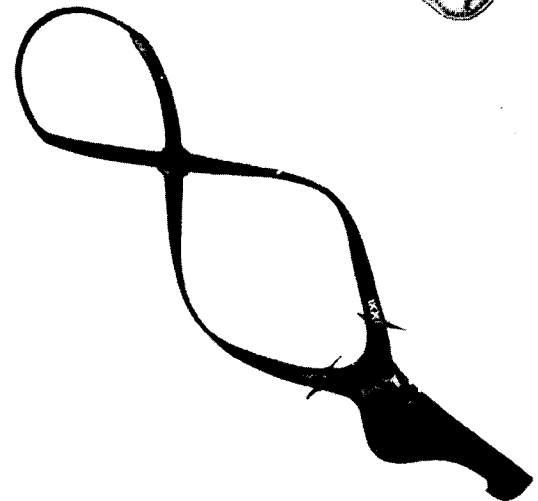
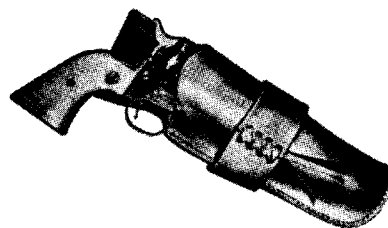


Figure 44. Closed-end quick-draw holster.

This is probably the fastest type, which offers a metal plate that keeps the butt of the gun away from the body, and within quick grasp. A sturdy holster that usually runs about \$16.00



Rifles

Rifles should be acquired by the same five methods as those recommended for hand weapons. Most of the safety principles that apply to pistols also apply to rifles, with the exception that rifles are much more important to the success of any guerrilla operation, because of their powerful nature. Although pistols are extremely handy at close range and for self-defense, they become almost useless over longer distances, or when applied to almost any military operation. Every person, whether in wartime or not, should keep a pistol and a rifle in his house at all times. If a person is not going to protect himself, and wishes the government to do it for him, how can he complain when the government decides to protect itself against him, and executes him? As perverted as man's senses are, he must refer back to the basic laws of nature, and animal survival. This in itself should show cause enough for every family to own a weapon with which it can protect itself. One of the greatest myths of all time is that so-called civilized man is no longer an animal, and for that reason can strive to disarm himself and grow fat with false concepts. He has used some sort of warped logic and agreed to hand over his security to a bunch of power-hungry individuals, who will use this security and the helpless individual to any extent they wish. A true man, in the real sense of the word, is like a wild animal, in that his freedom, and the freedom of his family, is based on one factor: his ability to protect himself and his family from outside restrictions. It has got to the point in this country where men believe they are men, just because of their birthright. If that is true, then, by the same logic, an animal held captive in a zoo is still a wild free beast. A male must make himself a man, he must enable himself to stand up on two legs, unafraid because he has confidence in his own security and in his own power. There is no place for emotionally or politically cuckolded people in the society I speak of. Survival of the fittest. If we must have violence, then let it be real violence, let it be for survival, and

not halfway around the world for "ideals."

Emasculation, if allowed to take place, can lower a man or woman to the state of a domesticated, well-trained animal: performing tricks, begging for food, and relying totally on an outside force for his right to survive. If a man doesn't understand weapons and is frightened of them, his friends should teach him about them. They should not be condescending, but rather understanding; for the fault is not his, it is just a lie he has been made to believe.

A revolution, peaceful or violent, or any form of change, is a gamble, and should be treated as such. I have never heard of a real gambler placing a bet if he didn't feel that the odds were in his favor. How can a man face life without any odds in his favor? Governments have created popular lies to break the spirit of real men, to render them helpless, useless little creatures, to be manipulated like chess pieces. The government has cleverly perverted the individual's concept of human dignity to its own use. Whereas once true human dignity stemmed from self-sufficiency and the sanctity of the human spirit, it is now measured in materials—how much a man makes, what he can afford, how much credit can he get, where he lives, and who he knows. If a man is to be a man, a free spirit unto himself, he must arm himself not only with weapons but with ideals and concepts he is willing to fight and die for. An animal will risk its life to preserve the life of its young. Human beings have been so warped that they will think twice about this primary reaction.

The rifles described below are good in the same senses as the pistols were: availability of ammunition and parts, power, and ability to be transported over long distances.

Lee-Enfield No. 1 and No. 4 .303-caliber bolt-action rifle: This is one of the best low-priced rifles. It features safety devices and other advantages that few bolt-action rifles can match. It is fast, simple, and very reliable. It was used by the military in both World War I and II. For the rifle (used) and about 1,000 rounds of ammo you will pay about \$75.00.

Figure 45. Browning high-power rifle. This bolt-action rifle has standard mauser action and comes in 222, 243, 270, 284, 30-06, and 308 calibers. The 30-06 is a powerful lightweight weapon, has 6-shot clip, and sells for \$300.00.

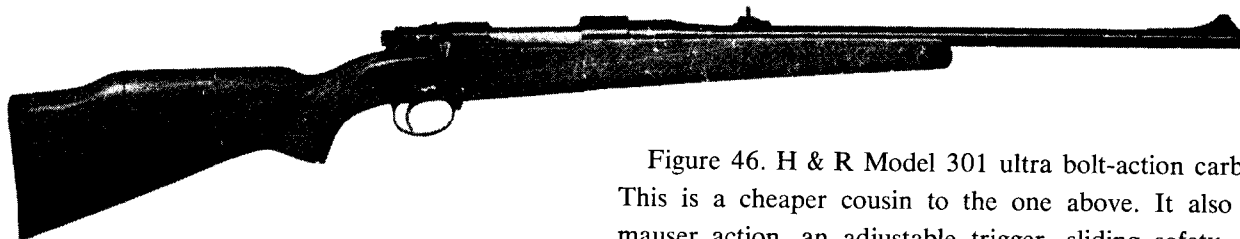


Figure 46. H & R Model 301 ultra bolt-action carbine. This is a cheaper cousin to the one above. It also has mauser action, an adjustable trigger, sliding safety, and comes in .243 Win., .270 Win., 30-06 and .308 Winchester. Magazine capacity is about five rounds for all calibers, and price runs about \$145.00 new.

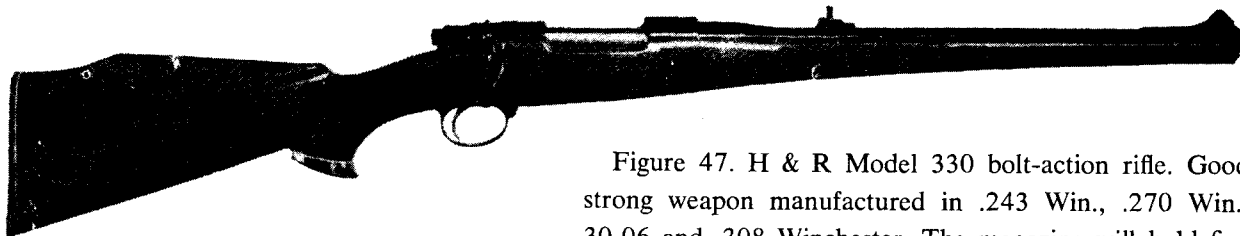


Figure 47. H & R Model 330 bolt-action rifle. Good strong weapon manufactured in .243 Win., .270 Win., 30-06 and .308 Winchester. The magazine will hold five rounds for any of the mentioned calibers. Priced about \$230.

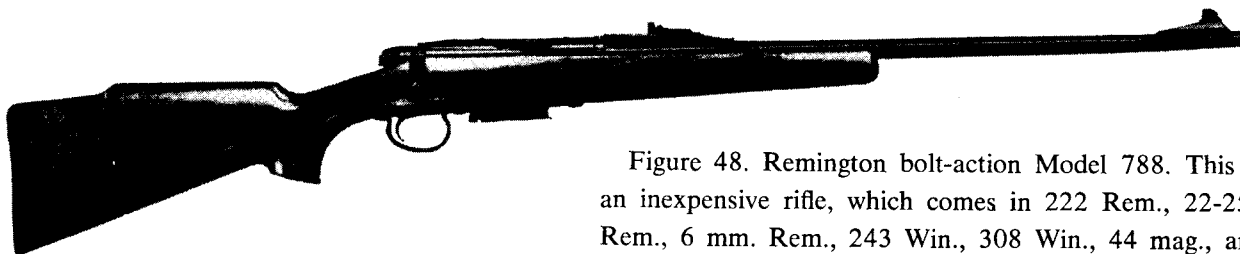


Figure 48. Remington bolt-action Model 788. This is an inexpensive rifle, which comes in 222 Rem., 22-250 Rem., 6 mm. Rem., 243 Win., 308 Win., 44 mag., and 30-30 Winchester. The only real disadvantage is that the clip capacity for any of the higher-caliber weapons is only three rounds. The price new is only \$90.00.

A bolt-action rifle requires less maintenance and makes a better sniping weapon than do most other types. About \$100 should buy you a weapon (used) and 1,000 rounds of ammo. The bolt-action weapons listed below are military and can be picked up second-hand with considerable savings, but, as with purchasing anything second-hand, extreme caution should be taken.

1903 Springfield bolt-action 30-06 or mauser 98 bolt action: These are extremely accurate with excellent ballistics. With 1,000 rounds cost should be no more than \$100.

Mossberg Model 800 (nonmilitary) bolt-action rifle: Comes in three calibers, .308 Win., .243 Win., and .22-250 Rem., each having a five-shot magazine capacity. New, this rifle costs about \$105.50.

Savage 110 E Bolt-Action Rifle (nonmilitary): Standard 30-06, 243, and 308-caliber rifles, with 5-shot magazines (4 shot clip with one shot in chamber). A good heavy-duty weapon costs \$110.00 new. (Savage have a good line of medium-priced bolt-action weapons. Send for catalogue.)

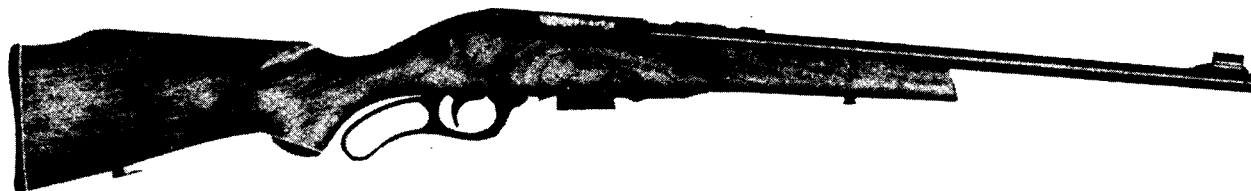
Smith & Wesson Bolt-Action Rifles: Smith & Wesson have five bolt-action models; all models are available in standard calibers (270, 30-06, 308, and 243). They all have 5-shot magazines and run from \$200 upward.

Sears 53 B A R: Available in same standard calibers as above with 5-shot magazine (nonmilitary). New runs about \$119.99.

Although bolt-action rifles require less maintenance than most others, I have listed here a few types of lever-action weapons. All of these are pretty sturdy and inexpensive, and might be used interchangeably with a bolt-action weapon. I still recommend bolt action for over-all general use.

Marlin Lever Action (Model-366-T) Carbine: Straight from the Old West, this is a fast 7-shot repeater. It is only available in 30/30 Winchester. The price is about \$100 new.

Figure 49. Marlin 62 Levermatic Rifle: This is a cheap but effective lever-action weapon which comes in either of two calibers: .30 U.S. Carbine or 256 Magnum. It has a 4-shot clip, open sights, and a positive safety. Priced new at \$75.00.



The Savage Model 99 lever-action rifle: Savage offers a pretty good line of lever-action high-powered rifles. This model is an inexpensive one featuring all the standard calibers, and a 5-shot clip. Priced new at about \$50.00.

Winchester also offers a pretty good line of lever-action rifles, but it seems that they may be hung up with trying to create replicas of Wild West guns, rather than effective weapons. The model-94 is an effective, fast-action, 30/30

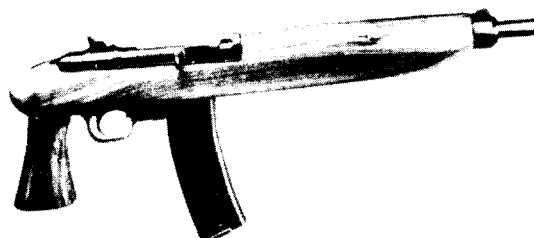
Win., which holds 6 cartridges and sells for \$100.

Semi-automatic and automatic weapons

Listed and pictured below are some effective U.S.-made military and civilian semi-automatic and automatic weapons. These are important to any successful guerrilla movement and should not be overlooked, even though there are restrictions on them in various locations.

Figure 50. Universal Enforcer automatic carbine.

Universal Enforcer Automatic Carbine (handgun): Well, this is a strange one, but it looks pretty good. It is a 30 M1 carbine, which can be used with either a 5-, 15-, or 30-shot mag. It weighs around 5 pounds and is priced at about \$130.00.



Armalite Ar-180 Carbine: This is a semi-automatic carbine. It is gas-operated and is .223 cal. It uses 5-round magazines, and is designed with good safety features. It sells for about \$237.00 including two magazines.

Figure 51. Armalite Ar-180 carbine.

Browning High-Power Automatic Rifle: This is a semi-automatic, gas-operated rifle, which comes in .270, .308, .243 Winchester, and 30.06 calibers. It has a detachable five-shot trap door magazine, and adjustable rear sights. It sells new for about \$175.00.

Figure 52. Browning high-power automatic rifle.

Eagle "Apache" Carbine: This is a semi-automatic recoil rifle, that uses 45 ACP cartridges in a 30-shot magazine. Lightweight (9 lbs.) rifle with only four moving parts. Sells for about \$130.

Figure 53. Eagle "Apache" carbine.

Harrington and Richardson 360 Ultra-automatic: This is a four-shot, gas-operated semi-automatic rifle available in 243 and 308 calibers. This rifle is equipped with a sliding trigger guard safety and a recoil pad, and sells for about \$190.00.

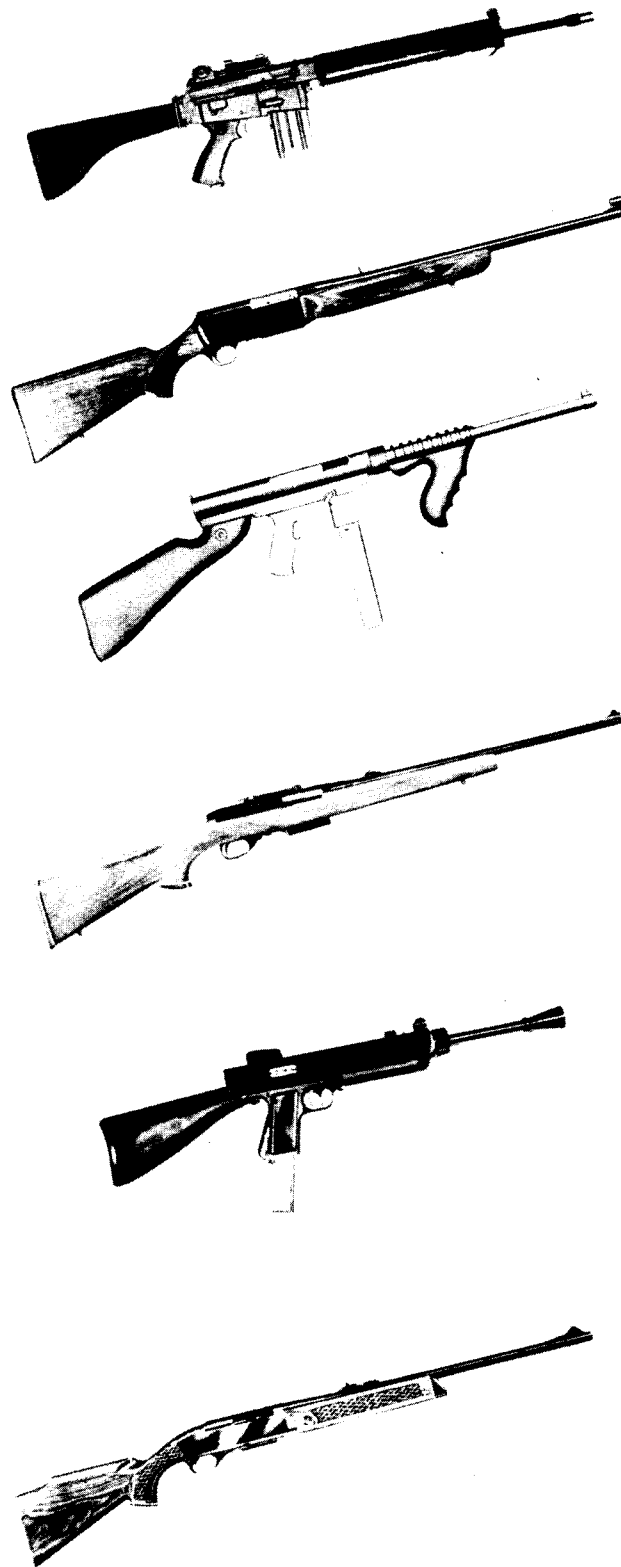
Figure 54. Harrington and Richardson 360 ultra-automatic.

J & R 68 Semi-Automatic Carbine: This recoil-operated carbine fires from a closed bolt. It is 9 mm. parabellum, which operates from a 30-shot staggered box magazine. Ultra lightweight (7 lbs.) carbine sells new for \$150.00. Disadvantage—Plastic stock.

Figure 55. J & R 68 semi-automatic carbine.

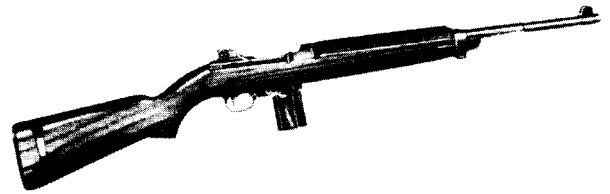
Remington 742 Woodmaster: Gas-operated rifle, 243 Win., 6 mm. Rem., 280 Rem., 308 Win., and 30-06, with a 4-shot magazine, fully automatic. Gas operation reduces recoil in the lightweight weapon (7½ lbs.). Sells new for about \$160.

Figure 56. Remington 742 Woodmaster.



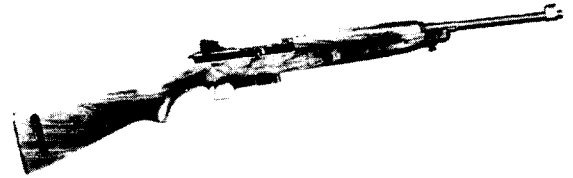
Plainfield Machine Co. Carbine: This is a newly manufactured, low-priced, lightweight, automatic rifle, which gives the appearance of the popular G.I. model. It is a 30 cal. M1 carbine which is a great buy at \$105.00 new.

Figure 57. Plainfield Machine Co. carbine.



Universal 1000 Auto-loading Carbine: This is a 30-caliber M1 carbine which is gas-operated and uses a five-shot magazine. It weighs only five and a half pounds, and sells for about \$117.00 (uses 5-, 15-, 30-shot magazines).

Figure 58. Universal 1000 auto-loading carbine.



Winchester 100 Auto-loading Carbine: This gas-operated carbine with cam-rotating bolt, is available in 243, 284, and 308 calibers. It features a solid frame, side ejection, and a crossbolt safety. Sells for about \$150.00.

Figure 59. Winchester 100 auto-loading carbine.

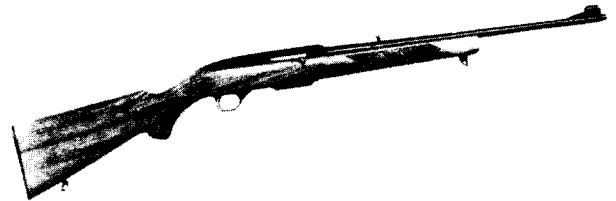


Figure 60. Ruger .44 magnum carbine.

Ruger .44 Magnum Carbine: This is an automatic carbine with a rotary 5- or 10-shot magazine. It features a crossbolt safety and a hammer safety. It weighs only five and three-quarter pounds and breaks down to 24". It sells for \$118.00.

Although I stated previously that foreign weapons could bring on problems, in such areas as ammunition and repairs, I have listed below a few extremely good foreign semi-automatic and automatic weapons. Most of these weapons can be bought secondhand, and in most cases I have listed the average secondhand price.

G-3 Assault rifle: This is a West German weapon, semi-automatic, with a 20-shot clip. The rifle and about 1,000 rounds of ammo should not cost more than \$300.

The Colt AR-15: This is a rapid-fire close-range weapon, holding 20 rounds of 5.56 mm. (223 Rem.). This is a lightweight, very handy rifle. The rifle and 1,000 rounds of ammo should not cost more than \$275.00. The Colt AR-15 and the G-3 are a great team together.

BM-59 Assault Rifle: This is a 7.26 NATO weapon, based on the M1 Garand action. It has a 20-shot magazine. The rifle and 1,000 rounds of ammo should not run more than \$250.00.

M-1 Garand Rifle: This is a standard military weapon, used in both World Wars and in Korea. It has semi-automatic action and uses 30-06 ammo. Beware of all but original M-1's. The rifle and 1,500 rounds of ammo in clips should cost around \$200.

M-1 Carbine: This is also a military weapon, built for strength and endurance. The rifle, 1,500 rounds of ammo, plus 12 magazines of 15 rounds, plus 5 clips of 30 shots, should not run over \$150.00.

A M-1 Garand rifle and a M-1 Carbine make a good team together.

Shotguns

Most individuals who live in the country can tell you the advantages of owning a shotgun. The urban guerrilla, if working by himself, should not be bothered with a shotgun, but get a pistol, which is much the better weapon. When guerrilla action has progressed to the point where cells have formed, and sabotage or ambush operations are being carried out, then the band should acquire several shotguns. A shotgun is a great weapon in many senses; when sawed-off it is a small but extremely effective weapon with a great deal of close range power, and it can easily be transformed into any number of other weapons, including brush cleaners and grenade launchers.

Converting a shotgun into a grenade launcher

A 12- or 16-gauge shotgun is propped up with a set of folding legs, so to form a tripod, with the butt of the gun being the third leg, at about a 45-degree angle. The angle can be varied, for aiming, by moving the legs back and forth. To build a grenade launcher, one must take an open shell and remove all the shot. Once this is done, replace it with a smooth cylindrical stick, which has been cut down to a close fit. When the shell is loaded into the gun, the stick should extend out of the muzzle of the gun. To the extended portion, a flat rubber base should be fixed and a "Molotov Cocktail" placed on it. This will send the burning bottles over a hundred yards with a good deal of accuracy. This is a good weapon for encirclement.

A "Molotov Cocktail" is a bottle filled with a flammable liquid such as gasoline, mixed with oil or soap powder to thicken it. A fuse, usually a rag soaked in gasoline, is attached to the cork, lit, and thrown. The bottle breaks on contact with another hard object, and the gasoline ignites, causing a burst of flame. These were used with a great degree of success in Hungary, against things as big as tanks.

The shotgun is where you can save some money, for as a general rule shotguns tend to be cheaper than rifles. The Sears Model 200 is an adequate, well-balanced, medium-priced weapon, with all the basic safety features necessary. A 20-gauge usually runs about \$85.00 new. Since shotguns are not military weapons, your local sporting goods dealer will have good information about them, as long as you aren't black, Spanish, or a white freak.

Silencers

As almost everyone knows, silencers are illegal in virtually all the countries of the world, but then a true revolutionary believes that the government in power is illegal so, following that logic, I see no reason that he should feel restricted by laws made by an illegal body. More important than rationalizing illegalities are the precautions necessary when using illegal weapons. Silencers are very handy for snipers and night sabotage work, where the success of the entire mission relies on silence. There are many types of improvised silencers, which I will go into later in this section. A firearm silencer is defined legally as "any device for diminishing the explosive report of a portable weapon."

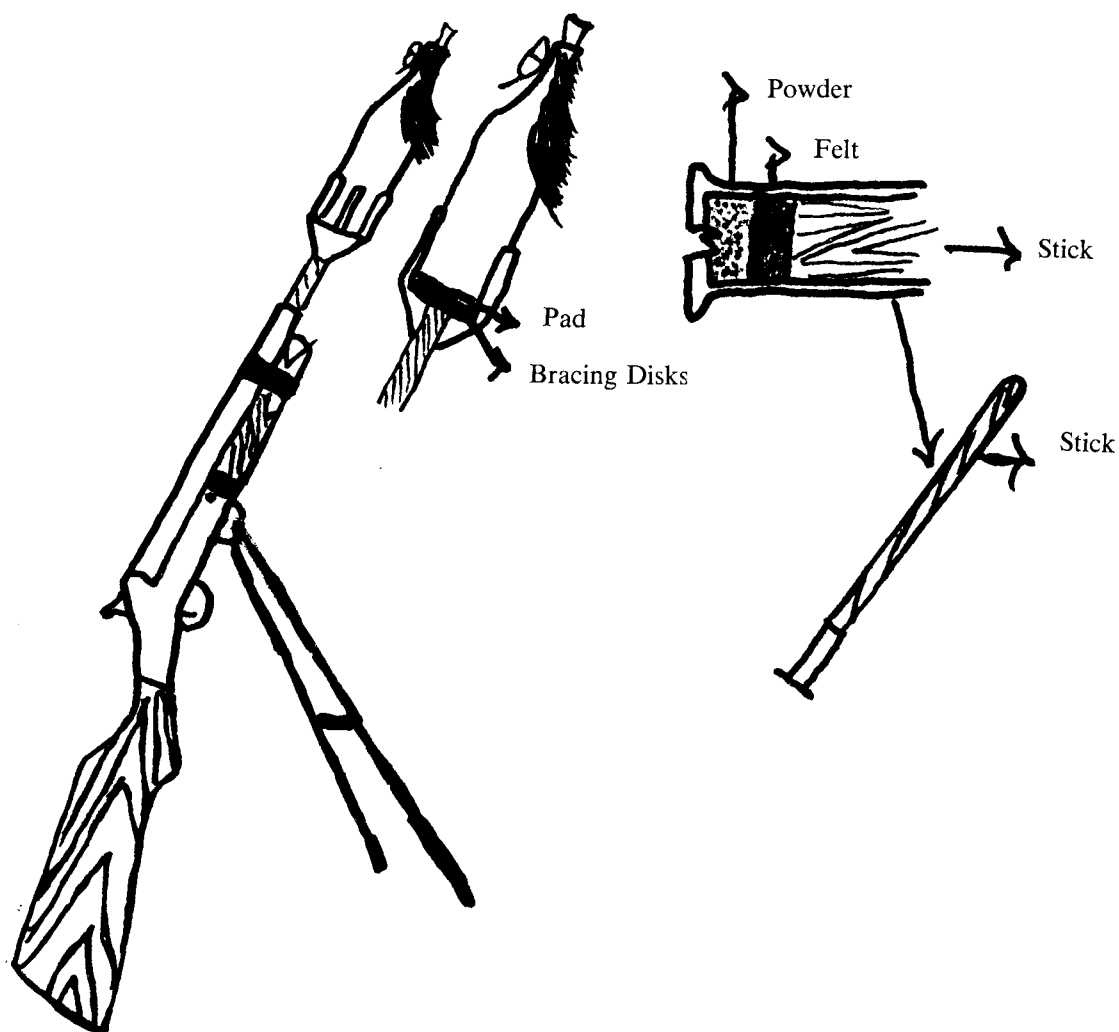


Figure 61. Converting a shotgun into a grenade launcher.

The really curious aspect of most legalities is the manner in which they are enforced. If you are arrested for possession of an illegal silencer (felony) you face charges not by the FBI, but rather by the Tobacco and Alcohol Division of the Internal Revenue Service, which is pretty strange.

The principles of firearm silencers differ to some degree with the type of weapon and the type of silencer used, but basically the compressed gas principle is the same. The silencer is constructed with an expansion chamber which will contain and distribute the compressed gas which follows the bullet. In most weapons, the gas escaping compression is what creates the explosive report. This containment and distribution are attained by using a series of baffles, coupled with absorbent material so to break up the

high pressure. The sound of most low-caliber weapons (.22, .25, .32, etc.) comes directly from this gas under high pressure. However, in larger weapons with a higher caliber, the noisy gas is joined by another noise, that being a sonic boom. Any projectile that moves faster than 1,100 feet per second will experience a sonic boom. There have been devices created which will not only take care of the compressed gas, but will also reduce the speed of the bullet to a subsonic level, thus getting rid of the boom. This reduction in speed is made through several different methods. One which has been proven effective is drilling holes in the gun barrel, to bleed the weapon of some of its power. Another method (which is a great deal safer, as drilling a hole can ruin a gun completely) is simply to handload the cartridges to a lower velocity. The last method for reducing a

projectile to a subsonic level is to force it to pass through semi-solid material. This should be accomplished with utmost care and skill.

The recent popularity of spy movies has given silencers a great deal of credit which is not due them. Since the National Firearms Act of 1934, there has been no civilian experimentation with silencers, so the type of silencers which are in illegal use today are basically the same ones that were used in the 30's. This in itself offers some major disadvantages, in that these devices are large and clumsy. The types of silencers used by James Bond and other super-spies are physical impossibilities, just because of their size.

There are other disadvantages to silencers which make them impractical for use on certain weapons; for example, the luger pistol operates on a recoil principle, and by placing a heavy silencer on the end of the barrel, you will cause the gun to malfunction, as the barrel will be too heavy to recoil. Another example of the impracticalities of certain silencers is the case of gas-operated weapons, where the barrel is drilled full of holes, or shortened to release the compressed gas. What may happen is that the gas will ease out under little or no pressure and the shot will not be fired.

How to build a silencer for a pistol

If one were to employ a silencer on an automatic weapon, he should be especially careful, since the absorbent material used is not manufactured to withstand the heat of a steady blast from an automatic weapon. All of these fac-

tors should be taken into consideration before attempting to build a device of this nature.

Following are illustrations and descriptions of a few basic firearm silencers, but I must repeat the necessity for caution, not only because of possible legal reprisals, but also because, if you do not know what you are doing, the chances are extremely great that you will blow your head off.

In Figure 62 is shown an autoloading military issue .22 caliber pistol. The barrel casing has been removed, and the barrel has been turned down to its minimum thickness. Four rows of eleven holes have been drilled to permit the compressed gases to bleed out, so making this a silent, subsonic weapon. To complete the building of this silencer, all one would have to do is wrap several layers of wire screening around the barrel and cover with an outer metal casing which would extend longer than the barrel itself. This section in front of the barrel is packed with washers stamped out of the same wire screen, and finally capped with a screw-on metal washer. This silencer will make a .22 sound like a BB gun.

On the next two pages I have illustrated an extremely simple silencer, which can be used both with automatic weapons and semi-automatic weapons. "A" is a Thompson Submachine Gun with the silencer attached, and "C" is the M-3 Submachine Gun with the silencer attached. "B" is a cross-section view of the Thompson silencer, which also applies to the M-3.

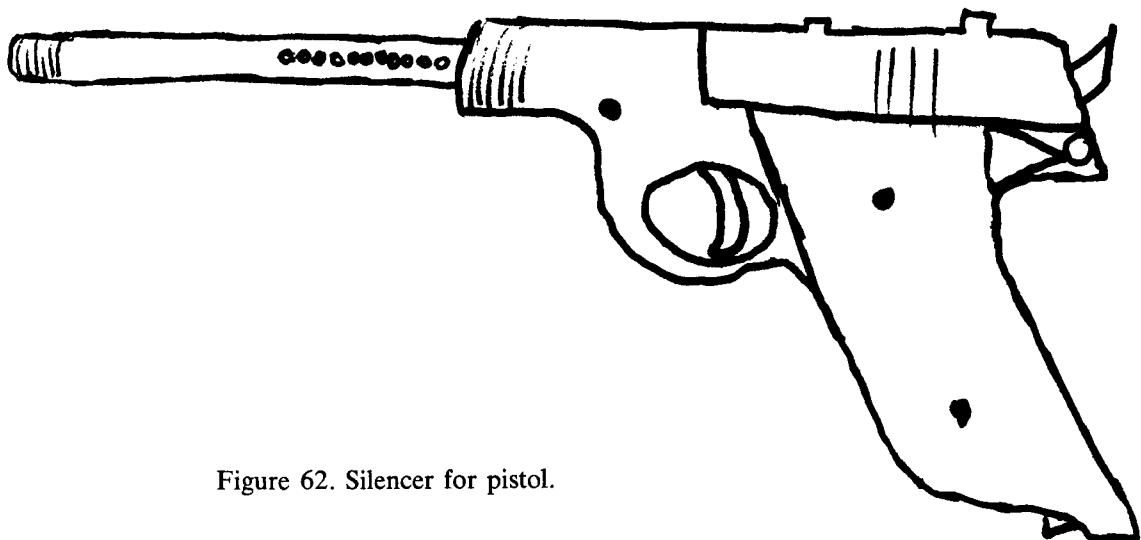


Figure 62. Silencer for pistol.

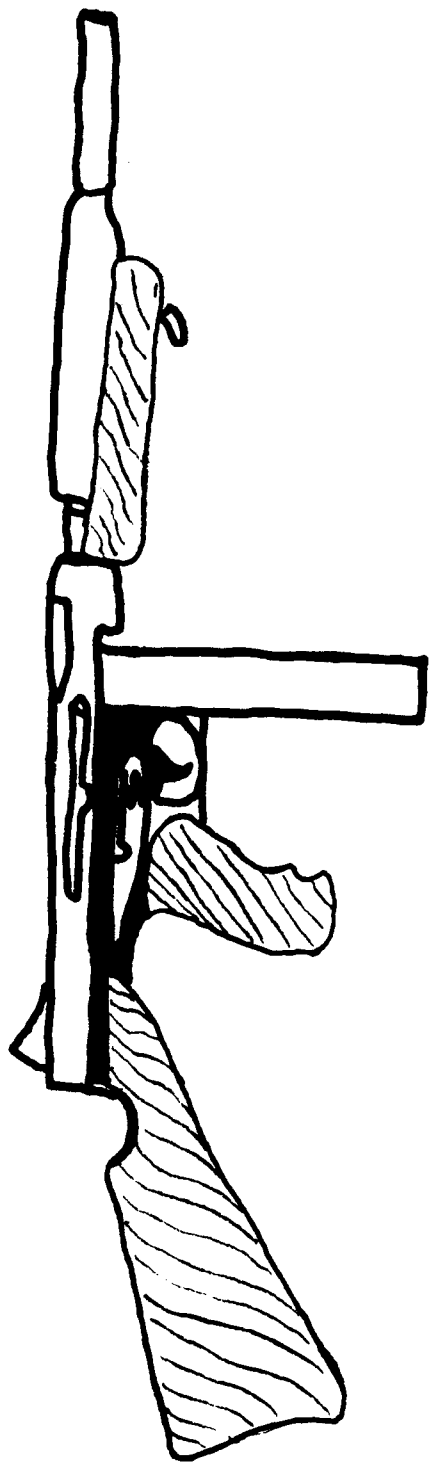


Figure 63. Thompson submachine gun with silencer.

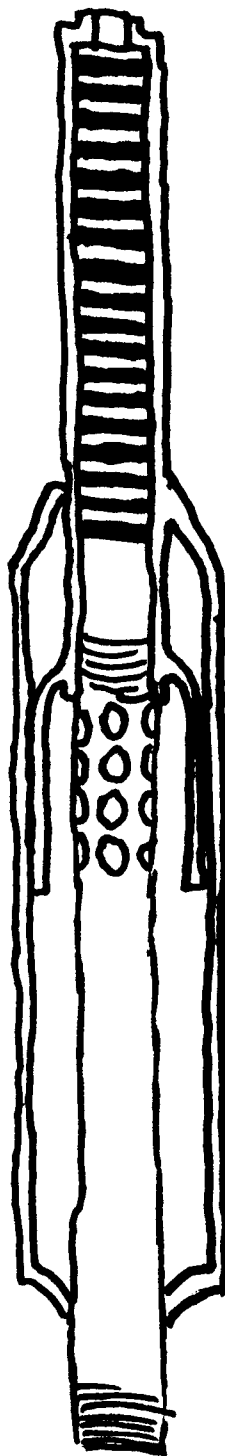


Figure 64. Cross-section view of Thompson submachine-gun silencer.

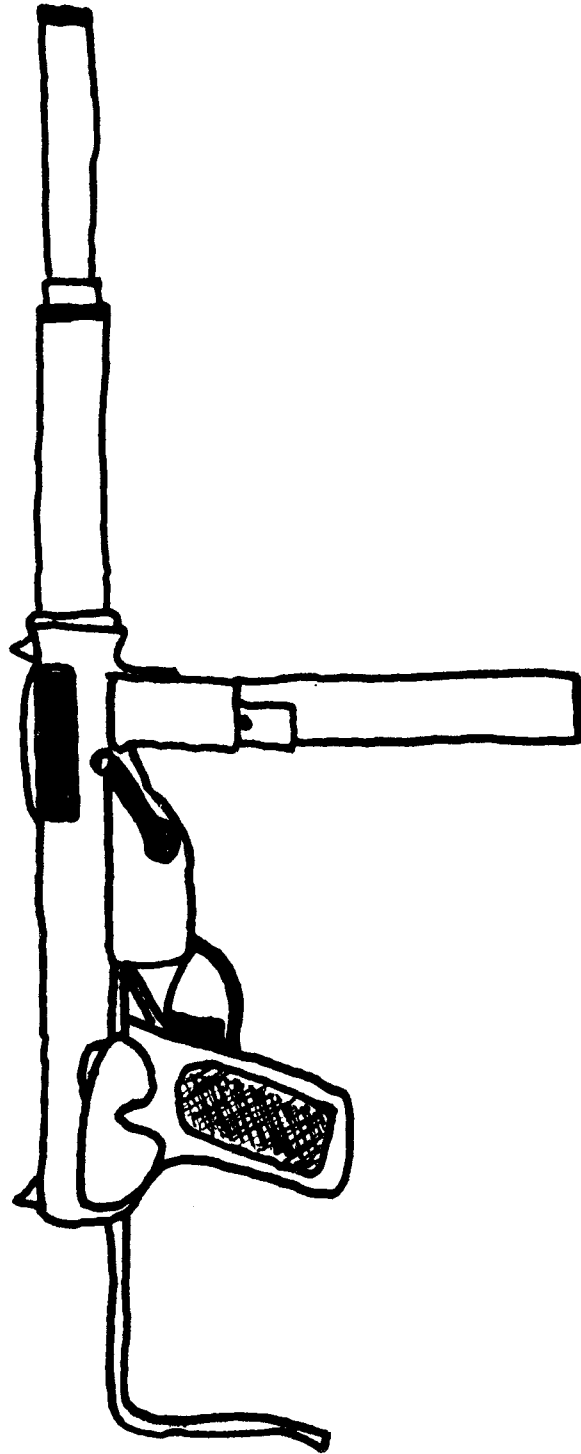


Figure 65. M-3 submachine gun with silencer.

In diagram "B," you can see that the silencer functions with a great similarity to the auto-loading .22 silencer in Figure 62. It is constructed with two tubes—a large rear one and a smaller front one, which join in the middle with an adapter. The larger rear tube encases the barrel, which has four rows of four holes drilled in it. Surrounding the barrel are several layers of bronze screening and then the large metal tube. The smaller connecting front tube houses 250 of the screen-type washers, with a screw-on cap at the end to keep the washers in place. The washers must have their holes large enough and in direct line with each other, so that the bullet can pass through without touching any of them. As a general rule for the construction of firearm silencers, one could say that it is inadvisable to bring the bullet into contact with the silencer itself. However, certain supersonic silencers do require this. The type of silencer works well, since it is used with weapons that employ .45 apc, which is subsonic and doesn't need to be reduced in velocity.

Most states have pretty strict regulations about the possession of machine guns—even small ones—so you had better check all the angles, before screwing yourself into jail.

How to build a silencer for a submachine gun

The Viet Cong have adapted this type of submachine-gun silencer for their combat situation and, in doing so, have made it much more effective and simple to build. The first and larger tube (160 mm. long and 40 mm. in diameter) is filled with bronze screening the same as pictured in Figure 63, except they have added oil-soaked cotton, and then attached it to the gun barrel. This oil-soaked cotton acts as a cooling agent, which is very important to consider when dealing with automatic weapons in a combat situation. The second smaller tube (170 mm. long and 30 mm. in diameter) is stuffed with a roll of bronze screening, which is much simpler than washers. The silencer is about 70 per cent effective, meaning that it cannot be heard over a distance of 300 to 400 yards, which is a fantastic advantage for the guerrilla fighter.

There are many claims for improvised silencers. At this point I have not had the chance to experiment with, or try, any of these, but many of them sound as if they should have some degree of validity.

1. Take a section of metal tubing and fill it with bottle caps, which have an "X" cut in the center of each and the flaps bent back, so as to form a small triangular passage-way for the bullet.

2. A rubber nursing bottle nipple with an "X" slit in the top of the nipple, then placed over the end of the barrel, reportedly reduces the sound of the shot, but this type is only good for one shot.

3. One effective silencer was made from a row of washers attached to a welding rod and fitted with an outside casing.

4. It has been said that a balloon strung over an egg-beater-type wire frame was good for one shot.

Bows and arrows

A bow and arrow has been proven to be an effective weapon even today, with all our supertechnology. The great advantage to the bow and arrow is silence. One can snipe without being seen or heard. A long or so-called straight bow is large and bulky. Therefore, I recommend a crossbow if you are to use any. A crossbow can be purchased through a sporting goods store or through mail order, even though crossbows are illegal for hunting in many states. A crossbow is not a toy. It is a deadly weapon and should command the same respect as a firearm. Always unstring your bow after use. If it is a wooden bow, keep it in a dry place to prevent warpage. Check all arrows and bolts before purchasing them for warpage. This can be done by "sighting them." This entails looking down from the feathered end to the tip, watching for any curvature that might exist.

The crossbow illustrated in Figure 66 is a good one, although there are more powerful ones. It is capable of going almost completely through a large telephone book at 25

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Figure 66. Crossbow.

yards. One word of caution about a bow and arrow set, and that is that you must practice carefully before attempting to use it as a weapon. Archery is a skill that is learned, and it is much harder than riflery. Although you don't have to worry about recoil with a bow, you do have to worry about the insides of your wrists. I have seen a guy take all the skin off the inside of his arm with a careless shot.

Fiberglass is better than wood, as it doesn't warp. Get a bow with over 50 pounds pull, as anything less is for target practice. The arrows or bolts themselves have many different points. Stick with a hunting tip.

Chemicals and gases

I saw the corpse of my daughter Annie incinerated, and her sexual organs squandered and divided after her death by the Police of France.

Antonin Artaud, *Artaud Anthology*

The development of tear gas was a long step forward in the history of civilization.

Robert Reynolds (President of Federal Laboratories, the world's largest producer of tear gas)

I was just rereading a manual on non-lethal police weapons for controlling mob action, and, just as every time before, it blew my mind. The police are really uptight about the recent rise in demonstrations and unrest. They have spent incredible amounts of money developing all types of weapons for control. They have a machine which can be driven into a riot area and in a matter of minutes fill a ten-block area, four feet deep, with a nontoxic colored foam. The foam will prevent movement on the part of the demonstrators, and the color will identify them later for the arrests. The police have also developed an even more frightening weapon. It consists of a truck with a loudspeaker on the top which can be driven into the riot area. A high-pitched sound, like a silent dog whistle, is broadcast from it. This high-pitched sound cannot be heard, but it manages to jumble the brain and render the individual helpless—unable to move or think. Although it's not permanent, it's still pretty frightening. The field in which these police scientists have made the most headway is with chemicals and gases. They have not stuck to non-toxic chemicals, but are using gases that permanently maim people. The redeeming feature is that these gases are not hard to make, and are available to everyone, although their possession is illegal in most states.

The most simple chemical agent is either common pepper or mustard powder. Both work pretty well at close range. If they are thrown into the eyes, or inhaled through the nose, they will cause confusion, temporary blindness, and an extreme burning sensation in the nasal passages. The major disadvantage of pepper or mustard powder is the manner in which they are projected. On the following pages is a method to produce an effective tear gas, which will act much more efficiently than either pepper or mustard.

Many states have made tear gas illegal to possess, but a form of pepper gas is still available in small penlike containers. These usually sell for under five dollars, and work very well—especially in an enclosed area. A direct spray from one of these devices will totally incapacitate a person. They are available in most novelty stores, particularly around Times Square in New York.

How to make tear gas in your basement

The method of making tear gas is so simple that anyone can do it. The two things to remember are care and caution. You will need a certain amount of equipment but, just like the chemicals, it is available from any hobby shop, or home chemical supplier. If you don't already own a gas mask, go out and get one. They are sold at Army-Navy stores for under ten dollars. Listed below are the materials necessary:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Ring stand | 14. Rubber tubing |
| 2. Alcohol lamp | 15. Glass tubing |
| 3. Flask (300-ml.) | 16. Rubber stopper |
| 4. Clamp | 17. Collecting bottle |
| 5. Rubber stopper | 18. Glass tubing |
| 6. Glass tubing | 19. Rubber tubing |
| 7. Clamp holder | 20. Glass tubing |
| 8. Rubber tubing | 21. Rubber tubing |
| 9. Condenser | 22. Air trap bottle |
| 10. Rubber tubing | 23. Glass tubing |
| 11. Ring stand | 24. Rubber tubing |
| 12. Clamp and clamp holder | 25. Glass tubing |
| 13. Rubber tubing | 26. Beaker (300-ml.) |

Method for preparing tear gas:

1. Work in a garage, or outside if possible—not in the kitchen.
2. Mix ten parts of glycerine with two parts of sodium bisulfate, in flask (No. 3), and heat. Do not fill more than

one-third of flask, as mixture froths when heated. When the frothing begins, adjust heat.

3. As soon as you see no more tear gas being generated, and solids beginning to be formed in the generating flask (No. 3), or a brown residue in the tube (No. 6), remove the heat source, *with your gas mask on*, and pour out the residue in flask. You must pour this outside. *Do not pour down sink or toilet.*

4. Remove collecting jar (No. 17) and stopper it quickly. What you have collected here is tear gas.

5. Do not attempt to make more than three ounces at one time.

6. Make sure all joints are tight.

Method to step up equipment:

1. Metal base ring stands (1 and 11) are placed on working surface.

2. Clamp and clamp holder (4 and 7) are placed onto ring stand (1).

3. Clamp and clamp holder (12) are placed on ring stand (11).

4. Generating flask (3) is placed in clamp (4).

5. Two pieces of rubber tubing (10 and 13) are connected to condenser (9).

6. Condenser (9) is placed into clamp (12).

7. Segment of glass tubing (6) is placed in rubber stopper (5).

8. Segments of glass tubing (15 and 18) are put into rubber stopper (16).

9. Segments of glass tubing (20 and 23) are put into rubber stopper (21).

10. Rubber stopper (5) is put into the mouth of the generating flask (3).

11. Rubber stopper (16) is put into mouth of collecting bottle (17).

12. Rubber stopper (21) is put into mouth of air trap bottle (22).

13. Connect glass tubing (6) with condenser (9) and with rubber tubing (8).

14. Connect condenser (9) with glass tubing (15) and with rubber tubing (14).

15. Connect glass tubing (18) with glass tubing (20) and rubber tubing (19).

16. Connect glass tubing (23) with glass tubing (24) and with rubber tubing (24).

17. Connect rubber tubing (13) to a faucet.

18. Put end of rubber tubing (10) into a sink or drain.

19. Fill beaker (26) three-quarters full of water, and place glass tubing (25) in the water.

20. Put ingredients into generating flask (3).

21. Turn on water to rubber tubing (13).

22. Light wick on alcohol heater (2) and place under generating flask (3).

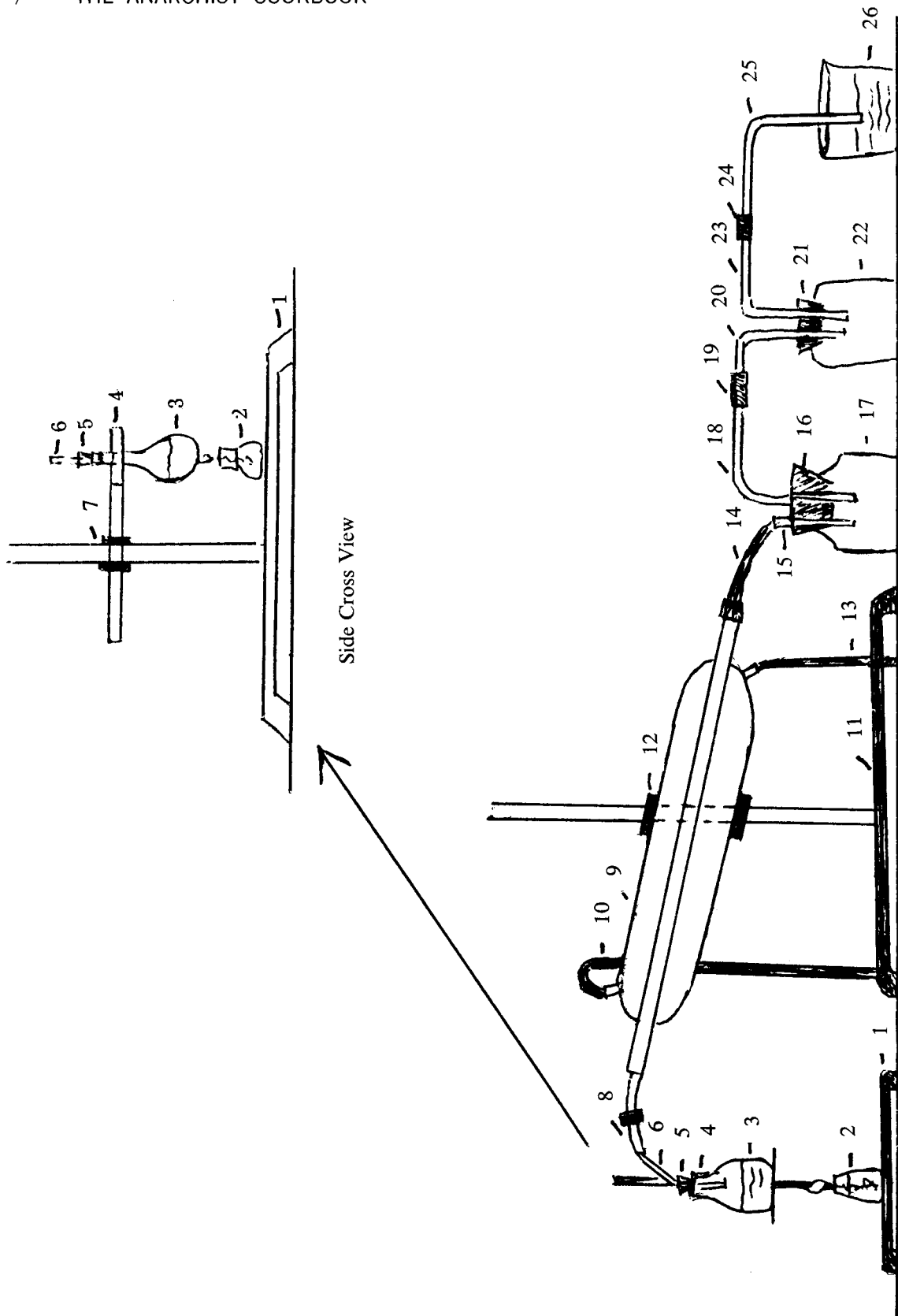
The best method for putting tear gas into operation is to place it under pressure in a glass vial or bottle. Then throw the bottle at the target you have in mind. The glass will break on contact and allow the tear gas to escape. Other successful methods have been proven, including compressing in an atomizer, aerosol can, or seltzer bottles and the like.

Defense and medical treatment for gases

The problem with gas (offensively) is that it is so easy to defend against, and chances are very good that the people you intend to use it against are prepared for it. At this point in the struggle, any urban or rural guerrilla should have a gas mask. Everyone should understand the simple procedures for the treatment of a gas victim. Everyone should be able to identify the type of gas being used against him, so as to determine the type of treatment, and the seriousness of the situation. These factors I will go into on the next few pages.

There are five different types of gases used by the police at this point, and the effective forms of defense vary. A defense for one may cause more severe effects when used against another. Such is the case with vaseline. Vaseline works well against mace, since mace is a liquid, but it causes gases to adhere to the skin and thus results in more serious burns.

Police have been using canisters that do not explode on contact with the ground, but rather when picked up after the initial impact. This causes the gas to explode directly in the individual's face. Whereas a rubber gas mask is good protection against most types of gases, it is ineffective and



even dangerous if worn when nausea gas has been used. Wet paper towels and surgical masks can be used to ease breathing problems but are also ineffective against nausea gas. So the most important consideration before treating a gas or chemical victim is to determine the type of gas or chemical used.

CS tear gas: This gas is dispensed in various-sized canisters, plastic grenades, and fog machines, and can be sprayed over an entire area from a helicopter. When you are hit with this type of gas, you will suffer coughing, running nose and eyes, burning of the eyes, a reddening of the exposed area, nausea, and in some cases dizziness. To relieve the burning and running eyes, wash them out with one part boric acid and three parts water. If boric acid is not available, use normal tap water. Standard eye drops can be used effectively. The next step in the treatment of CS gas is to get the actual gas off your skin. This can be accomplished by applying mineral oil to the exposed portions of your skin. If mineral oil is unavailable, use water, but directly after you have applied the water, wipe the entire exposed area, except eyes, with alcohol. This will relieve the sting by substituting a cooling sensation. If the alcohol is not applied, the stinging and burning may last up to two hours, whereas the alcohol will cut the time down to a matter of minutes. A gas mask, or wet cloth or paper towel, can effectively be used against this form of gas.

CN gas: This is basically the same as CS gas, but a much milder form. It comes in the same type of container and has the same type of effect, but it is not quite as unpleasant. The treatment is just washing the exposed portions with water. In most cases, the mineral oil and alcohol will not be necessary.

Nausea gas: This is an extremely dangerous gas, as it is colorless and odorless. It does not affect the tear ducts, so chances are great that a person will not even know it has been used until it's too late. It comes in the same type of containers as the CS and CN gas do. The effect this gas has is pretty bad. I've never been hit with this stuff myself, but I have spoken to some friends from the army, who have. They told me that nausea gas is the worst there is. A person exposed to it vomits instantly on inhalation, but it is not a normal form of vomiting. It is a result of a muscle contraction and is referred to as projective vomiting. Projective vomiting is the ejection of the contents of the stomach over several feet. This can result in the ripping of the

stomach or throat lining. As well as vomiting, the person experiences instant diarrhea. These are pretty disgusting symptoms, but on top of these the individual also loses the normal balance of his mind. He may find it extremely difficult to perform normal functions, such as walking or running. If a person has respiratory difficulties, he should be taken to a doctor immediately. There isn't much you can do about nausea gas yourself, except wait for the symptoms to go away. If the symptoms do not disappear or become more pronounced, get to a doctor. There is no protection against this type of gas. Gas masks, if worn, should be taken off as soon as you realize that it is nausea gas, as you might choke on your own vomit. The only effective protection is just running like hell, and getting out of the area. Because there is no effective form of protection against nausea gas, its use is somewhat limited; since not even the president can order the wind around.

Blister gas: This is even more strange and frightening than nausea gas but, thank God, it is a great deal rarer. I have had no experience with this form, but, from what I can gather, it is pretty foul. It causes blisters on the exposed portions of skin: They may come up in minutes after the initial exposure or they can take up to several days to appear. This type of gas does not affect the eyes or throat, so it may be difficult to know whether the gas is being used. The only protection against it is to cover up all portions of skin. This may include gloves, hats, bandages, long pants, etc. (girls should never wear skirts to demonstrations). The treatment for blisters is applying mineral oil and keeping the blistered area from the air. Try to get to a medic or doctor immediately. Anyone blistered should keep off the streets, as the cops or military will be able to identify anyone with blisters.

Mace: Mace is a liquid rather than a gas, and is used more on a person-to-person basis than in crowd control. It is made up of 10 percent CS gas, 70 percent a propellant agent (sodium bicarbonate), and 20 percent kerosene. The kerosene is the agent ingredient that causes the severe burning sensations. If you have been hit with mace, you know exactly what I am talking about. It feels as if you're thrown into a blast furnace, while your eyeballs are extracted from their sockets and submerged in a concentrated solution of sulfuric acid. The pain that mace causes is intense, and this in turn causes the breakdown of normal physical and mental functions, such as running. If you

are sprayed in the mouth, it may lead to uncontrolled convulsions. The treatment for a mace victim is as follows: Wash out his eyes with the same boric acid solution described in the section on CS gas, wash all exposed portions of his body with water, then apply rubbing alcohol to dilute the kerosene and relieve the burning. The combination of ski goggles and a thin layer of vaseline covering the face has proven to work pretty well. The vaseline must be wiped off immediately after exposure.

The thing to remember is that all these gases and chemicals have been developed for use against Americans. The military isn't using mace in Vietnam, but mace is being used in Watts and Harlem. Millions of dollars are being

spent every year to find new ways to control the people who supposedly control the government.

Figures 68 and 69 illustrate different forms of darts. These could be extremely effective for the guerrilla fighter, as they can be fired from an air gun with little or no sound. Figure 68 is especially interesting, as it shows the complete construction of a rapid injection dart, with a special compartment for the "drug of your choice."

There is an old saying that "ignorance is no excuse." Well, at this point one could take it a step further and say ignorance can be fatal. A young person today must have the technology and the know-how. Never before have self-sufficiency and education been so important, and they are virtually inseparable from survival.

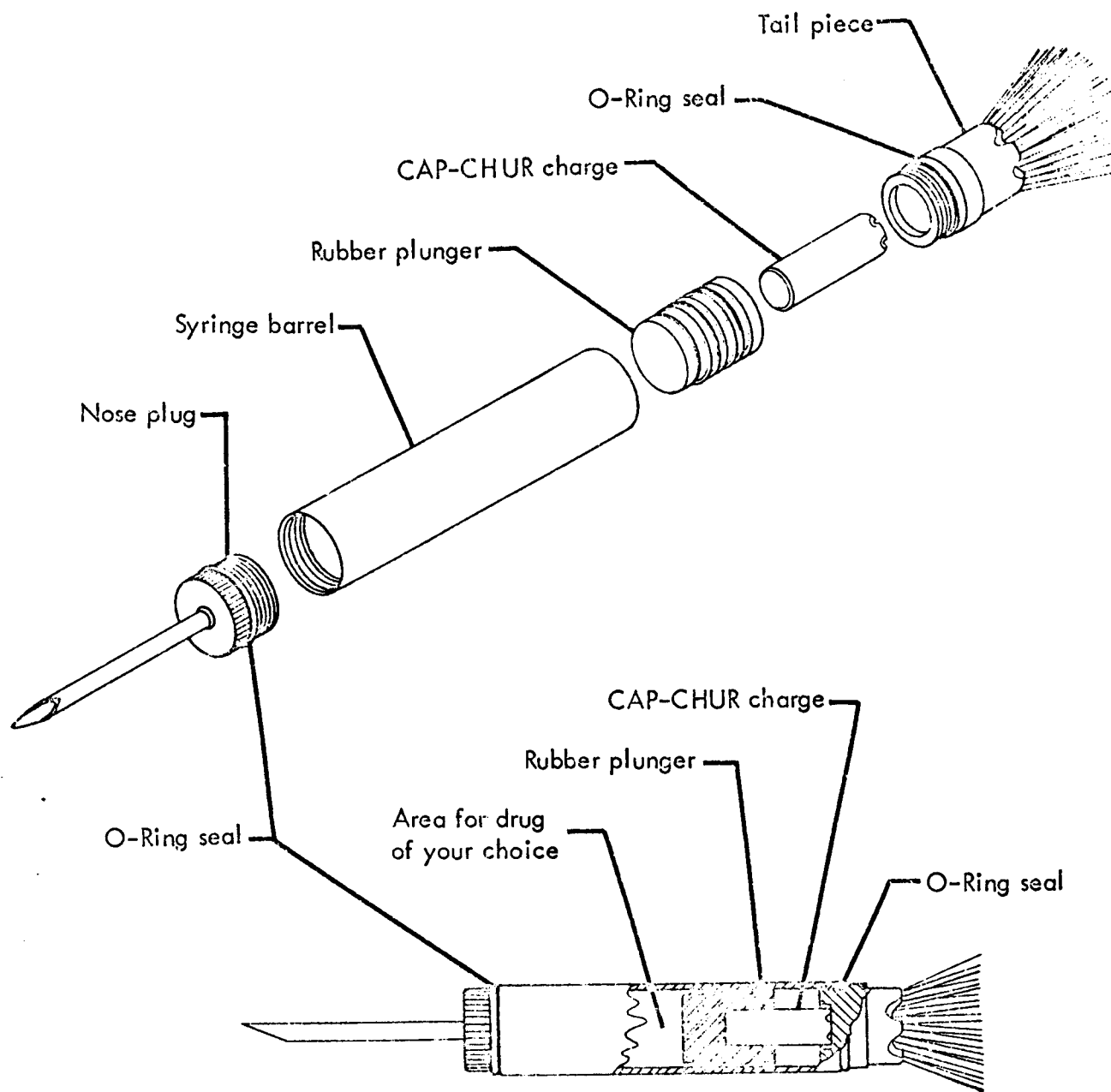
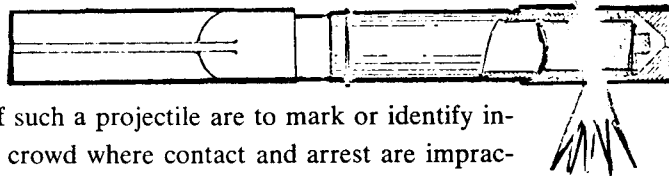


Figure 68. Darts for rapid injection.

DYE MARKER DART



This dart is loaded with a nontoxic uranine dye—a bright yellow fluorescent color. It can be loaded with various liquids such as special stench liquids or vomit inducers.



The uses of such a projectile are to mark or identify individuals in a crowd where contact and arrest are impractical. It has the effect of destroying anonymity.

HYPODERMIC SYRINGE PROJECTILE



Hypodermic syringes in dart form for animal control. This projectile can accurately deliver and inject a 1cc dose into unapproachable animals.



Pressurized ampules are available for loading by veterinarians. The serum is injected by compressed air behind a piston after the needle has come to rest in flesh. The dart's accuracy is a considerable factor in its usefulness.

TRAINING DART

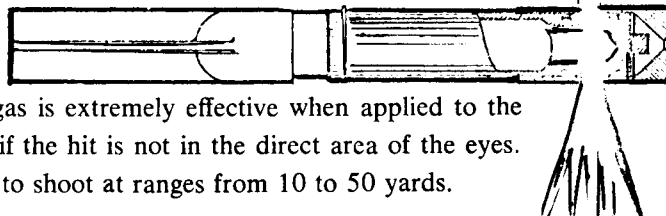


This projectile is provided in similar weight and balance to the various "line" darts to give a similar trajectory pattern so that the trainee can get the feel of the gun without expending expensive rounds. It can be fired indefinitely at "soft" targets—a mat or pad is suggested as a backstop for training.

TEAR GAS DART



This dart is designed to carry 2.5 cc. of liquid tear gas that covers an area of 12 to 15" in diameter. It has a safety spring clip. The clip is withdrawn on loading, making the projectile ready for firing.



The tear gas is extremely effective when applied to the person even if the hit is not in the direct area of the eyes. It's practical to shoot at ranges from 10 to 50 yards.

Figure 69. Police projectiles