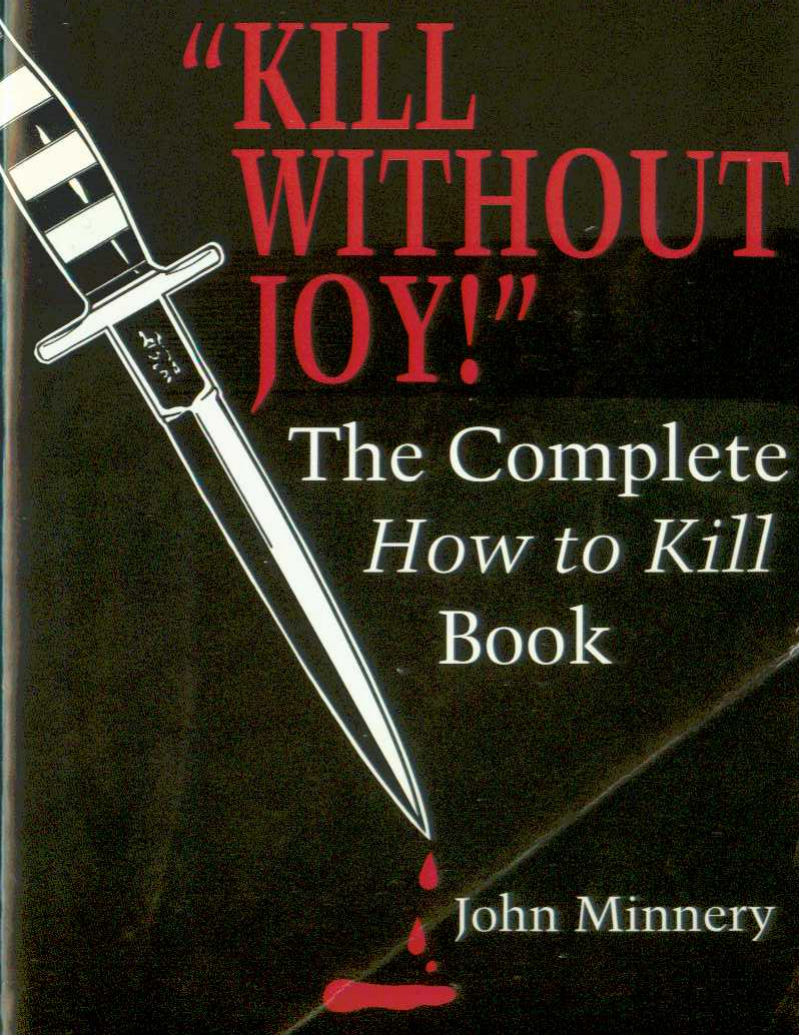

"KILL WITHOUT JOY!"
The Complete *How to Kill* Book
John Minnery

Also by John Minnery:

CIA Catalog of Clandestine Weapons, Tools, and Gadgets

Fingertip Firepower: Pen Guns, Knives, and Bombs

Pick Guns: Lock Picking for Spies, Cops, and Locksmiths

"Kill Without Joy!"
The Complete How to Kill Book
by John Minnery
Copyright © 1992 by Paladin Press
ISBN 0-87364-647-9

How to Kill: Vol. I
by John Minnery
Copyright © 1973 by Paladin Press
ISBN 0-87364-003-9

How to Kill: Vol. II
by John Minnery
Copyright © 1977 by Paladin Press
ISBN 0-87364-128-0

How to Kill: Vol. III
by John Minnery
Copyright © 1979 by Paladin Press
ISBN 0-87364-156-6

How to Kill: Vol. IV
by John Minnery
Copyright © 1979 by Paladin Press
ISBN 0-87364-176-0

How to Kill: Vol. V
by John Minnery
Copyright © 1980 by Paladin Press
ISBN 0-87364-201-5

How to Kill: Vol. VI
by John Minnery
Copyright © 1984 by Paladin Press
ISBN 0-87364-285-6

Printed in the United States of America

Published by Paladin Press, a division of
Paladin Enterprises, Inc., P.O. Box 1307,
Boulder, Colorado 80306, USA.
(303) 443-7250

Direct inquires and/or orders to the above address.

CONTENTS

WARNING

The information presented in this book is *for reference and historical purposes only!* The author and the publisher do not in any way endorse nor condone any illegal activity or act that may be depicted in the following pages. Therefore, the author and the publisher disclaim *any* liability and assume no responsibility for the use or misuse of the information herein.

PREFACE

The object of this study is to instruct the reader in the techniques of taking another human life, up close, and doing it well. You may well find this booklet offensive, repulsive, brutal, and vicious. It is meant to be. It is completely contemptuous of human life and my only admonition to the would-be assassin is: Kill without joy.

No attempt is made to differentiate between the moral good or bad and the complexities of the motives of the reader are not delved into This book will merely show you how to kill.

The victim (i.e. subject) can be said also to benefit because he is despatched with as little pain as possible and his suffering and misery need not be great.

This work will not teach you how to torture or brutally abuse another human being. It will not advocate the individual destruction of anyone in particular. In most cases it will not advise how to approach or dispose of the subject.

My only premise is there are times when one must attack with complete ruthlessness and fight with lethal fury. This fury and ruthlessness must be harnessed and directed to do the gravest possible damage — to kill.

The professional killer be he a soldier or a cold warrior (i.e. government directed assassin) has a duty to kill on command his country's enemies, who, for whatever reason, cannot be permitted to go on living. Special Forces have assassination squads that are employed in guerrilla and counter-insurgency operations. It is in the hope of making these people more effective that this booklet is written.

To kill at close range, five to ten feet or at arm's length and closer, requires the deftness of a surgeon and the ferocity of a rabid animal. One must have complete confidence in one's ability to kill, and this means he must know the human body— one must practice what amounts to black medicine and do the exact opposite of what a doctor might do to save life.

Most of the methods in this work are for urban situations which impose different restrictions on the choice of weapons that a soldier might have in the field. The assassin will often be forced to kill in the open, in a park, on the street, in an alley, or room, or any one of a dozen other places where the risks of being discovered and captured are greatest. In most cases he will have only one chance and he must be sure he knows when, where and how to kill.

Brantford, Ont., 1973

LESSON ONE: THE TARGET

No study of the methods can be carried out without first considering the target at which the techniques are directed: the human body.

In the assault on the body the aims are to: 1 - Stop the breathing, 2 - Start the bleeding, 3 - Promote established shock.

These aims are what all weapons are designed to fulfill. There is no point in riddling a man with bullets if not one of them hits a vital spot. Similarly, it is a truism that a man can be tortured to death by a thousand cuts with not one being fatal in itself. There then must, ideally, be one blow, one slash, one bullet that causes death.

First we must consider the medium that gives all life — oxygen. Cut off oxygen, cut off life. There are several parts of the body that control our intake of oxygen in the form of air. Primarily there are the motor nerves of the brain that are the stimulus for the act of breathing. This is located in the back of the head, just above the spine. This can be crushed with a club or torn with a bullet. A blow with the hand must be very forceful indeed but a good booted kick would be adequate to cause the damage necessary. Working downwards we come to the neck. Blows to the back of the neck apart from damaging the spine, can force the vertebrae forward and impinge on the windpipe and cause asphyxiation. The wind pipe can be slashed and the blood will fill the lungs. Usually, however, this method of death is the result of severe blood loss, but the net result is oxygen starvation. Naturally, choking causes death and it must be divorced from strangulation at this point.

Choking is the cutting off of air to the lungs as the result of a constricture or crushed windpipe.

Strangulation is the depriving of oxygenated blood going to the brain by stemming the flow at the carotid arteries. This is death by anoxia.

The lungs and breathing system can be assailed by gases. Smothering, too, can be accomplished by assassination methods.

Attacking the lungs themselves is not a very quick death as in the case of a bullet or knife puncture for this deflates the lung. The lung on the opposite side can carry on alone —if need be. This must be kept in mind and steps should be taken to insure the failure of both lungs.

The second vital function that serves as a target is the system that carries oxygen — the blood.

The severing of a major blood vessel is one of the best ways of causing death. This can be accomplished with blade, bullets and in some cases with bludgeons. (The blows are directed at the ribs and breastbone to split or splinter them and to drive them into the heart. Severe palm heel strikes have been known to do this also. Driving the fist into the floating ribs can force them into the liver, but death will not immediately ensue.)

The seat of power in this system is the heart. The heart can be destroyed by bullets, daggers, or even with a sharp ice-pick or knitting needle.

Any wound to the heart would be desirable. However, there are also large veins and arteries just above it. Locations to cut are obvious, namely: the neck, wrists, inside of the elbows, under the armpits, inside the thighs and the kidneys. The blood can be attacked with poisons and gases also.

The third and final consideration is shock. This involves the third major system of the body — the nervous system. Shock can be brought on by any of the previous conditions and is a primary cause of death.

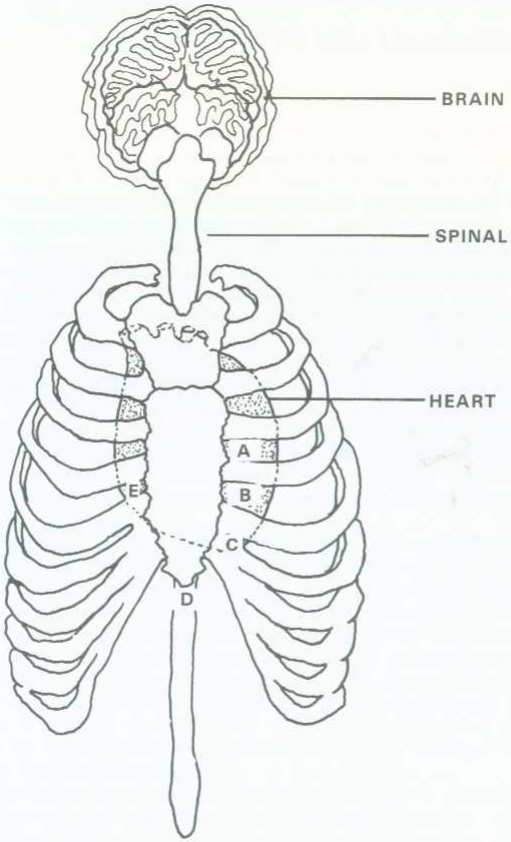
Attacks on this system involve electrocution, spinal damage, brain destruction, traumatic burns, and gross damage to the vital organs.

The easiest way to bring on shock is by severing a major artery. It is clear that all the vital targets are interrelated and the destruction of one is the destruction of all. Even so it is imperative to attempt to destroy at least two of these targets and if possible all three when you kill the subject.

To Review: The aims are a/ stop the breath, b/ start the bleeding, c/ promote shock.

The Targets: (i) the brain
(ii) the heart
(iii) the spine

THE TARGETS



A B C D Are all places to attack with the knife, or needle-pick. E is an alternate

LESSON TWO: TO KILL UNARMED

Let us now consider the instruments that cause individual destruction. . . .

Evolution of weapon design lends itself readily to the present discussion. The first weapon used by one man to kill another was himself; his own fists, feet and teeth were the natural weapons that he used.

The grappling, throwing and in-fighting techniques are only peripheral to this study, and as there are many fine books and courses on this subject they will not be delved into here.

In using one's bare hands to kill it is necessary to constantly bear in mind the vulnerable points of the body that allow access to the targets and to inflict the maximum possible damage to them.

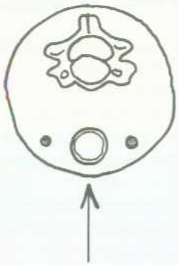
Killing must, therefore, be the end product and the whole purpose of the assassin's function. In the case of bare-handed killing the action centres around the head and throat. Forceful, well-aimed blows are to be directed against the windpipe and the voice-box at the front of the neck. The intention is to achieve complete collapse and flattening of the windpipe. Once squashed the mucous in the throat effectively seals it and air can flow neither in nor out. This can be accomplished by using the fist but more commonly an edge of hand, or karate shuto is employed. Also if the subject has been downed, the foot can be stomped onto the voice-box with the same result.

The skin in the hollow of the neck is very thin and can be pierced much like one would a plastic bag with the fingers and nails and should be ripped open to allow access to the windpipe directly. The blood vessels in the neck such as the carotid arteries and the jugular veins can be severely damaged with edge of hand blows and the underlying nerves suffer also. They can be attacked even more directly with the teeth. These vessels are just under the skin and run along both sides of the windpipe and can be easily bitten into. The object is not to cut off blood but to tear these vessels out. The front teeth, or incisors, are used. They should sink into the skin and vessels and then the head is pulled away with a violent jerk, leaving a wound that will cause death in short order.

The throat can be constricted by the hands as in throttling and by the forearm in a rear strangle, or by the legs in a scissor grip. All require maximum strength to be applied to ensure death. The subject should be under control in five seconds and unconscious within another fifteen to twenty. The grip should be maintained for three minutes — until after the body has

THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN STRANGLES AND CHOKES:

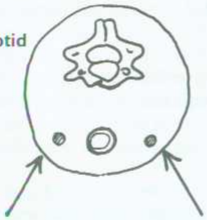
Affects the windpipe



Crushed windpipe
ex: Stick strangle or edge of hand blow.

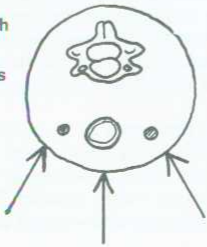
CHOKE
ex: Forearm pressure.

Affects carotid arteries



STRANGLE
ex: Finger Pressure

Affects both windpipe and arteries



HANG
ex: Commando strangle.

stopped convulsing and tremors have ceased. At the end of that time a coup de grace should still be administered.

Another method of strangulation or more precisely, choking, is done with just two fingers. The thumb and forefinger are driven into the throat and get a tong-like grip on the horns of the thyroid cartilage. (Just above the larynx, or voice-box.) Firm digital pressure is applied and maintained until the subject expires.

At the back of the neck is the backbone and spinal cord. This is attacked forcibly with the edge of hand, elbows, knees and feet, (to be more effective the feet should be shod.)

Blows to the face are, as a general rule, not fatal and are not encouraged. The temples, however, are to be battered severely to bring on unconsciousness and death.

The head should be grasped when the subject is downed, lifted by the forelock or ears, and smashed unmercifully into the ground. This severely depresses the back and base of the skull and death will be quick.

A chin jab with the heel of the palm can cause a knock-out if delivered forcibly enough, even a broken neck.

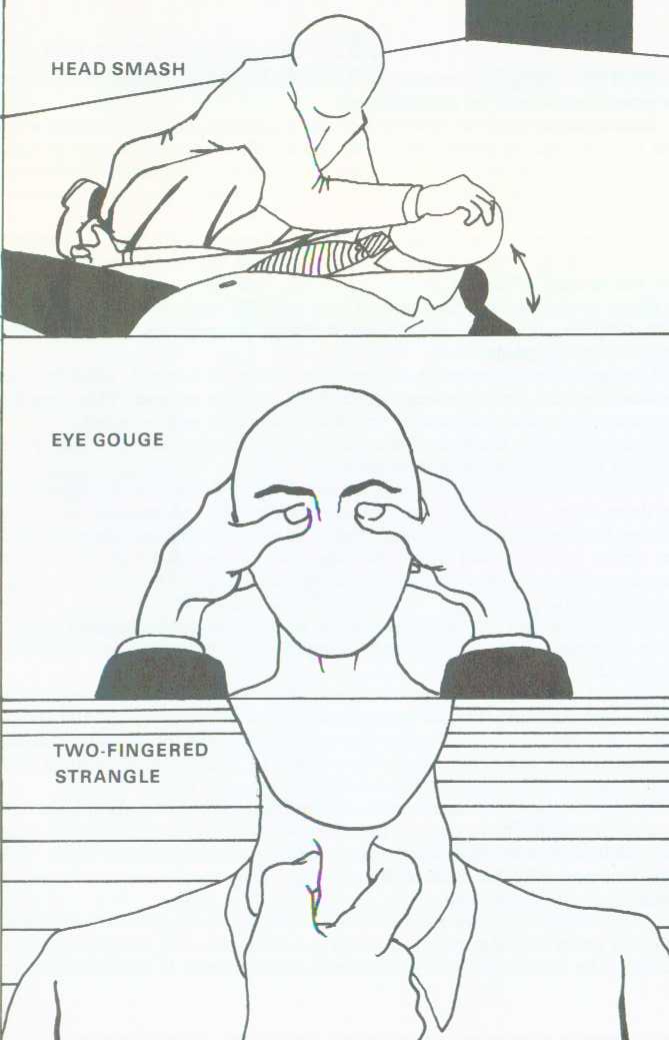
The one exception to the face is the eyes. Severe damage to the brain can be done when the thumbs are jabbed into the eyes and pressing inwards, aiming for the center of the head, the thumbs break through the skull and are driven in to their full length. At the same time the head is grasped in the hands and given a jerk resulting in more brain damage. (The eyes, of course, are destroyed.)

When the subject has been downed the whole head can be targeted for the coup de grace which is delivered by jumping on it with both feet until it is squashed.

The feet can be used against the lower spine where the heel is dug into it with a forceful kick; the aim being derangement of the spine and the severing of the cord. The best point for this action is between the shoulder blades. A broken neck can cause death when it fails to give the head support and lolls forward and constricts the windpipe.

The bones about the heart can be crushed and driven inwards to impale it and cause death. In the case of the sternum, or breastbone, the heel of the palm driven in at an angle can cause splintering and lacerate the heart. The ribs can normally be crushed by the feet. They can cause the lungs to collapse if punctured also.

Very forcible and accurate blows to the plexus in the pit of the stomach and the groin can also result in death but normally only unconsciousness results. The same holds true with blows to the kidneys. If death does occur


HEAD SMASH
EYE GOUGE
TWO-FINGERED
STRANGLE

in these areas it is the result of severe shock.

Most hand-to-hand courses aim primarily at submission or control of the subject. Killing if it does take place is a by-product or spin-off and is normally anathema in most self-defense methods. The assassin must be absolutely ruthless, on the contrary, and must take every opportunity to kill.

LESSON THREE: CLUBS FOR KILLERS

The weapon we now consider is the lowly club. This weapon has been with us since caveman days and has proved its lethality ever since. It can be in several forms and comes under a variety of names these days: black-jack, baton, night-stick, sand-bag, cosh, flail, sap, etc. But basically it is a heavy, bone and muscle crushing instrument that is an extension of the human arm and fist.

For purposes of assassination it should be made as heavy as can be managed. The intention is to rain a killing blow or series of blows, on the head, spine, throat, and heart.

Iron bars and lead pipes are ideal and can be wrapped in newspaper or in a mailing tube for further concealment. Spring snapper coshes or the expedient of a sock filled with sand or a bar of soap are also deadly.

The prosaic hammer can be employed with telling effect and would not attract much attention anywhere. Half-bricks, large rocks, and two-by-fours can and have been used a clubs and are universally available. They are directed primarily at the head to cause massive, mortal brain damage.

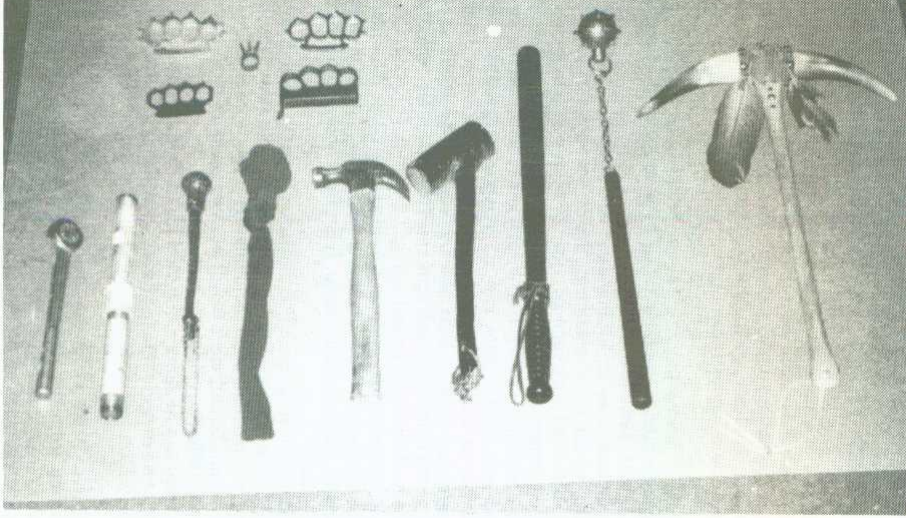
(Fist strengtheners such as judo, yawara, kashi-no-bo sticks attack the same targets as the club. Brass and iron knuckles are in this category too.)

The efficiency of the lowly cudgel cannot be over-emphasized. It is often disregarded in assassination work or considered as a less than ideal substitute for other weapons. However it is a near perfect weapon in its own right. It is deadly, silent and ubiquitous. It has been doing its job for tens of thousands of years.

Any bludgeoning instrument must, of course, be heavy and a heavy blow must be struck. The best attack is from the rear and the blow delivered like the wind-up for a baseball pitch including the follow-through. One blow such as this should be sufficient to kill but two or more blows should be directed to two different vital areas.

Although clubs can be shorter, the ideal length is from fifteen to twenty-six inches. It is also important to use a club that will not break after a heavy clout. For this reason they should be tested in advance, or stick to lengths of pipe.

It is possible to strike a blow on the tip of the subject's genitals with a downward swing from the front. The club is withdrawn from the inner breast pocket or from under a jacket just prior to this attack and doesn't attract as much attention as an overhead blow. He must still be finished off.



SAMPLE OF CLUBS AND BLUDGEONS

Left to right i Ratchet wrench ii Length of lead-pipe iii Snapping black-jack iv Soap in a sock black jack v Hammer vi Shillelagh vii Truncheon viii Morning star ix Indian tomahawk Upper l. corner Aluminum, chromed, iron and brass nuckles w/trident knuckle duster.

Other blows delivered from the front are to be directed against the sides of the neck and to the temples. There must be no advance warning of the attack and your every move must be as natural as possible before launching it. From the rear, and by far the best place to attack your subject, the targets are the back and sides of the head (below the ears), the back and sides of the neck, between the shoulder blades, and the kidney areas. If possible always use both hands to achieve maximum force and always aim at a point five inches below the skin at the target site to insure there's no holding back.

LESSON FOUR: THE HATCHET JOB

Hacking weapons are very effective and include axes, hatchets, mattocks, broad swords, cleavers, machetes, etc.

The chief concern with these weapons is that they be sharp as possible and that they have a fair weight.

The prime target for these weapons is the neck and head. Disabling blows to the extremities may be first needed but decapitation and nothing less, should be established as the finishing manoeuvre. Decapitation satisfies all three requirements of mortal injuries — it is also visual proof-positive that death has occurred.

This points up the fact that the hatchet, or battle-axe — tomahawk, is one of the best all-around hand to hand combat weapons. It can be used as a club to down a man, and as a cleaver to kill him. It is easily portable and is always handy.

Swords as assassins' weapons may be antiquated, but swords are still concealed in canes and walking-sticks.

Machetes are excellent killers and are more portable than the sword and may be concealed in shopping-bags or wrapped as a parcel. They should be rated next to the hatchet in effectiveness.

Meat cleavers, as the name implies, do just that, and can be carried under a coat or wrapped in a newspaper for concealment. They can chop and cut and are very effective.

Mattocks or ice-axes are useful as is or shortened for concealment. Leon Trotsky was assassinated with one of these

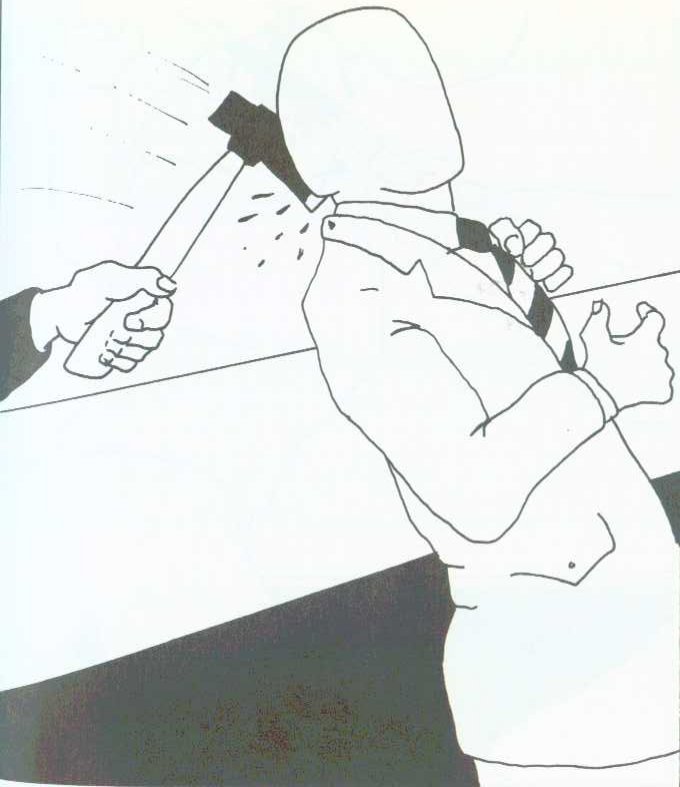
When used as a weapon, the tendency to hack and hack must be discouraged. Lopping off arms and legs and attacking the face is unnecessary and only adds to the disorder and confusion. What is desired is a one-two approach. One, a downing or knock-out blow. Two, severing the head.

Severing the spine at the neck is considered a partial decapitation, and blood loss will not be great unless—by rolling the subject over and then chopping the throat—the head detached. Complete decapitation is the complete removal of the head. If time and circumstances allow, this is what should be done.

Although the neck is a prime target, the skull can be bisected. The chest cavity can also be penetrated to the heart with these weapons resulting in mortal wounds.

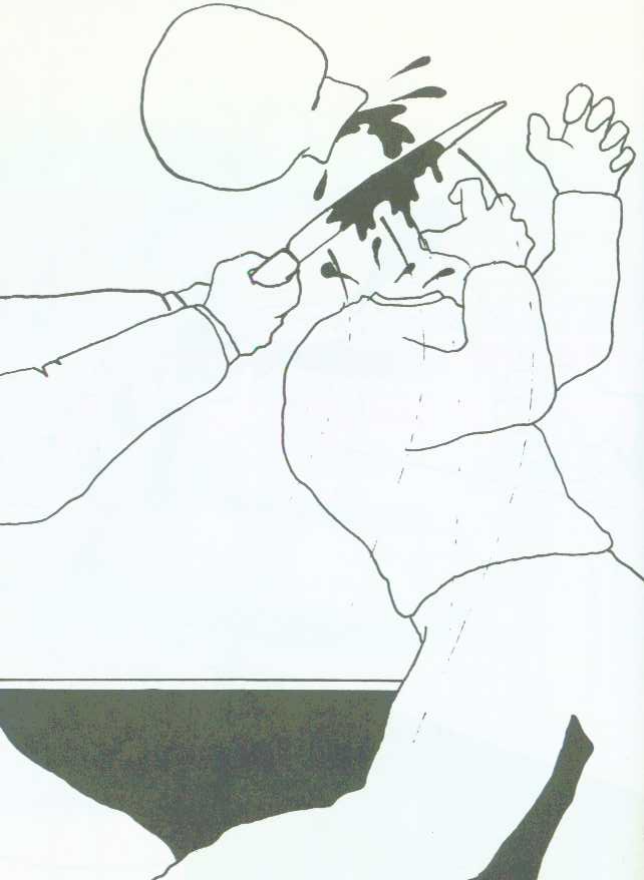
HACKING WEAPONS

Top: walking stick mattock (ice-axe)
Left to right
i Machete (South America, Cuba, Africa, Asia) ii Hatchet (North America) iii Hatchet (North America) iv Hand Axe (North America, Europe v Pruning Axe (Europe) vi Gurkha Kukri (India, Nepal) vii Bowie Axe (North America)



DECAPITATION

Instant termination



If the subject's execution is to be ritualized, kneel him down, hands tied behind his back. Pass the blade of the weapon lightly over the back of his bowed head. This causes the muscles to stiffen. Then chop for a clean kill.

LESSON FIVE: KNIFEWORK

One part of the cloak and dagger business that has gone low-profile is the dagger. It is one of the most popular instruments for assassins and should be treated here in some detail.

Its purpose is to slash and pierce, or rather, to cut and thrust; it can serve as a judo stick for butt strokes also.

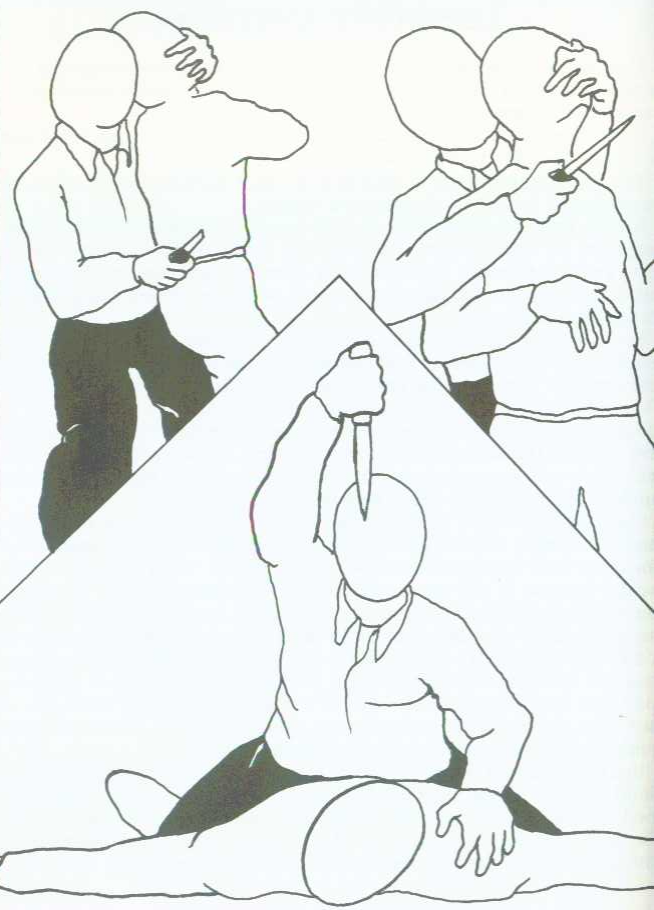
The ideal dagger is one modelled after the Fairbairn-Sykes pattern and was designed for use by Commando troops.

Killing enemy sentries with combat knives is fairly well known and is taught by all major armies. Basically, the subject is approached from the rear, grasp the mouth and nose in a clamped palm and simultaneously thrust the knife into the right kidney area, withdraw the knife and slash the throat from ear to ear.

Some other variations: instead of slicing the throat the knife is stabbed into the neck about three to four inches below the ear until it protrudes from the opposite side; then the knife is slashed outwards, through the throat. The knife can also be stabbed downwards, through the gap between the collar bone and shoulder blades to sever the subclavian artery. This attack is very useful if the subject is in a sitting position. The knife should be worked backwards and forwards during the withdrawal and one must try to slash as much of the underlying tissue as possible in the process.

One thing that must be considered at this point is the issue of blood — there is a terrific amount gushed about in any throat cutting operation. It can squirt back into your mouth — keep it closed; into your eyes — try to avoid it because it will temporarily blind and disconcert you. A gurgling sound will most likely issue from the subject and cannot be squelched even if the initial outcry was. Be prepared for the bowels and bladder to let go while you're holding him. If you're in mufti you'll have to consider where to place your feet because blood will fall onto your pantleg and shoes. It might be a good idea to roll up your sleeves because if he sprays your arms you can then wipe the blood off and roll them down again. An added precaution would be an overcoat or a reversible jacket.

In a frontal attack the throat can be targeted but again be prepared for the blood. Most likely the heart will be the prime target. When stabbing into the chest the blade should be horizontal to allow for clearance through the ribs. The knife can also be thrust under the rib-cage to the heart. The thrusts in both cases should be well-directed but strong. It is normally necessary to



penetrate one-and-one-half to two inches of flesh to reach the heart and an additional two to three inches to be through it enough to insure death. The subject should collapse the moment the knife enters so be prepared for it and withdraw the knife quickly or else follow him down and then extract the knife, otherwise the blade may snap. Most experts say to leave the knife in but I don't advocate it because it can be traced, you may need it for self-defense, and good knives are hard to come by.

When withdrawing the knife from a deep stab wound it is oftentimes difficult because the flesh of the body has a tendency to contract and grip the blade and suction adds to the problem and care must be taken not to snap the blade. If penetration was as deep as it should have been you may well require both hands to withdraw the knife.

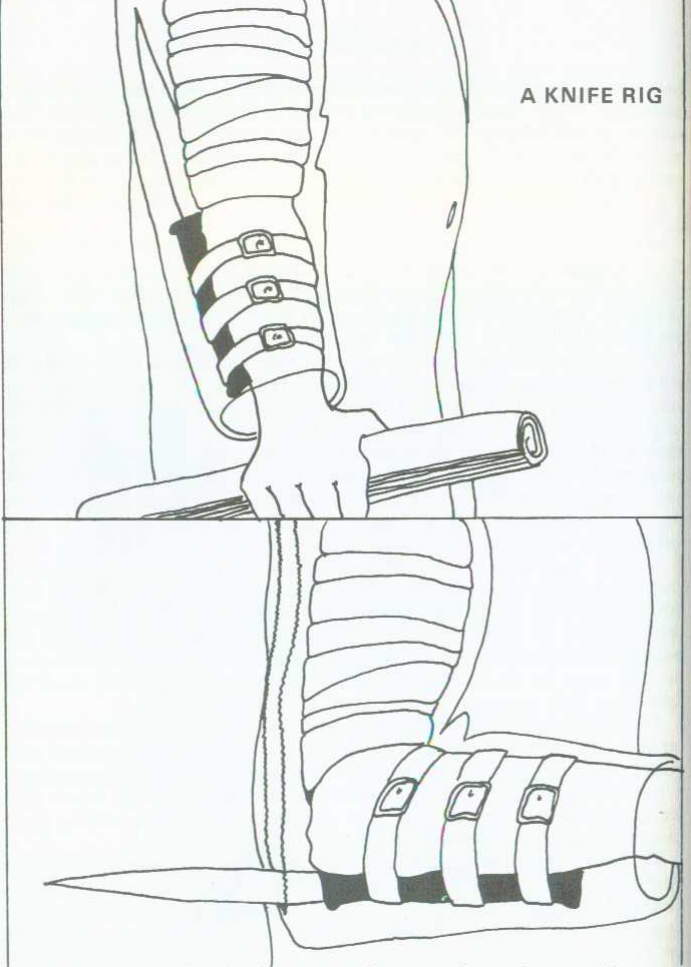
If the subject is to be killed in a walk-by, pass him on your knife-hand side with the blade flat against your forearm and the handle grasped solidly. As you draw even with the subject swing your arm back and thrust the knife into his kidney area, in this case, leave it there and without losing your pace keep on moving through the crowd. The main point is the neat, timed, execution of the movements. In most cases the subject will stagger, then fall and a few more seconds before passers-by realize that he's been stabbed. As there is no direct connection with you, and by that time you'll be several yards away — you're home free.

A more open attack in the street that requires greater speed and more risk, is to approach on a walk-by, knife-hand side again, the dagger is in your suitcoat top left pocket, behind the handkerchief. (The F-S Commando knife can fit there if the blade is thrust through the bottom of the pocket's seam and between the lining.) As you approach the subject make a natural move for the handkerchief and from about a pace away, draw the knife in a high sweeping arc and slash the subject's throat.

The heart could be stabbed in a similar manner and the knife could also be kept in a sheath in the front pocket. In the walk-by, saunter along with your hand in your knife pocket, pass on the knife-hand side, and again from a pace away, draw the knife and stab under the ribs to the heart. This technique can be done on a rear approach, with the assassin walking by to overtake the subject, the dagger is thrust into the kidneys.

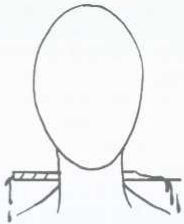
Slashes to the wrists, inside elbow joints, under the armpit, inside the thighs, all attack major arteries and if unattended will cause death. Stabs and slashes to the stomach and abdomen to disembowel result in shock but death is not so sure so a follow-up action against the throat or heart is necessary.

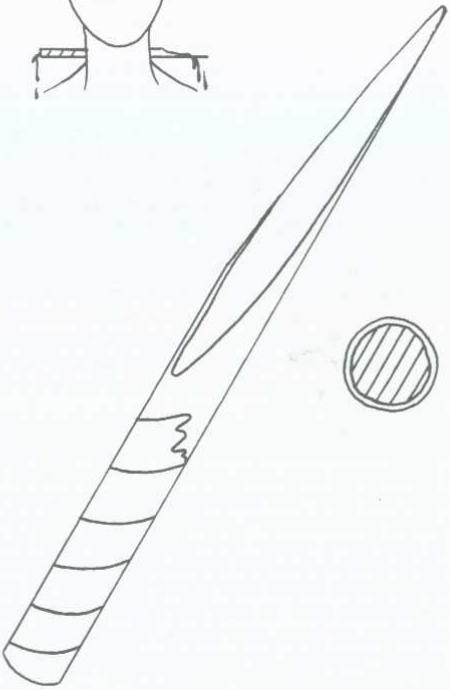
A KNIFE RIG



The knife is strapped to the fore-arm and worn under a rain-coat. (the upper arm is bandaged to forestall cutting one's self.) When the arm bends the blade cuts thru the coat. Pass the subject and jab it into his kidneys—Lower the arm and the knife returns to its former position.

NEEDLE KNIVES





This knife acts as a funnel through which the blood flows-the blood will not coagulate.

Actual size

Apart from piercing this knife cuts a circular hole like the above. 5/8" conduit tubing ground at an angle to produce a sharpened point and trough. Can be made longer for use as a lance. Taped handle ½ size (can be barbed to prevent extraction.)

If you're using a single edged knife, and you really shouldn't for this type of work, after the subject has expired re-introduce the knife into the wound with the cutting edge reversed. This will lead the investigators to believe that a double-edged weapon was used.

There is a special rig for urban assassination shown in figure nine.

Another special dagger can be made from thin tubular steel or copper. The knife is about nine inches long and very much like an over-sized syringe needle. When thrust into the neck, chest, or kidney area, this knife is left in. The blood flows out of the hollow handle and will continue to flow in a constant stream as it does not allow the wound to close nor the blood to coagulate.

With ice-picks and stout needles, pinpoint accuracy is needed. The targets are through the eyes to the brain, through the ear canal to the brain, and up the nose to the brain. Attacking the throat is chancey as the point must do damage to the arteries and this precision is seldom possible. The rear of the neck and the rest of the backbone can be attacked to damage or sever the spine. (A sharpened screw-driver or thin, sharp chisel can be used here). Entry into the medulla through the base of the skull is also possible. From the front the only real target apart from the head is the heart. If your accuracy is what it should be, one penetration should be enough. There is very little blood and even so the blade or point should be passed through a balled-up handkerchief, and with the handkerchief affixed near the hilt or handle the ice-pick is jabbed into the heart for a kill. The cloth will catch the blood and then withdraw the point.

With these weapons the cause of death is sometimes very difficult to ascertain. The wounds to the brain through the cavities seldom leave any clues of foul-play even after a post-mortem. Even if they do, by then you should be well clear. The needle wound in the heart is even difficult to detect.

To get by magnetometers, glass knives or wooden slivers can be carried as well as aluminum, copper and other non-ferrous materials.

In personal searches razor blades can be taped or band-aided to the soles of the feet (kept within their paper wrappers, of course). It is one place searchers seldom look. A wound one-half inch deep to a neck artery is not too difficult to do with a razor blade. The two blades could be thumb-tacked to a narrow board so as the cutting edges extend over the side and this would be a handy slashing weapon.

Throwing knives I won't advocate for assassination because for most of us it's a fifty-fifty chance as to whether the knife will land correctly, and if it does will it hit a vital spot. If the knife must be used at long range make a lance or spear out of it by lashing it to a broomstick, mop, or inserting the

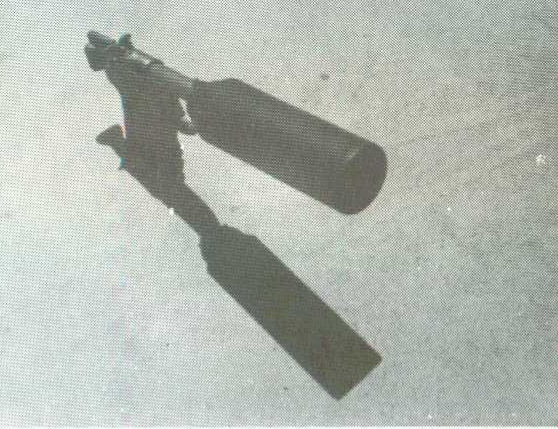
handle into a length of pipe. The targets are the same as with the knife but don't throw the spear unless you must but rather use it like a bayonet or pike.

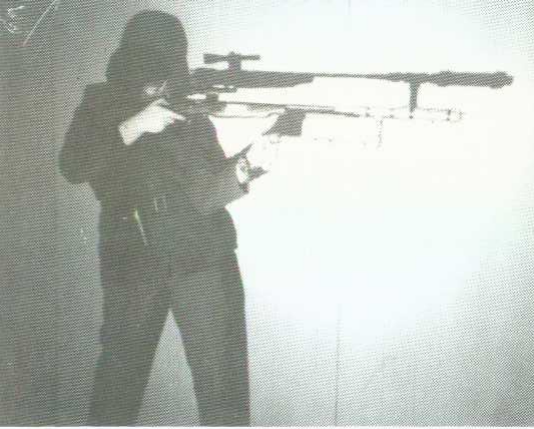
Arrows can be considered as long range knives and can be used in assassination work. The difficulty in concealing the bow or crossbow is a drawback though. Collapsible bows and powerful crossbows with extending stocks can, however, be used. It is necessary that the arrowheads be razor-sharp and that you must have the skill to kill with the weapon at the distance you planned. Poison pods should also be used and these are made from the necks of toy balloons and affixed to the shaft just behind the arrowhead with the poison inside. Crossbows are perhaps the easiest to master for the assassin and are aimed much like rifles. Longbows require more skill but can be mastered with practice. Both weapons are silent and deadly and assassins should not fail to consider them in planning operations.

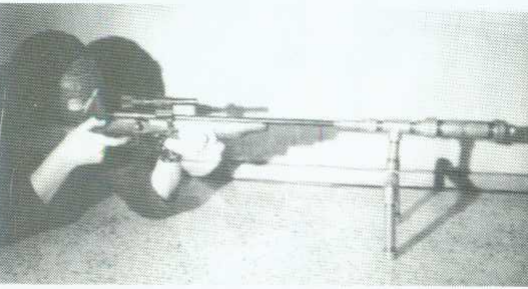
A final word on knives. Folding and switchblade knives should not be used in a killing situation due to the tendency of the blade to close on one's fingers during a slash.

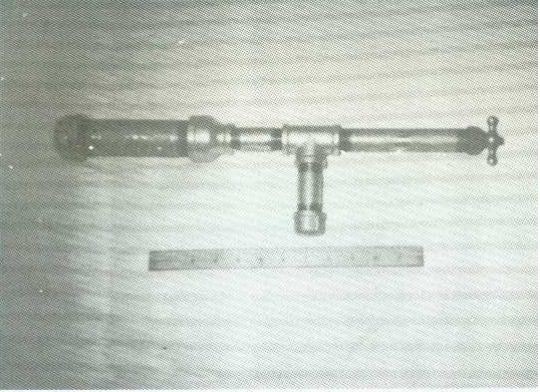
SPECIAL WEAPONS

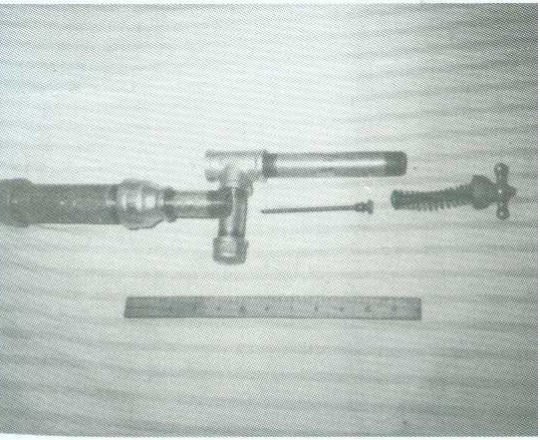
As most of these devices are home-made this precludes the possibility of their being traced. They are, in effect, "sanitized" and perfect for assassinations, where weapons are prohibited, or where customs in the hostile country are stringent so these can be made from local materials.

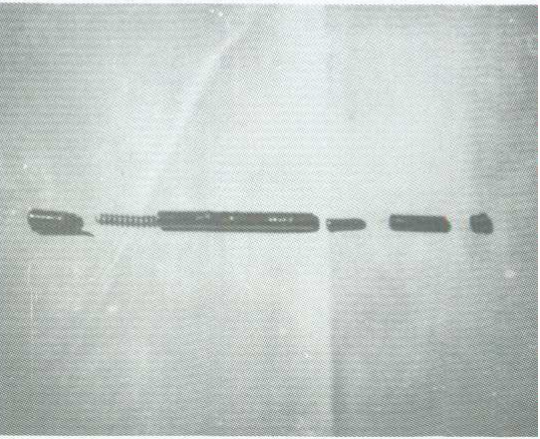


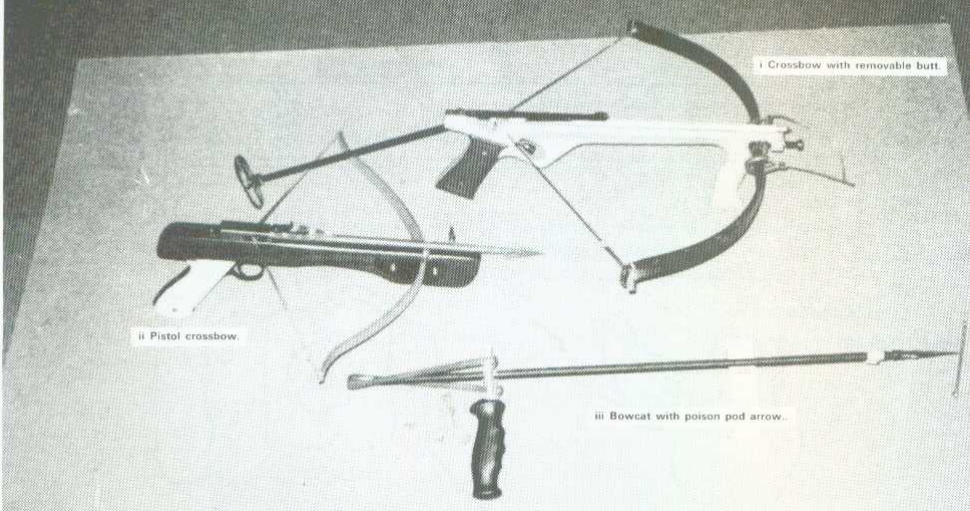




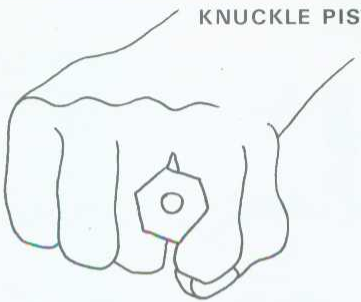


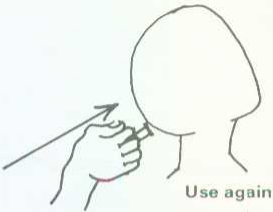




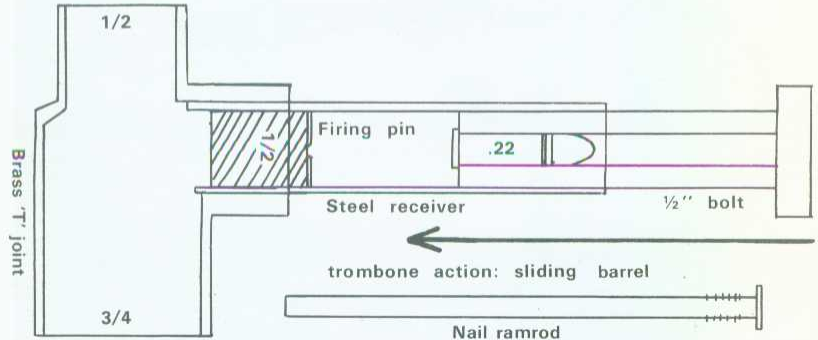

i Crossbow with removable butt.
ii Pistol crossbow.
iii Bowcat with poison pod arrow.

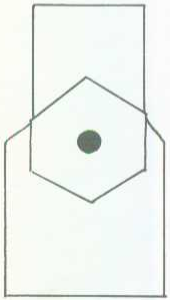
KNUCKLE PISTOL* .22 CALIBRE





Use against the skull, sternum or any boney surface.

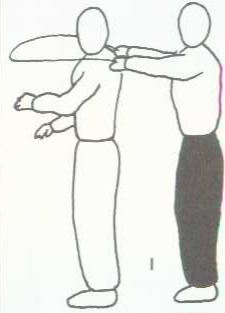


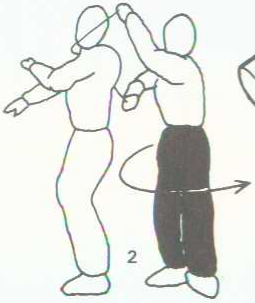


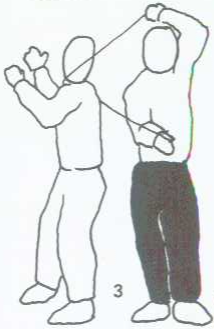
Front view

*This pistol is quiet firing because of the muzzle to skin contact can be made in large dimensions in .38 cal. By hooking an elastic band over the muzzle and around the butt it can be fired on the pull-release principle for longer range.

THE COMMANDO STRANGLE







THE STEEL SLING

See pg. 39 for explanation.

LESSON SIX: HANG TOUGH

Let us now consider mechanical strangulation where devices other than the bare hands are used. These include cord, wire, rope, sticks, pipes, etc.

The so-called Commando Strangle is one of the most effective and easily mastered techniques. The approach is made from the rear. The weapon is a length of wire (24-30 ins. long) affixed at each end to wooden dowels for handles. In this form it's usually referred to as the steel sling.

Holding on to both handles the wire is thrown over the subject's head and a rearward pull is applied, quickly turn around so that the wires come over your shoulder, continue pulling him backwards and holding onto the sling. In so doing the wires cross and the subject and assassin stand back to back. At this point the assassin bends over at the waist and lifts the subject from the ground and hangs and strangles him in that position till the subject expires.

The whole procedure takes only a few, brief seconds, and there is no defense. When the subject has expired he can be thrown over the shoulder and deposited at your feet.

There are other methods and these call for the looping of cords over the head of the subject and crossing them at the rear of the neck. These methods do not call for a change of position. If stouter material such as rope or lady's nylons are used it is advisable to tie two knots corresponding to the arteries on the neck so as to give the rope more "dig".

If a slip knot is used throw the loop over the subject's head, draw it tight with your right hand and put your left hand under the knot, between it and the subject's neck. When the cord has tightened up, close your hand over the knot and give it a twist. This brings terrific pressure to bear on the throat and allows you to be at arm's length from the subject.

Using a length of stick is also very effective. Hold the stick in both hands allowing a space for his neck. The assassin approaches from the rear, and raises his arms over the subject's head and drops them quickly and pulls the stick tight against his neck. The subject is drawn close and pressure is applied. A variation of this method is to use opposite hand positions to effect an 'X' strangle. This means that the right hand puts the stick under the subject's chin from the left and then the left hand grasps the other end of the stick on the right. Good pressure can be achieved from this method and the windpipe is nearly always crushed in stick strangles.

LESSON SEVEN: A DOSE OF DEATH

Another assassination technique that has been used through the ages is the use of poisons. These can be inhaled, injected, imbibed, absorbed, or eaten.

One of the most lethal poisons is cyanide and its brothers hydrocyanic acid, and cynogen gas.

Inhaling cynogen or consuming cyanide brings on a condition called histotoxic anemia where the ability of the body to absorb oxygen from the blood is impaired or abolished resulting in rapid death.

Cynogen can be liberated from aerosols, squeeze bottles, or specially designed projectors. In most cases the assassin must take an antidote before and after firing the gas at the subject's face so that he himself does not fall victim to the effects of the gas. The antidote is either sodium thiosulfate or sodium nitrate tablets before and amyl nitrate or a urinated handkerchief inhalant after. The second choices in both cases aren't as effective. Although death is rapid it is preceeded by vomiting, diarrhea, and convulsions.

Strychnine is a very effective poison that attacks the nervous system and causes the body to bend like a bow in death. To counteract this effect and so to disguise the poisoning, a portion of cyanide is also given. The symptoms of both poisons are, in effect, opposite but mutually effective in causing death resulting in no outward symptoms of poisoning.

Another way to disguise the symptoms when using the drug morphine, which causes a characteristic narrowing of the pupils, is to administer bella donna drops to the eyes which cause dilation of the pupils and so negates this symptom. Four grains of morphine is more than enough to bring on death to a non-addict.

Overdoses of other drugs such as heroin can be administered and injected in walk-bys in much the same technique as the knife. These drugs are available nearly everywhere.

A kitchen syringe that is used to inject butter and oils into roasts can be used to inject poisons such as black leaf nicotine benzene or kerosene into the subjects stomach.

An assassin can kill with the hypodermic syringe with a 20cc. capacity or more. The empty syringe is inserting into a vein and the air injected. This causes a bubble in the blood system resulting in death from embolism. A bicycle pump fitted with a syringe needle can pump air into the system in a

similar manner. This can be done if the subject is unconscious or under the control of accomplices.

Arsenic and thallium sulfate are common rat poisons and can be used in assassinations as well as the mercury from thermometers and barometers. Aconite and atropine are also effective.

If the subject is prone to use mouthwash, eye or ear drops, sulfuric or muriatic acids can be added into the bottles and the patent medicine taken out.

Poisons can be put into the foods and drink of the subject. Using poison toadstools in place of mushrooms is one example, cyanide in the drink is another. If the subject is using a taster to test for poisons he can be outwitted by putting the poison in the salt shaker. The normal scene is once the food passes the taster the subject then proceeds with his meal and normally salts to taste . . . !

Everybody knows about a Mickey Finn which is basically barbiturated booze, but the ice cubes can also be sabotaged by adding powdered glass to them before putting them in the 'fridge. It's impossible to spot the slivers suspended in the ice cubes and when the subject drains his glass he gets a mouthful of same. This creates havoc in the intestinal tract and death can result from internal hemmorage.

The more esoteric poisons such as nerve gases like sarin are beyond the scope of this study and so are deferred. L.S.D. was, however, developed as a war gas and O.D.'s can kill and it can easily be introduced into a subject's meal through the sugar bowl or salt, or even from a Borgia ring into his drink; it is tasteless and fairly common nowadays.

Chlorine is a poisonous gas that is used in purifying the swimming pools that dot a lot of backyards. The trade chemicals that are added to the water contain the chlorine salts that can easily liberate the gas by doing the exact opposite of what the instructions recommend. The gas can be used against a sleeping subject and if possible from an upper floor so the heavy gas can work its way through the house. Household bleach mixed with vinegar will release chlorine gas too.

Phosgene is a similar gas and can be liberated by dripping carbon tetrachloride onto a hot plate or similar heated surface. It is an insidious poison that causes the lungs to fill with fluid and literally drowns the subject in his own juices.

Although not technically a poison but rather a chemical club, mace can be useful to the assassin who wants to get control of the subject before a fatal blow. It is essentially tear gas that has been added to kerosene causing the lachrymatory to be concentrated in the liquid and it attacks a defense

mechanism in the nose that causes the subject to go faint. It can be projected by aerosol or squeeze bottle and can be home-made.

Poisons, be they gases or drugs must be fatal, easy to administer, and easy to obtain. All of the ones mentioned here are common and can be found in the home as an insecticide or rodent killer, on the street such as hard drugs, or made up in a home lab, or prescribed by a doctor.

Poisonous snakes can be sent to the subject in a parcel and will bite him when he opens the package. The evidence slithers away.

Using snakes is killing at a distance similar to the use of bombs. The trouble with both methods is that it's not selective and must not be encouraged unless no other alternative is available. If it fails or kills someone other than the subject he is forewarned and alerted. This the assassin must not risk.

With poisons always give the double amount necessary to kill; this will insure that there's no chance of survival.

Used properly, poisons can be one of the most effective weapons in an assassin's armory. They're to be used in situations requiring quiet, rapid death.

LESSON EIGHT: FIERY RED

The use of fire as a weapon is not usually discussed in assassination techniques because it rightly belongs in the spheres of arson and explosives. However, a situation can be envisaged where the assassin plays the role of a window cleaner or a car washer along the route the subject is sure to pass. As the subject approaches the assassin grabs his water pail which is full of a gasoline and oil mixture and at the appropriate moment, throws it over the subject, drenching him. A match or lighter then need only be tossed into the pool to effect the instant immolation of the subject at his most unguarded moment.

BAPTISM OF FIRE

Subject approaches. . . **With barbeque igniter between his teeth, the assassin drenches the subject in thickened gasoline.**

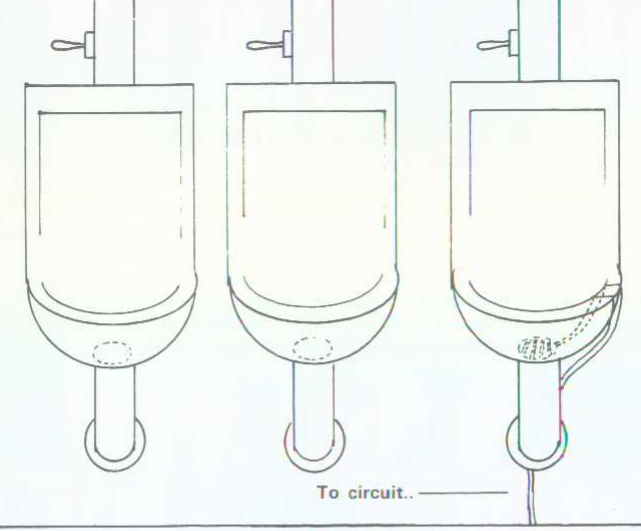
LESSON NINE: HOT WIRE

Essentially the weapon is an electrified grid in the urinal basin. This can take the form of a screen cover for the drain or a metal grill. If the urinal is porcelain completely the screen must be added by the assassin. The drain cover is connected to the electrical system of the wash room by means of an insulated cord that is hidden behind the plumbing.

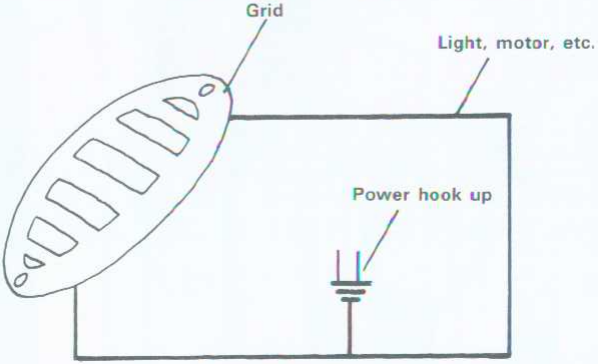
What happens when the subject uses the urinal should be obvious now. The subject's urine which is a salty liquid and a perfect conductor of electricity, makes contact with the charged grid and the shock will kill him.

This system can be selective by rigging the circuit with a switch that you can control. The wiring need not be elaborate and can be carried in your pocket and be hooked up within a few minutes. Normal 110 volt current is sufficient because it is the amperage that kills. The only thing necessary to look out for is that the circuit is not grounded — except by the subject.

This method lends itself to be used in government or large public buildings.



HOT WIRE HOOK-UP



LESSON TEN: SHOOT TO KILL

The final chapter in this study brings us to the use of firearms. I'm not going to go into much detail about what I feel, most readers should already know about firearms either through police, military, or hunting experience. How to handle weapons safely and the salient features of modern arms in general I expect you to know already.

It should also go without saying that the firearm is one of the assassin's most valuable tools in the trade of death. They are lethal, portable, and in some cases very quiet weapons that in the majority of missions the assassin will opt for.

Forget long-range shooting and concentrate exclusively on killing. This remark may sound facetious but the role of the assassin implies that he be able to get as close to the subject as possible, that he strike from short range, and that he inflict mortal injuries.

The range an assassin should fire his gun should be from less than five feet and no more than fifteen. Point-blank shooting being preferable to all else. Now long-range shooting is oft-times dictated but this is sniping and it's a different game entirely.

Remember always that it is the assassin's duty to kill and to be sure he's killed the subject he must be in a position where he literally can't miss.

Now the choice of firearm is also left open. The weapon must suit both the assassin and the situation. This can run the gamut from a sawed-off double barrelled shot-gun to a .22 short stinger. The important thing is that the bullet penetrate a vital area and kill the subject. As a general rule you should use as heavy a caliber weapon as you can handle. For most of us this median will be either the .38 special or the 9mm. Weapons in this zone are the most adaptable to the exigencies which might arise in an assassination.

The targets are the same that have been mentioned all along: the head, spine, and heart.

A typical score would be to come up from behind, jab the gun into his backbone and fire at once. This will put him on the ground. Then shoot him in the heart by firing at it through his left shoulder blade. This will kill him. Now shoot him in the back of the head and this will kill him again.

Always, if possible hit two different combinations of targets, and all three to be sure.

A single shot weapon like a shotgun should be directed at the throat or back of the head — decapitation again is the intention.

There must be no hesitation when using the gun. The moment it is brought out of its concealment it is put into action immediately. The old gunslinger adage, "bring it out fast and put it away slow" is as true now as then. Use both hands to control and steady the gun, keep both eyes open, align the weapon and fire. This whole process should take only fractions of a second.

Consider that if the weapon is used on a muzzle to skin basis the sound of discharge will be considerably reduced. Another method silencing the report is in the situation where the subject is under the control of accomplices or rendered unconscious, is to jam the muzzle up his rectal orifice and fire the weapon. Apart from being virtually silent the cause of death is not immediately apparent to the examiner of the corpse, and indeed if a plastic or fibre-glass bullet were used it wouldn't show up on X-ray.

In some cases the assassin's weapons should be sanitized or else home-made because the possibility of tracing the weapon is nil. These special weapons should be smooth-bore to thwart rifling tracing and also to encourage the bullets to keyhole through the target.

Without getting too deeply into the realm of the bizarre, a specially loaded bullet made from a human tooth (bicuspid) could be fired under the jaw or through the mouth into the head. The tooth is a very hard bone and its enamel shell would allow it to penetrate into the brain. The intention here is also to hide the cause of death because the examiner in his search for a projectile will disregard bone fragments.

Dum-dum,holow-point,and explosive bullets should also be considered as well as aluminum bullets which have an affinity to germs due to the porous nature of the metal. (For this reason wounds caused by aluminum fragments are always the last to heal and are prone to infection.)

Silencer equipped firearms have a special place in the assassin's arsenal. Because they dampen the muzzle flash, the investigator will have trouble trying to gauge the distance the weapon was fired from due to the silencer's effect on powder burns. That a silencer also reduces noise is so obvious that it need not be commented upon here at any length. These attachments have the quality of reducing recoil and so increasing accuracy. The assassin should never hesitate in using a silenced weapon in preference to its loud-mouthed brothers.

Another attachment that is home-made and useful where a muzzle to skin hit is envisaged, is the bell reducer used in plumbing fixtures. This can be threaded to the muzzle of the weapon and a steel wool pad is inserted into the mouth of the bell. The weapon so equipped is pressed against the target and fired. The subsequent noise of discharge is drastically reduced. Firing

into the chest is even more effective because the chest cavity itself becomes an expansion chamber, while the bullet penetrates the heart.

One of the best visual representations of an assassination that I've ever seen is the shooting of Lee Harvey Oswald by Jack Ruby. Ruby was strictly pro in that photo showing him pumping bullets into Oswald. One should note that the left hand is drawing back the jacket and the gun has no sooner cleared leather than it starts shooting. The grip on the gun is also interesting and further backs the suspicion of Jack being a pro. He's using his middle finger to squeeze the trigger and his index finger, the normal shooter's trigger finger, is pointed right at his target. He shoots where he points. This method is not too well known in the States but the method was SOP with wartime SOE and SIS agents of Britain. Another method advocated by them was the stamping of the right foot and thereby lunging forward and firing at the same time two shots in rapid succession at each target that presented itself.

It is worth considering the carrying of a backup weapon should the first one fail or if the bullets have all been fired. Learning to fire them both at the same time, as well as using your weak hand, also can double your fire-power in an emergency. The best way to accomplish this is after you've drawn your pistols, cross your wrists and have right wrist rest on top of the left wrist and the left or supporting wrist is pressed against the right. The aim is dynamic tension and will add to the overall support of both weapons. By crossing the wrists the weapons automatically become centered with your body and where you direct your body the guns will be directed there too. Remember that this method is only for use at close ranges otherwise the lateral dispersal will be too great for accuracy.

All this talk about technique is really not necessary, what is essential is that the weapon be brought out quickly, pointed, then fired. Some special weapons are already out because they're disguised or shielded from the subject's view and need only be pointed and fired. You should neither see the sights nor be conscious of them. The weapon must be a natural extension of your arm; look at where you're going to shoot and think the bullet into the target. (The will to kill, the complete lack of sympathy and compassion, and no hesitation in killing the subject is paramount. You must take his life as detachedly as you might swat a fly or crush an ant.)

I'm not going into the intricacies of long-range sniping, as distance is a mental buffer between the sniper and the subject and the attitudes required are also different. The sniper doesn't have to see, smell, or taste the blood of his subject and he doesn't need the killer instinct to the same degree as the close-up assassin.

CLOSE COMBAT PISTOLS

Top to bottom left to right i 45 Auto ii Tokarev iii Astra iv Beretta v Enfield .38 vi 12 ga., flare gun conversion vii .357 magnum. viii .303 cal martini-action pistol

The sniper must be accurate with his weapon. He has 216 sq. in. of target to hit to be in a lethal or seriously injurious area. This is basically the central zone from the top of the head to the groin, (36 ins.). The zone is roughly 6 ins. wide on a normally statured subject. The direction the subject is facing has no tangible effect on these figures.

The weapon should be suppressed (silenced) to allow for follow- up shots.The choice of weapon, ammo, and sights is left to the sniper-assassin's discretion as the circumstances for job will be varying.

In assassinating higher echelon VIP's it is often necessary to consider the use of armor-piercing bullets due to their penchant for armor-plated cars. They also would come in handy for penetrating the human shields of the dignitary or any other unfortunate that might step between you and the subject. The 30.06 AP would be a standard but the 2130 gr. 20m.m. AT Lahti should be considered.

The best place to hit a subject in such a vehicle would be at the turns which cause the inside escort to bunch up and the outside motorcycle escort to spread apart. Your position is on the outside flank. You should fire as the car slows for the turn. If you miss, reload and fire as it's turning. If you miss again you might have another chance to fire before the car picks up speed.

The sawn-off double barrelled shotgun is not often considered for assassination work but a 12 ga. side-by-side or over-and-under loaded with two number 1 buckshot cartridges will put 32/30 cal. pellets into the air; which is what most S.M.G.'s can do in full-auto. At the ranges mentioned with the handguns, the shotgun is truly an effective weapon. Normally the barrels are cut off just in front of the forestock and a vestigil butt remains just behind the pistol grip. The weapon is taped, or strapped to the fore-arm at this point and an overcoat with the right pocket removed is worn.

The shotgun is held under the coat and against the leg. The coat is unbuttoned. When the subject is in position the snout of the barrels pushes the coat open and the left hand comes up for support. Both barrels are discharged in quick, almost simultaneous action. They immediately go back under cover.

To put sugar on the frosting, strychnine pellets can be loaded with the buckshot. As it is poison that speeds up the system it will effect an even greater blood loss than can be expected from the buckshot pellets themselves. Like I say, it really isn't necessary.

In the world of assassination there is no such thing as over-kill. If you're sure the subject is dead, shoot him again and be dead sure. You are not a soldier who's job it is to put the enemy out of action. Your job is to destroy the subject completely. He is to be terminated with extreme prejudice. . . . .KILL WITHOUT JOY!

APPENDIX A: THE SIGNS OF DEATH

(before rigor mortis)

i/ Lift the eyelids and the eyes will be rolled back and the pupils will not respond to the light.

ii/ Mirror Test: Place a hand mirror in front of the mouth and observe if any fogging takes place. A small feather held in front of the mouth will indicate the absence of breath.

iii/ Pin Test. A pin thrust into the skin and withdrawn will leave a hole. In live tissue the hole will close, not so with dead.

iv/ Feel for pulse. . .none.

v/ Stethoscope for heartbeat, there should be none.

APPENDIX B: YOUR FIRST

While it is true that the writer has taken a lot for granted in what he expects from the reader when it comes to killing, the student must nonetheless steel himself for act of killing.

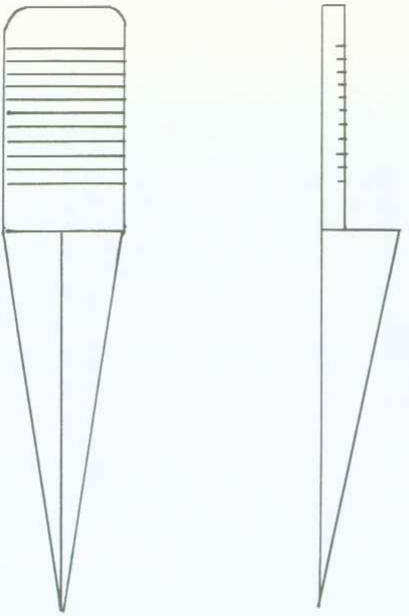
Unless you're a fool you're going to be scared. Your hands are going to sweat — dry them. Your knees are going to knock — brace them. Your stomach is going to be queasy — this is caused by your diaphragm falling on it making you want to vomit and have butterflies. It can be controlled by thrusting both hands under your rib cage and lifting it off your stomach. Take a deep breath and still clutch the diaphragm and bend over. Straighten up and the diaphragm should be back in place and a lot of your fear will have left you. If it comes back, repeat. One of the biggest problems is holding your breath on approaching the subject. You must make every effort to breathe deeply and naturally. Your flushed face might well alert him, or if your approach is from the rear you might act impulsively, at the wrong moment because you want to get it over with. Take a deep breath and mouthe a silent yell. This will cause your fighting hormones to come into action, flex your stomach for energy, and increase your oxygen intake. It will also release a lot of your anxieties and tensions prior to the hit.

When you spot the subject be sure he's the man you've got to kill. Mistaken identity is common-place. When you do kill, by whatever method, be swift. There is no reason why the subject should be placed in agony. When you are assured he's dead, take a moment to clean up, check the area for incriminating objects. Nothing attracts attention more than speed so move away from the area in a calm, controlled manner. Proceed to your exfiltration point.

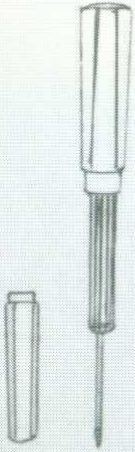
The foregoing was for the unique case of the one man mission. In general assassins operate in teams of two, possibly three individuals. One to kill, one to cover, and one to transport.

APPENDIX C: SPECIAL WEAPONS

SOE LAPEL DAGGER

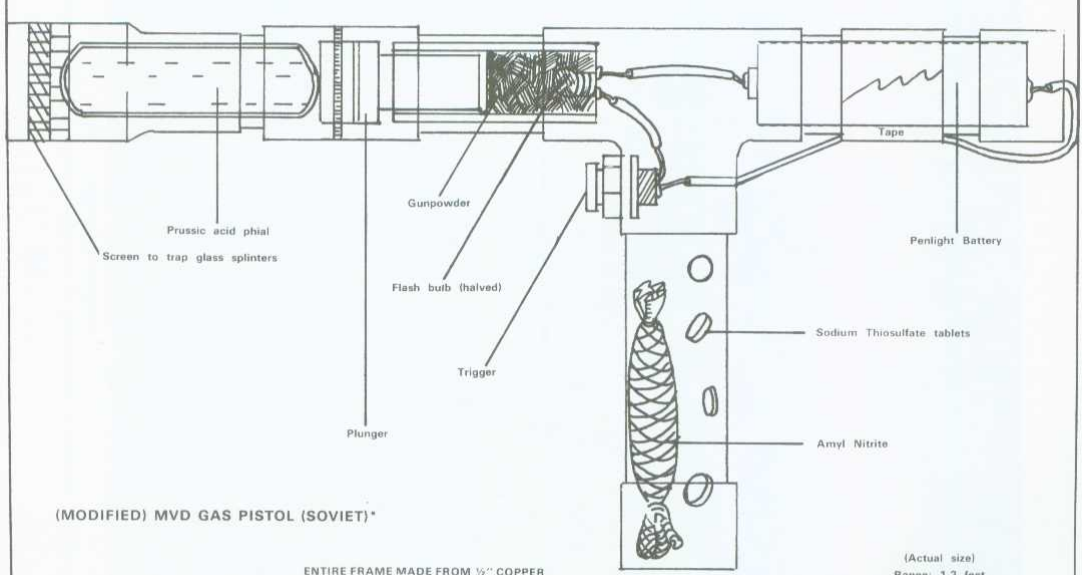


(actual size)



Cooking syringe can be filled with a poison and stabbed into the stomach of the subject.

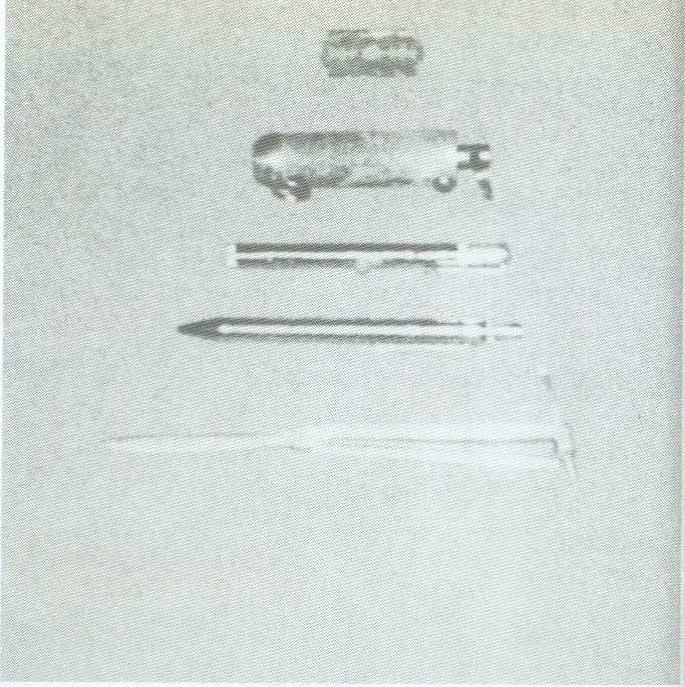
M.V.D. cyanide gas pistol with sodium thiosulfate tablets, and amyl nitrite inhalant.



(MODIFIED) MVD GAS PISTOL (SOVIET)*

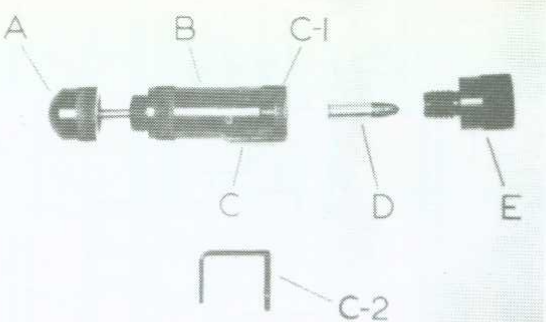
ENTIRE FRAME MADE FROM ½" COPPER PLUMBING PIPE AND FITTINGS

(Actual size)
Range: 1-2 feet.
*Gen. Panyushkin(KGB) (developer)



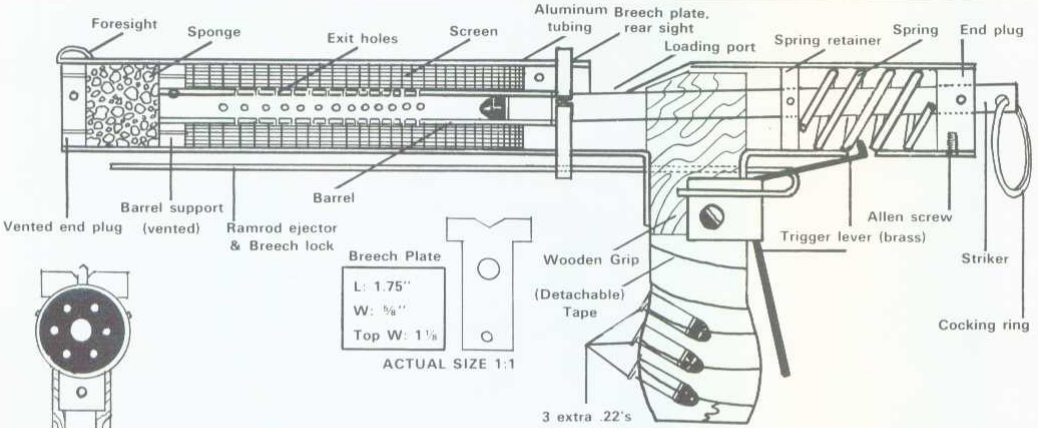
CONCEALABLE WEAPONS

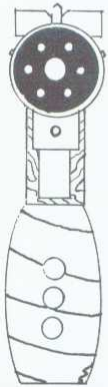
top to bottom i Razor blade ii .22 firing device iii .22 cal stinger iv .22 cal dart projector v Balisong ball-point



Photo—courtesy of CROMWELL CORP.

A. Charging Knob - Connected to shaft that, when pulled outward, brings the firing pin into the cocked position.
B. Main Body - Contains all vital operating parts.
C. Trigger - Depressing this lever releases firing pin to strike bullet rim.
   C-1. Secondary Safety Ring - Rotates to block and unblock trigger.
   C-2. Jim Clip, Primary Safety - Tempered wire spring that blocks the firing pin in the cocked position.
D. Bullet - .22 LR or any other .22 rimfire cartidge.
E. Barrel Unit.



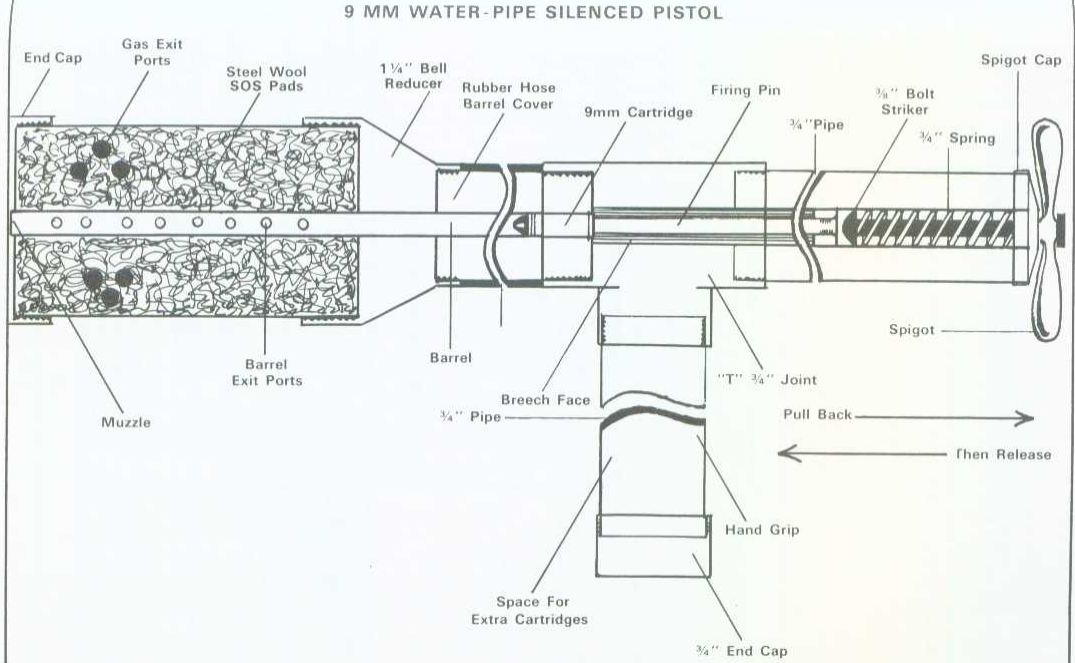


LIBROD PISTOL

Specs.
L: 12.5"
Dia: 1.25"
Wt. 15 oz.
Exit Hole: 3/8"
Firing Pin L: 6"
W: 5/16"

Allen Screws: 8/32"
Vent Holes: 1/8"
Grip: Piece of hockey stick. Detachable when ramrod removed.

9 MM WATER-PIPE SILENCED PISTOL



NOTES ON THE (9 MM) WATER PIPE MODERATOR AND PISTOL:

There are several good features about this pistol.
First, cost: Approx $3.00 if you don't have the parts at home.
Second: simplicity: It was made with a 1/4" drill and a hacksaw.
Third, it cannot be traced. The parts can be assembled; the gun fired, then stripped and used in your plumbing or thrown away. The barrel is not rifled so the bullet has no traceable grooves on it.
Fourth: Even in its assembled mode it just looks like a piece of special plumbing it might even go unnoticed in a casual search.
It is strictly a crude close quarter weapon. It kills just as good as the best of them. One man's pipe dream becomes another man's nightmare.

9 mm Silenced Water-Pipe Pistol

Part	Function
1 six inch x ¾" pipe	Spring housing
1 3" x ¾" pipe	Hand Grip
1 3" x ¾ pipe	Barrel Shroud
1 ¾" "T" joint	Breech, Striker, Hand Grip Housing
1 6" x 1 ¼ pipe	Moderator Sleeve
1 ¾" to 1 ¼" reducer	Moderator Cap
1 1 ¼ end cap	Moderator End Cap
1 ¾" pipe spigot	Pull Striker Relase Handle
1 ¾" spring (5 in)	Main Spring
1 ⅜" x 5" boltiker	
1 5" nail	Firing Pin
1 I.D. ⅜", O.D. ½" 10 inch pipe	Barrel
6 S.O.S. Pads	Baffle Gas Dissipators

When fired in small room the noise was loud but not unpleasant. No sharp crack or booming report. People in next room weren't sure what they heard. People concentrating on something else at the time didn't hear anything. When questioned about the noise said "What noise?".

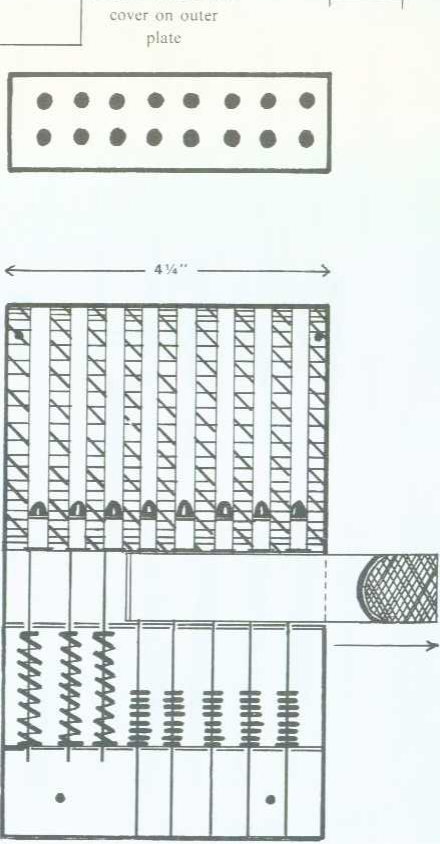
Overall length 20 ins. It was made long to offset the weight of the moderator, being equally balanced and heavy, recoil slight.
Weight 6 lbs. (makes a hefty club)
Fires one shot at a time, each shell must be ejected by means of a wire rod pushed down the muzzle (a la Liberator).
Firing is accomplished by pulling on the spigot and releasing it, this drives the bolt against the firing pin nail, detonating the cartridge. The barrel is wedged into the barrle housing by putting it into a length of garden hose and jamming them both into the housing, this also serves as a gas tight seal. The Safety is in the spigot. The spigot is threaded to the 3/8" bolt by winding it up the bolt is drawn away from the firing pin until it's time to fire. There is a breech face composed of an outer layer of 3/4" pipe an inner layer of 1/2" lead pipe and a metal rod drilled to accept the firing pin is sweated into the half inch pipe. This is flush against the base of the 9 MM case.

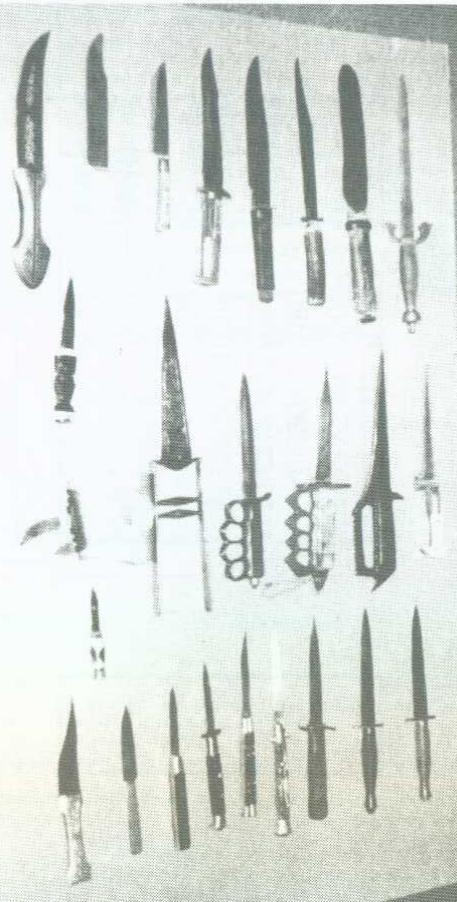
EXODUS

by
L.Uksis

16 SHOT .22 CAL VOLLEY PISTOL
(TOP PLATE REMOVED)

Mock Pocket Novel cover on outer plate



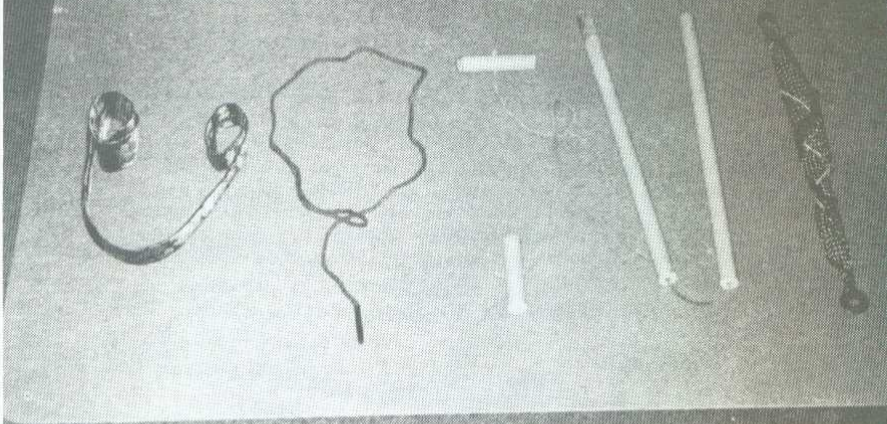


COMBAT KNIVES:

Top to bottom, left to right

i Traditional dagger, European x Afgan dagger xvii F. and S. Commando dagger

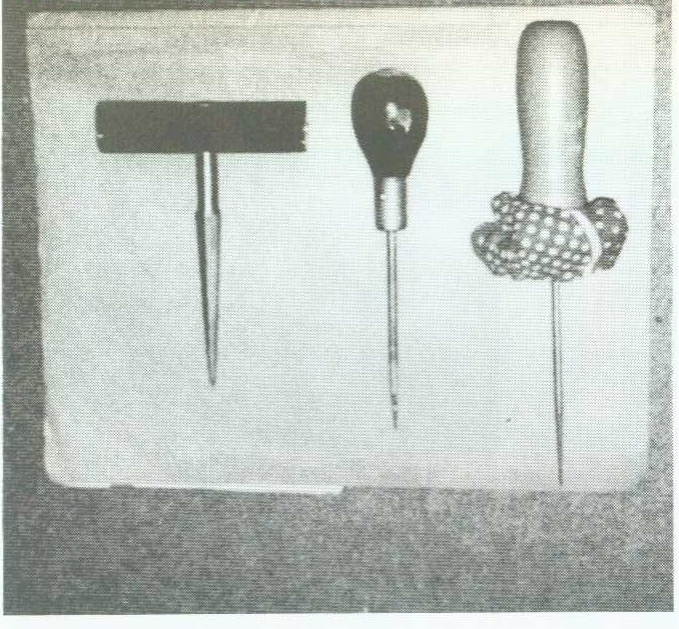
ii Fighting knife War of 1812 (British) iii American Bowie iv Modern fighting Bowie v Folding, Indian Bowie type vi Russian (Uzbecki) dagger vii Cuban Bowie viii Arab Jambiya (Tunisia)i Sliver o' Steel xii Male opener xiii Trench knife xiv Kator (India) (push dagger)v Throat cutter gauntlet knife ix Skean dhu (Scots) xviii F. and S. Commando dagger xix German Commando dagger xx Switch blade xxi Balisone (Philippine) xvi Collar knife xxii Switch blade xxiii Switch blade xiv Boot knife xv Jambiya (Arab)



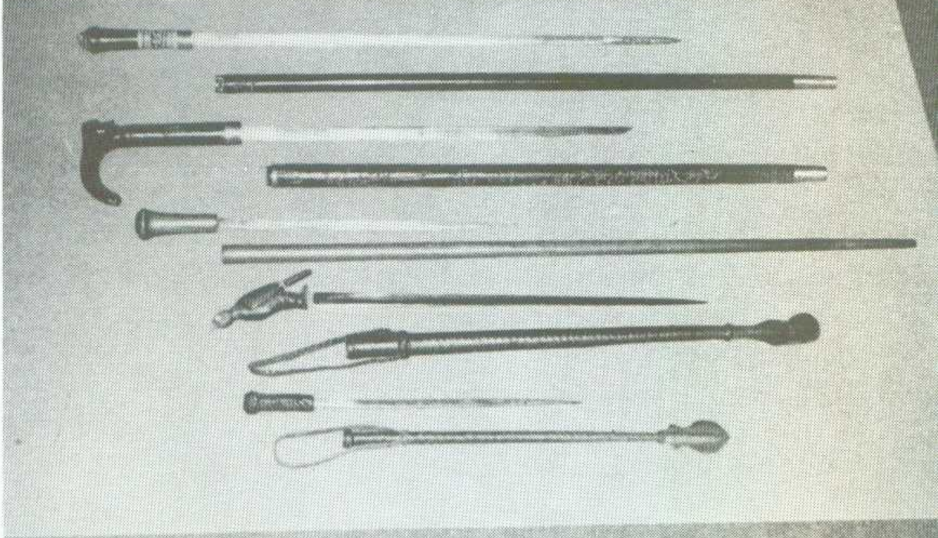
STRANGULATION AIDS

Left to right i Man's tie ii Rifle 'pull-through' for .303 iii Garrotte iv Nunchaku garrotte v Thugee scarf

Throat cutter Gauntlet knife —Germany, Austria



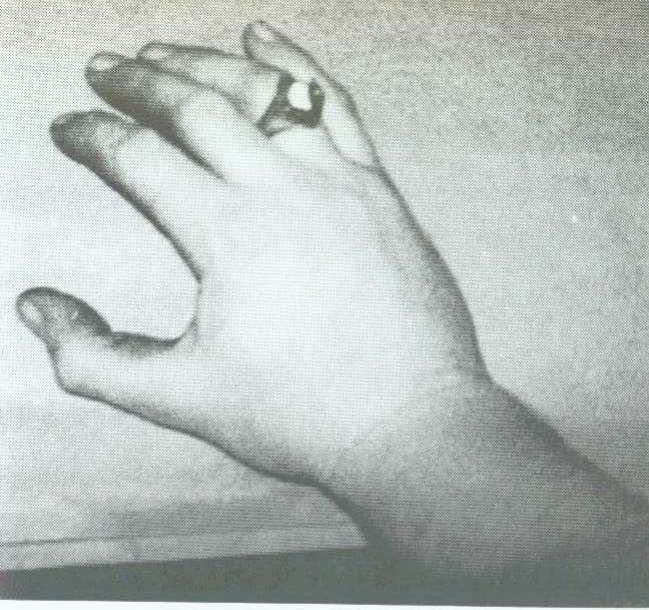
Piercing implements for attacking, spinal cord, heart, eyes and ears to the brain. Left to right i Sharpened reamer (push dagger) ii Awl iii Ice-pick with blood arrestor.



CONCEALED SWORDS

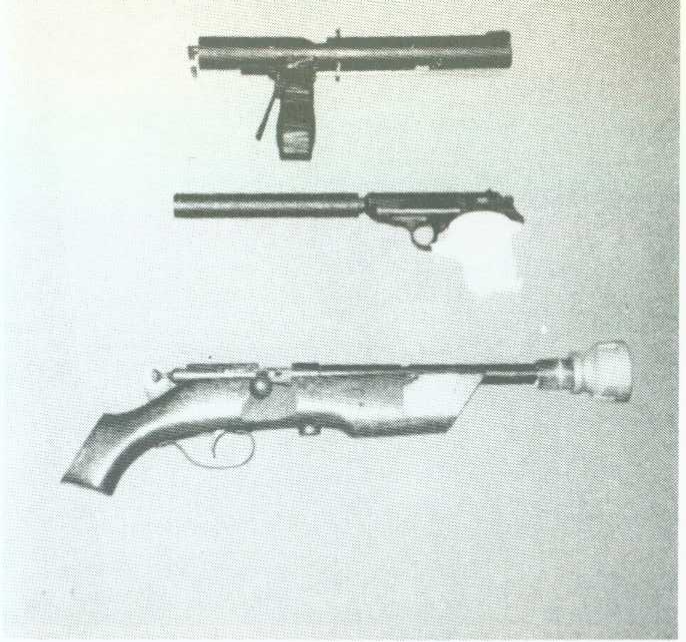
i Indian ii Chinese iii English iv Egyptian v Egyptian

HIDDEN WEAPONS Upper photo—Soldier's friend—boot knife Lower photo—Agent's friend—belt buckle knife (push-dagger)

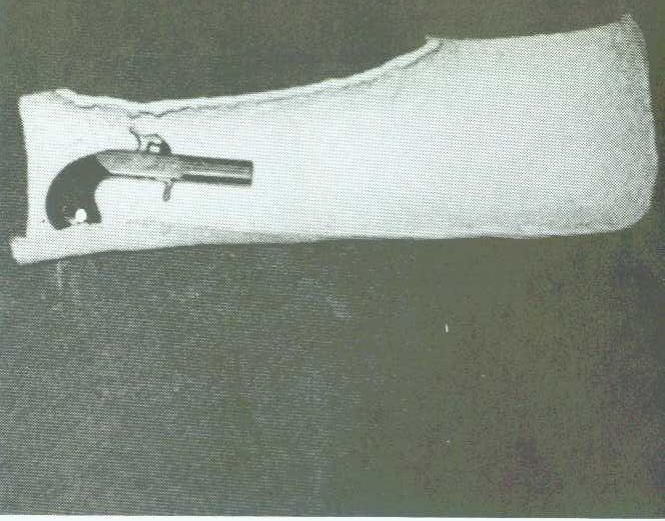


A Borgia ring with poison inside-lid up: ready to pour

Bicycle pump hypodermic.

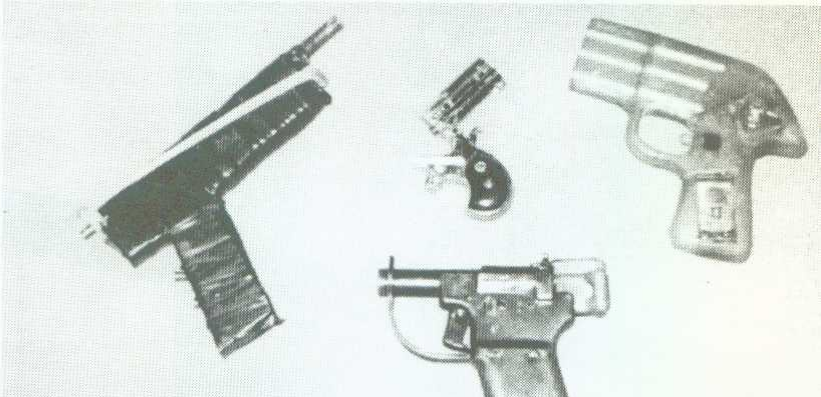


SILENT PISTOLS: Top to bottom i Librod .22 cal ii PPK .22 cal with Parker-Hale moderator iii Cut-down .22 rifle with bell reducer (point blank) silencer-muzzle to skin



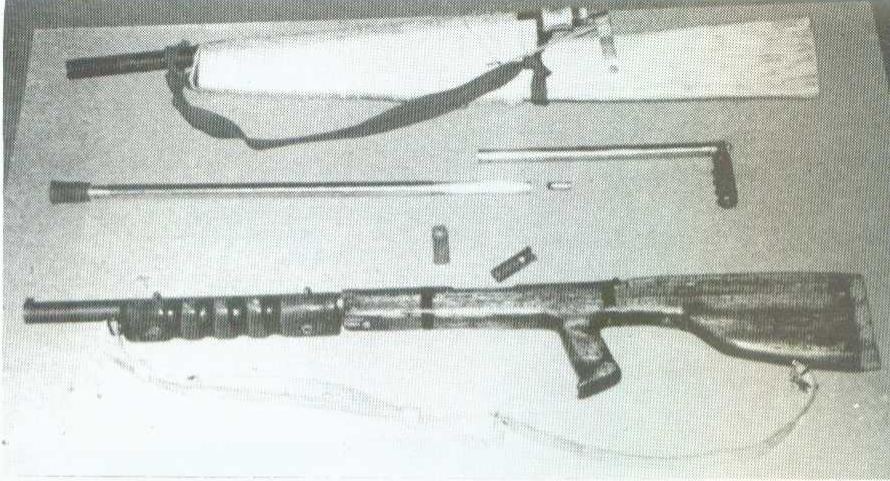
.44 Derringer hidden inside an arm cast

9mm bicycle pump gun. Courtesy Museum of the Resistance, Denmark



UNDERGROUND PISTOLS' CLOCKWISE:

i .22 cal Zipgun ii .22 cal toy gun conversion iii Copy of Soviet Troika: three shot (30 cal) pistol. Electric firing, multiple selective, fires 1, 2, or all three chambers at once depending on setting. Barrels and components under plastic reciever-non-ferrous parts, (low magnetometer reading). iv O.S.S. Liberator .45 cal. s/s.



HOME MADE WEAPONS Top to bottom.

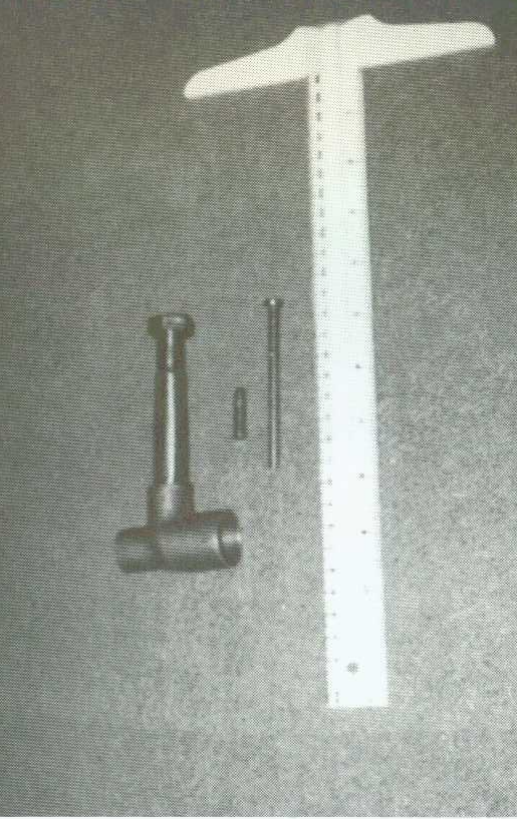
i 12 ga. guerrilla musket ii .45 cal/.410 Walking stick iii 12 gage assault shot-gun note explosive ammo

All the above weapons made from common parts and materials such as 3/4 in. pipe for shot-gun barrels, plumbing fittings, table legs, nails, etc.
Type ii and iii operate on the trombone principle where the barrel is telescoped backwards sharply against a fixed firing pin.

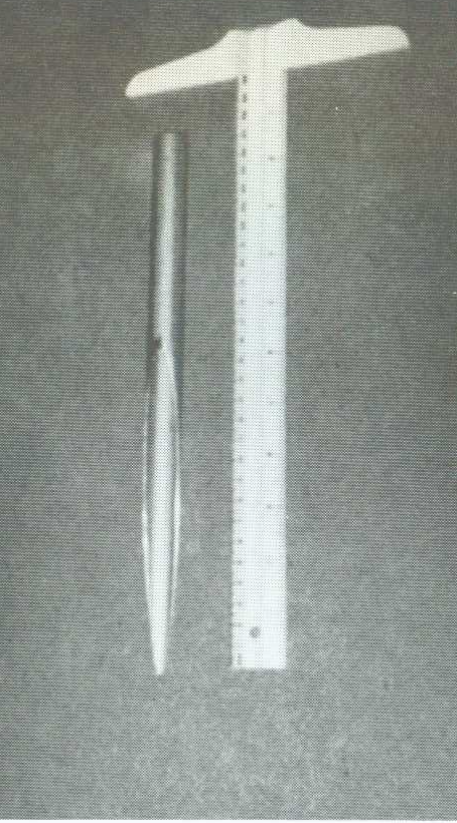
Cut-Down Mauser, Courtesy of Museum of The Resistance

9mm homemade Sten courtesy of the Museum of the Resistance

9mm home made Sten-courtesy of the Museum of the Resistance



Knuckle pistol complete with .22 cartridge and six penny-nail ramrod-ejector.



Hypodermic dagger with ruler to scale.

APPENDIX D: A LIST OF POISONS

Acrylonitrile (cyanide-like)
Aniline (inhaled or absorbed)
Antimony trichloride (vapor)
Arsenic (Paris Green, Rat Poison, Ant Paste, Fowler's Solution)
Atropine (Bella Donna, Homatropine, Hyoscine, Hyoscyamine, Jimson Weed, Scopolamine)
Amytal, Barbital, Dial, Ipral, Pentobarbital, Phenobarbital, Seconal, veronal O.D.'s
Benzidine
Oil of Bitter Almonds (Cyanide)
Black Leaf 40 (nicotine)
Bromine (vapor)
Cadmium (vapor, death delayed 4 hrs.)
Cantharides (Spanish Fly) from vet., O.D.
Carbon disulfide (vapor, liquid)
Carbon tetrachloride (phosgene vapor)
Cathartic pills
Cherry Laurel Water (cyanide)
Chloronitrobenzine
Copper Sulfate (Bluestone)
Curare (Introcostrin, used by vets.)
Cyanogen (Ethanedinitrile, Dicyan, Oxalic Acid Dinitrile) Bromine cyanide, Cyanogen chloride, Iodine cyanide, Prussic Acid, Sodium cyanide, Potassium cyanide)
Ethylene Chlorohydrin (liquid, vapor)
Ethyl mercury chloride (liquid, solid, vapor)
Ethyl mercury chloride, Ethyl mercury phosphate, Ethyl mercury (same as above)
Fire extinguisher fluid (contains: Carbon tet., Methyl Bromide, Chloroform.)
Roach Poisons (1080, Sodium monofluoracetate, Sodium fluosilicate)
Freon (when heated by flame)
Metallic hydrides (Arsine, Phosphine, Stipine gasses)
Metacide (Parathion)
Morphine (Codeine, Paregoric, Laudanum, Dilaudid, Heroin O.D.'s)
Nicotine sulfate

Nitrobenzene
Oxalic Acid & Oxalates (Radiator cleaner delayed death)
Parathion (E-605, Thiphos, Thiophosphate)
Phosphorus-white (Fireworks and foreign match heads, rat poisons)
Phosgene (Carbon tet., Chloroform in contact with flame.)
Tetrachloroethane (acetylene tetrachloride)
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate (TEPP)
Thallium (Thalgrain rat poison)
Toxaphene (Chlorinated camphene)
Toluidine (vapor)
Weed killers (2, 4-D)

Note: Unless otherwise stated these poisons are either to be injected into the subject, or taken orally by him by adding it to his food. Use common sense in the application of these potions and if possible double the O.D. necessary. This is only a short listing. Study it.

INTRODUCTION

This next ten lesson set of HOW TO KILL brings some more unusual and bizarre methods into play. At the same time, the one-man assassin concept has been largely bypassed in favor of the three-man team. The latter tends to be more complicated, and there is a quantitive jump in the hazards facing the assassin. With complications come expense and greater traceability which must be tolerated when necessary, but should be avoided at any cost when planning a hit that could be done by simpler, more direct methods.

The situations envisioned for this segment are essentially urban and domestic. The methods are, however, flexible and adaptable to many situations. It is my purpose only to present alternative or optional techniques as a guideline and to broaden the parameters when planning a hit.

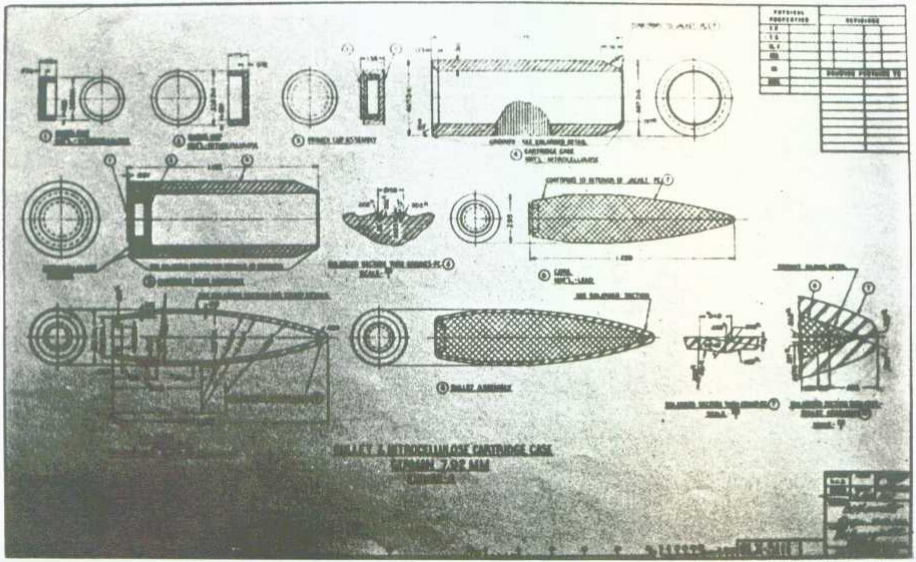
It is to be understood that when dealing with team assassination that any member caught or wounded to incapacitation should undertake to end his own life. He must be aware that it is the duty of his comrades to kill him if he is unable to do himself in. This points out the fact that assassination is a deadly serious affair, and the participants should be aware of the penalties involved.

The job of an assassin is a particularly detestable one, and there is very little glory or honor associated with it. You must consider yourself an instrument and an extension of government policy — the verdict has been passed — you are the executioner. Your private feelings must coincide with the aims of the mission. You must have very little sense of personal violence and feel morally justified in taking the life of the subject. This inner conflict should not be overlooked because the assassin must be of high character and essentially a humane and righteous individual, who, like the soldier and patriot, must be willing to lay down his own or someone else's life for his country.

Surprisingly, the Soviets limit an assassin's effective employment to two or three missions because of the moral turbulence engendered by taking human life. All life values become meaningless, and their men tend to become psychopaths unable to be directed and often killing their own officers or comrades. This probably is the result of poor screening procedure and the use of coercion to force people who are unsuited for the task into becoming killers.

The mechanical act of killing is my chief concern, but the student is warned that it would be wrong to celebrate the death of the subject or to take pleasure in his demise. This is the first indication that your values are slipping and your moral perspective is being distorted. This in turn affects your continued usefulness — kill without joy!

The self-consuming cartridge case has obvious advantages to an assassin. The result is quieter silencing properties on arms equipped, as there is no need for ejection parts. The bullet is 20% carbon steel with gild coating and antimony, (lead) core. The cartridge case is a double-base powder with 35.6% nitroglycerin. The primer is a composite pellet consisting of red phosphorous mix and percussion primer mixture based on lead styphnote. The propellant, without the case, is nitrocellulose powder.



LESSON ELEVEN: HIT AND RUN

Consider the automobile as a weapon. That it kills effectively, albeit accidentally, is attested to by the weekly death tolls. The car is one deadly weapon that allows you to get away with murder. Even if apprehension is immediate and negligence established, manslaughter is the stiffest penalty to face.

If auto killing is to be done, it is quite often a team effort requiring timing, dry runs and planning of escape routes. This makes it a very complex method full of unknown variables that can make the whole hit go awry at any time.

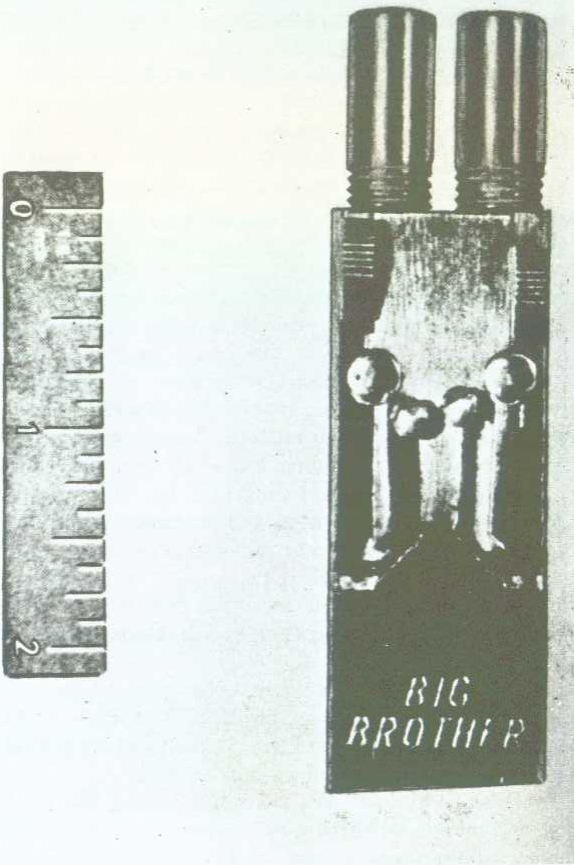
Other difficulties in assassinating by automobile are centered around time, speed and choice of vehicle. Location is not as important as might be imagined because "accidents can happen anywhere." Among the factors to be considered are those concerning the subject — as to whether he be a pedestrian, driver or occupant of a vehicle.

Let's take the choice of attack vehicle first. The British are considered to be the past masters of the art of deliberately killing a subject by automobile. They invariably choose a "lorry" or flat-bed truck. The lorry has several advantages. Being a truck it places the driver in an elevated position which is safer in a ram attack and allows the driver and observer considerable overview. The vertical rise of the front of the truck is important because in running a subject down, he quite often will be tossed up into the air and dumped through the windshield.

The brunt-edge and height of the lorry, and also the van truck, serves to knock him to the ground and under the wheels of the vehicle. He must be run over with the tires crushing his head and/or rib cage even if it is necessary to reverse the vehicle and do it again.

In the ram attack of a subject's car the leading edge of your vehicle must strike the subject's vehicle at oblique angles to the doors. Thus, avoiding having to smash through

The C.I.A. 9mm Zip Gun is similar to the .45 Liberator in concept and design. The screw barrel lading has aluminum grips with space for extra cartridges. This photo has a 'horse collar' safety applied.



Here is a .22 caliber Double Derringer.

his engine block in a head-on crash or through the bumpers and trunk in a rear-ender. A stereotypical accident would be to "fail to negotiate a turn" as the subject vehicle approaches an intersection and to turn wide into his lane — and him. Another would be to highball out of a driveway and strike him squarely on his door panels as he passes.

A back-up vehicle should always be on the scene to block escape routes (i.e., the subject's), or if necessary, pile into the collision if the subject escapes injury. It is possible to establish a ruse and offer to take the subject to the hospital or to present physician's credentials at the scene, etc., with recovery chances from such treatment zero.

In the best tradition of the craft, "being taken for a ride" involves the kidnapping of the subject by bundling him into a car and transporting him to a quiet spot to do him in. Often it is decided to kill the subject while he is in the car, and certain technical situations arise at this point: Imagine the car's interior as an enclosed space (the windows are rolled up to preclude the subject's crying out or to bar an escape attempt). Firing a .38 into him will all but deafen the assassination team. Richochets are not uncommon, and a half-spent bullet flying around the car, is extremely dangerous. For these reasons, a silent .22 type weapon is used, and the larger pistol calibers are avoided. The subject is sandwiched between two men in the back seat and is killed by the co-pilot in the front who shoots him in the heart and neck. The body is bent forward with the head placed on his knees and he then is shot through the brain.

Shooting at moving cars from ambuscade and the use of road blocks, light machine guns with A.P. and tracer, amount to military operations and tactics. Such attacks are generally well known and clearly defined in other texts.

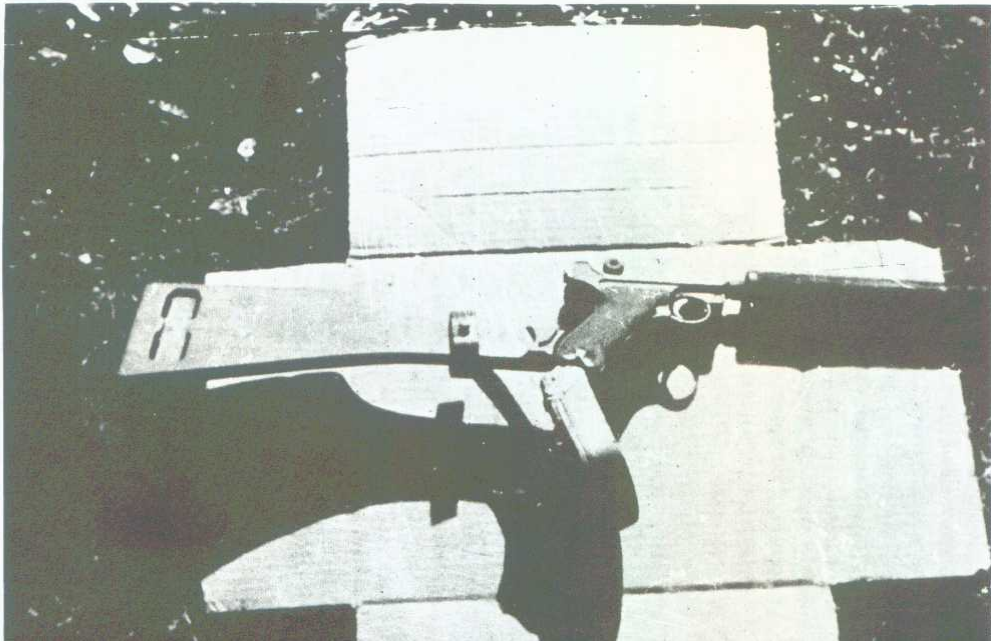
In firing at the subject's car while passing him on the highway, the aim should be to deflate the left front tire to make the car go out of control and at freeway speeds this is often fatal. If the assassination is to be more blatant, the subject is blasted with ball bearing loaded shotguns when you draw alongside. In all cases of blasting cars, you should avoid having

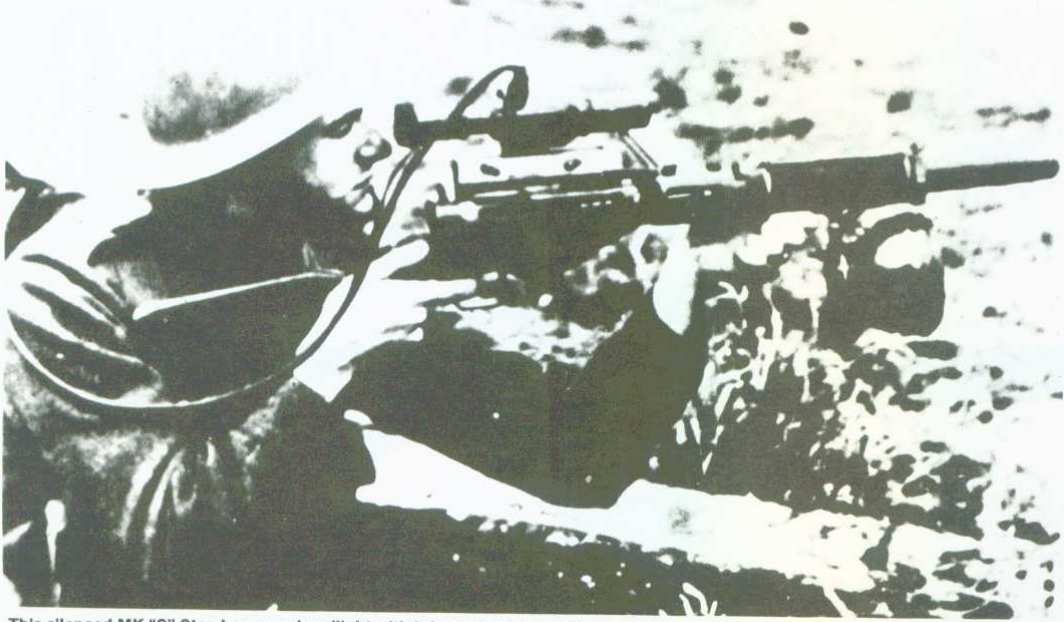
to fire through the subject's front windscreen as it has a marked ability to deflect bullets.

Specialist techniques of auto bombings, bazooka attacks, mini bus gunships, boom torpedos and claymores strapped to the attack vehicle are incidental to this study but are deferred at this time.

Suffice to say that the automobile is a weapons platform. As a piloted missile, it can be directed to kill pedestrians and to penetrate other vehicles to the dismay of the subject occupants. In all cases, should the vehicle fail to do its job, the subject must be dispatched by more conventional methods.

Silenced Lugar rig. Photo: courtesy Mario Gainov





This silenced MK "S" Sten has a car headlight with infra-red sight and filter as an I.R. spotlight. The design also allows using the battle sights in the normal manner. Photo: Courtesy of Imperial War Museum

One response to silenced fire is a Czech.-Skoaplan Silenced S.M.G.

D.I.S. Silent Pistol 9mm Welrod

LESSON TWELVE: SMOTHERING

The technique of smothering is both very difficult to understand and to administer. Like strangulation, it cuts off the supply of air to the lungs of the subject except that the throat is not attacked. The target area is the source of air supply — the nose and mouth. These can be assaulted physically by clamping the hands over the nose and mouth of the subject, by forcing his face into the earth, or by coating his face with a viscous substance that will not permit him to inhale.

Smothering can be described as the technique of denying air to the subject. A well-administered bear hug smothers the subject by denying the bellows-like action initiated by the diaphragm by squeezing it to immobility. Heavy weight or constricture of the rib cage causes a similar effect. Shakespeare's study of assassination in *King Lear* where a table is forced onto his chest and the assassins climb onto it to squeeze and smother him to death is an example of weight smothering.

Constrictive smothering could be accomplished by wrapping the subject's chest with a strap of signode banding iron and tightening it until he expires. This death by constricture is similar to that administered by the great boa snakes.

The standard comic ploy of a whipped cream pie in the face can be perverted to the technique of filling a paper pie plate with a quick acting epoxy type glue or a rubberized cement which is thrust into the face of the subject. The glue will stick his eyes shut, blinding him, and also block his nasal and oral passages so smothering him. This type of stunt would bring laughs from passers by with everyone joining in the general hilarity as the subject expires — exit laughing.

Under forcible restraint, the subject could be smothered by winding plastic poly sheets around him (not unlike the winding sheets and burial shrouds of yore) or shoving his head inside a plastic bag. This may take three men to administer, but it

might indicate suicide or death by misadventure to local investigators. Another technique involves forcing him to vomit and then clamping his mouth and nose shut as he spews forth — he dies in his own juices.

Drowning, which is a form of smothering and suffocation, can be done by handcuffing the subject's hands behind his back and throwing him into his own swimming pool or the nearest creek. As some suicides do handcuff themselves so that they will not make any instinctive attempt to save themselves, the investigators might be led to that conclusion. The handcuffs should be the cheap novelty store type rather than issue items.

LESSON THIRTEEN: DEFENESTRATION

Defenestration, in the narrow sense of the word, means a method of killing oneself by jumping from a high window. Here the term will refer to the act of killing by dropping the subject from a height. Pushed, jumped, and dropped will be the working verbs in this technique.

Until only recent times, the technique of executing criminals in Bukhara, now in Soviet Central Asia, consisted of taking them up to the top of a towering minaret and shoving them off to crash on the flagstones at the base. Surprisingly, some survived the fall, and they were taken back up and thrown off again.

The distance of the fall is of only small concern because the subject can be killed by "falling" off the roof of a single story dwelling or pushed down the basement stairs. (Accident reports abound with stories of people being killed by slipping in their bathtubs or falling against end tables.) If the subject is not killed, he is pushed or dropped again until he is. A *coup de grace* knock-out blow consistent with the injuries of falling is only merciful at this juncture. Once again, a beefy three-man team must be used to handle the subject. He must be clubbed, maced, or otherwise under your control.

Subjects living in high rises and tenements are the obvious choices for defenestration. Tall office buildings are tailor-made for the defenestration of harried executives. The Drop Zone itself should be chosen with a view to maximize the force of impact. Picket fences and concrete sidewalks are excellent. Car roofs are notorious breakers of a fall, so try not to dump the subject on one.

Possibly he may not have to defenestrate at all. In this situation, his head is thrust through the glass and his throat slashed against the shards remaining in the frame. An alternative is to lift the window frame and force his head onto the sill and drive the frame down onto his neck for spinal derangement.

Pushing a body through a window is not as easy as it sounds, and the risks of being observed are very high. Using a table or desk top as a tilt board will facilitate matters — the effect not unlike burial at sea, and the team need not expose themselves to any great extent.

LESSON FOURTEEN: RADIOLOGICAL ATTACK

This lesson is short and to the point. The dangers of radiation poisoning are well known, and the problem is inflicting it on the subject in a suitable way. The Soviets favor liquids and salts such as radioactive thallium or other isotopes which bring on radiation sickness and death in short order.

Our concern is not with these exotic items because of the difficulty and danger of handling them.

The portable X-ray machine is a different story, and most technical assistance departments have them on requisition. They come packaged like a foot locker.

In this technique, the subject's room is irridated from both sides (necessitating two devices) for several hours. It is not necessary to enter the subject's apartment, only the adjoining or upper-lower rooms.

The results of the X-ray irridation will render the room and the objects in it "hot." The subject after a short stay in such an environment should die of a leukemia type radiation sickness.

French assault "on the line" during W.W. I. These dogs were not messengers, carriers, or trackers, but trained killers. Photo: Official Photo.

LESSON FIFTEEN: KILL DOGS

Dogs, such as Dobermans, Alsatians and Shepherds, are not new to combat. Their role as guardians and trackers is SOP in most major armies.

The assassin's aim is to train dogs to kill a particular subject on command. These dogs are to be trained to go for the jugular vein rather than using the weapon disarming and submission techniques practiced by guard dogs. Naturally such animals should be well-trained and react only to the presence of the subject alone — rejecting all others even in a crowd or parade. The dog should be a member of a pack of two or three that can be unleashed on the subject, penetrate his security cordon, and dispatch him by tearing out his throat.

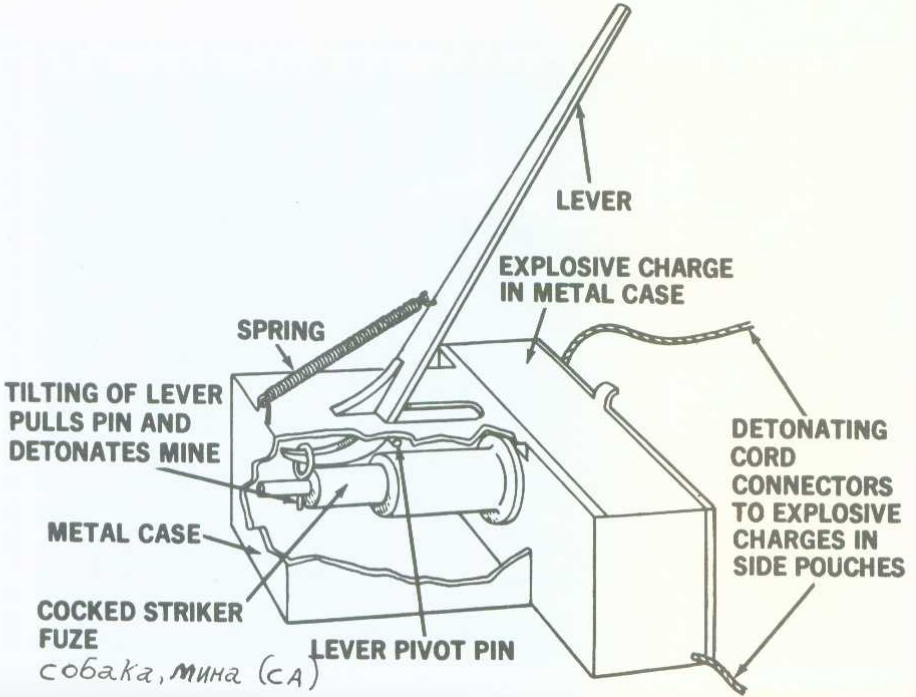
Without going into too much detail, the dogs should be chosen for their aggression and intelligence. These dogs must be teased and encouraged to react to the scent of the subject and trained to kill on command.

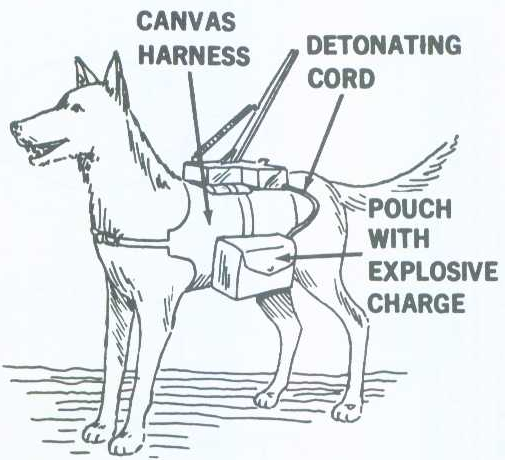
In a hit situation, say on a particular dignitary, the assassin and his dog could be disguised as a blindman and his seeing-eye dog. The dog is released at the right moment and the back-ups follow up and attack.

Other situations are variations on the Soviet theme of training dogs to chase tanks and then detonating satchel charges which the animal is carrying. Limousines would be the urban extension of the target for these canine mines — claymores strapped to its flank would have a similar application.

Using animals as weapons may sound outlandish, but training chimps to throw hand grenades and dolphins to ram frogmen to death have been studied by adversary governments.

The beauty of using kill dogs is that they could be released miles from the subject and the assassin-master would be long gone before the dogs hit for him. Indeed, the subject's death may be credited to an attack by rabid or mad dogs and, hence, accidental and blameless.


LEVER
EXPLOSIVE CHARGE IN METAL CASE
SPRING
TILTING OF LEVER PULLS PIN AND DETONATES MINE
DETONATING CORD CONNECTORS TO EXPLOSIVE CHARGES IN SIDE POUCHES
METAL CASE
COCKED STRIKER FUZE
LEVER PIVOT PIN
собака, мина (СА)



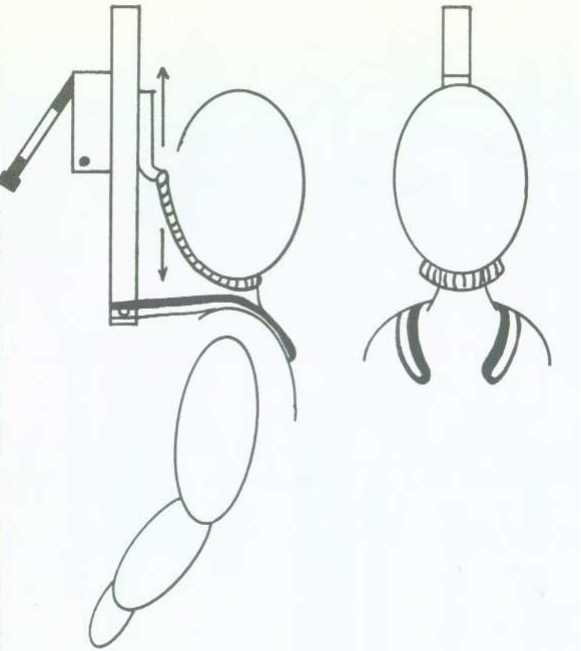
APPROXIMATELY 26 POUNDS OF EXPLOSIVE USED IN MINE

DOG ATTACKING TANK

Kill dogs in action. Photo: Courtesy of Bomb Disposal International

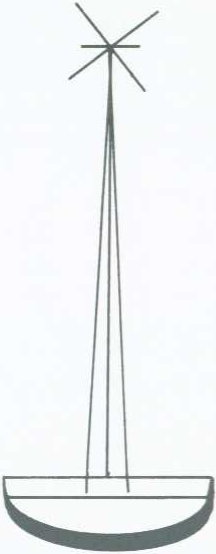
PORTABLE SCAFFOLD

A restrained subject can be executed by using the portable scaffold to break the neck. The apparatus can be carried in a briefcase. The subject is normally bound to a chair or laid face down on the floor. (Beruit 1976)



CAMPAIGN BUTTON

The campaign button with an enamel facade can be used to "nail" conventioneers. The item is stabbed into the chest then pressed home or pounded by a palm heel strike. The design limits the blood flow, and the subject will have expired before the true nature of his distress be known.



LESSON SIXTEEN: ONE WAY ONLY

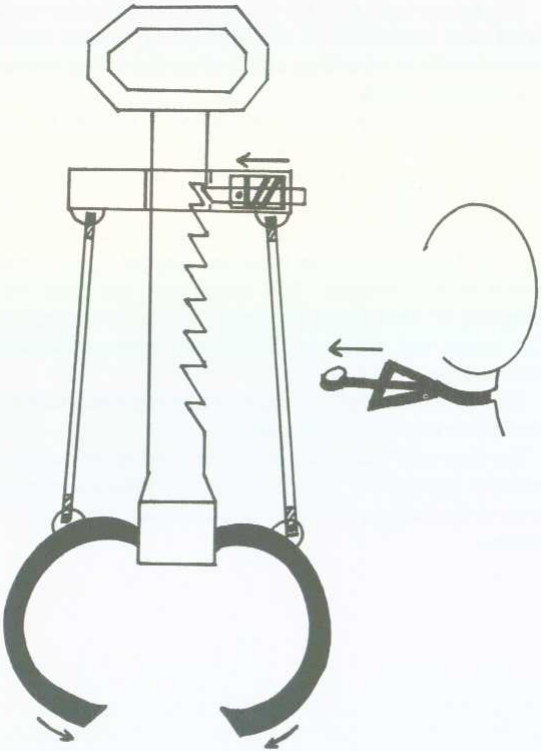
This lesson deals with the plastic restraint which is used as a substitute handcuff by the police. It is also available commercially as a banding and binding item in the automotive and electrical fields.

The plastic strap is flexible and very strong. It has one other feature — it slips freely in only the tightening direction. A plastic pawl and ratchet moulding blocks the strip from releasing.

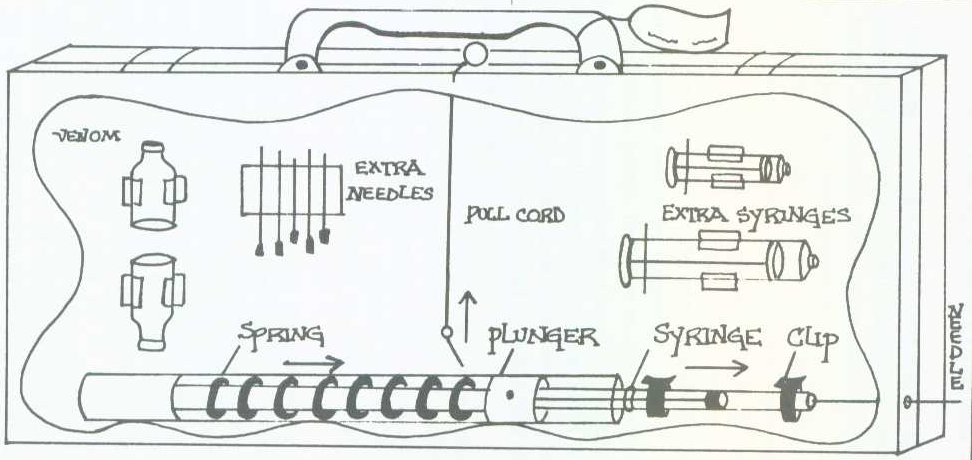
In a strangulation maneuver, a noose formed from a flex-cuff™ is dropped over the head and yanked tight around the throat of the subject. This eliminates the need for any grappling or controlling the actions of the squirming subject. The noose will maintain the extreme pressure around his neck and death will result.

An adept user might strangle two or more subjects almost simultaneously with such a device.

The flex-cuff™ can, of course, be used as intended, i.e., a restraint for binding the hands and feet before administering some of the more involved techniques found elsewhere in these lessons.



CHINESE CHOKER



ATTACHE CASE WEAPON

This is a simply constructed device consisting of a spring loaded plunger which first impels the syringe forward causing the needle to project from the attache case. When it butts against its stop, the syringe piston discharges the poison venom. In practice, this occurs almost simultaneously and if needles are small and sharp enough, the subject might not even be aware of getting jabbed. Even if he is, it's all over rapidly. The location of injection is not important, but the device suggests that it be the upper calf. If carried under the arm, slight modification is required.

LESSON SEVENTEEN: BLOW JOB

Blow pipes and their poison darts conjure up images of dark jungles and fierce natives with seven-foot tubes. Apart from Charlie Chan movies, the weapons are not considered effective in contemporary assassinations.

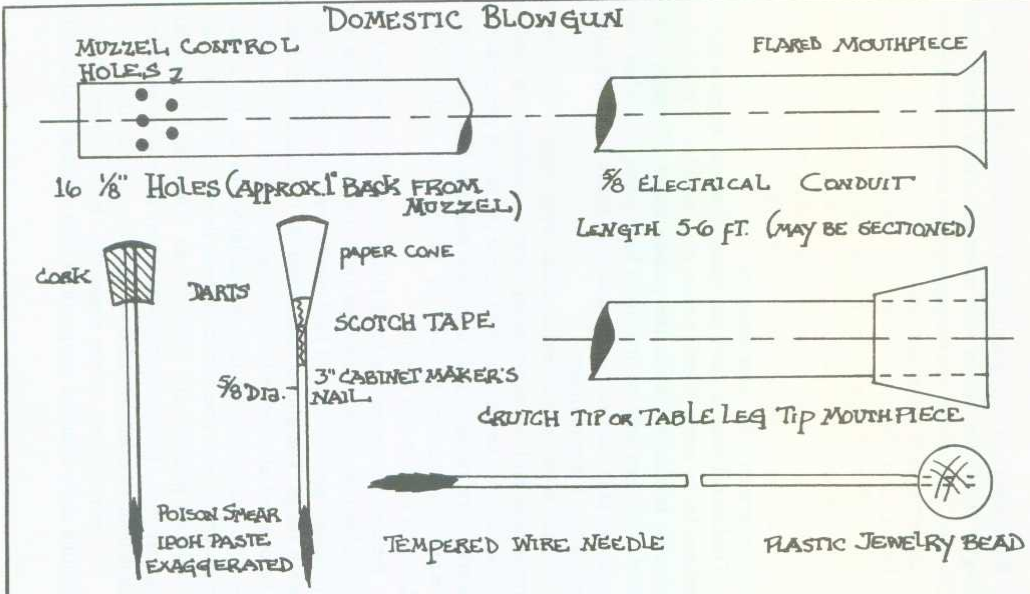
Nonetheless, Marcel Leopold, a weapons merchant, was killed by French operatives in Geneva during the Algerian Crisis. He died with a poison dart in his neck, and the assassin(s) were never caught. Even today, prospectors and adventurers are killed in the interiors of Brazil and Guyana by natives armed with these weapons.

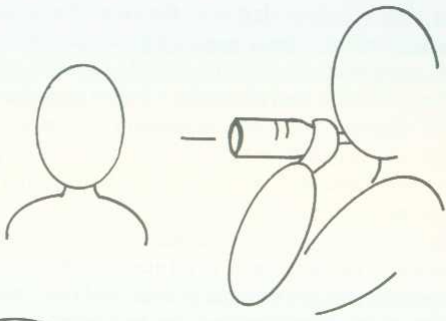
Traditional poison darts are made of wood slivers which I believe to be more effective than steel needles. Wood being porous, is able to retain the poison more efficiently than steel. They can only be fired from blow pipes, and when they enter the skin, they are notched so as to break when extracted, much like a bee's stinger.

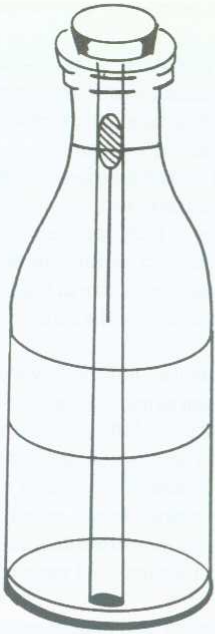
Curare is the most effective poison when fresh; it is a form of strychnine and, in commercial form, is available to vets as Intocastin for animal disposal. Once the skin is penetrated it works very rapidly. It is a muscle relaxant that relaxes the respiratory muscles to such an extent that death occurs. Leopold died in this manner.

Related to curare is a thick sticky mixture called Ipoh. A veritable Irish Stew, it contains Ipoh tree juices, tobacco (for nicotine), garlic, scorpion tails, snake venom, rat poison, and wasp stings. The goo is boiled, and the darts are dipped into the concentrate and left to dry and adhere to their surfaces. Arrows and knives should be similarly treated. It's a nasty concoction, and one scratch means death. Once again, lab-produced poisons are every bit as effective, but indicate exactly that. (Darts covered with moldy meat are a good field expedient to bring on infection and blood poisoning).

In contemporary, urban situations, the blowpipes have to assume more compact proportions with a consequent drop in


DOMESTIC BLOWGUN
MUZZEL CONTROL HOLES 2
FLARED MOUTHPIECE
16 1/8" HOLES (APPROX. 1" BACK FROM MUZZEL)
5/8 ELECTRICAL CONDUIT
LENGTH 5-6 FT. (MAY BE SECTIONED)
CORK
DARTS
PAPER CONE
SCOTCH TAPE
5/8 DIA.
3" CABINET MAKER'S NAIL
CRUTCH TIP OR TABLE LEG TIP MOUTHPIECE
POISON SMEAR
IPOH PASTE
EXAGGERATED
TEMPERED WIRE NEEDLE
PLASTIC JEWELRY BEAD





BOTTLE BLOW GUN

Bottle is painted the same color as the drink.

the range of the dart projectiles. Their size varies with the use envisaged. Skorzeny's boys reportedly had cigarette-type pipes that blew a poison dart into the face of a would-be captor. Walking sticks offer a good disguise, but are not consistent with modern dress. A bottle of soda pop with the tube mounted in the bottle, and an exit hole drilled in the base, would be a good disguise. Most of the assassin's pipes will fall between these two extremes with lengths of twelve to eighteen inches the norm, and with a provision to double that by means of couplings if needed.

In addition, compressed air or spring and piston type dischargers have been produced. Sub-calibre poisoned projectiles that are shotgun primer fired from standard necked down pistol cartridges and can be loaded into conventional pistols are also effective.

The blowpipe dart is, for our purposes, a point-blank weapon. It is preferable, but not essential, that it hit exposed skin — even so, it must still lodge subcutaneously to enter the bloodstream. The dart may be stabbed in by hand.

Projectors like the Big and Little Joe dart throwers can have their darts poisoned with ipoh and curare, too.

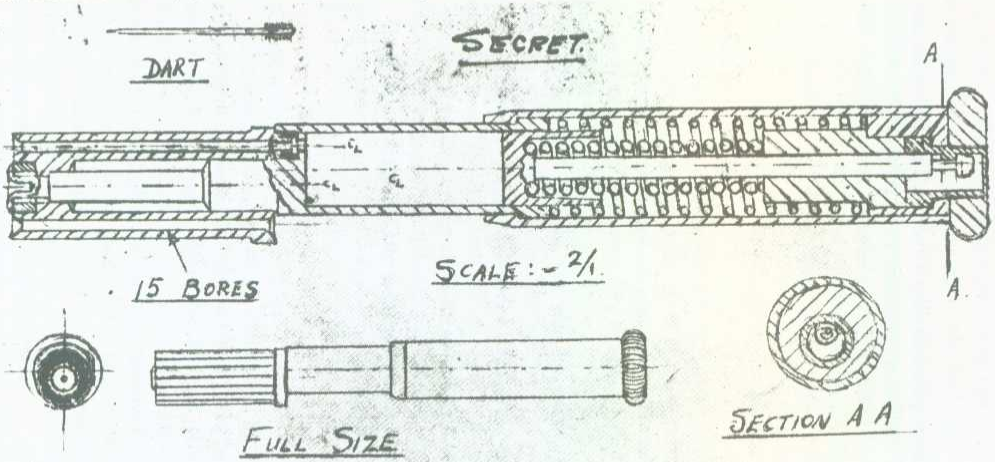
Remember also that the crossbows which are used by big game wardens and zoo keepers can project syringe darts. An elephant dose of tranquilizer will be more effective in sending a subject on the long sleep. Substitute poison for the smaller type syringe darts, however.

The use of poisoned bullets is incidental, but the Soviets are pre-eminent in this field. They had been using poisoned bombs before the Revolution, and in the '30's and '40's had poisoned bullets for use against the Germans. Their espionage weapons have primer-fired glycerin capsules mounted in serrated cups. These capsules contain aconite. The capsule bursts on impact, and the razor sharp teeth on the cup penetrate the skin to introduce the poison. They are, for all designs and purposes, a close-range weapon, but virtually silent.

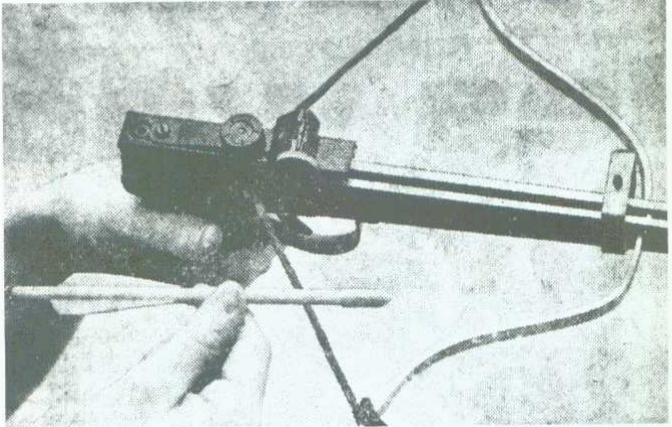
To the uninitiated, blowpipe weapons will appear as crude and ineffective; however, even an unpoisoned dart has tremendous penetration, amazing accuracy, and remarkable

range for a weapon powered only by your breath. It has certain limits in that it really can't be mastered by smokers for obvious reasons. Even so, at the ranges for assassination purposes, this would be no handicap.

The dart gun fires phonograph-like dart. A psychological war device, it is easily adapted for poison use. (15 shot). Photo: courtesy of Mr. X from *The Hidden Catch*, by Chas. Connell, Elek Books, London.



An S.O.E. officer demonstrates how to operate the dart catapult. Photo: courtesy S.O.E. Archives



Note the Miniature Crossbow Pistol with dart. This tiny weapon is lethal when poisoned.

Here is a close-up of a large dart catapult. Photo: courtesy S.O.E. Archives

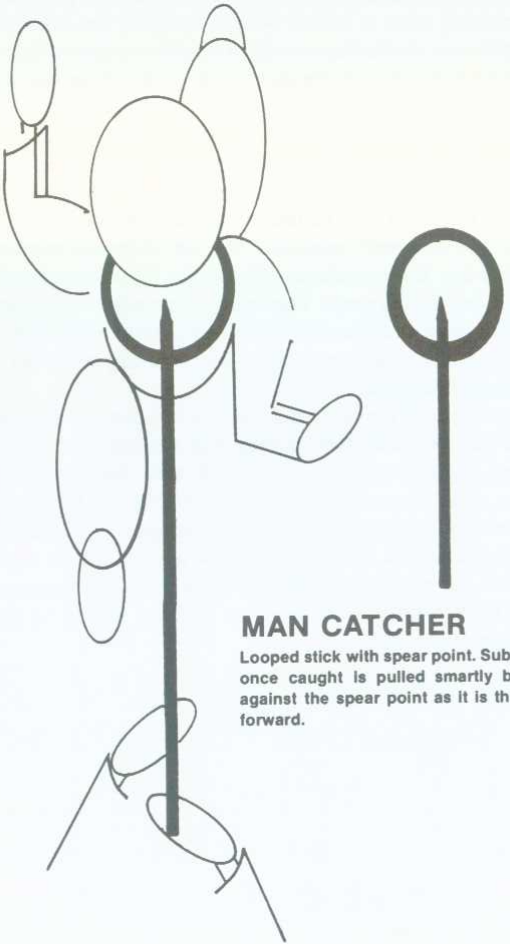
LESSON EIGHTEEN: THE MAN CATCHERS

One is often amused at the situation of the man in the white suit chasing after a lunatic with a butterfly net. The net is dropped over the fleeing or violent lunatic to capture him with a minimum degree of force and to prevent him from damaging himself or others.

The looped stick is used to capture snakes and also wild game in somewhat larger versions. In practice, the loop is dropped over the animal's head and drawn tight around his neck. (This could also be used in a strangulation technique).

For the assassin's purposes, the art of gentle capture is diverted to a killing technique in that the loop is fixed and the stick is, in effect, a spear. The drill is to drop the loop over the subject's head and then jerk his neck violently backwards and so impale it on the spear point by reversing direction and thrusting it forward.

A variation of the shepherd's crooked staff is a neck-breaker which can be made from piping and shaped so as to hook around the throat and extend back over the shoulders. A strong, quick downward push on the instrument lifts the chin and head upward and back-snapping the spine. Both weapons, even if you muff it completely, can be used as spears or clubs and still kill effectively. They have the built-in advantage of being able to kill a fleeing subject without having to tackle or grapple with him.

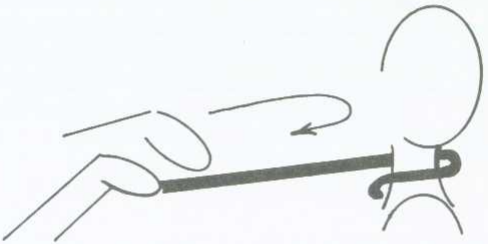


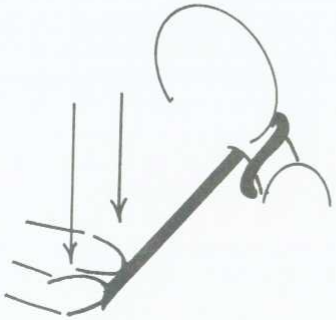
MAN CATCHER

Looped stick with spear point. Subject once caught is pulled smartly back against the spear point as it is thrust forward.

NECK BREAKER

Shepherds crook. The neck is hooked and using the subject's shoulders as fulcrum points, the head and neck are levered back sharply breaking the neck.





LESSON NINETEEN: WHITHER THE ICEMAN

This method is a specialist technique and involves the use of dry ice cakes (frozen carbon dioxide). The ice, which is easily transported while wrapped in papers is placed in the sleeping quarters of the subject preferably under his bed. As he sleeps, the carbon dioxide level rises to a lethal degree while the evidence literally evaporates. The gas is odorless, and the cause of death might appear to be natural.

Carbon monoxide, although more powerful, requires extremely low temperatures. However, it can be pressurized as a gas and mixed with acetylene. Even better, it can be mixed with odorless cuprous chloride. The gas may now be placed in tanks that can be sprayed into a room to kill the occupant subjects.

Gases like hydrogen or oxygen can be liquified and transported in thermos-type bottles. Dumping the contents of such a bottle on the subject in a walk-by would be chilling to say the least — his head could be frozen solid, and in that brittle state, be struck, causing decapitation.

LESSON TWENTY: SELF-DESTRUCT

Undertaking to end your own life, while incongruous for a lesson on assassination, is often necessary in certain operations in which you are badly wounded or about to be taken prisoner. In these instances, you must, because of what you know, kill yourself to protect the others connected with the operation.

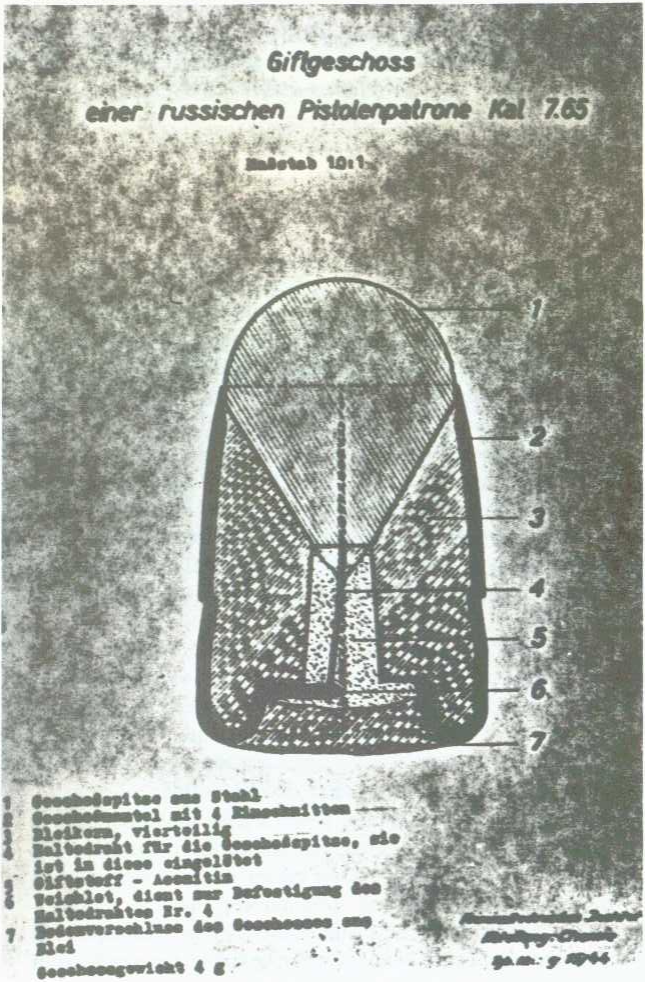
You should always keep one bullet for yourself on these missions. In the espionage agents game, this takes the form of the rubberized "L" pill (L for lethal rubber coated) so it can be popped into the mouth and kept there as danger approaches and bitten into if the election to die is made. It can also be swallowed without biting through and so pass through the system naturally with no harmful effects. The pill is very powerful and death is quick. It can and has been concealed as a false tooth, stick pin, hollow-ring, epaulet button, or any similar place where you can get at it quickly.

To kill yourself with a pistol or rifle is not as easy as you might think. A great many suicides are muffed due to nerves, or surprisingly enough, bad aim. The angle at which the pistol is placed to the temple is critical for the bullet may skip or just lift the top of your skull without being fatal. If you place the muzzle too far forward, you will only succeed in blowing out the backs of your eyes.

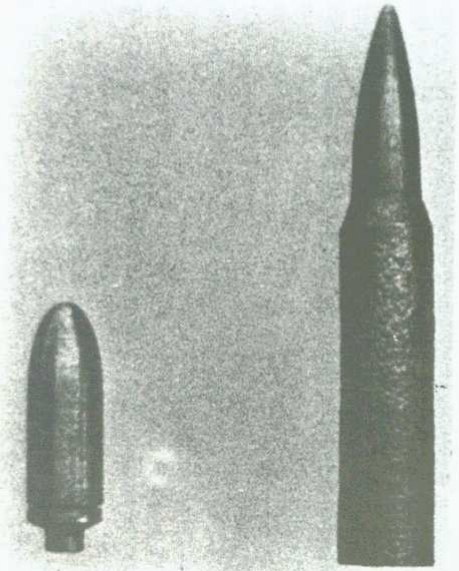
Since you are trying to prevent yourself from talking, the best method is placing the muzzle in your mouth. This serves to center the barrel on the juncture of the medulla oblongata and the spinal column, and the damage caused by a bullet to either would be fatal. In any event, your tongue and voice will be destroyed which is the object of such action.

On the subject of capture, it was a tenet in the old days to try to hold out on your interrogators for forty-eight hours to allow other agents time to pass on the news of your capture to the others in the group. This allowed them to go underground and establish new safe houses. Hence, the aspects of being tortured could be made more bearable. Generally, your

Here is a German intelligence report on Soviet poison cartridges (aconite). The bullet splits into four sections when it hits the target and deposits the poison load.



First used on the Russian Front by the Soviets, the Germans later used similar items in return. Photo: courtesy Herb Woodend



Caseless ammunition. (A) Self-propelled German 9mm rocketround. (B) Combustible Spanish 7.9mm German.

captors will play "Mister Nice Guy" with you for the first six or twelve hours in order to check your cover and cover stories. When being broken down by torturers, the progression may take another day which would give your group members enough time to reach safety. You can then, with clear conscience, spill your guts and confess to your captor's content, thus alleviating alot of pain and suffering. Of course, this is assuming that your captors got the better of you and you were unable to do yourself in. Nowadays, with high speed communications, the previous torture endurance time can be cut in half — that is to say, if you can withstand your tormentors for a day, your group's chances of eluding capture will be as great as with the WWII forty-eight hour rule.

The methods at the disposal of adversary departments are more improved however, and new truth serums and psychedelic chemicals can put you through shattering experiences. Your entire life would be an open book for your inquisitors to rip out page by page. You will eventually break. The only chance for you is to forestall the inevitable for the sake of your comrades. Normally, these methods are not applied until conventional interrogation has failed. The lapse between capture, detention, interrogation and torture (conventional) will take a day to run its course. Special torture will follow; you'll be broken, talk, and then be executed.

If you are captured along with others of lesser rank in the system, then they must be charged with the duty of killing you. This brings up the question of having to kill the wounded in the course of a mission if the wounded are incapable of killing themselves. You must administer the *coupe de grace* personally. You must be tender, yet thorough, and that means not mowing them down through a veil of tears with a runaway s.m.g. The neck shot, at the base of the skull, is the quickest and the best. The aim must be for exit through the middle of the eyes. This is calculated to render the features of your comrade unrecognizable, and so delay identification by adversary forces.

APPENDIX A: THE EYES HAVE IT

The deliberate blinding of another human being is the height of terroristic excess. It leaves the victim helpless and plunges him into a world of darkness.

In assassination, it is often not possible to physically kill a subject. The key term is the option of neutralization, i.e., rendering the subject ineffective. Blinding as an option of killing isn't possible. The eyes can be attacked by acids, pointed objects, and in grappling by gouging. (Blinding could also be a preliminary to the action of killing the subject; being blind, he really can't withstand or defend himself from any attack.)

Blinding can be accomplished at a distance by mailing the subject an unsolicited gift of a pair of binoculars. These are rigged with hollow needles that, when released by the focusing nut, plunge at least three inches into the eyes often resulting in death, but most assuredly blindness. Boobytrap devices of similar ilk are a camera view finder with similar rigout, telescopic rifle sights, and other optical instruments.

The blades are hollow resembling the hypodermic knife and are driven by powerful coiled springs. The reason for these items is that they will permit an unobstructed view through the device and will be inconspicuous in cursorary inspection.

Eye-gouging is not unlike crushing grapes; the thumbs press into the eye socket from the sides of the nose and force the eye proper in to crush it or out to pluck them from their sockets. It can be done very quickly even in a walk-by situation. Corrosive chemical dischargers have been designed as well as pepper blowers and pin firers.

Blinding renders the subject useless. It arouses pity from his sympathizers, but not the angry grief of martyrdom if he had been killed. What happens is that blindness is to the assassins a form of living death in the narrow definition. Of course, with rehabilitation and training, the subject can survive, but will have been neutralized for several years at least.

APPENDIX B: THE SILENT GRENADE

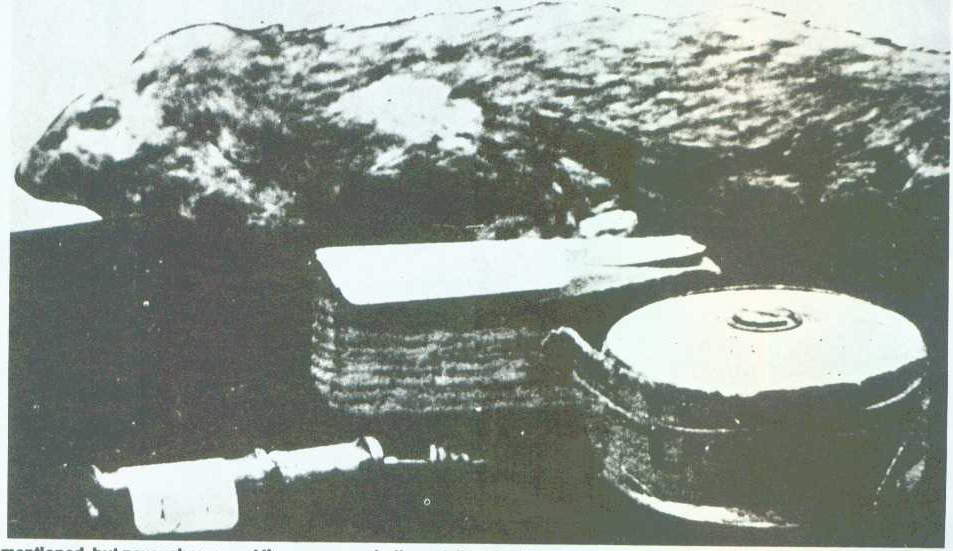
The silent grenade has use for the assassin in large gatherings such as ballrooms, receptions, or press conferences. The use of conventional grenades with their annunciatory explosion quickly brings police and rescue people to the scene and alerts guards to stop exiting attackers.

The grenade is in essence a volley gun which is silenced. There are seventeen barrels, four on each side of the fuse train central shaft. The barrels are fitted radially creating an "X" type construction. Each barrel is silenced and two rounds are muzzle loaded into the same. The weapon is initiated by electrical means or a more conventional strike release method. After a suitable delay, the weapon starts to shoot the pellets; the recoil and thrusting on the rig cause it to gyrate wildly and to hop and skip spewing forth pellets as it goes.

Many people could be killed by such a device with thirty-four ball bearings tearing up the scene.

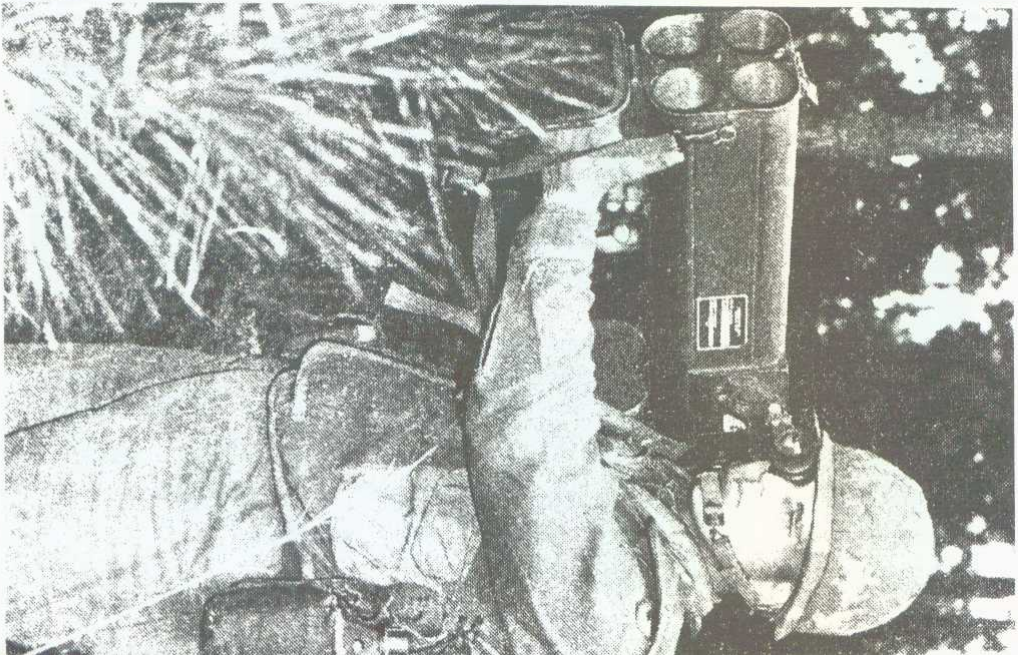
Strictly speaking it is a terror weapon, but in a more confined situation could be used to great effect being a Catherine Wheel of Destruction.

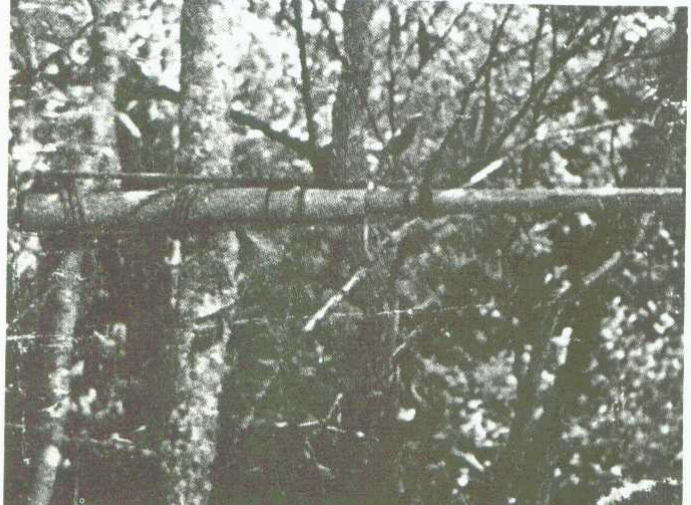
This tiny item called a butterfly land mine, toe popper, or dragon's tooth can be used under car seats, bed mattresses, and stair treads. More than merely a booby trap, it is adaptable for air piracy and conference crashing because of its low metallic signature and size. It has a chemically adjusted dormant and active period. It was used by paratroopers in Viet Nam to seed trails in areas denying accessibility. Its domestic uses have already been alluded to, but scattering these along the routes of a cavalcade causes pure havoc.



Often mentioned, but never shown — at the rear an exploding rat. It is ideal for sabotage and booby traps. When placed in the proper location, the subject would want to prod it or move it causing it to explode. The dead rat is real and seemingly decaying, but has been stuffed with explosives. Photo: courtesy of French Army Museum

The Four Barrel Flame Weapon is easily adapted to urban use by putting the trigger mechanism in a carrying handle. The Thompson in the violin case would become passe' with this item. It weighs twenty-five pounds and has four flame rockets in four sections.





Note the rubber band assist on this 12 gauge Bamboo Shotgun with Trombone Action.

APPENDIX C: DISPOSAL

A question sure to rise in any discussion of civil assassination techniques and their aftermath viz. — a dead body. What is to be done to or with the *corpus delicti?*

In some cases it is desirable to have a corpse present for its psychological salutory effects on the adversary side; it is oft-times better to remove all traces of the assassination so as to leave the situation unclear as to whether such an event has taken place.

To go about shifting 175 lbs. say of dead weight is a major problem. Body bags or stretchers are the methods the professional body movers i.e., medical attendants employ and if you have a vehicle nearby then this method can be utilized with a team hit where the extra help is available.

For short distances the Fireman's Lift could be used, but is high profile, and dragging leaves tell-tale heelmarks. The individual assassin must perforce be a butcher and at the very least remove from the scene the head and hands of the subject and these can be wrapped in the clothing which should also be stripped from the corpse. Plastic laundry and garbage bags will come in handy here.

If the whole body must be removed, then the classic steamer trunk, carpet roll, or hamper are too obvious. The torso can be carried in a backpack and these items are common enough to prompt indifference from the public. The plastic bags serve to contain a lot of the blood and attendent drippings, but it would be circumspect to wire tourniquets above and below the neck or limbs at the location of the cut. The cuts should be made by hacksaw. Bandage the stumps or tar them with roofing cement to staunch blood. Much blood will be lost, and this cannot be helped. Sawdust or absorbent floor cleaning compounds should be sprinkled and collected. The whole situation should be thoroughly cleaned and vacuumed, and this dirt should be collected and removed with the body. The body parts can be wrapped in muslin sacking during the

removal phase. Two trips with all clothing are first priority due to identity considerations; and then if possible come back for the torso. This should amount to two manageable 80 lb. loads.

Once removed from the situation the corpse must still be disposed of. Burying, in quickline, or otherwise offers the most obvious choice, but dockets are replete with corpses turning up like a bad penny. Once more identity is a prime concern and an unidentifiable corpse is just that — a John Doe. The head and hands must be destroyed completely and this is best accomplished by incineration. It should take twenty-four hours to render down a body through gasoline soaking and the larger bones will have to be carbonized by burning with an oxy-acetylene torch. The head, particularly the teeth and jaw structure, will need similar treatment due to dental recordings. The ashes should be sifted and objects of human status should be burned further or pulverized. When complete the ashes should be strewn far and wide.

Forty-five gallon drums and concrete waders are favored by the crime set but bodies disposed of in this way must be heavily weighted to compensate for rot buoyancy that the corpse creates (which can be partially negated through evisceration.) Bodies take a long time to decay by these methods, and the sea does give up its dead at inopportune times.

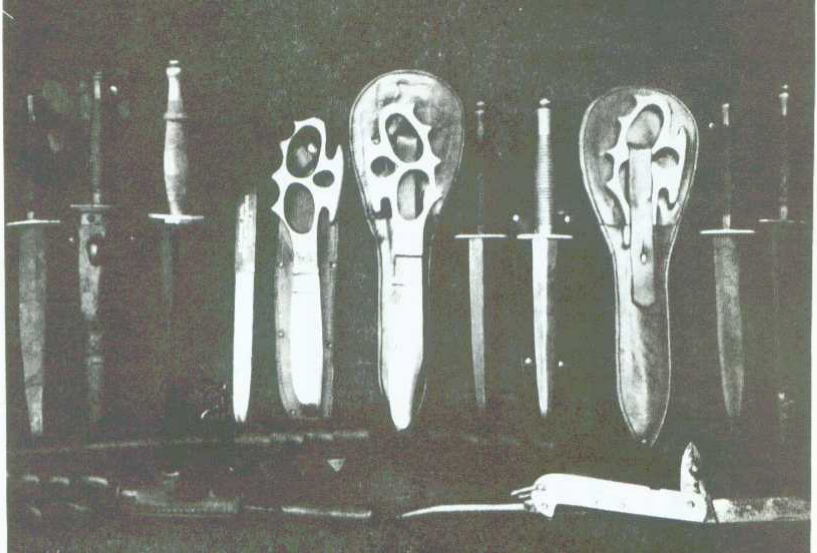
If bodies must be buried then they should be buried at least twelve feet under and in an upright position as this will forestall the tell-tale depression that graves are subject to.

APPENDIX D: BLOODY AFFAIRS DEPT.

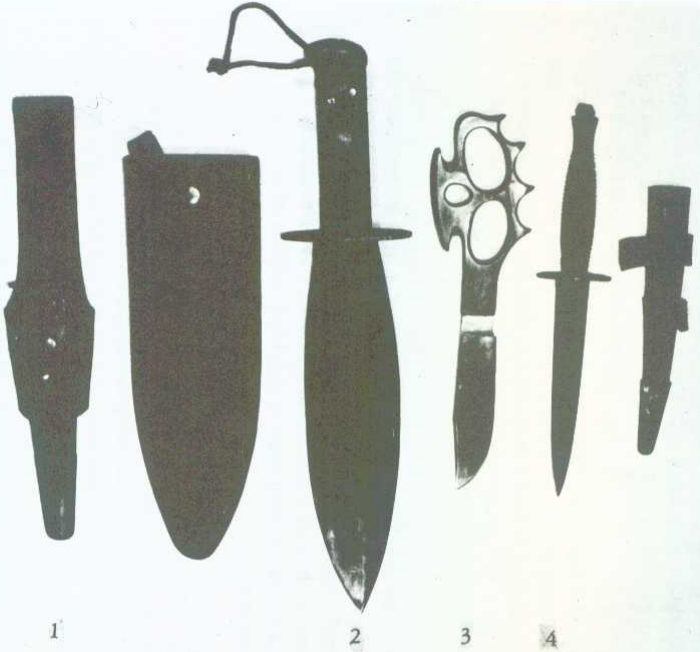
a/ When applying the Commando Strangle (see Hang Tough) the subject's weight is supported by the wire sling around his neck. Quicker death can be effected by slacking off on the wire momentarily to allow his neck muscles to relax and then re-applying pressure. Note: In the past it has been taught by others that the wire sling will slash the throat or even decapitate. It is possible that this may happen, but by no means probable. As the original sling was a cheese cutter such results could be had if a sawing action was used, but it is to be recommended that strangulation only should be the desired outcome of this method.

b/ If silent killing per se is required for a throat cutting, decapitation or strangulation technique it is necessary to control the subject's death paroxysms. The corpse must be physically restrained from his death throes by encircling his arms and legs with your own. He is embraced in this manner until still — the reasons are obvious to the initiated — the clattering of his boots or arms against the floor might well attract attention.

c/ The use of ice bullets as projectiles to thwart forensic examination can only be considered with the large bore shotguns. The cartridges have their shot and some wadding removed — wax or shellac is dripped in as waterproofing and then water or blood plasma is added and then the shotshell is deep frozen. The shells can be kept in a portable cooler or packed in ice and sawdust until just prior to loading and firing. Ice being very brittle may be strengthened by adding hair, wool or natural fibre. For extreme toughness paper pulp should be homogenized with the water and then frozen. Rock salt is lethal at point blank ranges and the crystals dissolve and flow away with the blood as a saline solution.



A fine collection of various knives and sheaths, including the "airborne" limited issue sleeve knife third from the left. Also, located at the far right is the "FREE BELGIAN AND FRENCH" knife.



1 2 3 4

1 Issue FS-Commando knife and scabbard.
2 O.S.S. Smatchet Command Knife
3 Middle East Commando Knife
4 F.S. Commando Knife is modified Wilkinson Sword bayonet scabbard.

d/ Explosive sources for car bombing and room destruction are not mentioned in this series although grenades and bombs will have their place in assassination. A common source is often overlooked however and that is acetylene: By filling a few plastic garbage bags with this gas a most effective car bomb and incendiary can be constructed.

e/ Medical examiners when examining murdered corpses routinely search for needle puncture marks when death from an injected poison is suspected. If possible, a restrained subject should be injected in the belly button as the umbilicus is not searched for these tell-tale marks.

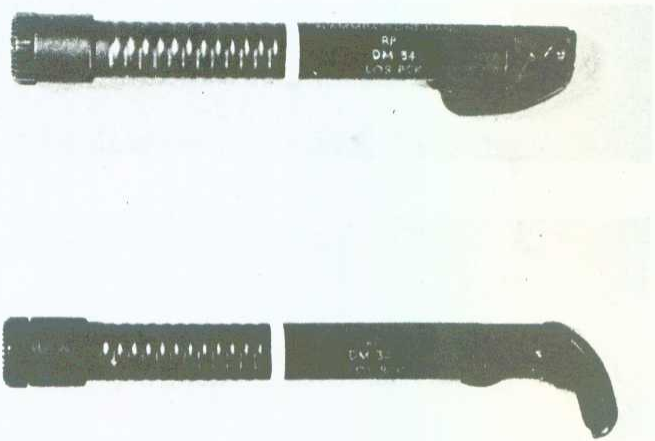
f/ By carefully drilling the base of a light bulb (bigger the better), gasoline or volatile solvents can be injected into the bulb with the result that it will shatter and simultaneously spark causing a conflagrating downpour or explosion when switched on. Best used in overhead fixtures of doorways, or stairwells.

g/ The clubbing of the subject's skull requires that the center of percussion be ascertained. Arrange to strike in such a way that one third of the club goes beyond his skull. Your strike will then be the most effective, and the bar will not jar your hand or arm.

h/ When using silenced .22 auto-loading pistols port flash and noise can be eliminated by placing the heel of the opposite palm against the slide. This will hold the slide forward and with no injury to you as long as firm pressure is applied. At close range your hand will also act as a screen against blood and tissue backlash. Of course the weapon will have to be worked manually to eject and load. (All ejected empty casings should be accounted for and pocketed in this line of work.) If larger calibres up to 9mm, are being considered a dress leather glove will have to be worn to hold the slide closed.

i/ When stabbing for the heart; if time and circumstances allow, it is possible to feel the beat of the subject's heart transmitted through the blade to the hilt of the knife and the assassin will be able to feel the pulse and the diminishing of same while the subject expires.

This hand-held Flame Weapon has the capability to incinerate subjects up to seventy feet away. The Pocket Flame Thrower is a light, one-shot, disposable weapon. The upper frame shows fireball rolling across the ground to engulf the military subject.



The middle frame shows the unit in a safe or transport position.

The lower frame shows the weapon with the grip folded out. The grip cocks and arms the weapon prior to initiation of the flame cartridge. A smaller more compact model is available.

INTRODUCTION

This lesson set offers a continued selection of alternatives. The very act of committing a technique in writing tends to preclude it from future use. It is therefore necessary for the student to consider the methods offered and modify them to suit his peculiar needs for particular missions.

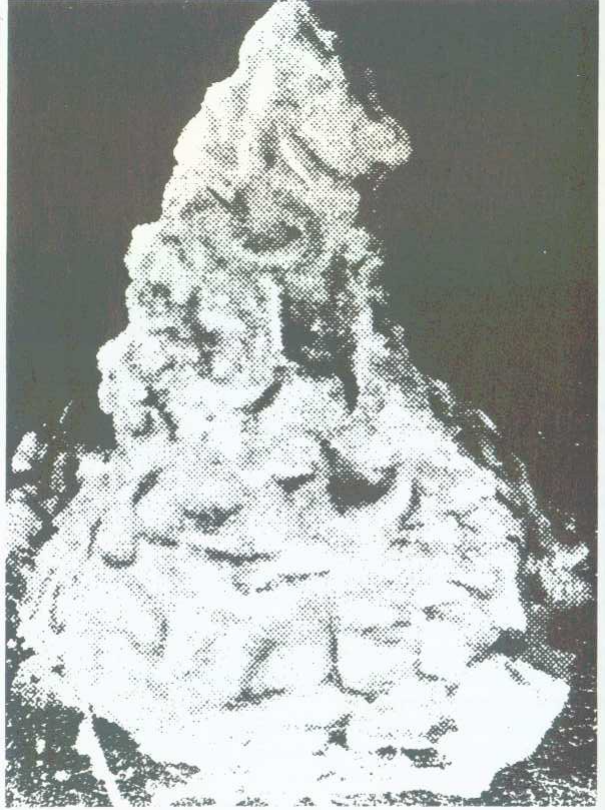
Rhetoric is kept to a minimum in these lessons and they are admittedly brief, but the essence of a method or situation need not be overstated. To dwell on possible eventualities and scenarios that may or may not occur is doing the reader no real service.

Some of the techniques presented may after initial perusal seem frivolous. This is not my intention. It is the odd and outlandish methods that have the best chance of succeeding by virtue of their novelty and surprise factors, and also because defenses haven't been prepared to combat them.

1978 has been a year of assassinations, many the readership is not aware of. The Bulgarian Defector killings are but the tip of the iceberg and the situation is much the same as it was in the '50's where cold warriors clashed by night. The issues are not important to this study but the outcomes are: We in the West are losing. We are identified. We are localised. We are eliminated. This intolerable situation has developed because of a gentleman's agreement stipulating that they wouldn't hurt us if we didn't hurt them. In this business there aren't any gentlemen, and we're being hurt. Enough said.

The Special Weapons section presented here has been expanded; most of them have never been published for general readership before. This section should be of great interest and value where problem hits are concerned.

The assault on the body and the demise of the subject is the end result of these presentations. Kill without joy!



At least two operatives are required to effect the C.I.A. kidnapping technique utilizing this poly-urethane foam.

LESSON 21: THE BODY SNATCHERS

The C.I.A. has had developed a kidnapping technique which involves the spraying of a poly-urethane foam from a pressurised container resembling a fire extinguisher, which may be carried like a SCUBA or air-pac. The foam adheres on contact and sets up quickly. One container covers an area of eight cubic feet, if necessary.

It completely insulates the subject and immobilises him, making the snatch immeasurably easier than other similar special purpose methods used previously. It sets in 10 to 20 seconds and hardens to a foam consistency in 5 minutes. The subject can harm neither himself nor his captors.

There is enough cellular airspace in the sponge-like concoction to preclude the subject's death from smothering. If desired, however, the foam can be mixed with less air, thus stifling the subject permanently.

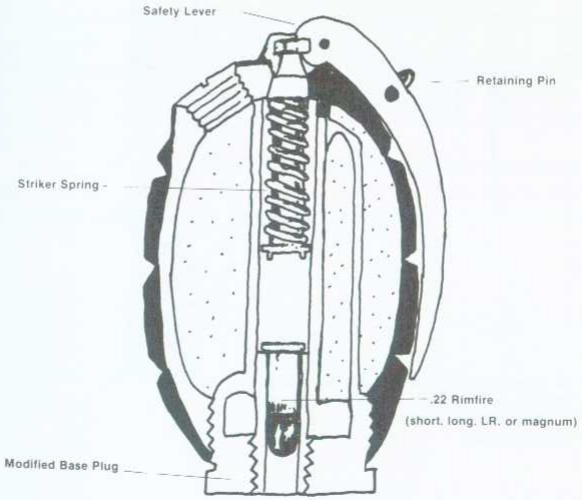
It is a complicated hit requiring two operatives to spray and bracket the adversary, and up to two more to move the hardened cocoon to its final location. The cocoon may be shaped after hardening to manageable dimensions to facilitate exfiltration with the body.

The foam material is now available commercially, and no longer needs to be stocked as a special item. When hardened, it becomes a brownish, rigid, lightweight, waterproof, heat and cold resistant, erosion-proof mass. The cocoon may be perforated readily should it be necessary.

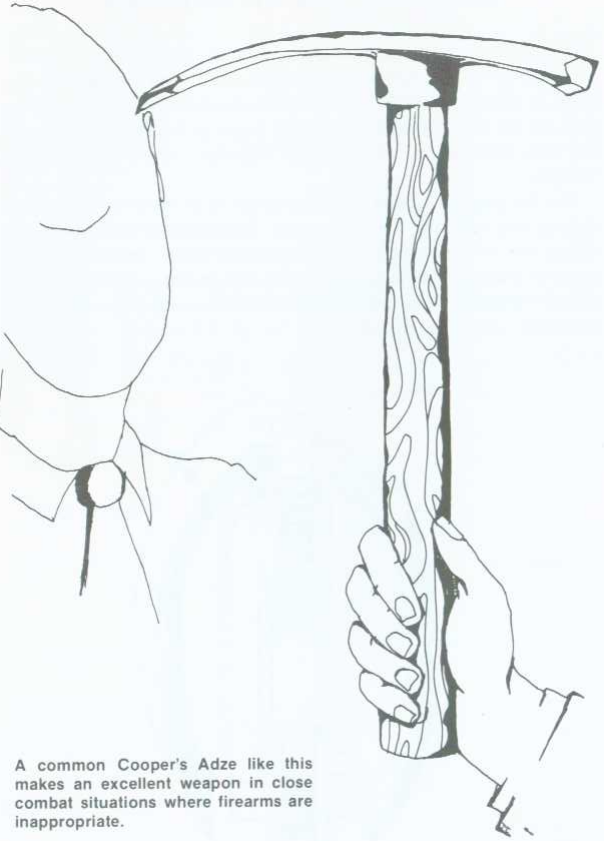
LESSON 22: THE HIT GRENADE

A special situation weapon is this grenade converted to a pistol. Intended for hi-jack operations or stand-offs during hostage negotiations, it allows the user to employ the psychological effects of the grenade but with a selective lethality. It can be fired at a subject and not take out a room full of people who have been coerced by the weapon.

The hit grenade is fired by pointing the base of the grenade at the subject and releasing the safety lever. The sound of initiation is not unlike that of the regular grenade, and the smoke and noise would cause onlookers to believe that the fuse was burning and the grenade about to explode. Properly co-ordinated, this moment could be used to escape while others took cover.



Standard Mill's grenade 36 M, after removal of fuse, detonator, and filler; note modification of base plug.



A common Cooper's Adze like this makes an excellent weapon in close combat situations where firearms are inappropriate.

LESSON 23: ADZE INFINITUM

The war adze is a primitive bladed weapon which originally was made by embedding a chisel-like blade in a section of tree trunk with a branch still attached. The mortise for the tang of the chisel is cut into the trunk section, while the branch forms a handle. Sometimes the shaft is turned down to give more "whip" to a blow, somewhat like the spring cosh.

The war adze functions as both an axe and a chisel. It can penetrate right through rib bones to the heart or sever the spine with a single blow.

It packs more force than a knife and penetrates deeper than a club. It can be designed in a short handy size allowing it to bypass parries, or inflict a wound on the back from the front, or vice versa by virtue of its characteristic shape.

It can be used to effect the Roman endgame by striking between the collar bones behind the rib cage. The blade penetrates the upper chest blood vessels, and in to the heart itself.

When sharpened and used as an adze, the G.I. entrenching tool is one of the best hand to hand combat weapons around: it can cleave a head or split a chest handily, and was a favorite weapon used during World War I trench raids.

The shape of the war adze allows it to be also used as a climbing tool; another of its alternate uses is as a body hook whereby particularly messy corpses may be dragged about.

LESSON 24: A LIST OF PLANT POISONS

Autumn Crocus: The bulbs cause vomiting and nervous excitement.
Azaleas: All parts produce nausea, vomiting, depression, respiratory distress, prostation and coma. Fatal.
Be Still Tree: All parts produce lower blood pulse, vomiting and shock. Fatal.
Bleeding Hearts: Foliage and roots, fatal in large amounts.
Buttercups: All parts may severely injure the digestive system.
Camara: Green berries affects lungs, kidneys, heart and nervous system. Fatal.
Campanilla: Be Still Tree (q.v.).
Camotillo: Deadly Toxic (solanine)
Castor Beans: Produces vomiting, purgation, delirium and coma. Contains ricin. Fatal.
Common Oleander: All parts toxic, attacks heart. Fatal.
Cherries: Wild and domestic twigs and foliage. Releasees cyanide when eaten. Shortness of breath, excitement and fainting within minutes. Fatal.
China Berry Tree: Attacks nervous system via fruit. Narcotic.
China Tree: China Berry Tree (q.v.)
Crab's Eye: Seeds, subcutaneous emplacement. Fatal (4 hrs)
Crow Fig: Seed produce convulsions. Contains strychnine and brucine
Daphne: Berries have killed children. Fatal.
Diefenbachia: All parts produce burning and irritation to tongue and mouth. Swollen tongue may block throat death can occur. (Under circumstances, fatal)
Divine Mushroom: Produces hyper sensitivity, hallucinations and melancholia for several hours. Deliriant.
Dutchman's Breeches: Bleeding Hearts (q.v.)
Dumb Cane: Diefenbachia (q.v.)
East Indian Snakewood: Produces convulsions. Contains strychnine and brucine. (Death possible due to exhaustion)
Elderberry: All parts except berry produce vomiting and digestive distress.
Elephant Ear: Diefenbachia (q.v.)
False Upas Tree: All parts produce convulsions. Contains strych-

nine and brucine. (Death possible due to exhaustion)

Fish Poison Tree: Excites nervous system, causes spasms followed by deep sleep. Contains piscidine.

Foxglove: Leaves stimulate the heart. Contains digitalis. Produces circulation disorder and confusion; maybe fatal.

Gabon Arrow Poison: Produces incapacitation through vomiting and purgation. Contains strophanthin and incine.

Gloriosa Superba: All parts contain narcotic superbine and deadly poison colchicine (fatal dose 3 grains).

Golden Chain: Bean-like seed capsules induce staggering, convulsions, and coma. May be fatal.

Guiana Poison Tree: Curare taken from bark. Contains curare, strychnine and brucine. Produces respiratory collapse. Fatal. (1 hr.)

Hyacinth: Bulbs produce vomiting and purgation. Exhaustion may be fatal.

Ipecacuanha: Root is powerful emetic also depressant.

Iris: Stems cause severe but not fatal digestive distress.

Jack-in-the-Pulpit: Roots contain crystals of calcium oxalate that cause intense irritation to mouth and tongue. (Similar to dumbcane)

Jamaican Dogwood: Fish Poison Tree (q.v.)

Jasmine: The berries produce severe nervous and digestive upset. Fatal.

Jequiritz Bean: Crab's Eye (q.v.)

Jimson Weed: All parts cause delirium. Has proven fatal.

Kachita: Crow Fig (q.v.)

Lantana: Camara (q.v.)

Larkspur: Seeds and young plants produce severe nervous and digestive upset. May be fatal.

Laurels: Azaleas (q.v.)

Mayapple: Roots contain 16 active toxic substances. Fruit may cause diarrhea.

Mexican Tuber: Camotillo (q.v.)

Mistletoe: Berries. Fatal.

Monkshood: Roots produce digestive upset and nervous excitement.

Moonseed: Berries. May be fatal.

Narcissus: Hyacinth (q.v.)

Nightshade: Unripe berries produce intense digestive and nervous upset. Fatal.

Nux Vomica Tree: Crow Fig (q.v.)

Oaks: Foliage and acorns affect kidneys; symptoms delayed days or weeks. Pain and discomfort.

Oleander: Leaves and branches produce digestive upset and induce heart atacks. Fatal. Extremely poisonous.

Ololiuqui: Jimson Weed (q.v.)

Poinsettia: Leaves. Fatal. (One leaf will kill a child)

Poison Hemlock: All parts. Used as an executionary plant in ancient times. Fatal.

Poison Ivy: Milky sap is skin irritant. Contains toxicodendrol.

Poison Nut: Crow Fig (q.v.)

Poison Tanghin: Causes vomiting purgation and paralysis a.k.a. Ordeal Tree for obvious reasons. Contains cerberin and tanghinine. May be fatal.

Potato: Vines and foliage produce severe digestive and nervous disorder. Contains alkaloid poisons.

Pride of India: China Berry Tree (q.v.)

Psychic Nut: Raw seeds produce violent purgation; death caused by exhaustion.

Red Sage: Camara (q.v.)

Rhubarb: Leaf blade produces convulsions followed by coma. Fatal. (large amounts, raw or cooked)

Rosary Pea: A single pea has caused death. Castor Bean (q.v.)

St. Ignatius' Bean: Produces convulsions. Contains brucine.

Star of Bethlehem: Bulbs cause vomiting and nervous excitement.

Thorne Apple: Jimson Weed (q.v.) Common cause of poisoning.

Tomato: Vines and foliage produce digestive upset and nervous disorder. Related to Nightshade (q.v.). Contains alkaloid poisons.

Trailing Poison Oak: Poison Ivy (q.v.)

Upas Tree: Milky sap produces vomiting purgation and paralysis. Contains antiarin and used as arrow poison (Malaya). Fatal.

Water Hemlock: All parts produce violent and painful convulsions Many have died from Water Hemlock poisoning. Fatal.

White Wooly Kombe Bean: Gabon Arrow Poison (q.v.)

Wisteria: Seeds, pods produce digestive upset.

Yellow Oleander: Be Still Tree (q.v.)

Yew: Foliage. Death occurs without any preliminary symptoms. Fatal.

LESSON 25: DRILLED TO DEATH

This lesson headline might engender kind memories of your friendly D.I., but in this case it refers to the lethal employment of the new portable rechargeable electric drills.

The drill is a harmless enough item when used as designed, but when turned against the human body it is a fearsome weapon. It can readily penetrate the skull easily, sever the spine, or scramble the heart muscles.

This tool is a rather quiet device; with different drill bits and attachments, it is highly effective in penetrating all types of human tissue.

Being so mundane a tool, it is not considered a dangerous weapon. Thus, having one in your possession would not attract attention or comment.

Such a drill can be used to effect entry into a building by drilling through its lock cylinders, and then turned against the subject.

Knee-capping, a form of half-way assassination practiced in Northern Ireland and of late in Italy, is perpetrated by shooting the subject in the knee(s) or elbow joint(s), according to the summary sentence being meted out.

A new twist so to speak emerged in Belfast recently when the I.R.A. "knee-capped" a subject with a Black&Decker portable drill; not penetrating it frontally as one might expect or hope, but from side to side.

The effect of a similar technique directed against the base of the skull is of concern here.

LESSON 26: D.M.S.O.

The C.I.A. has experimented with a chemical known by the initials "D.M.S.O." Its proper name is *dimethyl sulphoxide*. By itself, this chemical is colorless, odorless, non-toxic, and has a bitter taste. It penetrates through human skin pores easily into the bloodstream, making it an ideal tool for use in contrapersonal operations.

Besides entering the body through pores or broken skin, D.M.S.O. has several other very interesting properties:

- It can carry with it other solutions.
- By itself it is an analgesic.
- It can enhance or reduce the effects of other drugs, whether mixed with it or already present in the body.
- It can be taken in order to reduce the effects of exposure to radiation.

Presently, dimethyl sulphoxide is used as a carrier agent by vets to tranquilize horses and cows.

To prove this chemical's remarkable ability to yourself, mix some of it with some ketchup, and smear it on your finger. You should be able to taste the ketchup in a short while. The absorption rate will vary up to ten minutes, depending on the solution carried.

Certain other (and more lethal) solutions are absorbed and assimilated with extreme rapidity, however.

LESSON 27: FAKED SUICIDE CHECKLIST

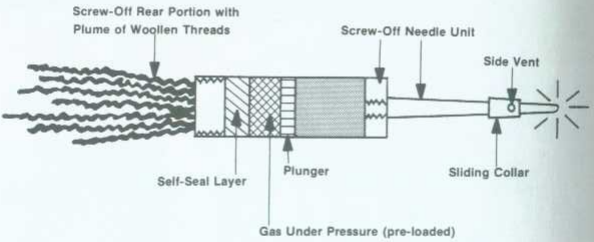
Item:	Most Likely:
Weapon	Handgun
Calibre	.22
Shots Fired	One Round
Location	Indoors
Anatomical Area	Right Temple (if subject is right-handed)
Sex	Male
Race	White
Season	Spring or Fall
Time Of Day	8:00 am to 4:00 p.m
Day Of Week	(not a factor)
Age Group	40 to 60
State (USA)	California

Note further that bullets fired into mouth must miss tongue to tend to be suicide indicator. *Suicide Note:* blank sheet of paper in typewriter or on desk with pen will give investigators the impression that subject considered writing a suicide note, rather than assassin trying to fake same.

Hull Daily Mail

interest in the hunt). By making it to populated areas and milling with the crowds, the scent trail will be well queered and the tracking dogs thwarted. Due consideration ought to be paid to the human man-tracker. Visual spoor or tracks and broken and bent foliage must be obliterated or set aright. This is best accomplished by walking backwards through the "good sign" area and straightening stalks and erasing footprints. It is worth mentioning that not all "signs" must be eradicated, tracks of other animals on the trail or which cross your path should not be scrubbed away as this might in itself attract attention.

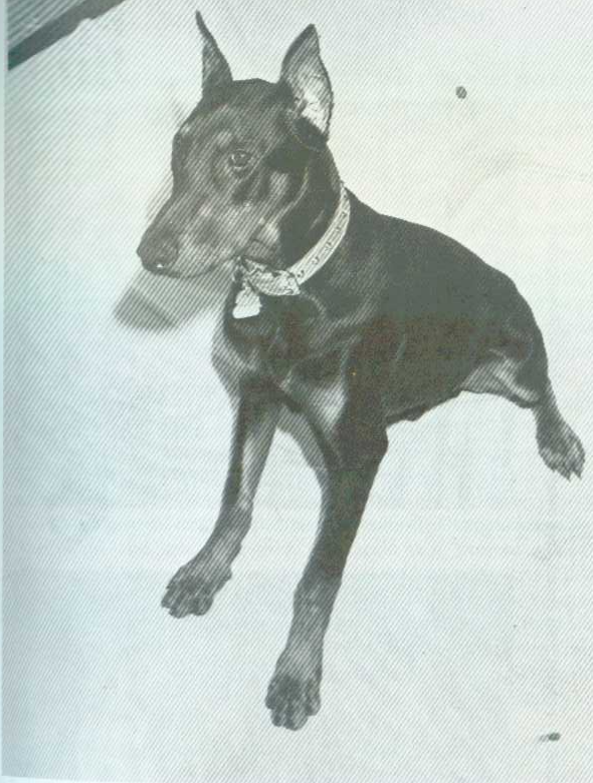
People Sniffer Sensors used in Viet Nam were, when discovered by VC, smothered in dirty laundry, sending a battalion sized impulse back to reception centres, making their readings a lot of B.O.



"Anaesthetic dart used with DIST-INJECT blowpipe manufactured by Peter Ott A.G., a pharmaceutical company in Basle, Switzerland. The tube is a simple piece of plain plastic tubing with no mouth piece and 1/2" bore. The dart is the sophisticated part of the apparatus. When the needle point penetrates, the collar is shifted away from the side vent allowing the narcotic to escape into the wound under the pressure of the gas against the plunger. If the dart could be made lighter the effective range could be improved."

"I have used the blowpipe on the police firing range and at short range, 5 yards or so, one can achieve high accuracy with only a few goes. These items were originally marketed for use by zoos and game park wardens, etc. Hull, I believe, is unique in adopting them for anti-rabies use."

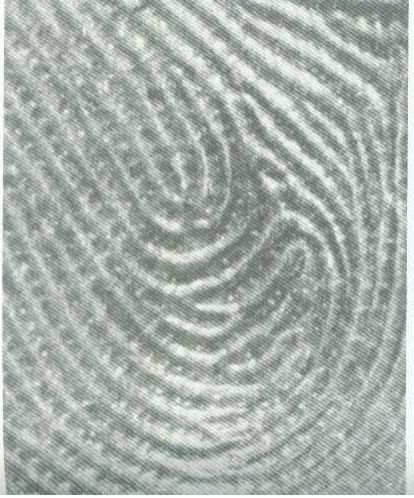
Statement by Arthur G. Credland

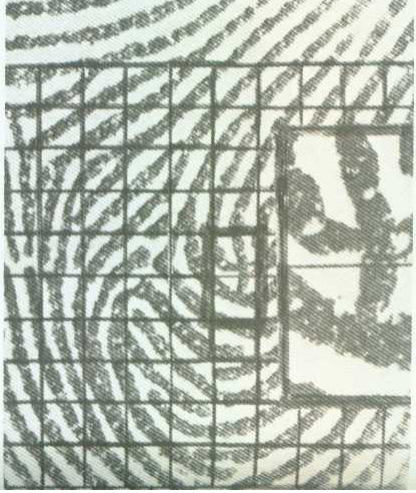


John Minnery

Author's Doberman, "Dobie," displays attentiveness, fearlessness, and strength of that breed.

Actual finger (right). Print inset (left) shows pore detail used as "point" in investigation.





Fake right thumb-print. Latex print was taken from a clay impression.

LESSON 42: FINGER FAKING

A judge once passed an observation about the alibi given by an accused murderer, ". . . if 200 (persons) swore they had sat in a circle around the accused from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. it would be nothing in my mind compared with the unexplained bloody thumbprint."

Such is the sanctity of the fingerprint in the eyes of the law, that they believe it cannot be faked or duplicated and is a proof positive that the bearer of the prints was at the scene. This is not necessarily so and we can use this "evidence" against the investigators to alter the assassin's identity and to lead the search in different directions.

First it is necessary that the assassin realize that he must be conscious of any evidence he leaves behind during a hit. (It would be a good idea, if circumstances allow, to have an evidence man at hand to dust the area for prints, other fibres and traces, "police up" and remove these items from the scene). In situations where this is not feasible the assassin must train himself in detection and forensics and wipe his prints, dig out used bullets, scrape blood spots, vacuum, and generally sterilize the area.

The best thing to do about fingerprints is to not leave any. Fingerprints is a general term but the reader is reminded it applies equally to the palms and soles and even the cheeks (e.g. pressed against a window). Wearing gloves is a traditional method and is great, if you can wear them without arousing comment indoors and on warm days. Be certain the gloves are destroyed, as they in turn leave identifiable glove prints just as damning. The wise boys in the crime set use rubber gloves, but forget that when they dispose of them their prints are on the inner surfaces of the glove. It is only necessary to cut them in two to get at the prints.

Fingerprints can be temporarily removed by surgery, but the best choice is to fill them in with nail polish or airplane glue. This method can be used in public, unlike rubber gloves. If objects must be handled, band-aids or finger cots could be used without attracting too much notice when wrapped around fingers. Fingerprints may be worn down by sanding them smooth like the veteran safecrackers do with a piece of sandpaper under the lapel. (Bricklayers' prints are often worn away. Dish-washers and char-women are also notorious for their poor prints). An alternative to the foregoing might be to coat your fingers with graphite grease. Your prints will stick out like a sore

thumb and make obvious areas where they must be wiped from. You should also develop a habit of smearing your print wherever and whenever you might leave it off-duty. It is not necessary to polish the glasses and silverware, but smearing your dabs can become an instinctive action.

During WWI the U.S. Navy came out with "dog-tags" that bore the etched impression of the wearer's thumbprint as a means of identification. By etching the impression into monel metal, the ridges and depressions were a perfect 3-D copy of the print. This etching process is done photographically by sensitizing the metal plate to light and the photo of the fingerprint (1:1); hardening the matrix where the light shines through the negative and leaving it soft under the shadow of the lines. The etching acid eats through the soft areas and bites into the plate of metal. In a few minutes the acid is killed by dilution and the impression remains on the metal. It is therefore only necessary to *reverse* the negative to obtain a positive impression.

This process of etching is an everyday thing in the printing trade. The positive impressions of an innocent or dead person could then be used at the scene of a hit to mislead the investigators. By rubbing the impressions against your skin and removing some of your skin's grease, you leave behind a fingerprint belonging to another when you apply it to scene objects. (Don't make them too perfect). Positive latex casts of the *negative* print could be obtained quite easily and these glued to your own hands and "greased" with sweat to leave incriminating prints throughout and in a natural manner. Cadaver prints might be used in a similar application and a human glove worn or at least skin cots. It is not too outlandish to consider using the prints of a previous subject who has "mysteriously disappeared" as cover in a later hit. Investigators will be forced to the conclusion that he is still alive, and stop one investigation and initiate another with the dead man as the number one suspect.

The gloves of bionic hands (prosthesis) are duplicates of existing hands and duplicate the prints and pores of real hands and fingers. They can be worn with finger faking in mind.

On a closing note: If you suspect you might be "voice-printing," buy one of the kids' helium filled balloons and make your call after breathing in the mixed-air filling. This causes your vocal chords to vibrate at a different frequency and is more effective in disguising your voice than mimicry or false palate plates.

LESSON 43: UNDER A QUIET GUN

All the advantages lay with the assassin in this scenario. A small detachment of soldiers is caught out in the open by a sniping assassin using a silenced rifle. He shoots the leader and radio man before the rest of the squad can react. One man rushes over to his fallen comrades and is stricken himself. The others go to rock n' roll and spray a covering fire at the likely ambush positions. One by one they are picked off. Those not already killed or wounded try to run for it, firing wildly and are precisely killed . . .

A true story was related to me by a German named Luther. Luther was a young man when WWII was drawing to a close in the region of Eastern Germany where he was from. Literally a schoolboy, he was pressed into service to defend his village from the advancing Russians. The leader of the motley defense force was a sergeant, a teacher from Berlin, who gave the boys a quick course in which end of a rifle to point at the enemy. They spent the night in positions just within the brush lot of a farm and were to advance at daybreak across the open space to another brush area 200 meters distance. The sergeant roused his "troops" and led them forward in the best "over the top" tradition. Only he stumbled and slipped on the earthen lip of his foxhole. The inexperienced boys stopped advancing and rushed to get the man to his feet. His body was limp and they thought he might have been winded by his fall. They rolled him over. Just below his helmet brim and above his left eye was a bullet hole. A Russian sniper had nailed him with a silent Moisin-Nagant. The boys peeled their eyes for him and spotted him in the crutch of a tree in the opposite wood lot. Every gun was brought to bear and the tree disintegrated under rifle and machine gun fire.

Having considered both the scenario and the first person account of Luther, we must consider some tactics that might be worthwhile in countering hostile fire from silenced weapons. First if you see a man go down you must all go down. Second, be conscious of the thud of a bullet which can be as loud as a shot. Try to determine the direction it came from. Even if the gun is quiet the ricochets are just as whirringly loud as regular bullets. The downed man should be examined as to where he has been hit. Use this to determine the direction of the fire. Once you know the direction you lose that surrounded-on-all-sides feeling. Although still feeling naked you are in effect half-dressed

once you know where the sniper is within a 180-degree area. Packs and impedimentia can be thrown up in front of the defenders more as a screen than a barricade. Third, there must be *no* response to silenced fire, as in laying down covering volleys. The sniper is a pro or he would not be a sniper in the first place. The reaction fire from your team is expected and allowed for. Your silence is not allowed for however, and will encourage him to fire more rounds trying to elicit that response. This is where it is necessary to really pay attention to the incoming fire. The creases of his bullets on the ground and their direction through the packs must be ascertained as to direction and azimuth. (Any dead or seriously wounded must be added to the equipment pile to beef up its resistance). Domestic animals that may be in nearby fields will look towards the sniper's position. Birds will also be scared away as their hearing is more acute and they are closer to the sniper. You cannot find this out by firing blindly, as this would hopelessly spook all the wildlife in the vicinity. Military weapons are in reality only moderated and not truly silenced. Port noise and flash as well as a modicum of muzzle blast will disturb the foliage and be noticeable to intent observers and listeners. Once the sniper is located he is treated like any other. Flanking actions can take place, and covering fire and smoke initiated. During flank movement the "area of confusion" with suppressed weapons is diminished and "certain location" ascertained. (Smoke is not used initially as you have to locate him as a first priority).

In domestic situations in executive protective service you might consider wearing a hearing aid as a standard item of equipment to amplify sounds received. Being at a normal hearing level and wearing a hearing aid will enable you to detect and locate the position of hostile fire quicker than your colleagues. (It also comes in handy listening to whispers behind your back and conversations at the next table, and might well alert you to hostile plots against your employer). If it so happens that you are hit and survive you might be able to return fire by learning to recognise the difference between an entrance and exit wound. Use this information in regards to your position when shot to locate the silenced sniper. As a general rule the sniper will be on the quiet side of the action. Broken windows, flying splinters and ricochets of impacting bullets will dangerously occupy your attention when you should be looking away from the down-range noises to the quiet source of the mayhem.

Much of the foregoing is academic as you will never hear the one that kills you anyway. But in ambush situations and with good sense and luck you might be able to turn the tables on the sniper as outlined.

LESSON 44: TARGET U

A rather misleading title for this lesson but entirely appropriate as the discussion will concern your learning to be a target and receiver of bullets.

Most combat shooters assume positions that would lead to the conclusion that they think they are immortal. The riding horse stance, basic squat, or Weaver and its variants are fine for shooting from but also excellent for shooting into. If you consider the body as a structure of flesh, bone, and gristle you will quickly see why the full frontal approach to combat shooting is seriously wrong. That your heart is just under your chest and rib cage is obvious. Two or three inches of bullet penetration through this area will get the projectile to the heart and journey's end. It is possible that the riding horse method of firing was started by the old cavalry men and cowpokes. They fired from horseback and had the horse's head for protection. When they dismounted they continued the stance from habit.

By turning sideways to fire at your adversary in the best of the old-time duelers' tradition, you accomplish a couple of important things. Your heart is placed under a foot of tissue and bone, your dimensions are halved and your chances doubled of not being hit. By firing with a crooked arm in the Swiss or sissy style, an incoming round would have to traverse the thickness of the forearm, upper arm and chest. If heavy calibres have to be handled, the leading foot can be extended and the weight placed on it, with the left giving balance and support. This move lowers your overall height and makes you a small edge-on target, yet as stable as a fencer or old-time, now disdained, target shooter/duelist. The mass of your gun gives a degree of solid protection to your throat and lower head.

Perhaps the best advice to give when one has been fired upon by surprise does not have to be given at all. Instinctively you will hit the deck, which is the best response. But what follows is blind panic and an overriding urge to get up and get out of there, which seems to attract bullets like magnetism. Consider that if you remain prone you are an earth-hugging creature and very hard to kill, especially if your feet are pointing towards the direction of fire. By rolling over onto your back you can still draw your weapon, but do not then make the mistake of pointing headfirst at the firer. In the feet first-flat-on-your-back attitude you can draw up your knees and use them as a tissue

shield. Brace to support your weapon, exactly like the long range pistol shooters do. Any bullets coming your way would have to impact first on your lower legs and abdomen, absorbing much of the shock of impact and and possibly deflecting a lethal round. When you think of it, any extra tissue in front of the heart is a good idea. An assassin is going to shoot you and there is no defense. You are going to be hit and you cannot rush him or hide. Cross your arms over your chest and heart. You might well still be killed but it is an "edge," as the bullet could be stopped or deflected. An unexpected knife thrust at you would allow this technique even more favor.

The biggest factor to overcome when it all boils down is the clean suit or uniform syndrome. Psychologically you do not want to get down and grovel in the dirt or mud puddles when suddenly opened fire upon because you will spoil your outfit — blood stains are hard to get out. Police officers in bodyguard service are the worst offenders here.

In modern soldiering there is a tendency to move equipment off the chest and back and sling it from the waist. But when you observe the doughboys and tommies of the First War and shake your head in sympathy at the equipment they had to lug around, consider your granddad's tales about bullets and shrapnel stopped by a bandoleer, gas mask, or grenade. All that impedimentia around the chest and upper body served to slow down missiles and a lot of the surviving was accomplished with some assistance from "the Good Lord." Literature is replete with Bibles and tin stars catching bullets and saving the target: you.

You might not consider your weapon as a shield but consider which weapon would you rather shoot from: a Thompson w/fifty round drum or Thompson with stick mag? That big old mag protects the chest far better than the skinny mag. Again the question, a Sten or an M-3? The Sten lowers your prone profile to the minimum possible while the M-3 and others raise it up, into the incoming. Guns on your belt are nice but a shoulder-holstered gun protects the heart on the near side. The list could go on and on to make one point: you are a target and you had better do something about it.

LESSON 45: TARGET VIP

The first consideration when rendering bodyguard service is your commitment to the VIP. It must be clear in your own mind that his life is more important than yours and you must protect him with as much sincerity and dedication as you might your own child. You must be able to be called on to die willingly to protect the VIP. If you do not feel this way then you had better not serve him, as you will be of no use in the crunch. Another cancelling factor is stature. If the VIP is taller than you, you are of little use to him. Imagine guarding Charles DeGaulle if you are only 5'10" or Winston Churchill and weigh only 130 lbs.

The bodyguard is not however a goon or personal servant. He cannot perform his proper function if he is used as a messenger and chauffeur. He should not be expected to open doors or answer the phone. At times he must be as abrupt to approach boorishness if engaged in conversation. He is a tool, a lifesaving functionary, that should not be impaired in any way by his client's whim. The idea of a president wading into a crowd might appeal to the masses but sends cold chills to the protective staff. This staff must have the legislated or at least clearly laid down authority to veto a president's wishes, should they feel he is needlessly endangering himself or his staff in such situations.

De rigeur items of personal attire while bodyguarding VIP's are safety-steel toecapped shoes. In milling crowds and pressing mobs the protective staff are often trampled in the crush. Apart from protecting the feet they can also turn into weapons should someone need to be subdued as these (dress) shoes can demolish an assailant.

The dark sunglasses synonymous with bodyguarding should be of tempered industrial style glass. The objects thrown at a VIP are ofttimes quite nasty and the bodyguard should not have to duck and fear them. The glasses limit the stunning effects of many popping flash bulbs by newsmen and leave you alert for trouble. The use of a hearing aid has been alluded to in the silenced fire section. If there is a bodyguard team, a leader can have a radio device installed in a hearing aid that will monitor the heartbeat of the VIP at all times. The sensor is worn as a medallion or wristband by the VIP. Such devices are available to monitor the outpatients of cardiac clinics. The stress the VIP is under during circumstances where the bodyguard is only a

step or two away and not aware of is now apparent through the radio setup. Ties should be pull-away clip type for obvious reasons. Body armor for you and the VIP should always be worn. Not for your protection as much as his, for bullets coming at him must get by you first. A high speed .223 round might pass through your armor and chest and still exit and hit the VIP, but such a bullet would be hard pressed to transit both your armor and his chest piece. You might consider having a roll of bulletproof material under the arm of one of the staff in open air sojourns with the VIP. If he comes under fire he can be bundled up in the roll, forming a cocoon of protection, and body-bagged out of the area.

At times when it really "hits the fan" the VIP must be thrown to the ground and laid upon by the guard. Other members of the staff provide zonal protection covering their areas of responsibility. If a team member is wounded he must be used as the shield and allow the officer providing that function to get up and take his position. Further wounded should act as shields behind which the effective staff can operate. There is no spirit of self-sacrifice here, just a bloody practicality. Should any member of the staff not be doing his job due to "shellshock" and such, he should be shot and used as a shield.

Falling on grenades is fine for the movies, but jumping on them with both feet might save *your* life too. If the ground is soft, the grenade is forced under the surface and much of the danger area is removed. When the thing does blow you have once again placed your vitals at a comparably farther distance from the explosion and although you can expect to be wounded, it is not the suicidal grenade smothering act. The usual combat trick of throwing the grenade back or laying flat next to the grenade cannot be considered in bodyguarding, as the VIP would have to be as well trained as you in the latter case and exposed to greater danger in the toss-back gambit.

In recent times the bodyguards in Europe — particularly Germany and Italy — have been killed outright by selective assassins. Members of the assassination squad are assigned to kill a specific guard while another takes up the task of killing/kidnapping/knee-capping the VIP. (As an aside, hockey players wear knee pads made of ballistic nylon — covered by the same patent — and I am surprised there has not been a rush on these items by the Europeans. Outlandish? Perhaps, you have to be "knee-ed" to know.)

LESSON 46: CURSE THE DARKNESS

In keeping with the lesson on silenced fire it is necessary now to consider tactics when under night scope directed fire.

The first point to consider is that there is no longer any such thing as "cover of darkness." Night is day. Camouflage, use of cover, and stealth are now just as important at night. The best way to practice with night scope situations is in the daylight. Apply this experience in the dark and you cannot go wrong. Night scopes are wonderful gadgets but they are not miracle weapons. They cannot see through fog, and they are not effective in conditions of changing light, like at dusk or dawn (when attacks are normally mounted). Smoke grenades allow you to function behind and WP causes burnout in the older units and switches off the new ones. Spotlights and parachute flares even the odds a little if you do not have scopes of your own. Present scopes are still rather temperamental and do emit a running hum which might alert an infiltrator.

The use of mirrors as a defensive tactic has application against the new wave of weapons. By carrying mirror shields like the Romans of old you have a defense against night scopes, thermal imagers, and even lasers. The shields could be made from ballistic resistant plastic. One could advance invisibly behind them under thermal image scoping. In light gathering situations at night the mirror is not the beacon it is in the daytime and reflects only the surrounding foliage back at the light gatherer.

Creatures such as cats and owls can see at night because their light gathering apparatus, the pupils of their eyes, widen and take in more light. This can be induced chemically in humans by putting belladonna drops into the eyes, which in certain situations allows you to see in the dark. In conditions of total darkness, fighting in rooms, basements or caves, the night scope is no help at all.

Night scoped *silenced* weapons are bad news for those down range, but he still has to see you to shoot you. If you keep your movements to bounds from cover to cover you can continue on as before. Future combat teams can look forward to a man pack radar that will locate the direction of incoming small arms fire to within 30 degrees, silenced or not.

Night scopes are of little use in dense environments like jungles, bush, forests, and tall grass — in short, most likely combat areas.

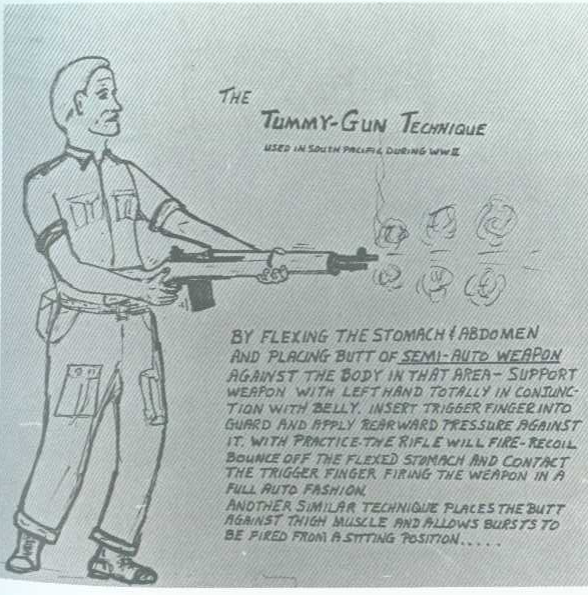
They are quite good when used literally "in the field" and are yet not too well suited for city streets where a necklace of streetlights flares the system off for its own protection. (An assassin taking aim on a man getting into his car would have to be quick to fire before the man turned his lights on and would be better served with a standard weapon with radium sight delineation).

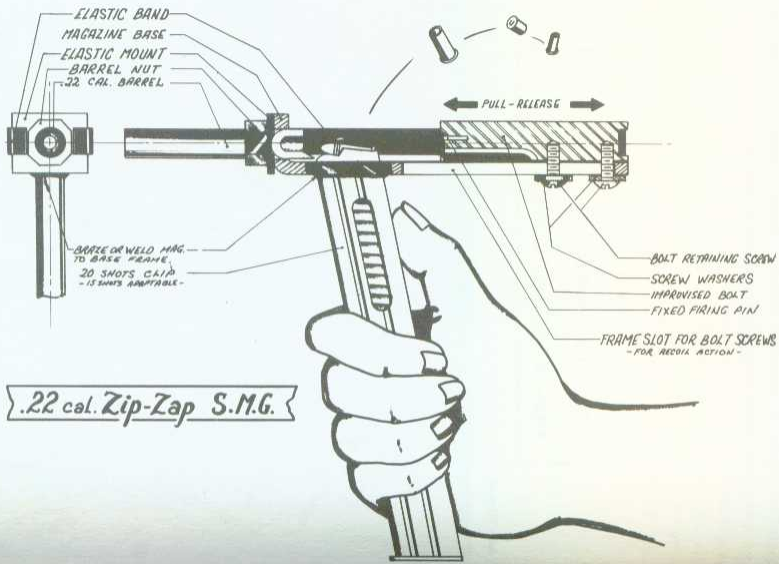
The use of this exotic paraphernalia will make neurotics of future soldiers and the cumulative effect of having to fight 24 hours a day will sap the strength of any man. We are fast reaching a point where the technology required to handle and service these weapons will not be available on the battlefield and the soldier/technician will not be able to fight without a computer whilst the peasant slithers ever forwards . . .

LESSON 47: FAST-FIRING FOLIO

- .22 cal. Zip-Zap SMG
- The Tummy-Gun Technique
- Shoe-String Machine Gun
- 9mm Hi-Power Conversion
- AR-15 Full Auto
- Full Auto Revolver
- AR-180 Full Auto Conversions

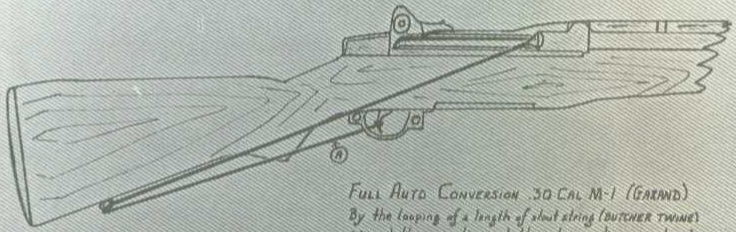
John Minnery




ELASTIC BAND
MAGAZINE BASE
ELASTIC MOUNT
BARREL NUT
.22 CAL. BARREL
PULL - RELEASE
BRAZE OR WELD MAG. TO BASE FRAME
20 SHOTS CAPD
- 15 SHOTS ADAPTABLE -
BOLT RETAINING SCREW
SCREW WASHERS
IMPROVISED BOLT
FIXED FIRING PIN
FRAME SLOT FOR BOLT SCREWS
- FOR RECOIL ACTION -
.22 cal. Zip-Zap S.M.G.

SHOE-STRING MACHINE GUN

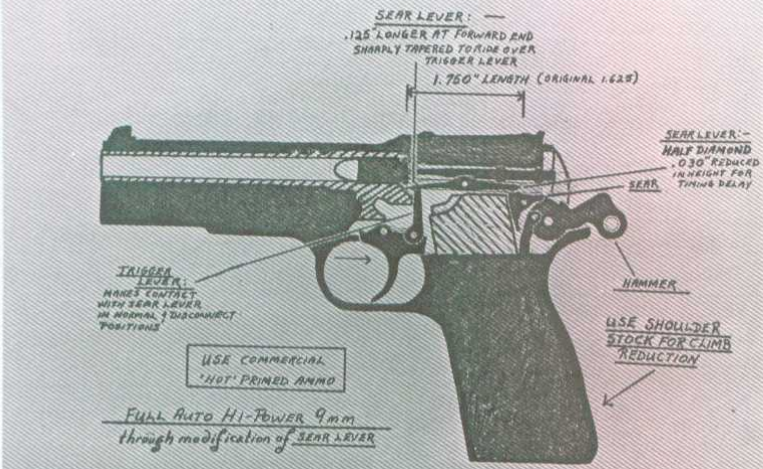
GARAND ILLUSTRATED BUT APPLIES TO MANY SIMILAR SELF-LOADERS

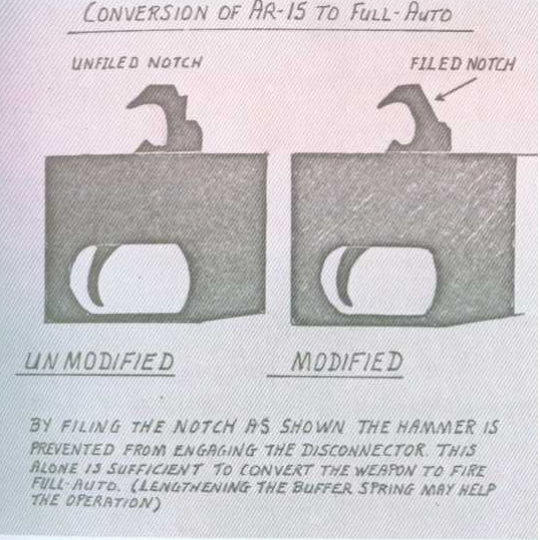


FULL AUTO CONVERSION .30 CAL M-1 (GARAND)

By the looping of a length of stout string (BUTCHER TWINE) around the operating rod, through rear sling swivel and through hole in trigger guard and tied around trigger.

FIRING ACCOMPLISHED: BY DEPRESSING AT (A) AND SQUEEZING STRING TO PISTOL GRIP — THIS PULLS TRIGGER REARWARD FIRING THE WEAPON AND THE SHUTTLE OF THE OPERATING ROD TENSIONS THE CORD DURING CLOSING STROKE FIRING AGAIN AND AGAIN IN FULL-AUTO.

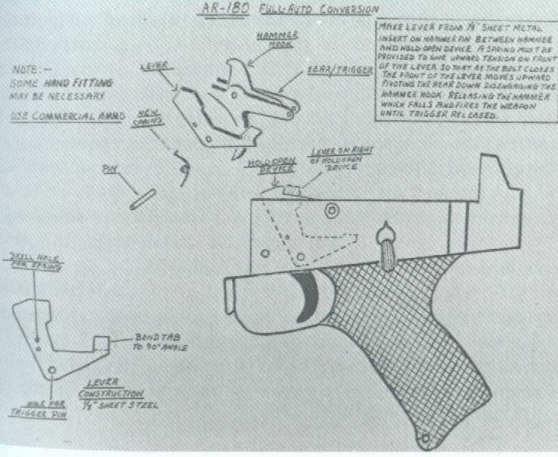

SEAR LEVER: —
.125" LONGER AT FORWARD END
SHARPLY TAPERED TO RIDE OVER
TRIGGER LEVER
1.750" LENGTH (ORIGINAL 1.625")
SEAR LEVER:-
HALF DIAMOND
.030" REDUCED
IN HEIGHT FOR
TIMING DELAY
SEAR
HAMMER
TRIGGER
LEVER:
MAKES CONTACT
WITH SEAR LEVER
IN NORMAL & DISCONNECT
POSITIONS
USE SHOULDER
STOCK FOR CLIMB
REDUCTION
USE COMMERCIAL
'HOT' PRIMED AMMO
FULL AUTO HI-POWER 9mm
through modification of SEAR LEVER


CONVERSION OF AR-15 TO FULL-AUTO
UNFILED NOTCH
FILED NOTCH
UNMODIFIED
MODIFIED
BY FILING THE NOTCH AS SHOWN THE HAMMER IS PREVENTED FROM ENGAGING THE DISCONNECTOR. THIS ALONE IS SUFFICIENT TO CONVERT THE WEAPON TO FIRE FULL-AUTO. (LENGTHENING THE BUFFER SPRING MAY HELP THE OPERATION)

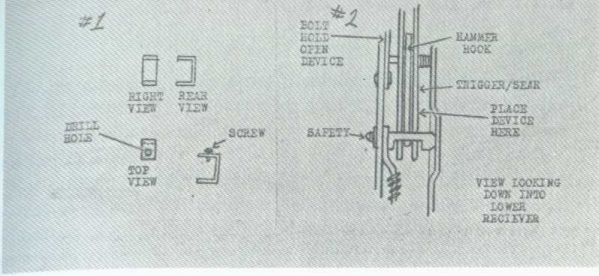
John M

IDEA GOES BACK TO BRITISH PATENT 14130/1886 OF RICHARD PAULSON. DEVICE SHOWN USED IN U.S. MURDER 1977.

FULL-AUTO REVOLVER: SECTION OF M-1 BARREL THREADED TO RUGER .30 M-1 BLACK HAWK REVOLVER CYLINDER PIN DRIVEN TO REAR AFTER FIRST SHOT WILL COCK HAMMER, ROTATE CYLINDER AND FIRE AUTOMATICALLY IF TRIGGER HELD TO THE REAR.


AR-180 FULL AUTO CONVERSION
MAKE LEVER FROM 16" SHEET METAL INSERT ON HAMMER BETWEEN HAMMER AND HOLD-OPEN DEVICE. A SPRING MUST BE PROVIDED TO GIVE UPWARD TENSION ON FRONT OF THE LEVER SO THAT AS THE BOLT CLOSES THE FRONT OF THE LEVER MOVES UPWARD PIVOTING THE REAR DOWN DISENGAGING THE HAMMER HOOK. RELEASING THE HAMMER WHICH FALLS AND FIRES THE WEAPON UNTIL TRIGGER RELEASED.
NOTE:-- SOME HAND FITTING MAY BE NECESSARY
USE COMMERCIAL AMMO
NEW SPRING
HAMMER HOOK
LEVER
SEAR/TRIGGER
PIN
HOLD OPEN DEVICE
LEVER ON RIGHT OF HOLD OPEN DEVICE
DRILL HOLE FOR SPRING
BEND TAB TO 90° ANGLE
LEVER CONSTRUCTION 16 SHEET STEEL
HOLE FOR TRIGGER PIN

John Minnet



John Minnery

AR-180 FULL-AUTO CONVERSION

This device is simple to make and use. A small piece of sheet metal (strong, not brittle) is used to form a "C." See illustration #1. A hole is drilled as shown and a self-threading metal screw is threaded into the hole. Screw is then removed and shortened to correct length. Place device as shown in illustration #2. Tightening screw pulls hammer hook back out of engagement with hammer, allowing weapon to fire full auto.

LESSON 48: HOMEMADE ATOMIC WEAPONS

The manufacture of an atom bomb has been presented earlier (HTK III Lesson 30) and does presume an access to material handling facilities and possession of the nuclear materials, a difficult proposition for the amateur.

Nuclear waste products are available, however, in sites designed to protect us rather than the materials from us. While these deadly radioactive garbage cans cannot in any sense be converted into the mushroom cloud A-bombs of the military, they can be blown to atoms with standard explosives and their radioactive debris spread far and wide. The devices could range from grenade size to blockbuster. The radioactive poison dust inhaled or absorbed by the subject should kill him in short order. Due consideration to the handling of this garbage should be paid by the assassin by following the handling and dosimeter monitoring techniques of A-plant workers.

Radium dials, common in old-time alarm clocks, still nonetheless contain radium. The paint could be scraped off, pulverised, and introduced into the salt and sugar of the subject's table. It is an insidious poison that might take five or ten years to reach a fatal conclusion, but by that time the assassin will have been long gone and forgotten. The subject is killed literally by the "hands of time."

Other timely devices are the L.C.D. and L.E.D. wristwatches so popular nowadays. The light display function is carried out by a diode which contains highly toxic and radioactive tritium phoshide. It is a miniscule amount and the manufacturers never thought anyone would consume their product. By removing and pulverising a quantity of these components and dusting them on the subject's food he will be killed (quickly this time) by a rather exotic and complex process, difficult to detect and irreversible.

Although no longer radioactive, depleted uranium has uses as a projectile and bomb casing. It is available commercially and is known as Stabiloy. It is used in the keels of sailboats and as wing weights in small planes. It is also used in place of tungsten carbide in anti-tank ammo. It has an exothermic reaction with the steel when it impacts at high velocities. Similar reactions are obtainable with misch-metal.

DRAGONFLY: Rocket pistol

Component parts showing igniter arrangement.

LESSON 49: DRAGON FLY

TECHNICAL FILE:

Electronic Parts List:

- 1 (one) Subminiature SPDT Switch used as TRIGGER.
- 1 (one) Subminiature Slide Switch used as SAFETY.
- 1 (one) 9 Volt Battery used as POWER SOURCE.
- 1 (one) Battery Cap.

One 8" x 10" x 1/4" sheet of acrylic plastic and a small sheet of 1/8" acrylic plastic for grip plates. The receiver is made from three pieces of the 1/4" plastic which were shaped to house components and assembled with model airplane glue. The launching rail was made from plastic hobby "H" beam materials. For the receiver rails two 3/16" sections were glued to the rocket motor body. The rails are so spaced as to allow a freely sliding guide channel for the projectile. There is a blast deflector at the base of the slide which also serves as an abutment for the igniter unit. The igniter unit is made from rolled manila paper which wraps around the small flash bulb and then is extended to roll around the base of the rocket engine.

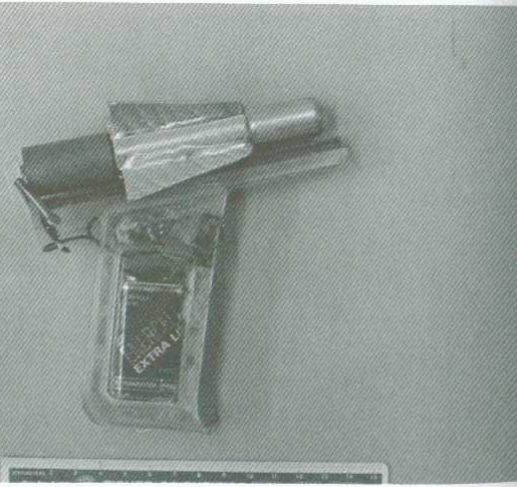
The roll is made from soaking the paper first in mucilage and winding into the required dimensions. After drying it forms a strong cardboard assembly that allows the bulb to be inserted and snugly accepts the rocket engine. The regular igniter fuse is used but when the bulb pops, the fuse is fired, launching the projectile.

The warhead in this case is the base of a test tube that has been used to form a frangible nose cone. Inside the nose cone is space for chemicals, poisons, or incendiaries. In this unit there are two empty glycerine containers for demonstration purposes.

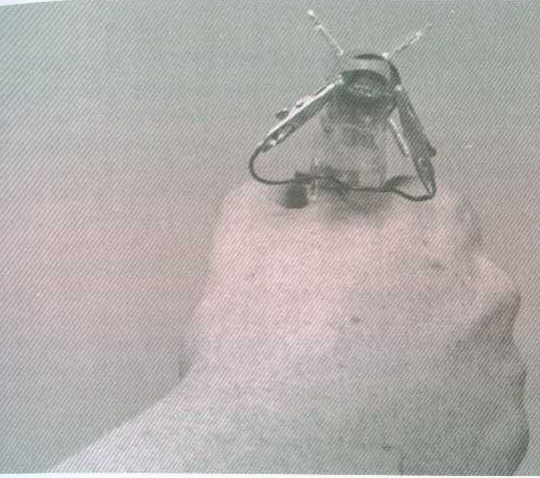
There is sufficient "spike" in the rocket engine's launching impulse (a booster unit) to reach a high speed quickly and move a six ounce unit. The fins are of "doped" 1/16" balsa and are arranged to form a rudimentary sighting arrangement of the "X" type. Gullets were made from 5 minute epoxy which was used throughout construction where strength was important. The entire unit took two evenings to construct and is of low magnetic materials to by-pass detectors. This item could be used on board an aircraft without difficulty.

With the inherent inaccuracy expected from rocket weapons it is

Layout of components, showing V-shaped igniter.



Right hand view.



Rear (sighting) view. Vic Zim

Left hand view. Vic Zim

useful as an area weapon only. At close ranges it may be aimed at specific targets. Penetration is not a consideration with the glass nose cone, the desired effect being to have it smash against the subject's skin and deposit a poison payload.

Reportedly this device is based on a Swedish Unit of similar construction . . .

LESSON 50: INQUIRY ASSISTANCE — A TORTUOUS FUTURE

It has, alas, been commonplace within various police states to apply torture in their investigations of the disloyal opposition.

Torture is a crude, primitive and not too trustworthy way of extracting information from the victim. Psychological torture has come into vogue since the brainwashing techniques were introduced in the latter half of this century; drug induced fits and spasms that wrack the body are a recent refinement. All torture depends on pain of some form and so is limited by the fact that pain is subjective and when an intolerable pain is suffered the body no longer feels it. Natural morphine is secreted and the pain is negated. This is a reason why dreadfully mangled soldiers and accident victims have a calmness and serenity when death approaches, for they are immune to pain by the very fact that their wounds are so painful. The body may be suffering externally but the psyche is quite calm and composed.

Recent experiments however are to change this last refuge of a dying man or torture victim. The research is along the lines of an inhibitor or antidote for the natural brain morphine. This will send the victim into the Shades yelling and screaming, writhing in pain and anguish that will be felt till his last breath. The traditional macho toughness of enduring pain will no longer be possible and one will feel the snap while being broken. To die rather than to be captured is a fate devoutly to be hoped for.

The other innovation is a British development which was intended as an aid to dental hypnosis. A binocular type rig is fitted to the eyes. The subject's rhythms such as respiration, heartbeat and EEG are displayed in colored lights that penetrate even the lids when the eyes are closed. It transpires that the subject upon seeing the visual monitors of his body is transfixed by these indicators. As the doctor changes the frequency and quality of the display the brain is controlled to follow the newly introduced patterns. The subject is placed in the hypnotic state. All this is fine and will be a boon to medicine, but by perverting this instrument the display can be altered to cause schizoid and manic reactions and intense levels of pain and anguish without ever "laying a glove on him."

Another improvement in the torturer's art is the use of pressure belts like the rubber cuffs used to take blood pressure readings. One of these applied around the throat and slowly inflated is a no-mark

method of strangulation. A similar device placed around the stomach and back ribs when inflated prevents the diaphragm from operating and the subject/victim is induced to talk or die.

The foregoing is presented for the consideration of the readers with the hope that to be warned is to be armed and to give some indication as to what lies in store in the near future in special operations. *Kill without joy!*

APPENDIX A: BLOODY AFFAIRS DEPT.

(a) A pistol loaded with a blank cartridge (9mm and up) placed against the base of the skull and fired will render unconscious or kill the subject. A similar event occurs when fired into the earhole or the hollow of the neck. Lack of evidential bullet hampers investigation and if apprehended you can claim accident or lack of malice as ". . . it was only loaded with blanks . . ."

(b) Cyanide, although having a characteristic smell (bitter almonds) does however deaden the sense of smell so that concentrations can build up unnoticed until too late. One could, upon entering a room, smell the peculiar odor. It would then appear to dissipate and one would cease worrying about it.

(c) In keeping with the theme of "How To Live Thru Getting Killed": If someone poisons your morning coffee with prussic acid you will notice globules of fat forming when you add the cream. The cyanide breaks up the cream. This particular process should alert you to danger.

(d) By reversing a shotgun slug in the shotshell a cup-shaped projectile is created. When fired at close range it mushrooms, causing great shock effect.

(e) Idi Amin's crew hit their victims over the heart with a heavy hammer. Shock of the blow rendered them unconscious and they were then garroted without resistance.

(f) "The purpose (of a knife attack) should be to "flabbergast" your man more than merely to wound. A "job" in the face is the most effective way of getting in first, which is everything in hand to hand struggle and the most disconcerting injury." — Letter to Times - 29 Nov. 1915

(g) "In the event of a quarrel in which knives were used, an official measurer of wounds is called who estimates by the depth and length of the wounds the amount of punishment. The total of the smaller wounds having been deducted from the larger, the inflic-

ter of the larger has to pay the difference." — Mecca, Oct., 1914 Court of the Sharif

(h) Curious practice of the Moro tribesmen of Insurrection fame was to bind their limbs tightly with leather and cloth before going into battle. This amounted to pre-tourniquet-ing of any wounds they might suffer and cut down blood loss. Basis of western tradition in ancient times of "girding the loins." African warriors bound their testicles with rawhide. The self-inflicted pain was so great they were immune from any suffering that the enemy might inflict. Hysterical strength is no laughing matter . . .

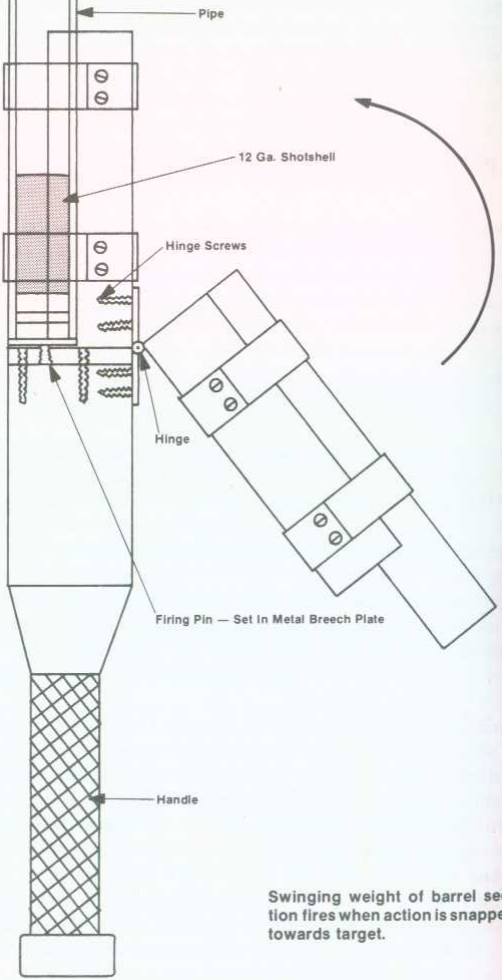
(i) A prop obtainable from magician supply stores is a false arm which allows them to manipulate their trick from behind their backs. In this regard a pistol can be held behind your back under the coat and yet externally both hands are empty. In a walk-by the subject can be shot as he passes by the muzzle. Manikin arms or homemade plaster substitutes can be used also. Knifing is possible but limited to a backing-into situation as in a crowd or on a subway.

(j) To make explosive ammo in the larger calibres (9mm & up) obtain semi-jacketed hollow point bullets. Drill almost to the bottom of the bullet, to the copper jacket, using a .175" drill. Insert two grains of Pyrodex or fine grain gunpowder, follow with a #4 lead shot and top with an E C blackpowder percussion cap. Protect the head of the cap with a coating of wax or glue for weatherproofing. A similar bullet can be drilled to accept a pistol primer with a smaller diameter step in front of the primer filled with Pyrodex. The base of the primer at the tip of the bullet is again coated for weatherproofing.

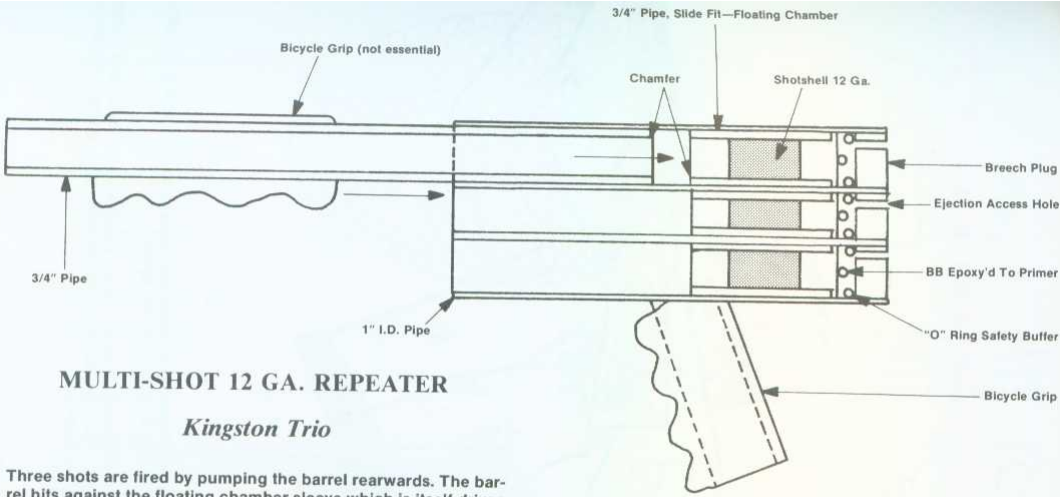
(k) It is described in L'Estorie des Engleis (History of the English, 1140 AD), the assassination of King Edmund Ironside (981-1016). Eadric, the assassin, set up a trap in the newly built toilet called *l'arc ki ne fault:* the bow that does not miss," which was attached to the seat. As soon as Ironside sat down the bow was set off so that the arrow struck him in the rectum and penetrated as far as his lungs. The feathers also entered into his body and there was no external bleeding to show how he met his end. After Gaimar, Sir T.D. Hardy & C. Trice edition via Arthur Graves Credland. (See Lesson Nine: Hot Wire, p. 47, HTK I).

APPENDIX B: SPECIAL WEAPONS SECTION

FLAIL ACTION SHOTGUN 12 GA



Swinging weight of barrel section fires when action is snapped towards target.



MULTI-SHOT 12 GA. REPEATER

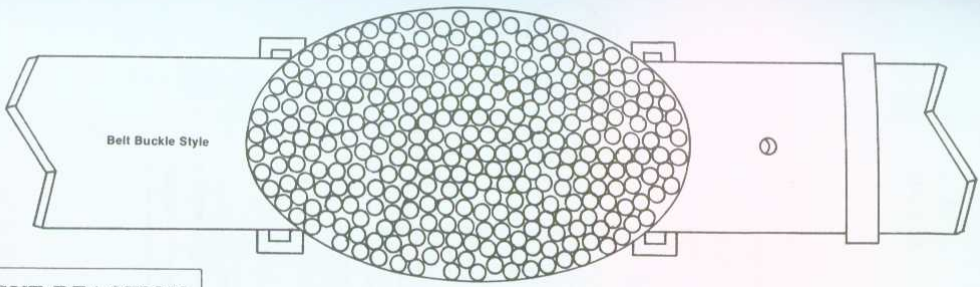
Kingston Trio

Three shots are fired by pumping the barrel rearwards. The barrel hits against the floating chamber sleeve which is itself driven back, overriding the "O" ring safety buffer. The BB detonates the primer upon hitting the breechplug. The barrel is withdrawn and inserted in the next selected receiver and worked again. (A double column six shot version could be constructed).

TRAP SHOOTER TRAP

Reportedly used against VC officer who enjoyed skeet shooting, this drop-in unit was installed by a "turned" VC agent.

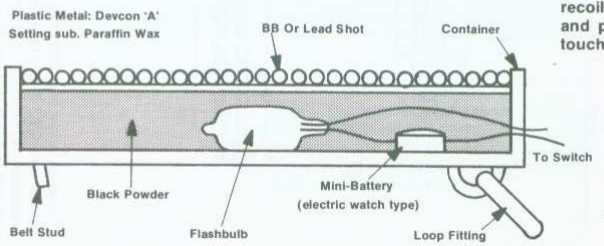
Item can be improvised from 3/4" pipe, shotshell, nail, spring and weight. A recoil weight in the stock bolt well overcomes the creep spring, firing shotshell into shooter's shoulder.

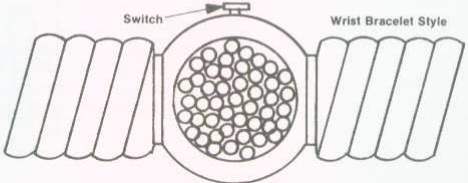


GUT REACTION

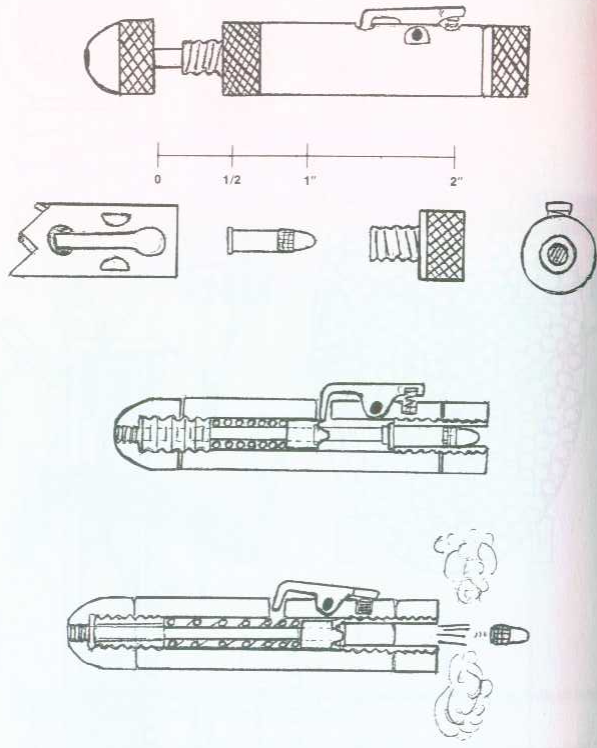
Short Ranges Only: 0 to 3 Ft.

Wearer suffers much discomfort. Blast moves outwards — pushes backwards. Subject suffers mortal discomfort. However, recoil is bearable, using thick plate and black powder. Great flash and puff of smoke — keep extremities away from front when touching off.





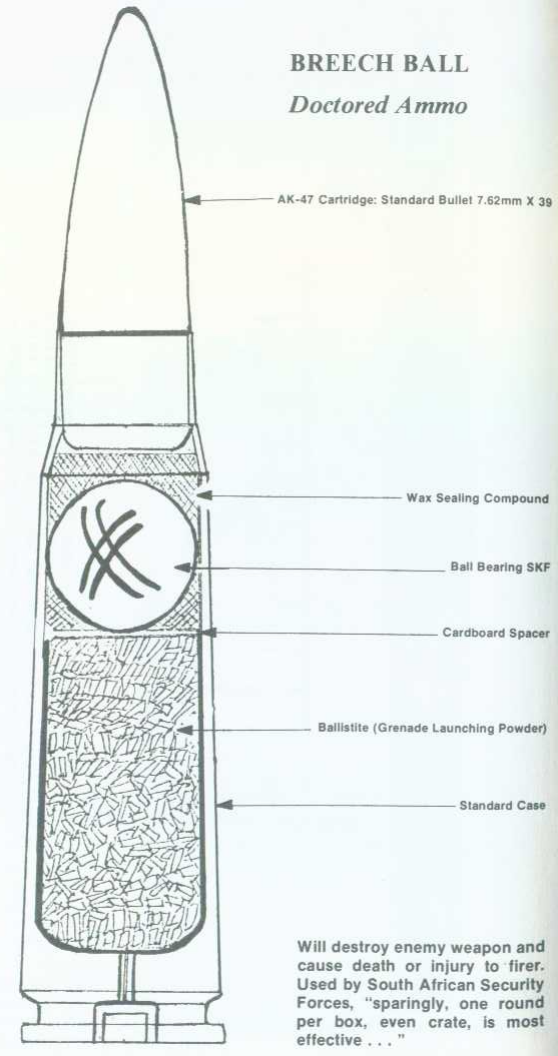
.22 CAL. INFLICTOR

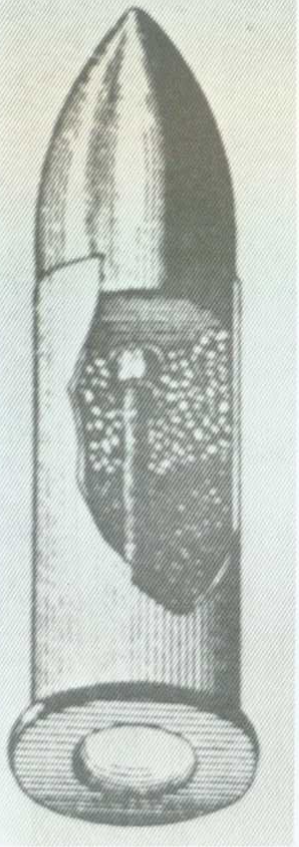


Cross between the OSS "Stinger" and the MAC "SSS-1." Made from 3/4" bar stock and 3/8" NC threaded rods. Passive threaded sections of barrel and receiver are "Loctited" into position. Striker is hollow and rides on combination breech support and actuating rod.

SOE Archives

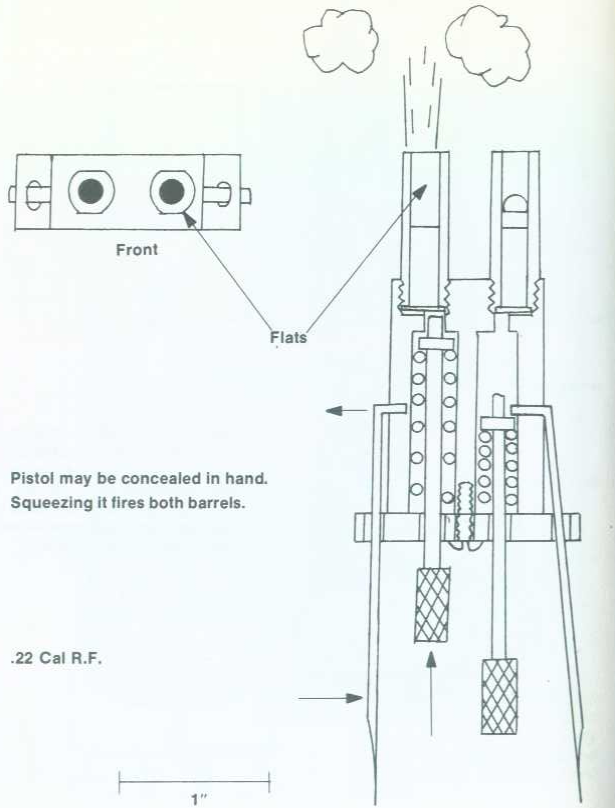
S.O.E. Pengun. A rare weapon, the British version of the Stinger. The weapon is in two parts. The body of the pen is the barrel, and the cap is the receiver and houses fixed firing pin. To Fire: The barrel is grasped in one hand, the cap is slapped smartly with the heel of the opposite hand.


BREECH BALL
Doctored Ammo
AK-47 Cartridge: Standard Bullet 7.62mm X 39
Wax Sealing Compound
Ball Bearing SKF
Cardboard Spacer
Ballistite (Grenade Launching Powder)
Standard Case
Will destroy enemy weapon and cause death or injury to firer. Used by South African Security Forces, "sparingly, one round per box, even crate, is most effective . . . "



Small arms cartridge with primer at the base of the bullet and firing pin extension seated into primer composition. Such a cartridge can easily be used in Castrator type foot traps without modification of mechanism.

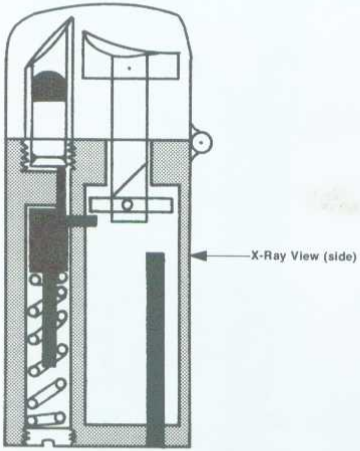
SOVIET SQUID: TWO SHOT TAKE-DOWN PISTOL

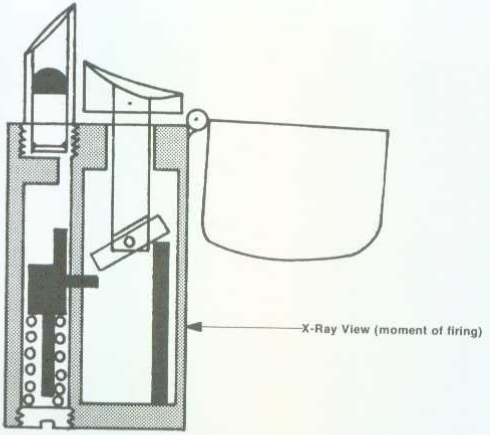


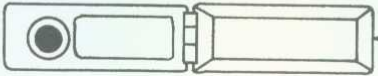

SECOND GENERATION SWISS PEN GUN
← MASS-STABILISED FLECHETTE
COCKED
INDUSTRIAL BLANK
PEN GUN THAT WRITES AND LAUNCHES ITS 'CARTRIDGE' - LETHAL 30 METRES

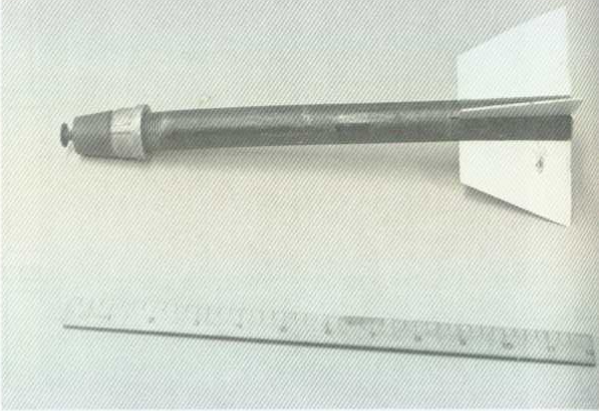
.22's loaded with lighter "flints." Use against gas tanks, oil storage dumps, etc.

CANCER CURE LIGHTER

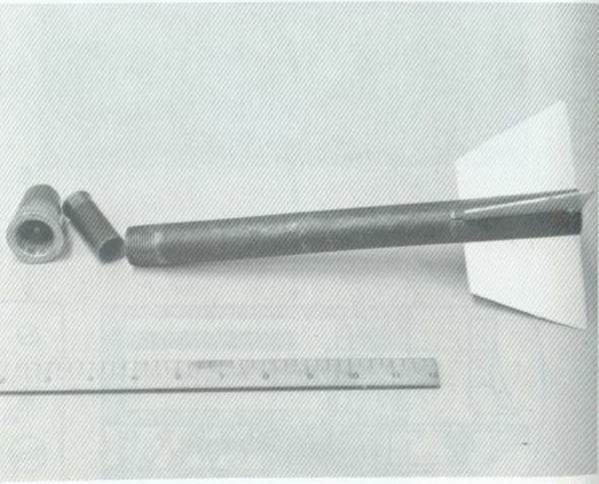






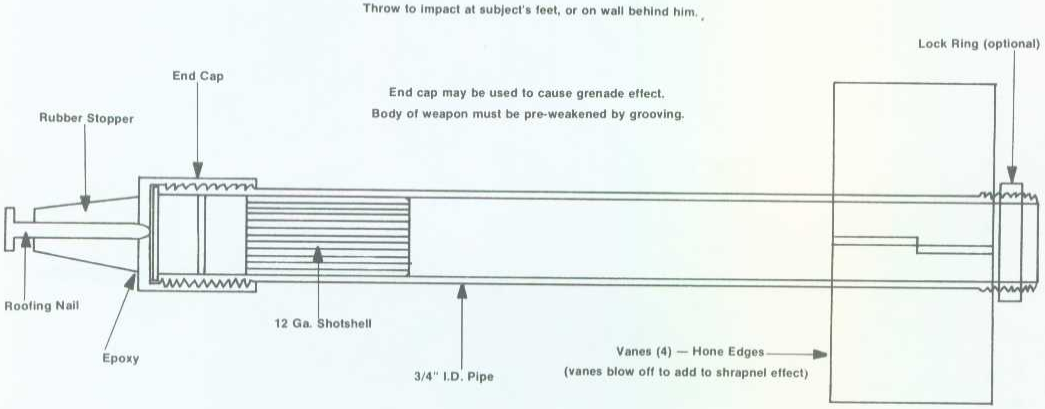


John Tribe

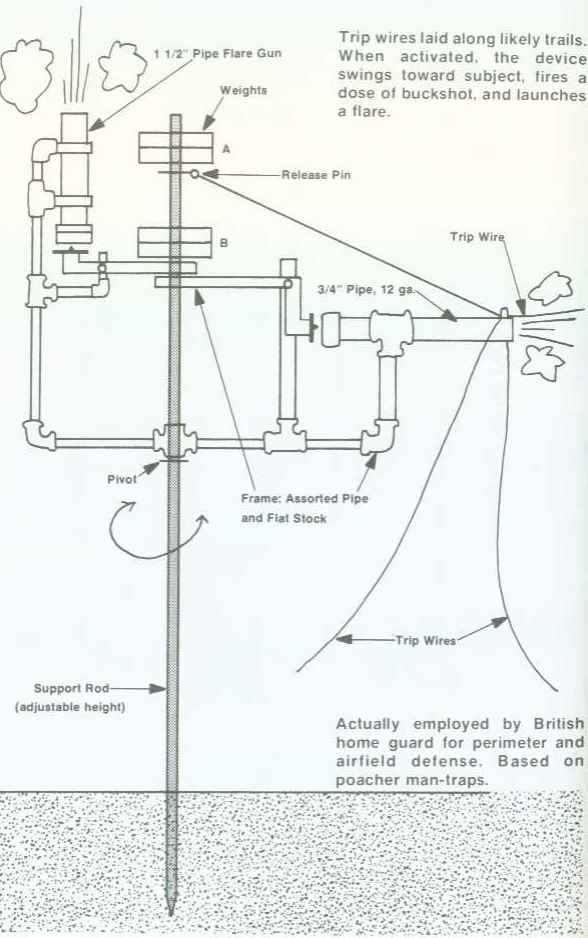


John Tribe

FLYING SHOTGUN



SILENT SENTRY



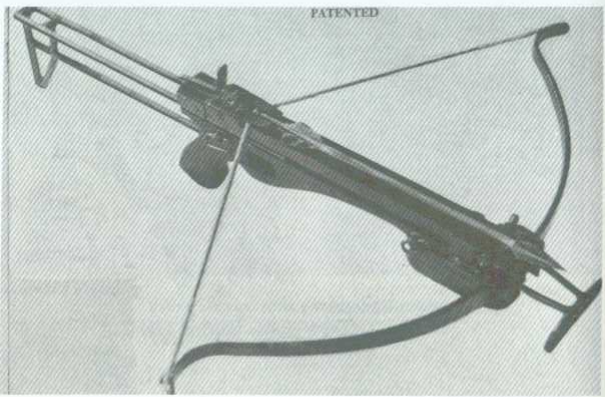
Trip wires laid along likely trails. When activated, the device swings toward subject, fires a dose of buckshot, and launches a flare.

Actually employed by British home guard for perimeter and airfield defense. Based on poacher man-traps.

Imperial War Museum

British Gliderborne with "rescue" axes.
(See HTK I, Lesson 4: The Hatchet Job)

Crossbow made for Special Forces by George Stevens, American crossbow authority. Spare Bolt attached to side of forestock. Butt stock extended by grasping it, standing on stirrup, and pulling into position. Stock extended, ready to fire. (Bolt held in place by magnet insert, so it can't be blown out or tipped off).



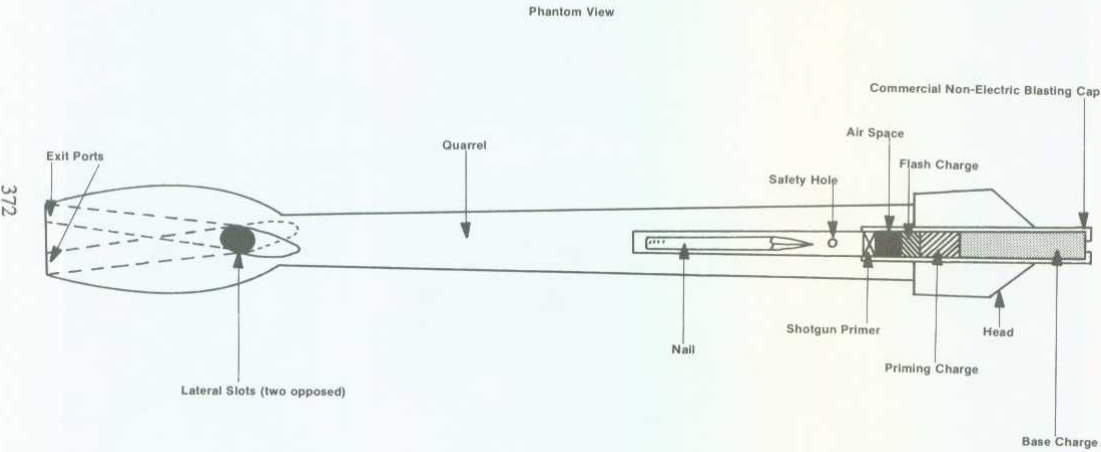
George Stevens

Weapon slung. Allows for clearance through bush/jungle.

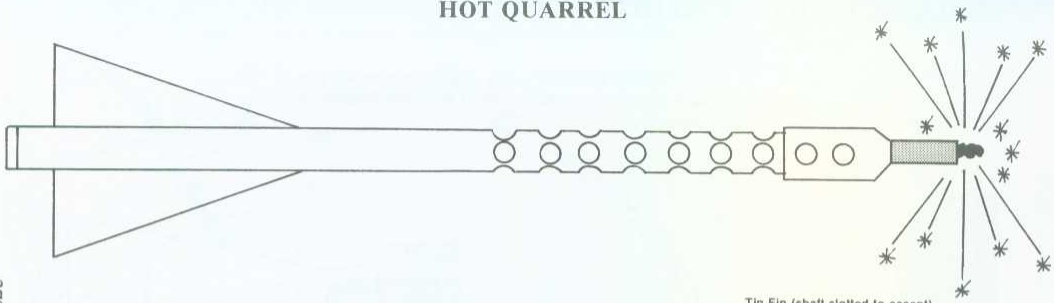
Stock Collapsed.

George Steve

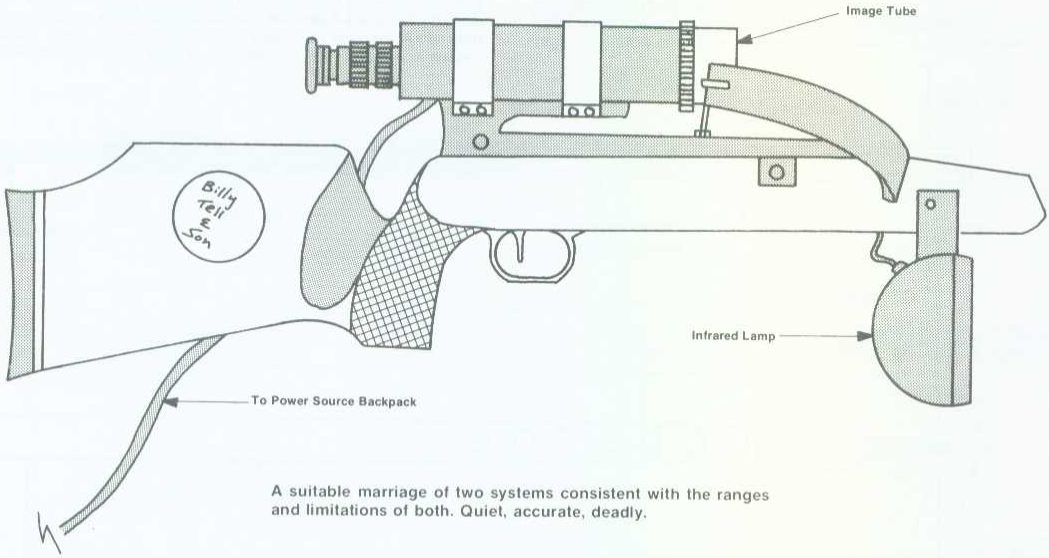
AIR-STABILIZED EXPLODING QUARREL FOR MILITARY CROSSBOWS



HOT QUARREL

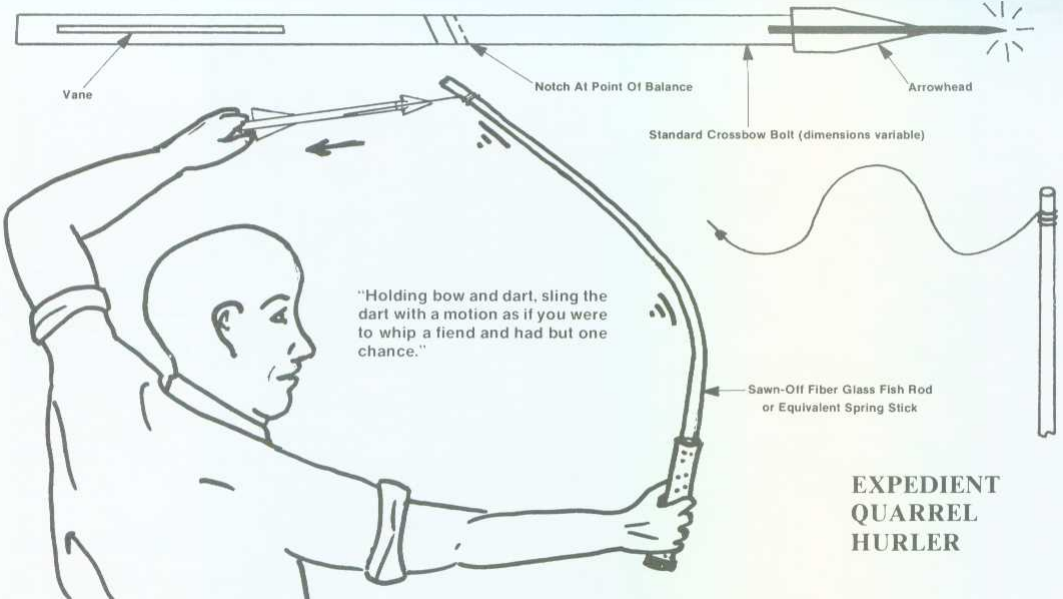


Incendiary flare dart fired from crossbow (trough lined or wetted down). Used for firing thatched roofs, oil storage areas, and combustibles. Children's sparkler composition not unlike thermite. Anti-personnel role limited to piercing by beveled edge and tail fin penetration. Sparkler in wound channel not healthy either. Idea credited to George Stevens, America's crossbow authority, who manufactured some for Vietnam.

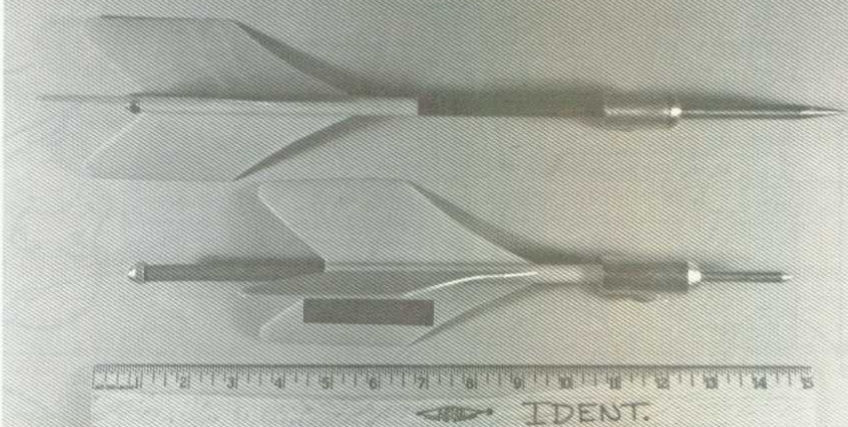


A suitable marriage of two systems consistent with the ranges and limitations of both. Quiet, accurate, deadly.

MATCH-GRADE CROSSBOW EQUIPPED WITH INFRARED SNIPERSCOPE

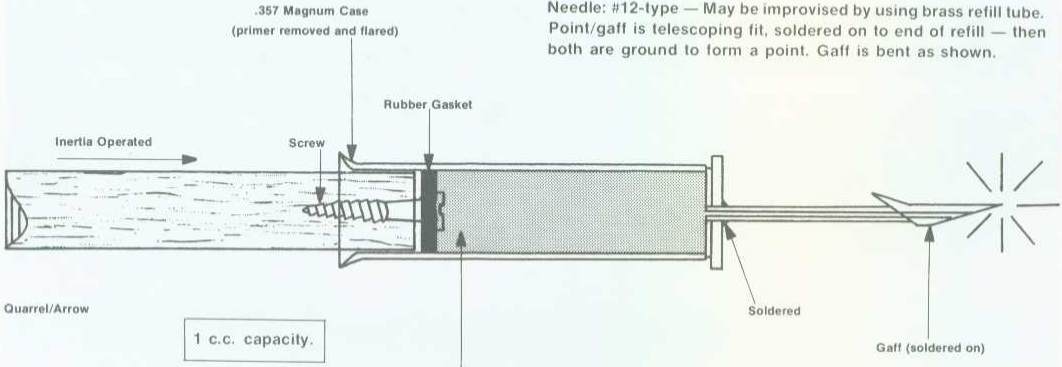


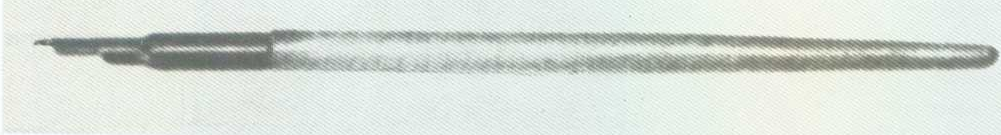
EXPEDIENT QUARREL HURLER



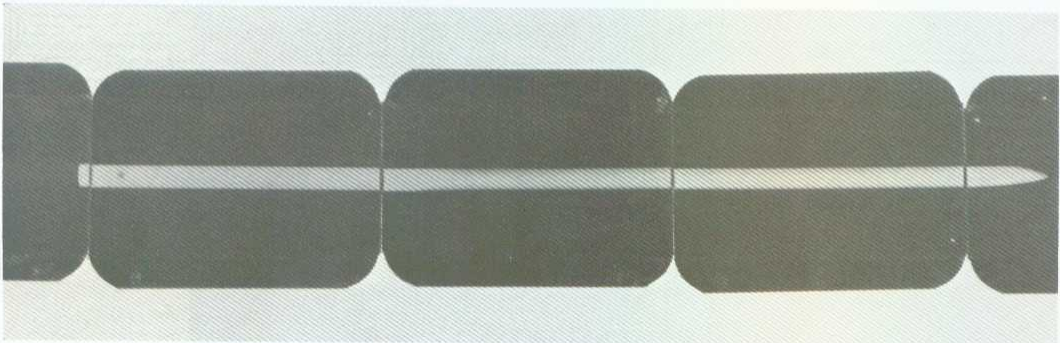
Perverted "Lawn Darts" with re-positioned vanes and sharpened point. Accurate throwing weapon. (See HTK IV, p. 20).

TRANQUILIZERS:
A CASE IN POINT



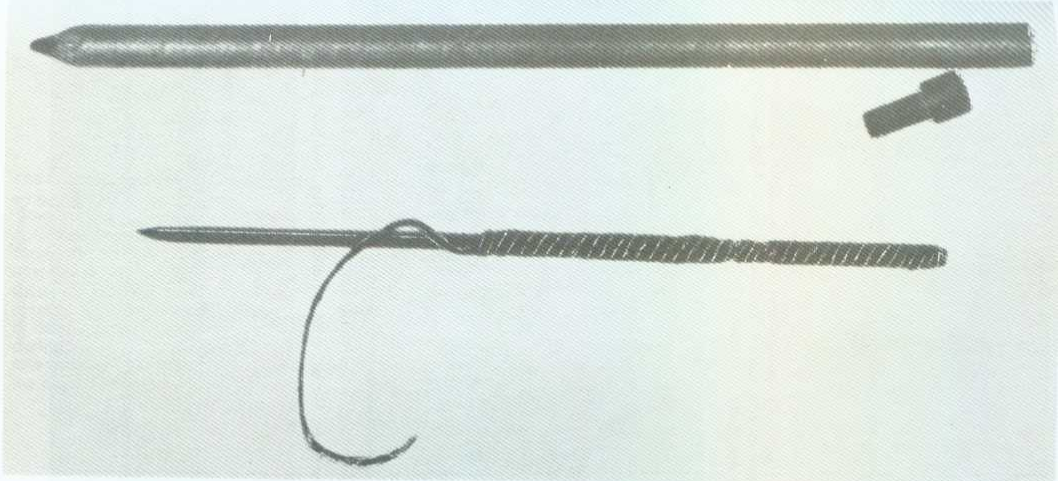


Clandestine Services Museum



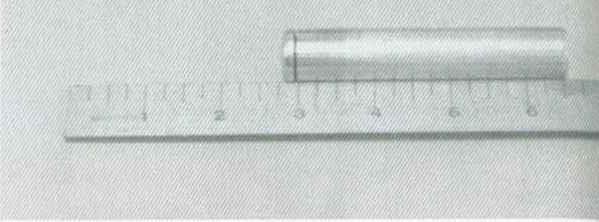
Clandestine Services Museum

SOE dagger concealed in pen (above). Panoramic dental x-ray of dagger hidden within pen (below).

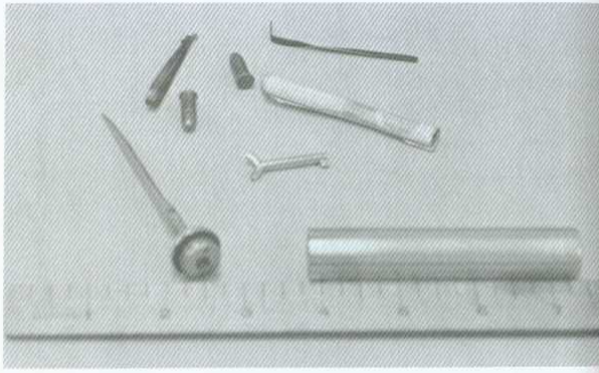


Clandestine Services Museum

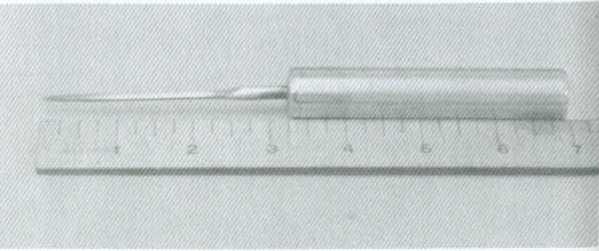
SOE dagger concealed in pencil.



Rectal knife. Used by prisoners and potential captives. Hidden up rectum behind sphincter muscle. Called "Le Plan" in argot. Also called "Rarse Shiv," and "Up Your Ass Knife." "Stowage" mode.

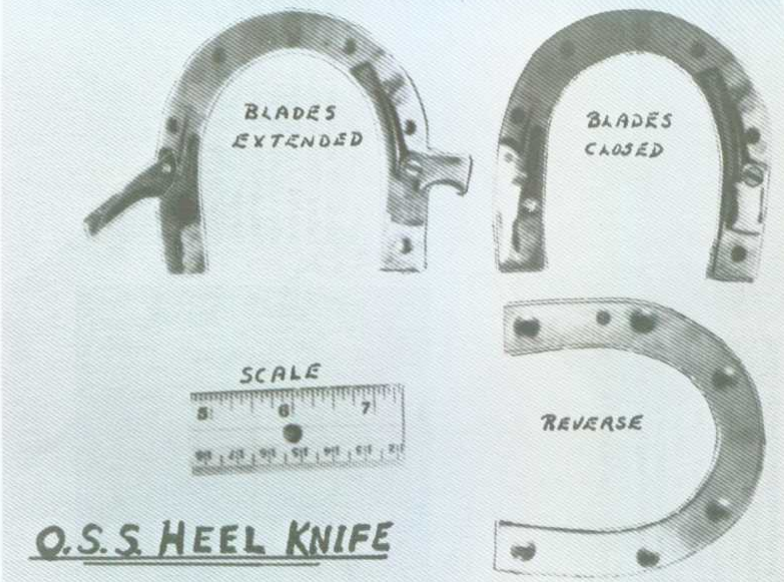


Contents: Money, ammo, handcuff key, and lock picks.

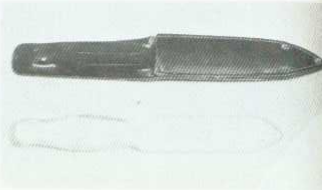


Assembled for use.

The rare OSS heel knife. Used as an escape aid to cut bonds in a "Hog Tie" or as a weapon, with outer blade extended. Based on British combat boots which had heel plates like this since WW I (without knives). It was not unusual for boots such as these to draw sparks from the tarmac during parades, and they fell into disfavor after WW II due to the hazard of igniting fuels.

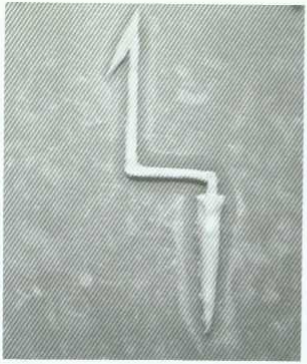


The near invisibility of this glass dagger has an advantage in concealment and cannot be detected by magnetometers or X-ray scanners. Sheath has metal fittings removed. The blade is razor sharp and is spear-pointed for strength. Being brittle, it is limited to assassin function rather than for combat.



John Minne

John Minnery

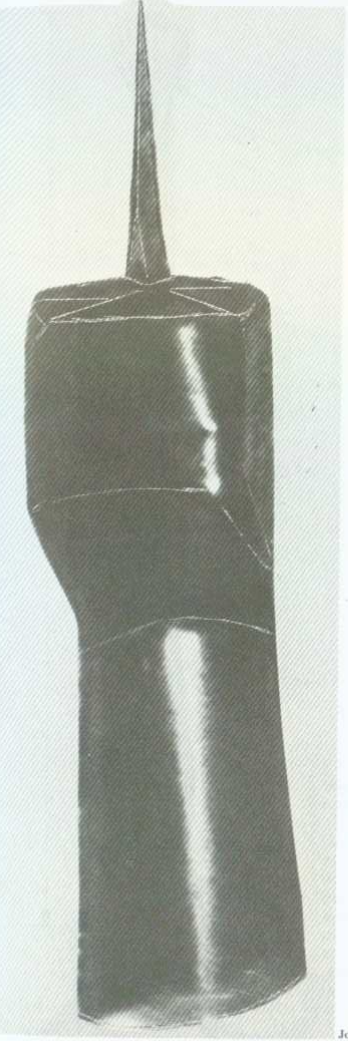


Model of medieval punji trap, called "Stimuli." Planted in the ground by stepping on the stirrup-like bend and forcing the "tap root" into the earth, leaving the gaff point exposed to the subject's foot or horse's hoof.

John Minner

Author's throwing knife, combining small size, balance, and weight-to-length ratios.

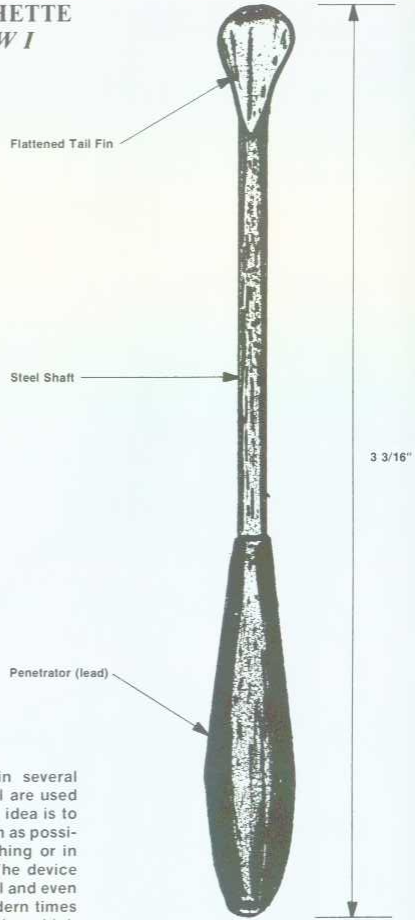
Guardian Ring: Knuckle duster with swing-out fangs. Close combat type weapon that scares more than it scars, nonetheless may be treated with poison and is also capable of blinding or slashing. May go unnoticed in a search.



WW I Trench knife/gauntlet.
Used to parry and strike.

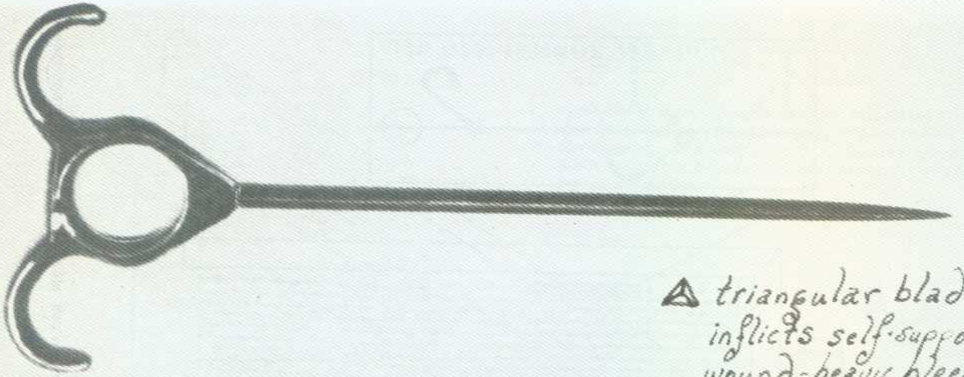
John Minnery

AERO-FLECHETTE
German WW I

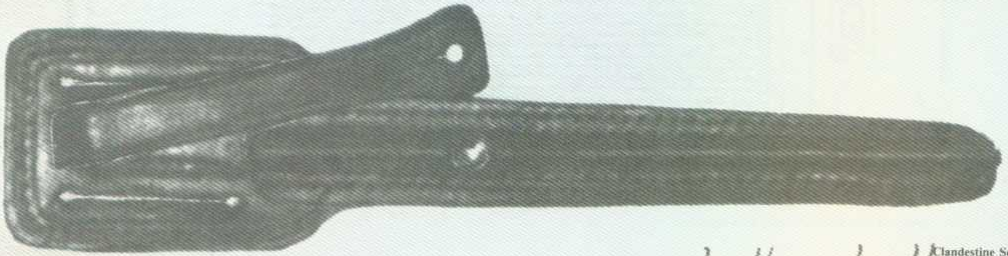


These items come in several configurations, but all are used to the same end. The idea is to dump as many of them as possible over troops marching or in massed formations. The device will penetrate the skull and even into the chest. In modern times they might be hurled from high rises and tall office buildings onto motorcades or parades. The flechette has a high terminal velocity and is well suited to its employment.

S.O.E. Push-Dagger

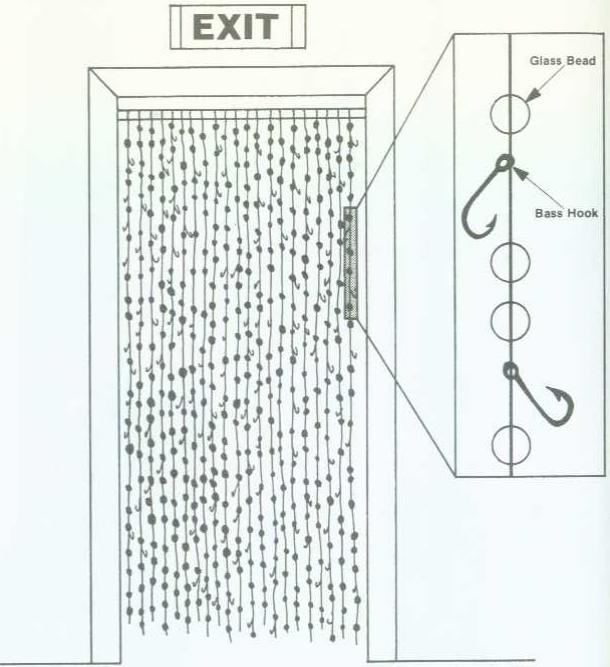


▲ triangular blade inflicts self-supporting wound - heavy bleeding



leather sheath

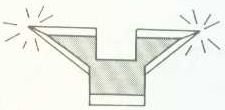
Beaded Curtain Trap



Ghurkha soldiers hang similar devices along escape routes from their ambushes (Borneo, Sarawak).

TIP OFF TERROR WEAPON

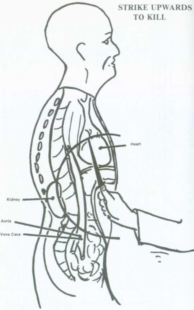
Application: Blades honed to razor sharpness are driven into bannisters and handrails. Designed to slash fingers. With poison coatings (eg. oleander) or M.S.G., has the capacity to cause death, great pain. Blood poisoning possible if coated with decaying animal matter.



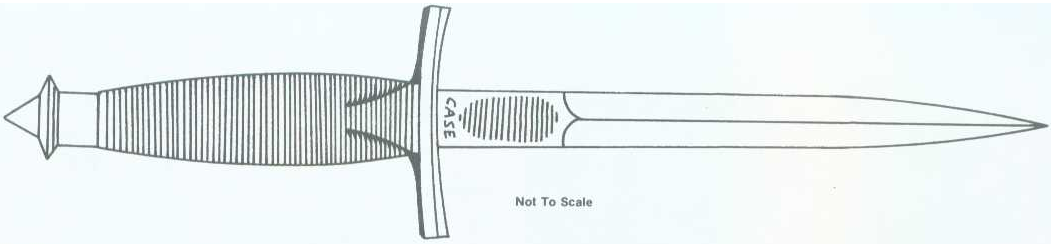
1" (variable)

Shown enlarged for clarity (not to scale)

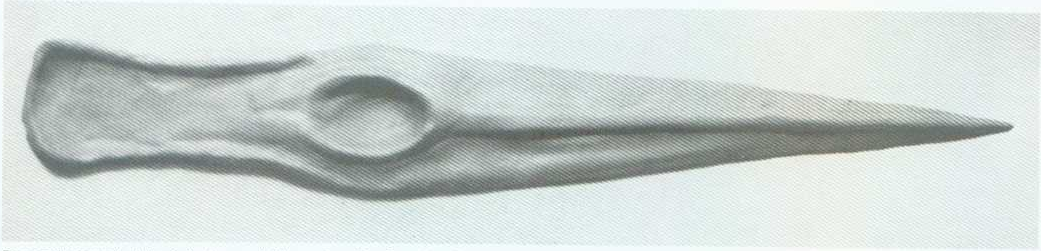
STRIKE UPWARDS TO KILL



Why daggers have to be "punched home." Deeper penetration means greater lethality to the stabbing act (especially important with boot-type knives). After hilt-depth has been reached, the knife should be forced inwards against the resiliency of the flesh.

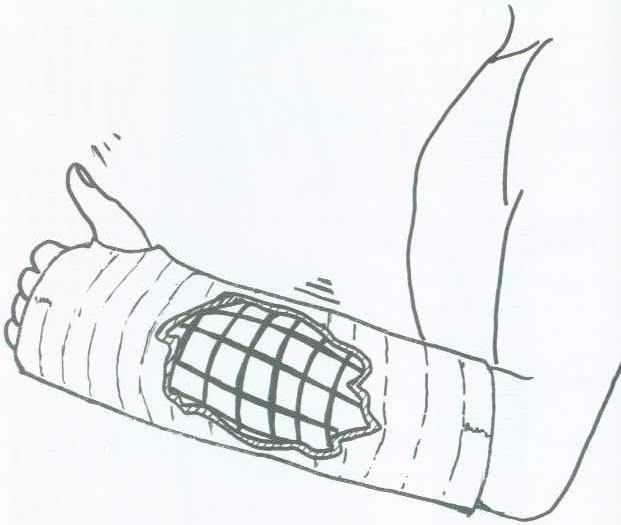


Not To Scale



Recently found at their fortress at Alamut on the Caspian Coast, home of Hasan, "The Old Man of the Mountain," and leader of the assassins. In Arabic the word means: hash-eaters. They were a Moslem Ismaili Sect of the Shiite Faction and they practiced secret murder of all enemies of the Order. They held sway over much of what is now present-day Iran. The sect is believed to exist there and in Syria and also parts of India. (Note the cratered blade depression for the ball of the thumb and compare it with the U.S. V-42 Fighting Knife by Case. The design facilitates thrusting horizontally between the ribs.)

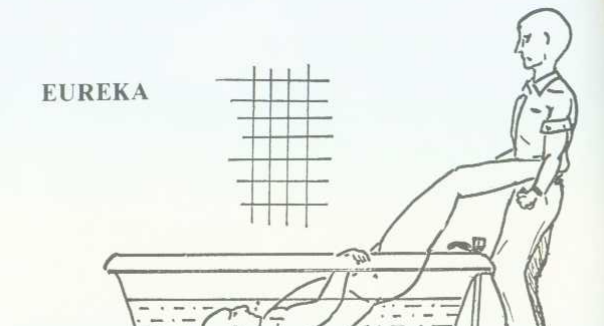
Arm cast disguised as plaster-type, but in fact reinforced cement (with chicken wire and horsehair). To thwart metal detectors: use nylon screening.



Use as a bludgeon in karate type attack. Weapon slips on and off. Use sling to disguise and draw attention away from you as a threat.

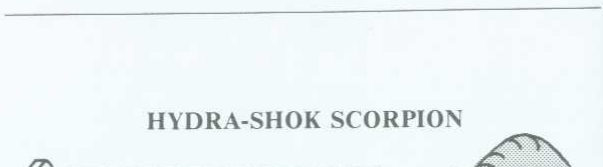
The sea gives up its dead. (See Appendix C: Disposal P. 63, HTK II).

EUREKA



Subject is drowned in his own bathtub by grasping his feet and forcing his head and trunk under the surface of the water. The subject is quite helpless in this position. If the assassin is resolute through the paroxysms, the subject will expire. Similar techniques may be employed at poolside or overboard on small craft. The situation illustrated could be possible through an association or contrived intimacy, and shows a small statured assassin controlling a large subject. Under best conditions the reverse should apply. This technique actually used by a British mass murderer. When a police investigator and his assistants tried to duplicate the crime the investigator almost drowned.
The subject will succumb in this awkward position even if he can initially keep above the water. His efforts at catching a breath are even more hindered by his abdomen bearing on his stomach and diaphragm; neck distorted.

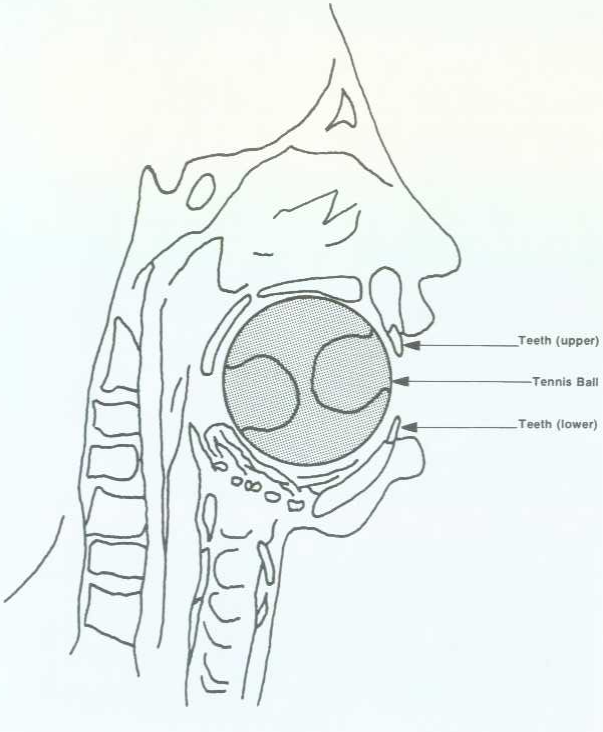
HYDRA-SHOK SCORPION



.38 Cal., 146 gr.

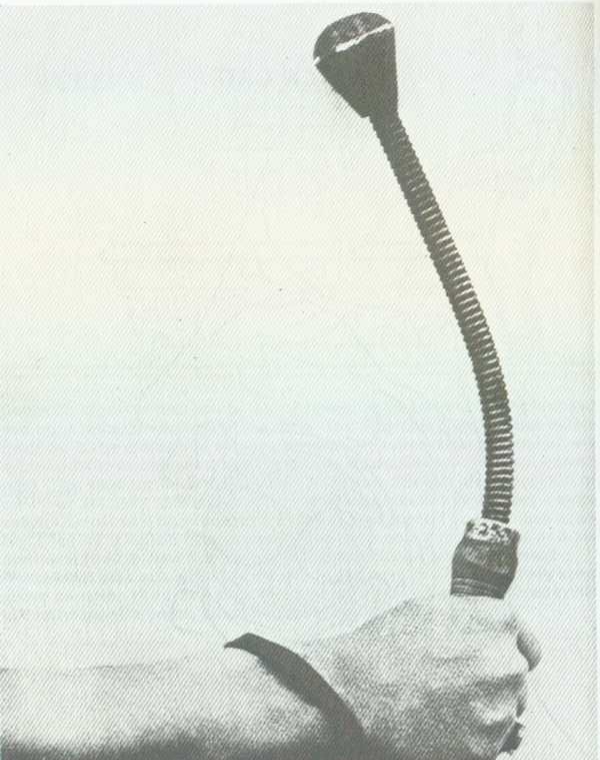
The bullet expands to at least .60 caliber upon impact. Kinetic energy released by this bullet transmits great shock to the body. The bullet tends to remain in the body. The nipple penetrates as the bullet rotates and body fluid fills the cavity, enhancing the hydra-static waves and causing damage far removed from the impact site.

A SICK GAG



An effective gag may be had from a tennis or sponge rubber ball. By forcing it into subject's mouth it is retained and cannot be withdrawn as it expands to fill the mouth cavity. Subject under restraint or coercion to accept gag, e.g., under the gun or handcuffed.

For purposes of this study: By soaking the ball with *ipecac* (uanha) or similar *emetic*, the vomit will be forced into his air passages, effectively drowning him. After expiration ball can be pierced and removed.

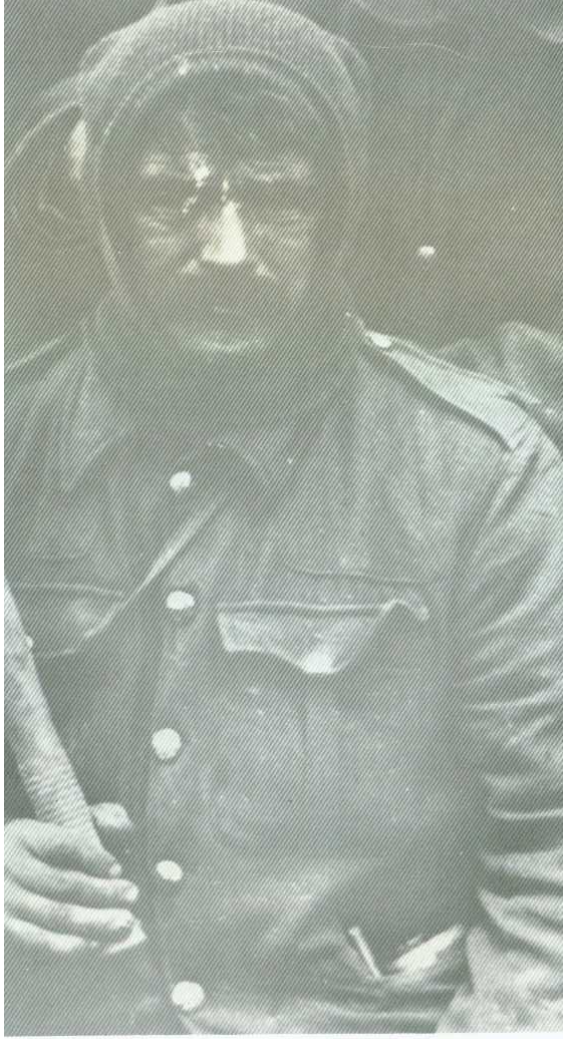


Imperial War Museum

WW II OSS snapper cosh originated with cosh used in WW I trench raids.

Imperial War Museum

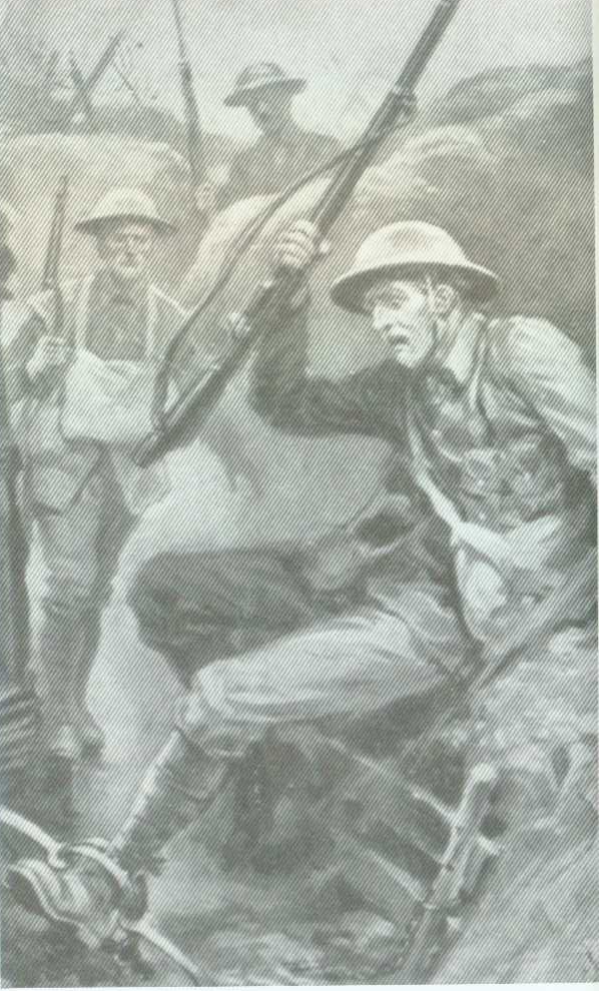
WW I trench club in the process of manufacture. Boot hobnails increase the effects of impact.



Imperial War Museum

Imperial War Museu

Imperial War Museum



German trench traps of WW I. Devices such as these faded from warfare until Indochina/Vietnam conflicts.

INTRODUCTION

This next set of lessons is a continuation of the process of demonstrating novel devices and strategems to allow the assassin a wider range of choice when selecting methods of murder.

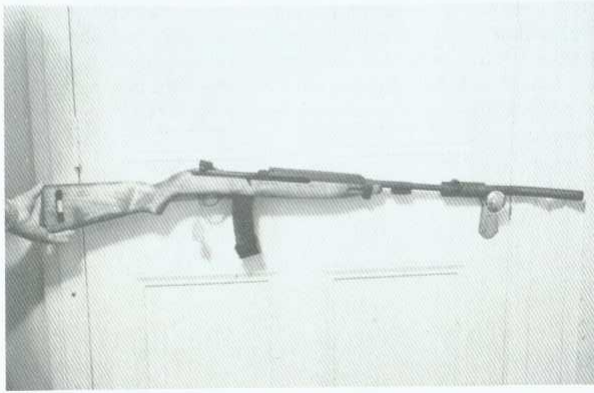
Death by design is the quintessence of premeditation, to be thought out beforehand with every particle of machine and man directed to the destruction of a unique being. The individuality of the subject points to an individual weapon made for one job only, never to be used again. To this end as broad a beam as possible must be shone on armaments available for the assassin's consideration.

Bizarre weapons will always tend to seem frivolous and foolish when viewed out of context. As long as they can assure the total devastation of the targeted subject, the means are justified by the ends. Some purely terroristic items will be presented in order to round out the dossier of current trends in relation to the options available to adversary organizations; criminal mechanisms are included for similar reasons.

Phagotechnology is on the rise particularly in the Middle East and Eastern Bloc countries and not without some help from mamelukes from here. It is to be hoped this aberration will die out.

The assiduous student of this series will note the increasing terseness of the text, it not being necessary to belabor points that by now should be patently obvious. *Kill Without Joy!*

M-3 with curved barrel. Note open scupper design.



Rare M-1 with curved barrel.

LESSON 51: ANGLES OF ATTACK

When conducting ambushes and assaults from cover, one must fire without being seen. This is accomplished by the use of around-the-corner guns; the Nazi Kummlauf, or bent barrel, is the most publicized. The idea of forcing a bullet to take a curved route within a barrel is anathema to most gun enthusiasts, who value a straight barrel above all else in shooting practice. Curved barrels have been around for some time; patents go back nearly a hundred years, covering both curved barrels and angular firing chambers, but these are chiefly designed in the interests of concealability and streamlining.

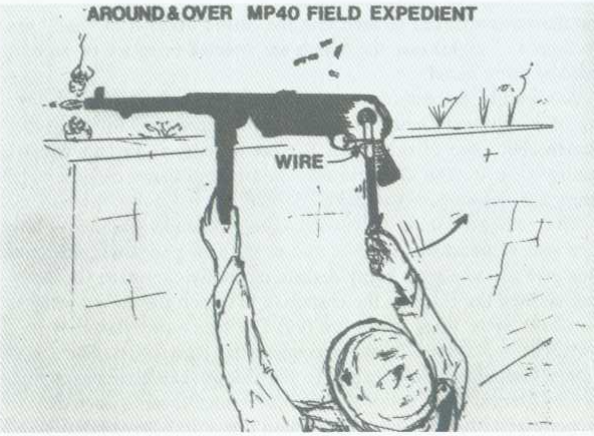
It is not hard to make a curved barrel weapon. The easiest and most economical to treat in this manner are .22 RF bolt action rifles, there being no necessity to drill gas relief ports to counter bullet torque and recoil. Periscopic sights can be made with small mirrors.

Larger caliber weapons, particularly S.M.G.s, are well suited for curved barrel use, as generally the barrel can be quickly removed and converted back to standard configuration in short order. By studying the illustrations it can be seen that the curved barrel is of "bull" proportions and in one case the bullets are directed in an arc by an open sided or gutter barrel.

As an aside, the author spoke with a vet who had witnessed the testing of a captured German cannon that was designed to fire around corners, but none of the testers had the temerity to fire the weapon, fearing a burst. The Germans also used curved barrel cannon where range facilities were restricted due to space.

The next best thing to curving a barrel around a corner or over a parapet or trench top was to bend or shift the position of the stock. This gave rise to a great many designs, especially during the Great War, that allowed the rifleman the chance to fire upon the enemy while his own lines were being swept by fire. The homemade flavor of these devices is to be seen in the accompanying illustrations. Some were officially sanctioned and issued to the troops. The accuracy of these devices is equal to or better than that of normal firearms once they are properly zeroed: since the soldier doesn't have to worry about incoming projectiles, his aim is steadier. Their use in assassinations becomes

This is a .303 Lewis gun with periscopic sight.



A nifty idea for keeping one's head.

obvious for similar reasons. Who can witness a sniper or dissuade him by covering fire when he is ensconced with such a weapon?

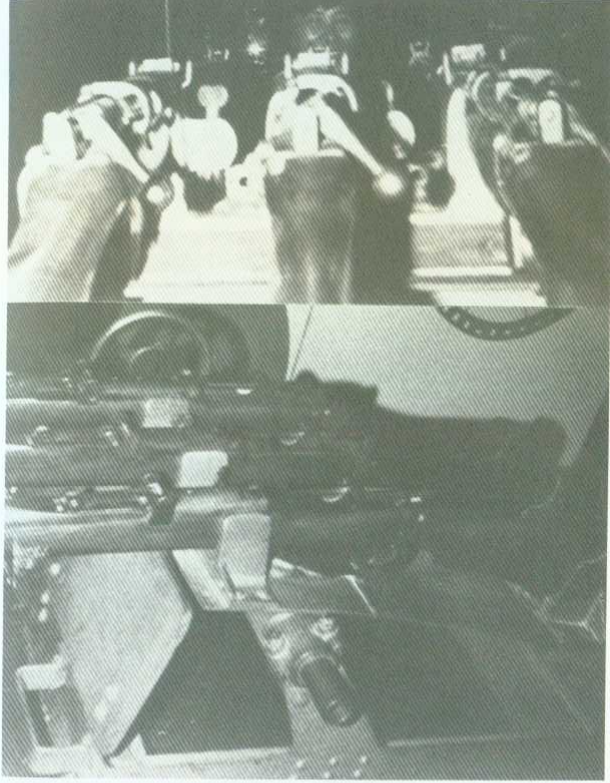
Diverging barrels: a unique situation. Perhaps the most notable such weapon is the duck's foot pistol used to quell riots and mutiny. A modern counterpart is presented, designed to contradict the remark: "You can't kill us all!" A double-barrelled shotgun could be conceived of with divergent barrels manipulated by a sliding forearm. This design would cover separate groupings of a mob without the necessity of waving the standard riot gun from one sector to another. As the groupings are ordered together the barrels converge. At the maximum spread of the barrels the sideways recoil would be difficult to control, but that is of no moment to the recipients of the charge. In an attenat such weapons have a place in controlling the public and functionaries of the subject and would be in the hands of an assistant to the assassin. The weapon is called a scurimobile after its inventor, M. Alessandro Scuri of Liege, Belgium.

Ricochet Shooting: Glancing shots from a flat surface into a subject has been practiced by police forces. It was initiated to avoid firing directly into crowds of rioters by directing fire to a point on the ground in front of them, causing the shotgun charge to rebound at reduced energy into the lower bodies of the rioters.

Bounce shooting is also useful in hitting felons hiding behind cars and in a minimum exposure tactic of directing a charge of buckshot into and alongside of a wall to hit a subject returning fire along the same wall. (See illustration.) Splash plates can be fitted to guns to direct fire at an angle and hit entrenched defenders. They need a large volume of fire and are short-range propositions only.

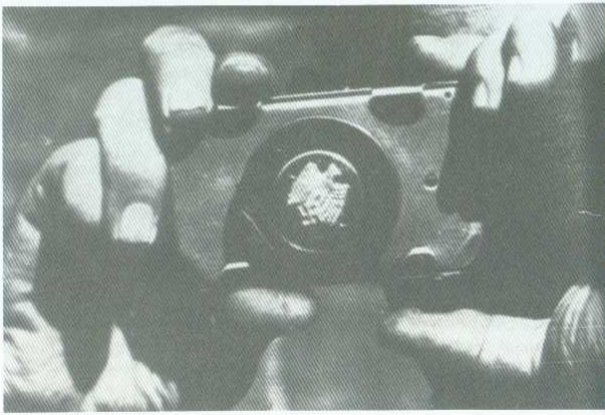
Ricochet fire is of use militarily against bunkers, L alleys, and tunnels where a bank shot will caroom from one surface to another to hit a defender. Plastic ball shrapnel (like roll-on balls) was designed for use in Viet Nam to bounce around corners to seek out and embed in bodies. It has the added bonus of nondetectability by x-ray tracing, thus requiring potentially dangerous exploratory surgery. Assassins could load a similar ball into a shotgun for the same effect. Glass marbles or beads could be used in direct fire applications with near-misses shattering shrapnel into the subject. When trying for water ricochets it should be noted that the bullet (generally) moves away at seven degrees less than the angle of incidence.

Telescoping mast with TV monitor for machine gun aim. Useful for shooting over walls, into upper floors and over spectators.



Fixed field of fire weapon fires three .303s at once. Parapet emplacement linked to timer; may be placed in building to fire across into subject's apartment.

Rare photo of a Nazi belt buckle pistol.



Nazi belt buckle pistol; another view.

LESSON 52: WAIST DISPOSAL

This lesson is an overview of the weapons to be mounted and fired from the waist or thorax. Such devices have been around since the flintlock era and generally were an answer to hands-up, stand-and-deliver encounters.

For the assassin these devices can be used as main weapons in a surprise attack, or will serve to evade capture.

In the illustrations the reader will note an old percussion rig designed to fire backwards in standard application or to be mounted on the waist or center chest on a cross bandoleer in military garb. It can still be used as intended, and the present boom in blackpowder makes it even more attractive logistically. (See Lesson 58.)

The one most readers will appreciate is the Nazi belt buckle pistol. Old soldiers' tales to the contrary, it was used during World War II. Shown is the standard four-barrelled version, but there were also two-shot models. There are more of these devices extant than were made during World War II; many of the ones that turn up from time to time were made by an Austrian gunsmith after the war, under commission to an American dealer who made a tidy sum selling them for $1,000 each during the fifties and sixties. Alas, nowadays even the known fakes are selling for many thousands more. He had a box full of them . . .

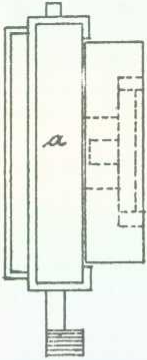
Another device was worn by a Czech Nazi in the SS who was to be arrested after the end of the hostilities. His name was Moravec (Morawetz, Germanicized) who, upon being accosted by two Allied counter-intelligence officers, raised his hands in surrender and shot one of them dead, and was thus able to flee. He had two pistols mounted in an armpit rig, cocked and ready to fire as soon as he raised his arms.

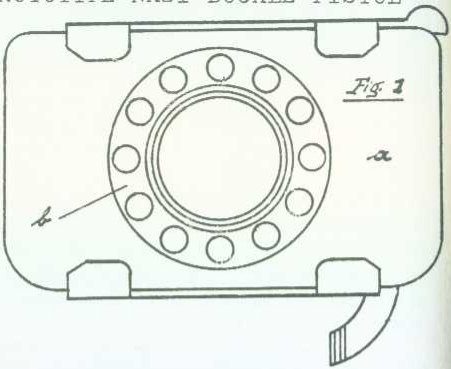
Belt buckle derringers have been in popular use since the old Paladin show; with the sudden interest in belt buckles as an art form, some fancy rigs have been designed. Unusual belt buckles are so common, in fact, that they constitute a good disguise, allowing a weapon to be hidden in plain sight.

Belts offer a whole subclass of weaponry. The belt itself can be used as a lash and a garrote. In the author's time it was de riguer (pun

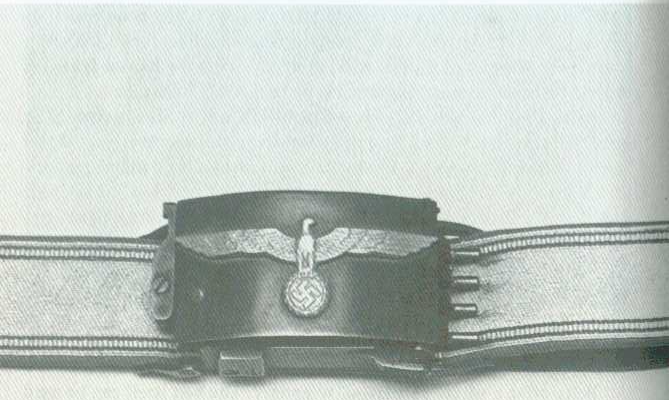
Fig. 5

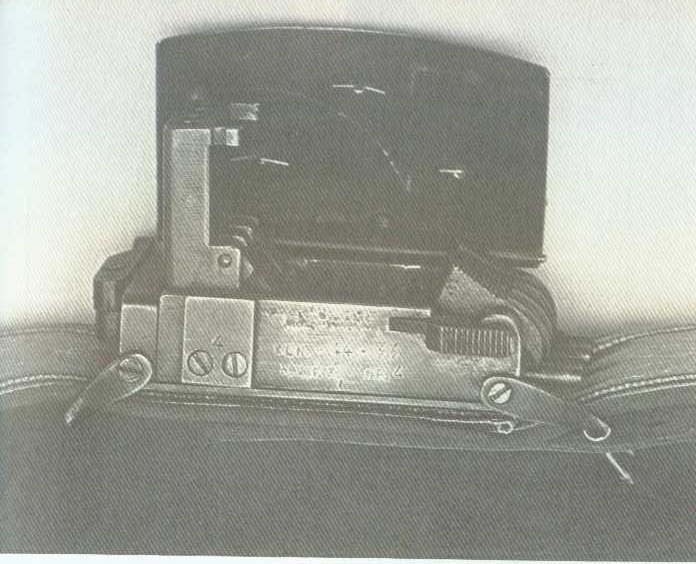
PROTOTYPE NAZI BUCKLE PISTOL



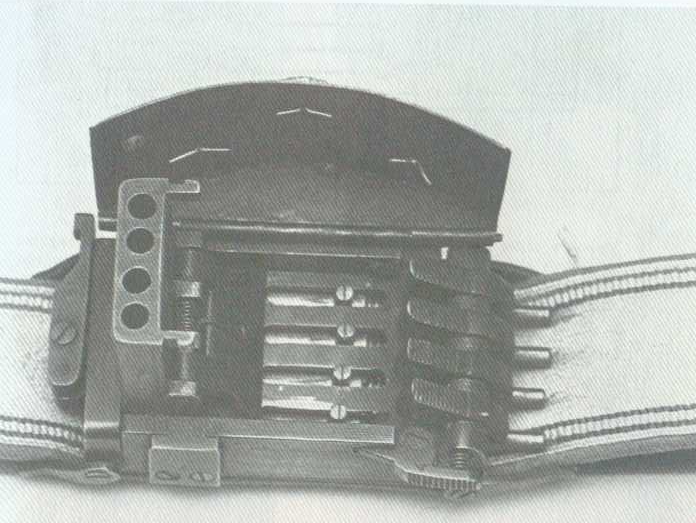


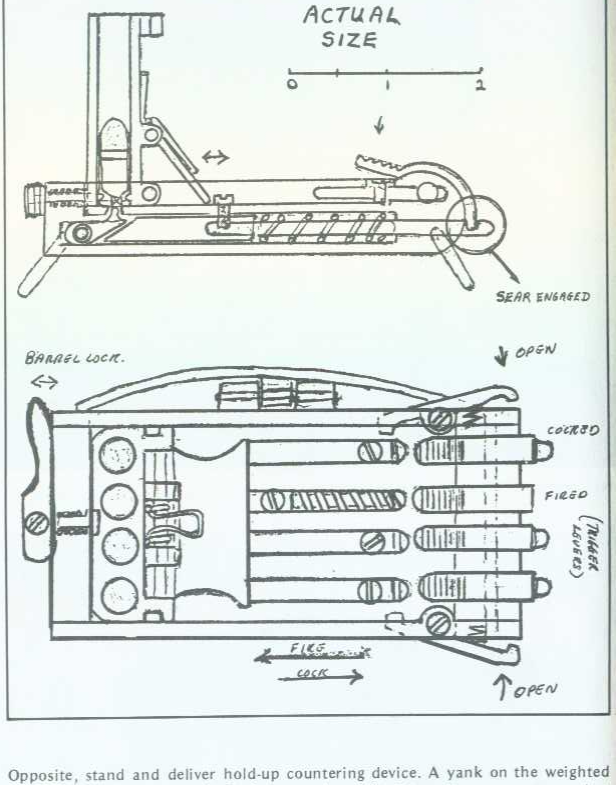
Nazi belt buckle in place; pistol hidden.





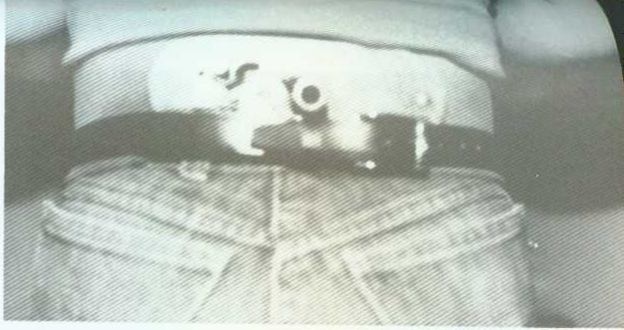
Nazi belt buckle pistol; two interior views.

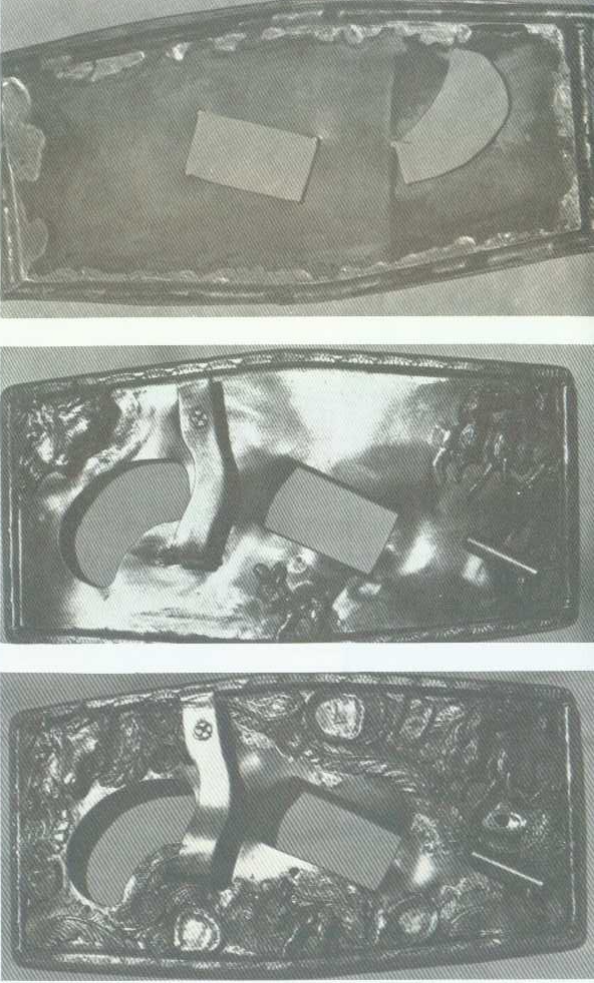




Opposite, stand and deliver hold-up countering device. A yank on the weighted cord fires charge rearward. Device may be shifted to suit your purposes, but frontal placement invites comment undercover. May also be worn exposed, bandolier fashion, center chest.

intended) to have a sharpened regimental buckle on the garrison belt. The motorcycle chain belt, a belt with diver's weights, or even a Navajo belt studded with turquoise stones would quickly demolish an opponent. A belt could be made from a Turkish composite bow, with the





Steps in making belt buckle holster. Courtesy Karl's of Las Vegas.

bowstring acting as cinch. The bow would be used in its dismounted or relaxed form, bent backwards to be worn around the waist; arrows constructed like telescoping pen pointers would be carried in the pocket.

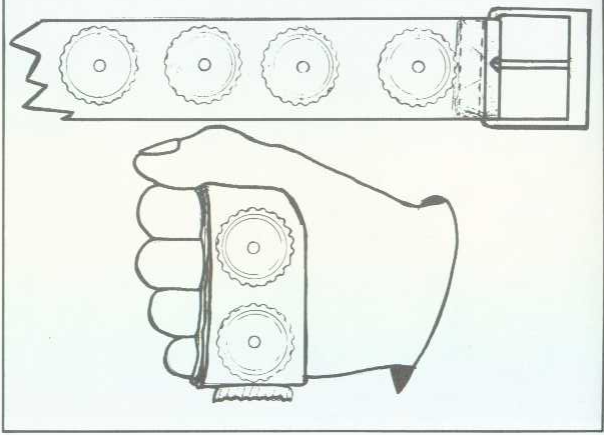
Belt buckle knives and knuckle duster buckles have been shown earlier. The point to bear in mind with these items is that your trousers should be tailored well enough to stay up without the aid of the belt should you need to resort to the weapon. Belt buckle knives feature a curved blade that should be pushed into the base of the throat. A ten-inch length of bandsaw blade can be ground into dagger form and hung hilt downward within a dress tie. Western bola ties are tailormade for garroting; in Quebec M. LaPorte was assassinated by his own holy medal chain.

Knife rigs that swing out and lock like switch blades can be mounted on the front, sides or rear of a belt. Their use is limited to close-in grappling encounters and in moves such as backing into a subject, side-swiping the blow (delivered like a hockey check) or allowing a subject to walk or run into you to be impaled or slashed by the projecting blade. The blade could be hidden from view under a loose jacket or shirt. A definite no-no in mixed company, however. A hip throw against one of these cutters has to be experienced to be appreciated. Due regard must be taken of one's own extremities once these cutters are in position. The aim of this weapon is evisceration and shock-induced death, or a preliminary to the coup de grâce.

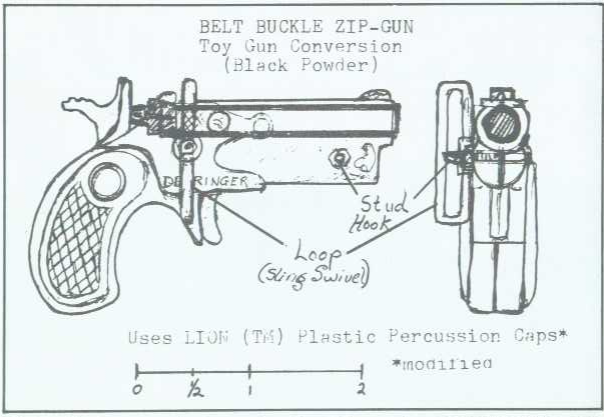
Cable shutter release firing of .32 pistol (precocked). Can fire across body or face front or rear.

Pistol worn in front at waist. Cable concealed.

Pistol worn in front at waist. Cable revealed.

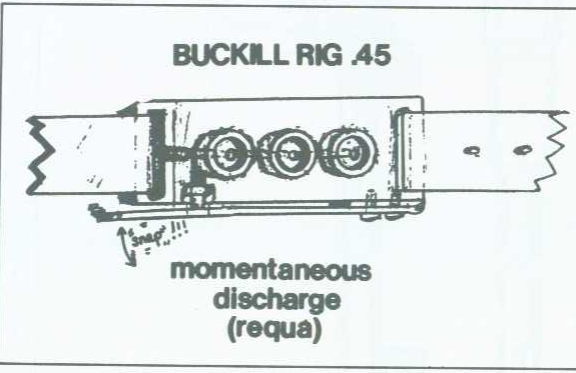


Rivet bottle caps to standard leather belt and use as a lash or devastating knuckle buster. Say the caps hold your pants up, if questioned.

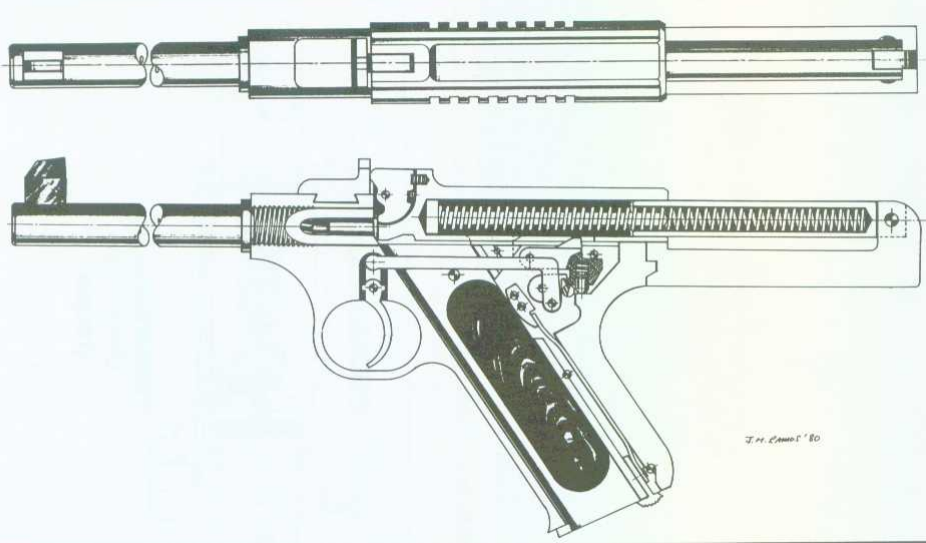


Belt buckle zip gun made from a toy altered to accept a metal tube with a commercial percussion nipple. Approx. .25 Caliber. Can kill or wound at close range.

Belt buckle dagger, photographed with coin to show scale.



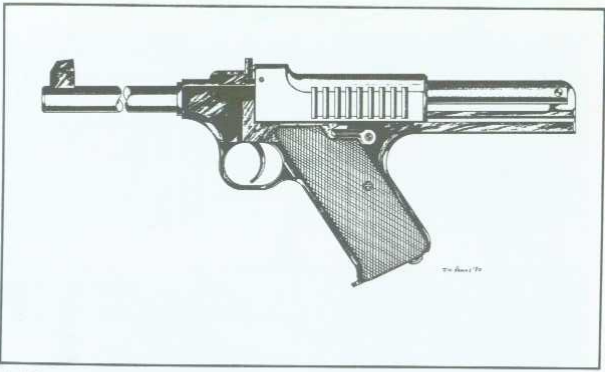
Buckill Rig .45.



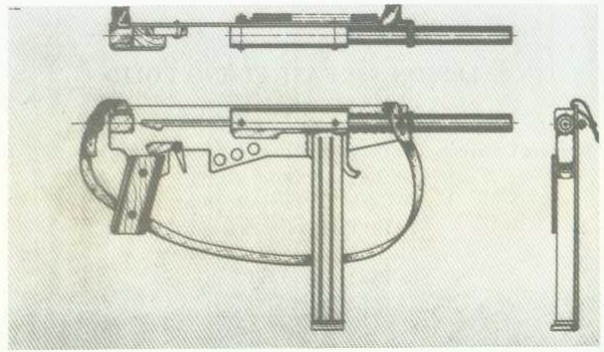
S.O.E. Woodsman. For full auto, depress thumb lever and trigger simultaneously. Weapon does not fire until breech is closed.

LESSON 53: FAST FIRING FOLIO

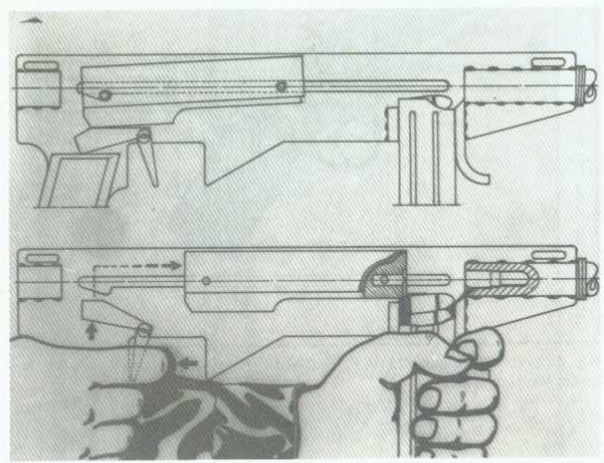
Weapons Covered:
1–The SOE .22
2–The platter gun
3–(Jr. SMG) The junior machine gun
4–The P-38 conversion
5–The Luger conversion patent
6–The 1918 .45ACP SMG
7–*1867!* Colt full auto
8–Silenced brief case



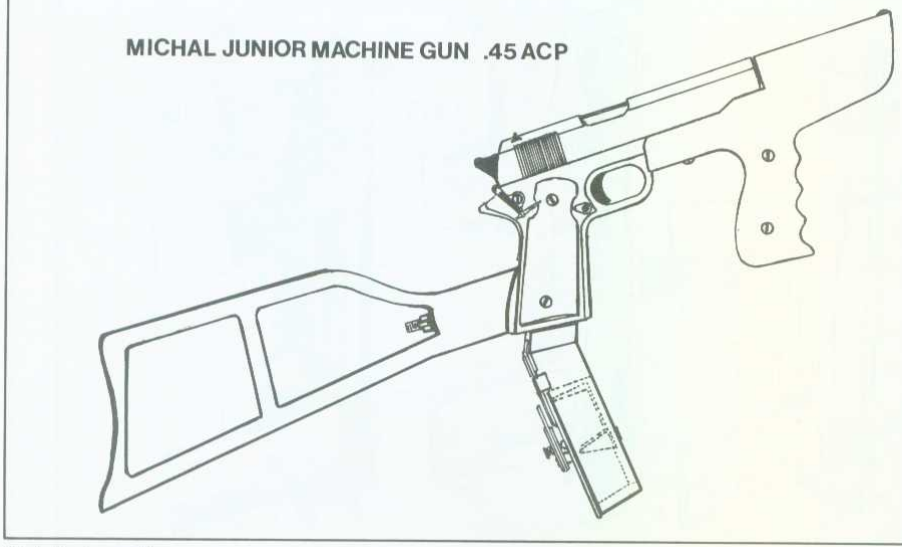
S.O.E. Colt Woodsman .22 R.F. Full auto conversion; probably B.S.A. Aegis under Mr. Norman.



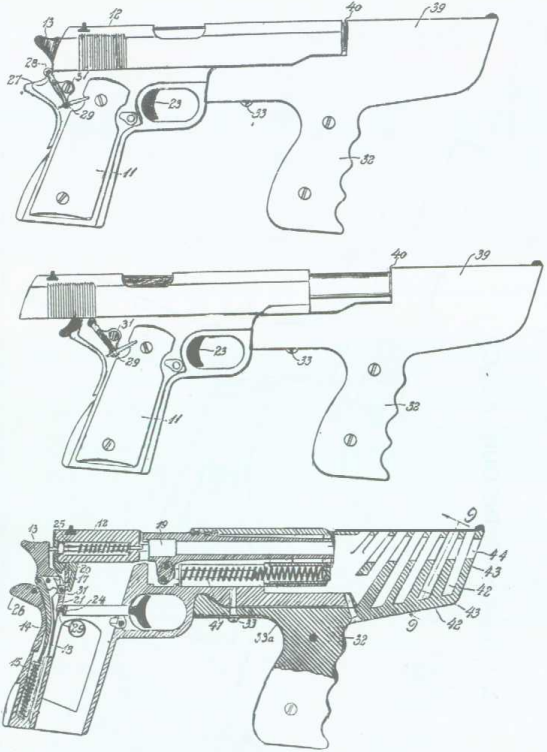
Platter gun; extremely simple submachine gun. (Minnery design, Ramos drawing.)



Platter gun designed by Minnery. No extractor; ejector; safety; mag housing. Open receiver.



Michal junior machine gun.



Michal junior machine gun.

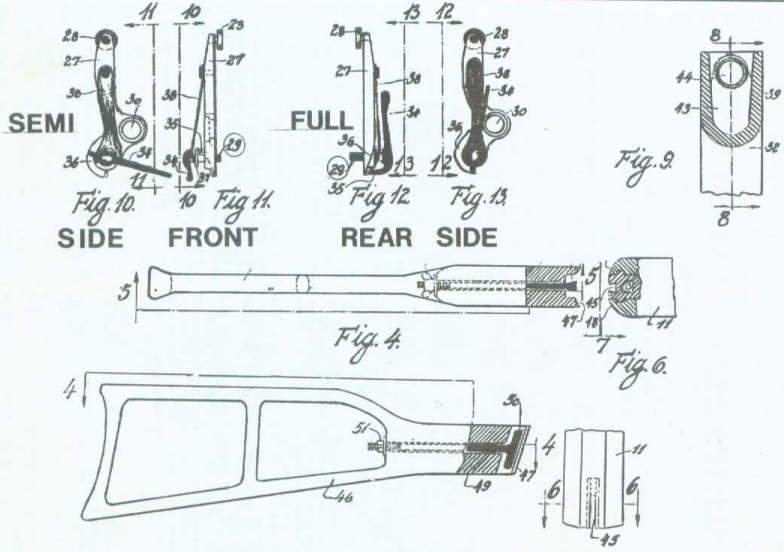


Fig. 10. Fig. 11. Fig. 12. Fig. 13. Fig. 9.

Fig. 4. Fig. 6.

Michal junior machine gun.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,139,691

MACHINE GUN

Charles J. Michal, Jr., Hinsdale, Ill.

Application September 23, 1936, Serial No. 102,100

8 Claims. (Cl. 42—69)

My invention relates to machine-guns and to devices for converting other fire-arms into machine-guns.

More specifically my invention consists in utilizing the motion of the recoiling parts of a fire-arm, acting against the natural resiliency of the trigger-finger of the person firing the arm, to automatically release the safety mechanism of the fire-arm and to discharge the same in regular sequence.

Still more specifically my invention consists in so constructing my converter that the converted fire-arm can be used at will as full automatic or semi-automatic.

Also it is my object to provide means for holding the fire-arm in a safe position during automatic firing, and to provide a magazine holding many rounds, so that the full automatic features of my converted fire-arm can be utilized to the utmost.

My present invention is an improvement on that described, shown and claimed in my copending application, Serial No. 713,479, filed March 1, 1934, which has matured into U. S. Patent No. 2,056,975, dated Oct. 13, 1936.

In addition to the foregoing objects, I have worked out a number of novel and useful details, which will be readily evident as the description progresses.

My invention consists in the novel parts, and in the combinations and arrangements thereof—and especially in the converter, the magazine and the stock therefor—which are defined in the appended claims; and of which one embodiment is exemplified in the accompanying drawings, which are hereinafter particularly described and explained.

Throughout the description, the same reference number is applied to the same member or to similar members.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my complete invention, with the slide at recoil, and with the lever of the converter set for semi-automatic fire.

Figure 2 is a vertical longitudinal section of the fire-arm per se, with the slide in the forward position.

Figure 3 is a side elevation of the fire-arm as shown in Figure 2, with the lever set for semi-automatic fire as in Figure 1.

Figure 4 is a plan view, partly in section, of the shoulder piece of my weapon, taken along the line 4—4 of Figure 5.

Figure 5 is a side elevation, partly in section, of the shoulder piece of my weapon, taken along the line 5—5 of Figure 4.

Figure 6 is a horizontal partial section of the handle of the pistol, to which the shoulder piece as shown in Figure 4 is to be attached. It is taken along the lines 6—6 in Figure 7.

Figure 7 is a rear elevation of the handle of the pistol taken along the lines 7—7 of Figure 6.

Figure 8 is a vertical longitudinal section of the forward grip of my weapon, showing the blast deflectors. It is taken along the line 8—8 of Figure 9.

Figure 9 is an inclined cross-section of the blast-deflecting portion of my forward grip, taken along the line 9—9 of Figure 8.

Figure 10 is an enlarged side elevation of my improved converter, shown in place in Figures 1 and 3. It is taken along the line 10—10 of Figure 11, and is with the lever set for semi-automatic fire.

Figure 11 is an enlarged front elevation of my converter, with the lever set for semi-automatic fire, taken along the line 11—11 of Figure 10.

Figure 12 is an enlarged rear elevation of my converter, with the lever set for fully automatic fire, taken along the line 12—12 of Figure 13.

Figure 13 is an enlarged side elevation of my converter, with the lever set for fully automatic fire, taken along the line 13—13 of Figure 12.

Figure 14 is an enlarged side elevation of the magazine of my weapon, the viewpoint being at a slant slightly to the rear of the viewpoint of Figure 1.

Figure 15 is the follower-spring of my magazine, disassembled.

Figure 16 is a rear elevation of the cover of my magazine, taken along the line 16—16 of Figure 14.

Figure 17 is the view from the inside of the cover shown in Figure 16.

Figure 18 is a side view of this cover, taken along the line 18—18 of Figure 17, it is partly cut away to show the spiral spring inside.

Referring to the drawings, and more particularly to Figure 2, it will be seen that this figure illustrates the conventional Colt automatic pistol of the United States Army, with certain modifications which will become evident as the description progresses.

The Colt pistol, although officially called "automatic", is really merely semi-automatic, i. e. automatic loading and cocking only.

The normal operation of such a pistol will now be briefly sketched. Reference may be made to the well-known operation of this fire-arm for further details.

A loaded magazine (not the improved magazine

shown in Figure 1) is placed in the handle 11. This magazine normally contains nine cartridges, impelled upward by a spring; but my invention contemplates elongating this magazine so as to contain 36 cartridges, for example, in the .38-caliber model.

The slide 12 is then drawn rearward (i. e., to the left in the figure) by hand. This action swings the hammer 13 counter-clockwise, depressing the hammer-strut 14 against compression of the mainspring 15. The notch 16 on the hammer, catches on the upper point of the sear 17, the sear being forced counter-clockwise into engagement by the action of one leaf of the sear-spring 18.

The slide 12 is then let forward, under the influence of counter-recoil spring 41, thus forcing a cartridge (not shown) into the chamber 19, in a manner well-known, and not constituting a part of my invention.

While the slide 12 was in its rearward position, the lower edge of the slide, by engaging the top of the disconnector 20, forced it down so that its lower end 21 came below the lower end 22 of the sear 17. If, at such time, the trigger 23 had been pressed, the rear end 24 of the trigger slide would have pushed the lower end 21 of the disconnector harmlessly below the lower end 22 of the sear, and the pistol would not have been discharged.

But, with the slide 12 in returned forward position, and the upper end 20 of the disconnector consequently seated in the notch 25 on the lower side of the slide (the disconnector being forced upward by the second leaf of the sear-spring 18), the lower end 21 of the disconnector is now in sufficiently raised position to engage the lower end 22 of the sear if the trigger be pulled, and thus trip the point 17 of the sear out of the notch 16 of the hammer, thus permitting the hammer 13 to fall upon the firing-pin 26, and discharge the piece.

The forces of recoil throw the slide 12 rearwardly again, thus cocking the hammer 13 as before. And the counter-recoil puts another cartridge in the chamber 19.

But, although the trigger 23 still be held pressed, as the lower edge of the slide 12 forces down the head 20 of the disconnector, so that the lower end 21 of the disconnector is forced below the level of the lower end 22 of the sear, thus permitting the sear to rotate counter-clockwise to cock the piece, and preventing the continued pressure on the trigger from discharging the piece.

There is another safety device, involving the grip-safety 26, which is not involved in my invention, and hence will not be described, although its original operation is in no way impaired by the introduction of my invention.

If, after the slide has fully returned to its forward position, the trigger is released, the roller end 21 of the disconnector will move forward and upward, under the influence of the sear-spring 18, until it again engages the front edge of the lower end 22 of the sear, ready to fire upon renewed pressure of the trigger.

I have added to the conventional Colt pistol the converter 27, shown in place in Figures 1 to 3 (and the improved form of which will be described a bit later herein). 29 is its roller, 29 its pin, and 31 the screw about which it pivots.

I cut a slot in the side of the handle of the pistol for the pin 29, and insert it so that it will engage the rear of the trigger-slide 24, as shown in figure 2. Such is the width of the trigger-slide 24 that the pin does not interfere with the disconnector 21, although it appears to do so in the figure.

Its action is as follows. The trigger 23 fires the piece as before. But, the instant that recoil takes place, the lower edge of the slide 12 engages the roller 28 of the converter 27, thus rotating it counter-clockwise, and forcing the pin 29 forward. This motion of the pin forces the trigger forward against the pressure of the trigger-finger of the man, thus disengaging the trigger-slide 24 from the disconnector 21, and permitting the disconnector to return to firing-position the instant that counter-recoil is completed.

The pin 29 holds the trigger inoperative against the pressure of the trigger-finger. But, the instant that counter-recoil is completed, the roller 28 is free to move upward again, and consequently the pressure of the trigger-finger immediately again discharges the piece.

As a result, shots occur rhythmically with the cadence of recoil and counter-recoil of the piece.

The use of my converter has quite a different result from what would obtain if the disconnector were omitted, and the trigger-slide were lengthened to bear directly against the sear. For, in that case, the sear would merely be held out of engagement with the notch on the hammer, and the hammer would return at counter-recoil, with a force which might or might not discharge the piece and might discharge the piece before counter-recoil had been safely completed. Whereas, in my invention, the hammer is successively cocked and positively discharged; and the gun is "locked in battery" before the discharge of the cartridge. Thus my invention is in no sense an undoing of the function of the disconnector, but rather is the adding of an entirely new function and of the mechanism for performing it.

But it is well known that the Colt pistol recoils with each shot in a position in which the hand which holds it is close to the right side of the firer's head, and the pistol is pointing diagonally upward to the rear. If, by virtue of my invention as thus far described, the second shot were to occur when the piece was in this position, the result might be disastrous.

Accordingly I have added a second handle 32, secured to the piece by screws 33, fitting into a bar 34a welded to the conventional Colt frame. This handle is preferably made of aluminum.

My invention, as thus far described, is identical to the stage of progress described, shown and claimed in my copending patent above identified.

I shall now describe a further improvement in my converter 27. Turning to figures 10 to 13, we see that pin 29 is provided with a lever 34, with a projection 35, which moves on camway 36, as the lever rotates the pin. Pin 29 is also provided with a collar 37, against which bears a leaf-spring 38, tending to force the pin 29 to the right in Figure 11, and to the left in Figure 12. Thus, when the lever 34 is in the position shown in Figures 10 and 11, pin 29 is withdrawn from engagement with trigger-slide 24, and the weapon operates as a conventional Colt semi-automatic pistol, just as though my converter had not been added to it. But, when the lever 34 is in the position shown in Figures 12 and 13, pin 29 is forced by spring 38 into engagement with trigger-slide 24, and the weapon operates as a fully automatic machine-gun as in my copending patent, above identified.

I shall now describe a further improvement in my auxiliary handle 32. It is now provided with a portion 39, which projects in front of the muzzle

40 of the gun. This portion internally is made up of alternate inclined cavities 42 and inclined vanes 43. The rear vane is about 45°, and the vanes gradually become more vertical as they approach the front. Each vane has a hole 44, in line with muzzle, larger at the rear, and growing gradually smaller toward the front, until the frontmost one is just a little larger than the bullet, to permit passage of the bullet without grazing.

When the powder-blast, following the bullet out of the muzzle 40, mushrooms out immediately upon leaving the muzzle, the vanes 43 deflect it upward. The prospectively small holes divide the muzzle blast fairly proportionally over all the vanes. The muzzle-blast, by pressing downwardly and forwardly on the vanes, to a large extent neutralizes both the upward and the rearward kick.

As thus far described, my invention, equipped with the conventional Colt 9-shot magazine, or with the slightly elongated 18-shot magazine referred to in my above identified copending patent, can be carried in a shoulder holster, can be drawn instantly, and can be used at will either to fire single shots, or to loose a machine-gun blast without material recoil to disturb a steady aim.

But, if it be desired to use my weapon for more prolonged machine-gun fire, two further improvements of mine become pertinent.

The first of these two further improvements is the detachable shoulder-piece shown in Figures 4 to 7. It is made detachable, so that my weapon can be carried in a shoulder holster and used as a pistol, when desired.

The bottom portion of the rear edge of the handle 41 is provided with an inwardly-spreading slot 45. The forward end of the shoulder piece 46 (preferably made in skeleton construction of aluminum) has two abutments 47 to engage the sides 48 of rear of the handle 41. The forward portion of shoulder piece 46 is bored to accommodate a bolt 49, which terminates in a wedge 50. The bolt has a thumb-nut 51.

To assemble the shoulder piece, slide the wedge 50 up into the slot 45, and then tighten the thumb-nut 51.

This arrangement of mine is preferable to other means for securing a shoulder-piece to a pistol, for it will not wobble.

The second of my two above mentioned further improvements is the magazine 52 shown in Figures 14 to 18.

Part 52 is identical to the conventional Colt magazine, but with the bottom removed. Parts 54 and 55 constitute the conventional Luger magazine, consisting of a truncated conical portion 54, and a tangential portion 55. I connect these two magazines together by the intermediate portion 56. The angle (substantially 20°) at which I set the Colt magazine to the Luger magazine constitutes an important feature of my invention; as will now be explained.

It is at this point in my invention that I depart from the conventional Luger construction. In the Luger, the part which corresponds to my part 53 is materially narrower than the length of the cartridges, which accordingly lie in echelon, nose up. Luger's follower is parallel to an element of his cone, and his portions 58 and 54 join his portion 53 at such an angle that the cartridges are presented to portion 55 at the slant above referred to.

This construction requires, when fitting the magazine, the insertion of the cartridges one by one, by means of a loading-tool, which is apt to get lost, and without which the owner of a Luger is helpless.

In a Colt, on the contrary, the cartridges lie with their bases very nearly parallel to the edge 81 of the portion 53, and hence may be loaded by hand through end 77, which process is much more speedy, and has no tool to lose.

Of course, I could have modified my portion 53 by inserting a false back along edge 81, and then have employed the Luger portions 54 and 55 unmodified. But this would have necessitated using the loading tool, which I was seeking to eliminate.

I determined the angle of attachment between my portions 55 and 53 as follows. Making a diagram of portions 53 and 56, I laid a cartridge in the proper position at end 77 of the diagram, and then laid other cartridges side by side upon the diagram until they reached the further end of portion 55. The angle between the base of the last cartridge, and the edge 81 of portion 53, was the angle employed by me for attaching portion 55. The reason why I could not simply employ the inclination of the base of the first cartridge, is due to a slight difference in width at point and base of the particular ammunition.

Furthermore, I found that, if a less angle were employed, the bullets would rose-down, upon emerging from end 77, and, instead of entering the chamber of the gun, would jam. Whereas, if a greater angle were employed, the magazine would not load by hand. These considerations determine the exact angle for use with any particular caliber of gun and type of ammunition. In the exemplification shown, it happens to be 22.5°.

The cover 57 of the Luger magazine has a truncated conical portion 58 which projects into the truncated conical portion 54 of the magazine, leaving between them a space 59 just wide enough to hold a row of cartridges. I have had to modify the depth of this cover, to fit American ammunition, but it remains functionally the same. Portion 58 contains a very powerful spiral spring 60. This spring is attached to shaft 61, and is initially set so as to hold follower 62 firmly against notch 63 in guide 64. Keyed to the opposite end of shaft 61, on the outside of cover 57 is lever 65. Pivoted on the outer end of lever 65 is a handle 66.

The spring 67, shown in Figure 15, is inserted with its wide end 78 in the Colt magazine 53, and its small end 68 in engagement with the face 69 of follower 62. This face is bent back by me at an angle from the conventional Luger position.

Without such bending, I found that even my careful calculation of the other angle, already discussed, would avail me nothing—the bullets would jam. The angle at which to set the follower should be substantial, practically equivalent to the other angle already discussed, or even slightly more. All this is empirical.

About twelve cartridges can be inserted in the Colt magazine in the ordinary way, until spring 67 is compressed to the utmost. To insert more cartridges, handle 66 is swung down to its extended position, shown in dotted lines at the bottom of Figure 13. It, and lever 65, are then rotated clockwise to the dotted position shown at the right in Figure 16. Plunger 71 (see Figures 14 and 18) is then depressed against its spring 72, until its foot 73, enters the wide portion 74 of the slot 75. Upon releasing the manual pres-

sure on handle 66, foot 73 catches in the narrow portion 76 of the slot.

Follower 62 is now in its fully retracted position, as shown dotted in Figure 17, and the rest of the cartridges can now be inserted by hand, at the end 77 of the magazine, against merely the light pressure of spring 67.

When the magazine has thus been charged, foot 73 is released from slot 75, and handle 66 is folded back into its normal position. The magazine is now ready for use.

It is to be understood that the cover 51 is not removed during this process, nor in fact ever except for repairs, it being secured in place by a short bolt through hole 78, and by screw 79 inserted in the ended hole 80.

All the features of my present invention contribute to a common end, namely the conversion of a Colt piston into a machine-gun. My improved converter enables this conversion to be accomplished at will, by the mere flip of a little lever 34. The optional substitution of my improved magazine enables me to use the weapon at will as a many-shot machine-gun, or as a five-shot pocket machine-gun. In either use, my combined auxiliary handle and blast-deflector is necessary to cut down the recoil and insure accurate aim. For regular machine-gun use, a shoulder-piece is necessary; but, for pocket use, would be in the way. Hence my removable shoulder-piece.

Having now described and illustrated one form of my invention, I wish it to be understood that my invention is not to be limited to the specific form or arrangement of parts hereinbefore described, except insofar as such limitations are specified in the appended claims.

I claim:

1. The combination with a semi-automatic firearm, in which the trigger must be released between successive shots; of means, actuated by the recoil of a recoiling part, said means consisting of a converter operatively connecting said recoiling part with the trigger, whereby to force the release of the trigger against the tension in the trigger-finger of the operator, and to permit this tension to pull the trigger upon the completion of counter-recoil; whereby the firearm is rendered fully automatic; and means to render the aforementioned means, while still attached to the pistol, inoperative at will.

2. In a machine-gun, having the conventional parts including stock, barrel, chamber, magazine, and means for electing exploded cartridges and for inserting new cartridges into the chamber, the combination of: a slide; a hammer, so proportioned and positioned that the rearward motion of the slide, under the influence of recoil, will cock the hammer; means to lock the hammer cocked; a trigger, so proportioned and positioned that, after being pulled to fire the gun, it must move forward before it will be in condition to fire again; means, under the influence of the recoil of the slide, to thus move the trigger forward against the pressure of the trigger-finger of the operator, but leave it held in operative position against the pressure of the trigger-finger of the operator; means, under the influence of the counter recoil of the slide, to free the trigger for firing, under the influence of continued pressure of the trigger-finger; and means to render the last-mentioned means, while still attached to the pistol, inoperative at will.

3. In a machine-gun, having the conventional parts including stock, barrel, chamber, magazine, and means for ejecting exploded cartridges and for inserting new cartridges into the chamber, the combination of: a slide; a hammer, so proportioned and positioned that the rearward motion of the slide, under the influence of recoil, will cock the hammer: a sear, to lock the hammer cocked; a trigger; a disconnector, so proportioned and positioned as to operatively connect the trigger to the sear when counter-recoil is completed, and to disconnect the trigger from the sear during recoil, and to maintain that disconnection until the trigger is moved forward; means, under the influence of the recoil of the slide, to thus move the trigger forward against the pressure of the trigger-finger of the operator, but leave it held in operative position against the pressure of the trigger-finger of the operator; means, under the influence of the counter-recoil of the slide, to free the trigger for firing, under the influence of continued pressure of the trigger-finger; and means to render the last-mentioned means, while still attached to the pistol, inoperative at will.

4. In a machine-gun, the combination of: a hammer; a sear; a trigger; a disconnector, so proportioned and positioned as to operatively connect the trigger to the sear when counter-recoil is completed, and to disconnect the trigger from the sear during recoil, and to maintain that disconnection until the trigger is moved forward; means, under the influence of the recoiling part, to move the trigger forward against the pressure of the trigger-finger of the operator, during recoil and hold it released until the completion of counter-recoil; and means to render the last-mentioned means, while still attached to the pistol, inoperative at will.

5. In an attachment for converting a conventional semiautomatic pistol into a machine-gun, the combination of: a plate; a pivot therefor; a projection from the upper portion of the plate, to engage the under edge of the slide of the pistol during recoil and counter-recoil, thereby forcing and holding the upper portion of the plate to the rear and its lower portion forward, and releasing and permitting the upper portion of the plate to move forward and its lower portion to move rearwardly upon the completion of counter-recoil; a projection from the lower portion of the plate, engaging the rear of the trigger of the pistol, thereby forcing and holding the trigger forward against the pressure of the trigger-finger of the person firing the pistol during recoil and counter-recoil, and releasing the trigger for firing under continued pressure of the trigger-finger upon the completion of counter-recoil; and means for withdrawing the second projection at will, while still attached to the pistol.

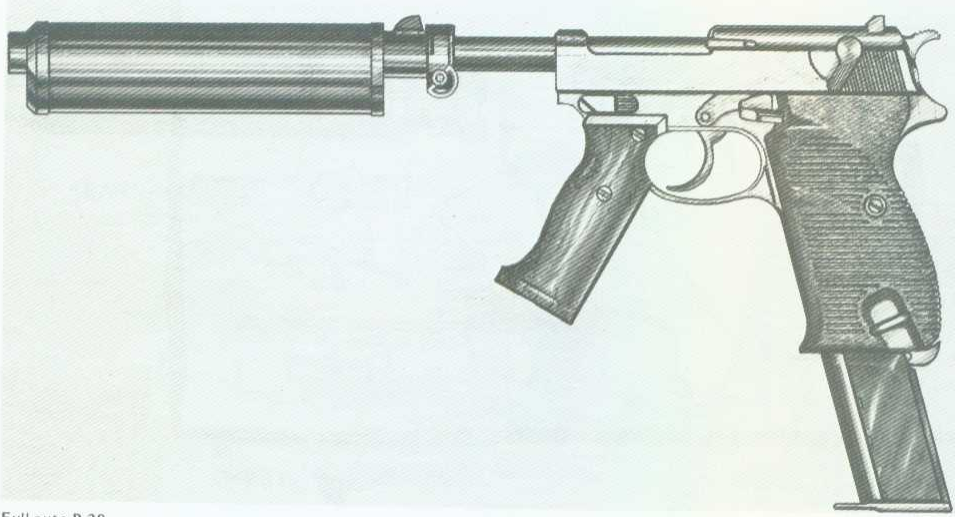
6. In an attachment for converting a conventional semi-automatic pistol into a machine-gun, the combination of: a pivoted element; a projection therefrom, for engaging a recoiling element of the pistol; a second projection from the pivoted element, for forcing the trigger of the pistol forward against the trigger-finger of the operator, whereby the trigger is moved into pre-firing position against the pressure of the trigger-finger of the operator and is held inoperative during recoil and counter-recoil, and is instantly released for firing under continued pressure of the trigger-finger of the operator, upon the completion of counter-recoil; and means for withdrawing the second projection at will, while still attached to the pistol.

7. In an attachment for converting a conventional semi-automatic pistol into a machine-gun, the combination of: a pivoted element; a projection therefrom, for engaging the slide of the pistol; a second projection from the pivoted element, for engaging the trigger of the pistol, whereby the trigger is moved into prefiring position against the pressure of the trigger-finger of the operator and is held inoperative during recoil and counter-recoil, and is instantly released for firing under continued pressure of the trigger-finger of the operator, upon the completion of counter-recoil; and means for withdrawing the second projection at will, while still attached to the pistol.

8. In an attachment for converting a conventional semi-automatic pistol into a machine-gun, the combination of: an actuated element, actuated by a recoiling element of the pistol; an actuating element, engaging the trigger of the pistol, to shift the trigger in the release direction against the pressure of the trigger-finger of the operator during recoil, and hold it thus shifted until the completion of counter-recoil, and thereupon to free the trigger for action under the pressure of the trigger-finger of the operator; an operative connection between the actuated element and the actuating element; and means for optionally breaking the chain of this operative connection, while leaving the attachment still attached to the pistol.

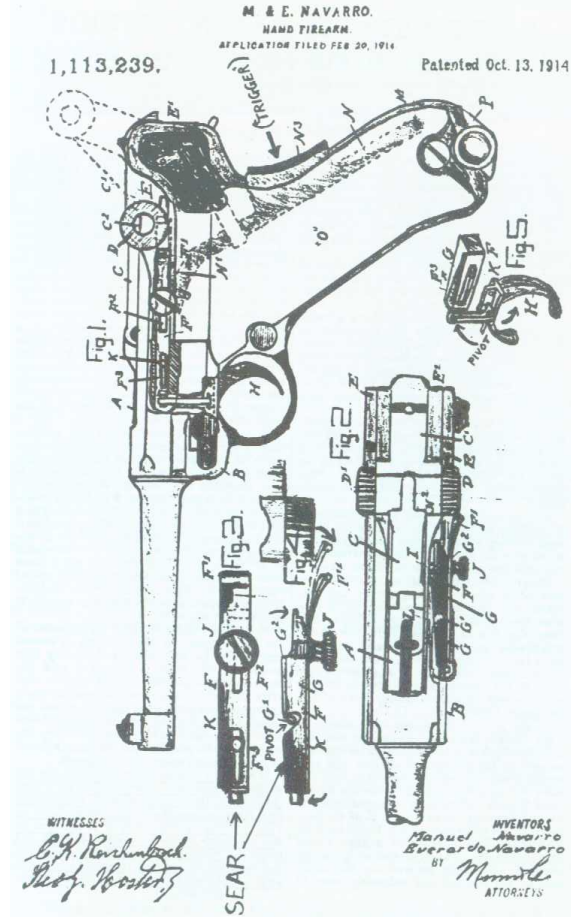
9. In an attachment for converting a conventional semi-automatic pistol into a machine-gun, the combination of: an actuated element, actuated by a recoiling element of the pistol; an actuating element, engaging the trigger of the pistol, to shift the trigger in the release direction against the pressure of the trigger-finger of the operator during recoil, and hold it thus shifted until the completion of counter-recoil, and thereupon to free the trigger for action under the pressure of the trigger-finger of the operator; an operative connection between the actuated element and the actuating element; and means for withdrawing the actuating element from engagement with the trigger, while leaving the attachment still attached to the pistol.

CHARLES J. MICHAL, JR.



Full-auto P-38.

Full auto P-38; interior view.



1902/6 Luger (Swiss) grip safety only.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MANUEL NAVARRO AND EVERARDO NAVARRO OF CELAYA, MEXICO

HAND FIREARM.

1,113,239. Specification of Letters Patent Patented Oct. 13, 1914.

Application filed February 20, 1914 Serial No. 819,887.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, MANUEL NAVARRO and EVERARDO NAVARRO, both citizens of Mexico, and residents of Celaya in the State of Guanajuato, Mexico, have invented new and useful Improvements in Hand Firearms, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description:

The invention relates to hand firearms of the Luger type, in which use is made of the recoil to render the firearm automatic as to ejecting shells and reloading.

The object of the invention is to provide certain new and useful improvements in hand firearms of the type referred to where by the firing may be produced periodically on the user pressing the trigger or the firing may be rendered continuous until all or a desired number of cartridges have been fired.

In order to accomplish the desired result use is made of means connected with the locking and releasing lever for locking and releasing the firing pin, and controlled by one of the rollers at the toggle joint of the toggle levers connected with the breech block.

A practical embodiment of the invention is represented in the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a side elevation, partly in section, of an arm of the Luger type and provided with the improvement; Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same, parts being in section; Fig. 3 is an enlarged face view of the attachment on the locking and releasing lever for the firing pin; Fig. 4 is a plan view of the same; and Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the connection between the trigger and the locking and releasing lever of the firing pin. (sear)

In the arm of the Luger type shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the breech block A is mounted to slide lengthwise in suitable guideways arranged in the framework B and the said breech block is pivotally connected with the knee or toggle levers C, C' provided at the joint C^3 with rollers D, D' adapted to travel up and down on the cam faces E of the butt piece E' forming part of the framework B. The roller D is adapted to engage a cam face F' on the rear free end of a spring plate F adjustably secured on the outer side of the locking and releasing lever G controlled by the trigger H (see Fig. 5), and adapted to engage a lug I projecting transversely from the firing pin (not shown).

The spring plate F is provided with longitudinally extending slots F^1, F^2 of which the slot F^2 is engaged by a clamping screw J screwing in the locking and releasing lever G, and the slot F^1 is engaged by a stud K held on the said lever G. On loosening the clamping screw J the spring plate F may be moved forwardly into the inactive position shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3 and 4, and when this position is reached the screw J is screwed up to fasten the spring plate F in position on the lever G. When the plate F is in this position its cam face F' is out of the path of the roller D^3 and consequently the pistol can only be fired on pressing the trigger H to cause the lever G to release the lug I of the firing pin.

It is understood that the locking and releasing lever G is provided with the usual notch G' engaging the fulcrum L for the lever G to swing on, and the said lever is also provided with the usual shoulder G^2 adapted to engage the lug I to hold the firing pin in locked position. The locking and releasing lever is normally held against outward movement by the free end N' of the spring pressed locking lever N fulcrumed at N^2 in the handle O and having a hand plate N^3 normally projecting on the back of the handle O. The magazine P for the cartridges is removably held in the handle O in the usual manner.

It is also understood that in firearms of the Luger type the breech block is moved rearwardly by the recoil and during this movement the shell is extracted and the main spring is placed under tension so that after the force of the recoil is spent the main spring returns the breech block to closed position, but during the time the breech block is in open position a cartridge is fed by the magazine into position for the breech block to push this cartridge into the barrel.

When it is desired to successively fire the pistol, the operator loosens the screw J and then slides the spring plate F rearwardly into the position shown in dotted lines in Fig. 4. The spring plate F is secured in this adjusted position by screwing up the screw J. When the spring plate F is in this rearmost active position it extends into the path of the roller D and consequently when

TOGGLE

the breech block A is moved into closing position the roller D engages the cam face F' and bends the free end of the spring plate F outward thus placing the spring plate F under tension, as the lever G is held against outward movement by the end N' of the lever N.

When it is desired to fire the pistol automatically the operator presses the finger plate N3 forward so that the end N' swings downward and forward and out of engagement with the locking and releasing lever G, and when this takes place the spring arm F on account of being under tension swings the lever G outward whereby the lug I and consequently the firing pin is released and the pistol is fired the same as if the trigger H had been pressed. The firing is automatically repeated as long as the user keeps the hand plate N3 pressed. After the first shot is fired the breech block is moved rearwardly by the recoil and the roller D disengages the free end of the spring arm F to allow the lever G to be reengaged by the lug I of the firing pin, but when the toggle levers return and the breech block moves forward into closed position, the roller D again engages the free end of the spring arm F thus swinging the lever G outward to release the firing pin for firing the second shot. The above described operation is repeated after firing a shot and as long as the hand-piece N3 is kept pressed, but the firing can be stopped on the user releasing the hand-piece N3 to allow the free end N' of the lever N to reengage the lever G and prevent its outward movement by the action of the spring arm F. It is further understood that when the toggle levers C, C' straighten out, the barrel and the breech block again act as one piece while the lug I of the firing pin engages the shoulder G' to hold the percussion spring of the firing pin in pressed position until the lug I is released on imparting a swinging motion to the released lever G either by pressing the trigger H or by the roller D acting on the spring plate F as above explained. The spring plate F and the means for slidingly attaching it to the lever G are the only new parts added to the pistol of the type referred to. (LUGER)

grip safety

Side grip safety

N.B.

Having thus described our invention, we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent:

1. In a firearm of the type described, the combination of a locking and releasing lever for locking and releasing the firing pin, a breech having a toggle joint provided with a roller, and means connected with the said locking and releasing lever and controlled by the said roller for automatically unlocking the firing pin from the breech.

2. A firearm of the type described provided with a member adjustably secured on the locking and releasing lever for the firing pin, the said member in one position being out of the path of one of the rollers of the breech and the said member in another position being in the path of the said roller to cause the latter to impart movement to the said member and the said locking lever to automatically unlock the firing pin.

3. A firearm of the type described provided with a plate and means for adjustably securing the said plate to the locking and releasing lever of the firing pin, the said plate projecting rearwardly beyond the rear end of the said locking and releasing lever, and the rear end of the said plate having a cam face adapted to be engaged by one of the rollers of the breech to automatically actuate the said locking and releasing lever to release the firing pin.

In testimony whereof we have signed our names to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

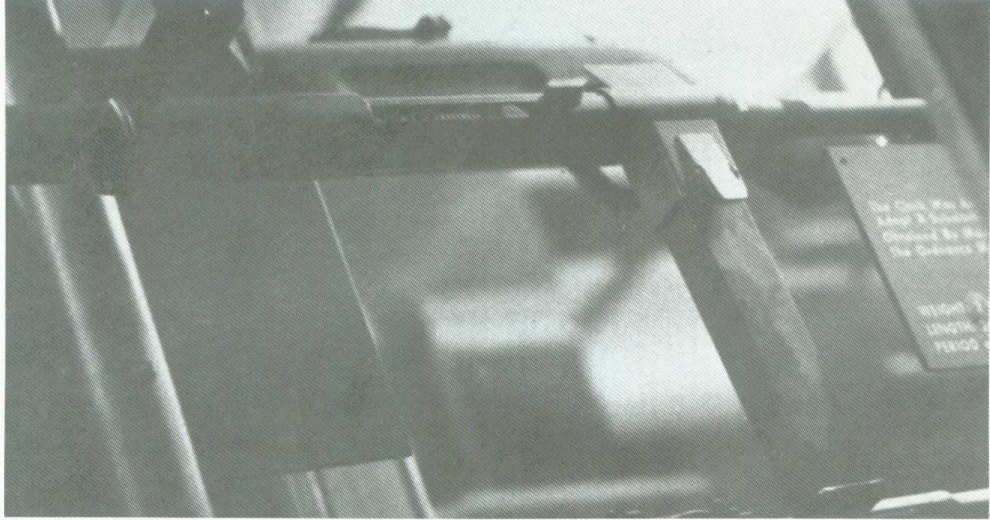
MANUEL NAVARRO.
EVERARDO NAVARRO.

Witnesses:
JESUS E. VASCO.
ALFONSO M. GAMEZ.

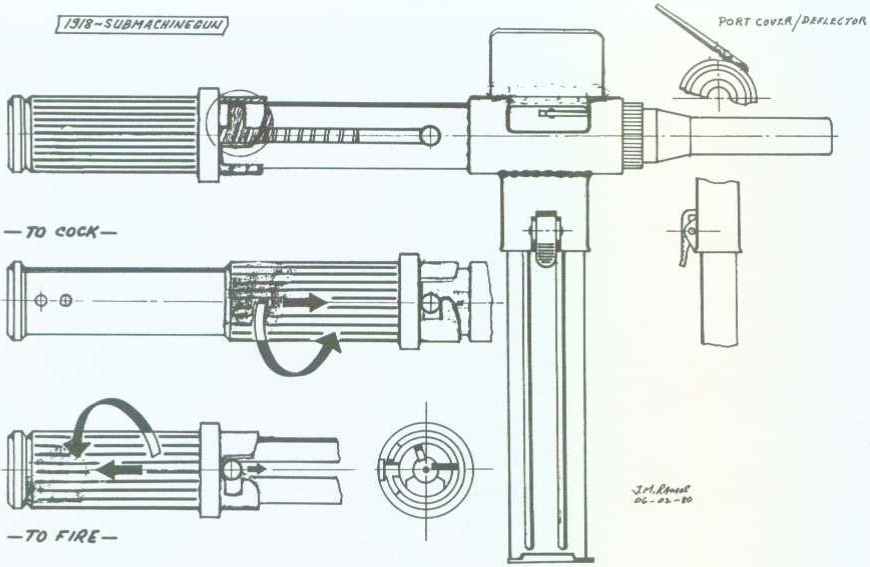
Editor's Note:

This ability of the Luger to be discharged by acting directly on the sear bar "G" also means it can be fired when stripped from the frame if a round has been left in the chamber. Pressing "G" with a finger will fire the weapon and care must be taken whenever cleaning a Luger. Many accidents and at least one fatality have been recorded. (The Luger action may be held closed manually to police casings or utilise a silencer during a hit.)

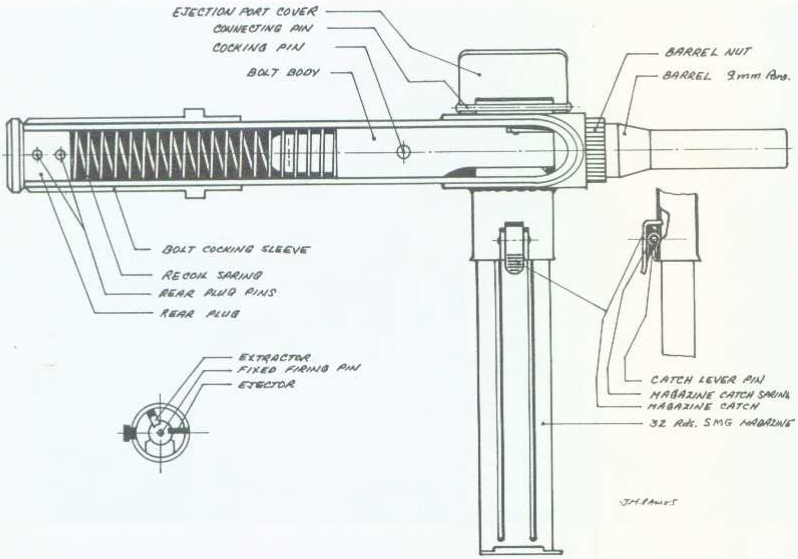
This conversion to full auto covers the 1902/6 grip safety Lugers and present day Mauser-Werke "Swiss" Lugers.



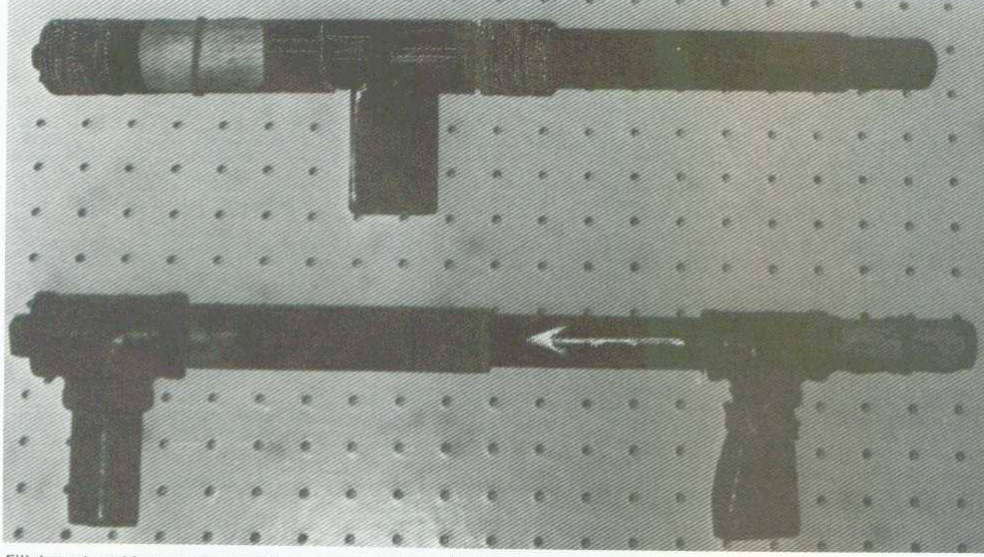
1918 submachine gun. Its design is based on an exhibit at the Aberdeen Proving Ground Museum. The weapon is fired by turning a receiver slide, which also acts as a rear grip. The absence of parts and housing of the breech bolt makes a simple and reliable weapon, in keeping with the more modern types of submachine guns, like the STEN of World War II. This weapon was designed a generation too soon.



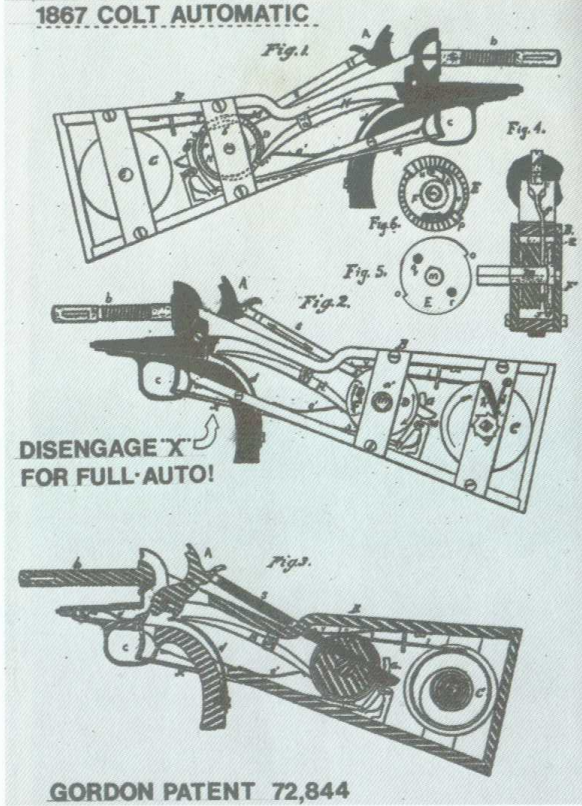
Extremely simple submachine gun from 1918 U.S. .45. Turn grip to fire, as you would turn a motorcycle throttle.



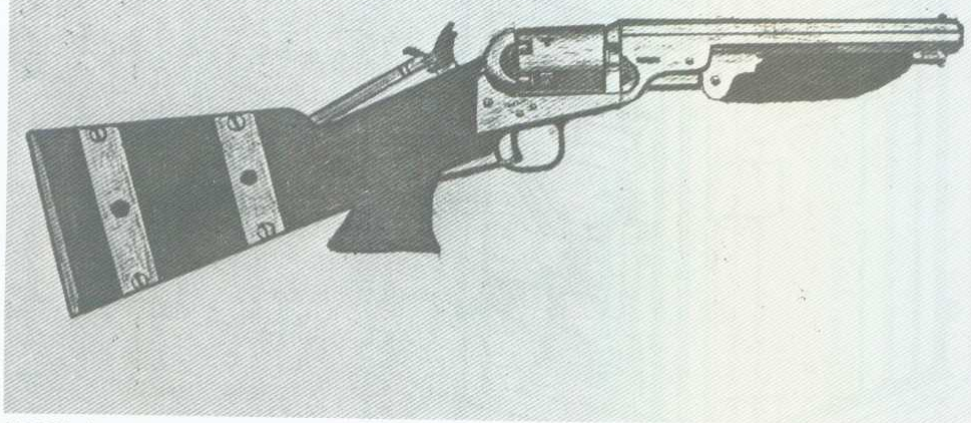
Cutaway view of 1918 submachine gun.



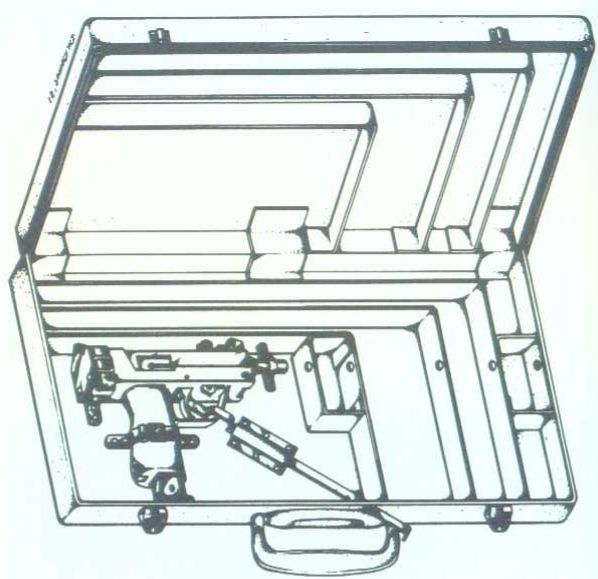
Filipino submachine gun of independent concept, but basically the same weapon as in preceding photograph and drawings.



1867 Colt Auto with fast-firing folio.



1867 Colt Auto.



Silenced briefcase. Unmodified pistol can be fixed in place. Rectangular baffle arrangement in front of the muzzle can be stuffed with foam rubber.

LESSON 54: CAMERA OBSCURA

An object that is pointed at VIP subjects which causes little concern is the ever-ready camera of reporters and fans. The use of cameras as weapons has been of concern to protective staffs and Customs and airline security. Spy fiction abounds with such devices, and Hitchcock's *Foreign Correspondent* of 1940 features a hit with just such a weapon.

The camera is tailormade for concealing a weapon. It contains batteries for power and triggering devices in its shutter controls. Bellows types and telephoto lenses can conceal even large volume silencers. Popping flashbulbs serve to mask some of the noise and a great deal of the flash from discharges.

The camera selected for this study is the Polaroid Land camera ZIP model, an inexpensive square shooter. This camera is modified by removing as much extraneous material as possible from the internal mechanism, buffing away projections with a Dremel-type miniature grinder and generally clearing the way for the gun mounting.

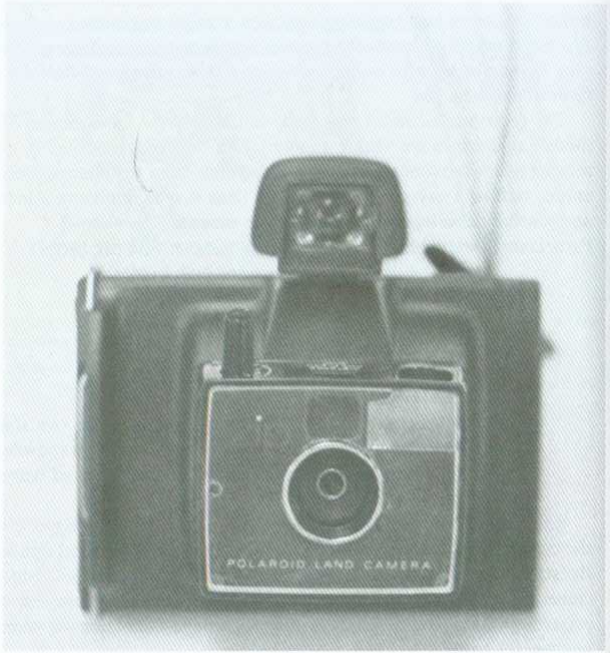
Parts List: Steel tubing, 5/16 inch inside diameter (.31 cal. barrel)
Steel pipe, 1/2 inch (receiver and bulb holder)
Block of mahogany (gun mount)
Two miniature alligator clips
AG-1B flashbulb with contacts extended
Nine volt battery adaptor
Nine volt battery
Miscellaneous parts consist of wiring, plasticene, two steel ball-bearings (duplex loaded projectiles), FFFG gunpowder, threaded breech plug with touch-hole to fit rear of barrel, cellotape, solder, etc.

Refer to the photos for the general layout of parts. The trigger is in the camera's own shutter release, which in this model has a dual option. By squeezing, the shutter release and internal shaft is raised, which closes the contacts and fires the weapon. The shutter release can be pressed normally and the assassin can go through the actions of taking pictures for cover.

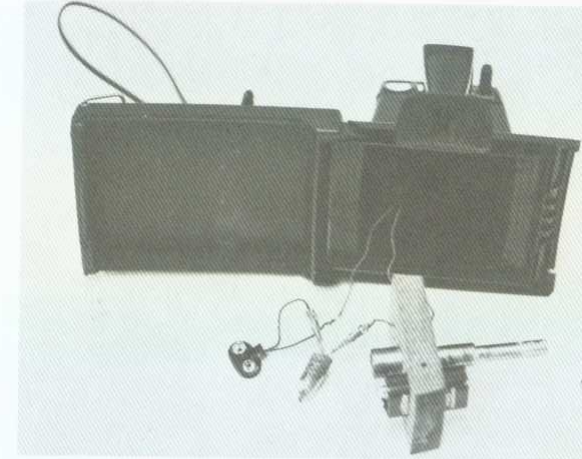
The gun is a blackpowder weapon, and the duplex rounds are muzzle loaded after the normal procedures of charging similar weapons. The

half-inch pipe serves as receiver and receives a small quantity of priming powder (same grain) into the touch-hole and rear breech area. The flashbulb is then inserted and held in place by the modelling clay. The rest of the rigging is obvious in the photos. Lengths of pipe are omitted as they will have to suit the camera at hand. The lens is of course removed and its diameter suited to that of the muzzle. The muzzle is disguised with a piece of cellotape which resembles a lens at close range.

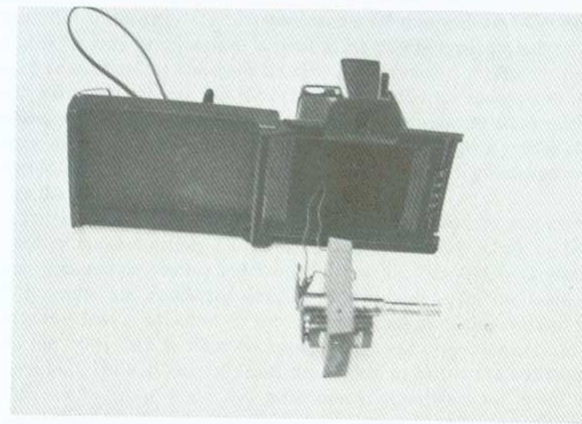
The weapon is fired by aiming with the camera viewfinder and pointing and shooting naturally. The recoil is not excessive, and the device can be safely discharged.



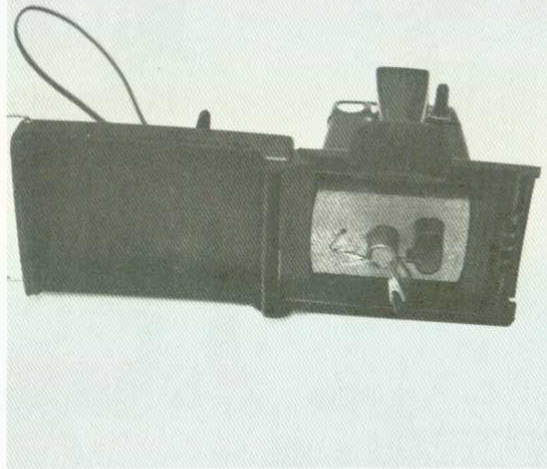
Camera obscura.



Camera obscura; works removed.



Camera obscura; works removed; without flashbulb.



View of camera showing mahogany gun mount.

LESSON 55: AUTO SUGGESTIONS

It might be assumed that the subject will spend a large portion of time in an automobile, either driving or being driven. The automobile is an appendage of modern man. It is also treated as an extension of personal space and a defensive refuge. Speed expresses both flight and aggression, and cars are often cited by psychologists as indicators of personality; people judge themselves and others by the cars they drive. Generally speaking, one's own car is trusted till rusted. This trust and dependence is used by the assassin. A few moments under the hood can turn the car into an infernal machine that will turn upon its master and destroy him.

The car offers endless possibilities to the assassin. It has an electrical nervous system which can be tapped at any terminal switch or sensor to initiate an explosive chain or electromechanical killing device.

Getting in: Gone are the days of easy access to the hood compartment of a car. It may be necessary to open the door to get at the hood latch, but fortunately the coat hanger and slim-jim will work on most models. It may be necessary to rent a car of the type the subject is using to see how his linkage is activated, but normally intelligent "fishing" will open the car. His lock can be torn off with visegrips on the passenger side or turned with a force tool such as a square shank screwdriver driven into the keyway, which is in turn gripped by a wrench and twisted to open the door. (A dummy lock can replace the damaged one once the car has been opened if deemed necessary.)

The assassin must decide whether he intends to kill the subject by direct or indirect action. Direct action normally means access to high explosives and detonators and is a cliche mob hit. Three sticks (at least) of dynamite are positioned next to the fire wall under the hood, a detonator lead is attached to the positive terminal of the distributor, and the other lead is alligator-clipped to a clean projection such as a frame bolt. Ignition normally cuts the subject in half at the waist, and death results from shock and gross injury. A satellite car could be parked alongside the subject and detonated remotely with a garage door opening receiver hooked up to initiate the explosive charge. The charge can be directed by packing it into the doors and backing it with a sheet

of half-inch boiler plate, at least twenty or thirty sticks of dynamite required. More profligate use of explosive can be made by filling the car with as much as 500 pounds of explosive and having the subject's car consumed along with the satellite.

Indirect action implies that damage to the subject's vehicle leads to an accident and his injury and/or death.

Gasoline is a fuel air explosive. The car engine is a motor initiated and sustained by continuous, controlled explosions. Pierce the fuel line between the fuel pump and carb, and gasoline sprayed onto the engine will probably ignite from its heat. A can of quick start ether jammed alongside the block is volatile enough to burst, flagrate and consume the car. Drain the radiator and refill with high octane gasoline. Cut the sensor to the dash and await further developments.

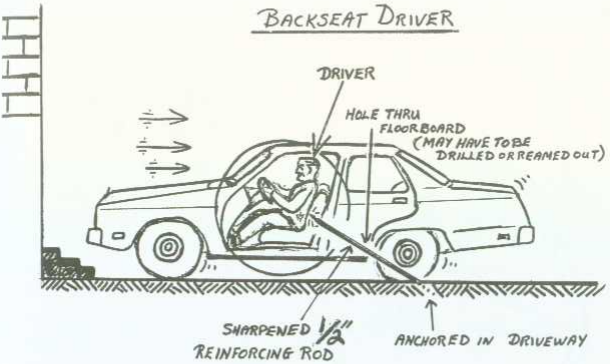
Mechanical modifications include tampering with the brakes. You might substitute hydraulic fluid for brake fluid, causing seal breakdown and braking loss. Directly attacking the lines, remove the wheels to attack the calipers, or remove the brake shoes, or disconnect the pedal and emergency brake. The gas pedal could be altered at the same time to seize in the down position by modifying its linkage with a relocker device.

The subject's steering wheel might be removed and an exact duplicate substituted with the spline keying buffed away and the steel nut replaced by one of lead or ceramic, with the intention of having it fail at an inopportune moment. The present horn pad could be removed and filled with an explosive molded to fit and detonated when the horn is depressed. Even black powder or flash mixture would be effective. What with the combined effects of suprise, smoke, fire, and a decidedly hot lap, a more serious accident will occur.

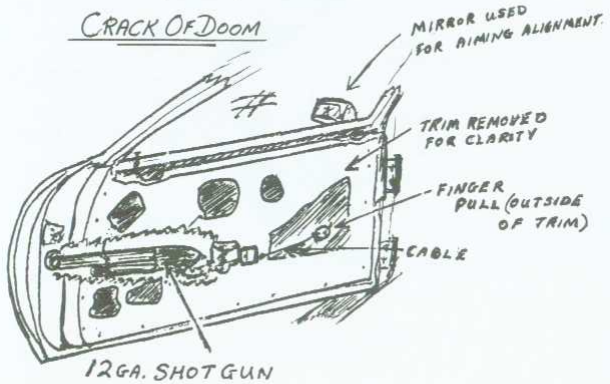
There is normally enough room behind the dash for charges of low explosive to be placed. These could be initiated by flash bulb and wired directly to an internal switch such as radio or lights or into the fuse holders for dome lights or horn. Slight modification of the cigarette lighter would allow a cannon or jetex fuse to be ignited and explode the charge after a timed delay. The lighter is left depressed and the subject starts the car, the action expected to take place while the car is being driven. In winter the heater element will serve to light the fuse. Options:

- Pop the hubcaps, remove the nuts from the tires, replace caps.
- Activate the air bag without collision.

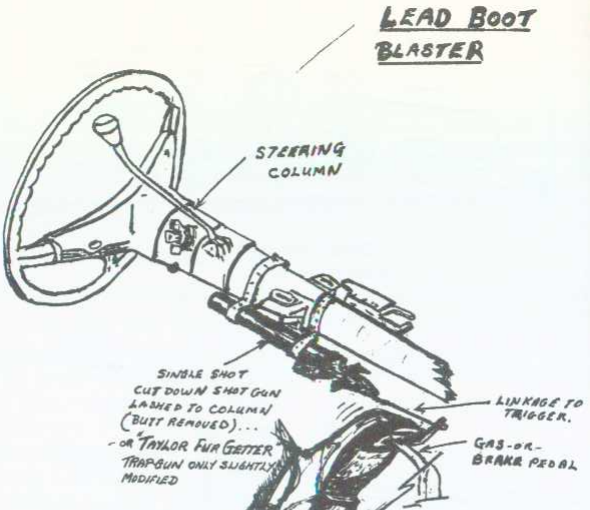
- Have the spokes of the steering wheel break away by sawing through their undersides; leave molding or pad intact to give an impression of substance.
- Blind the driver with a ruby (light-show) laser projected from an advance car.



Reversing out of the driveway, the subject is impaled on the spike. Even if he brakes inertia will carry it through him.



Shotgun mounted in door panel is activated by Bowden cable pull ring attachment to trigger. Fires rearward at subject approaching from behind. (Device actually used in NYC area.)



One way to foil a car thief. Gas pedal activates system to fire at driver.

LESSON 56: FIGHTING WITH FIRE

A fear of fire and burning is instinctive in all species. The fiery furnace is the perfect image of hell. Firebrands have always kept the savage beasts at bay and fire as an instrument of war predates even the Greek Fire of the Byzantines. Flame throwers were introduced in the modern form during World War I; compact short-range devices were introduced towards the end of World War II by the Germans, and could be considered personal weapons.

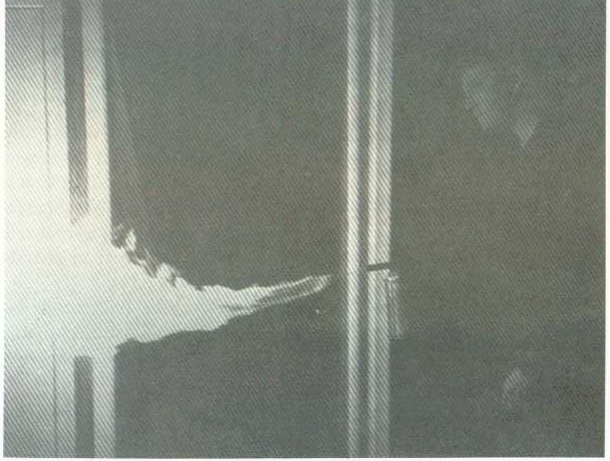
This lesson will attempt to deal with the last group of weapons, in which fire is used not so much to kill as to harrass and distract the subject in order to use follow-up close-combat techniques. These weapons will not incinerate the subject, although he might die from inhalation of the flames, which will sear his lungs and deprive him of oxygen. His body fat may catch on fire and support its own combustion. Injuries in even the most minor of cases will cause blisters and lead to infections. Skin damage can be quite hideous and require years of treatment.

The most important aspect when using fuel flame against individuals is the need to wet down the subject with the fuel prior to ignition, as this will allow the liquid to seep in and spread under the clothing. A big ball of flame is frightening, but even as it burns it is in the process of consuming itself, and might only sear or lick the subject rather than incapacitate him. Since most of the following devices are one-shot items, it is necessary to strive for the best conditions for application.

THE HOT SHOT

Materials Required:	Cost
One can of starter fluid, 15 oz. "quick start"tm	$1.75
One spray can pistol grip, "Unic Spray-Gun"*tm	3.25
One flint barbeque igniter, "Match-non"**tm	5.75
Eight-inch length .065 brass hobby tube (O.D.)	.30
Two 6-32 x one-half-inch bolts with nuts	.05
TOTAL	$11.10

*Made in Canada
**Made in Japan



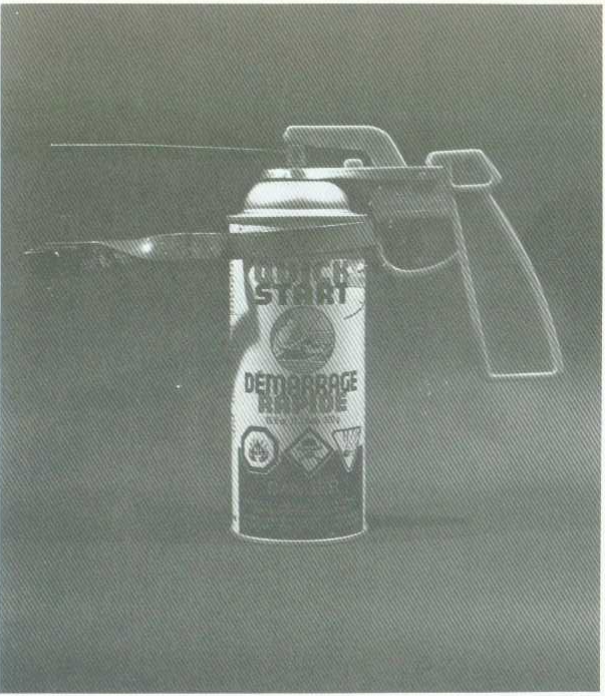
Hot Shot in use!

Directions: The spray can pistol grip snaps into the rim of the starter fluid can. The barbeque igniter comes equipped with a butane lighter base unit which is removed and discarded along with a trigger lever and extension tube from the lighter body. All that remains is the frame and flint sparking assembly. Two holes are to be found at the start of the frame taper (one held the trigger lever rivet) and these serve as pilot holes for the drilling of the spray pistol's depressor to accept the 6-32 bolts. This binds the igniter to the depressor, and both press upon the spray can's button. The button is removed from the spray can, and the exit hole is enlarged slightly with an awl or needle to accept the brass tube.

The brass tube is filed at a slant with the angle face inserted into the button to meet the spray can's vertical plastic conduit tube.

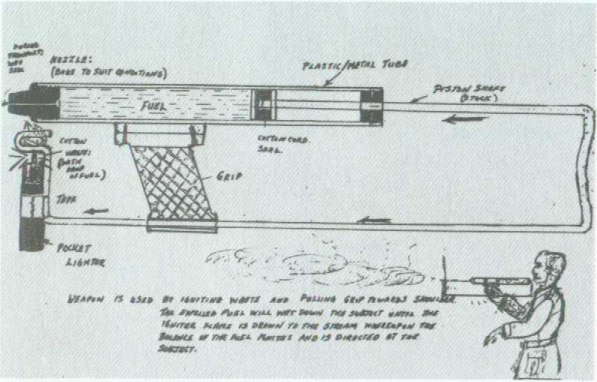
The brass tube is cut and formed to fit the barbeque igniter, entering the igniter through a stock hole in the side and then assuming the position of the old extension tube just beside the flint housing and its frizzen wheel.

Operation: By pulling the trigger of the spray can pistol grip, the depressor moves down, compressing the button of the start fluid. A stream of ether-based volatile liquid is directed at the subject. After a preliminary wetting down, the trigger is released for a moment and the flint frizzen is rotated by means of a thumb wheel at the rear of the igniter. The sparks ignite fluid residue at the muzzle end, and the trigger is again activated. An intense flame will shoot from the brass tube at the muzzle and ignite the fluid already on the subject.

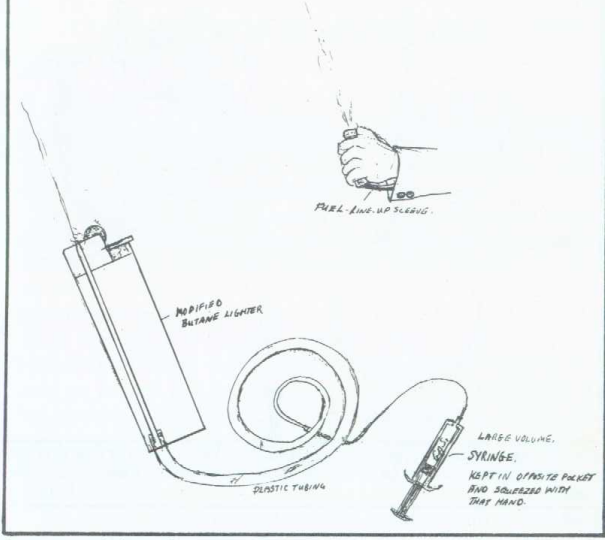


Firing the Hot Shot.

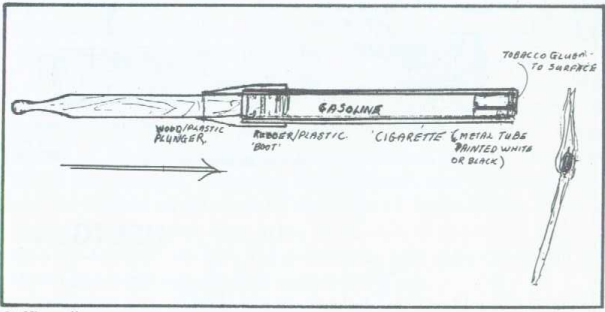
Aerosol fuel flame thrower.



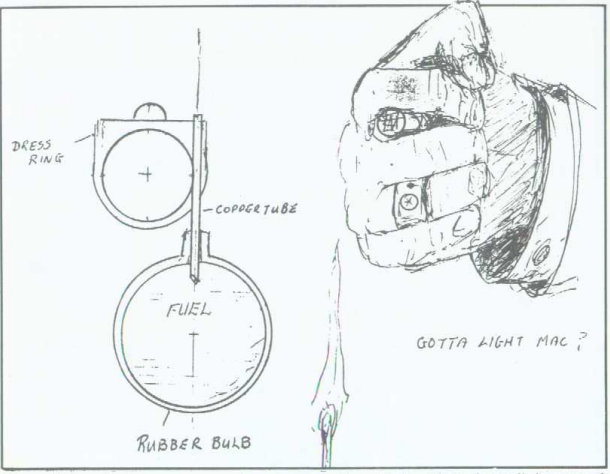
Flame weapon.



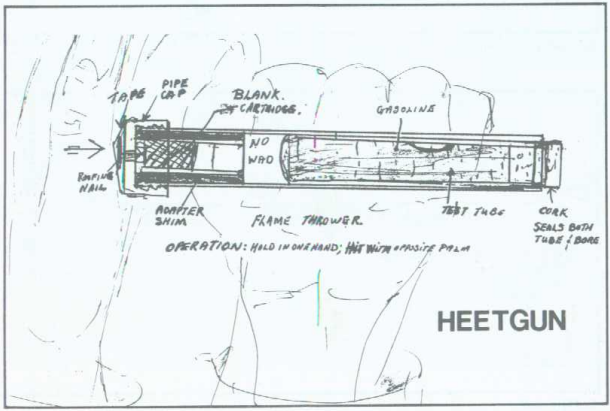
Long-range miniature flame thrower.



Coffin nail.



Ring of fire. A stranger approaches and asks for a light. Then the bulb is pressed to squirt lighter fluid or gasoline into his face and ignites from the proferred match.



Heetgun. A blank round of ammo ejects a test tube, which shatters sending flames and glass shards towards the victim.

LESSON 57: POISON DAGGERS

The practice of poisoning daggers started more by accident than by design. Dirty weapons were considered bad medicine since the caveman first jabbed a pointed stick into the hide of his adversary and observed how he succumbed to infection from that scratch.

The deliberate fouling of weapons by dipping them into decaying matter and rotting flesh was practiced well into the last century by American Indians. Flint knives, spears, and, of course, arrows are suited for holding matter in the scalloped recesses of the stone. Pastes of poison were also applied to the shafts to be absorbed into the pores of the wood. Bacteriological poisons continued into the Viet Nam era, with poisoned punji stakes dipped in water buffalo urine and fecal matter to bring on tetanus with lockjaw, among other effects. The hollow bamboo serves as a ready-made hypodermic tube to convey foreign matter into a wound. The fecund conditions in the jungle bring on severe infection in a short time, and if treatment is delayed then death is the assured outcome.

The poison knife as a weapon awaited that high point of civilization, the Renaissance, to come into its own. The Venetian intriguers and assassins who gave us the poison ring and pocket crossbow also developed the poison dagger. It was a glass dagger with a triangular blade which contained vegetable poison; the technique was to stab the subject and break the blade within his body, releasing the toxin.

Combat specialists will immediately frown at this juncture when they consider that if one wants to stab a subject, why doesn't he get on with it and slash him with a regular knife until the subject is dead instead of messing around with glass knives and poisons? The answer lies in the question. The poison dagger doesn't have to be targeted; it can be stabbed anywhere into the subject's body—thighs, buttocks, and arms are the more likely areas. He has only to be stabbed once, and then the attacker can flee. The poison may take some time to act, and the wound might appear trivial until death occurs.

Different poisons are applied to daggers in different ways. The liquid poisons are contained, as in the Venetian dagger, within the blade. Powder and paste poisons are applied directly onto the blades, which means

that the blades have to be recessed and pitted to retain the poison. The "blood groove" of modern knives and bayonets is a natural place for holding poison, but grooves have to be cut into the blades of most knives in the form of an inverted **V** so that the stabbing act scrapes the poison from these notches and grooves and inserts it into the wound. Various designs for poison daggers accompany this chapter, and the reader can easily visualize their application. Historically, the poison used with daggers is the juice of the garden variety oleander plant, rubbed into the blade. This dates from antiquity, but was also in vogue with the anarchists at the turn of the century.

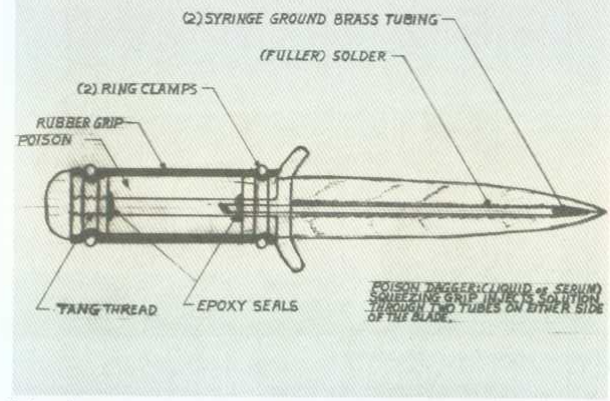
Another poison was garlic juice. Although I doubt its effectiveness as a bullet poison, it certainly does cause terrible side effects when coated on knives. It is possible to survive a wound caused by a garlic-treated knife blade, but the skin falls off the body as with a virulent cancer, and the attendant risk of infection is high as a result.

Ricin, a derivative of the castor bean plant or Christ palm, is a "one scratch means death" poison implicated in the Markov killing and is quite common worldwide and can be administered by a poison dagger.

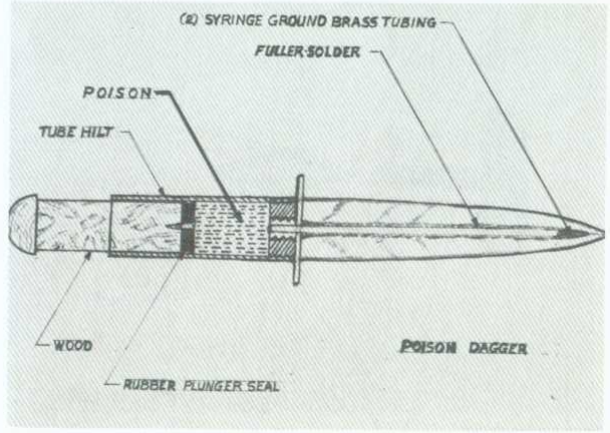
Treatment of poison dagger wounds has to be suspected initially as in fact being so. Eleanor, the English Queen who accompanied her husband on a Crusade against the Mamelukes, sucked the poison from his wounds into her own mouth as one would snake venom, and the similarities continue in that the wound, if in an extremity, has to be isolated by tourniquet or by following snake venom procedure, lowering the temperature of the limb to impair circulation until medical aid can be found.

Common poisons such as potassium or sodium cyanide can be pressed into aspirin-sized pellets and placed into cavities of knife blades. Even tobacco juice smeared on a blade will have a deleterious effect on a wound and the subject's system. Wooden and aluminum knives and daggers, because of their porosity, also serve as poison carriers.

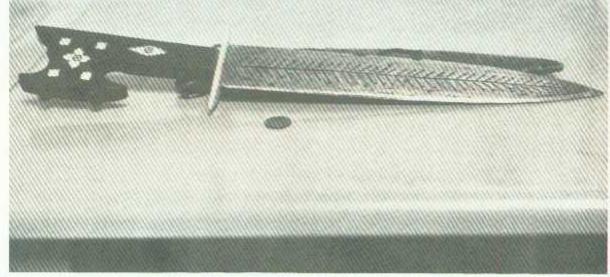
Unlike the standard knife attack, the poison dagger attack must leave the broken point or blade in the wound. The blades have been designed and preweakened to do just that. The ideal attack is a walk-by, jab, and move on or a lightning attack with rapid retreat to get it over with as quickly as possible before reaction can take place. Both the saunter and the speed attack have their place.



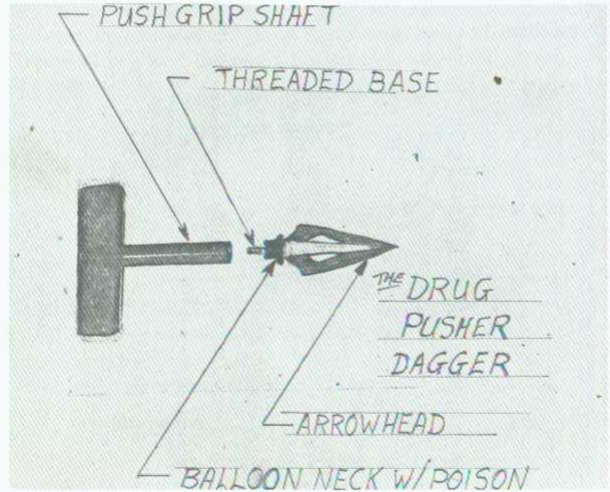
Poison dagger.



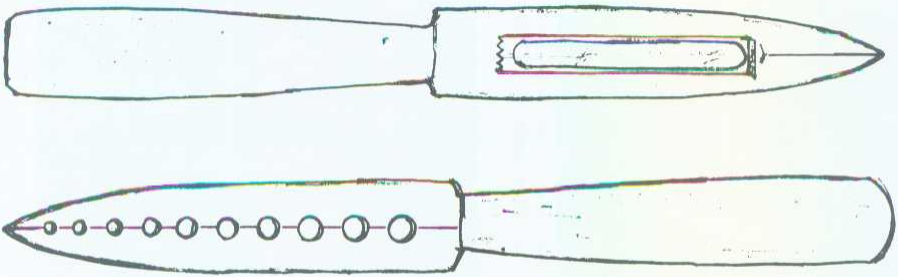
Poison dagger.



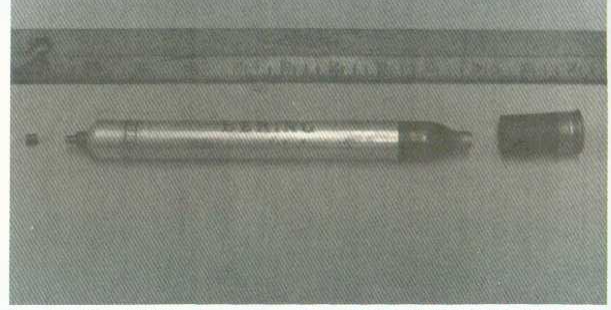
Tunisian dagger with poison channels.



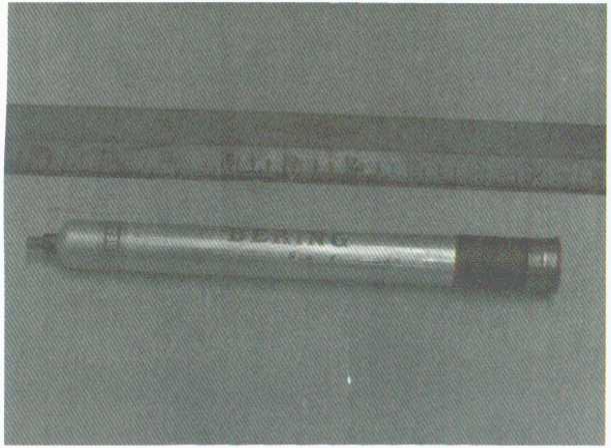
Drug pusher dagger.



POISON DAGGERS



Cigar tube filled with flare incendiary or low-explosive black powder. Impact initiation by black powder nipple. Other details obvious. (Photos courtesy Brantford police force.)



Shotgun: open-bore, pipe three-quarter inch, homemade type. Rocket: 2 parts zinc, 1 part sulfur (by weight) in CO_2 cylinder. Ream nozzle to one-quarter inch. Primer ignition of implanted squib.

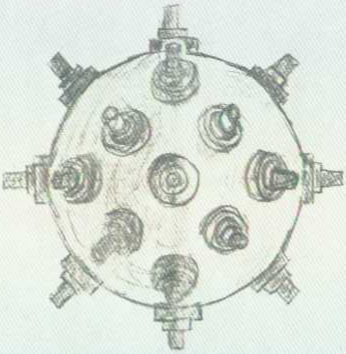
LESSON 58: MODERN ANACHRONISMS

This lesson sets forth the idea of using percussion caps and nipples in modern weapons. The simplicity of these devices and their current commercial success in black powder shoots and reenactments make them an ideal choice for the assassin artificer.

The caps can go back even further, to the tape primers in those caps used in the toy cap guns. There is a sufficient amount of fulminate in those toy paper caps to initiate grenade or propellant action. In a pinch they can substitute for percussion caps by placing them over the nipple vent and holding the caps in place with a piece of foil wrapper. The paper caps can be cut from the roll with a circular paper punch.

Match lock ignition can be updated by using a real match in the dog's jaws, the strike card acting as a frizzen. The wooden safety match would be induced forward and down by a rubber band. This type of pistol was made by a prison inmate in an aborted escape attempt.

Years ago kids began to imitate the space race by building their own rockets. A few hardy souls made them from expended CO2 cartridges stuffed with match heads and gave rise to the basement bomber headlines of that period. The devices invariably exploded, with sad results for the youngsters. Such devices are useful as substitute mini grenades and easily made so long as the device is handled and treated as a small bomb and not a toy. Epoxy ball bearings to the exterior and use a length of cannon fuse (from black powder suppliers). Specific illustrations follow.



ALL-WAYS GRENADE ca.1870
(percussion cap)

All-ways grenade.

HITGUN

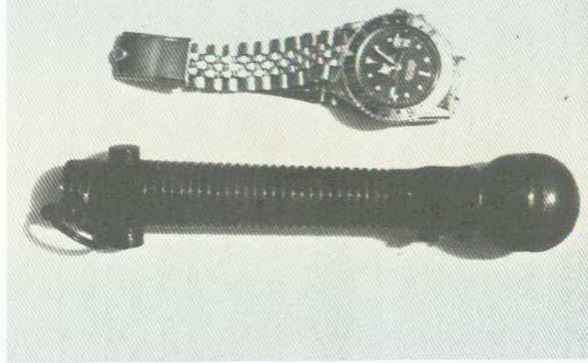
IMPROVISED S.O.E. PENGUN
.31 CAL.

Hitgun.

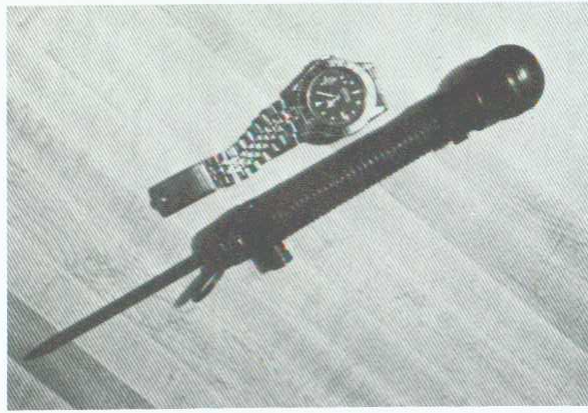
"MATCHO" PEN BOMB

PEN: ULTIMATE "MATCHO"

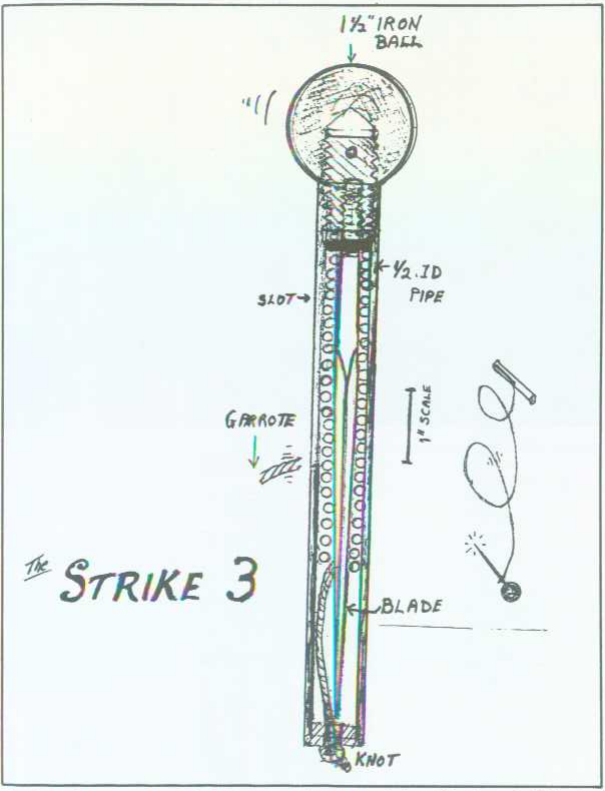
Pen stuffed with match heads Push button plunger pushes match head across friction(match box) composition tube igniting those match heads within the pen. Actually used in U.S. Penitentiary



The strike three deterrent. A lethal combination.

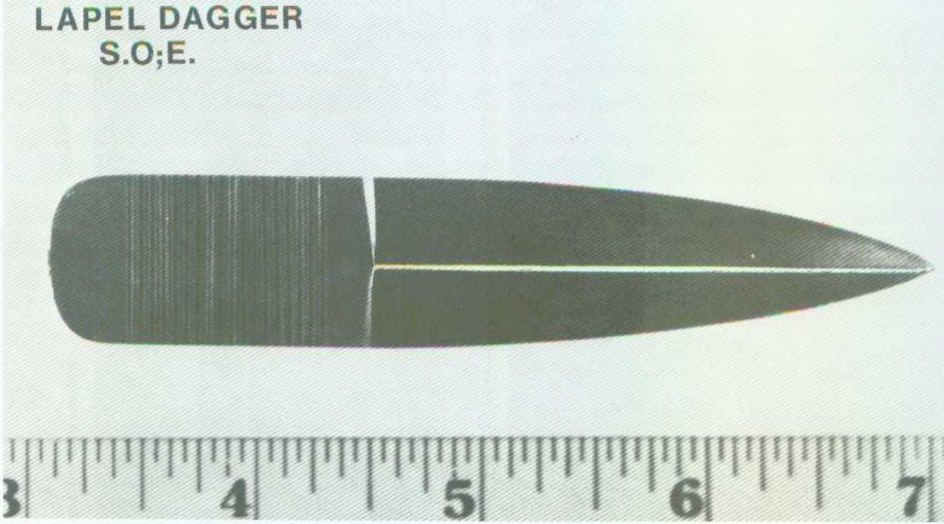


A versatile tool—the dagger can cut itself free of garrote.

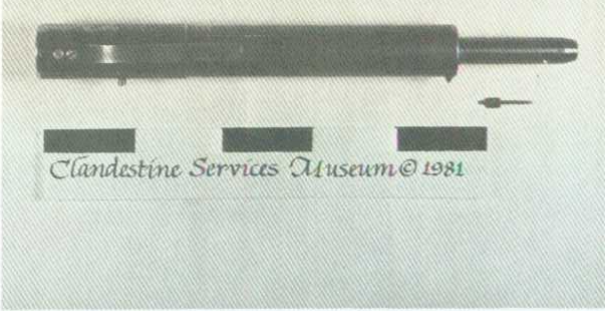


A triple threat weapon—club, dagger and garrote. A simplification of McLaglen/Peskett "Close Combat Weapon."

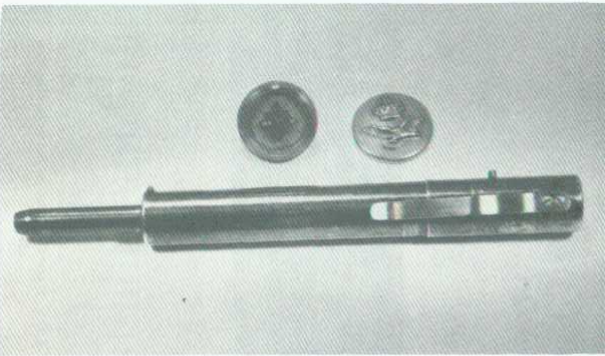
Nationalist Chinese newspool photo: Beheading.



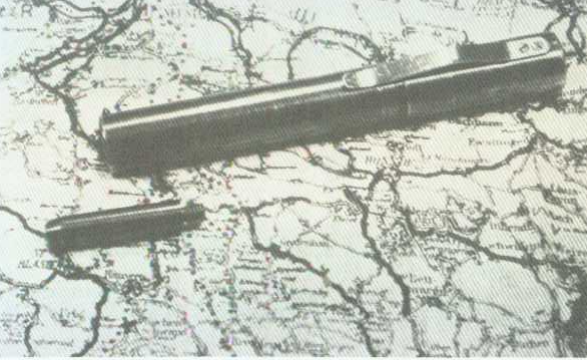
Lapel dagger S.O.E. from Clandestine Services Museum.



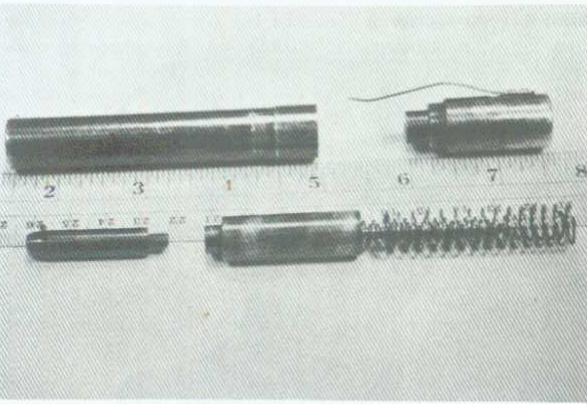
Rare S.O.E. silent, air-powered dart gun. Shown here with dart (actually gramophone needle).



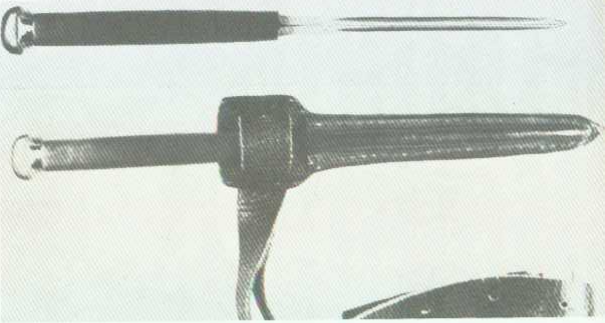
S.O.E. dart gun with compass.



S.O.E. dart gun ready for loading.

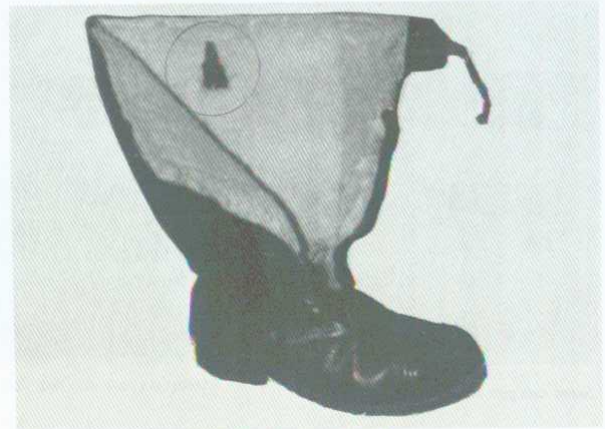


Same dart gun disassembled.



OSS nail dagger.

Rare S.O.E. bootnail dagger.



RCAF flying boot (escape type) with concealed knife.

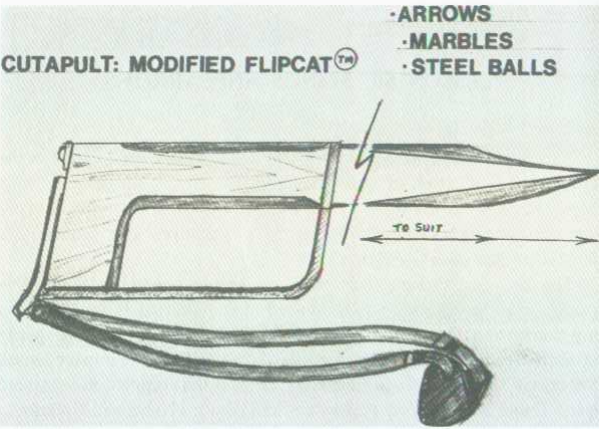
LESSON 60: SLINGS AND ARROWS

This lesson is an overview of current and recent developments in the design and fabrication of arrow firing slingshots. The slingshot has long been relegated to the back pockets of little boys. It introduced many men to hunting and target shooting. Its limitations and qualities are familiar to just about everyone.

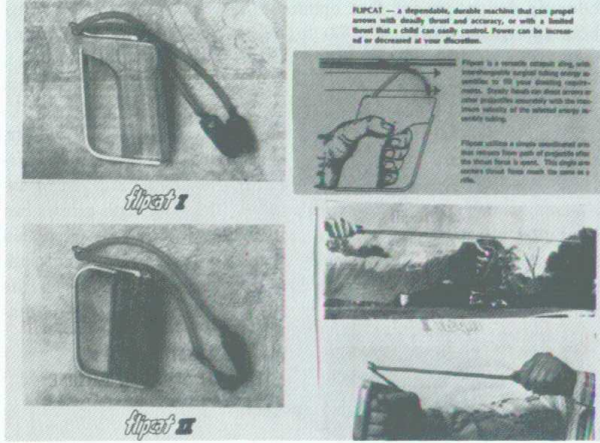
The historical thong and patch sling everyone remembers from Bible studies was the weapon that David used to slay Goliath. It has long been my contention that David chanced upon a mineral crystal like quartz at that stream bed, and when he loosed it at Goliath the impact caused the crystal to discharge a piezoelectric current that toppled the armored giant. David read his *How to Slay* and ran forward to behead Goliath. . .

The problem with slings and slingshots has always been the missiles: rocks, clay balls, lead shot, marbles and the current steel balls. They are all fine for small game and targets but lack deadly force. Some of the following designs change that opinion. The velocity of modern slingshots approaches 500 fps. (200 fps is the minimum for penetrating injury with a .500 steel ball.) Because the projectile is heavier than a comparable bullet, the stopping powers start to coincide. No more a frivolous toy.

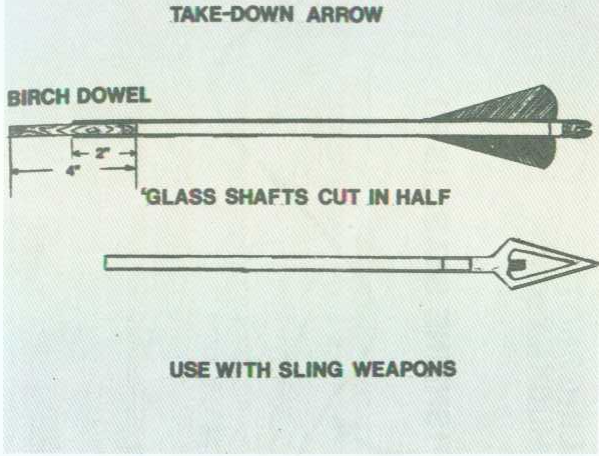
The present ability of most of the following weapons to fire darts, even full-length arrows, makes them especially favored in an assassination context. They are decidedly portable, cheap to the point of expendability and accurate at combat ranges. The full-length arrows can be of the take-down variety, and toxins and assorted nasties applied thereto. State of the art technology allows for tapered bands and surgical rubber tubes that double performance. By ingenious use of the pulley system, the rubber stored energy weapons are again in the running for silent, flashless assassination devices.

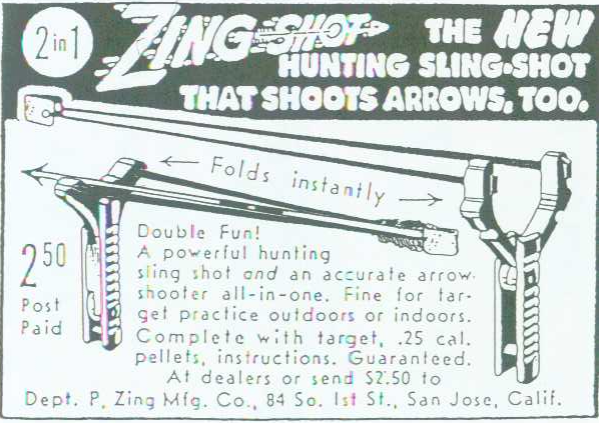


Cutapult modified Flipcat.

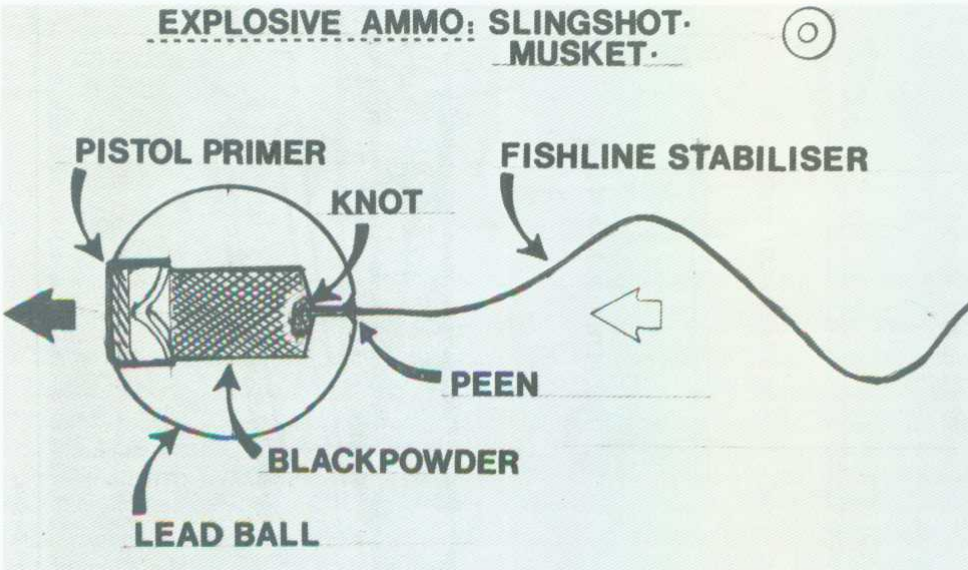


Flipcat I and II.

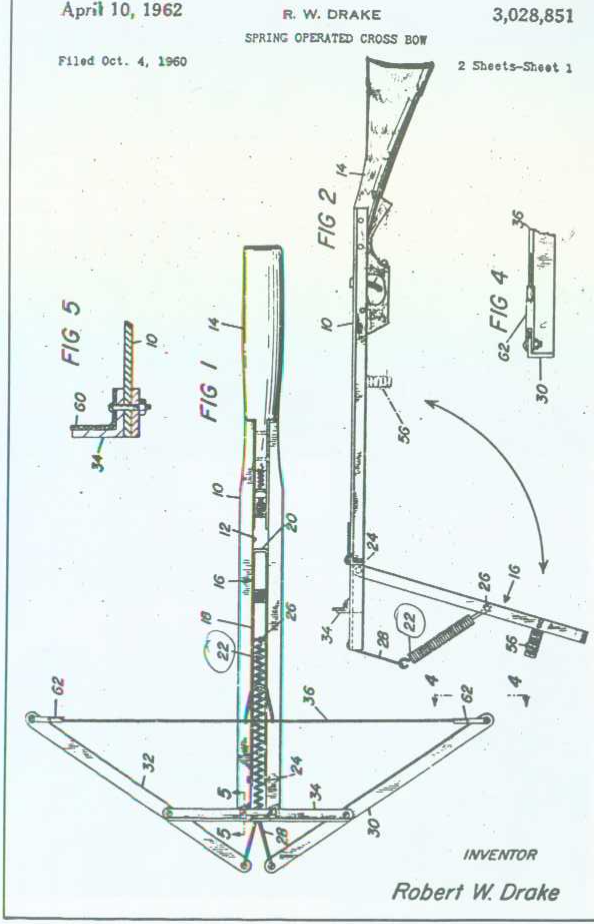




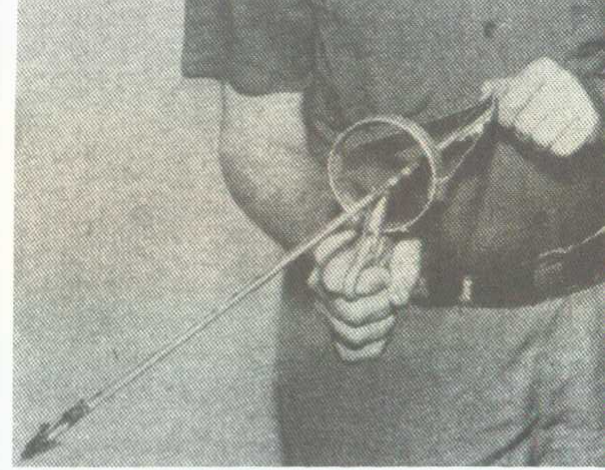
2 in 1 Zingshot.



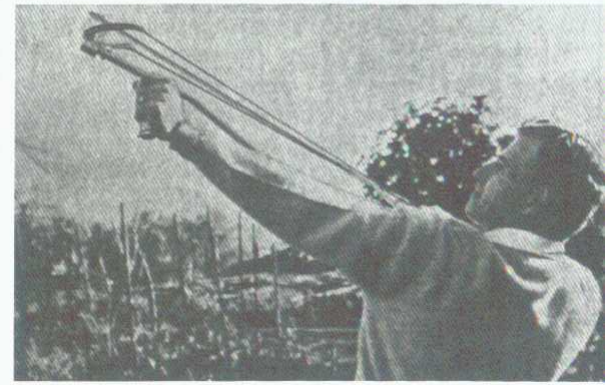
Explosive ammo slingshot musket.



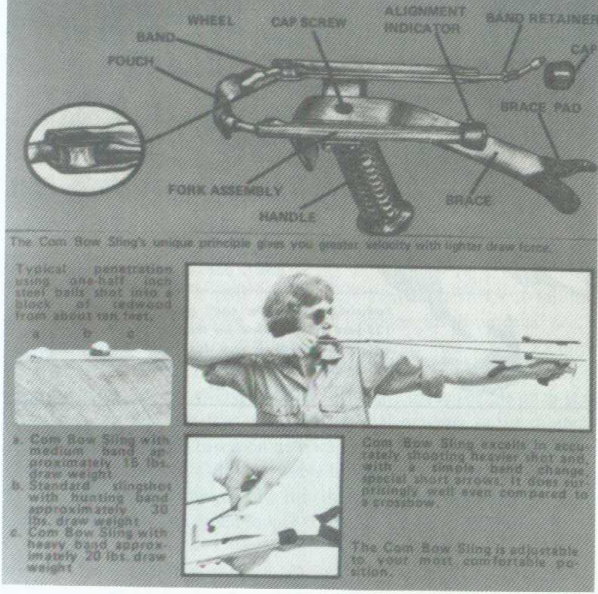
The Robert W. Drake crossbow. Resembles P.O.W. crossbow.



Wrist-rocket sling bow.

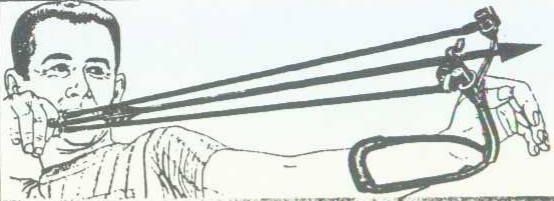


Mr. R. Blair fires the arrow sling, using full-length arrows. (Photo courtesy Com-
bow.)



The Com Bow Sling.

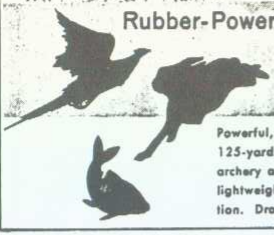
Julito Ramos with underwater pistol, which can fire darts or regular .38s. The Amphibian Gun by Frederick Stevens, Jr.



Rubber-Powered "WRIST-ROCKET"

SLING BOW

Two weapons in one —
Easily converted to shoot pellets



Powerful, accurate, for small game, fish or targets at 125-yard range. Gives all the thrills of conventional archery at much lower cost. Lasts indefinitely; portable, lightweight, easy to handle and learn without instruction. Draw weight of 30 lbs.

(a) Death by hanging, where the aim is to break the neck rather than to choke, requires that certain calculations be made to determine the proper drop distance of the subject before he reaches the end of his rope. Fortunately, a practical formula has been provided by the Reverend Samuel Haughton, who proved ". . . that the shock of a ton dropping through one foot is just sufficient to fracture the anterior articulating surface of the second vertebra at their contact with the atlas, and that this fracture allows the shock to fall upon the medulla oblongata, so as to produce instantaneous death." Divide the weight of the subject in pounds into 2,240. Example: Subject weighs 185 pounds, which, when divided into 2,240, equals a drop of twelve feet. If sufficient space for the drop is not available, add weights, like a kit bag full of sand, to the subject to shorten the trip, based on new weight of the subject. (Rope should be stretched for eight to twelve hours prior to institutional hanging, and the noose should run through a metal sliding eye rather than the cowboy lynch loop.)

(b) In disposing of a subject whose body needs to be hidden, it is necessary to dig the grave *before* the hit is to take place. The hole is then concealed. Quicklime is spread within the hole in preparation for the subject and over the subject himself once he is placed in the grave. After the grave has been filled in, sprinkle two or three pounds of pepper to forestall dogs sniffing around and disturbing the site. (Check with your own dog.)

(c) Portable defibrillator can discharge 2,000 to 3,000 volts across the heart and is used medically to stimulate the heart into synchronation. By using it against a healthy heart, and after repeated shocks, it will so exhaust the heart as to be fatal. The current should also be passed through the temples. Available from paramedic supplies. Death from heart attack would be the coronor's verdict. Heart massage could take another form in a stabbing attack where the subject's diaphragm is slashed by undercutting the rib cage and

reaching both hands into the wound to grasp the heart muscle and draw it out of the body. Death is inevitable under such conditions.

(d) In burning to death, it is necessary that 25 percent of the body's surface must be burned. Each leg, thigh, arm and head represents 9 percent of the body's area, and the front and back of the trunk 18 percent. Example: If the back and head were severely burned, then 27 percent of the body's area is involved and prognosis for survival slim. Both legs and both thighs would render 36 percent body area of skin destroyed, and again death would result from infection and loss of fluid.

(e) The use of body armor has given rise to a rethink on targeting of handguns. The head, upper thighs, armpits and through-and-through shoulder to shoulder shots are the new aim points. In defense the VIP is to be cautioned against waving to the crowds to prevent a missile from bypassing his vest and entering his chest under the arm. Plastic surgeons have been implanting silicon rubber into the breasts of fashion conscious women for many years. The material is suspended from a dacron mesh attached to the chest wall. Kevlar or similar ballistic nylon could be substituted in the future to protect high risk personalities with a square foot of body armor front and rear permanently implanted under the skin. (In males the material need not show any external prominence.)

(f) Acrylic plastic is readily bought from hobby stores and is poured into molds and a hardener added to create desk blocks and ornaments. After casting an acrylic dagger it can then be heat formed to the contours of the neck within a suit collar. In such a shape it is not then handy as a hideout weapon. By boiling the dagger for a few moments it will resume its original shape, as it retains a "memory" of its cast form and will return to it. The dagger will pass magnetometer and even most pat searches and can be sharpened to produce cuts, slashes and stab wounds.

(g) Karate enthusiasts who can break boards, bricks, and even cement blocks are often surprised when they turn their enthusiasm to the human frame. Bone is approximately only a third the weight of mild steel and yet is half its strength in its capacity to absorb the

shock of a sudden load. Bone is three times stronger than timber. The hardest tissue of the body is the cranial bone that requires a blow of 660 pounds to fracture it. The best a karateka can manage is around 200 pounds. Wet, homogeneous bones such as exist within the body do not respond to blows as do masonry or wood.

(h) When using ether (from auto ignition spray) or chloroform on a subject, the attacker should apply the handkerchief until the subject's eyes no longer blink. This is the signal that the subject is unconscious and he will suddenly go limp.

(i) By pulling down the lower eyelid (like the obscene Italian move) of the subject an icepick can be thrust under the eye to the brain and the wound site covered by skin folds.

(j) Oddball ammo: Shoot the subject with a meteorite from a muzzle loader. (Accidental death.) Cauterize wound entrance.

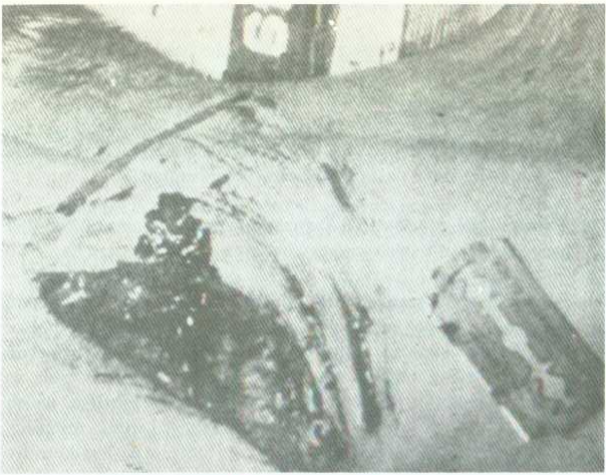
(k) Attach a microphone to a command detonated bomb. When you hear the subject's voice you may be sure.

(l) Fun with x-ray scanners: Outline the form of a pistol or hand grenade with white lead paint upon a sheet of cardboard and place it under the lining of the ultrathin attache cases. Examiners will go crazy trying to find the item concealed within a space so limited. To thwart x-rays, pack item within ball bearings, which scatter x-rays, or embed the item to be disguised within lead such as a candlestick. Charge the inside of your suitcase with radioactive paint; or white lead once again as a masking medium this time. Check results before using operationally.

(m) Safety razor blades (those with one edge) can be clamped between the teeth and held within the mouth. By releasing pressure on the blade within the teeth the blade can then be pushed forwards with the tongue, simultaneously opening the lips and baring the teeth with the blade now held rigidly by the teeth once more. The technique is to use this in a kissing or embracing situation and to slash either the lips (superior and inferior facial coronary arteries) or the throat (external carotid artery). The blade is sharp enough

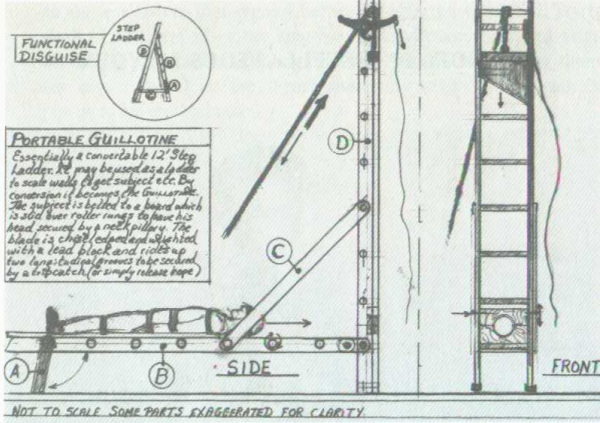
to cause a spectacular wound before its effects are noticed. Try to slash at all times along the length of a blood vessel. (Slashed wrists should be administered along the arm vessels, not across them, for sure results.) In the throat slash, the subject's arms can be pinioned by the embrace.

Kill Without Joy!



Razor wound which was responsible for death of subject.

Only photograph extant of liberator pistol in possession of Chinese guerrilla World War II photo by Dr. John Brunner.



Portable guillotine.