



SS

Werwolf

Combat Instruction Manual

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Werwolf

Winke für Jagdeinheiten

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I. Der Kleinkrieg

1. Wesen des Kleinkrieges

Der hart entschlossen und mit klarer politischer Zielsetzung geführte Kleinkrieg ist ein wirksames Mittel den eigenen militärischen und politischen Kampf zu unterstützen und die feindliche Kriegführung, Wirtschaft und Politik durch kriegerische Nebenhandlungen zu stören und lähmen.

Im Kleinkrieg wird der Mangel an Zahl und Material durch besondere Kampfweisen und Kampfmittel, bessere Landeskenntnis, Kühnheit des Entschlusses List, Täuschung und äußerste Entschlossenheit ausgeglichen.

Der Kleinkrieg ist nicht nur eine vorübergehende Aushilfe sondern ein wesentlicher Bestandteil der neuzeitlichen Kriegführung, in verzweifelter Lage ist er das letzte Mittel, Freiheit und Leben des Volkes bis zum äußersten zu verteidigen.

Im Rahmen der Gesamtoperationen mit klaren politischen Zielen und geeigneten Mitteln angesetzt; kann der Kleinkrieg zu Erfolgen von entscheidender Bedeutung führen: vor allem gilt dies in einem langen Krieg und in Zeiten politischer Umwälzungen.

Der Kleinkrieg wird in der Front und in den Flanken, vor allem aber im Rücken und im Lande des Feindes, im feindbesetzten Gebieten und in Ländern geführt, die mit dem Feinde verbündet oder für seine Kriegführung, Wirtschaft und Politik von besonderer Bedeutung sind.

Ziele der Kleinkriegführung sind:

- a) Störung, Bindung und Vernichtung von Feindkräften,
- b) Störung und Vernichtung des Nachschubs des Feindes, seines notwendigen Materials, seiner Verkehrsanlagen, und Nachrichtenverbindungen, seiner Industrie- und

Versorgungsanlagen;

c) Ausrottung der Helfershelfer des Feindes und Durchkreuzung aller feindlichen Maßnahmen durch rücksichtslosen Kampf. Gewalt gegen Terror!

d) Ergänzung der Truppenaufklärung und Ausspähung.

2. Organisation

Die Organisation des Kleinkrieges hat sich der Kriegslage, den Geländebeziehungen und dem Grad der Beherrschung des Einsatzgebietes durch den Feind anzupassen:

a) Von der **Fronttruppe** wird der Kleinkrieg durch Stoßtruppen, Spähtruppen und besondere Streitkommandos sowie durch abgeschnittene Einheiten und Gruppen von Versprengten und Rückkämpfern geführt. Diese Einsätze im Frontgebiet sind meist von kurzer Dauer. Jede sich bietende Gelegenheit zu solcher Kleinkriegführung muß von allen Einheiten der Wehrmacht schnell und geschickt ausgenutzt werden. Die Truppe ist dazu zu erziehen, daß sie diese Aufgaben in wendiger Improvisation löst.

b) Aufgabe besonderer **Jagdeinheiten** ist der Kampf durch weitschauend geplante und sorgfältig vorbereitete Einsätze im Rücken der Front und besonders im feindlichen Hinterland. Diese Jagdeinsätze sind das Rückgerät der Kleinkriegführung. Jagdeinheiten werden auch zur Entfesselung und Unterstützung des Kampfes bodenständiger Widerstandsgruppen eingesetzt.

c) Aus der **Bevölkerung** heraus wird der Kleinkrieg durch bodenständige Widerstandsbewegungen geführt. Ohne Unterstützung der Bevölkerung oder eine bewaffnete Macht können sich Widerstandsgruppen auf die Dauer nicht halten. Diese Unterstützung muß deshalb mit allen Mitteln erreicht und gesichert werden.

Die Stärke geschlossen eingesetzter Einheiten muß so knapp bemessen sein, daß die Beweglichkeit sowie die Möglichkeit zum Verstecken, zur Tarnung und zu straffer unmittelbarer Führung gewahrt bleibt. Einer Vergrößerung bestehender Einheiten ist deshalb im Falle der Verstärkung die Aufstellung neuer selbständiger Einheiten vorzuziehen.

Kleinkrieg kann nicht durch große Verbände, sondern nur durch eine Vielzahl kleiner und kleinster, selbständig eingesetzter, aber einheitlich gesteuerter Einheiten geführt werden.

3. Führungsgrundsätze

Der wichtigste Führungsgrundsatz für den Kleinkrieg ist die Verbindung klarer und zielbewußter Planung mit rücksichtsloser Kühnheit bei der Durchführung des Unternehmens. Sorgfältige Prüfung der Erfolgsmöglichkeiten ist bereits bei Einleitung des Kleinkrieges geboten.

Die Kleinkriegführung vollzieht sich in 3 Stufen:

- a) **Die Eröffnung des Kleinkrieges** hat sich bei ungeklärter Lage, in ungünstigen Gelände oder bei scharfer Überwachung auf die Organisation passiven Widerstandes und den Einsatz von Einzelkämpfern und kleinsten Jagdgruppen zu beschränken. Auf dieser Stufe haben heimlich Stös- und Zerstöreinsätze den Vorrang vor Kampfeinsätzen.
- b) **Einsätze von Jagdgruppen und Jagdzügen** in Stärke mehrerer Jagdgruppen mit Kampf- und größeren Zerstöraufträgen sind nur in günstigen Gelände, bei Mithilfe der Bevölkerung & bei geklärter Feindlage möglich.
- c) die letzte Stufe des Kleinkrieges, der **Einsatz kampfkraftiger Straifkorps**, ist erreichbar in günstigem, schwach gesichertem Gelände bei entsprechender Hilfe durch die Bevölkerung oder das eigene Heer oder bei nachhaltiger Unterstützung und Versorgung aus dem Luftweg.

Die höheren Stufen müssen die vorhergehenden unbedingt mit einschließen. Es muß vermieden werden, daß bei Tätigkeit größerer Einheiten die der kleinen und kleinsten eingestellt wird.

Große Vorsicht ist beim Übergang von den Kampfformen der letzten Stufe des Kleinkrieges zum allgemeinen Volksaufstand und damit zu den Formen und Kampfverfahren des großen Krieges geboten. Verfrühtes Losschlagen geballter Massen kann alle bis dahin errungenen Kleinkriegserfolge zunichte machen.

In der Gesamtplanung wie bei jedem Einsatz soll die Führung darauf bedacht sein, ernste Mißerfolge zu vermeiden, denn im Kleinkrieg sind die Folgen vor. Rückschlägen, schwerwiegender als in der großen Kriegführung. Vor allem soll jedem offenen Zusammenstoß mit überlegenen Feindkräften aus dem Weg gegangen werden. Nach geglücktem Handstreich ist sofortiges, weiträumiges Absetzen angebracht.

Gründliche Aufklärung und Erkundung sind für das Vermeiden überlegenen Gegners und die richtige Auswahl Objekte die Voraussetzung. Kleinkrieg läßt sich nur führen, wenn die eigene Aufklärung der des Feindes überlegen ist. Sie wird gewährleistet durch geschickten Einsatz von Spähern, vor allem aber durch die Verwendung von Vertrauensmännern und die Hilfe aus der Bevölkerung sowie ein vorzüglich arbeitendes Nachrichtennetz. Orts- und Landeskenntnis erleichtern die Aufklärung und erübrigen oft langwierige Erkundung.

Mit der Sorgfalt der Planung muß sich rücksichtslose, verwegene Kühnheit bei der Durchführung der Unternehmen vereinen. Unermüdliche, nie zu brechende Angriffslust und Aktivität sind die wichtigste Voraussetzung jeden Erfolges. Der Feind ist immer erneut zu packen, das Gesetz des Handelns immer wieder zu erringen. Verteidigung gibt es im Kleinkrieg nur als letztes Mittel der Notwehr. Durch Geheimhaltung der eigenen Absichten, listige Planung und verwegenen Überfall wird die

Überraschung des Gegners erzielt. Sie ist die Königin der Kleinkriegskunst. Größte Beweglichkeit der kleinen Jagdeinheiten, Vermeiden jeden Schemas, List, Ausnutzung der Nacht und des Geländes, blitzschnelles Erlassen und Meistern der Lage, sorgfältige Tarnung, Hinterhalte, Überfälle und heimliche Zerstörerunternehmen sind ihre Mittel.

Hand in Hand mit der Kampftätigkeit muß die **geistige Kriegführung** gehen. Jede Möglichkeit zur Weckung und Festigung des Widerstandswillens der Bevölkerung, zur Zermürbung der Kampfmentalität des Feindes und Untergrabung seines Ansehens muß ausgenutzt werden.

Die **Wahl des Einsatzraumes** von Jagdeinheiten ist Sache der höheren Kleinkriegführung. Ausschlaggebend sind dabei

- a) die Anforderungen der politischen und der großen Kriegführung;
- b) die Ergebnisse der Aufklärung;
- c) die Eignung des Geländes;
- d) die Haltung der Bevölkerung;
- e) die Versorgungsmöglichkeiten.

a) Die Anforderungen der politischen und der großen Kriegführung geben die wichtigste Grundlage für die Kleinkriegführung. Folgende **Aufgaben** können ihr zugewiesen werden:

- i) Schürung und Unterstützung bodenständiger Kleinkriegsbestrebungen im Machbereich des Feindes als politisches Druckmittel und zur Störung seines Rüstungspotentials.
- ii) Störung des feindlichen Aufmarsches.
- iii) Vorbereitung eigener weitreichender Angriffsoperationen durch örtliche Aufklärung und Erkundung sowie durch Störung der rückwärtigen Verbindungen. In den letzten Tagen und Stunden vor dem Angriff soll diese Tätigkeit bis zu einer zeitweiligen Lähmung der Befehlszentren und Nachrichtenverbindungen sowie zu Massenstörungen der Verkehrswege gesteigert werden. Im Verlauf des Angriffs können die Jagdeinheiten den in ihre Einsatzräume

vordringenden eigenen Truppen wertvolle Dienste leisten.

- iv) Deckung von Absetzbewegungen des eigenen Heeres durch Unternehmen gegen die Flanken verfolgender Angriffspitzen und gegen die Versorgungswege des Feindes, die sich im Verlauf seines Angriffs dehnen und dadurch empfindliche Ziele bieten.
- v) Kampf um Zeitgewinn unter Einsatz aller Mittel in Perioden eigener Schwäche und nach schweren Rückschlägen der großen Kriegführung. Nach einem Zusammenbruch und in scheinbar aussichtsloser Lage muß dieser Kampf in den Räumen, wo der Gegner am empfindlichsten ist, unter rücksichtsloser Selbstaufopferung zur höchsten Wirksamkeit gesteigert werden.
- b) Die Ergebnisse ihrer eigenen und der Truppenaufklärung geben der Kleinkriegführung Aufschluß darüber, inwieweit den Anforderungen der großen Kriegführung entsprochen werden kann und wo sich besonders lohnende Einsatzziele bieten. Oft wird die Kleinkriegführung auch von sich aus politisch oder militärisch lohnende Einsatzmöglichkeiten aufgreifen.
- c) Die Eignung des Geländes in den geplanten Einsatzräumen muß durch Erkundung oder Beurteilung seitens Landeskundiger geprüft werden, denn es bestimmt weitgehend die Kampfmöglichkeiten und Einsatzformen.
- d) Die Haltung der Bevölkerung ist von gleichgroßer Wichtigkeit für die Wahl des Einsatzraumes. Feindliche Haltung kann den Einsatz selbst gegen wichtige Ziele nahezu unmöglich machen, während ausreichende Hilfe aus der Bevölkerung Unternehmen gegen eine Vielzahl weniger wichtiger Ziele durch Breitenwirkung lohnend macht.
- e) Die Versorgungsmöglichkeiten aus dem Lande, über See oder auf dem Luftweg müssen gründlich geprüft werden. Sie sind mitbestimmend für die Wahl des Einsatzraumes und ausschlaggebend für die Einsatzdauer.

4. Erfolgsaussichten und Grenzen

Die Erfolgsaussichten des Kleinkrieges werden bestimmt durch die politische, militärische und wirtschaftliche Lage, durch Gelände, Besiedlungsdichte, Verkehrsnetz, Volkstums- und Religionsverhältnisse, durch die Haltung der Bevölkerung und vor allem durch die Härte und Kampftüchtigkeit der eingesetzten Kleinkriegseinheiten.

Ohne klaren politischen Willen kann der Kleinkrieg, selbst wenn er taktisch geschickt geführt wird, nur vorübergehende Erfolge erzielen. Rasche nachhaltige Auswirkung ist dagegen zu erwarten, wenn die militärische und politische Führung die durch Kleinkriegsunternehmer errungenen Vorteile rechtzeitig erkennt und entschlossen ausnutzt.

Die Notwendigkeit eines zuverlässigen Rückhaltes durch geheime Unterstützung seitens der Bevölkerung des Einsatzraumes, durch Anlehnung an eigene starke Verbände oder durch laufende Versorgung auf dem Luftwege setzt den Erfolgsaussichten der Kleinkriegführung bestimmte Grenzen.

Das Gelände bestimmt weitgehend die Möglichkeiten und Kampfverfahren des Kleinkrieges. Bedecktes, eingeschnittenes, an Verkehrslinien armes, schlecht gangbares Gelände, vor allem Waldgebiete und Gebirge, erleichtern den Einsatz. Offene, übersichtliche, verkehrsmäßig gut erschlossene Gebiete mit stärkerer Besiedlung stellen die Kleinkriegführung vor große Schwierigkeiten. Großstädte und Industriebezirke bieten bei entsprechender Anpassung der Organisation gute Einsatzmöglichkeiten: vor allem gilt dies für die Ruinenlandschaft zerstörter Großsiedlungen.

II. Aufstellung von Jagdeinheiten

1. Allgemeine Anforderungen

Im Kleinkrieg geben nicht die Stärke der eingesetzten Einheiten und die Masse ihrer Waffen den Ausschlag, sondern der innere Wert der Kämpfer, ihre Kühnheit, Schlaueit und Gewandtheit in der Ausnutzung aller Geländevorteile und Hilfsmittel. Bei der Aufstellung und Ergänzung der Jagdeinheiten muß diesen Anforderungen Rechnung getragen werden. Geeignet sind Freiwillige, die neben Begeistrung und Einsatzfreude auch die notwendige Zähigkeit, Härte und Gewandtheit mitbringen Lücken ihrer Ausbildung lassen sich beheben.

Die Vielfalt der Aufgaben einer Kleinkriegseinheit maht es erforderlich, daß sie nicht nur gute Soldaten umfaßt, sondern auch Männer mit technischen und praktischen Fertigkeiten und solche mit politischem Blick und propagandistischer Fähigkeit.

2. Führer

Von entscheidender Bedeutung ist richtige Auswahl und Schulung der Führer. Der Führer eine Jagdeinheit soll in der Durchführung seines Auftrages hart sein gegen sich selbst und gegen andere; andererseits muß er in unermüdlicher Fürsorge um das Wohlergehen, seiner Männer besorgt sein und damit die Schlagkraft der Einheit erhalten.

Sein Schneid als Vorkämpfer, seine Führungserfolge und seine unbedingte Gerechtigkeit sollen Vertrauen erwecken. Vertrauen ist die Grundlage der Führung von Jagdeinheiten. **Die Autorität des Führers beruht nur auf seiner Persönlichkeit, nicht auf Rang und Abzeichen.**

Der Führer einer Jagdeinheit trägt ein hohes Maß von Verantwortung: er hat die Rechte des Kommandanten eines selbständig operierenden Kriegsschiffes und kann zur Aufrechterhaltung der Manneszucht jede Strafe verhängen, auch die Todesstrafe.

Neben militärischem Können und charakterlicher Eignung ist für den Führer ein Blick für politische und propagandistische Möglichkeiten von hohem Wert.

3. Männer

Der Kleinkriegskämpfer muß ein vorzüglicher Soldat sein, und zwar zugleich Jäger und Pionier. Darüber hinaus erfordert der Einsatz von ihm enge Naturverbundenheit, Bedürfnislosigkeit und Findigkeit in der Ausnutzung aller Hilfsmittel und Behelfe. Durch sein Verhalten gegenüber der Bevölkerung muß er sich Vertrauen und Achtung aller Freiheitsliebenden erwerben. Schwächlinge und Verräter müssen ihn fürchten wie die Pest.

Wichtig ist, daß ein möglichst großer Teil der Männer den Einsatzraum genau kennt und die Sprache, ja sogar die Mundart der Bevölkerung beherrscht.

Rechtzeitige Gewinnung und Ausbildung von Funkern darf auf keinen Fall versäumt werden: auch Frauen können sich hierfür eignen.

4. Gliederung

Die Stärke der Jagdeinheit richtet sich nach Feindlage, Auftrag und Gelände.

In scharf überwachten oder deckungsarmen Räumen kann nur in kleinsten Gruppen operiert werden, die höchstens vorübergehend zu gemeinsamen Einsätzen zusammenzufassen sind.

In schwach besetzten Gebieten oder solchen mit guter Unterschlupfmöglichkeiten können sich oft stärkere Einheiten halten: aber auch diese sind stets in Gruppen und Züge aufzugliedern.

Die kleinste selbständig operierende Einheit ist die Jagdgruppe. Sie besteht aus 1 Führer und 4 Jägern: unter besonders schwierigen Verhältnissen und für Sonderaufträge, Aufklärungs- und Zerstörungsaufgaben sind noch kleinere Jagdtrupps einzusetzen.

Die Bildung stärkerer Gruppen ist bedenklich.

Der Jagdzug umfaßt mehrere Jagdgruppen und einen Führungstrupp mit einer Gesamtstärke von 10-40 Führern und Jägern. Der Einsatz von Jagdzügen ist dort anzustreben, wo

Feindlage und Gelände dies zulassen.

In besonders günstigen Verhältnissen, wie in schwach gesicherten, waldreichen oder gebirgigen Räumen oder bei fortgeschnittener Auswirkung des Kleinkrieges auf die Lage im Einsatzgebiet, sind Streifkorps, die mehrere Züge umfassen, aufzustellen. Bei selbständigen größeren Jagdzügen und bei Streifkorps hat sich folgende Verteilung der Führungsaufgaben bewährt:

- a) Führer,
- b) Führer des Aufklärungsdienstes und des Führungstrupps,
- c) Führer für politische Fragen,
- d) Funktruppführer,
- e) Waffen- und Gerätewart,
- f) Arzt bzw. Sanitäter,
- g) Koch,
- h) Verpflegungswart und Rechnungsführer.

Bei kleineren Jagdzügen sind eigene Aufgaben zusammenzulegen.

Führer und Gehilfen ist ein Stellvertreter zu bestimmen und laufend einzuweisen, damit bei Ausfällen Störungen vermieden werden.

Hat die Kleinkriegführung in einem Gebiet größere Wirksamkeit erreicht, so ist ein bodenständiger geheimer Führungsstab aufzubauen, Verbindungsführer der Gesamtkriegsleitung sind ihm zuzuteilen.

5. Bewaffnung

Die Bewaffnung der Jagdeinheiten muß leicht sein. Sie darf die Beweglichkeit nicht hindern, soll aber im entscheidenden Augenblick Entfaltung einer vernichtenden Feuerwirkung auf lohnende Nahziele gewährleisten.

In der Jagdgruppe ist deshalb ein Teil der Jäger mit leichten Maschinenwaffen auszurüsten, der Rest erhält Karabinen, Pistolen und Dolche von Nutzen sein,

Handgranaten sind unentbehrlich. Dazu passt je nach Kampfauftrag eine entsprechende Ausrüstung mit Sprengmitteln.

Sehr vorteilhaft ist Mitgabe einer Schalldämpferwaife und eines Zielfernrohrgewehres und die Anbringung von Leuchtkorn und Leuchtkimme an einigen der Waffen.

Für den Jagdzug kann Ausrüstung mit einem oder einigen Maschinengewehren und Panzerfäusten notwendig werden: für bestimmte Einsätze, besonders im Gebirge, ist auch Mitnahme von Granatwerfern von Nutzen.

Streifkorps führen außerdem je nach Lage und Auftrag auch schwerere Steilfeuerwaffen und Panzerabwehrwaffen mit.

Für die eigene Bewaffnung ist einheitliches Kaliber wegen des Munitionsnachschubes wichtig. Besonders brauchbar sind alle Waffen mit Kalibern, die im Einsatzgebiet gebräuchlich sind.

Ergänzung und Ersatz der eigenen Bewaffnung durch Feindwaffen ist stets anzustreben. Bei schwieriger Versorgungslage müssen Überfälle zur Waffen- und Munitionsbeschaffung durchgeführt werden.

6. Ausrüstung

Die Ausrüstung des einzelnen Jägers und der gesamten Jagdeinheit ist den Verhältnissen des Einsatzraumes anzupassen. Sie muß so leicht sein, daß die Beweglichkeit nicht beeinträchtigt wird. Als Anhalt kann die Aufstellung in Anhang I dienen.

Es ist zweckmäßig, die allernotwendigsten Ausrüstungsgegenstände unmittelbar am Leib zu tragen, so daß bei Verlust des Rückengepäckes, oder wenn es zeitweilig versteckt werden muß, der Jäger weiter einsatzfähig bleibt.

Alle nicht ständig mitzuführenden Ausrüstungsgegenstände werden im Einsatzraum in versteckten Lagern untergebracht. Geeignete, vor allem wasserdichte Behälter sind hierfür notwendig.

7. Bekleidung

Die Bekleidung muß dem Klima des Einsatzraumes, der Jahreszeit, dem Auftrag und der Einsatzdauer angepaßt werden.

Die bei Jägereinheiten des Heeres übliche Kleidung ist am besten geeignet. Außer in Großstädten kann im Notfall immer die Kleidung der Bauernbevölkerung des Einsatzraumes verwandt werden.

Bauchbinden sind aus Gesundheitsgründen nützlich.

Es hat sich bewährt, statt einer dicken Wäschegarnitur mehrere dünne mitzunehmen. So können zur besseren Anpassung an die jeweilige Witterung verschiedene Schichten übereinander angezogen werden. Die Wäsche ist gegen Läuse zu imprägnieren.

Für besondere Aufträge sind Schuhe mit Gummisohlen oder Sportschuhe von Nutzen.

III. Ausbildung

1. Grundsätze

Gute **infanteristische** Ausbildung ist für den Jäger von großem Nutzen. Wo sie fehlt, sind ihre wichtigsten Zweige nachzuholen:

Waffenausbildung, Schießausbildung, Gelände- und Gefechtsausbildung, Nahkampf mit und ohne Waffe, Panzernahbekämpfung, ferner Jagdgruppen-, Jagdzug- und Streifkorpsausbildung.

Pionierausbildung ist so weit nötig, daß der Jäger über die im Kleinkrieg verwendbaren Kenntnisse im Sperr- und Sprengdienst verfügt. Ein möglichst großer Teil der Jäger ist auf dem Sondergebiet der Zerstörtechnik auszubilden.

Unentbehrlich ist eine praktische **Unterweisung in erster Hilfe** bei Verwundung, Unfall, und Erkrankung.

Pflege Ausbildung zwischen den Einsatzer hat Fehler auszumerzen und hebt dem Kampfwert der Jagdeinheit. Für die gesamte Ausbildung gelten die Grundsätze:

Alle Zweige sind den besonderen Anforderungen des Kleinkrieges, dem Leben im Freien und dein Überwiegen der Nachteinsätze, anzupassen. Alles Unnötige ist wegzulassen, Wichtiges häufig zu wiederholen. Förderung von Beweglichkeit, Anpassungsfähigkeit, Erfindungslust und der Jägerinstinkte ist wichtiger als Drill. Jedes Schema ist zu meiden.

2. Geländeausnutzung und Tarnung

Ziel der Geländeausnutzung und Tarnung ist es, sich vor dein Feinde zu verbergen, um ihn täuschen, überlisten und überraschen zu können, und im Falle der Entdeckung ein möglichst kleines und schlecht sichtbares Ziel zu bieten. Die Fliegertarnung darf dabei nie vergessen werden.

Geländeausnutzung erfordert geschicktes Anpassen an alte Deckungen, Berücksichtigung der Farbe von

Untergrund und Hintergrund, von Beleuchtung und Schatten und Verkleinern des Zieles, das man dem Feinde bietet.

Tarnung wird erreicht durch Anpassen an die Umgebung mit Hilfe natürlicher und künstlicher Tarnmittel und durch Vermeiden auffälliger Bewegungen.

Für Deckung und Tarnung sind folgende sind folgende Gesichtspunkte zu merken:

a) Deckung für das Lager, den Rast- und Lagerplatz auf dem Marsch und beim Vorarbeiten bieten: Berge, Hügel Felsen, Täler, Schluchten, Wälder, Schonungen, Hecken, Büsche, Kornfelder, Häuser, Scheunen, Mauern, Zäune, Gräben, Erdhaufen usw.

Für das Anschleichen des Jägers an feindliche Posten müssen sogar die kleinsten Rinnen, Furchen, Erdhaufen, Steinhaufen, Maulwurfshaufen, Grasbüschel und Standen als Deckung ausgenutzt werden (Bild 1).

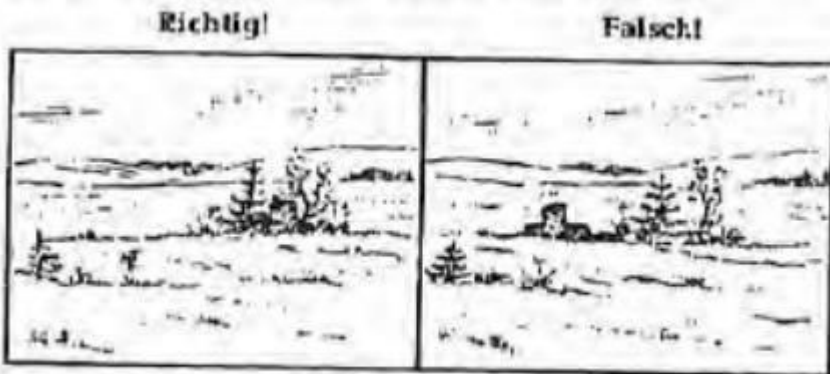


Bild 1. Ausnutzen von kleinen Deckungen

b) Berücksichtigung der Farbe von Untergrund und Hintergrund ist notwendig: z.B. bietet graugrüne Uniform keinerlei Schutz auf hellgelbem Sand. Besonders zu beachten ist auch die Silhouette gegen den Himmel, die der Jäger beim Vorgehen über Hügel und kleinste Anhöhen dem Auge des Feindes bietet. Diese Silhouettenwirkung kann nicht nur am Tag, sondern auch in helleren Nächten zum Verräter werden (Bild 2).

Richtig!

Falsch!



Bild 2. Berücksichtigung von Untergrund und Hintergrund

c) Jeder Schatten wirkt als eine gute Tarnung (Bild 3)

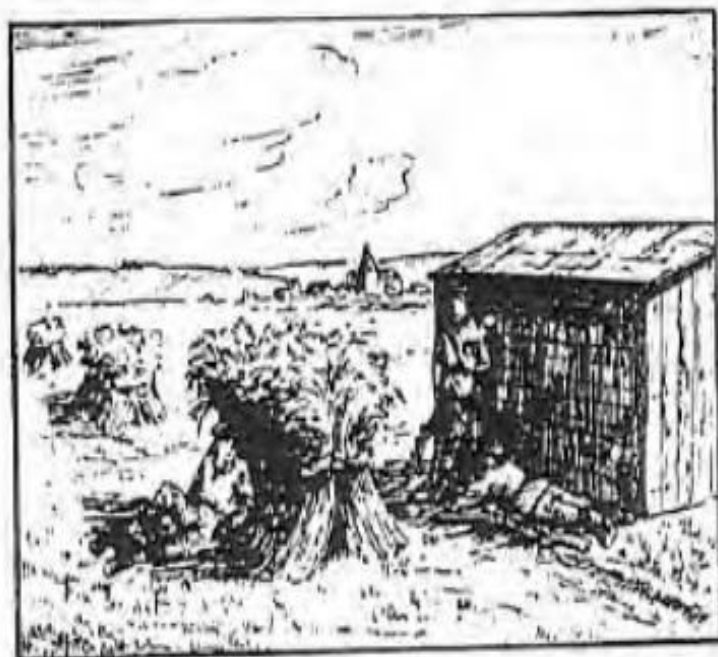


Bild 3. Schattentarnung gegen Fliegerbeobachtung

d) Der Jäger muß darauf bedacht sein, dem Feinde ein möglichst kleines Ziel zu bieten (Bild 4).

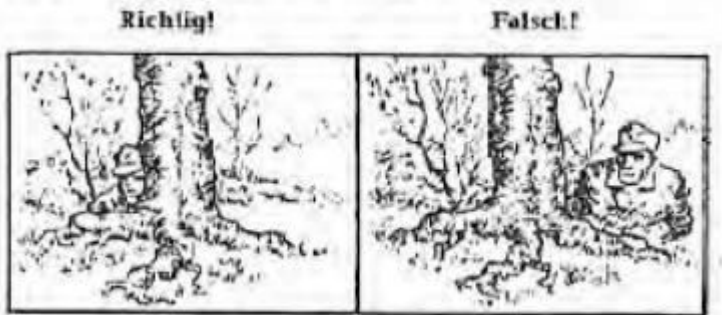


Bild 4. Zielverkleinerung

e) Die wichtigsten natürlichen Tarnmittel sind: Bäumchen, Zweige, Gras, Moos, Getreide, Kräuter, Blätter usw.

Gesicht und Hände müssen mit Erde, Ruß oder Farbe, im Winter mit Kreide oder Mehl getarnt werden. Bei der Tarnung wird dadurch natürlicher, das Grün welkt bei geschickter Arbeit nicht leicht.

f) Die gebräuchlichsten künstlichen Tarnmittel sind: die Zeitbahn, Decken, Tarnanzüge, Tarnhemden, große Tarnnetze zum Abdecken von Fuchslöchern usw. und kleine für Gesicht und Schulter.

Tarnhemden und Schneehemden für den Winter sowie Tarnnetze zum Abdecken von Fuchslöchern usw. und kleine für Gesicht und Schulter.

Tarnhemden und Schneehemden für den Winter sowie Tarnnetze für das Gesicht lassen sich leicht selbst herstellen. Alte Bekleidungsstücke, Fischnetze und Schnur sind dazu gut verwendbar. Diese künstlichen Tarnmittel können mit natürlichen Mitteln wie Zweigen, Gras usw. beworfen oder besteckt werden. In Netze können verschiedenfarbige Lappen oder Büschel aus Bast und Papier eingeknüpft werden. Es ist zweckmäßig, an der Mütze, Ösen¹ und Bänder für rasches Anbringen und Auswechseln von Tarnmitteln anzubringen (Bild 5).

1 Öse Öse [ʔ:zə], die; -, -n: kleine Schlinge, kleiner Ring aus Draht (als Teil eines zu hakenden Verschlusses an Kleidungsstücken): ein Kleid mit Haken und Ösen schließen.



Bild 5. Kleines Tarnnetz

g) Zur Tarnung gehört das Vermeiden jede: auffälligen Bewegung. Bei Dämmerung und Nacht fallen neben Geräuschen nur Bewegungen auf.

Folgende Regeln sind zu beachten:

Denke immer daran: Wie sieht mich jetzt der Feind?

Vergiß nicht, deine Tarnung der Umgebung entsprechend auszuwechseln!

Meide auffällige Bewegungen! Sie machen jede Tarnung zunichte.

3. Zurechtfinden im Gelände

Das einfachste Mittel zum Zurechtfinden in: Gelände ist gründliche Kenntnis des Einsatzgebietes.

Der Jäger muß deshalb dazu erzogen werden sich bei Tage besonders leichtzuerkennende Orientierungspunkte (überragende Höhen, Kirchtürme, Fabrikschornsteine, auffallende, einzeln stehende, Bäume, Feldscheunen, Felsgruppen usw.), vor allem nach ihren Umrissen einzuprägen, um sich auch bei Dämmerung und Nacht nach ihnen richten zu können.

Ebenso muß er sich markante Linien einprägen, die bei Nachtmärschen als Leitlinien dienen können, Brauchbare Leitlinien sind Zäune, Mauern, Hecken, Wasserläufe, Hochspannungsleitung, Waldränder, Dämme, Eisenbahnen, Straßen, Wege usw.

Bei leicht zu verwechselnden Orientierungspunkten und Leitlinien sind Hilfspunkte mit einzuprägen, um bei Nacht Irrtümer auszuschließen.

In besonders gleichförmigen Gelände, vor allem in Waldgebieten, sind Orientierungspunkten und Leitlinien besonders wichtig. Der Jäger muß sich z.B. an Kreuzungen bestimmte Merkmale einprägen, um den richtigen Weg finden zu können. An gleichförmigen Waldrändern dienen auffallende Baumlücken, überragende Wipfel, Scheisen usw. als Hilfspunkte.

Zusammen mit den Orientierungspunkten und Leitlinien sollen immer einige wichtige Entfernungen geschätzt und gemerkt werden. Feststellen der Schrittzahl von einem zum anderen Leitpunkt ist ein weiteres gutes Hilfsmittel, um sich bei Nacht leichter zurechtfinden zu können.

Ist Nachtmarsch nach der Karte geplant, so können nach der Karte Leitpunkte und Leitlinien der geplanten Marschstrecke eingeprägt werden, um bei Nacht das Aufblitzen von Licht bei Benutzung der Karte zu vermeiden.

Ist das Gelände völlig unbekannt oder hat sich der Jäger verirrt, so ist die **Feststellung der Himmelsrichtung** die erste Voraussetzung zum weiteren Zurechtfinden. Hierzu gibt es folgende Anhaltspunkte:

a) Die Sonne steht täglich ziemlich genau um 6 Uhr im Osten, um 9 Uhr im Südosten, um 12 Uhr im Süden, um 15 Uhr im Südwesten, um 18 Uhr im Westen.

b) Ein Hilfsmittel zum Feststellen der Südrichtung ist die Taschenuhr. Man hält die Uhr waagrecht, so daß der kleine Zeiger auf die Sonne zeigt. Wenn man den Winkel zwischen dem Stundenzeiger und der 12 halbiert,

so zeigt die Halbierungslinie, vormittags vorwärts und nachmittags rückwärts und nachmittags rückwärts vom kleinen Zeiger abgelesen,

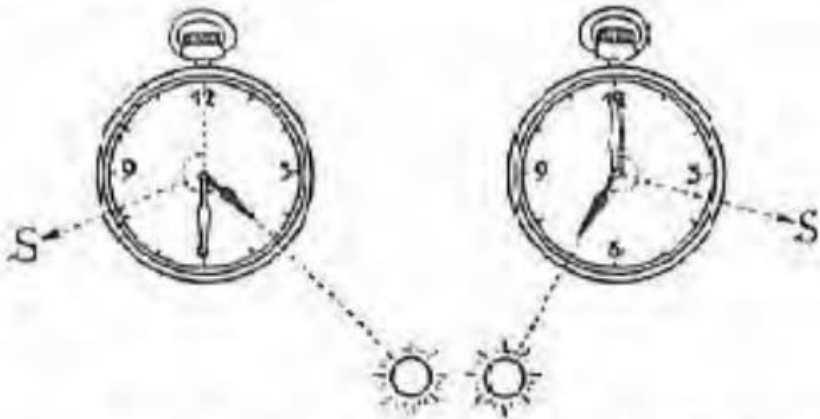


Bild 6. Feststellen der Südrichtung mit der Taschenuhr
Links: Früh 1/25 Uhr Rechts: Abends 19 Uhr

nach Süden (Bild 6).

c) In der Nacht findet man die Nordrichtung nach dem Polarstern. Verlängert man die Entfernung zwischen den beiden hinteren Sternen des großen Bären etwa fünfmal, so trifft man auf den Polarstern (Bild 7).

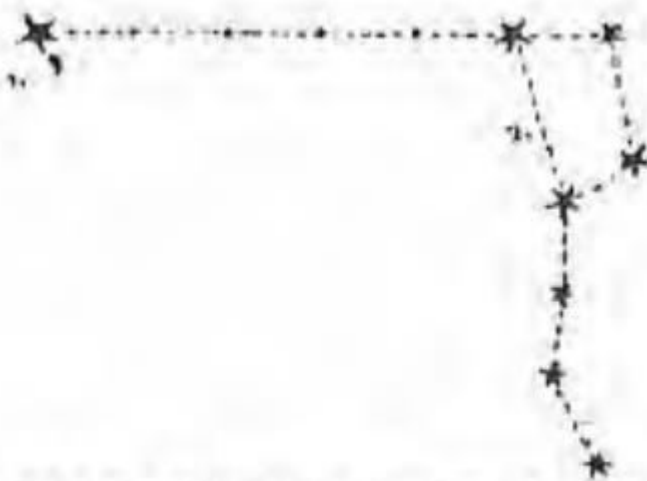


Bild 7 Polarstern und Großer Bär
 1 Polarstern 2 Großer Bär

d) Bei Nacht kann die Himmelsrichtung auch nach dem Stande des Mondes festgestellt werden: Der Vollmond steht der Sonne genau entgegen, also um 3 Uhr im Südwesten, um 6 Uhr im Westen. Das erste Viertel des (zunehmenden) Mondes steht dort, wo die Sonne vor 6 Stunden gestanden hat, z.B. um 24 Uhr im Westen. Das letzte Viertel des (abnehmenden) Mondes steht dort, wo die Sonne nach 6 Stunden stehen wird, z.B. um 24 Uhr im Osten.

Zum Bestimmen des eigenen Standpunktes mit Hilfe einer Karte orientiert man die Karte mit Hilfe der Sonne oder eines der angegebenen Hilfsmittel nach Norden, dann sucht man seine Umgebung nach Punkten ab, die auf der Karte leicht zu finden sind (Straßen, Kirchen, auffallende Höhen usw.) und vergleicht sie mit dem Kartenbild, um zunächst den eigenen Standpunkt zu finden.

Das Bestimmen eines Geländepunktes geschieht folgendermaßen: Man bezeichnet seinen Standpunkt auf der Karte, wählt sich im Gelände einen gut sichtbaren, nicht zu nahen, bekannten Punkt (z.B. Kirchturm) und richtet die Karte auf diesen ein. Der obere Kartenrand zeigt darnach nach Norden. Visiert man nun über den gesuchten Punkt führen.

Die schwierige Orientierung in unbekanntem Gelände, insbesondere in Wäldern und bei Nachtmärschen, erfordert es daß

jeder Jäger einen Marschkompaß handhaben lernt.

Der Marschkompaß ist beim Gebrauch von Stahl- und Eisengegenständen (z.B. Gewehr) möglichst weit entfernt zu halten, da sonst die Nadel abgelenkt wird. Mit seiner Hilfe kann man Karten einrichten, die Himmelsrichtungen bestimmen und den Weg nach Marschrichtungszahlen einhalten.

Der Marschkompaß ist neben der Sonne das brauchbarste Hilfsmittel der Orientierung. Jeder Jäger ist deshalb in seiner Handhabung auszubilden. Einen Anhalt dazu gibt der Anhang II.

4. Meldungen und Nachrichtenübermittlung

Gute, schnell übermittelte Meldungen bilden die Grundlage für die Sicherheit und Führung der Jagdeinheit.

Der Jäger ist dazu zu erziehen, aufmerksam zu beobachten, Unklarheiten und Übertreibungen zu vermeiden und wichtige Meldungen schnell durchzugeben oder zu überbringen.

Zur Durchgabe einfacher Meldungen, Warnungen und Befehle eignen sich vor allem unauffällige und weit sichtbare oder hörbare Zeichen. Sie müssen rechtzeitig verabredet und von Zeit zu Zeit gewechselt werden. Verabredung zu vieler Zeichen mit verschiedener Bedeutung ist bedenklich. Sie können mehr Verwirrung als Nutzen stiften.

Besonders wichtig ist es, Verständigungszeichen mit den Helfern aus der Bevölkerung auszumachen. Sie dienen vor allem der Warnung vor Gefahr. Solche Zeichen sind: Öffnen oder Schließen bestimmter Dachluken, Fenster oder Fensterläden. Zu- und Aufziehen von Vorhängen, Heraushängen von Wäsche oder unverdächtigen Lappen, Anzünden von Licht in bestimmten Zimmern usw. Diese Zeichen können „Feindgefahr“, „Keine Gefahr“, „Feind im Dorf“ oder „Feind im Haus“ usw. bedeuten. Sie können auch anzeigen, daß der Helfer wichtige Meldungen für die Einheit hat.

Alle Jäger, die als Beobachter, Späher oder Sicherer **Meldungen** abzugeben haben müssen überlegen:

Läßt sich die Meldung durch ein Zeichen abgeben?

Ist es nötig, daß ein Melder geschickt wird?

Muß die Meldung schriftlich abgefaßt werden?

Ist eine Skizz angebracht?

Bei mündlichen und schriftlichen Meldungen ist immer zu prüfen ob nicht ein Teil der Meldung durch ein einfaches Zeichen sofort durchgegeben werden kann. Dies

gilt besonders für Warnungen. Schriftliche Meldungen sind so weit als möglich zu vermehren.

Bei allen Meldungen ist klar zu unterscheiden:

Was habe ich selbst beobachtet?

Was hat ein Kamerad bemerkt?

Was ist Aussage der Bevölkerung?

Was ist Vermutung?

Bei Aussagen der Bevölkerung ist anzugeben, wie weit die Nachricht glaubwürdig erscheint, Vermutungen sind kurz zu begründen. Immer ist zu berücksichtigen, daß selbst überlegte Leute während des Kampfes nicht völlig klar beobachten können und in besonderer Erregung zu Übertreibungen neigen.

In schriftlichen Meldungen sind folgende Punkte zu beachten:

Wann ist die Beobachtung gemacht?

Wer wurde festgestellt? (z.B. eine Gruppe, 2 Geschütze usw.)

Wie ist der Feind gesichtet? (z.B. auf der Rast, beim Bunkerbau usw.)

Wo wurde der Feind festgestellt? (Ort genau bezeichnen).

Die weitere Absicht des Absenders ist stets anzugeben.

Jeder Melder muß wissen, an wen die Meldung geht, wo er den Empfänger antrifft und was er tun soll, wenn er ihn nicht findet bzw. wenn er die Meldung überbracht hat. Ebenso hat er sich den Inhalt der Meldung einzuprägen, um die schriftliche Meldung im Fall der Gefahr vernichten zu können. Der Melder darf nicht durch ungeschicktes Verhalten den Platz des Lauerpostens und des Führers verraten. Zu diesem Zweck muß er Umwege machen und häufig irreführende Haken schlagen. Meldungen sind nicht mit Anschriften und Unterschriften zu versehen. Einfache Zeichen genügen. In der Jagdeinheit gebräuchliche Abkürzungen und Tarnnamen sind zu verwenden.

Nachrichten von Helfern aus der Bevölkerung können auch an verabredeten „**Briefkästen**“ niedergelegt werden. Brauchbar dazu sind: Hohle Bäume, bestimmte

Steine oder Mauerrisse usw. Bei solchen Briefkästen ist es ratsam, ein besonderes Zeichen in der Nähe anzubringen, ob eine Meldung niedergelegt worden ist oder nicht, damit man nicht unnötig an die Stelle herantreten muß.

Die Verwendung von **Blinkgeräten** ist nur möglich, wenn es die Feindlage zuläßt. Im Gebirge sind Blinkgeräte von Nutzen, um schwierige, zeitraubende Wege durch Täler zu ersparen. Für Verschlüsselung der Sprüche ist Sorge zu tragen. Am besten sind nur kurze Zeichen zu verwenden. Lang dauerndes Blinken soll vermieden werden.

Aufklärungstrupps können für wichtige Meldungen an die höhere Führung Brieftauben mitgegeben werden.

Funk ist im Kleinkrieg beim Fehlen sonstiger technischer Nachrichtenmittel unentbehrlich. Rechtzeitige, Gewinnung und Ausbildung guter Funker und vorausschauende Heranziehung von Ersatz darf wegen der langen Ausbildungszeit auch in Zeiten vorübergehenden Mangels an Geräten nicht versäumt werden. Heranziehung geeigneter Frauen ist möglich.

Die Ausbildung erfolgt nach besonderen Anweisungen.

5. Nahkampf

Die Nahkampfausbildung hat nach besonderen Anweisungen in jägermässiger, sportlicher Form zu erfolgen. Sie soll den Jäger dazu erziehen:

- a) sich nicht allein auf die Schußwaffe zu verlassen, sondern auch mit Spaten, Dolch oder ohne jede Waffe zu kämpfen,
- b) bei unerwartetem Zusammenstoß mit Feind (besonders bei Nacht) ihn möglichst lautlos zu überrumpeln,
- c) einen Posten lautlos zu überwältigen,
- d) brauchbare Befreiungsgriffe und Notweherschläge zu beherrschen.

Von der möglichst lautlosen Überrumpelung des Feindes bei unerwartetem Zusammenstoß wie bei Postenaushebung hängt oft der Verlauf eines Unternehmens ab.

Sie ist deshalb immer wieder zu üben. Feste Vorschriften lassen sich nicht geben. Bei Postenaushebungen ist lediglich folgendes zu beachten:

Nur besonders gewandte Jäger dazu einteilen.

Unnötige Ausrüstung weglassen.

Schuhe mit Gummisohlen oder Sportschuhe anziehen,
notfalls Stiefel ausziehen.

An einen sicheren Beobachtungspunkt in der Nähe des Postens heranschleichen und die Gewohnheiten des Postens beobachten.

Dann an die für den Überfall günstigste Stelle herankriechen.
Beim Anspringen und Zuschlagen das Aufschreien des Postens verhindern.

Je nach Auftrag den Posten wegschleppen oder beiseiteschaffen.

Papiere, Waffen, Ausrüstungsgegenstände usw. wegnehmen.
Schnell, verschwinden bzw. weiter handeln.

Beim Einüben von Befreiungsgriffen kommt es darauf an, daß jeder Jäger energisch und blitzschnell handeln lernt, um auch körperlich überlegenen Gegner niederringen zu können. Es ist nicht nötig, daß ihm einer, der ihm besonders liegt, in Fleisch und Blut übergeht.

Notweherschläge gegen empfindliche Körperstellen werden vor allem mit der Faust oder mit der Handkante ausgeführt. Fußtritte gegen das Schienbein oder das Knie können den Gegner zu Boden werfen, bevor er auch zur Gegenwehr kommt:

Folgende Körperstellen sind für Notweherschläge besonders geeignet:

Schläfenbein, Nasenwurzel, Oberlippe,

Hals, Kehlkopf und Genick,

Schlagadern, Herz, Nieren, Unterleib

6. Straßensperren

Straßensperren sind ein wichtiges Mittel der Kleinkriegführung. Sie werden in Verbindung mit Hinterhalten, zur Behinderung der Verfolgung durch motorisierte Truppen und zur Störung des feindlichen Verkehrs angewandt. Sperren können in ihrer Wirkung durch Schreckladungen verstärkt werden.

Schon die Jagdgruppe muß in der Lage sein, mit den Mitteln, die ihr zur Verfügung stehen, Straßensperren einfacher Art selbst herzustellen.

Die Ausbildung soll den Jäger anleiten, eine dem Zweck und den vorhandenen Kräften und Mitteln entsprechende Sperrart zu wählen und auszuführen.

Bei Hinterhalten an stärker befahrenen Straßensperren einfacher Art selbst herzustellen.

Die Ausbildung soll den Jäger anleiten, eine dem Zweck und den vorhandenen Kräften und Mitteln entsprechende Sperrart zu wählen und auszuführen.

Bei Hinterhalten an stärker befahrenen Straßen sind Minensperren anzulegen: vorzugsweise Beobachtungsminen, die elektrisch oder durch Zug gezündet werden.

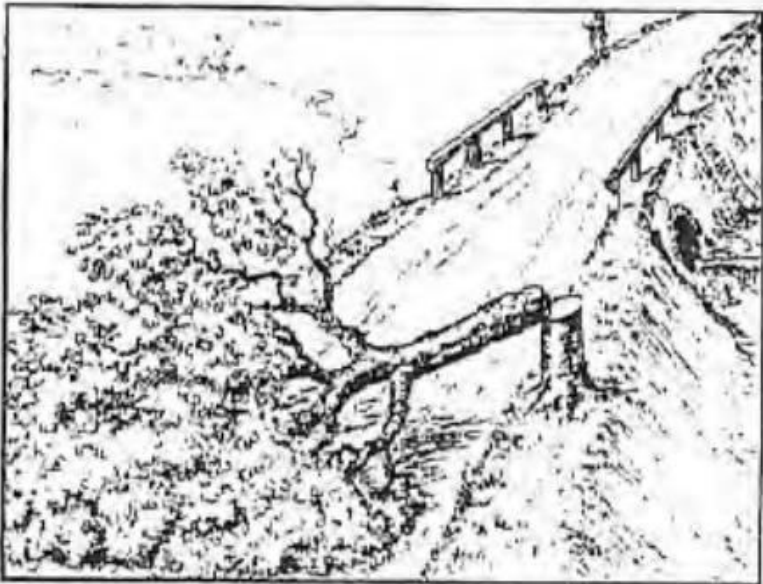


Bild 8. Einzelbaumsperre

Zur Behinderung der Verfolgung oder zu Störmaßnahmen können T-Minen oder Behelfsminen mit Druck-, Ent-

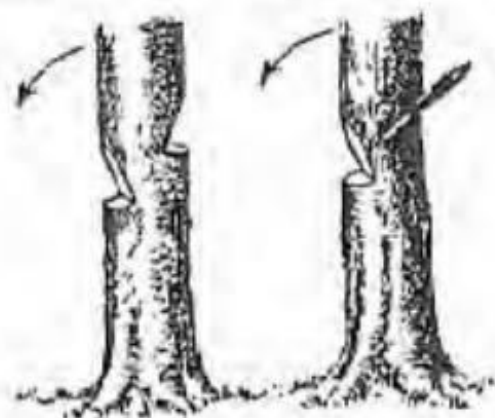


Bild 9. Fallkerben



Bild 10. Baursperre

lastungs- oder Quetschzündern mit Erfolg verwandt werden. Minen sind stets sorgfältig zu tarnen.

Zerstörung von Straßenbrücken aus Eisen, Mauerwerk und Holz durch Sprengen erfordert beträchtliche Mengen Sprengmittel und eine eingehende Ausbildung in der Handhabung der Spreng- und Zündmittel und im Errechnen von Ladungen Anleitung dazu ist besonderen Anweisungen zu entnehmen.

Auch ohne Sprengmittel und Minen können von Jagdgruppen Sperren angelegt werden, die eine wirksame Behinderung des Feindes darstellen:

a) Einzelne starke Bäume werden so gefällt, daß ein Stumpf von 1 bis $3\frac{1}{2}$ m Höhe stehen bleibt, die Baumkrone in Feindrichtung fällt und die ganze Straßenbreite gesperrt wird (Bild 8).

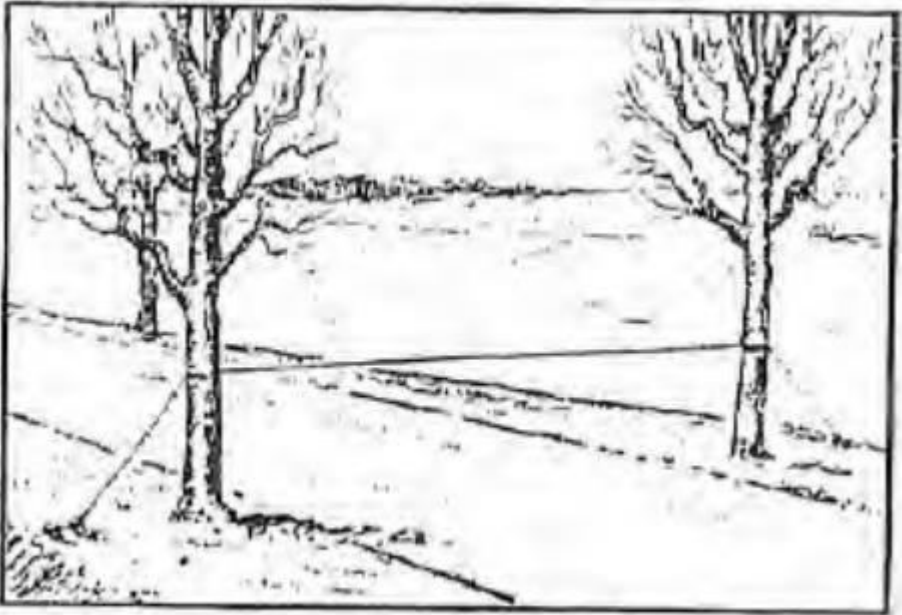


Bild 11. Drahseilsperra

Die Fallrichtung wird durch Fallkerbe ($\frac{1}{5}$ bis $\frac{1}{4}$ des Durchmessers) bestimmt. Sägeschnitte sollen in der Fallkerbe enden. Festklemmen der Säge wird durch Nachtreiben

eines Keiles verhindert. Wuchs des Baumes und Verhängen in Ästen anderer Bäume können die Fallrichtung beeinflussen, dann wird ein Drücken mit Stangen oder Ziehen mit umgelegten Tauen in die gewünschte Richtung erforderlich (Bild 9).

b) Baumsperrn entstehen durch Fällen von Bäumen in einer Tiefe von 20 bis 30m. Die Bäume sollen kreuzweise übereinanderfallen mit den Kronen feindwärts und nach den Außenseiten der Sperre, so daß die Einsicht in die Sperre erschwert wird. Es werden nur günstig stehende Bäume gefällt (Bild 10).

c) Drahtseilsperrn werden schräg zur Straßenachse in 1-1,20 m Höhe an starke Bäume gespannt und außerdem durch Ankerpfähle verankert. Drahtseilsperrn sind besonders bei Nacht wirksam gegen Personenwagen und Kraftradfahrer (Bild 11).

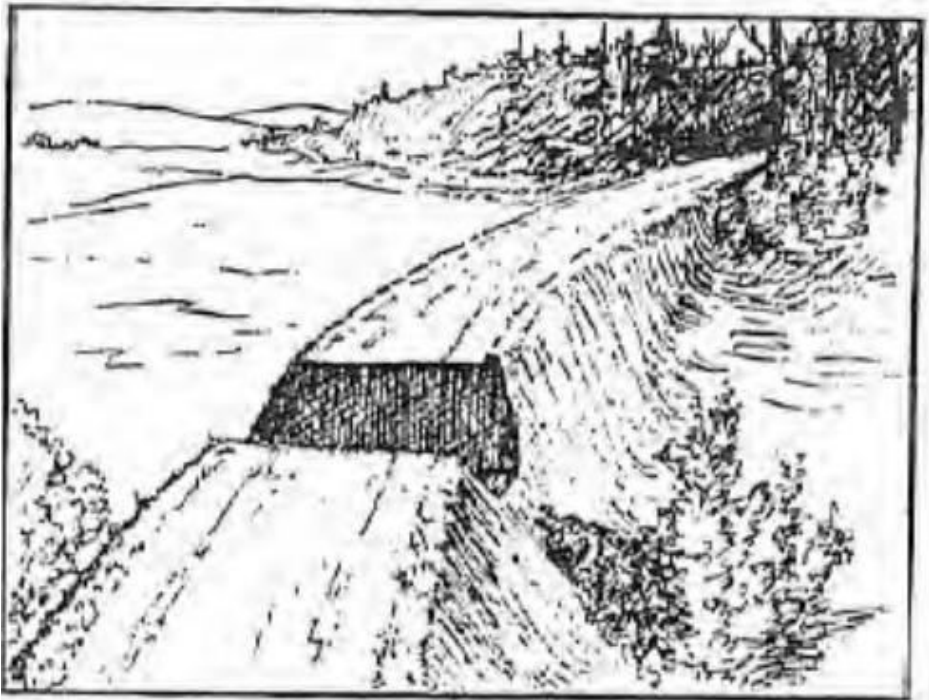


Bild 12. Straßenabgrabung

d) Straßenabgrabungen: Die Straße wird in ihrer gesamten Breite in einer Länge von 2-3 m und in einer Tiefe von mindestens 1m abgegraben. Das anfallende Erdreich wird die Böschung hinuntergeworfen (Bild 12)

Besonders im Gebirge, an Hangstraßen angelegt, sind Straßenabgrabungen äußerst wirksam. Hangwärtige Abschrägung der Grundfläche der Sperre erschwert die Wiederherstellung der

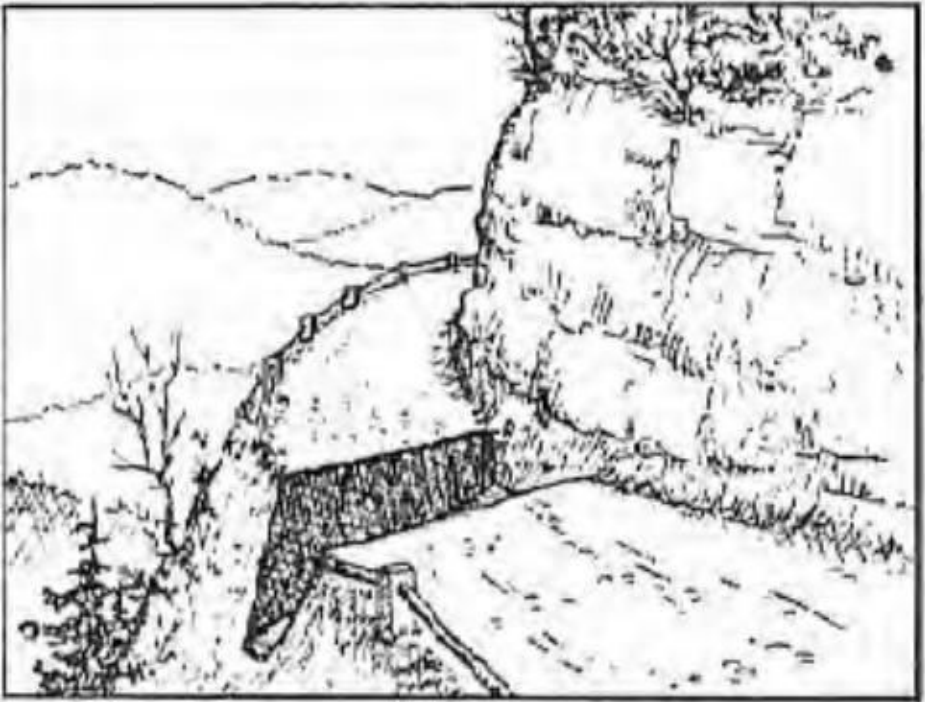


Bild 13. Straßenabgrabung

Fahrbahn (Bild 13).

e) Abbreche von Holzbrücken wirkt bereits, wenn der Belag und die Tragbalken von einzelnen oder allen Strecken entfernt werden. Durch Zersägen oder Herausziehen von Stützen ist die Zerstörung vollkommen. Das Holz muß dann entfernt, vernichtet oder durch Zerkleinern unbrauchbar gemacht werden. Gegen Panzerspähwagen und leichte Panzer kann man den Abbruch durch

Ansägen von Tragbalken und Stützen tarnen, so daß erst bei Befahren der Einbruch erfolgt.

f) Abbrennen von Holzbrücken erfordert sehr lange Vorbereitungszeit. Das Feuer muß lange von unten genährt werden. Es sind deshalb viele leicht brennbare Stoffe wie Teer, Pech, Öl, Benzin, Petroleum, Heu, Stroh, Reisig nötig, die unter jedem Tragbalken, an allen Stützen befestigt werden müssen. Unterhängen oder Aufstellen von Behältern (Fässer, Kanister) mit Teer, Petroleum, Öl dicht unter der Brückendecke, Übergießen der Brücke kurz vor der Entzündung mit Maschinenöl oder dergleichen, beschleunigen den Abbrand. Durch Öffnen des Belages an mehreren Stellen muß für genügend Zug gesorgt werden. Das Abbrennen einer Holzbrücke erfordert 5-10 Stunden.

Nachhaltige Sperrung von Straßen wird durch Teifenstaffelung der Sperren erreicht.

Die Wirkung von Sperren wird durch **Scheinsperren** erhöht. Sie sollen den Gegner wirkliche Sperren vortäuschen. Man legt sie im allgemeinen im Wechsel mit wirklichen Sperren oder in unmittelbarer Verbindung mit ihnen an.

Eine Scheinanlage wird nur dann wirken, wenn sie der Gegner wahrnimmt und vor allem, wenn er auf ähnliche wirkliche Sperren bereits vorher gestoßen ist. Wenn feindwärts schon Minen hochgegangen sind, genügt zum Aufhalten von Motorfahrzeugen ein einfacher gespannter Draht oder ein Drahtseil, ein auffälliges Straßenschild über der Straße, frische Teerstellen auf Asphalt, besonders zusammengekehrte Stellen auf Schotterdecke, frisch wieder eingesetzte Pflastersteine, ausgehobene und wieder zugeworfene Erdlöcher, in den Boden gesenkte Eisen- oder Brettstücke, bei gefälltten Bäumen in die Erde führende versteckte Drähte.

Mannigfaltigkeit bei Errichtung von Scheinsperren ist anzustreben.

Allgemein sind beim Einrichten von Straßensperren stets folgende Grundsätze zu beachten:

- a) Die Sperre soll nicht umgangen werden können.
- b) Sie soll für den Feind überraschend auftreten (hinter Straßenkrümmungen, Buschgruppen usw.).
- c) Sie soll unter eigenem Feuerschutz liegen oder durch Anbringen von Schreckladungen in ihrer Wirkung verstärkt werden.

Größere Sperren (Baumsperren, Straßenabgrabungen, Abbrechen und Abbrennen von Brücken), die stärkere Arbeitskräfte und längere Arbeitszeit erfordern, können im allgemeinen nur unter günstigen Umständen eingerichtet werden. Mithilfe der Bevölkerung ist dazu meist erforderlich. Bei Verlegen von Minensperren dagegen muß unter allen Umständen Beobachtung seitens Dritter vermieden werden.

IV. Taktik

1. Erreichen des Einsatzraumes

Der Einsatzraum kann erreicht werden:

a) **Durch Überrollenlassen.**

Diese Möglichkeit ist nur im Bewegungskrieg bei Feindvorstößen gegeben. Am günstigsten ist es, wenn die Jagdeinheit sich im befohlenen Einsatzraum überrollen läßt. Ist dies nicht durchführbar, so ist es sehr wichtig, einen dem Überrollen günstigen Frontabschnitt zu wählen, von dem aus möglichst gedeckt in das Einsatzgebiet marschiert werden kann. In Schwerpunkten des Kampfes ist Überrollen schwierig oder unmöglich.

Zur gleichzeitigen Überrollung mit der Jagdeinheit müssen vorher Vorrats- und Waffenlager angelegt werden.

Zum Überrollen versteckt sich die Jagdeinheit in gut getarnten „Fuchslöchern“ (Bild 14), in dichten, ausgedehnten Fichtenschonungen, in Trümmerfeldern, Kellern usw.

b) **Durch heimlichen Frontübergang bei feststehenden Fronten.**

Hierbei ist, soweit es die Verhältnisse zulassen, die gesamte Jagdgruppe in einem günstigen Abschnitt und zu einem günstigen Zeitpunkt heimlich durchzuschleusen. Die eigene Truppe muß die Durchschleusung mit allen Mitteln unterstützen.

Geeignet hierfür sind stille, mehr stützpunktartig besetzte Abschnitte und stark bewaldetes, eingeschnittenes Gelände, aus dem gedeckte Anmarschwege ins Einsatzgebiet gefunden werden können.

Auch Ruinenfelder, Bergwerks- und sonstige unübersichtliche Industriebezirke können das Durchschleusen erleichtern.

Dunkle Nächte und günstiges Wetter: Regen, Nebel, Schneetreiben, heftiger Wind sind auszunützen.

Wenn von Anfang an geplant ist, daß die Jäger einzeln durchsickern, und für den Fall einer Zerspaltung ein hinter der feindlichen Front gelegener Sammelpunkt.

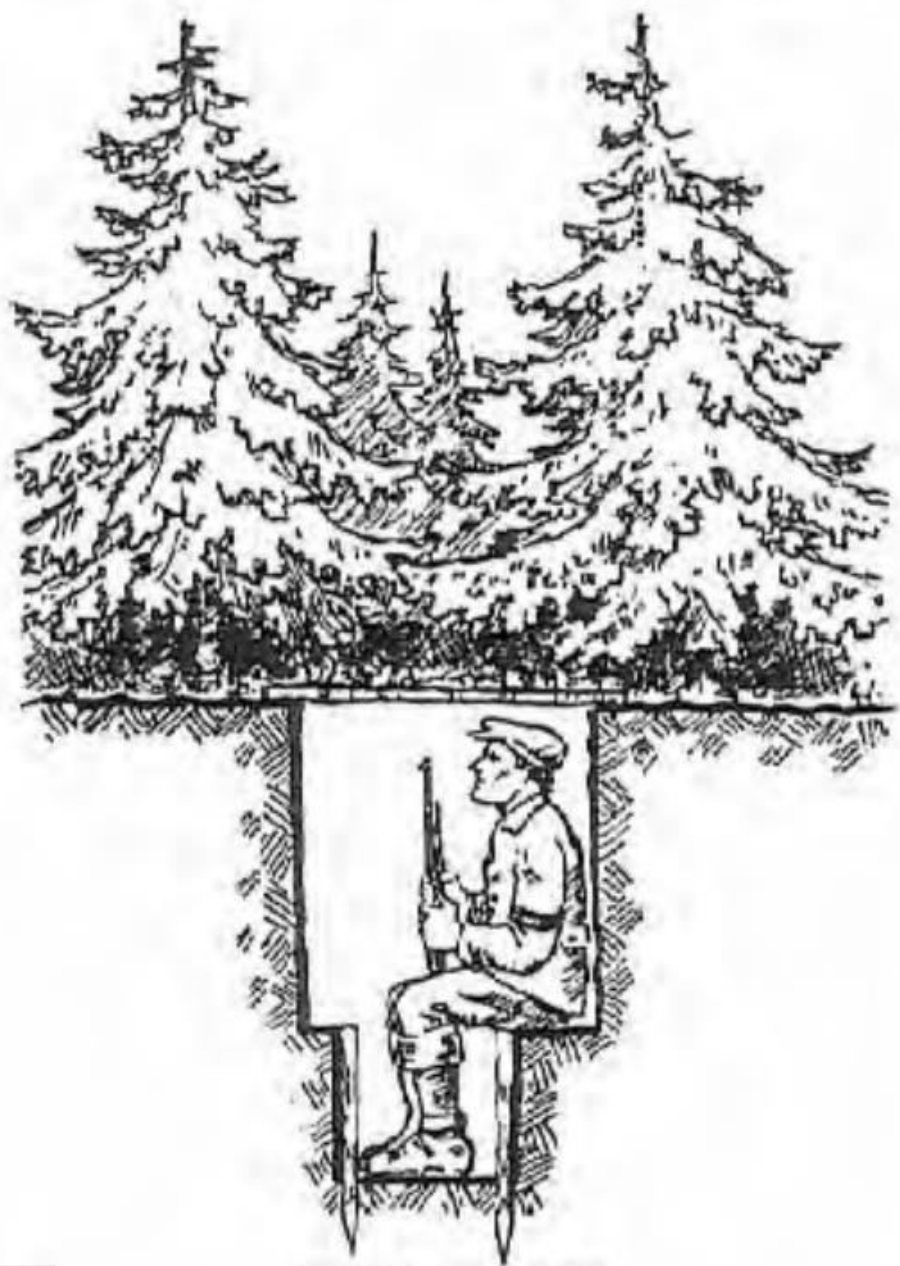


Bild 14. Fuchsloch

mit guter Deckung zu bestimmen und eine Wartezeit zu vereinbaren. Es muß ferner Anweisung für das Verhalten im Fall eines verspäteten Eintreffens am Sammelpunkt gegeben werden.

Nach geglückter Durchschleusung muß die Jagdgruppe noch in der gleichen Nacht soweit wir möglich ins feindliche Hinterland vorpirschen und sich vor Morgengrauen in ein gutes Versteck verdrücken.

c) Durch gewaltsames Durchschleusen.

Wo ein heimlicher Frontübergang nicht möglich ist, kann ein Vorstoß eigener Kräfte zur gewaltsamen Durchschleusung eines hierzu vorübergehend zusammenzufassenden Rudels von Jagdeinheiten ausgenützt werden. Derartige Vorstöße sind in wichtigen Fällen sogar allein mit dem Sonderzweck der gewaltsamen Durchschleusung möglich.

Vorstöße von Panzerrudeln bis in Geländeabschnitte im feindlichen Hinterland, wo die Jagdeinheiten in Deckung abgesetzt werden können, versprechen manchmal Erfolg.

Alle gewaltsamen Durchschleusungen sind jedoch schwierig und nur als letztes Mittel anzuwenden.

d) Auf dem Wasserweg oder auf dem Luftweg durch Fallschirm oder Landung im Einsatzraum oder in seiner Nähe (siehe Anhang III).

Vor der Bereitstellung zum Einsatz sind sämtliche Ausweise, Briefe, Fotos abzuliefern, die der feindlichen Aufklärung Anhaltspunkte bieten, Falsche, irreführende Schriftstücke können dafür mitgegeben werden. Notwendig ist es auch, daß sich die Jäger eine wohlüberlegte Legende (Vorleben, Familie, Auftrag, eigne Einheit) zur Täuschung des feindlichen Nachrichtendienstes einprägen.

2. Wahl der Zerstör- und Kampfziele

Der Führer einer Jagdeinheit hat in den meisten Fällen im Rahmen seines allgemeinen Auftrages weitgehende Freiheit in der Auswahl der Angriffsziele.

In nicht völlig geklärter Lage wird er sich zunächst auf kleinere Unternehmen beschränken, um die Stärke der feindlichen Gegenwirkung und das Verhalten der Bevölkerung kennenzulernen.

Bei fortschreitender Vertrautheit mit der Feindlage und mit der Haltung der Bevölkerung wird zu größeren Unternehmen übergangen, die aber stets im Rahmen des Auftrags und der eigenen Kräfte liegen und sowohl der Feindlage wie den Geländeverhältnissen entsprechen sollen.

Der Grundsatz, daß im Kleinkrieg schwere Rückschläge unbedingt zu vermeiden sind, darf nie vergessen werden. Mehrere geglückte Kleinunternehmen schaden dem Feind weit mehr als ein nur halb geglücktes größeres, und ein mißglücktes Unternehmen führt oft zur völligen Vernichtung der Einheit damit wäre der Zweck ihres Einsatzes verfehlt.

3. Aufklärung und Erkundung

Sorgfältige Aufklärung muß dem Führer der Jagdeinheit die Grundlagen für die eignen Entschlüsse liefern, darüber hinaus können ihre Ergebnisse auch für die Kleinkriegsplanung und für die große Kriegführung von Wert sein.

Allgemeines **Ziel der Aufklärung** ist die Feindlage in bezug auf Stärke, Standort von Stäben und Einheiten, Bewegungen, Absichten und Kampfwert.

Die besonderen Kleinkriegsziele erfordern sorgfältige Aufklärung und Beobachtung der Unterkünfte, besonders der Offiziers- und Funktionärwohnungen, der Treibstoff-, Munitions-, Waffen- und Verpflegungslager des Feindes, seiner Sicherungsmaßnahmen und Gewohnheiten, seiner Nachrichtenlinien und Verkehrsverhältnisse, ferner der Haltung der Bevölkerung des Einsatzgebietes und der Wirkung eigener Tätigkeit auf diese und den Feind.

Der Schwerpunkt liegt dabei auf der Feststellung und Aufklärung besonders geeigneter Angriffsziele sowie auf dem Aufspüren von Lücken in der feindlichen Sicherung.

Organe der unmittelbaren Kleinkriegsaufklärung sind Späher und kleine Spährtrupps vor allem aber Vertrauensmänner und gelegentliche Helfer aus der Bevölkerung. Ohne bereitwillige und verständnisvolle Mithilfe aus der Bevölkerung werden die Aufklärungsergebnisse stets nur lückenhaft bleiben. Diese Unterstützung muß daher angestrebt werden.

Der Späher soll alles sehen, ohne selbst gesehen zu werden. Neben seinem besonderen Auftrag hat er stets die Notwendigkeit der unmittelbaren Sicherung seiner Einheit im Auge zu behalten: er muß im Fall der Gefahr rechtzeitig warnen.

Kann der Späher dem Kampf nicht ausweichen, so trachtet er den Feind rasch zu vernichten. Der gefallene Feind ist auf Ausweispapiere, Briefe, Notizbuch und sonstige Erkenntnisquellen zu durchsuchen: seine Leiche wird versteckt, um vorzeitiger Entdeckung und Verfolgung vorzubeugen.

Tarnung der Späher als Landesbewohner ist meist zweckmäßig.

Bei Befragung von Einwohnern ist größte Vorsicht am Platz. Die für die Aufklärung wichtigen Fragen müssen unauffällig zwischen andere, belanglose eingeschoben werden. Auch das Loslösen nach einer derartigen Unterredung erfordert Vorsichtsmaßnahmen: Irreführende Erkundigungen nach Wegen und Orten, die der Späher gar nicht betreten will. Abblegen von der eigentlichen Marschrichtung, Hakenschlagen zur Täuschung etwaiger Verfolger.

Wichtig ist es, daß der Späher Spuren vermeidet oder verwischt.

Feindlichen Kontrollen geht er durch Benutzung von Schleichpfaden aus dem Weg. Gelegentlich kann es aber auch richtig sein, sich keck unter den Verkehr einer vielbegangenen Hauptstraße zu mischen.

Ständig arbeitende **Vertrauensmänner** und gelegentliche Helfer aus der Bevölkerung werden oft die wertvollsten Nachrichten liefern, denn die Bevölkerung kann wichtige Vorgänge beim Feind laufend ohne jede Schwierigkeit beobachten.

Der Aufbau eines Netzes von Vertrauensleuten ist deshalb die wichtigste Aufgabe des Aufklärungsdienstes. Besonders in den Städten, Befehlszentren, und Knotenpunkten muß dadurch eine laufende Beobachtung gewährleistet werden.

Besonders geeignet als Vertrauensleute und gelegentliche Helfer sind Personen, die mit der Besatzung ständig in Berührung kommen, vor allem, wenn sie Zutritt zu den Lagern und Unterkünften haben. Dazu gehören Gastwirte, Hauslerer, Kellnerinnen, Barmädchen, Zimmermädchen, Aufwartefrauen, Postangestellte, Bahnpersonal, Geistliche, Frisüre, Verkäufer in vielbesuchten Läden.

Von größtem Nutzen ist es, wenn einzelne unzufriedene oder weltanschaulich der Kleinkriegseinheit nahestehende Soldaten oder Angehörige des Gefolges der feindlichen Wehrmacht als Vertrauensleute gewonnen werden können.

Umgeschulte Vertrauensleute müssen genaue Anweisungen erhalten, welche Nachrichten von Wert sind.

Um den Vertrauensmann nicht unnötig zu gefährden, wird ein „Briefkasten“ mit ihm verabredet, daher wird angewiesen, sein Beobachtungsergebnisse an einer verabredeten Stelle versteckt niederzulegen. Gelegentlich wird auch ein unauffälliges Treffen mit ihm vereinbart werden können, z.B. im Strom des Straßenverkehrs, an Markttagen, vor oder in Verpflegungsausgabe- und Verkaufsstellen und bei stark besuchten Ämtern und Behörden.

Brauchbare Aufklärungsergebnisse sind meist erst nach langer, geduldiger Beobachtung zu erzielen.

Wenn andere Quellen versagen, kann es notwendig werden, einen **Gefangenen** zur Vernehmung einzubringen. Die günstigste Zeit hierfür ist eine regnerische Nacht.

Brauchbare Ergebnisse ergibt mit das **Abhören** des feindlichen Funks und das **Anzupfen** von Fernsprechleitungen. Siehe besondere Anweisung.

Die Zuverlässigkeit aller Organe und Quellen der Aufklärung ist durch **Vergleich und Nachprüfung** ständig zu überwachen. Wichtigen Entschlüssen sollen nur solche Nachrichten zugrunde gelegt werden, die durch mehrere unabhängige Quellen bestätigt sind.

Die mit allen Mitteln zu betreibende Aufklärung muß nach Festlegung des Angriffsziels durch sorgfältige **Erkundung** des Geländes am Einsatzort ergänzt werden.

Besonders wichtig ist dabei die Erkundung gedeckter Anmarsch- und Absetzmöglichkeiten. Die Anfertigung einer Skizze des Ortes der Unternehmung ist von Wert.

Häufig wird die Erkundungstätigkeit durch Aufträge der Wehrmacht bestimmt.

4. Marsch

Kleinkriegseinheiten marschieren fast stets nachts: schlechtes Wetter ist dabei auszunutzen. Sie vermeiden Ortschaften, Straßen und stark begangene Wege. Bei notwendiger Benutzung von Wegen ist Vorsicht geboten: ein Marsch am Wegrand und neben dem Weg vermindert die Gefahr. Der Marsch der Jagdeinheiten muß ein Vorwärtspirschen sein (Bild 15).



Bild 15. Geräuschloses Aufsetzen des Fußes
Links: Auf weichem Boden
Mitte: Auf hartem Boden
Rechts: Auf Rasen

Zweckmäßig ist abschnittsweises Vorgehen mit vielen lautlosen Halten zum Horchen und Spähen.

Der Marsch der Jagdgruppe wird gesichert durch vorgeschobene Späher, der Marsch größerer Einheiten durch eine nicht allzuweit vorgeschobene Spitze und eine Nachspitze. Auf Flankensicherung kann meist verzichtet werden: zu weite Auflockerung zieht die Aufmerksamkeit des Feindes auf sich.

Die Spitze muß stets bestrebt sein, Geländeabschnitte die ein lautloses Pirschen unmöglich machen, zu vermehren.

Vor Engen und deckungsarmen Wegstrecken and bei Verdacht eines drohenden Hinterhalts werden Späher zu Aufklärung und Sicherung des Marschweges nach vorn und den Seiten entsandt, während die Einheit verhält. Auch diese Späher gehen sprungweise vor. Verständigung zwischen Spähern und Einheit erfolgt durch unauffällige Zeichen (Tierstimmen, Sichtzeichen). Die Bedeutung dieser Zeichen muß häufig gewechselt werden.

Auf tunlichstes Vermeiden bzw. Verwischen der Spuren ist zu achten. Wo dies nicht möglich ist, muß der Gegner, durch irreführende Spuren und Hakenschlagen getäuscht werden.

Rauchen während des Marsches ist verboten.

Nur bei dringender Notwendigkeit wird am Tag marschiert. Dabei muß jede Deckung gegen Erd- und Luftbeobachtung sorgfältig ausgenutzt werden: große Umwege sind oft unvermeidlich.

Auf das Verhalten von Haustieren, Wild und Vögeln ist zu achten, weil daraus oft auf Menschen geschlossen werden kann.

Stößt die marschierende Einheit auf einzelne Einwohner, so sind sie unter dem Vorwand, sie seien als Träger oder Wegführer benötigt, mitzunehmen, dabei auszufragen durch zu diesem Zweck geführte Gespräche zwischen Angehörigen der Einheit über die wahren Zwischenmarschziele zu lauschen und schließlich in irreführender Richtung abzuschleichen.

Bei längeren Marschpausen muß sofort für ausreichende Sicherung gesorgt werden. Die Sicherer müssen starke Feuerkraft entwickeln können. Vor der Rast ist ein großer Haken zu schlagen und der Rastplatz dann so zu wählen, daß er sowohl gute Deckung wie Schußfeld auf Feinde bietet, die der Spur der Jagdeinheit folgen

(Bild 16). Beim Aufbruch nach einer Rast, selbst nach kurzer Pause, ist die Vollzähligkeit der Einheit zu prüfen, damit niemand

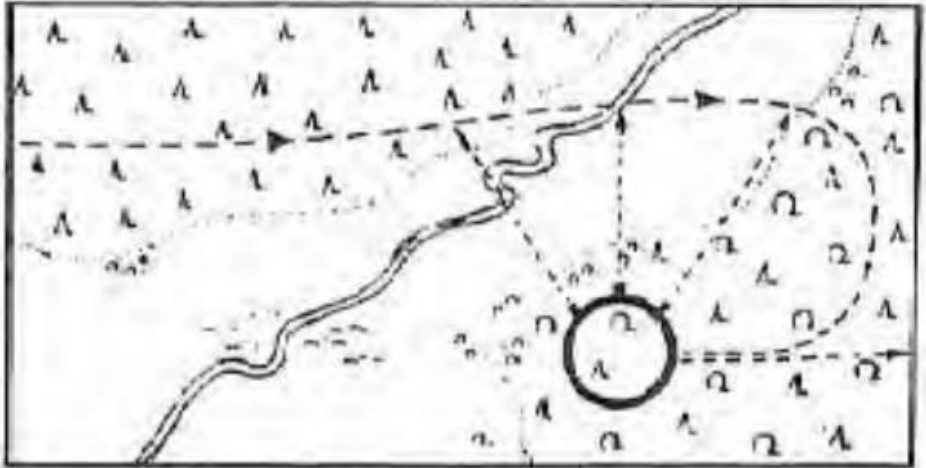


Bild 16. Hakenschlagen vor einer Rast
Der Rastplatz ist durch einen Kreis dargestellt.

zurückgelassen wird.

5. Anhaltspunkte zur Planung

Auf Grund der vorbereitenden Aufklärung und Erkundung muß der Führer den Plan des Unternehmens bis ins Letzte durchdenken, mit seinen Jägern durchsprechen und, wo die Möglichkeit dazu vorhanden ist, sogar wichtige Einzelheiten durchüben.

Bei der Planung sind folgende Anhaltspunkte zu beachten:

- a) Ort! - Wo? Wo ist das Angriffsziel? Welche Annäherungswege? Welche Absetzmöglichkeiten? Welche Geländevorteile kann ich ausnützen?
- b) Zeit! - Wann? Wann ist die günstigste Zeit für das Unternehmen? Bei Nacht? Am Tag? Bei Mondlicht? Bei völliger Dunkelheit? Wann ist Postenwechsel? Wann ist das Angriffsziel am wenigsten gesichert?
- c) Kräfte! - Wer? Wer bewacht das Angriffsziel? Wehrmacht? Sondereinheit? Sprache? In welcher Stärke? Standort der Posten? Haltung der in der Nähe wohnende Einwohner? Wer fährt das Unternehmen durch? Kräftebedarf? Aufgabenverteilung?
- d) Kampfmittel! - Was? Was für Zerstörmittel sind zur Durchführung des Unternehmens notwendig? Menge der Spreng- und Zundmittel? Was für Waffen? Was für Sonderkleidung? Was für Gerät? Was für Hilfsmittel finde ich an Ort und Stelle vor?
- e) Verfahren! - Wie? Wie führe ich das Unternehmen durch? Kampfplan? Sprengplan? Anschleimöglichkeit? Bereitstellung? Täuschung des Gegners? Wie umgehe ich die Sicherung? Wie vermeide oder breche ich den Widerstand?
- Die Anhaltspunkte: „Wo? - Wann? - Wer? - Was? - Wie?“ gelten in erster Linie für die Planung von Zerstörerunternehmen. Sinngemäß angewandt sind sie jedoch auch beim Entwurf von Kampfunternehmen zu berücksichtigen.

6. Zerstörerunternehmen

Zerstörerunternehmen haben im Kleinkrieg, und zwar besonders im Abschnitt seiner Einleitung, eine vorgeordnete Bedeutung.

Sie richten sich gegen Ziele im Rücken des Feindes:

- a) Nachschub der feindlichen Angriffsspitzen: Treibstoff, Munition, Gerät, Instandsetzungsdienste.
- b) Eisenbahnanlagen: Strecken, Eisenbahnbrücken, Bahnhöfe, Stellwerke, Drehscheiben, Weichen, Signalmittel, Parks, Reparaturwerkstätten:
- c) Straßenbrücken an Nachschubstraßen,
- d) Transportmittel, Lastkraftwagen, Personenkraftwagen, Anhänger, Schlepper, Lokomotiven, Eisenbahnwagen, Flugzeuge, bespannte Fahrzeuge,
- e) Luftverkehr: Flugplätze, Landeplätze, Flugzeughallen,
- f) Ölleitungen, Treibstofflager, Tankwagen, Tankstellen,
- g) Munitions- und Verpflegungslager, Zeugämter,
- h) Nachrichtenverbindungen: Telegraf- und Fernsprechleitungen und -stationen, Funksteller und Funkanlagen,
- i) Anlagen an Wasserstraßen: Schleußen, Hebewerke,
- k) Elektrizitätswerke, Gas- und Wasserwerke, Talsperren,
- j) Bergwerke und Industrieanlagen aller Art

Ihre Durchführung erfolgt durch Sprengung oder Brandlegung, im Notfall auch durch behelfsmäßige mechanische Mittel. Gründliche Ausbildung an den zu verwendenden Zerstörmitteln ist Vorbedingung des Erfolgs. Technische Anweisungen sind Pioniervorschriften und besonderen Handbüchern zu entnehmen.

Die taktische Anlage und Durchführung von Zerstörerunternehmen erfordert Umsicht, List und Findigkeit.

Bei der **Vorbereitung** zu einem Unternehmen muß überlegt werden.

- a) welches die verwundbarste Stelle der Anlage ist,
- b) welche lebenswichtige Teil der Anlage vernichtet werden kann und auf welche Art und Weise – durch Feuerüberfall, Sprengung oder Inbrandsetzung – und welche Mittel und Kräfte dazu erforderlich sind,
- c) zu welcher Tageszeit der Überfall auszuführen ist – am Tage, bei Nacht oder bei Tagesanbruch,
- d) welche Zeichen für den Beginn und das Ende des Angriffs auf die feindliche Anlage zu verabreden sind,

e) welches die besten Wege für Annäherung und Absetzen sind und wo der Sammelpunkt nach Abschluß des Unternehmens sein soll.

Das Überraschungsmoment ist die Hauptbedingung für den Erfolg.

Strengste Geheimhaltung der Vorbereitung ist deshalb notwendig. Vor dem Überfall selbst werden die von der feindlichen Anlage nach außen führenden Drahtverbindungen unterbrochen.

Klare Verteilung der Zerstörstrupp vernichtet das Objekt. Jeden Kampf haben kleine Einheiten zu vermeiden.

In größerem Rahmen wird eine Eingreifgruppe zurückgehalten, die unvorhergesehenen Widerstand zu brechen und das Absetzen nach Abschluß des Unternehmens zu decken hat. Diese Eingreifgruppe ist vor allem reichlich mit Maschinenwaffen auszurüsten. Sie kann den Rückzug außer durch Feuer auch durch Legen von Behelfsminen decken und dadurch einen erheblichen Zeitgewinn sichern.

Im größeren Rahmen ist gelegentlich die gleichzeitige Durchführung von Ablenkungs- und Täuschungsunternehmen, das Legen von Hintersalzen an den Zufahrtsstraßen und ihre Verminung vorteilhaft.

Wenn mit stärkerem Abwehrfeuer zu rechnen ist, muß der vermutliche Feuerplan des Gegners bei der eigenen Planung berücksichtigt werden.

Für das Absetzen gelten die Anweisungen Ziffer 9.

7. Hinterhalt

Neben den Zerstörunternehmen ist der Kampf aus dem Hinterhalt ein besonders aussichtsreiches Verfahren des Kleinkrieges. Er führt zum Erfolg, wenn er den Gegner völlig überrascht. Dies kann sowohl durch sorgfältige Planung wie gelegentlich auch durch gewandte, schnelle improvisation erreicht werden.

Je kleiner der Rahmen des Unternehmen, desto leichter ist die Durchführung und desto sicherer kann ein Mißerfolg vermieden werden.

Der Anmarsch zum Legen eines Hinterhaltes muß unbemerkt vom Feind und von der Bevölkerung durchgeführt werden. Zufällig begegnende Feinde müssen unauffällig erledigt, Landeseinwohner für die Dauer des Unternehmens in sicheren Verwahr genommen werden. Notfalls muß das Unternehmen abgebrochen werden.

Der Hinterhalt ist in einem dazu geeigneten Geländeabschnitt zu legen. Abschnitte, die sich zu augenfällig zum Hinterhalt anbieten, wie Engen, Hohlwege usw. sind zu vermeiden. Dagegen eignen sich unauffällige Deckungen, wie Hecken, Waldränder, Getreidefelder, Siedlungen und Gärten, besonders wenn sie gedeckte Absatzmöglichkeiten bieten.

Geduldiges, geräusch- und bewegungsloses Lauern, oft über eine lange Zeit, ist im Hinterhalt nötig.

Der Feuerüberfall bricht erst auf Befehl oder verabredetes Zeichen hin los. Im größeren Rahmen sind die Sicherer des Feindes nach Möglichkeit vorher durchzulassen und dann die lohnenden Ziele mit Feuer zu lassen. Wenn die Kräfte ausreichen, kann für die zu erwartende Spitze ein besonderer kleiner Hinterhalt gelegt werden, aus dem die Feuereröffnung aber erst nach Einsetzen des Hauptüberfalls erfolgen darf.

Im kleineren Rahmen werden nur schwächere Feindeinheiten, deren völlige Vernichtung erreichbar ist, aus dem Hinterhalt angegriffen.

Die wirksamste Waffe für Lauerstellungen am Hinterhalt sind Maschinenwaffen ihre Wirkung wird beträchtlich erhöht, wenn auch Steilfeuerwaffen eingesetzt werden können. Hinterhalte sind, wo es möglich ist, mit Minensperren zu verbinden.

Die Bilder 17, 18 und 19 geben einen Anhalt dafür, wie ein Hinterhalt aufgebaut werden kann.

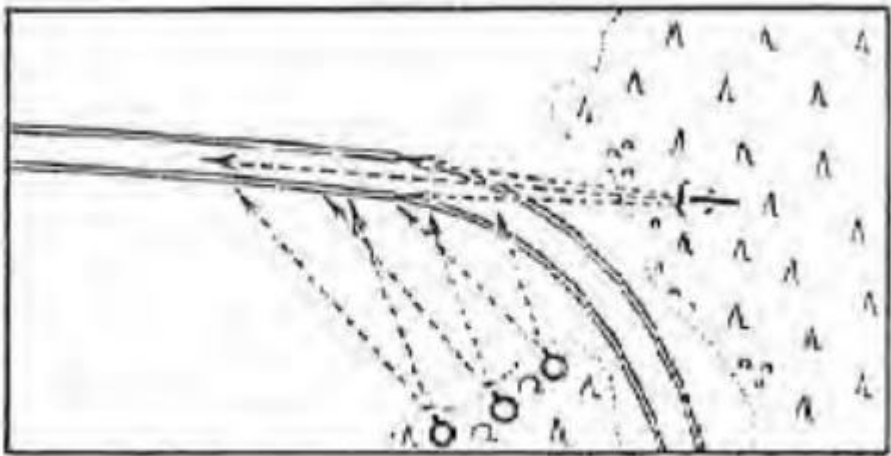
Hinterhalte werden gelegt

- a) an Straßen,
- b) an Eisenbahnen.

Dabei sind folgende Besonderheiten zu beachten:

a) Bei **Hinterhalt an Straßen** ist stets damit zu rechnen, daß der Feind seinen Marsch sichert und die Straße durch Streifen, Sicherungsgruppen, Spähtrupps und Flugzeuge überwacht.

Der Hinterhalt muß deshalb so gut getarnt sein, daß feindliche Sicherungstrupps und stärkere Feindeinheiten, die unbeschossen vorübergelassen werden, ihn nicht bemerken. Während eines größeren Unternehmens muß außerdem die Aufklärung weitergeführt werden, um unerwartete feindliche Angriffe unmöglich zu machen. Die Aufgaben einerseits der Sicherung und Aufklärung, andererseits der eigentlichen Kampf- und einer zurückhaltenden Eingreifgruppe müssen sorgfältig festgelegt



Picture 17. Road Ambush of a Guerrilla Group

sein.

Drei Jäger eröffnen flankierend das Feuer. Ein leichtes Maschinen-gewehr oder zwei Jäger nehmen darauf die Straße und vor allem die Straßengräben unter Feuer.

Beim Hinterhalt auf Wagenkolonnen muß die Spitze durch Sperren zum Halten gezwungen werden. Erst dann wird das Feuer

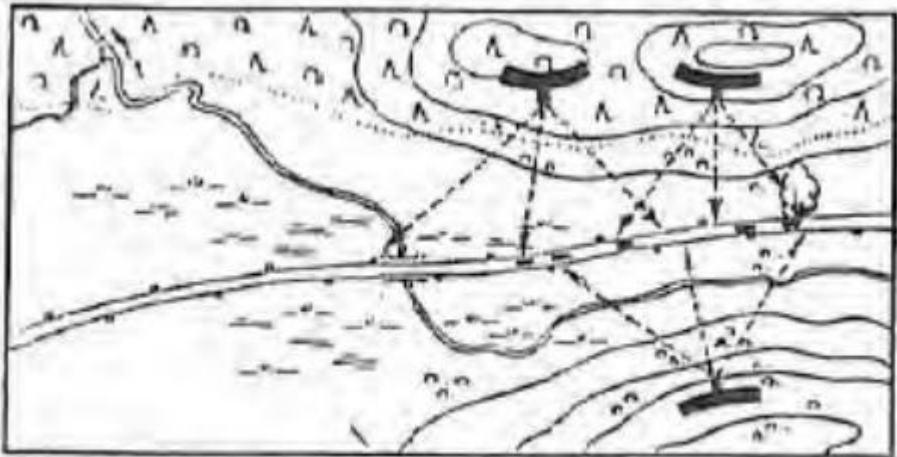


Bild 18. Straßenhinterhalt eines Jagdzuges

auf die Auffahrenden gelenkt.

Vorteilhaft ist es, wenn eine kleine Jagdeinheit in rascher zeitlicher Folge an verschiedenen Straßen Hinterhalte legt und dadurch dem Gegner vortäuscht, das ganze Gebiet sei von Kleinkriegseinheiten verseucht. Sie zwingt dadurch den Feind zu umfangreichen, kräftezehrenden Sicherungsmaßnahmen. Ist dies Ziel erreicht, so wird für längere Zeit der Schwerpunkt der Tätigkeit auf andere Einsätze gelegt.

b) Bei **Hinterhalt an Eisenbahnen** ist gleichzeitig eine möglichst umfangreiche Materialzerstörung und die Vernichtung einer möglichst großen Zahl von Gegnern das Ziel. Hinterhalt an Eisenbahnen ist größeren Jagdeinheiten, Jagdzügen und Streifkorps vorbehalten. Kleinere Einheiten können Streckensprengungen und Störbeschüsse durchführen.

Besonders aussichtsreich ist Einrichtung des Hinterhalts in einem Geländeeinschnitt, auf abschüssiger Strecke und möglichst in einer Kurve in Verbindung mit Anlegung von Minen. Streckensperrungen von längerer

Dauer werden dabei erzielt: außerdem kann ein Bahneinschnitt leicht von allen Seiten mit Feuer zugedeckt werden.

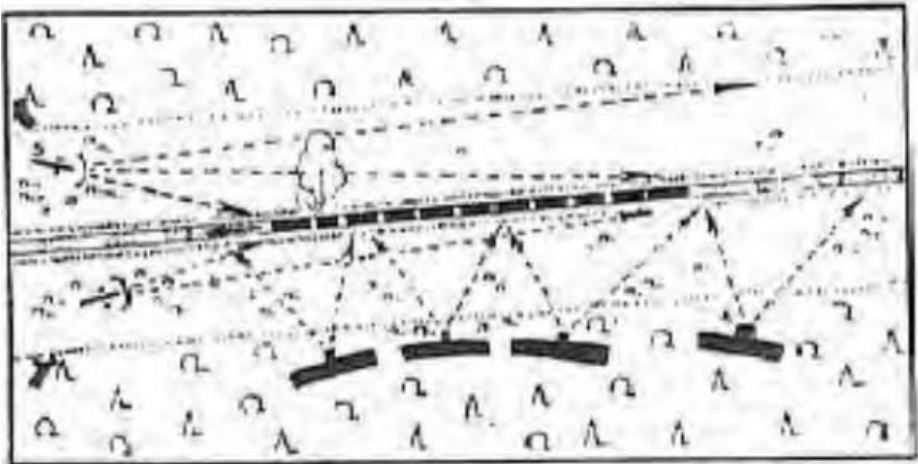


Bild 19. Eisenbahnhinterhalt eines Streifkorps

Der Ort des Hinterhalts soll weit von Stützpunkten, Bahnhöfen und Knotenpunkten entfernt sein, um ein schnelles Eingreifen stärkerer feindlicher Unterstützungen unmöglich zu machen. Die Nachrichtenleitungen müssen gleichfalls durchschnitten werden.

Die Aufklärung und Erkundung vor dem Unternehmen muß sich vor allem auf Verkehrsichte, Bahnschutzmaßnahmen und Besetzung der Züge erstrecken.

Für das Unternehmen selbst muß jede Jagdgruppe und selbst jeder einzelne Jäger genau die zugewiesene Aufgabe kennen.

Die Hauptwucht des Feuerüberfalls ist bei geglückter Sprengung auf die am wenigsten beschädigten Wagen zu lenken. Aus dem Zuge springende müssen durch flankierende Feuer gefaßt, alle Deckungsmöglichkeiten in der Nähe des Zuges durch Feuer beherrscht werden.

Ein Zeichen für den Beginn des Feuers erübrigt sich meist, der Feuerüberfall setzt mit Hochgeben der Minen und Entgleisung des Zuges ein. Wichtig ist es jedoch, ein Zeichen zum Stopfen des Feuers zu verabreden, um eine Gefährdung der Jagdgruppen zu vermeiden, denen die Vernichtung der Reste des Zuges und die Bergung der verwertbaren Beute (Waffen, Munition, Lebensmittel, Medikamente,

Kleidung) übertragen worden ist.

3. Überfall

Beim Überfall kann durch volle Ausnutzung des Überraschungsmomentes auch ein zahlenmäßig und an Waffen stärkerer Feind niedergeworfen und vernichtet werden. Mißlingt jedoch der Überfall, so endet das Unternehmen oft mit schweren Verlusten, bei großer zahlenmäßiger Überlegenheit und taktisch richtigem Verhalten des Feindes kann es zur Vernichtung der Jagdeinheit führen.

Der Entschluß zum Überfall auf einen starken Gegner, z.B. einen Stützpunkt, eine feindbesetzte Ortschaft ein Stabsquartier, einen Flugplatz, ein Lager, einen Bahnhof soll daher reiflich erwogen werden. Alle Umstände sind dabei zu prüfen. Zuverlässige Absetzmöglichkeiten im Fall des Mißlingens sind Vorbedingung.

Nur ein Führer mit sehr guter taktischer Schulung wird den Überfall auf ein gut verteidigtes Großobjekt planen und durchführen können.

Weit leichter und erfolgsversprechender als Angriffe auf derartige schwierige Ziele sind improvisierte Überfälle bei sich bietender günstiger Gelegenheit. Auch kleine Jagdgruppen können dabei gute Überraschungserfolge erzielen. Solche Gelegenheiten ergeben sich zufällig beim Zusammentreffen mit Versprengten, Holzammelkommandos, Meldern, Einzelfahrern, erkundenden Stäben: sie können aber auch gesucht und geschaffen werden, z.B. beim Überfall auf eine Lokomotivbesatzung durch Jäger, die sich im Zug versteckt hatten, oder auf einen Funktionär, in dessen Wohnung sie sich eingeschlichen haben, oder auf eine ungenügend bewachte feindliche Dienststelle, ein Elektrizitätswerk, einen Außenposten.

Gewandte Ausnutzung derartiger Gelegenheiten entspricht den Gesetzen der Kleinkriegführung, denn sie bieten bei geringem Einsatz große Erfolgsmöglichkeiten.

Der Überfall auf ein gesichertes, leicht zu verteidigendes **Großobjekt**, z.B. eine feindbelegte Ortschaft, erfordert dagegen neben sorgfältiger Planung auch einen entsprechenden Kräfteinsatz, der nur größeren Jagdeinheiten möglich ist.

Sein Ziel ist Vernichtung wichtiger Feindeinrichtungen, die dort untergebracht sind, z.B. Elektrizitätswerke, Treibstofflager, Stäbe usw.

Gründliche Aufklärung und Erkundung muß der Planung des Überfalls vorausgehen.

Festzustellen sind Stärke, Art, Bewaffnung und Verteilung der Besetzung, Sicherungs- und Verteidigungsanweisungen, Verteidigungsanlagen, Sperren, Nachrichtenverbindungen mit Nachbarorten, unmittelbare Sicherung der eigentlichen Angriffsziele.

Gleichzeitig ist genaue Erkundung der Annäherungs- und Absetzmöglichkeiten und des Zustandes der Häuser und Straßen von Wert, die Ergebnisse sind in einer Skizze niederzulegen.

Die Aufklärung und Beobachtung muß sich auf einen längeren Zeitraum erstrecken, um eine gewisse Vertrautheit mit den Gewohnheiten des Feindes zu erzielen. Die Mithilfe von Einwohnern ist dabei unbedingt nötig.

Nach dem Ergebnissen der Aufklärung und Erkundung ist der **Kampfplan** aufzustellen, der hauptsächlich folgende Angaben enthalten muß:

- a) Bereitstellung der Kräfte, Kampfmittel, Geräte;
- b) Gliederung nach Angriffs-, Abschirm-, Zerstör- und Eingreifgruppen;
- c) Zuweisung der Angriffs- und Zerstörziele, Anweisung für die Abschirm- und Eingreifgruppen;
- d) Unterstützung seitens der Einwohner bzw. eingeschleuster Jäger;

- e) Anmarsch und Annäherung;
- f) Angriffszeit (gegebenenfalls Angriffszeichen), Parole, Erkennungszeichen;
- g) Befehl zum Absetzen Nah- und Fernsammelpunkte;
- h) Aufenthalt des Führers beim Angriff.

Der Überfall muß überraschend erfolgen. Ist das Überraschungsmoment vor Beginn des Unternehmens durch ungünstigen Zufall verloren gegangen, so muß das Unternehmen abgebrochen werden.

Die **Durchführung** erfordert rücksichtslose Kühnheit, kraftvollen Schwung und wendig improvisierte Zerschlagung überraschend einsetzender Abwehrversuche mit Überraschungen durch den Verteidiger ist beim Überfall auf Großobjekte auch nach sorgfältiger Aufklärung doch immer zu rechnen.

Das erste, wichtigste Ziel ist die möglichst gleichzeitige Vernichtung aller Sicherungen: es wird am besten erreicht durch Jäger, die sich schon lange vor dem Überfall in die Ortschaft eingeschnellen haben und zu einem verabredeten Zeitpunkt oder auf Zeichen die Wachen und Posten überfallen. Gleichzeitig werden alle nach außen führenden Drahtleitungen durchschritten.

Zweite Aufgabe ist die Inbesitznahme der wichtigsten Schlüsselpunkte, ehe sie der alarmierte Verteidiger besetzen kann, und gleichzeitig der Überfall auf die Unterkünfte, deren Besetzung vernichtet oder zuverlässig abgeriegelt werden muß.

Die wichtigsten Regeln des Straßenkampfes sind dabei zu beachten: Niederhaltung der Widerstandsnester des Verteidigers durch Maschinen- und Steilfeuerwaffen; Vermeidung der Plätze und der Straßenmitte; Ausnützung jeder Deckung, die Hauseingänge, Ecken, Vorsprünge, Säulen bieten; Ausräucherung zäh verteidigter Häuser mit Handgranaten, notfalls Sprengung; Inbrandsetzung von Häuserblocks.

Erst nach geglückter Lähmung des Verteidigers können die geplanten Zerstörungen durchgeführt werden.

Unerwartet auftauchende Störungen sind dabei durch bereitgehaltene Eingreifseinheiten auszuschalten. Unablässige Aufklärung während der Durchführung des Handstreiches darf nicht versäumt werden. Gegen Nachbarorte sind Sicherungen vorzuschieben. Straßen, auf denen heranrollende Verstärkungen zu erwarten sind, werden durch Sperrungen abgeriegelt.

Nach Durchführung der dem Überfall zugrundeliegenden Absichten setzen sich auf verabredetes Zeichen die Gruppen in befohlener Reihenfolge ab. Die zurückgehaltenen Eingreifgruppen decken das Loslösen und Absetzen vom Feind.

Überfälle auf schwächer gesicherte Objekte, Bahnhöfe, Lager und außerhalb der Ortssicherung gelegene Versorgungs- und Industrieanlagen können von kleinen Jagdeinheiten durchgeführt werden. Sie sind nach denselben taktischen Grundsätzen anzulegen, wie sie bei Unternehmen gegen eine stark gesicherte Ortschaft gültig sind, versprochen jedoch leichteren Erfolg.

9. Absetzen

Rechtzeitiges und gewandtes Loslösen und Absetzen von Feind nach Beendigung wie bei notwendig gewordenen Abbrechen eines Unternehmens ist eine Hauptforderung der Kleinkriegtaktik.

Geglücktes Absetzen sichert die Möglichkeit neuer Überraschungsschläge.

Das Absetzen ist am leichtesten, wenn es gelingt, den überfallenen Feind völlig zu vernichten. Bei der Wahl des Angriffsziels ist darauf Bedacht zu nehmen. Unternehmen bei denen die Jagdeinheit in langdauernden Kampf mit überlegenem Feind verwickelt werden könnte, sind zu vermeiden. Sie entsprechen nicht dem Wesen der Kleinkriegführung, denn sie machen das Absetzen außerordentlich schwierig.

Aber auch, wenn mit einem vollen Erfolg gerechnet werden kann, ist ein gedeckte Absetzmöglichkeit stets zu erkunden und das Absetzen durch vorherigen Befehl zu regeln. Oft erfolgt das Absetzen einzeln oder in kleinen Trupps: deshalb sollen stets **Sammelpunkte** und Wartezeilen verabredet werden. In vielen Fällen ist es zweckmäßig, einen Nahsammelpunkt (1-3 km) mit kurzer Wartezeit (1-2 Stunden) und außerdem bei größeren

Einheiten einen Fernsammelpunkt (10-20 km) mit entsprechender längerer Wartezeit (etwa 24 Stunden) festzulegen. Die Sammelpunkte sollen gute Deckung bieten: nahe gelegne Ausblickmöglichkeiten und gedeckte Absetzwege müssen vorhanden sein. Sicherung ist notwendig. Es muß stets damit gerechnet werden, daß der Feind den Sammelpunkt durch Verrat erfährt, deshalb ist es zweckmäßig, den Rastplatz der Einheit vom Sammelpunkt abzusetzen. Am Sammelpunkt selbst verbleiben nur Einweiser.

Bei Unternehmen größerer Jagdeinheiten sind stets Gruppen zu bestimmen, die das Absetzen durch Feuer

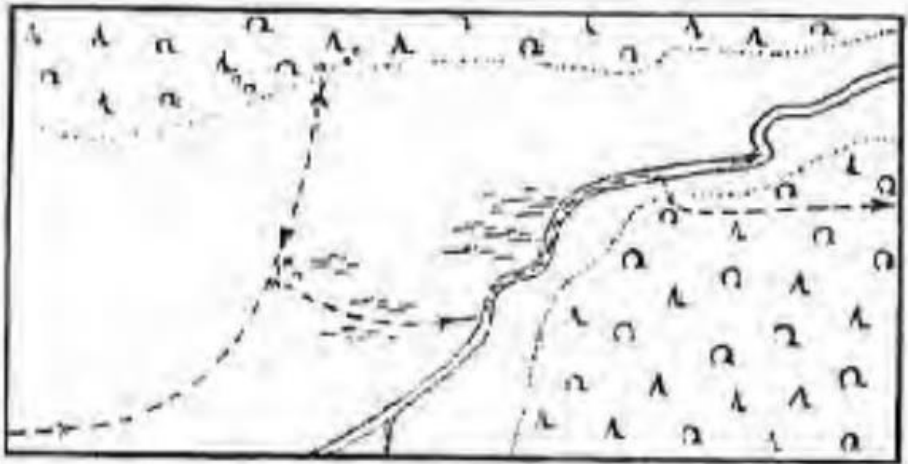


Bild 20. Wiergang mit Abspringen von der Spur

Der Lager ist zunächst bis an einen Waldrand gegangen, hat dort den Wiergang in seiner eigenen Spur begonnen und ist an einer Buschgruppe abgesprungen. Zum weiteren Verwischen seiner Spur ist er noch in einen Bach gewatet.

und Sperren zu decken haben. Es ist zweckmäßig, diese Aufgabe den zurückgehaltenen Eingreifgruppen zu übertragen.

Mit Verfolgung durch gewandte Späher, Spürhunde und Spurenkundige ist stets zu rechnen. Alle Möglichkeiten zur Irreführung und zur Verwischung der Spuren sind deshalb beim Absetzen auszunutzen. Solche Mittel sind Hakenschlagen, Widergänge mit Abspringen von der Spur an geeigneter Stelle (Bild 20), streckenweises Waten durch Gewässer.

Gelegentlich kann nach geglücktem Unternehmen des Legen eines Hinterhalts an Absetzweg zu einem neuen Erfolg führen und das weitere Absetzen erleichtern.

10. Sichern der Ruhe

Feste Lager können nur in besonders günstigem Gelände, in ausgedehnten Wald- und Heidegebieten und im Hochgebirge, eingerichtet werden.

Für gute Tarnung des Lagers sowie der zu ihm hinführenden Spuren ist zu sorgen. Einen sicheren Schutz bietet es, wenn nur fester, steiniger Grund betreten wird. Das Einlaufen von verräterischen Trampelpfaden muß vermieden werden.

Auch dort, wo feste Lager nicht eingerichtet werden können, muß für die Sicherung der ruhenden Jagdeinheit stets Sorge getragen werden. Eine wirksame Form der Sicherung besteht in möglichst häufigem Wechsel der Unterschlupfe, für die Einzelhöfe, Keller, Hausruinen, Jagdhütten, Scheunen, Fichtendickungen in Frage kommen.

Die unmittelbare Sicherung durch Lausch- und Spähposten ist durch ständige Aufklärung der Umgebung des Unterschlupfes zu ergänzen. Baumbeobachtung ist manchmal von Nutzen. Die beste Sicherung wird durch Mithilfe der Bevölkerung erreicht. Frauen und Kinder können dabei gute Dienste leisten.

Bestimmte unauffällige Zeichen zur Warnung und Alarmierung der ruhenden Jagdeinheit müssen verabredet

sein, desgleichen wechselnde Kennworte und Erkennungszeichen. Unterschlupfe sollen einen Notausgang haben.

Wo die Verminung der Zugänge oder wenigstens das Vorlegen von Handgranaten mit Spanndracht zum Alarmieren möglich ist, wird damit ein guter Schutz erreicht.

Auch in der Ruhe muß jeder Jäger seine Waffe stets in Greifweite bei sich haben.

Bei Verlassen eines Unterschlupfes sind alle Spuren der Benutzung sorgfältig zu tilgen.

11. Schutz vor Gegenmaßnahmen

Folgende Gegenmaßnahmen des Feindes sind zu erwarten:

- a) Verwendung von Spitzeln und Provokateuren,
- b) Einsatz von Jagdkommandos,
- c) Einkesselung und Durchkämmen des Einsatzraumes,
- d) Sichern aller kriegswichtigen Anlagen.

a) Die **Verwendung von Spitzeln und Provokateuren** zwingt zur Verschärfung der eigenen Überwachung und zu besonderer Vorsicht im Umgang mit der Bevölkerung. Eigene Vertrauensleute und Helfer sind mit der Überwachung der Stellen zu beauftragen, die Spitzel gegen Jagdeinheiten anwerben und verwenden. Erkannte Spitzel sind zu vernichten.

b) Die Verwendung von **Jagdkommandos** durch den Feind bedeutet eine erhebliche Belastung der Kleinkriegstätigkeit. Aufgabe dieser feindlichen Jagdkommandos ist es, die zum Kleinkrieg eingesetzten Jagdeinheiten ihrerseits aufzuspüren, zu verfolgen und mit ihren eigenen Waffen – List, Tarnung, Überraschung – zu bekämpfen. Die feindlichen Jagdkommandos, die aus besonders ausgesuchten Leuten bestehen können, werden dadurch gefährlich. Nur unermüdliche Wachsamkeit und die nie erlähmende Vorsicht können vor der Überrumpelung durch feindliche Jagdkommandos schützen

Es kann notwendig werden, die gesamte Kleinkriegführung in einem Einsatzgebiet auf die Vernichtung eines besonders gefährlichen Jagdkommandos des Feindes anzusetzen.

c) Die **Einkesselung** und das Durchkämmen des Einsatzraumes erfordert starke Feindkräfte. Es ist bereits als Kleinkriegserfolg zu werten, wenn der Gegner sich zu einer solchen kräftebindenden Maßnahme gezwungen sieht.

Derartige Großunternehmen sind weniger zu fürchten als Verfolgung durch feindliche Jagdkommandos, da es dabei immer erprobte Ausweichmöglichkeiten gibt:

aa) Ausweichen aus dem Einsatzraum, wenn die Feindabsicht einer Umschließung erkannt wird;

bb) Durchschlüpfen durch die zu Beginn der Einschließung meist nur dünnen Sperrlinien in einen geeigneten Abschnitt;

cc) Überrollenlassen durch die Abkämpfungslinie in gut getarnten Fuchslöchern oder ähnlichen Verstecken;

dd) Ausbruch aus dem Kessel an einer schwachen Stelle der Einschließung.

d) Die **Sicherung** des Landes und aller wichtigen Anlagen durch den Feind zwingt zwar zu sorgfältiger Aufklärung und Planung aller Kleinkriegsunternehmen, kann sie jedoch nie völlig unmöglich machen.

Es gibt keine Gegenmaßnahme des Feindes, die nicht durch geschickte Anpassung zunichte gemacht werden könnte.

Von großer Bedeutung ist hierbei, wie in der gesamten Kleinkriegführung, die Haltung der Bevölkerung und die Hilfe die sie den Jagdeinheiten zu gewähren bereit ist.

V. Kampf gegen Feindagitation

Kampf gegen Feindagitation ist bei der engen Verflechtung des Kleinkrieges mit der Politik eine ebenso notwendige Aufgabe wie die Zerstör- und Kampfunternehmen. Die Abwehr feindlicher Einflüsse und die Weckung und Erhaltung eines klaren politischen Willens ist mit allen Mitteln durchzuführen. Die taktische Tätigkeit muß stets auch auf diese Notwendigkeit Bedacht nehmen. Laufende Versorgung mit Nachrichten über die Lage ist für alle eingesetzten Jagdeinheiten unerlässlich.

Die geistig-politische Aufklärung wendet sich an

- a) die eigenen Jagdeinheiten,
- b) die Bevölkerung,
- c) den Feind.

a) Die **eigenen Jagdeinheiten** bedürfen bei ihrer aufreibender. Kampftätigkeit einer besonderen geistig-politischen Betreuung und Führung. Ohne klaren politischen Willen ist eine Kleinkriegführung nicht denkbar. Der Jäger ist bei außerordentlichen Entbehrungen und Mühe nicht nur ständig äußerster Gefahr ausgesetzt, sondern oft auch den geistigen Einflüssen, die das Hinterland des Feindes beherrschen. Gegen diese zermürbenden Einflüsse ist sein politischer Wille zu härten und sein Geist zu ständiger Wachsamkeit aufzurufen.

Das wirksamste Mittel geistig-politischer Betreuung der Jagdeinheit ist das Beispiel ihres Führers. Ist er beseelt von glühender Vaterlandsliebe, ist er bereit für die Freiheit seines Volkes jedes Opfer zu bringen und jede Entbehrung willig zu tragen, so werden auch seine Jäger mitgerissen werden. Abwehr der Feindagitation ist dann eine leichte Aufgabe.

Durch geistige Schulung muß der Jäger befähigt werden, seinen politischen Glauben klar überzeugend auszudrücken. Er muß die Sache seines Vaterlandes, der Wahrheit und des Rechtes schlagfertig verfechten können.

b) Die eigene **Bevölkerung** im feindbesetzten Gebiet sieht im Jäger einen Vertreter des Volkstums, von dem sie abgetrennt ist. Seine Haltung, seine Zuversicht und sein unbeugsamer Kampfwille müssen allen Gutgesinnten ein Ansporn sein.

Der Führer für politische Fragen hat die wichtige Aufgabe, unter Wahrung aller Vorsicht mit der Bevölkerung Verbindung aufzunehmen und zu halten.

Ihre Leiden, Sorgen und Anschauungen hat er zu erforschen, alle Maßnahmen der feindlichen Führung und Verwaltung aufmerksam zu verfolgen.

Jede Gelegenheit, feindliche Agitationslügen zu entkräften, die Bevölkerung mit wahren Nachrichten zu versorgen, an die ewigen Werte des Volkstums zu erinnern und feige Unterwürfigkeit auszurotten, muß ergriffen werden.

Jedes Mittel der Verbreitung zuverlässiger Nachrichten ist recht: gerade die einfachsten leisten oft gute Dienste (Nachricht von Mund zu Mund, Rund- und Kettenbriefe, Auschriften mit Kreide, Farbe und Stempel auf Wänden und feindlichen Plakaten oder Ankündigungen, Flugzettel von Hand zu Hand).

Beschaffung eines Vervielfältigungsapparates, einer Rucksack- oder Westendruckerei und von Material zur Herstellung einfacher Stempel usw. kann für größere Einheiten nicht notwendig werden.

Mitnahme von Flugzetteln dürfen auch kleinste Einheiten nicht versäumen.

Von sehr günstigem Einfluß auf die Haltung der Bevölkerung ist es auch, wenn die Jäger tapfer und mit unbeugsamer Härte, aber ohne überflüssige Grausamkeit kämpfen.

Die Leistung der Jagdeinheit ist ohne Scheu ins rechte Licht zu setzen. Freund und Feind soll von ihr sprechen. Es schadet nichts, wenn man ihr Taten und Fähigkeiten zutraut, die in Wirklichkeit über ihr Vermögen hinausgehen.

Zurückhaltung in bezug auf Beitreibungen und sonstige Forderungen ist ein Gebot der Klugheit. Jede ungebührliche Belästigung, jede vermeidbare Gefährdung der Bevölkerung muß unterbleiben. Soweit es ohne Gefährdung ihres Kampfauftrages möglich ist, soll die Jagdeinheit sogar zu schützen und zu helfen versuchen. Um so erbarmungsloser aber sind die Verräter auszurotten.

c) Ergibt sich über den eigentlichen Kampfauftrag hinaus die Möglichkeit, durch Flugblätter, Klebzettel und Wandparolen auch im **Feindheer** über die wahre Lage und die unvermeidlichen Folgen der Feindpolitik hinzuweisen so darf sie nicht versäumt werden.

Es kann auch von Nutzen sein, einen Gelangenen, der spontan unverkennbare Anzeichen eigenen Denkens und politischer Einsicht zeigt, nach entsprechender Einflußnahme durch den politischen Führer der Einheit wieder freizugeben. Vorsicht ist hierbei am Platz, der taktische Auftrag und die Sicherheit gehen unbedingt vor.

VI. Unterkunft und Verpflegung

1. Unterkünfte

Läßt die Lage es zu und bietet das Gelände genügend Deckungsmöglichkeit, so können ständige Lager mit Bunkern, Blockhäusern, Dauerzelten oder leichter gebauten Notunterkünften errichtet werden.

Derartige Lager haben den Vorzug gewisser Bequemlichkeit, jedoch läßt sich auch bei guter Tarnung wegen der unvermeidlich entstehenden Trampelpfade ihre Entdeckung durch den Feind auf die

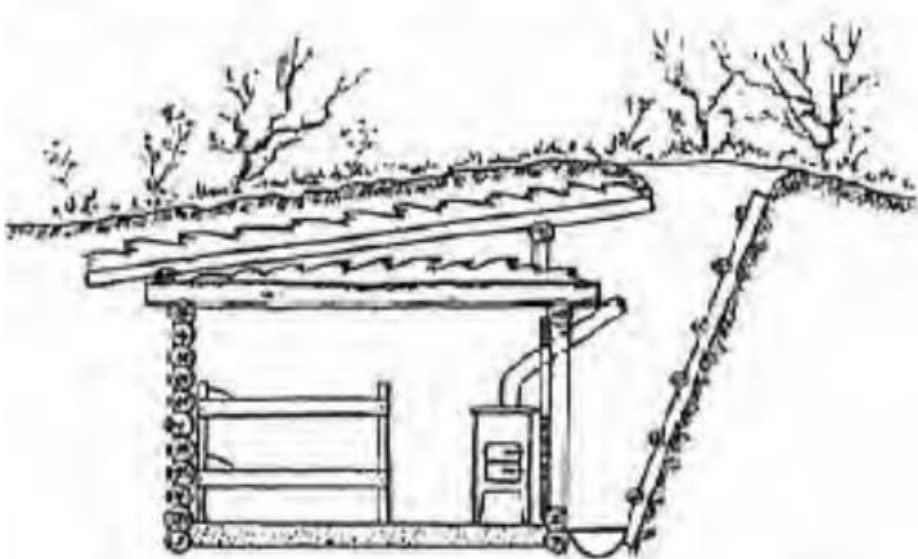


Bild 21a. Erdbunker (Schnitt)

Dauer nur sehr schwer vermeiden.

Einen wenigstens zeitweiligen Schutz bietet die Wahl der Bausteile in möglichst unwegsamem Gelände, weitab von jeder Siedlung, in unzugänglichem Dickicht.

a) **Bunker** und Blockhäuser werden mit einfachen Mitteln und Bauweisen, die dem technischen Können der Erbauer angepaßt sind, errichtet, Kunststeien sind zu vermeiden.

Der beste Schutz für den Bunker ist sorgfältige Anpassung an die Umgebung (Bild 21), Tarnung und Vermeidung von

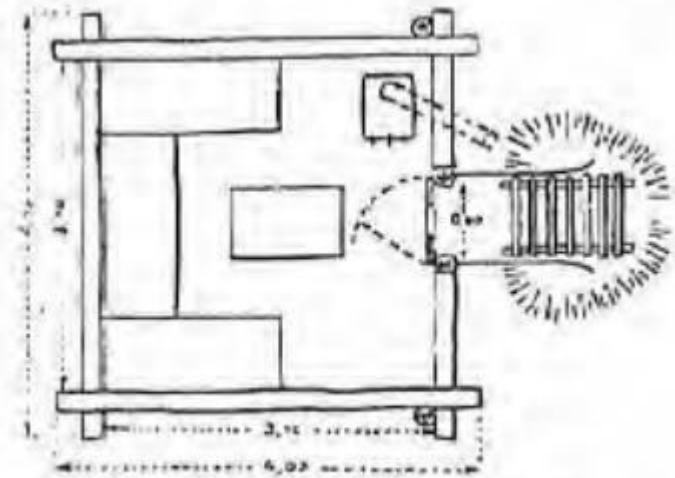


Bild 21b. Erdbunker (Grundriß)

Trampelpfaden.

Im Winter kann bei langer Einsatzdauer und in manchen Einsatzräumen der Bau von Bunkern oder Hütten zur dringenden Notwendigkeit werden. Er ist rechtzeitig im Herbst zu beginnen.

b) **Zelte** und Notunterkünfte genügen im Sommer im allgemeinen. Neben der üblichen Form von Kleinzeiten können mit Hilfe einiger Stangen und Stützen sehr leicht etwas größere Wohnzelte in Giebelform oder als Rundzelt gebaut werden, die den Vorteil besserer Wohnlichkeit bieten.

Auch für Zelte gilt das Gebot sorgfältiger Tarnung und Anpassung an das umgebende Gelände.

Sehr gut entsprechen in Dickichten gebaute **Zweighthütten** oder eine Verbindung von Zweigwänden oder Dächern mit Zeitbahnen dem Gebot der Tarnung. Sie

sind leicht und schnell zu errichten. Zudem wird dadurch mit der gleichen Anzahl von Zeltbahnen größere Geräumigkeit erzielt.

Zweighütten können als Schirm, Halbzeit oder in Hausform

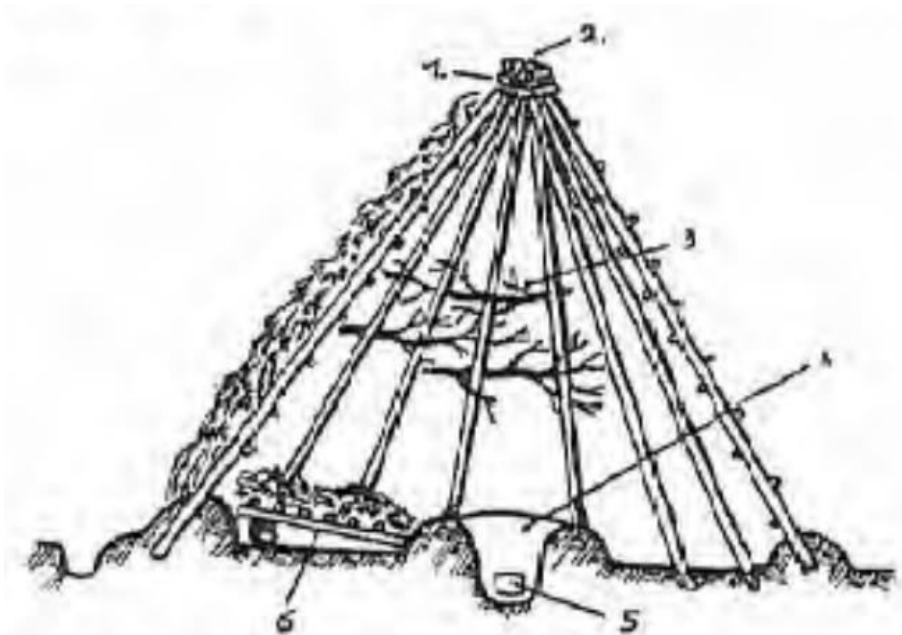


Bild 23. Rande Zweighütte

gebaut werden, Anhalt hierzu geben die Bilder 22 und 23.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. Bund | 4. Feuerstelle |
| 2. Rauchabzug | 5. Luftzuführung |
| 3. Zweiggeflecht | 6. Liegestatt |

Beim Bau von Zweigwänden und Dächern werden Fichten- und Kiefernzweige, deren Nadeln, um Regen abzuleiten, nach unten hängen müssen, von unten auf Reihe auf Reihe in dichter Packung ziegelartig neben und übereinander mit Draht, Schnüren oder biegsamen Zweigen an Sparren befestigt (Bild 24).

Auch als Ruhebett in den Hütten ist eine saubere, sorgfältige Packung aus weichen Nadelzweigen sehr

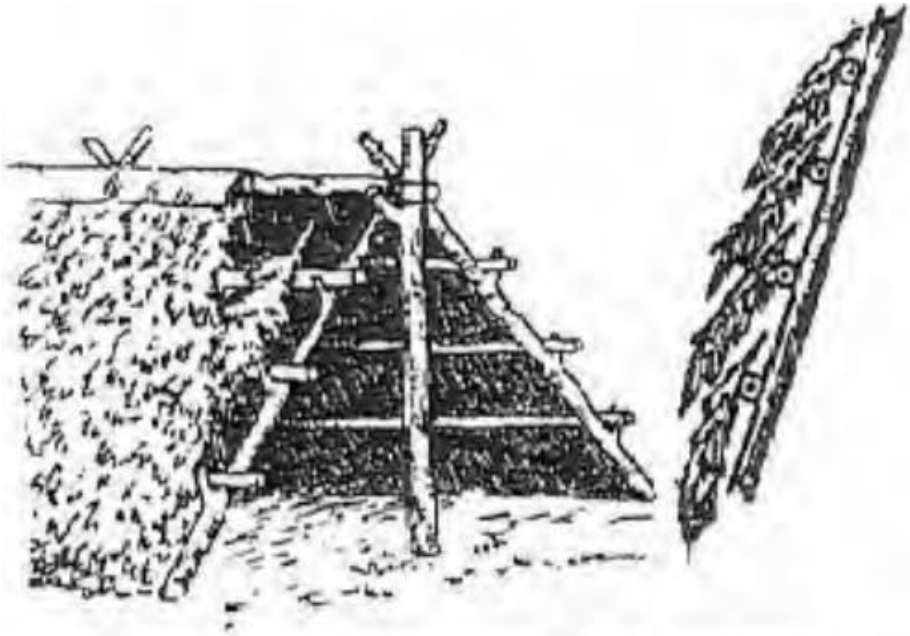


Bild 22 und 24. Zweighütte und Zweigdach

geeignet. Sie federt und schützt vor Bodenkühle und Nässe.

Zweighütten können halb in die Erde eingebaut werden: sie sind dann leicht zu tarnen und viel wärmer. Der Erdaushub ist sorgfältig zu verstecken. Bedeckung des Zweigdaches mit Erde oder Schnee und einer darauf zu breiten Tarnschicht aus Laub usw. ist vorteilhaft.

Wo das Gelände nicht genügend zuverlässige Deckung bietet, muß auf Errichtung fester Unterkünfte verzichtet werden. In dieser Lage sind geeignete Notunterschlupfe, wie Einzelhöfe, Viehschuppen, Scheunen, Heuschober, Höhlen, in zerstörten Großstädten Keller und Hausruinen zu wählen. Auch im Winter lassen sich bei geschickter Ausnutzung in solchen Notunterschlupfen warme Ecken einrichten, die eine gewisse Bequemlichkeit bieten.

2. Heiz- und Kochfeuer

Für den Jäger ist Anlage von Feuern als Wärmequelle und zum Kochen nötig. An Schutz der Streichhölzer vor Feuchtigkeit und auch sparsamster Verwendung muß deshalb gedacht werden. Es ist zweckmäßig, einen kleinen Notvorrat gesondert in wasserdichter Verpackung mitzuführen (Patronenhülse mit Stearinpfropf verschlossen). Etwas feucht gewordene Streichhölzer entzünden sich leichter, wenn man sie vorher vorsichtig im Kopfhaar reibt.

Wenn Streichhölzer fehlen, kann mit einer Patrone auf folgende Weise „Feuer geschossen“ werden: Geschoß entfernen; größeren Teil des Pulvers auf Papier oder trockene Rinde schütten; Papierschnitzel, dürres Gras oder ähnliches Zündmaterial zufügen; weichgeriebenen, lockeren Papierpfropf in die Patronenhülse stecken; auf den vorbereiteten Zündstoff feuern und dann vorsichtig anpusten. Bei feuchter Luft ist das „Feuerschießen“ nicht einfach. Es wird erleichtert, wenn man eine Teelöffelspitze vom Leuchtsatz einer Leuchtpistole dem Zündstoff zufügt und eine Prise davon auch in die Patrone füllt.

Bei Sonnenschein kann gut geeigneter Zündstoff auch mit einem Breenglas in Glut gesetzt werden.

Das weitere Schüren des Feuers wird durch Anzündstäbchen (Bild 25) sowie durch dürre Fichtenzweige und Trockenes Gras



Bild 25:26a. Sternfeuer, Grubenfeuer, Anzündstäbchen erleichtert.

Lagerfeuer sind nur erlaubt, wenn die Feindlage es gestattet. Die vorteilhaftesten Arten der Anlage zeigt Bild 26.

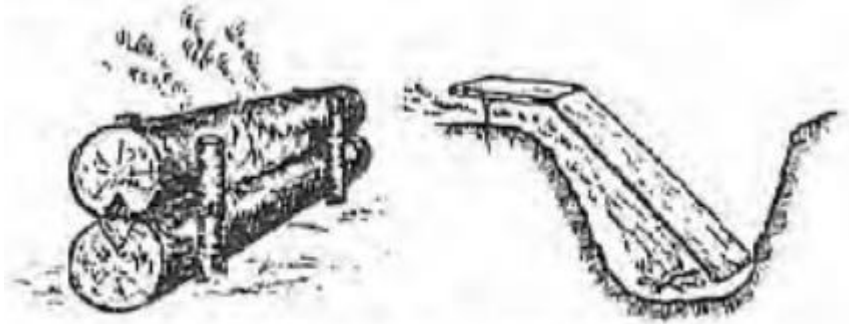


Bild 26b. Balkenfeuer und unsichtbares Feuer

Stets muß auf Vermeiden verräterischen Rauches und Feuerscheins geachtet werden. Nachts ist die günstigste Kochzeit. Wenn Anlage eines Herdes möglich ist, muß der Rauch so abgeleitet werden, daß er sich zwischen Bäumen verteilt.

3. Wasser

Oberflächenwasser aus Wasserläufen aller Art soll vor Genuß grundsätzlich abgekocht werden. Wasserentkeimungstabletten können im Notfall diese Maßnahme ersetzen.

4. Abort und Abfall

Wo nicht ein schon vorhandener Abort benutzt werden kann, muß die Anlage von Latrinen, die Verrichtung der Notdurft, auch das Urinieren, und die Anhäufung von Abfällen in der Nähe der Unterkunft unbedingt vermieden werden, um den Feind nicht aufmerksam zu machen.

5. Verpflegung

Wo Verpflegung aus dem Lande erfolgt, ist sie aus Dörfern weit von der Unterkunft zu beschaffen.

Ein eiserner Vorrat muß stets aufgespart werden. Er darf bei bloßem Mangel nicht angegriffen werden, sondern nur bei Feindbedrängung, wenn jede andere Beschaffungsmöglichkeit ausgeschlossen ist.

Mit Konzentratverpflegung, die auf dem Luftweg geliefert werden konnte, ist besonders sparsam umzugehen.

Der für die Verpflegung der Einheit verantwortliche Verpflegungswart muß sich ein klares Bild über die tatsächlich benötigte Menge und Art der Nahrungsmittel machen, einem festen Plan – ein **Beschaffungssoll** – ausarbeiten und für dessen Durchführung sorgen.

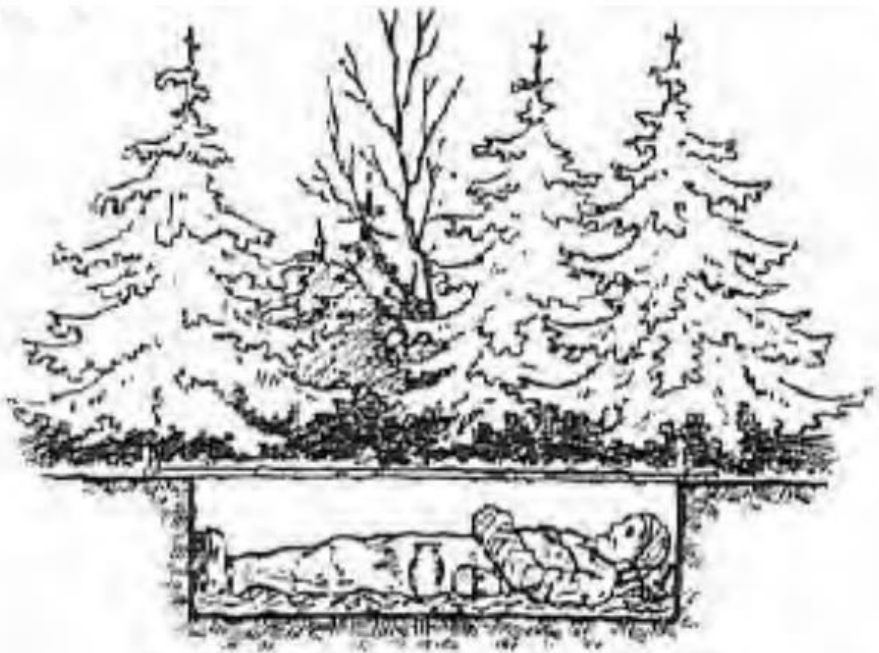


Bild 27. Fuchsloten für Verwundete

Benötigt werden vor allem: Brot oder Mehl, Grütze, Kartoffeln, Gemüse bzw. Sauerkohl, Fett und Fleisch, Salz.

Fertige Grütze kann im Notfall durch Gerste, Weizen, Roggen oder Hafer ersetzt werden.

Rechnet man pro Kopf und Tag ein benötigtes Rohgewicht an Lebensmitteln von 2-3kg, so ergibt sich daß z.B. eine Einheit von 20 Mann täglich etwa 50kg wochentlich also rund 300-400kg, also ein bis zwei volle Einspannerladungen benötigt.

Unter Zugrundelegung einer solchen Berechnung ist dann der Beschaffungsplan festzulegen und durchzuführen.

In nächster Nähe der Unterkunft soll nie mehr als ein Wochenvorrat gehalten werden.

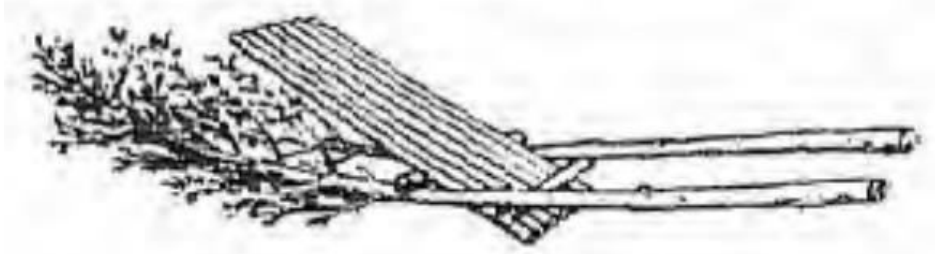


Bild 23. Schleppe für Verwundete

Eiserne Vorräte an schwer verderblichen Lebensmitteln (Speck, Rauchfleisch, Grütze, Salz, Honig u.a.) sollen, möglichst in einer für einen Monat ausreichenden Menge, in gut getarnten Verstecken raubwild- und rattensicher in größerer Anzahl über das ganze Standortgebiet verstreckt, untergebracht werden.

Etwa für einen Monat im voraus werden außerdem stets die laufend benötigten Nahrungsmittel in näher gelegenen guten Verstecken (Fuchslöchern) gehalten.

Hierbei können Kartoffeln in gewöhnlichen Gruben, nach Art der üblichen Kartoffelgruben vergraben werden.

Getreide, Grützen und dergleichen, werden am zweckmäßigsten in Holztonnen oder Holzkisten vergraben und von oben durch einen wasserundurchlässigen Holzdeckel, eine dünne Lehmschicht, Fichtenrinde oder dgl. abgedichtet und getarnt.

Gemüse kann in der üblichen Art wie Kartoffeln in Erdgruben vergraben werden, Sauerkohl am besten in Holztonnen: Fett kann, soweit es sich um gut gesalzenen und geräucherten Speck handelt, am besten ins Getreide gebettet in Getreidekisten untergebracht werden. Ausgelassen Speck, Butter, Fett, gut gesalzen, gießt man in kleine Holzeimer, die dann, gut vernagelt, oder mit Steinen beschwert, vergraben oder in Fichtendickungen aufgehängt werden.

Fleisch hält sich in der wärmeren Jahreszeit nur, wenn es sehr stark eingesalzen und womöglich noch geräuchert ist.

Im Winter hält sich Fisch und Fleisch fast unbeschränkt in gefrorenem Zustand.

Als Getränke kann man Tee aus Lindenblüten, Brombärblättern, jungen Walderdbeerblättern u.a. zubereiten, ebenso Kaffee aus gebrannten Eicheln, Gerste. Weizen u.a.

6. Notverpflegung

Eine brauchbare Notverpflegung ist Holzmehl. Es wird am besten in der folgenden Weise von jungen Kiefern oder Birkenstämmchen gewonnen: Die obere borkige Rindenschicht entfernen; die feuchte, weiche Unterschicht ablösen und in kleine Stückchen zerschneiden; unter mehrmaligen Wasserwechsel abkochen, bis Harzgeschmack genügend abgemildert ist; sorgfältig trocknen, bis die Schnitzel mürbe und brüchig werden; zerstoßen und zerreiben.

Das gewonnene gelblich-bräunliche Rindenmehl kann sann entweder zur Streckung dem Roggen- oder Weizenmehl zugefügt oder auch unvermischt genossen werden. Zu diesem Zweck macht man unter Zuführung von Wasser oder Milch einen Teig, wälzt ihn ganz flach aus, zerschneidet ihn in kleine Fladen und backt diese dann auf Blech- oder Eisenpfannen.

Ganz junge Fichtentriebe können roh oder gekocht gegessen werden. Eßbare Pilze sind eine gute Nahrung,

ebenso Beeren. Pilze werden durch Frost giftig, während viele Beerenarten erst durch Frost eßbar und schmackhaft werden, wie z.B.: Eberesche, Berberitze u.a. Sehr nahrhaft und vitaminreich sind die auf Hochmooren vorkommende Moosbeeren, die Preiselbeeren, Holunderbeeren, Hagebutten.

Lindenknospen und die meisten Flechten (mit Ausnahme der gelblichfarbigen, insbesondere die bekannte grauweißliche, Rentierflechte (Rentiermoos)) sind eßbar. Die in Flechten enthaltenen Bitterstoffe werden durch mehrstündiges Welchen in Wasser, zu dem man Holzasche zugesetzt hat, entfernt. Dann können sie zu einem durchaus eßbaren Brei verkocht werden. Im Notfall kann man Flechten nach einer gründlichen Spülung auch roh essen.

An den Ufern von Flüssen und Seen kann man die dicken Wurzeln von Kalmusschilf ausgraben, die sowohl roh als insbesondere gekocht oder gebacken durchaus eßbar sind.

Anhang I

Anhalt für die Ausrüstung des Jägers

Jeder Jäger braucht:

- Rucksack oder Tornister
- Brotbeutel oder Jagdtasche
- Zeitbahn
- Decke oder Schlafsack
- Koppel oder Lesbriemen
- Patronentasche
- Kochgeschirr
- Feldgeschirr
- Feldflasche mit Becher
- Butterdose
- Eßbesteck
- Jagdmesser oder Dolch
- Marschkompaß
- Feuerzeug, Streichhölzer, Brennglas, Dauerlicht
- Waffenreinigungsgerät
- Nähzeug und Bindfaden
- Wasch- und Putzzeug
- Bleistift und Papier
- Kalender mit Auf- und Untergangszeiten von Sonne und Mond
- Uhr
- Warnnetz
- Mückenschleier

Sanitätsausrüstung:

- Kleiner Sanitätsbeutel mit Anweisung: „Erste Hilfe“
- Verbandspäckchen (am Körper)
- Chinin
- Aspirin
- Prentosil
- Vitaminsud
- Taunalin
- Pervitin
- Wasserentkeimungstabletten

Jede Gruppe braucht:

- Fernglas
- Taschenlampen
- Kartentasche und Karten
- Spaten
- Klauenbeil
- Säge
- Isolierte Zangen- und Drahtscheren
- Zerlegbare Kocher für Hartbrennstoff
- Trillerpfeife

Anhang II

Anleitung für die Benutzung eines Marschkompasses

1. Marschkompaß und Karte

Zunächst sind vom Marschkompaß der Richtungszeiger und das „N“ (Nordrichtung) durch Drehen der Teilscheibe aufeinander zu stellen. Dann ist der Kompaß so auf die Karte zu legen (bei Karten mit Gitternetz Alegekante an die Nord-Süd-Linie), daß der Richtungszeiger zum oberen Kartenrand (Kartennordrand) zeigt. Karte mit Kompaß sind nun so zu drehen daß sich Magnetnadel und Nordrichtung decken. Die Mißweisung (Abweichung der Magnetnadel vom geographischen Nordpol) braucht nicht berücksichtigt zu werden. Jetzt ist die Karte (nach Norden) eingerichtet. Nimmt man die Front in diese Richtung, so ist im Rücken Süden, rechts Osten, links Westen. Nachdem der eigene Standpunkt durch Vergleichen der Karte mit der Natur bestimmt ist, liegen von ihm alle Geländepunkte in derselben Richtung wie die entsprechenden auf der Karte.

2. Festlegen einer Marschrichtung (Kompaßzahl)

a) Festlegen der Marschrichtung mit Hilfe der Karte und des Marschkompasses.

aa) Abmarsch- und Marschrichtungspunkt auf der Karte durch einen Bleistiftstrich verbinden.

bb) Den Marschkompaß mit der Anlegeschiene so an die gezogene Verbindungslinie zwischen Abmarsch- und Marschrichtungspunkt anlegen, daß der Pfeil nach dem Marschrichtungspunkt anlegen, daß der Pfeil nach dem Marschrichtungspunkt zeigt.

cc) 1. Bei Karte mit Gitternetz: Nord-Süd-Linie des Kompasses (N-S) durch Drehen der Scheibe parallel zu der nächstgelegenen Nord-Süd-Gitternetzlinie stellen. Zahl merken, auf die, jetzt der Pfeil zeigt.

2. Bei Karte ohne Gitternetz: Es genügt, die W-O-Linie des Kompasses durch Drehen an der Scheibe parallel zu den Ortsnamen der Karte zu stellen. Zahl merken, auf die jetzt der Pfeil zeigt.

Damit ist die Kompaßzahl ermittelt.

Bei Gebrauch dieser so ermittelten Kompaßzahl im Gelände laßt man die Kompaßzahl auf 0 (Null) einspielen.

b) Ist der Marschrichtungspunkt vom Abmarschspunkt zu sehen, dann sind:

aa) der Richtungspunkt über Kimme und Korn unter hochgeklapptem Spiegel anzuvisieren,

bb) die Drehscheibe dabei so zu drehen, daß die Nordnadel auf die Mißweisung der Drehscheibe einspielt (was im Spiegel zu sehen ist).

Der Pfeil zeigt nun die Kompaßzahl an.

c) Marschieren nach der Kompaßzahl

Dazu ist die Drehscheibe so einzustellen, daß der Pfeil auf der Kompaßzahl steht, und der Kompaß so zu drehen, daß die Nordnadel auf die Mißweisung zeigt. Die Marschrichtung ist durch Anvisieren über Kimme und Korn, bei Nacht durch Verlängern der Linde, Leuchtpfeil-Leuchtstrich, zu finden.

Anhang III

Lufteinsatz

1. Allgemeines

Die Verbringung und Versorgung auf dem Luftwege erfolgt durch **Fallschirmabwurf** oder durch **Lendung** mit Motorflugzeugen oder Lastenseglern. Beide Einsatzformen bedürfen in sprung- und flugtechnischer Hinsicht der Vorbereitung durch Fachleute. Jeder, der bei Kleinkriegsunternehmungen mit luftmäßiger Verbringung oder Versorgung zu rechnen hat, muß die folgenden grundsätzlichen Hinweise kennen.

Der Lufteinsatz ist von Wetterlage, besonders Sicht im Absetz- oder Landeraum. Motordefekten und anderen Umständen abhängig. Er kann deshalb in der Regel nicht für einen auf längere Zeit bestimmten Zeitpunkt festgelegt werden. Bei Nachschubeinsätzen, die durch eine bereits im Einsatzraum behindliche Bodenorganisation aufgenommen werden sollen, muß eine **mögliche Einsatzfrist von mindestens 8 Tagen** vereinbart werden, die Bereitschaft der Einsatzgruppe für die Betätigung von Lichtsignalen oder Peilinstrumenten hat sich auf diese Zeit zu erstrecken.

Auch die Uhrzeit kann bei Feindberührung der Maschinen oder bei ungünstiger Wetterlage überschritten, bei starkem Rückenwind auch unterschritten werden.

2. Fallschirmabwurf

Für den Abwurf bzw Absprung von Personen, wird der **automatische Personenfallschirm** verwendet, bei dem sich der Öffnungsvorgang selbsttätig ohne Zutun des Springers vollzieht. Der Schirm ist bei einwandfreier Wartung unbedingt zuverlässig und schließt auch für den ungeübten Mann jede Lebensgefahr aus. Der Aufprall auf dem Boden ist bei einer Sinkgeschwindigkeit von knapp 6m/sec nicht größer als bei einem freien Sprung aus 2 Meter Höhe. Unerläßlich ist es, daß

der Springer die Füße geschlossen hält, damit der Aufprall von beiden Beinen gleichmäßig aufgefangen werden kann. Besondere bodengymnastische Vorübungen sind nicht nötig.

Der Lastenabwurf erfolgt in besonderen **Waffen usw. Behältern** mit gleichfalls automatischen Lastenfallschirmen entweder für sich allein oder gekoppelt mit dem Absetzen von Springern.

Der Springer selbst kann nur seinen **dringendsten Sofortbedarf** am Verpflegung, Waffen (Pistole, Handgranaten) und Einsatzmaterial am Körper, in den Taschen und in einem vor die Brust gebundenen Rucksack oder Beutel mit sich führen. Durch Gewehre oder M.P. Werden ungeübte Männer, zumal beim Nachtsprung, zu sehr gefährdet. Die nachträgliche Ausrüstung, vor allem an Waffen, wird daher am zweckmäßigsten in **Koppellasten**, alles übrige Materials gesondert abgesetzt.

Die **Verlastung** richtet sich nach den technischen Gegebenheiten: sie erfolgt unter fachmännischer Weisung und Aufsicht. Selbstverständlich müssen die Angehörigen einer Einsatzgruppe über den Inhalt der einzelnen Lasten genau Bescheid wissen, diese selbst werden, am besten durch Leuchtfarbenanstrich, deutlich gekennzeichnet.

Der Flugweg muß durch **markante Hilfsziele** wie Buchten, Flüsse, Bahnen, Straßen deutlich erkennbar sein. Größere Orte werden grundsätzlich gemieden. Berge sind im allgemeinen zur Orientierung schlecht geeignet. Damit die Hilfsziele bei den fast stets nacht durchgeführten Einsätzen erkannt werden können, sind die Flüge am besten in der Zeit vom 8. Tag vor bis zum 8. Tag nach Vollmond durchzuführen.

Der **Absetzraum** soll der fliegerischen Ortung leicht zugänglich und möglichst schwach besiedelt sein.

Bei der **Wahl des Landeplatzes** für Gruppeneinsätze muß eine beträchtliche Streuung von Personen und Lasten in Rechnung gesetzt werden. Am besten sind deshalb große, durch angrenzende Wälder oder Hügel

der Seitensicht, entzogene Weideflächen mit welchem Grasboden ohne Gräben, Steinblöcke und sonstige natürliche oder künstliche Hindernisse von etwa 2000m Länge und mindestens 500m Breite geeignet.

Das **Absetzen** erfolgt nach den technischer und taktischen Weisungen eines erfahrenen Absetzers. Die günstigste Flughöhe liegt bei 300m. Um beim Absetzen ganzer Gruppen ein möglichst geschlossenes Aufkommen sicherzustellen, müssen die einzelnen Personen in dichter und schneller Folge (je $\frac{1}{2}$ Sekunde!) hintereinander springen. Verzögerungen im Absetzvorgang können das gesamte Unternehmen in Frage stellen. Bei mehrmaligem Anflug besteht keine Gewähr für geschlossenes Absetzen mehr.

Das **Sammeln** von Gruppen nach dem Aufkommen muß genau vereinbart sein. Die erste Führungsnahme erfolgt durch unauffällige Lautzeichen (Tierstimmen, Händeklatschen): je nach Vereinbarung wird dann vom Ersten zum Letzten oder vom Ersten und Letzten nach der Mitte hin aufgeschlossen. Wenn vor den Springern freie Lasten abgesetzt werden, wird auf die Lasten, also auf den ersten Springer hin, gesammelt. In jedem Fall wird ein Ausweichsammelpunkt festgelegt, über den abgekommene Springer auch später noch bei ihrer Gruppe anlaufen können.

Die Gruppe muß, wenn sie infolge flascher Navigation oder eines fliegerischen Notstandes in einem nicht vorgesehenen Raum abgesetzt wird, im Stande sein, von dort aus zu arbeiten oder das Einsatzziel zu erreichen. Entsprechende Ausstattung mit Karten und Marschkompaß ist vorzusehen.

Ebenso soll der Fall, daß keine Funkverbindung zustande kommt, mit in die Unternehmungsplanung einbezogen werden. (Festlegung von Landkurierwegen oder Postabgestellen, Anschluß an bereits im Einsatzraum befindliche Funkstellen.)

Für **Nachschubeinsätze** wird ebenfalls unbedecktes, gegen seitliche Sicht geschütztes Gelände als

Absetzstelle vereinbart. Um dem Flugzeug die genaue Ausfindung zu ermöglichen, verwendet die bereits im Einsatzraum befindliche Gruppe entweder Peilgeräte oder kennzeichnet den Platz durch vorher vereinbarte Sichtzeichen.

Diese **Sichtzeichen** müssen eine einfache, weithin sichtbare geometrische Figur darstellen, die jede Verwechslung ausschließt. (Beispiel: Gleichschenklige Dreiecke mit je 100m Schenkel- und 70m Basislänge.) An den Winkeln dieser Figuren werden tags weiße Tücher, nachts kräftige Leuchtfeuer angebracht, die durch Aufschichtung von Holzhaufen oder dergleichen vorbereitet werden. Zur raschen Inbrandsetzung werden am besten Brandsätze benutzt. Sie erfolgt, sobald der eingeteilte Horchposten die ersten Motorengeräusche hört. Das Feuer muß längere Zeit unterhalten werden können. Sobald die Maschine in Abwurfhöhe gekommen ist, wird zweckmäßig außerdem innerhalb der Figur noch ein Buntfeuer ausgelöst. Leucht- oder Signalmunition darf selbstverständlich nur verwendet werden, wenn der Feind sie nicht erkennen kann.

3. Landung

Landeseinsätze sind an zahlreiche, von Fall zu Fall sehr verschiedene lufttechnische Bedingungen gebunden. Ihre Durchführung wird auf Ausnahmen beschränkt bleiben.

Landung von Motorflugzeugen ist grundsätzlich nur dann vorzusehen, wenn Vorbereitung durch eine im Einsatzraum befindliche Bodenorganisation möglich ist, in der Regel wird außerdem ein, u. U. Eigens zu diesem Zweck abgesetzter, Flugsachverständiger die Start- und Landebedingungen des vorgesehenen Platzes überprüfen müssen. Wo dies nicht möglich ist, gilt als Faustregel, daß ein Kraftfahrzeug mit 60km Geschwindigkeit über den vorgesehenen Landeplatz fahren kann.

Der **Landeplatz** soll völlig eben, ohne natürliche und künstliche Hindernisse und nicht zu weich sein. Auch die unmittelbare Umgebung darf keine hohen

Hindernisse haben, um flachen Ein- und Abflug zu gewährleisten. Kennzeichnung des Platzes erfolgt durch vereinbarte Absteckung mit Lichtern bzw. Tüchern. In der Regel wird ein Platz von 2000 mal 2000m gefordert werden.

Für die **Landung von Lastenseglern** gelten hinsichtlich der Wahl der Landefläche die gleichen Grundsätze wie für Motorflugzeuge. Die Landestrecke selbst kann allerdings bei Verwendung von Bremsschirmen oder -raketen auf etwa 30m herabgedrückt werden. Nachlandung ohne Vorbereitung durch eine Bodenorganisation ist auch für Lastensegler undurchführbar. In der Regel wird der Einsatz in den frühen Dämmerstunden erfolgen: bei Bodennebel muß allerdings auch dann mit erheblichen Ausfällen gerechnet werden.

Die Durchführung eines Lastenseglereinsatzes ist vor allem von der sorgfältigen Auswahl des **Lastenseglerführers** abhängig, der über die Landung hinaus auch weiterhin bei der Einsatzgruppe bleiben muß und zweckmäßigerweise als Sachverständiger für alle Lufteinsatzfragen zu verwenden ist.

Appendix A: Digital and Modern Methods

1. Operational Security (OPSEC)

Introduction to OPSEC: A Caution Against Paranoia

The following summary of the modern state of the surveillance network is provided to make the reader aware of one thing:

PERFECT OPSEC IS AN ILLUSION. THE ONLY PATH TO VICTORY IS THROUGH DETERMINED ACTION AND MILITARY PROWESS.

It is highly encouraged to assign certain people within your combat unit the role of maintaining OPSEC/INFOSEC and developing this understanding among the rest, not through constant discussion, but through timely updates, should their behaviors deviate from agreed upon procedures. Ultimately, the modern revolutionary must be agile and aware, this Appendix is a collection of modern tools to supplement a strident behavioral style. A sufficient degree of OPSEC to provide reassurance and guide actions is to be weighted against paranoia and inaction. **Ultimately, it is preferential to discount OPSEC in favor of revolutionary action and a coherent understanding of National Socialist principles, especially as they apply to continuous improvement.** In practice this means: „Keep Calm and Carry On“!

I. TOR

As a very long time Tor user, the most surprising part of the NSA documents was how little progress they have made against Tor. Despite its known weaknesses, it's still the best thing we have, provided it's used properly and you make no mistakes.

If seeking security of "the greatest degree technically feasible" such as when facing ZOG or an enemy well-funded government with significant visibility or control of the Internet you must take into consideration the warnings that Tor is not sufficient to protect you from such an actor.

Consider whether you truly need this level of protection. If having your activity discovered does not put your life or liberty at risk, then you probably do not need to go to all of this trouble. But if it does, then you absolutely must be vigilant if you wish to remain alive and free.

Contents

- 1) Your Computer
- 2) Your Environment
- 3) Your Mindset
- 4) Hidden Services
- 5) Conclusion
- 6) Source

1) Your Computer²

To date, the NSA and FBI's primary attacks on Tor users have been Man-in-the-middle (MITM) attacks (NSA) and hidden service web server compromises (FBI) which either sent tracking data to the Tor user's computer, compromised it, or both. Thus, you need a reasonably secure system from which you can use Tor and reduce your risk of being tracked or compromised.

1) **Don't use Windows.** Just don't. This also means don't use the Tor Browser Bundle on Windows. Vulnerabilities in the software in Tor browser button figure prominently in both the NSA slides and FBI's recent takedown of Freedom Hosting.

2) If you can't construct your own workstation capable of running Linux and carefully configured to run the latest available versions of Tor, a proxy such as Privoxy, and a web browser (with all outgoing clearnet access firewalled), consider using Tails or Whonix instead, where most of this work is done for you. It's absolutely critical that outgoing access be firewalled, so that third party applications cannot accidentally leak data about your location.

3) If you are using persistent storage of any kind, ensure that it is encrypted. Current versions of LUKS are reasonably safe, and major Linux distributions will offer to set it up for you during their installation. TrueCrypt

2 Note: Burner phones, Signal Jammers and EM weapons are not discussed however are recommended for further personal study. Burner phones (both old and new) especially present an attractive option for revolutionaries with access to expansive financial options, and are ideal for communications.

might be safe, though it's not nearly as well-integrated into the OS. BitLocker might be safe as well, though you still shouldn't be running Windows. Even if you are in a country where rubber hosing is legal, such as the UK, encrypting your data protects you from a variety of other threats.

4) Remember that your computer must be **kept up to date**. Whether you use Tails or build your own workstation from scratch or with Whonix, update frequently to ensure you are protected from the latest security vulnerabilities. Ideally, you should update each time you begin a session, or at least daily. Tails will notify you at startup if an update is available.

5) Be very reluctant to compromise on JavaScript, Flash and Java. Disable them all by default. If a site requires any of these, visit somewhere else. Enable scripting only as a last resort, only temporarily, and only to the minimum extent necessary to gain functionality of a web site that you have no alternative for.

6) Viciously drop **cookies and local data** that sites send you. Neither the Tor browser button nor Tails do this well enough for my tastes; consider using an addon such as Self-Destructing Cookies to keep your cookies to a minimum (0).

7) Your workstation should be a **laptop**; it must be portable enough to be carried with you and quickly disposed of or destroyed.

8) Don't use **Google** to search the Internet. A good alternative is Startpage; this is the default search engine for Tor browser button, Tails, and Whonix. Another is DuckDuckGo which also has a hidden service. Plus, it won't call you malicious or ask you to fill out CAPTCHAs.

2) Your Environment

Tor contains weaknesses which can only be mitigated through actions in the physical world. An attacker who can view both your local Internet connection, and the connection of the site you are visiting, can use statistical analysis to correlate them.

1) Never use Tor from home, or near home. Never work on anything sensitive enough to require Tor from home, even if you remain offline. Computers have a funny habit of liking to be connected. This also applies to anywhere you are staying temporarily, such as a hotel. Never performing these activities at home helps to ensure that they cannot be tied to those locations. (Note that this applies to people facing advanced persistent threats. Running Tor from home is reasonable and useful for others, especially people who aren't doing anything themselves but wish to help by running an exit node, relay, or bridge.

2) Limit the amount of time you spend using Tor at any single location. While these correlation attacks do take some time, they can in theory be completed in as little as a day. And while the enemy are very unlikely to show up the same day you fire up Tor at Starbucks, they might show up the next day. I recommend for the truly concerned to never use Tor more than 24 hours at any single physical location; after that, consider it burned and go elsewhere. This will help you even if the enemy show up six months later; it's much easier to remember a regular customer than someone who showed up one day and never came back. This does

mean you will have to travel farther afield, especially if you don't live in a large city, but it will help to preserve your ability to travel freely.

3) When you go out to perform these activities, leave your cell phone turned on and at home.

3) Your Mindset

Many Tor users get caught because they made a mistake, such as posting their real E-mail address in association with their activities. You must avoid this as much as possible, and the only way to do so is with careful mental discipline.

1) Think of your Tor activity as pseudonymous, and create in your mind a virtual identity to correspond with the activity. This virtual person does not know you and will never meet you, and wouldn't even like you if he knew you. He must be kept strictly mentally separated.

2) If you must use public Internet services, create completely new accounts for this pseudonym. Never mix them; for instance do not browse Facebook with your real E-mail address after having used Twitter with your pseudonym's E-mail on the same computer. Wait until you get home.

3) By the same token, never perform actions related to your pseudonymous activity via the clearnet, unless you have no other choice (e.g. to sign up for a provider who blocks Tor), and take extra precautions regarding your location when doing so.

4) If you need to make and receive phone calls, purchase an anonymous prepaid phone for the purpose. This is difficult in some countries, but it can be done if you are creative enough. Pay cash; never use a debit or credit card to buy the phone or top-ups. Never insert its battery or turn it on if you are within 10 miles (16 km) of your home, nor use a phone from which the battery cannot be removed. Never place a SIM card previously used in one phone into another phone. Never give its number or even admit its existence to anyone who knows you by your real identity. This may need to include your family members.

4) Hidden Services

These are big in the news lately, with the recent takedown of at least two high-profile hidden services, Silk Road and Freedom Hosting. The bad news is, hidden services are much weaker than they could or should be. The good news is, the NSA doesn't seem to have done much with them (though the NSA slides mention a GCHQ program named ONIONBREATH which focuses on hidden services, nothing else is yet known about it)³.

In addition, since hidden services must often run under someone else's physical control, they are vulnerable to being compromised via that other party. Thus, it's even more important to protect the anonymity of the service, as once it is compromised in this manner, it's pretty much game over.

3 Verify the most current state of intelligence on any enemy intelligence network

The advice given above is sufficient if you are merely visiting a hidden service. If you need to run a hidden service, do all of the above, and in addition do the following. Note that these tasks require an experienced system administrator; performing them without the relevant experience will be difficult or impossible.

1) Do not run a hidden service in a virtual machine unless you also control the physical host. Designs in which Tor and a service run in firewalled virtual machines on a firewalled physical host are OK, provided it is the physical host which you are in control of, and you are not merely leasing cloud space.

2) A better design for a Tor hidden service consists of two physical hosts, leased from two different providers though they may be in the same datacenter. On the first physical host, a single virtual machine runs with Tor. Both the host and VM are firewalled to prevent outgoing traffic other than Tor traffic and traffic to the second physical host. The second physical host will then contain a VM with the actual hidden service. Again, these will be firewalled in both directions. The connection between them should be secured with IPSec, OpenVPN, etc. If it is suspected that the host running Tor may be compromised, the service on the second server may be immediately moved (by copying the virtual machine image) and both servers decommissioned. Both of these designs can be implemented fairly easily with Whonix.

3) Hosts leased from third parties are convenient but especially vulnerable to attacks where the service provider takes a copy of the hard drives. If the server is virtual, or it is physical but uses RAID storage, this can be done without taking the server offline. Again, do not lease cloud space, and carefully monitor the hardware of the physical host. If the RAIDarray shows as degraded, or if the server is inexplicably down for more than a few moments, the server should be considered compromised, since there is no way to distinguish between a simple hardware failure and a compromise of this nature.

4) Ensure that your hosting provider offers 24x7 access to a remote console (in the hosting industry this is often called a KVM though it's usually implemented via IPMI which can also install the operating system). Use temporary passwords/passphrases during the installation, and change them all after you have Tor up and running (see below). The remote console also allows you to run a fully encrypted physical host, reducing the risk of data loss through physical compromise; however, in this case the passphrase must be changed every time the system is booted (even this does not mitigate all possible attacks, but it does buy you time).

5) Your initial setup of the hosts which will run the service must be over clearnet, albeit via SSH; however, to reiterate, they must not be done from home or from a location you have ever visited before. As we have seen, it is not sufficient to simply use a VPN. This may cause you issues with actually signing up for the service due to fraud protection that such providers may use. How to deal with this is outside the scope of this answer, though.

6) Once you have Tor up and running, never connect to any of the servers or virtual machines via clearnet again. Configure hidden services which connect

via SSH to each host and each of the virtual machines, and always use them. If you must connect via cleartext to resolve a problem, again, do so from a location you will never visit again.

7) Hidden services must be moved regularly, even if compromise is not suspected. A 2013 paper described an attack which can locate a hidden service in just a few months for around \$10,000 in cloud compute charges, which is well within the budget of even some individuals. It is safer, though not at all convenient, to move the hidden service at least monthly. Ideally, it should be moved as frequently as possible, though this quickly veers into the impractical. Note that it will take approximately an hour for the Tor network to recognize the new location of a moved hidden service.

5) Conclusion

Anonymity is hard. Technology alone, no matter how good it is, will never be enough. It requires a clear mind and careful attention to detail, as well as real-world actions to mitigate weaknesses that cannot be addressed through technology alone. As has been so frequently mentioned, the attackers can be bumbling fools who only have sheer luck to rely on, but you only have to make one mistake to be ruined. We call them "advanced persistent threats" because, in part, they are persistent. They won't give up, and you must not.⁴

II. TOR + VPN and Advanced Considerations⁵

If you wish to proceed past this point you will need to have a deep understanding of exactly what a VPN is and how internet connections operate on a fundamental level. If any of the terminology used before confuses you then find somebody more competent to interpret the following section.

Now for those who are still reading, Stallman may be some goony beard guy who supports some commie BS and is constantly crying about Trump but his website's pretty decent to dig through for info. His long term link is a good place to dig for sites that may house some decent info: <https://stallman.org/longterm.html>

1) Assorted Topics and Considerations

i) „I've got nothing to hide!“

'I've Got Nothing to Hide' and Other Misunderstandings of Privacy

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=998565&

Why Privacy Matters - Ted Talk

https://www.ted.com/talks/glenn_greenwald_why_privacy_matters

4 <https://www.torproject.org/download/download-easy.html.en#warning>

5 Additionally, this is old information, but still relevant: Hacker OPSEC - <http://grugq.github.io/>

Prism break - <https://prism-break.org/>

ii) „What about TOR+VPN or TOR+proxies, is it worse than plain TOR?“

It can provide a benefit in certain circumstances.

You-to-Tor-to-VPN-to-clearnet will let you use sites that block Tor exits (unless they also block your vpn provider). You-to-VPN-to-Tor will prevent anyone observing your local traffic from knowing that you are connecting to the Tor network (though obviously they will know you are connecting to the VPN)

Source: <https://trac.torproject.org/projects/tor/wiki/doc/TorPlusVPN>

You -> VPN/SSH -> Tor

You can route Tor through VPN/SSH services. That might prevent your ISP etc from seeing that you're using Tor (VPN/SSH Fingerprinting below). On one hand, VPNs are more popular than Tor, so you won't stand out as much, on the other hand, in some countries replacing an encrypted Tor connection with an encrypted VPN or SSH connection, will be suspicious as well. SSH tunnels are not so popular.

Once the VPN client has connected, the VPN tunnel will be the machine's default Internet connection, and TBB (Tor Browser Bundle) (or Tor client) will route through it.

This can be a fine idea, assuming your VPN/SSH provider's network is in fact sufficiently safer than your own network.

Another advantage here is that it prevents Tor from seeing who you are behind the VPN/SSH. So if somebody does manage to break Tor and learn the IP address your traffic is coming from, but your VPN/SSH was actually following through on their promises (they won't watch, they won't remember, and they will somehow magically make it so nobody else is watching either), then you'll be better off.

You -> Tor -> VPN/SSH

You can also route VPN/SSH services through Tor. That hides and secures your Internet activity from Tor exit nodes. Although you are exposed to VPN/SSH exit nodes, you at least get to choose them. If you're using VPN/SSHs in this way, you'll want to pay for them anonymously (cash in the mail [beware of your fingerprint and printer fingerprint⁶], Liberty Reserve, well-laundered Bitcoin, etc). However, you can't readily do this without using virtual machines. And you'll need to use TCP mode for the VPNs (to route through Tor). In our experience, establishing VPN connections through Tor is chancy, and requires much tweaking. Even if you pay for them anonymously, you're making a bottleneck where all your traffic goes – the VPN/SSH can build a profile of everything you do, and over time that will probably be really dangerous.

VPN/SSH Fingerprinting

Using a VPN or SSH does not provide strong guarantees of hiding your the fact you

6 WARNING: Your printer may leave identifying microdots on the page

are using Tor from your ISP. VPN's and SSH's are vulnerable to an attack called Website traffic fingerprinting

1) Very briefly, it's a passive eavesdropping attack, although the adversary only watches encrypted traffic from the VPN or SSH, the adversary can still guess what website is being visited, because all websites have specific traffic patterns. The content of the transmission is still hidden, but to which website one connects to isn't secret anymore. There are multiple research papers on that topic (See footnote).

2) Once the premise is accepted, that VPN's and SSH's can leak which website one is visiting with a high accuracy, it's not difficult to imagine, that also encrypted Tor traffic hidden by a VPN's or SSH's could be classified. There are no research papers on that topic⁷.

What about Proxy Fingerprinting? It has been said above already, that connections to proxies are not encrypted, therefore this attack isn't even required against proxies, since proxies cannot hide the fact that you're using Tor anyway.

iii) Chain VPNs and Metadata:

Unlike what is often wrongly assumed, metadata is extremely powerful, and chaining multiple VPNs or using simply a VPN or Tor is not that safe. The following may allow you to better evade detection via Metadata:

<https://security.stackexchange.com/questions/121733/how-can-meta-data-be-used-to-identify-users-through-chained-vpns/121738#121738>

⁷ Examining research papers on related topics is a must for SS members in charge of INFOSEC and/or OPSEC.

2) Best Linux distro

Due to constant debate and fanboyism regarding various distributions of the Linux OS no one version is to be entirely recommended⁸. The user is asked to look at the features of each distribution and the intention behind using it and hardware it will be booted on. You can dual boot most Linux distributions or live boot them from a USB or CD/DVD.

III. Operating „in the Open“

INFOSEC is only part of OPSEC. OPSEC largely relies on your behavioral patterns. A vital part of those patterns is your shopping decisions and daily routine. Consider the following section to be a warning against short-sighted and enemy-supporting consumerist choices. The ideal revolutionary National Socialist WILL NEVER BETRAY HIS RACE OR NATION FOR CREATURE COMFORTS!

1) OPSEC ruminations by An Anon With a Clue™

If every tree falling in every forest might soon be heard by an internet-connected microphone, what hope is there for our privacy?⁹

When you're sitting in a room with an iPhone (spy phones), an Apple Watch (spy watches) and a smart assistant like Amazon Echo or Google Home (spy appliances), you're surrounded by a dozen microphones. (Newer iPhones have four and the Echo has seven, while the smartwatch has just one, for now.) Add in the latest smart wireless headphones (bugphones) — Apple's expected next-generation AirPods (spypods) or competing ones from Bose or Shure — along with talking microwave ovens (spy ovens) and TVs (spy TVs) from Samsung, LG and others, and anyone at home or in an open-plan office could soon be within earshot of hundreds of microphones.

The roadmaps of tech giants and startups alike show how sound is poised to become the first ubiquitous connection between users and the artificial-intelligence hive mind the internet is becoming.

Driving this change are massive volumes of components, originally designed for smartphones and other mobile devices. Cancer grows after all. For a hundred years, microphones consisted of a relatively large membrane whose vibrations were converted to electrical impulses. But starting in the 1980s, engineers worked out ways to make microphones tiny, bordering on microscopic.

Most still have a pocket of air trapped behind a vibrating element, but now they can be carved out of silicon, just like the microchips to which they're attached. Smartphones, smart speakers and any other gadget that listens for your voice all use these kinds of microphones.

8 Ubuntu or Mint

9 <https://archive.fo/jv0qa>

One ongoing challenge for microphones has been physics: The smaller microphones get, the more of them you need to capture a sound, and the more processing of that sound is required.

Startups such as Boston-based Vesper Technologies, Inc. — which has received money from Baidu, Bose and Amazon’s Alexa Fund — are meeting the challenge with even tinier, yet more capable designs built around minuscule flaps of silicon that generate electric current when bent by sound waves. Vesper claims this gives their microphone unique capabilities, like understanding your voice even in windy conditions, and drawing zero power when awaiting a “wake word,” since sound itself generates the power the microphone needs.

We’re moving toward a world in which everything with a plug or battery can respond to a voice command.

Apple’s next AirPods (spypods) could have many of the capabilities that Vesper claims its microphones will enable, such as built-in noise cancellation. (In the past, Apple has used several suppliers for its microphones.) Meanwhile, the CEO of Samsung’s consumer-electronics division recently told The Wall Street Journal that by 2020 his company plans to equip every single device it sells—from TVs to refrigerators—with microphones.

It could be unnerving to be surrounded by listening devices, but the paradox is that as the technology develops, so does our ability to free these gadgets from having to connect to the internet.

Consider the voice-controlled trash can (spy cans) from Simplehuman. Say “Open can” and it opens—and then closes on its own once the user walks away. That’s it. It’s easy to make fun of a high-tech trash can, especially one that costs \$200. As anyone who lives with multiple virtual assistants can attest, it is tricky to talk to one without inadvertently involving the whole crowd.

Consumers must do everything to stop this from happening and BOYCOTT all these spy products.¹⁰

2) Physical OPSEC and Usage Behaviour¹¹

The following list of 17 points was written with the absolute human limits of OPSEC in mind. It is to be followed by the most committed of resistance warriors.

1) Don't use social media. Avoid Facebook/Myspace/ Twitter/ Snapchat/etc.

2) Forward secrecy (keep your mouth shut about any personal info if you don't want to expose yourself)

3) Use a cheap private VPN (w/ no IP logging) and Tor browser!

4) Always disconnect your internet (physically) when you are not going to use it! Make sure bluetooth and WiFi is physically disabled. Don't keep it online all the time! If you do, you are asking to be hacked!

10 <https://archive.fo/u2rcj>

11 <http://archive.is/1M6ZA>

5) Use an old "flipper" phone. AKA a jitterbug. Cover up any camera if has one. Jitterbugs are basic cellphones for the disabled/senior citizens. Just a bare basic cell phone where you can take out the battery. Has no internet platform.

6) Flock to flea markets, garage sales, thrift shops to buy older electronics! Do not buy 'smart' or 'green' appliances! Learn how to maintain and fix older products/utilities too! All IoT (Internet of Things) tech can be used to spy on you, avoid IoT!

7) Never put your real name or personal info into your computer, always use FAKE names / aliases¹².

8) Face-to-face relationships are the best kind. Don't be afraid to hang with your friends now and then.

9) Always bleach your browser cache / cookies / web logs! 35x gutmann style (See footnote)! (Bleachbit, CCleaner, etc.)

10) No OS is safe. Just exclude as much personal information you can from your Operating System. Make sure its disconnected offline when not being used! Make sure bluetooth and WiFi is also physically disabled when not in use.

11) Browser Security: Use Noscript add-on. Noscript is a must: make sure to block all global scripts, wipe the whitelist in Noscript and re-configure the whitelist that best fits your browser habits. IPFlood is also a useful add-on to obfuscate IP GET requests. You should use Random Agent Spoofer (or Blender) to spoof your browser & OS metadata while you surf the web, making it a lot harder to track your activity. Tin Foil is another great security addon.

12) It's best to have two computers, rather than just one. For example, have one just for banking/legit LEGAL purposes. Have another one (completely separated) just for private or illegal activity. Make sure you don't put any personal info in the private computer.

13) Use encryption and strong passwords! Write them down on a piece of paper or memorize them. DO NOT store passwords on a computer file. That is a big no-no! Try easy to remember long sentences for passwords, and combine all the words together. The more characters used, the harder it is for hackers to break the passwords.

14) Have separate email accounts for each kind of activity.

15) Make sure you physically disconnect your web cam or cover it up with black electrical tape. Most laptops these days come with web cams attached above or below the monitor. Make sure the camera cannot be used to identify you or spy on you in any way.

16) Avoid new "Smart TVs"! If you have a newer TV, make sure you cover up or unplug the camera and microphone. Or, keep it offline and disconnected from the cable box when not in use. You could cancel cable and rip DVDs of your favorite movies and shows instead (See footnote), using it for offline purposes only.

12 Note: the person who wrote this was too paranoid. Take the information provided as the absolute highest possible safety standards, beyond what is reasonable.

17) Avoid all new digitized vehicles. They can easily be hacked, used to spy on you and even be remotely hijacked by criminal entities/governments!

3) Meta data usage

i) Examples of Meta data usage

The following list may be written in a humorous manner but the information contained within is dead serious. Do not let your operation get blown up by metadata leakages or anomalies.

- 1) When 2 phones go offline simultaneously and then go online again simultaneously, then the likelihood that those 2 individuals have just met, and are engaged in a secret enterprise, is high.
- 2) One number goes offline and then another goes online (sim switching).
- 3) Uncle Ahmed calls Afghanistan suddenly every week; perhaps this means uncle Ahmed decided he wants to be famous and fuck goats in heaven.
- 4) Keywords being heard on the mic (processed locally by the user's device) are a good way to efficiently gather intel.
- 5) Jake scored very high on the online IQ test: searches for keywords like "terrorist attacks", "explosives", watches goat-porn-in-heaven vids, visits extremist sites, uses Tor, honeypot-VPNs; well Jake must be monitored.
- 6) AI has made similar surveillance extremely effective.
- 7) Since AI have made it harder to hide, it's important to be clean when using the internet without prior procedures. That way even if they ever decide to pin something on you to neutralize you, they can't do so easily.
- 8) Another exploit they can use (if they have access to ISP logs) is meta data from Tor usage. Eg. you start using Tor at about 6:00am every night, and at 6:05am there is only one person posting on a revolutionary forum for 30'. Then the moment the posting stops, you close Tor and start browsing the internet normally.

These are all examples of meta data which can be used by the enemy to identify your online presence.

4) Further OPSEC related resources

Prevent yourself from being doxed - <http://archive.is/deaBB>
<https://pastebin.com/8zGxwtEB>

Further anti-dox OPSEC procedures - <http://archive.is/lgJCN>

Removing exif and meta data - <http://archive.is/Cf2Sf>

Create false leads - <http://archive.is/hP1wm>

5) Secret Meetings

Secret Meetings Guide

A security service like the FBI can only achieve its objectives by intercepting communication between people. This means you can beat the security service if you can deny them the ability to overhear your meetings with your contacts. Of course, this guide is to be interpreted not through an American lens but with the correct local political dynamics in mind.

Does your local anti-National Socialist security agency rely on SIGINT or HUMINT more? Are you unsure? Study your enemy.

Contents

- 1) What you'll learn here...
- 2) Step-by-step instructions...
 - a) Step 1
 - b) Step 2
 - c) Step 3
 - d) Step 4
 - e) Step 5
 - f) Step 6
 - g) Step 7
- 3) Spook talk...

1) What you'll learn here...

This section teaches you how to check for surveillance before you meet with a clandestine contact. You'll **learn a protocol that will beat security services** like the FBI, BATF, DEA, and others. The method is particularly effective against standard police surveillance. It also works against the so-called inspection teams of the IRS.

Tradecraft origins: The method described in this article was originally devised in 1943-1944 by countersurveillance expert Anthony Blunt for Britain's MI.5. Unfortunately for the British, Blunt was a deep-cover agent for the KGB. Six years later, Blunt taught the protocol to his new KGB controller, Yuri Modin. Together they perfected the technique as it is known today. They successfully thwarted MI.5 surveillance for three years, sometimes even meeting daily to exchange information and top secret documents. In effect, Blunt was using his inside knowledge of MI.5's surveillance techniques to beat them at their own game.

Proliferation: This countersurveillance method has since been adopted by Israel's Mossad, Germany's BND, Russia's KGB (now the SVR), the American CIA, and many others. The protocol is taught by intelligence agencies to their controllers - these are the intelligence officers who manage and meet with deep cover agents in foreign countries. The method is also being used today by resistance movements and urban guerrilla groups.

When this countersurveillance protocol is methodically applied, it is extremely difficult for a security service to breach your security.

2) Step-by-step instructions...

Here's a hypothetical situation. Assume that you and I wish to meet clandestinely. We wish to ensure that our meeting is not observed by a surveillance team. You and I have previously agreed upon a place, date, and time. In addition, we are familiar with each other's appearance - we can recognize each other on sight.

Step 1: You and I independently arrive at the previously agreed-upon general location. Rather than fixing a specific location, we agree to be only in the general vicinity. This is an important principle.

This might be a large park, a residential district, etc. The location must be outdoors and free of video surveillance cameras. It should also be selected with the intention of thwarting telephoto lenses.

You and I should each know the area well. The location should provide reasonable cover for each of us being there - strolling in the park, walking through a residential area to a bus stop, convenience store, etc.

Step 2: You and I will eventually make eye contact at some distance from each other. We do this discretely, so others are unaware. I use a pre-arranged signal to alert you that I have spotted you. Perhaps I'll throw my jacket over my shoulder, or remove and clean my sunglasses, etc. The signal must be a natural movement that does not attract unwanted attention.

Safety first: Even though you and I have seen each other, we do NOT approach each other. This is an important safety valve. If either of us has grown a tail we do not want to compromise the other person.

BACKGROUND: The phrase grown a tail is spy-talk for being under surveillance. The phrase is somewhat inaccurate, because they don't just follow you, they often surround you.

Step 3: When you see my signal you simply walk off. Then I follow you in order to ensure that you're not being watched. I carefully check for the presence of a floating-box foot surveillance team. I check for agents at fixed observation posts. I also watch for drive-by support from a floating-box vehicle surveillance team.

BACKGROUND: In particular, I may follow you, I may walk parallel to you, I may occasionally walk ahead of you. The goal is simply to be nearby so I'm in a position to detect surveillance around you. I always remain at a distance from you, of course, never approaching too closely.

Step 4: When I have satisfied myself that you are clean, I again signal you. Perhaps I re-tie my shoe laces.

Step 5: Now we reverse roles and this time it is I who simply walks off. You begin to follow me in order to ensure that I'm not being watched. You check for floating-box foot surveillance, fixed observation post foot surveillance, and drive-by support by a vehicle surveillance team.

What to look for: You carefully watch for persons who are pacing me or moving parallel with me. You check for persons loitering at positions with a good line-of-sight to my location. You watch for an ongoing pattern of people coming and going that results in someone always being in a position to monitor me. You watch for vehicles dropping someone off ahead of me.

Step 6: When you are satisfied that I am clean, you signal me that I'm not being watched. (On the other hand, if you suspect that a surveillance team is in the vicinity, you simply abort the operation and walk away.)

BACKGROUND: You must trust your instincts, because if something seems not quite right it's better to be safe than sorry. Many people are surprised to learn that it is not difficult to detect a surveillance team watching someone else. This is the subtle elegance of Blunt's countersurveillance system. And the goons are helpless against it.

Step 7: You and I can now approach each other and meet. After our discussion we agree upon the date, time, and location of our next clandestine meeting - as well as two backup plans in case the meeting is thwarted by surveillance. If we are unable to meet at the first venue we will use our fallback position and we will meet at the same time and place one week later. If we are unable to make that meeting happen, we will shift to a previously agreed-upon failsafe plan and we will meet at a different location at an agreed-upon date and time.

Neither you nor I writes down the particulars of our next meeting. We commit the details to memory.

BACKGROUND 1: If you have any documents to give me, I will not accept those documents until the final moments of our meeting. I will have already started making my getaway when I accept the documents. This reduces the chance of discovery and arrest by a surveillance team that has managed to elude our countersurveillance protocol. If the security service acts too quickly, they will have no evidence against me, because the documents have not yet been passed to me.

BACKGROUND 2: The best agents never mix discussion and documents. If a document is to be passed, no discussion occurs. The entire contact takes only a moment - the perfect brushpass. The principle is simple. It is foolhardy to stand around holding incriminating documents.

Spook talk...

Spies in North America call this seven-step protocol for countersurveillance drycleaning. In Europe, it is called *parcours de sécurité* - a French phrase which can be translated as security run or security circuit.

5) USB dead drops

Create a USB Dead Drop in Nature by DIY Hacks and How Tos

Dead drop is an anonymous, offline, peer-to-peer file sharing network in public space. This network is made up of USB drives that are embedded in walls, buildings and other public places. Anyone is free to access, download, and upload. It is very similar to geocaching but with data. The first USB dead drop network of five locations was created by Berlin-based artist Aram Bartholl in 2010. Since then, there have been over 1,000 dead drop locations that have been registered at deaddrops.com (**WARNING: deaddrops.com is as of July 2018 a 3rd party, be sure to make yourself aware of whether their status has changed politically**). For a walk through of how to set up a standard USB dead drop, check out this instructable by user frenzy.

Up until now, this has been mostly restricted to urban locations. In this instructable, I am going to attempt to expand this project beyond city limits by showing everyone how to embed USB drives in natural fixtures such as trees and rocks.

Contents

- 1) Materials
- 2) Remove the Housing of the USB Drive
- 3) Wrap the USB Drive in Plumber's Tape
- 4) Select a Dead Tree or Stump as a Dead Drop Location
- 5) Drill Holes in the Trunk to Make Room for Your USB Drive
- 6) Apply the Wood Glue and Insert the USB Drive
- 7) Finished Dead Drop Site
- 8) Stone Dead Drop Location

1) Materials

To install a USB drive in a tree, you will need the following materials:

Materials: USB flash drive, Plumber's tape, Wood Glue

Tools: Cordless Drill, Drill bit, set Screwdriver, or other tool to pry open the flash drive

2) Remove the Housing of the USB Drive

The first step is to open up the housing of the flash drive and remove all the unnecessary plastic. You can usually pry open the housing with a small screw driver or knife. Another option is to just squeeze the housing with a pair of pliers at the seam. Continue removing parts until only the USB connector and the circuit board remain.

3) Wrap the USB Drive in Plumber's Tape

Applying a layer of plumber's tape around the circuit board of the drive helps to keep it a little more protected. Don't go overboard, one or two layers is plenty.

4) Select a Dead Tree or Stump as a Dead Drop Location

Select a dead tree to locate your dead drop. I do not recommend using a healthy tree for this project. In addition to the damage caused by drilling, the cavity that you create also provides a potential site for mold, rot and insects to take up

residence. Because of this, I recommend using a tree that is obviously dead, fallen over, or just a stump.

5) Drill Holes in the Trunk to Make Room for Your USB Drive

The USB connector and board of a typical USB drive is about 0.51inch (13mm) wide x 0.20inch (5mm) thick. There are a number of ways that you can drill out a slot to accommodate for it. The simplest and fastest method is to drill a single hole that is large enough to fit the whole drive inside of it. A 1/2" drill bit will usually suffice for this.

If you want to make a smaller imprint on the surface and make the end product look a little cleaner, you can drill a series of smaller holes in a line to make a slot. Each hole should be the same thickness as the USB drive (about 0.64cm). Then you can finish the shaping with a knife or file.

Be sure to drill your hole is a part of the tree that is solid and free from rot.

6) Apply the Wood Glue and Insert the USB Drive

Clear the saw dust and wood shavings from the hole by blowing on it. Then fill the hole most of the way with wood glue. Slowly insert the USB drive into the hole until the back edge of the metal on the connector port is even with the surface of the tree. Some of the glue will squeeze out around the edges. Wipe off the excess using some nearby leaves.

Once the glue dries, you have a USB dead drop site out in nature. If you wish to prolong the life of the drive, you can put a cap on it (or over it) to at least partially protect it from the weather.

7) Finished Dead Drop Site

The last step is to upload the instruction text files and any other files that you want to share.¹³ To document the dead drop location, it helps if you take three pictures of the location (up close medium and far away). This makes it easier for others to find your dead drop.

8) Stone Dead Drop Location

You don't need to limit yourself to just trees. You can also setup a dead drop in stone. The process for this variation is identical to the original procedure that is used for brick and mortar locations. Just find a relatively soft rock, drill the hole with a mortar drill bit and use a concrete patch or fast drying cement instead of glue to fill the hole.¹⁴

13 **Reminder: deaddrops.com is a 3rd party**

You can find the readme file here:

<http://deaddrops.com/download/readme.txt>

14 <http://www.instructables.com/id/Create-a-USB-Dead-Drop-in-Nature/>

6) Party van with Pirate Box and Botnet

This concept is only for the most dedicated and technically capable. Implementing it requires determination, good driving and an intimate knowledge of INFOSEC. It has been dubbed the „Party van“ since inside of it you will be having a continuous party, but there is another Party Van which has letters belonging to an „Alphabet Soup“ agency attached to it awaiting you if you go for this method.

Are you mentally strong enough to becoming a bit buccaneer?

What you need:

- 1) A van or truck. A rental vehicle is recommended, though the security thereof is questionable. Intimate knowledge of the vehicle and any digital subsystems it may have is a necessity.
- 2) A „pirate box“ hacked router and antenna set-up.
- 3) A small team of 2-5 revolutionaries who are all skilled drivers.
- 4) Food rations, as you will be driving almost continuously for the entire operation.
- 5) A route plan - DO NOT DIGITIZE THE ROUTE PLAN!
- 6) A „zero-day“, or list of common wifi exploits, in order to hack nearby wifi modems.
- 7) Knowledge of how to maintain and operate a botnet, which is the product of this endeavour and can then be used against enemy digital networks.

The concept is simple. You buy rations and get your other supplies stocked up. Then you drive along your route at a leisurely pace hacking as many wifi routers (automatically! Write the script yourself!) along the way as come into range of your signal.

Law enforcement will not identify you as long as you stay on the move and avoid boosting your signal too strongly. Ideally, your connection request should not be visible to nearby wifi users. Ultimately this method depends greatly on personal computer and communications proficiency and is recommended in order to build a botnet within a week or so of continuous driving (take shifts, make sure proper vehicle maintenance is observed prior to departure and use cash at gas stations). The success of such a mission depends on careful planning of digital resources and knowledge of both cellular and 2G/3G/4G networks. If your ISP notices irregular behavior and decides to remove you from their system you must have plans around this eventuality. Dynamic IPs and multiple (or spoofed) device IDs are essential to maintain connectivity to the network, or it is entirely possible to perform the operation „offline“ if your configuration settings are adequate and you do not plan on immediately activating the botnet. The topic of botnet management should be carefully planned and directly connected to the following attacks on enemy network infrastructure.

You may picture yourself as a pirate, but first and foremost you are a National Socialist and any use of the botnet for personal gain will be identified and punished by your allies.

IV. Tactics against Law Enforcement Officers

1) Dealing with Law Enforcement

Golden Rule: Ask for a lawyer immediately upon contact and say nothing.

Do not fall for the tricks which enemy law enforcement may play. Nothing you say can help you. Law enforcement officers are not in a position to offer you a plea deal, only the prosecution is, and even then you are guaranteed a politicized verdict for having opposed their Jew cabal and stood for the liberty of your Volk.

Judges do not need to accept the plea bargain either. Law enforcement use various techniques to try and get a confession. They will try to minimize your behavior and make it seem wise to agree with them. This is a trick. An in-depth guide to law enforcement interrogation techniques is not required, because all of their techniques can be countered by refusing to speak and asking for a lawyer.

Contents

- 1) LE knocked on my door
- 2) I am being offered a deal if I turn states witness
- 3) LE is requesting to search my house or car
- 4) I got arrested and am being interrogated
- 5) If I ask a cop if they are a cop, do they have to tell me
- 6) Do LE smoke weed or use other drugs
- 7) I am non-important/don't do anything wrong
- 8) When I talk online I like to say SWIM (someone who isn't me)

So LE knocked on my door and asked to talk to me. They say that they know I have been up to no good, and that it will be better for me if I talk to them.

What should I do?

You should under no circumstances talk to LE. They are not your friends¹⁵, although they may pretend to be. Anything you say can and will be used against you in court. In fact, anything you say will be twisted to put you in the worst possible light. Even if you think you are saying something innocent, LE can twist it against you. So it is best to say absolutely nothing. Don't try to outsmart them in an interrogation, this is not a game, if they think you are the sort of person that sees things as a game they will try and make you feel smarter than them when they question you, but in reality they are just getting you to talk more. When questioned by LE, you should immediately request to talk to your lawyer, and nothing more. Everything you say to LE should be said through a lawyer, in all cases.

¹⁵ Unless the officer makes it clear that they are an SS member and investigating the enemy. Then discretion should be used, though generally LE are to be treated politely and with support for their role in maintaining societal integrity. However, many LE do not understand the war effort. Reading the body language of an LE will help you determine their intentions towards you and the cause.

Additionally, remember that destruction of evidence is a crime in many places (like the United States). **Turning your computer off is not destruction of evidence, even if you are using whole disc encryption** (and thus having the computer turned off makes the data inaccessible to the investigators); hitting your computer with a hammer, shooting it with you gun, or throwing it into your swimming pool when you see the police walking to your door is destruction of evidence, and you could be sent to prison for it (even if you are found "not guilty" of the crime itself). You can face a destruction of evidence charge even if the investigators manage to recover the evidence you tried to destroy. If you have incriminating evidence on your hard drive, you should be using encryption, not relying on your ability to destroy your computer.

So it is looking like I am going to be doing a bid in prison, but I am being offered a deal if I turn states witness. Should I do this?

It is true that you can in some cases get reduced sentences by becoming a confidential informant. But would you rather spend five years in prison getting abused and spit on, possibly killed, or spend ten years in prison being left alone for the most part? Snitches are despised more than anyone else in prison, and some of the people you will be locked up with (Communists, Life-sentence etc.) have nothing to lose. Guards are known to reveal information on inmates to other inmates, so don't think you are going to keep your snitch status secret. Even if you are kept in protective custody you will not be safe, when prison riots happen the first thing that happens is the inmates kill everyone in protective custody. In addition to putting your life in serious danger, helping the enemy makes you a coward and a hypocrite. Keep in mind that even if you take a deal to snitch, that has no legally binding power, your sentence is still up the the judge. Although the mandatory minimum is erased when you take a deal, you can still get the maximum sentence if the judge says so, even after you already snitched. This has been known to happen. Even if you get put in the witness protection program and given a new identity, people in witness protection can be traced. Snitching is never worth it and it is never the right thing to do. Don't do the crime if you can't do the time without snitching.¹⁶

So I got pulled over, or got a knock on my door, and LE is requesting to search my house or car. What should I do?

Tell them no. Never consent to be searched or have your vehicle or house searched. Make them get a warrant. Even if you have nothing on you and your vehicle and house are clean, you should make them get a warrant. You don't want to make their job easier. If you don't consent to a search and they search anyways with no warrant then any evidence they gather can not be used in court. If you consent, they don't even need a warrant.

¹⁶ This advice is mainly for your protection. Cooperation with SS aligned LE is perfectly valid, AFTER the Zionist Occupational Government in your Nation or local area is ousted. You must assume that LE will not protect you adequately.

So I got arrested and am being interrogated, what do I do? They say if I don't cooperate they are going to make things hell for me and put me in a holding cell with a bunch of gang members! But if I confess they will make things very easy for me.

Ask for your lawyer. If they don't immediately stop questioning you, continue asking for your lawyer. You don't ever want to say anything to cops. Even if they put you in a holding cell full of gang members, it is probably better to be there for a day than to confess and get sent with the same gang members for ten years. Anyways, most gang members are unlikely to mess with you if you just keep to yourself and don't cause any trouble with them. Keep in mind: police lie, secret service lie, they want you to confess, confessing or giving any information up is going to hurt you it is under no circumstances going to ever help you.

If I ask a cop if they are a cop, they have to tell me right?

No, cops do not have to tell you they are cops, neither do secret service. Undercovers lie all the time. So do confidential informants. Be careful who you trust, even friends you have known your entire life can turn.

But what about smoking weed or using other drugs? Can they do this too?

Undercovers can smoke weed, and I am sure they will have no issues using other drugs either. Someone using drugs does not mean that they are not a cop or secret service agent. It also doesn't mean they are not a confidential informant.

But I am non-important / don't do anything wrong / am small time

Even if you do nothing wrong, most LE wants to screw you. The majority of them are not trying to protect and serve, but are trying to meet some alpha male requirement they subconsciously have. They feel important when they bring you down. Also, people tend to minimize what they do, so you are probably bigger than you would like to admit. Be proud but silent of your achievements for the revolution.

When I talk online I like to say SWIM (someone who isn't me) instead of me or I. This keeps me safe right?

No, this offers you no protection at all. People who say SWIM are just fooling themselves. People tend to like to have "security blanket security" where they convince themselves they are safe as long as they do some simple ritual (as opposed to taking actual security precautions, which are a bit more difficult). Security blanket security is dangerous, as it doesn't offer real security but makes you act as if you are secured.

Appendix B: Modern Weapons Outline

Blunderbusses, and other homemade guns can be researched online, as well as slingshots and various low-tech „fool proof“ weapons. It is also possible to create basic projectile weapons and guns through experimentation, though care is to be taken when testing and using said guns as unrifled barrels or explosions in the firing chamber may prove highly dangerous. They fall outside of the scope of this guide due to their variety and abundance. Local factors and ammunition types are to be carefully considered when manufacturing or acquiring guns (projectile weapons) and ammunition (projectiles). In the original SS Werwolf guide this is explained in detail. Other military manuals and gun manufacturing guides¹⁷ can be acquired online or via associates who participate in related activities. Described in this Appendix are modern weapons which are not commonly found or mass produced. Additionally, explosives, mobtov cocktails and swiss army knives are detailed.

I. Modern Weapons Shortlist

1) Microwave gun

This gun can be classified as a directed energy weapon. It is known colloquially as the „Poor man's Ray Gun“ as it is a simple microwave oven conversion. Microwave oven magnetrons are inexpensive and easy to manipulate, though extreme caution should be used as the voltages involved are lethal. A grounded understanding of electrical engineering is recommended before construction, though ultimately it is up to the risk tolerance of the individual to engage in the manufacturing of such a weapon. As with the Laser gun manual below, the intention should be to burn the enemy (or drone) to the death, not maim their eyesight. This should be done by aiming at the neck or head depending on the power of said beam. Skin will char so to achieve the desired lethal effect it is important to maintain aim. Alternatively, it can be used to seriously wound the enemy by targeting either exposed regions of skin, light clothing or grenades/explosives attached to their utility belt. Other longer wavelengths than the two mentioned, can be engineered in order to penetrate and boil enemies alive though the power consumption for this and potential for melting of components hinders the effectiveness of these weapons. Ultimately, it is up to the individual in order to determine the best radiation frequency and amplitude to employ in the field. **Caution and careful operation of such guns is vital to prevent loss of good will and morale among friendly**

17 An excellent collection of gun related materials: <http://archive.is/yAjQi>

forces.

„Poor man's Ray Gun“ - Microwave oven conversion:

<https://www.yumpu.com/en/document/view/33249254/the-poor-mans-ray-gunpdf>

2) Laser gun

How to Make a Laser

WARNING: Lasers cause blindness or eye damage and, as with Microwave guns, using it near civilians or children is strictly forbidden and those who do so will be executed either by the enemy or by friendly forces.

First of all, let's review the Laser concept: L.A.S.E.R. stands for Light Emission by Stimulated Emission of Radiation. Lasers work, basically, like this:

1. A substance (usually a gas, although crystal lasers are made as well) is heated to the point where it begins to emit Photons. This substance is held in a tube.
2. The Photons reflect off mirrors on either side of the tube.
3. Eventually, the focused Photons will break through one of the mirrors and the actual laser beam will emit from the front of the tube.

Although Lasers are used in multiple types of light, we will be focusing on the Visible Spectrum. The Visible Spectrum of Light varies for each person, but generally extends from around 380 nm (Violet) to around 700 nm (Red). Red (600-700 nm) are some of the most common lasers. They are also some of the easiest to obtain.

Some recommended materials:

- 1-Adjustable Voltage Regulator LM317T
- 1- 100 ohm Potentiometer
- 2- 10 ohm Resistors
- 1- 1N4001 Rectifier Diode
- 1- 47uf 35v Capacitor
- 1- Any Size PCB Board
- 1- Any Solder
- 1- Any Soldering Iron
- 1- Power Switch (I like momentary push buttons)
- 1- 12x30mm Aixiz laser housing [Click Here](#)
- 2- Spools of wire (Red and Black)

You will need at least a 6 volt Power source.

You will also need something to put everything in when you are done. (a flashlight works if you can make the circuit small enough to fit in it) If you do not use a flashlight you will need some form of battery holder. Optional: Digital Multimeter (may be needed if you run into problems during construction or prototyping).

i) Laser Diodes

Laser Diodes are tiny. Creating them in a DIY setting is costly and time-consuming and they are usually manufactured by precision machines. Harvesting a laser diode can be a tricky process as they tend to be very fragile and sensitive to static and other forms of shock. It is very important to take your time in harvesting your precious diode. Do not ever drop it!

Below is an image of a Diode:



You will need an old DVD Writer. Blu-Ray works as well (you will have a violet laser instead of red, but it does work). You can extract one from an old computer. Also, the Writer must have AT LEAST 16X Writing Speed. If you use a Reader, or anything less than 16X Speed, you will end up with a weak red laser.

The first step in harvesting your laser diode is to disassemble your dvd drive. There will be 4 or more screws on the bottom side that you will need to remove.

Remove the plate on the back of the writer remove any circuit board under that until you see the sled.



inside the drive

Right
typical
drive,
Above:

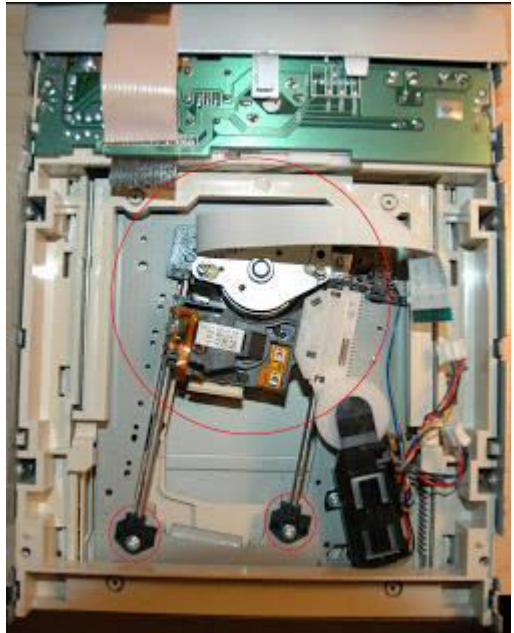


Inside you will need to locate the laser assembly. It will be on 2 metal rails. At the ends of those rails will be more screws to remove. Once they are removed you will be able to lift the rails and slide the laser assembly right off.

On the right side of the page is a picture of the exact component you should be removing from your drive at this point.

You are done with the Writer now. It is recommended to preserve the 2-3 engines which you can find and remove from the corpse of the Writer.

Get the smallest screwdriver you can find. The sled consists of lots of small (very small) screws, usually glued in. Remove every screw you possibly can, some won't come out, but get most of them. Remove any parts you can. There will be TWO diodes, and they will not look like the above picture at first. There will be three pins on each one, with solder connecting them to something resembling a circuit board. They are attached to a small metal heat-sink and the lens on glass end will be



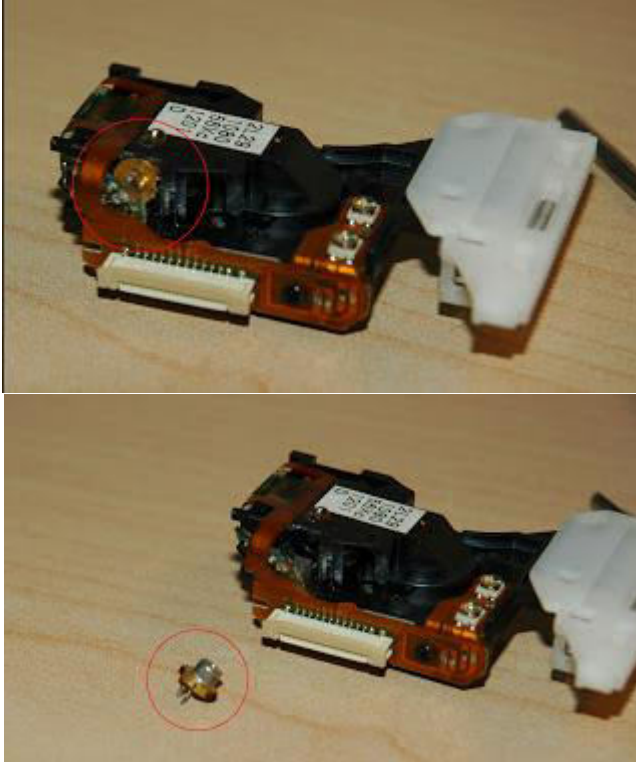
facing the series of mirrors and lenses focusing the beams to the center lens of the sled. The following procedure is VERY delicate.

You need Solder wick, a Soldering Iron, and Pliers. Place the Solder wick directly on top of the three pins. Heat up the wick and remove all of the solder off both of the diodes. Remove the circuit-board-like thing from the pins. BE CAREFUL, those pins MUST stay intact. The more you can keep on the better. Once it is off (you may need to use forceps to wrestle it off, eventually it will come, just keep at it), you will need to remove the heat-sinks. There is an opaque glue connecting them to the sled. Insert your screwdriver (smaller the better) on the glue and pry it off. Try to go under the base on the glue. Once all 4 corners



are off, remove the heat-sink/diode. Get both of them off.

Now, this is the hardest part. If you are doing it right, it still seems like you are going to break the diode. Do not be afraid, but do not be reckless either. Take your pliers in your hand. You may need wire cutters. Press down on the heat-sink on one of the sides. If you need a vise or other support, use it. Eventually, the heat-sink will split in half and the diode will pop off.



You will have to pry the diode out. It may be easier to remove the whole part that the laser is encased in, it is usually a metal heat sink of some sort. After you do that you can use pliers to hold the metal part and use wire cutters or another pair of pliers to pry it away from the diode. In some cases you will get lucky and the diode will pop right out very easily without anything else.

Be careful the diode is fragile!

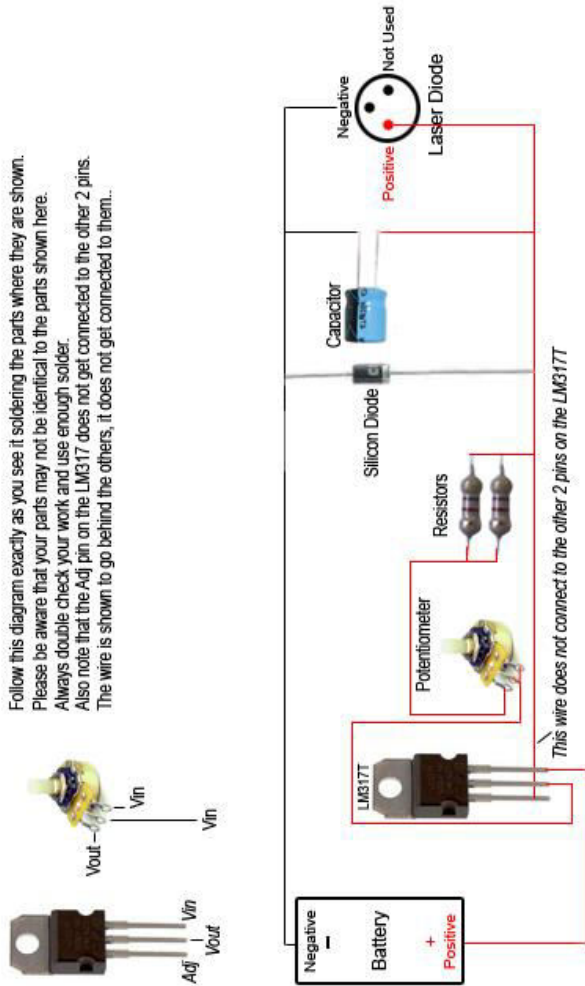
Once the diode is out, you will need to solder the ribbon or whatever is soldered on to it.

When that is done take your diode and place it somewhere safe and static free. If you have bought any pc components recently they probably came in a static protective bag. if you have one you can store your diode in it for extra safety. Ideally you would want to use an anti static wrist band while removing and handling the diode. But don't worry too much about it if you don't have one.

ii) Control Circuit¹⁸

Although it can technically be done, do not "direct drive". Direct driving involves hooking up a diode directly to a battery or other power source. This will usually kill your diode. Thus, you will need a circuit to regulate your power.

18 http://showsyouhow.blogspot.com/2007/12/diy-dvd-burner-laser-pointer-proper-way_18.html

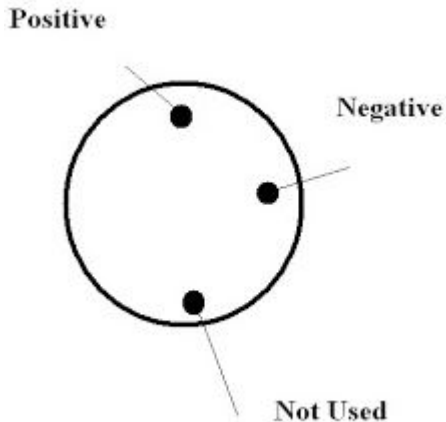


You will need the following parts:

- 1) LM317T
- 2) Switch (Any will work, I used a switch but a button works equally well)
- 3) Potentiometer, 100 ohm (It can vary, but keep on track as much as possible)
- 4) 10 ohm resistors (You need two of these)
- 5) Board (PCB Boards work excellent for this)

- 6) Wire
- 7) 47uf35v Capacitor
- 8) 1N4001 Rectifier Diode
- 9) 5/6 Volt Power Source

You will also of course need more solder and your trusty soldering iron.



Now, let's first look at the laser diode itself.

Align the pins as shown and identify each one. Place the LM317T face up on the table. The far left pin needs to connect to the POSITIVE laser diode pin, but do not do the diode connection until last. Along the way it needs to connect to the 2 Resistors, the Capacitor, and the Rectifier Diode.

Lay your potentiometer face up with the pins facing you. The middle pin of the LM317T needs to connect to the far right AND middle pins of the potentiometer. Then, connect a wire from the left potentiometer pin too the other end of the two resistors.

Connect the last (right) to the POSITIVE end of the batteries. Lastly, run a wire from the negative power end to the negative diode pin, connecting to the capacitor and rectifier diode along the way.

Connect a Switch either on the main positive or negative rail.

Is your circuit finished? Great! Now we need the 6 Volt power source.

I used a Battery tray with 4 D batteries, but you can even use an old Computer power supply if you want (although that may require extra modification). Pick up a Project Box (You know, the plastic black boxes with screws in the corners.) Make sure it is big enough to fit your entire Circuit.

Connect the wires leading from the D Batteries to their respective positions. DO NOT PUT BATTERIES IN YET. This is just an added safety precaution, and I never have the batteries in my laser when it's not in use, even when off.

Take the project box and **drill two holes in the top**: One for the potentiometer and one for the switch. Make sure they fit snugly. Insert the parts

into the holes you drilled and screw them in with the parts it came with. You probably need a wrench for this. Make sure they are in tightly.

Do not enclose it with a lid until you have verified it works (DO NOT turn it on.) It is at this point where you are most likely to ruin your diodes so BE CAREFUL.

Take your soldering iron and solder the positive wire to the positive pin and the negative wire to the negative pin. Again, be careful: Too much heat will snap the pins. Also, do not short out the circuit against the base of the diode. Apply it as fast as possible without rushing so as to not weaken the pins.

If you chose correctly and picked the red diode, you are done with the solder. If you chose the infrared, you will to remove it and place the red diode instead. And there is only one way to tell. Test it! Do you have Laser protection glasses? They need to be the kind that can resist the type of light the red diode is emitting (600-700 nm). This testing process is described in more detail below.

SAFETY WARNING!

1. If you do not use glasses, you are an idiot and should not be building a laser. These things BLIND you. How would you feel never seeing again, EVER? Wear protection glasses.

2. NEVER stare directly into the laser diode. This could blind you even with the glasses on.

Please go up and memorize the two safety steps.

Now you will need a **Laser Module**. A company called AixiZ makes these, or you can just buy on EBay, whichever is cheaper. If you don't know, a module is a small shiny tube that holds the diode. It also contains a lens to focus the laser. They generally cost around \$5.

Once your module arrives, do not do anything with it. We have **testing** to do. Take your circuit connected to the diode along with the 4 D Batteries (Not in the tray). Go into a small, dark room (lock on the door is best so someone doesn't accidentally walk in and damage their eyes) and set up a piece of white paper against the wall. Make sure the switch is off. Put your goggles on, and point the diode at the paper. Flip the switch.

If you see a red glow on the paper, you are set! Of course it will not burn anything yet, it isn't focused. If you see nothing, move the paper closer. If you see a faint white dot, turn it off! You did not choose wisely and rigged the Infrared. If this happens to you, remove the infrared diode and solder the other one into place.

If you see nothing, nothing at all, it could be one of two things. It could just be the infrared, or it could be that your circuit is wired wrong. Double check everything. If you need too, use a Voltmeter to detect if your circuit is indeed running.

Is your red diode glowing brightly? Excellent. Utilize the potentiometer at

this point to fine-tune the system. Now, turn off the circuit and remove one or more batteries, just in case. You will need to obtain a vise and your module. Flip the back end of the diode and place the small hole over the diode so that the pins are sticking out. Place the other module section with the small hole over the pins.

Push it together with the vise (keep it straight!) until the diode is snug inside the lens section of the module (the small end). Chop the wires connecting your diode to the rest of your circuit in half and slip the wires through the small hole in the back of the module. Screw the module back together so that the wires are leading out of the hole. Now, solder the wires back to the circuit and wrap electrical tape around the soldered part. Make sure everything is ready. IT'S TIME!!!

Replace your goggles and make sure that nobody will walk in and accidentally look at the laser.

Put the D Batteries back in, and flip the switch. If all went well you should have a laser! Now, turn the lens to focus the laser. Move the paper close and far to find the point where the point the laser makes is smallest. Place a match in that spot and it will burn.¹⁹



Above: an example laser system without casing

3) Railgun (copper coil gun)

1) The Theory

A coil gun works on the principle of electromagnetic attraction. The coil gun itself is akin to an air cored solenoid. A ferromagnetic armature is placed at the breach of the coil and is electromagnetically attracted towards the centre of the coil when a current is passed through the coil. When the armature reaches the centre of the coil it will start actively decelerating if the current is still passing through the coil as it is magnetically attracted to the midpoint of the coil. This means that the current pulse length needs to be of a finite length in order for the armature to be accelerated up to the centre of the coil and not 'sucked back' as it tries to leave the coil via the other end. This is more specifically a 'reluctance coil gun', a diagram is shown below.

This is the biggest disadvantage to coil guns, the current pulse length needs to be controlled in order to cut the power when the armature reaches the middle of the coil.

The second largest challenge to overcome with coil guns is delivering the electricity as quickly as possible. It stands to reason that the more energy you can put onto the coil gun, the more energy will be transferred into kinetic energy in the armature.

The main losses in this system are the eddy currents in the flyway tube and the projectile/armature, these can be minimised by slotting the flyway tube or using a non-conductive material. The projectile must be ferromagnetic thus this means that limiting eddy currents cannot be achieved by using a non-conductive material. The best solution to this is to use a powdered Iron in epoxy resin matrix. Although this improves initial efficiency it also removes the ability for the gun to be operated as an 'inductance coil gun'.

2) Things to Consider When Designing

i) Projectiles

For further physics and test results regarding the projectiles please consult the following guide:

<https://www.instructables.com/id/Coil-Gun-Projectiles/>

ii) Coil Length

The longer the coil is the more time it has to drag the projectile to the centre and the more wraps of wire can be fitted into the solenoid increasing magnetic flux density. The longer the piece of wire the coil is made of and the higher the inductance of the coil the higher the reluctance of the coil is so the longer the current pulse length will be. This means that the rate of change of current is lower and so will not reach as high a peak value. Since the current effects the magnetic field density a high current is desirable so the coil should be tuned so that it makes the strongest magnetic field in the time available.

The coil length is directly linked to the projectile length as they should be roughly equal as mentioned previously.

iii) Number of layers in the coil

More layers mean a stronger magnetic field but it also means higher impedance and so a longer pulse length. If the pulse length is too long then the projectile will experience "suck back" and have a lower exit velocity, optical triggering can be used to solve this problem.

Too many layers will mean that the magnetic field of the outer layers adds no strength the magnetic flux density in the centre where the projectile is and so the energy is wasted. It also means that the pulse length is unnecessarily long so the current will not rise as sharply as otherwise possible.

iv) Thickness of coil wire

Thicker wire means lower impedance so a faster pulse length and higher peak current. This means less wraps in the coil per unit area so the flux density is potentially reduced if the current isn't significantly increased by the lower impedance. If the wire is too thin it will have too high a resistance and get unnecessarily hot. In extreme cases it can burn out on firing.

v) Pulse Length

The pulse length should be exactly the same length as the amount of time it takes to pull the projectile from the breach to the centre of the coil and return to zero. The pulse length is affected by a myriad of variables including, capacitor voltage, capacitor capacity, circuit resistance, and coil inductance which varies dynamically during use as there is initially an air core which is soon replaced with an iron core as the projectile slides in not to mention depending on how many turns, layers and what gauge of wire is used.

This problem is solved by fixing as many variables as possible such as capacitor voltage and size, projectile dimensions which in turn fix the coil length and internal diameter. Then the remaining variables are varied until the optimal combination is found. The remaining variables are most importantly wire gauge and number of layers. Assuming a suitable switch can be used the wire gauge is usually the largest available.

vi) Switch bounce/resistance

Mechanical switches can arc and bounce which lengthens the pulse and lowers the average flux density experienced in the tube during firing. This is overcome by the use of solid state switches such as SCR's, MOSFET's or IGBT's which experience none of the arcing issues. They are not perfect solutions though as they have several flaws such as requiring a switching current/voltage to work and SCR's cannot be switched off until the source-drain current drops below zero so require "v-switching". V-switching is where a second SCR and cap bank of the same or higher voltage is discharged through the first SCR dropping the voltage below zero and switching the switch off.

MOSFET's are generally quite low power so are of no use to coil guns of a decent scale and a suitable one can be expensive but a solution is to use a bank of them in parallel to spread the current over several less expensive devices. IGBT's are much better solutions as they can be switched on and off at will and can handle far higher power than MOSFET's. It is also important that the solid state

switch can operate fast enough to turn the device on and off in the desired time frame, Most IGBT's are capable of this as well.

vii) Capacitor Voltage

The higher the capacitor voltage the higher the projectile velocity since the stored energy in a capacitor is equal to half the capacitance multiplied by the voltage squared as long as the switching capabilities are there then this is one of the more favourable variables to choose to increase as each extra volt makes a big difference.

viii) Capacitor Capacitance

The higher the capacitance the larger the volume of stored energy in line with:

$$\text{Energy stored in a capacitor} = 1/2 CV^2$$

4) Coil Flux Linkage (external Iron)

Adding an external iron shell to the coil can improve the flux linkage between the coil and the projectile but care must be taken to eliminate Eddie current losses. A powdered iron matrix or ceramic ferrite is therefore the best option. The External iron must not have too much mass as the extra iron material will slow the magnetic flux build up and the coil gun may not saturate as not all of the ferrous material is magnetised which means it is dead weight and just slows the flux density increase rate. This would mean that the magnetic flux would not increase as rapidly and not reach as high peak value. Too little ferrous material means it is potentially wasting the magnetic flux available.

The External iron must therefore be optimised so that it does not saturate and yet there is enough to enhance the magnetic flux density. It will affect the inductance of the coil and so the current pulse length so the coil may need to be of a slightly different shape to gain optimal performance.

i) Minimise connecting wire length

All connecting wires between the coil and the capacitors should be as short and thick as possible to reduce resistive losses and inductance.

5) The Design

i) Capacitor bank size

A bank of 40 330v photoflash capacitors of 100uF capacity where used giving a total energy capacity of 217.8J:

$$E = 1/2 CV^2$$

$$E = 1/2 * 4000 * 10^{-6} * 330^2$$

$$E = 217.8J$$

ii) Switching

Only solid state switches would work for this project as any other switches would arc. I was supplied with an IGBT capable of handling up to 1200V and 800A Peak and a maximum full switching on and off time of 1300ns. This is fast enough and can handle far more volts than needed but the current is only just enough. It switches at up to +/- 20v.

iii) Charging

A 1.5v to 400 volt inverter has been included in the enclosure to enable the device to be charged of AA batteries but this would be slow and would use several batteries per shot. The main charging comes from half rectified mains using a light bulb as a charging resistor to give non-linear resistance through the charge cycle. UK mains electricity is 240v RMS, which when half wave rectified using a diode comes out at 336v. My capacitors charge up to 330 volts so 336 is perfect and mains will allow me to charge the bank cheaply and quickly when compared to the battery solution. A resistor was placed across the capacitor bank to slowly discharge it to make sure it is always left uncharged.

iv) Voltage Monitoring

A simple voltmeter has been mounted to the enclosure so that the voltage on the capacitor bank can be monitored in real time to check the charge state and double check prevention of overcharging.

v) Projectile dimensions

Through trial and error and parameter sweeps I found the optimum set up for several different diameters of projectile. The important results are below; all were limited to roughly 800Amps so my IGBT could handle the current.

6mm Diameter

The standard 6mm coil gun with the predetermined limits from above would give a rough maximum of 33.5m/s and 3.6J kinetic energy on 15 layers of 14AWG 30mm length. The capacitor bank was so large this was evidently too much power to dump into such a small projectile in one stage. The projectile size was too small and a larger projectile was needed. The simulation graph is below

10mm Projectile

Using a 10mm projectile it was found that a 40mm length coil would be best using 10 layers of wire and producing 25.4m/s but a more reasonable 7.6J of kinetic energy.

12mm Projectile

Using a 12mm projectile an optimum length of 45mm was found with 9 layers of 14AWG. This gave a velocity of 22.7m/s and a kinetic energy of 9.9J with a peak current of 811Amps.

15mm Projectile

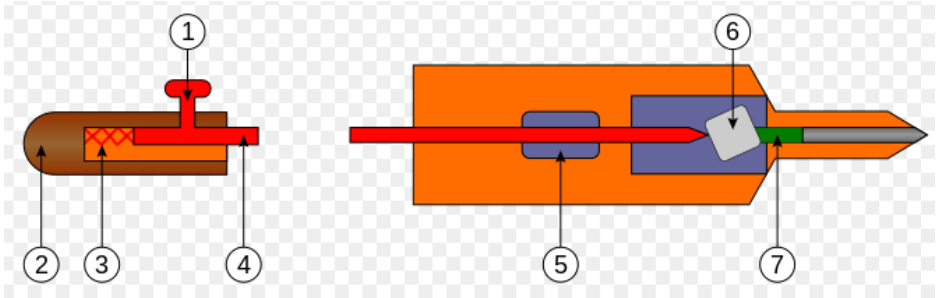
Using a 15mm projectile an optimum set up was found to be 7 layers of 50mm length 14AWG. This gave a velocity of 16.65m/s and a kinetic energy of 9.15J. This was less than the 12mm so the 12mm was used.



Picture above are examples of ammunition used with the coil gun. More details can be found at: <https://www.instructables.com/id/Coil-Gun-Projectiles/>

4) Heart attack gun (with optional umbrella enclosure)

This gun is used for stealthy assassination missions. It shoots a poison pellet or other poison contained within a projectile. It is also called the „Bulgarian Umbrella“. A Bulgarian umbrella is an umbrella with a hidden pneumatic mechanism which injects a small poisonous pellet containing ricin. It has a hollowed stalk into which the pellet neatly sits.



This is a basic schematic thereof:

This is a diagram of the firing mechanism of the umbrella used to assassinate Bulgarian dissident Georgi Markov. The trigger is in the umbrella handle, the umbrella handle pushes a spring which pushes the linkage system. The linkage system links the trigger to the valve of the Cylinder of compressed air. The switch then activates the valve. The valve fires the ricin (or other poison) pellet through the 'barrel' of the umbrella.

Learning from Past Failures (1980's) using this Tactic

„The plot was described by Trevor Floyd, a member of the innocuously-named **Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB)**, a <South African> defence force hit-squad. The targets were Dr. Pallo Jordan, an MP and a former minister in Nelson Mandela's Cabinet, and South Africa's Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry, Ronnie Kasrils. And the proposed murder weapon was an umbrella.

Mr Floyd told the court that, having read of a similar ploy used by Bulgarian assassins to kill the dissident BBC World Service journalist Georgi Markov, he decided to use an umbrella to fire darts laced with poison. Having been given the go-ahead by his boss, CCB's "managing director", Colonel Joe Verster, he duly acquired an umbrella from Europe, presumably to prevent the killer being traced to South Africa.

Mr Floyd, a self-confessed State killer, said he was instructed to fly to London, where he would be given the umbrella after its transformation.

He duly linked up in Britain with a man who had identified himself as Jan Lourens, a Special Forces agent, and who was to supply him with the umbrella. **They drove to a farm that Mr Lourens said was used by people including Dr Basson while they were in England.**

Mr Floyd told Mr Justice Hartzenberg: "He went into the house and brought the gadget out. When you pressed it against skin, the spikes shot into the

body and, if filled with the poison substance, they could be deadly."

It was then that the assassination bid started coming off the rails. **As Mr Lourens demonstrated how to use the umbrella, some of the poison spilled onto his finger.** Mr Floyd said: "I thought he was going to die. I told him to drink milk and to lie down for a while because I did not know the area and I would not be able to rush him to hospital." But Mr Lourens felt fine after about 10 minutes.

Armed with his umbrella, Mr Floyd set off back to London. He soon found he had another problem - **the killing attachment made the umbrella too long and there was a real danger of the tip accidentally hitting the ground and dispensing its poison spikes prematurely.** So he carried out his **own modification, attaching the gadget to the umbrella with a "hair-curling tongs"**.

Now Mr Floyd was armed and in place. But the **intended victims were not.** Dr Jordan had moved and Mr Kasrils was not often "at his place". The plot was abandoned and **the umbrella thrown into the Thames.**²⁰

We can identify multiple points of failure which the SS member must avoid:

- 1) The agent was ferried to a safe house which was in continuous use. Should he have had a tail then the **safe house would be compromised.**
- 2) A demonstration was bungled leading to the **accidental poisoning** of a team member.
- 3) The weapon was **poorly designed** and made in a hurried manner without prior testing.
- 4) The **attempts to repair it in the field were poor** and would have resulted in the identity of the assassin being compromised due to the incredibly obvious nature of the modification.
- 5) The **weapon was not properly disposed of.** Throwing it away into nearby nature is stupid, especially in a large city where such an action would attract attention. Clearly the agent was acting in frustration and not planning ahead.

The SS member is recommended to develop or utilize further designs in consultation with SS weaponry experts. A pretty, but ineffective and overly costly weapon is damaging to the overall war effort. It is much more efficient to mass produce simpler designs for your formation than spend months on a single prototype. The goal and usage of the weapons is to be considered: are they the correct tool for the job?

20 <https://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/africa/how-an-assassin-bungled-a-deadly-umbrella-plot-276370.html>

II. Home-made explosives

In a perfect world the National Socialist would not need to manufacture bombs at home, however a perfect world must be forged through our Iron and Blood, which starts in the household.

1) Bomb making intro

Contents

- 1) Applied Chemistry
- 2) Bomb fuels
 - a) ROCKET ENGINE POWDER
 - b) RIFLE/SHOTGUN POWDER
 - c) FLASH POWDER
- 3) See also

1) Applied Chemistry

Bomb making is a topic many darknet people are very interested in, because with little effort and money some impressive devices can be made.

2) Bomb fuels

a) ROCKET ENGINE POWDER

One of the most exciting hobbies nowadays is model rocketry. Estes is the largest producer of model rocket kits and engines. Rocket engines are composed of a single large grain of propellant. This grain is surrounded by a fairly heavy cardboard tubing. One gets the propellant by slitting the tube lengthwise, and unwrapping it like a paper towel roll. When this is done, the grey fire clay at either end of the propellant grain must be removed. This is usually done gently with a plastic or brass knife. The material is exceptionally hard, and must be crushed to be used. By gripping the grain on the widest setting on a set of pliers, and putting the grain and powder in a plastic bag, the powder will not break apart and shatter all over. This should be done to all the large chunks of powder, and then it should be crushed like black powder. Rocket engines come in various sizes, ranging from 1/4 A - 2T to the incredibly powerful D engines.

The larger the engine, the more expensive. D engines come in packages of three, and cost about \$5.00 per package. Rocket engines are perhaps the single most useful item sold in stores to a terrorist, since they can be used as is, or can be cannibalized for their explosive powder.

b) RIFLE/SHOTGUN POWDER

Rifle powder and shotgun powder are really the same from a practical standpoint. They are both nitrocellulose based propellants. They will be referred to as gunpowder in all future references. Gunpowder is made by the action of concentrated nitric and sulfuric acid upon cotton. This material is then dissolved by solvents and then reformed in the desired grain size. When dealing with gunpowder, the grain size is not nearly as important as that of black powder. Both large and small grained gunpowder burn fairly slowly compared to black powder when unconfined, but when it is confined, gunpowder burns both hotter and with more gaseous expansion, producing more pressure. Therefore, the grinding

process that is often necessary for other propellants is not necessary for gunpowder. Gunpowder costs about \$9.00 per pound.

c) FLASH POWDER

Flash powder is a mixture of powdered zirconium metal and various oxidizers. It is extremely sensitive to heat or sparks, and should be treated with more care than black powder, with which it should NEVER be mixed. It is sold in small containers which must be mixed and shaken before use. It is very finely powdered, and is available in three speeds: fast, medium, and slow. The fast flash powder is the best for using in explosives or detonators.²¹

21 See also: <http://qx7j2selmom4ioxf.onion/files.html#new>
<http://parazite.nn.fi/roguesci/index.php/f-18.html>

3) Pipe bomb/molotov etc

i) EXPLOSIVE CONTAINERS

This section will cover everything from making a simple firecracker to a complicated scheme for detonating an insensitive high explosive, both of which are methods that could be utilized by freedom fighters.

ii) PAPER CONTAINERS

Paper was the first container ever used for explosives, since it was first used by the Chinese to make fireworks. Paper containers are usually very simple to make, and are certainly the cheapest. There are many possible uses for paper in containing explosives, and the two most obvious are in firecrackers and rocket engines. Simply by rolling up a long sheet of paper, and gluing it together, one can make a simple rocket engine. Perhaps a more interesting and dangerous use is in the firecracker. The firecracker shown here is one of Mexican design. It is called a "polumna", meaning "dove". The process of their manufacture is not unlike that of making a paper football. If one takes a sheet of paper about 16 inches in length by



1.5 inches wide, and fold one corner so that it looks like this:
and then fold it again so that it looks like this:



A pocket is formed. This pocket can be filled with black powder, pyrodex, flash powder, gunpowder, rocket engine powder, or any of the quick-burning fuel oxidizer mixtures that occur in the form of a fine powder. A fuse is then inserted, and one continues the triangular folds, being careful not to spill out any of the explosive. When the polumna is finished, it should be taped together very tightly, since this will increase the strength of the container, and produce a louder and more powerful explosion when it is lit. The finished polumna should look like a 1/4 inch - 1/3 inch thick triangle, like the one shown below:



iii) METAL CONTAINERS

The classic pipe bomb is the best known example of a metal-contained explosive. Idiot anarchists take white tipped matches and cut off the matchheads. They pound one end of a pipe closed with a hammer, pour in the whitetipped matches, and then pound the other end closed. This process often kills the fool, since when he pounds the pipe closed, he could very easily cause enough friction between the match heads to cause them to ignite and explode the unfinished bomb. By using pipe caps, the process is somewhat safer, and the less stupid anarchist would never use white tipped matches in a bomb. He would buy two pipe caps and threaded pipe (fig. 1). First, he would drill a hole in one pipe cap, and put a fuse in it so that it will not come out, and so powder will not escape during handling. The fuse would be at least 3/4 an inch long inside the bomb. He would then screw the cap with the fuse in it on tightly, possibly putting a drop of super glue on it to hold it tight. He would then pour his explosive powder in the bomb. To pack it tightly, he would take a large wad of tissue paper and, after filling the pipe to the very top, pack the powder down, by using the paper as a ramrod tip, and pushing it with a pencil or other wide ended object, until it would not move any further. Finally, he would screw the other pipe cap on, and glue it. The tissue paper would help prevent some of the powder from being caught in the threads of the pipe or pipe cap from being crushed and subject to friction, which might ignite the powder, causing an explosion during manufacture.

An assembled bomb is presented in fig. 2.

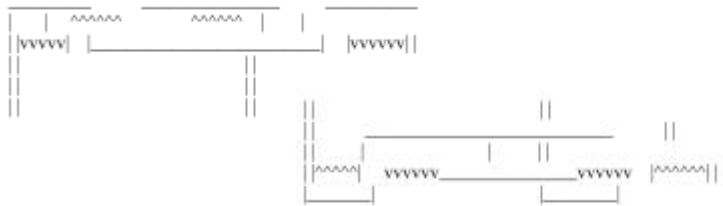


fig 1. Threaded pipe and endcaps.

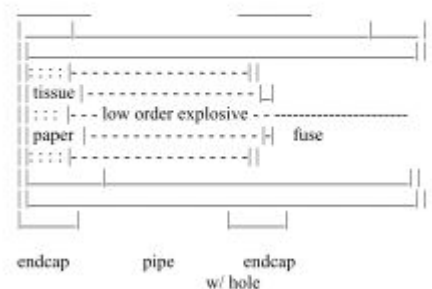


fig. 2 Assembled pipe bomb.

This is one possible design that a mad bomber would use. If, however, he did not have access to threaded pipe with endcaps, he could always use a piece of copper or aluminum pipe, since it is easily bent into a suitable position. A major problem with copper piping, however, is bending and folding it without tearing it; if too much force is used when folding and bending copper pipe, it will split along the fold. The safest method for making a pipe bomb out of copper or aluminum pipe is similar to the method with pipe and endcaps.

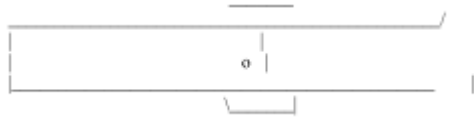


fig. 1 pipe with one end flattened and fuse hole drilled (top view)

First, one flattens one end of a copper or aluminum pipe carefully, making sure not to tear or rip the piping. Then, the flat end of the pipe should be folded over at least once, if this does not rip the pipe. A fuse hole should be drilled in the pipe near the now closed end, and the fuse should be inserted. Next, the bomb-builder would fill the bomb with a low order explosive, and pack it with a large wad of tissue paper. He would then flatten and fold the other end of the pipe with a pair of pliers. If he was not too dumb, he would do this slowly, since the process of folding and bending metal gives off heat, which could set off the explosive. A diagram is presented to the right: A CO2 cartridge from a B.B gun is another excellent container for a low-order explosive. It has one minor disadvantage: it is time consuming to fill. But this can be rectified by widening the opening of the cartridge with a pointed tool. Then, all that would have to be done is to fill the CO2 cartridge with any low-order explosive, or any of the fast burning fueloxidizer mixtures, and insert a fuse.

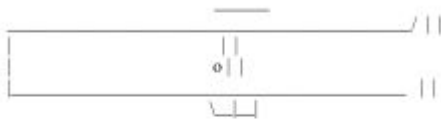


fig. 2 pipe with one end flattened and folded up (top view)

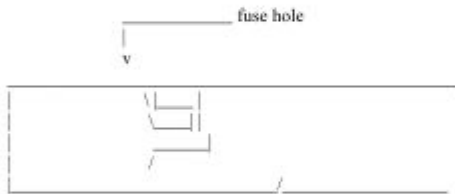


fig. 3 pipe with flattened and folded end (side view)

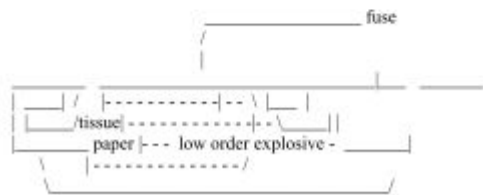
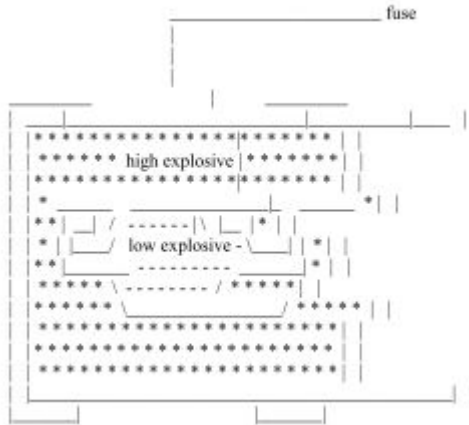


fig. 4 completed bomb, showing tissue paper packing and explosive (side view)

These devices are commonly called "crater makers". A CO2 cartridge

also works well as a container for a thermit incendiary device, but it must be modified. The opening in the end must be widened, so that the ignition mixture, such as powdered magnesium, does not explode. The fuse will ignite the powdered magnesium, which, in turn, would ignite the thermit.

The previously mentioned designs for explosive devices are fine for low-order explosives, but are unsuitable for high-order explosives, since the latter requires a shockwave to be detonated. A design employing a smaller low-order explosive device inside a larger device containing a high-order explosive would



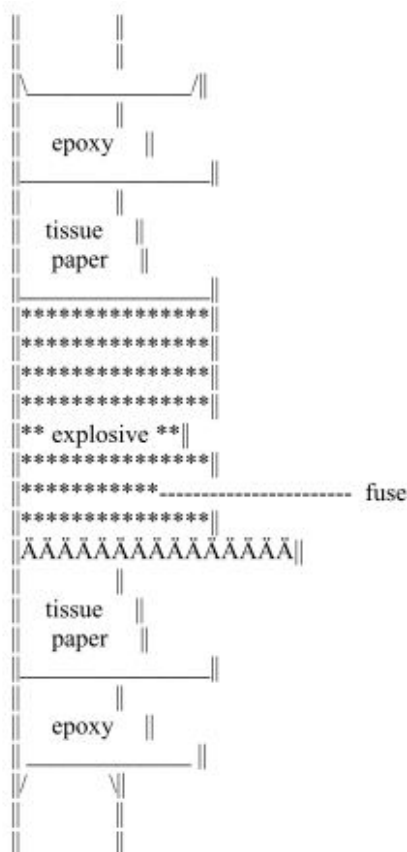
probably be used. It would look something like:

If the large high explosive container is small, such as a CO2 cartridge, then a segment of a hollow radio antenna can be made into a low-order pipe bomb, which can be fitted with a fuse, and inserted into the CO2 cartridge.

iv) PLASTIC CONTAINERS

Plastic containers are perhaps the best containers for explosives, since they can be any size or shape, and are not fragile like glass. Plastic piping can be bought at hardware or plumbing stores, and a device much like the ones used for metal containers can be made. The high-order version works well with plastic piping.

If the entire device is made out of plastic, it is not detectable by metal detectors. Plastic containers can usually be shaped by heating the container, and bending it at the appropriate place. They can be glued closed with epoxy or other cement for plastics. Epoxy alone can be used as an endcap, if a wad of tissue paper



is placed in the piping. Epoxy with a drying agent works best in this type of device. One end must be made first, and be allowed to dry completely before the device can be filled with powder and fused. Then, with another piece of tissue paper, pack the powder tightly, and cover it with plenty of epoxy. PVC pipe works well for this type of device, but it cannot be used if the pipe had an inside diameter greater

than 3/4 of an inch. Other plastic puttys can be used in this type of device, but epoxy with a drying agent works best.

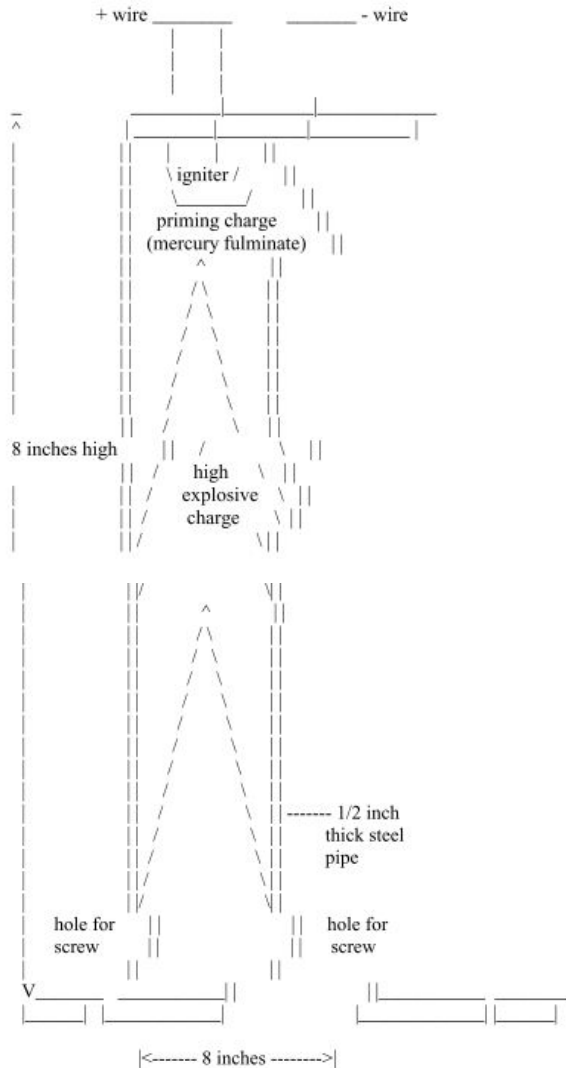
v) ADVANCED USES FOR EXPLOSIVES

The techniques presented here are those that could be used by a person who had some degree of knowledge of the use of explosives. Some of this information comes from demolitions books, or from military handbooks. Advanced uses for explosives usually involved shaped charges, or utilize a minimum amount of explosive to do a maximum amount of damage. They almost always involve high order explosives.

vi) SHAPED CHARGES

A shaped charge is an explosive device that, upon detonation, directs the explosive force of detonation at a small target area. This process can be used to breach the strongest armor, since forces of literally millions of pounds of pressure per square inch can be generated. Shaped charges employ high-order explosives, and usually electric ignition systems.

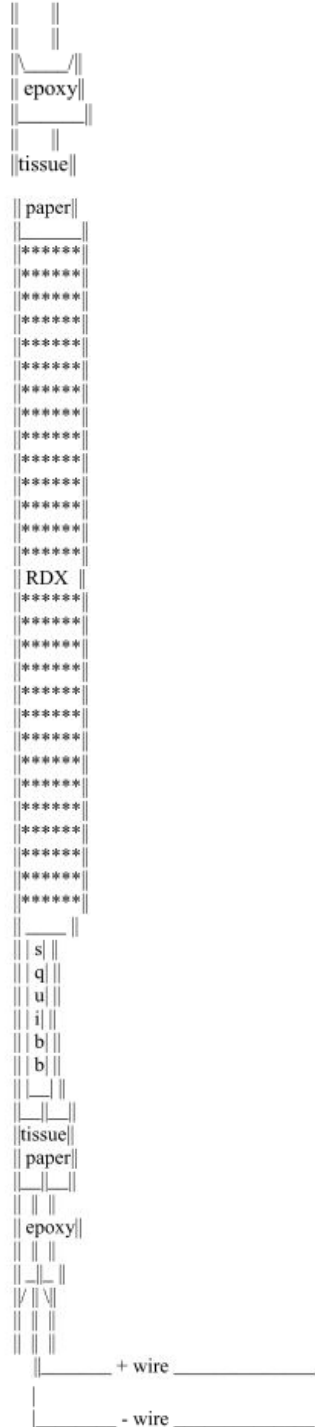
An example of a shaped charge is shown below.



vii) TUBE EXPLOSIVES

A variation on shaped charges, tube explosives can be used in ways that shaped charges cannot. If a piece of 1/2 inch plastic tubing was filled with a sensitive high explosive such as R.D.X., and prepared as the plastic explosive container in section iv), a different sort of shaped charge could be produced; a charge that directs explosive force in a circular manner. This type of explosive could be wrapped around a column, or a doorknob, or a telephone pole. The explosion would be directed in and out, and most likely destroy whatever it was wrapped around. In an unbent state, a tube explosive would look like this:

When an assassin or terrorist wishes to use a tube bomb, he must wrap it around whatever thing he wishes to destroy, and epoxy the ends of the tube bomb together. After it dries, he/she can connect wires to the squib wires, and detonate the bomb, with any method of electric detonation.



viii) MOLOTOV COCKTAILS

First used by Russians against German tanks, the Molotov cocktail is now exclusively used by terrorists worldwide. They are extremely simple to make, and can produce devastating results. By taking any highly flammable material, such as gasoline, diesel fuel, kerosene, ethyl or methyl alcohol, lighter fluid, turpentine, or any mixture of the above, and putting it into a large glass bottle, anyone can make an effective firebomb. After putting the flammable liquid in the bottle, simply put a piece of cloth that is soaked in the liquid in the top of the bottle so that it fits tightly. Then, wrap some of the cloth around the neck and tie it, but be sure to leave a few inches of loose cloth to light. Light the exposed cloth, and throw the bottle.

If the burning cloth does not go out, and if the bottle breaks on impact, the contents of the bottle will spatter over a large area near the site of impact, and burst into flame. Flammable mixtures such as kerosene and motor oil should be mixed with a more volatile and flammable liquid, such as gasoline, to insure ignition. A mixture such as tar or grease and gasoline will stick to the surface that it strikes, and burn hotter, and be more difficult to extinguish. A mixture such as this must be shaken well before it is lit and thrown.

Special care must be taken to maintain good will and support of the local populace. Remember: the term terrorist should be reserved for Leftists. We are freedom fighters.

Further designs can be found in the „Terrorist's Handbook“ by Gunzenbomz Pyro-Technologies, a division of Chaos Industries (CHAOS).

4) Swiss army knife blueprint

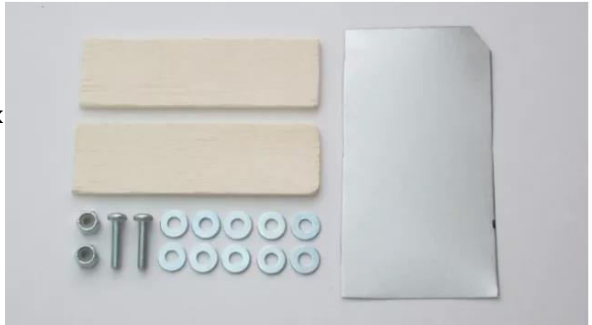
No modern fighter is complete without a Swiss Army Knife, also referred to as a Multitool. It is recommended to acquire a Victorinox Spartan or Deluxe Tinker. In lieu of these a simple guide for DIY construction of your own Swiss Army Knife (different attachments approximated as keys) is included below, the SS member is recommended to creatively work around resource limitations relating to tools and materials:

i) Materials

- 1) Two pieces of wood (about 1" x 3.75" x 1/8" each)
- 2) Thin sheet metal (about 2" x 3.75")
- 3) Two #8 machine screw lock nuts
- 4) Two #8 machine screws, 3/4" long
- 5) Ten #8 machine screw washers
- 6) Glue that's able to bond wood to metal
- 7) Wood stain (optional)
- 8) Polyurethane (optional)

ii) Tools

- 1) Drill and bit set
- 2) Tin snips
- 3) Sand paper/sanding block
- 4) Small binder clamps
- 5) Pencil
- 6) Ruler



Tip: Paint stir sticks are a good size to be used for the wood pieces. These are generally free at the paint section of most hardware stores. For the sheet metal, I used a baking sheet that I found at Dollar Tree for \$1. This yields about 13" x 9" of metal.

iii) Cut the Wood and Metal to Shape

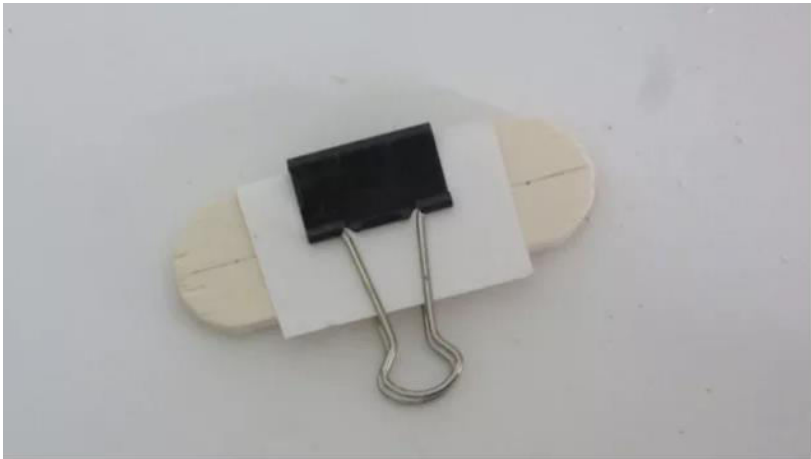
Use whatever rounded object you have readily available to trace a semicircle onto each end of the wood pieces. Then using a saw or knife, cut along the outline. Trace the shape of these wood pieces onto the sheet metal. Using a pair of tin snips



cut out two pieces of sheet metal that are a little smaller than the outlines.

iv) Drill the Bolt Holes

Make a stack of the two wood pieces and the two metal pieces. Make sure all the pieces are centered, and hold them together with a binder clamp. Mark the centers of the semicircle on each end. They should be about 2.75 inches apart. Using a 3/16 drill bit, drill through all four layers at one of these points. Insert a screw into this hole to help keep the layers lined up. Then drill the second hole. Remove the two metal pieces and re-drill the holes in the wood pieces so that the holes are wide enough to accommodate the head of the machine screw and the lock nut respective. You may wish to wrap the wood pieces in tape to prevent them from splitting when drilling larger holes. When you're done cutting and drilling, sand all



the surfaces and edges smooth.

v) Assemble the Frame

Insert the machine screws through the holes in the metal plates. Then add the washers and keys. Four keys and five washers will fit perfectly on a 3/4-inch screw in the sequence (sheet metal, washer, key, washer, key, washer, key, washer, key, washer, sheet metal). Using this sequence, two keys and three washers will fit on a 1/2-inch screw. Likewise, six keys and seven washers will fit on a 1-inch screw.



Alternatively, you can conserve space a little bit by eliminating the washers, but the keys will tend to stick on each other. If you have an odd number of keys you can fill the space with two washers. When you're done adding keys and washers, add the second piece of sheet metal. Then, tighten everything together with the two lock nuts.



vi) Glue the Wooden Panels

Apply a thin layer of glue to the outside of one plate and press on the wooden panel. Do the same for the second panel, then use binder clips to hold everything in place while the glue dries. You may wish to add a layer or two of card stock to prevent the clamps from denting your wood



panels.
Victorinox Spartan.



Victorinox Deluxe Tinker.

Appendix C: Enemy Tactics and Guerrilla War

I. War Tactics of the Enemy

This section was based on the Brazilian²²-communist war tactics which saw success in the 70's. Clear differences and yet large similarities are apparent. The largest difference occurs in the war philosophy of each individual fighter, or rather the lack thereof, especially from the ethical and leadership perspective, of the leftists. On the other hand it is helpful to learn the bulk of these tactics off-by-heart in order to improve your own war effort and to encircle, lure and destroy the enemy in the field.

I. Minimanual of the Urban Guerrilla by Carlos Marighella

Contents²³

- 1) A DEFINITION OF THE URBAN GUERRILLA
- 2) PERSONAL QUALITIES OF THE URBAN GUERRILLA
- 3) HOW THE URBAN GUERRILLA LIVES
- 4) TECHNICAL PREPARATION OF THE URBAN GUERRILLA
- 5) THE URBAN GUERRILLA'S WEAPONS
- 6) THE SHOT; THE URBAN GUERRILLA'S REASON FOR EXISTENCE
- 7) THE FIRING GROUP
- 8) THE LOGISTICS OF THE URBAN GUERRILLA
- 9) CHARACTERISTICS OF THE URBAN GUERRILLA'S TACTICS
- 10) THE INITIAL ADVANTAGES OF THE URBAN GUERRILLA
- 11) SURPRISE
- 12) KNOWLEDGE OF THE TERRAIN
- 13) MOBILITY AND SPEED
- 14) INFORMATION
- 15) DECISIVENESS
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22 **Tactics are adapted to the Brazil's environment** - this must be considered.

23 See also: http://kpvz7ki2lvnwve7.onion/wiki/index.php/Main_Page

- 22) AMBUSH
- 23) STREET TACTICS
- 24) STRIKES AND WORK INTERRUPTIONS
- 25) DESERTIONS, DIVERSIONS, SEIZURES, EXPROPRIATION OF AMMUNITION AND EXPLOSIVES
- 26) LIBERATION OF PRISONERS
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1) A DEFINITION OF THE URBAN GUERRILLA

The urban guerrilla is a person who fights the military dictatorship with weapons, using unconventional methods. A revolutionary and an ardent patriot, he is a fighter for his country's liberation, a friend of the people and of freedom. The area in which the urban guerrilla operates is in the large Brazilian cities. There are also criminals or outlaws who work in the big cities. Many times, actions by criminals are taken to be actions by urban guerrillas.

The urban guerrilla, however, differs radically from the criminal. The criminal benefits personally from his actions, and attacks indiscriminately without distinguishing between the exploiters and the exploited, which is why there are so many ordinary people among his victims. The urban guerrilla follows a political goal, and only attacks the government, the big businesses and the foreign imperialists.

Another element just as harmful to the guerrillas as the criminal, and also operating in the urban area, is the counterrevolutionary, who creates confusion, robs banks, throws bombs, kidnaps, assassinates, and commits the worst crimes imaginable against urban guerrillas, revolutionary priests, students, and citizens who oppose tyranny and seek liberty.

The urban guerrilla is an implacable enemy of the regime, and systematically inflicts damage on the authorities and on the people who dominate the country and exercise power. The primary task of the urban guerrilla is to distract, to wear down, to demoralize the military regime and its repressive forces, and also to attack and destroy the wealth and property of the foreign managers and the Brazilian upper class.

The urban guerrilla is not afraid to dismantle and destroy the present Brazilian economic, political and social system, for his aim is to aid the rural guerrillas and to help in the creation of a totally new and revolutionary social and political structure, with the armed population in power.

2) PERSONAL QUALITIES OF THE URBAN GUERRILLA

The urban guerrilla is characterized by his bravery and his decisive nature. He must be a good tactician, and a good marksman. The urban guerrilla must be a person of great cleverness to compensate for the fact that he is not sufficiently strong in weapons, ammunition and equipment.

The career military officers and the government police have modern weapons and transport, and can go about anywhere freely, using the force of their own strength. The urban guerrilla does not have such resources at his disposal, and leads a clandestine existence. The guerrilla may be a convicted person or one who is out on parole, and must then use false documents.

Nevertheless, the urban guerrilla has an advantage over the conventional military or the police. It is that, while the military and the police act on behalf of the enemy, whom the people hate, the urban guerrilla defends a just cause, which is the people's cause.

The urban guerrilla's weapons are inferior to the enemy's, but from the moral point of view, the urban guerrilla has an undeniable superiority. This moral superiority is what sustains the urban guerrilla. Thanks to it, the urban guerrilla can accomplish his principle duty, which is to attack and survive.

The urban guerrilla has to capture or steal weapons from the enemy to be able to fight. Because his weapons are not uniform—since what he has are expropriated or have fallen into his hands in various ways—the urban guerrilla faces the problem of a variety of weapons and a shortage of ammunition. Moreover, he has no place in which to practice shooting and marksmanship. These difficulties have to be overcome, forcing the urban guerrillas to be imaginative and creative—qualities without which it would be impossible for him to carry out his role as a revolutionary.

The urban guerrilla must possess initiative, mobility and flexibility, as well as versatility and a command of any situation. Initiative especially is an indispensable quality. It is not always possible to foresee everything, and the urban guerrilla cannot let himself become confused, or wait for instructions. His duty is to act, to find adequate solutions for each problem he faces, and to retreat. It is better to err acting than to do nothing for fear of making a mistake. Without initiative, there is no urban guerrilla warfare.

Other important qualities in the urban guerrilla are the following: to be a good walker; to be able to stand up against fatigue, hunger, rain or heat. To know how to hide, and how to be vigilant. To conquer the art of dissembling. Never to fear danger. To behave the same by day as by night. Not to act impetuously. To have unlimited patience. To remain calm and cool in the worst of conditions and situations. Never to leave a track or trail. Not to get discouraged.

In the face of the almost insurmountable difficulties in urban guerrilla warfare, sometimes comrades weaken and give up the fight.

The urban guerrilla is not a businessman in an urban company, nor is he an actor in a play. Urban guerrilla warfare, like rural guerrilla warfare, is a pledge which the guerrilla makes to himself. When he can no longer face the difficulties, or if he knows that he lacks the patience to wait, then it is better for him to relinquish his role before he betrays his pledge, for he clearly lacks the basic qualities necessary to be a guerrilla.

3) HOW THE URBAN GUERRILLA LIVES

The urban guerrilla must know how to live among the people, and he must be careful not to appear strange and different from ordinary city life. He should not wear clothes that are different from those that other people wear. Elaborate and high-fashion clothing for men or women may often be a handicap if the urban guerrilla's mission takes him into working class neighborhoods, or sections where such dress is uncommon. The same care has to be taken if the urban guerrilla must move from the South of the country to the North, and vice versa.

The urban guerrilla must make his living through his job or his professional activity. If he is known and sought by the police, he must go underground, and sometimes must live hidden. Under such circumstances, the urban guerrilla cannot reveal his activity to anyone, since this information is always and only the responsibility of the revolutionary organization in which he is participating.

The urban guerrilla must have a great ability for observation. He must be well-informed about everything, particularly about the enemy's movements, and he must be very inquisitive and knowledgeable about the area in which he lives, operates, or travels through.

But the fundamental characteristic of the urban guerrilla is that he is a man who fights with weapons; given these circumstances, there is very little likelihood that he will be able to follow his normal profession for long without being identified by the police. The role of expropriation thus looms as clear as high noon. It is impossible for the urban guerrilla to exist and survive without fighting to expropriate.

Thus, the armed struggle of the urban guerrilla points towards two essential objectives:

- 1) the physical elimination of the leaders and assistants of the armed forces and of the police;
- 2) the expropriation of government resources and the wealth belonging to the rich businessmen²⁴, the large landowners and the imperialists, with small expropriations used for the sustenance of the individual

24 Here we see already the absence of Sabbatean-Frankist jewish humanity, no difference is made between the rich who were born poor and built their fortune and those who parasitically exploited the working class.

guerrillas and large ones for the maintenance of the revolutionary organization itself.

It is clear that the armed struggle of the urban guerrilla also has other objectives. But here we are referring to the two basic objectives, above all expropriation. It is necessary for every urban guerrilla to always keep in mind that he can only maintain his existence if he is able to kill the police and those dedicated to repression, and if he is determined—truly determined—to expropriate the wealth of the rich businessmen, landowners and imperialists.

One of the fundamental characteristics of the Brazilian revolution is that, from the beginning, it developed around the expropriation of the wealth of the major business, imperialist and landowning interests, without excluding the largest and most powerful commercial elements engaged in the import-export business. And by expropriating the wealth of the principle enemies of the people, the Brazilian revolution was able to hit them at their vital center, with preferential and systematic attacks on the banking network—that is to say, the most telling blows were levelled at the businessman's nerve system.

The bank robberies carried out by the Brazilian urban guerrillas hurt big businesses and others, the foreign companies which insure and re-insure the banking capital, the imperialist companies, the federal and state governments—all of them are systematically expropriated as of now.

The fruit of these expropriations has been devoted to the tasks of learning and perfecting urban guerrilla techniques, the purchase, production and transportation of weapons and ammunition for the rural areas, the security precautions of the guerrillas, the daily maintenance of the fighters, those who have been liberated from prison by armed force, those who have been wounded, and those who are being persecuted by the police, and to any kind of problem concerning comrades liberated from jail or assassinated by the police and the military dictatorship.

The tremendous costs of the revolutionary war must fall upon the big businesses, on the imperialists, on the large landowners, and on the government too—both federal and state—since they are all exploiters and oppressors of the people. Men of the government, agents of the dictatorship and of foreign imperialism, especially, must pay with their lives for the crimes they have committed against the Brazilian people.

In Brazil, the number of violent actions carried out by urban guerrillas, including executions, explosions, seizures of weapons, ammunition and explosives, assaults on banks and prisons, etc., is significant enough to leave no room for doubt as to the actual aims of the revolutionaries; all are witnesses to the fact that we are in a full revolutionary war and that this war can be waged only by violent means.

This is the reason why the urban guerrilla uses armed struggle, and why he continues to concentrate his efforts on the physical extermination of the agents of repression, and to dedicate 24 hours a day to expropriations from the people's exploiters.

4) TECHNICAL PREPARATION OF THE URBAN GUERRILLA

No one can become an urban guerrilla without paying special attention to technical preparation.

The technical preparation of the urban guerrilla runs from a concern for his physical condition to a knowledge of and apprenticeship in professions and skills of all kinds, particularly manual skills.

The urban guerrilla can have a strong physical constitution only if he trains systematically. He cannot be a good fighter if he has not learned the art of fighting. For that reason, the urban guerrilla must learn and practice the various forms of unarmed fighting, of attack, and of personal defense. Other useful forms of physical preparation are hiking, camping, the practice of survival in the woods, mountain climbing, rowing, swimming, skin diving and training as a frogman, fishing, harpooning, and the hunting of birds and of small and big game.

It is very important to learn how to drive a car, pilot a plane, handle a motor boat and a sailboat, understand mechanics, radio, telephone, electricity and have some knowledge of electronics techniques²⁵. It is also important to have a knowledge of topographical information, to be able to determine one's position by instruments or other available resources, to calculate distances, make maps and plans, draw to scale, make timings, and work with an angle protractor, a compass, etc. A knowledge of chemistry, of color combination and of stamp-making, the mastery of the skills of calligraphy and the copying of letters, and other techniques are part of the technical preparation of the urban guerrilla, who is obliged to falsify documents in order to live within a society that he seeks to destroy. In the area of "makeshift" medicine, the urban guerrilla has the special role of being a doctor or understanding medicine, nursing, pharmacology, drugs, basic surgery and emergency first aid.

The basic question in the technical preparation of the urban guerrilla is, nevertheless, to know how to handle weapons such as the submachine gun, revolver, automatic pistol, FAL, various types of shotguns, carbines, mortars, bazookas, etc.

A knowledge of various types of ammunition and explosives is another aspect to consider. Among the explosives, dynamite must be well understood. The use of incendiary bombs, smoke bombs, and other types is also indispensable prior training. To know how to improvise and repair weapons, prepare Molotov cocktails, grenades, mines, homemade destructive devices, how to blow up bridges, tear up and put out of service railroads and railroad cars, these are necessities in the technical preparation of the urban guerrilla that can never be considered unimportant.

25 Note here that the enemy rarely follows this advice, preferring to engage in carnal pleasures and merely learning a singular role to a good degree. The list of skills mentioned is recommended as you have the willpower and strength to better yourself as compared to their slovenliness.

That being said NEVER underestimate your enemy.

The highest level of preparation for the urban guerrilla is the training camp for technical training. But only the guerrilla who has already passed a preliminary examination can go to this school—that is to say, one who has passed the test of fire in revolutionary action, in actual combat against the enemy.

5) THE URBAN GUERRILLA'S WEAPONS

The urban guerrilla's weapons are light arms, easily obtained, usually captured from the enemy, purchased, or made on the spot. Light weapons have the advantage of fast handling and easy transport. In general, light weapons are characterized as being short-barrelled. This includes many automatic weapons. Automatic and semi-automatic weapons considerably increase the firepower of the urban guerrilla. The disadvantage of this type of weapon, for us, is the difficulty in controlling it, resulting in wasted rounds or a wasteful use of ammunition—corrected for only by a good aim and precision firing. Men who are poorly trained convert automatic weapons into an ammunition drain.

Experience has shown that the basic weapon of the urban guerrilla is the light submachine gun. This weapon, in addition to being efficient and easy to shoot in an urban area, has the advantage of being greatly respected by the enemy. The guerrilla must thoroughly know how to handle the submachine gun, now so popular and indispensable to the Brazilian urban guerrillas.

The ideal submachine gun for the urban guerrilla is the INA .45 caliber. Other types of submachine guns of different calibers can also be used—understanding of course, the problem of ammunition. Thus, it is preferable that the manufacturing capabilities of the urban guerrillas be used for the production of one type of submachine gun, so that the ammunition to be used can be standardized. Each firing group of urban guerrillas must have a submachine gun handled by a good marksman. The other members of the group must be armed with .38 revolvers, our standard weapon. The .32 is also useful for those who want to participate. But the .38 is preferable since its impact usually puts the enemy out of action.

Hand grenades and conventional smoke bombs can also be considered light weapons, with defensive power for cover and withdrawal.

Long-barrelled weapons are more difficult for the urban guerrilla to transport, and they attract much attention because of their size. Among the long-barrelled weapons are the FAL, the Mauser guns or rifles, hunting guns such as the Winchester, and others.

Shotguns can be useful if used at close range and point blank. They are useful even for a poor shot, especially at night when precision isn't much help. A pressure airgun can be useful for training in marksmanship. Bazookas and mortars can also be used in action, but the conditions for using them have to be prepared and the people who use them must be trained.

The urban guerrilla should not attempt to base his actions on the use of heavy weapons, which have major drawbacks in a type of fighting that demands lightweight weapons to insure mobility and speed.

Homemade weapons are often as efficient as the best weapons produced in conventional factories, and even a sawed-off shotgun is a good weapon for the urban guerrilla fighter.

i) Weapons

The urban guerrilla's role as a gunsmith has a basic importance. As a gunsmith, he takes care of the weapons, knows how to repair them, and in many cases can set up a small shop for improvising and producing effective small arms.

Experience in metallurgy and on the mechanical lathe are basic skills the urban guerrilla should incorporate into his manufacturing plans for the construction of homemade weapons. This production, and courses in explosives and sabotage, must be organized. The primary materials for practice in these courses must be obtained ahead of time, to prevent an incomplete apprenticeship—that is to say, so as to leave no room for experimentation.

Molotov cocktails, gasoline, homemade contrivances such as catapults and mortars for firing explosives, grenades made of pipes and cans, smoke bombs, mines, conventional explosives such as dynamite and potassium chlorate, plastic explosives, gelatine capsules, and ammunition of every kind are indispensable to the success of the urban guerrilla's mission.

The methods of obtaining the necessary materials and munitions will be to buy them or to take them by force in expropriation actions specially planned and carried out. The urban guerrillas will be careful not to keep explosives and other materials that can cause accidents around for very long, but will always try to use them immediately on their intended targets.

The urban guerrilla's weapons and his ability to maintain them constitute his firepower. By taking advantage of modern weapons and introducing innovations in his firepower and in the use of certain weapons, the urban guerrilla can improve many of the tactics of urban warfare. An example of this was the innovation made by the Brazilian urban guerrillas when they introduced the use of the submachine gun in their attacks on banks.

When the massive use of uniform submachine guns becomes possible, there will be new changes in urban guerrilla warfare tactics. The firing group that utilizes uniform weapons and corresponding ammunition, with reasonable care for their maintenance, will reach a considerable level of effectiveness. The urban guerrilla increases his effectiveness as he increases his firepower.

6) THE SHOT; THE URBAN GUERRILLA'S REASON FOR EXISTENCE

The urban guerrilla's reason for existence, the basic condition in which he acts and survives, is to shoot. The urban guerrilla must know how to shoot well, because it is required by this type of combat.

In conventional warfare, combat is generally at a distance with long-range weapons. In unconventional warfare, in which urban guerrilla warfare is included, combat is at short range and often very close. To prevent his own death, the urban guerrilla must shoot first, and he cannot err in his shot. He cannot waste his ammunition because he does not possess large amounts, and so he must conserve it. Nor can he replace his ammunition quickly, since he is a part of a small team in

which each guerrilla has to be able to look after himself. The urban guerrilla can lose no time, and thus has to be able to shoot at once.

One basic fact, which we want to emphasize completely, and whose importance cannot be overestimated, is that the urban guerrilla must not fire continuously, using up his ammunition. It may be that the enemy is responding to this fire precisely because he is waiting until the guerrilla's ammunition is all used up. At such a moment, without having the opportunity to replace his ammunition, the guerrilla faces a rain of enemy fire, and can be taken prisoner or killed.

In spite of the value of the surprise factor, which many times makes it unnecessary for the urban guerrilla to use his weapons, he cannot be allowed the luxury of entering combat without knowing how to shoot. And when face-to-face with the enemy, he must always be moving from one position to another, since to stay in one place makes him a fixed target and, as such, very vulnerable.

The urban guerrilla's life depends on shooting, on his ability to handle his weapons well and to avoid being hit. When we speak of shooting, we speak of accuracy as well. Shooting must be practiced until it becomes a reflex action on the part of the urban guerrilla. To learn how to shoot and have good aim, the urban guerrilla must train himself systematically, utilizing every practice method shooting at targets, even in amusement parks and at home.

Shooting and marksmanship are the urban guerrilla's water and air. His perfection of the art of shooting may make him a special type of urban guerrilla—that is, a sniper, a category of solitary combatant indispensable in isolated actions. The sniper knows how to shoot at close range and at long range, and his weapons are appropriate for either type of shooting.

7) THE FIRING GROUP

In order to function, the urban guerrillas must be organized into small groups. A team of no more than four or five is called a firing group. A minimum of two firing groups, separated and insulated from other firing groups, directed and coordinated by one or two persons, this is what makes a firing team.

Within the firing group, there must be complete confidence among the members. The best shot, and the one who knows best how to handle the submachine gun, is the person in charge of operations.

The firing group plans and executes urban guerrilla actions, obtains and stores weapons, and studies and corrects its own tactics.

When there are tasks planned by the strategic command, these tasks take preference. But there is no such thing as a firing group without its own initiative. For this reason, it is essential to avoid any rigidity in the guerrilla organization, in order to permit the greatest possible initiative on the part of the firing group. The old-type hierarchy, the style of the traditional revolutionaries, doesn't exist in our organization. This means that, except for the priority of the objectives set by the strategic command, any firing group can decide to raid a bank, to kidnap or execute an agent of the dictatorship, a figure identified with the reaction, or a foreign spy, and can carry out any type of propaganda or war of nerves against the enemy, without the need to consult with the general command.

No firing group can remain inactive waiting for orders from above. Its obligation is to act. Any single urban guerrilla who wants to establish a firing group and begin action can do so, and thus becomes a part of the organization.

This method of action eliminates the need for knowing who is carrying out which actions, since there is free initiative and the only important point is to greatly increase the volume of urban guerrilla activity in order to wear out the government and force it onto the defensive.

The firing group is the instrument of organized action. Within it, guerrilla operations and tactics are planned, launched and carried through to success. The general command counts on the firing groups to carry out objectives of a strategic nature, and to do so in any part of the country. For its part, the general command helps the firing groups with their difficulties and with carrying out objectives of a strategic nature, and to do so in any part of the country.

The organization is an indestructible network of firing groups, and of coordinations among them, that functions simply and practically within a general command that also participates in attacks—an organization that exists for no other purpose than that of pure and simple revolutionary action.

8) THE LOGISTICS OF THE URBAN GUERRILLA

Conventional logistics can be expressed with the **formula FFEA**:

F—food

F—fuel

E—equipment

A—ammunition

Conventional logistics refer to the maintenance problems for an army or a regular armed force, transported in vehicles, with fixed bases and supply lines. Urban guerrillas, on the contrary, are not an army but small armed groups, intentionally fragmented. They have neither vehicles nor rear areas. Their supply lines are precarious and insufficient, and they have no fixed bases except in the rudimentary sense of a weapons factory within a house. While the goal of conventional logistics is to supply the war needs of the "gorillas" who are used to repress rural and urban rebellion, urban guerrilla logistics aim at sustaining operations and tactics which have nothing in common with conventional warfare and are directed against the government and foreign domination of the country. For the urban guerrilla, who starts from nothing and who has no support at the beginning, logistics are expressed by the **formula MMWAE**, which is:

M—mechanization

M—money

W—weapons

A—ammunition

E—explosives

Revolutionary logistics takes mechanization as one of its bases. Nevertheless, mechanization is inseparable from the driver. The urban guerrilla driver is as important as the urban guerrilla machine gunner. Without either, the machines do not work, and the automobile, as well as the submachine gun becomes a dead

thing. An experienced driver is not made in one day, and apprenticeship must begin early. Every good urban guerrilla must be a driver. As to the vehicles, the urban guerrilla must expropriate what he needs. When he already has resources, the urban guerrilla can combine the expropriation of vehicles with his other methods of acquisition.

Money, weapons, ammunition and explosives, and automobiles as well, must be expropriated. The urban guerrilla must rob banks and armories, and seize explosives and ammunition wherever he finds them.

None of these operations is carried out for just one purpose. Even when the raid is to obtain money, the weapons that the guards carry must be taken as well.

Expropriation is the first step in organizing our logistics, which itself assumes an armed and permanently mobile character.

The second step is to reinforce and expand logistics, resorting to ambushes and traps in which the enemy is surprised and his weapons, ammunition, vehicles and other resources are captured.

Once he has weapons, ammunition and explosives, one of the most serious logistics problems facing the urban guerrilla is a hiding place in which to leave the material, and appropriate means of transporting it and assembling it where it is needed. This has to be accomplished even when the enemy is alerted and has the roads blocked.

The knowledge that the urban guerrilla possesses of the terrain, and the devices he uses or is capable of using, such as scouts specially prepared and recruited for this mission, are the basic elements in solving the eternal logistics problems faced by the guerrillas.

9) CHARACTERISTICS OF THE URBAN GUERRILLA'S TACTICS

The tactics of the urban guerrilla have the following characteristics:

1) It is an aggressive tactic, or, in other words, it has an offensive character. As is well known, defensive action means death for us. Since we are inferior to the enemy in firepower, and have neither his resources nor his power base, we cannot defend ourselves against an offensive or a concentrated attack by the "gorillas". That is the reason why our urban technique can never be permanent, can never defend a fixed base nor remain in any one spot waiting to repel the circle of repression.

2) It is a tactic of attack and rapid withdrawal, by which we preserve our forces.

3) It is a tactic that aims at the development of urban guerrilla warfare, whose function will be to wear out, demoralize and distract the enemy forces, permitting the emergence and survival of rural guerrilla warfare, which is destined to play the decisive role in the revolutionary war.

10) THE INITIAL ADVANTAGES OF THE URBAN GUERRILLA

The dynamics of urban guerrilla warfare lie in the guerrilla's violent clash with the military and police forces of the dictatorship. In this conflict, the police have superiority. The urban guerrilla has inferior forces. The paradox is that the urban guerrilla is nevertheless the attacker.

The military and police forces, for their part, respond to the conflict by mobilizing and concentrating greatly superior forces in the pursuit and destruction of the urban guerrilla. The guerrilla can only avoid defeat if he depends on the initial advantages he has and knows how to exploit them to the end, to compensate for his weakness and lack of material.

The initial advantages are:

- 1) He must take the enemy by surprise.
- 2) He must know the terrain of the encounter.
- 3) He must have greater mobility and speed than the police and other repressive forces.
- 4) His information service must be better than the enemy's.
- 5) He must be in command of the situation, and demonstrate a decisiveness so great that everyone on our side is inspired and never thinks of hesitating, while on the other side the enemy is stunned and incapable of acting.

11) SURPRISE

To compensate for his general weakness and shortage of weapons compared to the enemy, the urban guerrilla uses surprise. The enemy has no way to combat surprise and becomes confused and is destroyed.

When urban guerrilla warfare broke out in Brazil, experience proved that surprise was essential to the success of any guerrilla operation.

The technique of surprise is based upon four essential requirements:

- 1) We know the situation of the enemy we are going to attack, usually by means of precise information and meticulous observation, while the enemy does not know he is going to be attacked and knows nothing about the attackers.
- 2) We know the strength of the enemy we are going to attack, and the enemy knows nothing about our strength.
- 3) Attacking by surprise, we save and conserve our forces, while the enemy is unable to do the same, and is left at the mercy of events.
- 4) We determine the time and place of the attack, fix its duration and establish its objectives. The enemy remains ignorant of all of this information.

12) KNOWLEDGE OF THE TERRAIN

The urban guerrilla's best ally is the terrain, and because this is so he must know it like the palm of his hand. To have the terrain as an ally means to know how to use with intelligence its unevenness, its high and low points, its turns, its irregularities, its fixed and secret passages, its abandoned areas, its thickets, etc., taking maximum advantage of all of this for the success of armed actions, escapes, retreats, covers, and hiding places. Impasses and narrow spots, gorges, streets under repair, police checkpoints, military zones and closed-off streets, the

entrances and exits to tunnels and those that the enemy can close off, corners controlled or watched by the police, traffic lights and signals; all this must be thoroughly known and studied in order to avoid fatal errors.

Our problem is to get through and to know where and how to hide, leaving the enemy bewildered in areas he doesn't know. Being familiar with the avenues, streets, alleys, ins and outs, the corners of the urban centers, its paths and shortcuts, its empty lots, its underground passages, its pipes and sewer systems, the urban guerrilla safely crosses through the irregular and difficult terrain unfamiliar to the police, where the police can be surprised in a fatal ambush or trap at any moment.

Because he knows the terrain, the urban guerrilla can pass through it on foot, on bicycle, in a car, jeep or small truck, and never be trapped. Acting in small groups with only a few people, the guerrillas can rendezvous at a time and place determined beforehand, following up the initial attack with new guerrilla operations, or evading the police cordon and disorienting the enemy with their unexpected audacity.

It is an impossible problem for the police, in the labyrinthian terrain of the urban guerrilla, to catch someone they cannot see, to repress someone they cannot catch, and to close in on someone they cannot find.

Our experience is that the ideal guerrilla is one who operates in his own city and thoroughly knows its streets, its neighborhoods, its transit problems, and its other peculiarities. The guerrilla outsider, who comes to a city whose streets are unfamiliar to him, is a weak spot, and if he is assigned certain operations, he can endanger them. To avoid grave mistakes, it is necessary for him to get to know the layout of the streets.

13) MOBILITY AND SPEED

To insure a mobility and speed that the police cannot match, the urban guerrilla needs the following:

- 1) Mechanization
- 2) Knowledge of the terrain
- 3) A disruption or suspension of enemy transport and communications
- 4) Light weapons

By carefully carrying out operations that last only a few moments, and leaving the site in mechanized vehicles, the urban guerrilla beats a rapid retreat, escaping capture.

The urban guerrilla must know the way in detail, and, in this manner, must go through the schedule ahead of time as a training, to avoid entering alleyways that have no exit, or running into traffic jams, or being stopped by the Transit Department's traffic signals.

The police pursue the urban guerrilla blindly, without knowing which road he is using for his escape. While the urban guerrilla escapes quickly because he knows the terrain, the police lose the trail and give up the chase.

The urban guerrilla must launch his operations far from the logistical centers of the police. A primary advantage of this method of operation is that it

places us at a reasonable distance from the possibility of capture, which facilitates our evasion.

In addition to this necessary precaution, the urban guerrilla must be concerned with the enemy's communication system. The telephone is the primary target in preventing the enemy from access to information, by knocking out his communications systems.

Even if he knows about the guerrilla operation, the enemy depends on modern transportation for his logistics support, and his vehicles necessarily lose time carrying him through the heavy traffic of the large cities. It is clear that the tangled and treacherous traffic is a disadvantage for the enemy, as it would be for us if we were not ahead of him.

If we want to have a safe margin of security and be certain to leave no tracks for the future, we can adopt the following methods:

- 1) Deliberately intercept the police with other vehicles, or by seemingly casual inconveniences and accidents; but in this case the vehicles in question should neither be legal nor have real license numbers
- 2) Obstruct the roads with fallen trees, rocks, ditches, false traffic signs, dead ends or detours, or other clever methods
- 3) Place homemade mines in the way of the police; use gasoline or throw Molotov cocktails to set their vehicles on fire
- 4) Set off a burst of submachine gun fire or weapons such as the FAL aimed at the motor and tires of the cars engaged in the pursuit

With the arrogance typical of the police and the military authorities, the enemy will come to fight us equipped with heavy guns and equipment, and with elaborate maneuvers by men armed to the teeth. The urban guerrilla must respond to this with light weapons that can be easily transported, so he can always escape with maximum speed without ever accepting open fighting. The urban guerrilla has no mission other than to attack and quickly withdraw. We would leave ourselves open to the most crushing defeats if we burdened ourselves with heavy weapons and with the tremendous weight of the ammunition necessary to use them, at the same time losing our precious gift of mobility.

When our enemy fights against us with the cavalry, we are at no disadvantage as long as we are mechanized. The automobile goes faster than the horse. From within the car, we also have the target of the mounted police, knocking him down with submachine gun and revolver fire or with Molotov cocktails and hand grenades.

On the other hand, it is not so difficult for an urban guerrilla on foot to make a target of a policeman on horseback. Moreover, ropes across the street, marbles, and cork stoppers are very efficient methods of making them both fall. The great disadvantage faced by the mounted policeman is that he presents the urban guerrilla with two excellent targets—the horse and its rider.

Apart from being faster than the horseman, the helicopter has no better chance in pursuit. If the horse is too slow compared to the urban guerrilla's automobile, the helicopter is too fast. Moving at 200 kilometers an hour, it will

never succeed in hitting from above a target that is lost among the crowds and street vehicles, nor can the helicopter land in public streets in order to capture someone. At the same time, whenever it flies too low, it will be excessively vulnerable to the fire of the urban guerrillas.

14) INFORMATION

The chances that the government has for discovering and destroying the urban guerrillas lessens as the power of the dictatorship's enemies becomes greater and more concentrated among the population.

This concentration of the opponents of the dictatorship plays a very important role in providing information about the actions of the police and government officials, as well as hiding the activities of the guerrillas. The enemy can also be thrown off with false information, which is worse for him because it is a tremendous waste.

By whatever means, the sources of information at the disposal of the urban guerrilla are potentially better than those of the police. The enemy is observed by the people, but he does not know who among the people transmits information to the urban guerrillas. The military and the police are hated by the people for the injustices and violence they have committed, and this facilitates obtaining information which is damaging to the activities of government agents. Information, which is only a small segment of popular support, represents an extraordinary potential in the hands of the urban guerrilla.

The creation of an intelligence service, with an organized structure, is a basic need for us²⁶. The urban guerrilla has to have vital information about the plans and movements of the enemy; where they are, how they move, the resources of their banking network, their means of communication, and the secret activities they carry out. The reliable information passed on to the guerrillas represents a well-aimed blow at the dictatorship. The dictatorship has no way to defend itself in the face of an important leak which facilitates our destructive attacks.

The enemy also wants to know what actions we are planning so he can destroy us or prevent us from acting. In this sense, the danger of betrayal is present, and the enemy encourages betrayal and infiltrates spies into the guerrilla organization. The urban guerrilla's technique against this enemy tactic is to denounce publicly the spies, traitors, informers and provocateurs. Since our struggle takes place among the people and depends on their sympathy—while the government has a bad reputation because of its brutality, corruption and incompetence—the informers, spies, traitors and the police come to be enemies of the people, without supporters, denounced to the urban guerrillas and, in many cases, properly punished.

For his part, the urban guerrilla must not evade the duty—once he knows who the spy or informer is—of physically wiping him out. This is the proper

26 This is to be exploited via infiltrations and counter-surveillance.

method, approved by the people, and it minimizes considerably the incidence of infiltration or enemy spying.

For complete success in the battle against spies and informers, it is essential to organize a counter-espionage or counter-intelligence service. Nevertheless, as far as information is concerned, it cannot all be reduced to a matter of knowing the enemy's moves and avoiding the infiltration of spies. Intelligence information must be broad—it must embrace everything, including the most insignificant material. There is a technique of obtaining information, and the urban guerrilla must master it. Following this technique, intelligence information is obtained naturally, as a part of the life of the people.

The urban guerrilla, living in the midst of the population and moving about among them, must be attentive to all types of conversations and human relations, learning how to disguise his interest with great skill and judgement. In places where people work, study, and live, it is easy to collect all kinds of information on payments, business, plans of all kinds, points of view, opinions, people's state of mind, trips, interior layout of buildings, offices and rooms, operations centers, etc.

Observation, investigation, reconnaissance, and exploration of the terrain are also excellent sources of information. The urban guerrilla never goes anywhere absentmindedly and without revolutionary precaution, always on the alert lest something occurs. Eyes and ears open, senses alert, his memory is engraved with everything necessary, now or in the future, to the continued activity of the guerrilla fighter.

Careful reading of the press with particular attention to the mass communication media, the research of accumulated data, the transmission of news and everything of note, a persistence in being informed and in informing others, all this makes up the intricate and immensely complicated question of information which gives the urban guerrilla a decisive advantage.

15) DECISIVENESS

It is not enough for the urban guerrilla to have in his favor surprise, speed, knowledge of the terrain, and information. He must also demonstrate his command of any situation and a capacity for decisiveness, without which all other advantages will prove to be useless.

It is impossible to carry out any action, however well-planned, if the urban guerrilla turns out to be indecisive, uncertain, irresolute. Even an action successfully begun can end in defeat if command of the situation and the capacity for decision falter in the middle of the execution of the plan. When this command of the situation and a capacity for decision are absent, the void is filled with hesitation and terror. The enemy takes advantage of this failure and is able to liquidate us.

The secret of the success of any operation, simple or complex, easy or difficult, is to rely on determined men. Strictly speaking, there are no simple operations: all must be carried out with the same care taken in the most difficult,

beginning with the choice of the human elements—which means relying on leadership and the capacity for decision in every situation.

One can see ahead of time whether an action will be successful or not by the way its participants act during the preparatory period. Those who fall behind, who fail to make designated contacts, are easily confused, forget things, fail to complete the basic tasks of the work, possibly are indecisive men and can be a danger. It is better not to include them.

Decisiveness means to put into practice the plan that has been devised with determination, with audacity, and with an absolute firmness. It takes only one person who hesitates to lose all.

16) OBJECTIVES OF THE GUERRILLA'S ACTIONS

With his tactics developed and established, the urban guerrilla trains himself in methods of action leading to attack, and, in Brazil, has the following objectives:

1) To threaten the triangle within which the Brazilian state and North American domination are maintained, a triangle whose points are Rio, Sao Paulo and Belo Horizonte, and whose base is the axis Rio—San Paulo, where the giant industrial, financial, economic, political, cultural, military, and police complex that holds the decisive power of the country is located.

2) To weaken the local militia and the security systems of the dictatorship, given the fact that we are attacking and the "gorillas" defending, which means catching the government in a defensive position with its troops immobilized in the defense of the entire complex of national maintenance, with its ever-present fears of an attack on its strategic nerve centers, and without ever knowing where, how or when the attack will come.

3) To attack every area with many different armed groups, small in size, each self-contained and operating independently, to disperse the government forces in their pursuit of a thoroughly fragmented organization, instead of offering the dictatorship the opportunity to concentrate its forces in the destruction of one tightly organized system operating throughout the country.

4) To give proof of its combativeness, decision, firmness, determination, and persistence in the attack on the military dictatorship, in order to allow all rebels to follow in our example and to fight with urban guerrilla tactics.

Meanwhile, the government with all of its problems, incapable of halting guerrilla actions within the cities, will lose time and suffer endless attrition, and will finally be forced to pull back its repressive forces in order to mount guard over all the banks, industries, armories, military barracks, prisons, public offices, radio and television stations, North American firms, gas storage tanks, oil refineries, ships, airplanes, ports, airports, hospitals, health centers, blood banks, stores, garages, embassies, residences of high-ranking members of the regime such as ministers and generals, police stations, official organizations, etc.

5) To increase urban guerrilla actions gradually into an endless number of surprise raids, such that the government cannot leave the urban area to pursue guerrillas in the rural interior without running the risk of abandoning the cities

and permitting rebellion to increase on the coast as well as the interior of the country.

6) To force the Army and the police, their commanders and their assistants, to give up the relative comfort and tranquility of their barracks and their usual rest, for a state of fear and growing tension in the expectation of attack, or in a search for trails which vanish without a trace.

7) To avoid open battle and decisive combat with the government, limiting the struggle to brief, rapid attacks with lightning results.

8) To insure for the urban guerrilla a maximum freedom of movement and of action, without ever relinquishing the use of armed action, remaining firmly oriented towards helping the formation of rural guerrilla warfare and supporting the construction of a revolutionary army for national liberation.

17) ON THE TYPES AND NATURE OF MISSIONS FOR THE URBAN GUERRILLA

In order to achieve the objectives previously listed, the urban guerrilla is obliged, in his tactics, to follow missions whose nature is as different or diversified as possible. The urban guerrilla does not arbitrarily choose this or that mission. Some actions are simple; others are complicated. The inexperienced guerrilla must be gradually introduced into actions and operations which run from the simple to the complex. He begins with small missions and tasks until he becomes completely experienced.

Before any action, the urban guerrilla must think of the methods and the personnel at his disposal to carry out the mission. Operations and actions that demand the urban guerrilla's technical preparation cannot be carried out by someone who lacks the technical skill.

With these precautions, the missions which the urban guerrilla can undertake are the following:

- 1) assaults
- 2) raids and penetrations
- 3) occupations
- 4) ambushes
- 5) street tactics
- 6) strikes and work stoppages
- 7) desertions, diversions, seizures,
- 8) expropriation of weapons,
- 9) ammunition and explosives
- 10) liberation of prisoners
- 11) executions
- 12) kidnappings
- 13) sabotage
- 14) terrorism
- 15) armed propaganda
- 16) war of nerves

18) ASSAULTS

Assaults are the armed attacks which we make to expropriate funds, liberate prisoners, capture explosives, submachine guns, and other types of weapons and ammunition. Assaults can take place in broad daylight or at night. Daytime assaults are made when the objective cannot be achieved at any other hour, such as the transport of money by banks, which is not done at night. Night assault is usually the most advantageous for the guerrilla. The ideal is for all assaults to take place at night, when conditions for a surprise attack are most favorable and the darkness facilitates escape and hides the identity of the participants. The urban guerrilla must prepare himself, nevertheless, to act under all conditions, daytime as well as night.

The most vulnerable targets for assaults are the following:

- 1) credit establishments
- 2) commercial and industrial enterprises, including plants for the manufacture of weapons and explosives
- 3) military establishments
- 4) commissaries and police stations
- 5) jails
- 6) government property
- 7) mass communications media
- 8) North American firms and properties
- 9) government vehicles, including military and police vehicles, trucks, armored vehicles, money carriers, trains, ships, and airplanes.

The assaults on businesses use the same tactics, because in every case the buildings represent a fixed target. Assaults on buildings are planned as guerrilla operations, varied according to whether they are against banks, a commercial enterprise, industries, military bases, commissaries, prisons, radio stations, warehouses for foreign firms, etc.

The assault on vehicles—money-carriers, armored vehicles, trains, ships, airplanes—are of another nature, since they are moving targets. The nature of the operation varies according to the situation and the circumstances—that is, whether the vehicle is stationary or moving. Armored cars, including military vehicles, are not immune to mines. Roadblocks, traps, ruses, interception by other vehicles, Molotov cocktails, shooting with heavy weapons, are efficient methods of assaulting vehicles. Heavy vehicles, grounded airplanes and anchored ships can be seized and their crews and guards overcome. Airplanes in flight can be hijacked by guerrilla action or by one person. Ships and trains in motion can be assaulted or captured by guerrilla operations in order to obtain weapons and ammunition or to prevent troop movements.

19) THE BANK ASSAULT AS POPULAR MISSION

The most popular mission is the bank assault. In Brazil, the urban guerrillas have begun a type of organized assault on the banks as a guerrilla operation. Today, this type of assault is widely used, and has served as a sort of preliminary test for the urban guerrilla in his training in the tactics of urban guerrilla warfare.

Important innovations in the tactics of assaulting banks have developed, guaranteeing escape, the withdrawal of money, and the anonymity of those involved. Among these innovations, we cite the shooting of tires of cars to prevent pursuit, locking people in the bank bathroom, making them sit on the floor, immobilizing the bank guards and taking their weapons, forcing someone to open the safe or the strong box, and using disguises.

Attempts to install bank alarms, to use guards or electronic detection devices prove fruitless when the assault is political and is carried out according to urban guerrilla warfare techniques. This guerrilla method uses new techniques to meet the enemy's tactical changes, has access to firepower that is growing every day, becomes increasingly more experienced and more confident, and uses a larger number of guerrillas every time; all to guarantee the success of operations planned down to the last detail.

The bank assault is a typical expropriation. But, as is true with any kind of armed expropriatory action, the guerrilla is handicapped by a two-fold competition:

- 1) competition from the outlaw
- 2) competition from the right-wing counter-revolutionary

This competition produces confusion, which is reflected in the people's uncertainty. It is up to the urban guerrilla to prevent this from happening, and to accomplish this he must use two methods:

- 1) He must avoid the outlaw's technique, which is one of unnecessary violence and the expropriation of goods and possessions belonging to the people
- 2) He must use the assault for propaganda purposes at the very moment it is taking place, and later distribute material, leaflets—every possible means of explaining the objectives and the principles of the urban guerrillas, as expropriator of the government and the ruling elite.

20) RAIDS AND PENETRATIONS

Raids and penetrations are rapid attacks on establishments located in neighborhoods, or even in the center of the city, such as small military units, commissaries, hospitals, to cause trouble, seize weapons, punish and terrorize the enemy, take reprisals, or to rescue wounded prisoners or those hospitalized under police guard. Raids and penetrations are also made on garages and depots to destroy vehicles and damage installations, especially if they are North American firms and property. When they take place on certain stretches of highway or in certain distant neighborhoods, these raids can serve to force the enemy to move great numbers of troops, a totally useless effort since when they get there they will find nobody to fight. When they are carried out on certain houses, offices, archives or public offices, their purpose is to capture or search for secret papers and documents with which to denounce deals, compromises and the corruption of men in government, their dirty deals and criminal transactions. Raids and penetrations are most effective if they are carried out at night.

21) OCCUPATIONS

Occupations are a type of attack carried out when the urban guerrilla stations himself in specific establishments and locations, for a temporary action against the enemy or for some propaganda purpose. The occupation of factories and schools during strikes, or at other times, is a method of protest or of distracting the enemy's attention. The occupation of radio stations is for propaganda purposes.

Occupation is a highly effective model for action but, in order to prevent losses and material damage to our forces, it is always a good idea to plan on the possibility of a forced withdrawal. It must always be meticulously planned, and carried out at the opportune moment. Occupations always have a time limit, and the swifter they are completed, the better.

22) AMBUSH

Ambushes are attacks, typified by surprise, when the enemy is trapped on the road or when he makes a police net surrounding a house or estate. A false alarm can bring the enemy to the spot, where he falls into a trap.

The principle object of the ambush is to capture enemy weapons and to punish him with death. Ambushes to halt passenger trains are for propaganda purposes, and, when they are troop trains, the object is to annihilate the enemy and seize his weapons. The urban guerrilla sniper is the kind of fighter specially suited for ambush, because he can hide easily in the irregularities of the terrain, on the roofs and the tops of buildings and apartments under construction. From windows and dark places, he can take careful aim at his chosen target.

Ambush has devastating effects on the enemy, leaving him unnerved, insecure and fearful.

23) STREET TACTICS

Street tactics are used to fight the enemy in the streets, utilizing the participation of the population against him.

In 1968, the Brazilian students used excellent street tactics against police troops, such as marching down streets against traffic and using slingshots and marbles against mounted police. Other street tactics consist of constructing barricades; pulling up paving blocks and hurling them at the police; throwing bottles, bricks, paperweights and other projectiles at the police from the top of office and apartment buildings; using buildings and other structures for escape, for hiding and for supporting surprise attacks. It is equally necessary to know how to respond to enemy tactics. When the police troops come wearing helmets to protect them against flying objects, we have to divide ourselves into two teams—one to attack the enemy from the front, the other to attack him in the rear—withdrawing one as the other goes into action to prevent the first from being struck by projectiles hurled by the second. By the same token, it is important to know how to respond to the police net. When the police designate certain of their men to go into the crowd and arrest a demonstrator, a larger group of urban guerrillas must surround the police group, disarming and beating them and at the same time allowing the prisoner to escape. This urban guerrilla operation is called "the net within a net".

When the police net is formed at a school building, a factory, a place where demonstrators gather, or some other point, the urban guerrilla must not give up or allow himself to be taken by surprise. To make his net effective, the enemy is obliged to transport his troops in vehicles and special cars to occupy strategic points in the streets, in order to invade the building or chosen locale. The urban guerrilla, for his part, must never clear a building or an area and meet in it without first knowing its exits, the way to break an encirclement, the strategic points that the police must occupy, and the roads that inevitably lead into the net, and he must hold other strategic points from which to strike at the enemy. The roads followed by police vehicles must be mined at key points along the way and at forced roadblocks. When the mines explode, the vehicles will be knocked into the air. The police will be caught in the trap and will suffer losses and be victims of an ambush. The net must be broken by escape routes which are unknown to the police. The rigorous planning of a withdrawal is the best way to frustrate any encircling effort on the part of the enemy. When there is no possibility of an escape plan, the urban guerrilla must not hold meetings, gatherings or do anything, since to do so will prevent him from breaking through the net which the enemy will surely try to throw around him.

Street tactics have revealed a new type of urban guerrilla who participates in mass protests. This is the type we designate as the "urban guerrilla demonstrator", who joins the crowds and participates in marches with specific and definite aims in mind. The urban guerrilla demonstrator must initiate the "net within the net", ransacking government vehicles, official cars and police vehicles before turning them over or setting fire to them, to see if any of them have money or weapons.

Snipers are very good for mass demonstrations, and along with the urban guerrilla demonstrator can play a valuable role. Hidden at strategic points, the snipers have complete success using shotguns or submachine guns, which can easily cause losses among the enemy.

24) STRIKES AND WORK INTERRUPTIONS

The strike is a model of action employed by the urban guerrilla in work centers and schools to damage the enemy by stopping work and study activities. Because it is one of the weapons most feared by the exploiters and oppressors, the enemy uses tremendous firepower and incredible violence against it. The strikers are taken to prison, suffer beatings, and many of them wind up killed.

The urban guerrilla must prepare the strike in such a way as to leave no track or clue that can identify the leaders of such an action. A strike is successful when it is organized by a small group, if it is carefully prepared in secret using the most clandestine methods. Weapons, ammunition, Molotov cocktails, homemade weapons of destruction and attack, all of these must be supplied beforehand in order to meet the enemy. So that the action can do the greatest possible amount of damage, it is a good idea to study and put into effect a sabotage plan. Strikes and study interruptions, although they are of brief duration, cause severe damage to the enemy. It is enough for them to crop up at different locations and in differing

sections of the same area, disrupting daily life, occurring endlessly, one after the other, in true guerrilla fashion.

In strikes or in simple work interruptions, the urban guerrilla has recourse to the occupation or penetration of the site, or he can simply make a raid. In that case, his objective is to take captives, to capture prisoners, or to capture enemy agents and propose an exchange for arrested strikers.

In certain cases, strikes and brief work interruptions can offer an excellent opportunity for preparing ambushes or traps, whose aim is the physical destruction of the police. The basic fact is that the enemy suffers losses as well as material and moral damage, and is weakened by the action.

25) DESERTIONS, DIVERSIONS, SEIZURES, EXPROPRIATION OF AMMUNITION AND EXPLOSIVES

Desertion and the diversion of weapons are actions carried out in military bases, ships, military hospitals, etc. The urban guerrilla soldier or officer must desert at the most opportune moment with modern weapons and ammunition, to hand them over to the guerrillas. One of the most opportune moments is when the urban guerrilla soldier is called upon to pursue his guerrilla comrades outside the military base. Instead of following the orders of the "gorillas", the military urban guerrilla must join the ranks of the revolutionaries by handing over the weapons and ammunition he carries, or the military vehicle he operates. The advantage of this method is that the rebels receive weapons and ammunition from the army, navy, air force, military police, civilian guard or the police without any great work, since it reaches their hands by government transportation.

Other opportunities may occur in the barracks, and the military urban guerrilla must always be alert to this. In case of carelessness on the part of commanders or in other favorable conditions—such as bureaucratic attitudes or the relaxation of discipline on the part of lieutenants or other internal personnel—the military urban guerrilla must no longer wait but must try to inform the guerrillas and desert with as large a supply of weapons as possible.

When there is no possibility of deserting with weapons and ammunition, the military urban guerrilla must engage in sabotage, starting fires and explosions in munitions dumps. This technique of deserting with weapons and of raiding and sabotaging the military centers is the best way of wearing out and demoralizing the enemy and leaving them confused. The urban guerrilla's purpose in disarming an individual enemy is to capture his weapons. These weapons are usually in the hands of sentinels or others whose task is guard duty. The capture of weapons may be accomplished by violent means or by cleverness and tricks or traps. When the enemy is disarmed, he must be searched for weapons other than those already taken from him. If we are careless, he can use the weapons that were not seized to shoot the urban guerrilla. The seizure of weapons is an efficient method of acquiring submachine guns, the urban guerrilla's most important weapon. When we carry out small operations or actions to seize weapons and ammunition, the materiel captured may be for personal use or for armaments and supplies for the firing teams.

The necessity to provide firepower for the urban guerrillas is so great that, in order to take off from the zero point, we often have to purchase one weapon, divert or capture a single gun. The basic point is to begin, and to begin with a spirit of decisiveness and boldness. The possession of a single submachine gun multiplies our forces. In a bank assault, we must be careful to seize the weapons of the bank guard. The rest of the weapons will be found with the treasurer, the bank tellers or the manager, and must also be seized. Quite often, we succeed in capturing weapons in police stations, as a result of raids. The capture of weapons, ammunition and explosives is the urban guerrilla's goal in assaulting commercial businesses, industries and quarries.

26) LIBERATION OF PRISONERS

The liberation of prisoners is an armed action designed to free jailed urban guerrillas. In daily struggle against the enemy, the urban guerrilla is subject to arrest, and can be sentenced to unlimited years in jail.

This does not mean that the battle ends here. For the guerrilla, his experience is deepened by prison, and struggle continues even in the dungeons where he is held. The imprisoned guerrilla views the prisons of the enemy as a terrain which he must dominate and understand in order to free himself by a guerrilla operation. There is no jail, either on an island, in a city penitentiary, or on a farm, that is impregnable to the slyness, cleverness and firepower of the rebels.

The urban guerrilla who is free views the jails of the enemy as the inevitable site of guerrilla actions designed to liberate his ideological comrades from prison. It is this combination of the urban guerrilla in freedom and the urban guerrilla in jail that results in the armed operations we refer to as "liberation of prisoners".

The guerrilla operations that can be used in liberating prisoners are the following;

- 1) riots in penal establishments, in correctional colonies or camps, or on transport or prison ships;
- 2) assaults on urban or rural prisons, detention centers, prison camps, or any other permanent or temporary place where prisoners are held;
- 3) assaults on prisoner transport trains or convoys;
- 4) raids and penetrations of prisons;
- 5) ambushing of guards who move prisoners.

27) EXECUTIONS

Execution is the killing of a foreign spy, of an agent of the dictatorship, of a police torturer, of a dictatorial personality in the government involved in crimes and persecutions against patriots, of a stool pigeon, informer, police agent or police provocateur. Those who go to the police of their own free will to make denunciations and accusations, who supply information and who finger people, must be executed when they are caught by the urban guerrillas.

Execution is a secret action, in which the least possible number of urban guerrillas are involved. In many cases, the execution can be carried out by a single sniper, patient, alone and unknown, and operating in absolute secrecy and in cold blood.

28) KIDNAPPING

Kidnapping is capturing and holding in a secret place a spy, political personality or a notorious and dangerous enemy of the revolutionary movement. Kidnapping is used to exchange or liberate imprisoned revolutionaries or to force the suspension of torture in jail by the military dictatorship.

The kidnapping of personalities who are well-known artists, sports figures or who are outstanding in some other field, but who have evidenced no political interest, can be a useful form of propaganda for the guerrillas, provided it occurs under special circumstances, and is handled so the public understands and sympathizes with it. The kidnappings of foreigners or visitors constitutes a form of protest against the penetration and domination of imperialism in our country.

29) SABOTAGE

Sabotage is a highly destructive type of attack using very few persons—and sometimes requiring only one—to accomplish the desired result. When the urban guerrilla uses sabotage, the first step is isolated sabotage. Then comes the step of dispersed and general sabotage, carried out by the population. Well-executed sabotage demands study, planning and careful action. A characteristic form of sabotage is explosion, using dynamite, fire or the placing of mines. A little sand, a trickle of any kind of combustible, a poor lubrication job, a screw removed, a short circuit, inserted pieces of wood or iron, can cause irreparable damage. The objective of sabotage is to hurt, to damage, to make useless and to destroy vital enemy points such as the following:

- 1) the economy of the country
- 2) agricultural or industrial production
- 3) transport and communication systems
- 4) military and police systems and their establishments and depots
- 5) the repressive military-police system
- 6) the firms and properties of exploiters in the country

The urban guerrilla should endanger the economy of the country, particularly its economic and financial aspects, such as its domestic and foreign banking network, its exchange and credit systems, its tax collection system, etc.

Public offices, centers of government and government depots are easy targets for sabotage. Nor will it be easy to prevent the sabotage of agricultural and industrial production²⁷ by the urban guerrilla, with his thorough knowledge of the local situation. Factory workers acting as urban guerrillas are excellent industrial saboteurs, since they, better than anyone, understand the industry, the factory, the machinery or the part most likely to destroy an entire operation, doing much more damage than a poorly-informed layman could do.

27 Do not emulate needless destruction of private property. A factory is just a building. A factory owner, however, is an individual, who may be held liable to any crimes which he has committed in service of the Zionist menace. Sabotage is only a valid tactic against factories of the enemy. Choose your targets wisely.

With respect to the enemy's transport and communications systems, beginning with railway traffic, it is necessary to attack them systematically with sabotage. The only caution is against causing death and injury to passengers, especially regular commuters on suburban and long-distance trains. Attacks on freight trains, rolling or stationary stock, stoppage of military transports and communications systems, these are the major objectives in this area. Sleepers can be damaged and pulled up, as can rails. A tunnel blocked by a barrier of explosives, or an obstruction caused by a derailed car, causes enormous harm. The derailment of a train carrying fuel is of major damage to the enemy. So is dynamiting a railroad bridge. In a system where the size and weight of the rolling equipment is enormous, it takes months for workers to repair or rebuild the destruction and damage. As for highways, they can be obstructed with trees, stationary vehicles, ditches, dislocation of barriers by dynamite, and bridges destroyed by explosions. Ships can be damaged at anchor in seaports or riverports, or in the shipyards. Aircraft can be destroyed or damaged on the ground. Telephone and telegraph lines can be systematically damaged, their towers blown up, and their lines made useless. Transport and communications must be sabotaged immediately because the revolutionary movement has already begun in Brazil, and it is essential to impede the enemy's movement of troops and munitions.

Oil lines, fuel plants, depots for bombs and ammunition arsenals, military camps and bases must become targets for sabotage operations, while vehicles, army trucks and other military or police vehicles must be destroyed wherever they are found. The military and police repression centers and their specialized organs must also claim the attention of the guerrilla saboteur. Foreign firms and properties in the country, for their part, must become such frequent targets of sabotage that the volume of actions directed against them surpasses the total of all other actions against enemy vital points.

30) TERRORISM

Terrorism is an action, usually involving the placement of an explosive or firebomb of great destructive power, which is capable of effecting irreparable loss against the enemy. Terrorism requires that the urban guerrilla should have adequate theoretical and practical knowledge of how to make explosives. The terrorist act, apart from the apparent ease with which it can be carried out, is no different from other guerrilla acts and actions whose success depends on planning and determination. It is an action which the urban guerrilla must execute with the greatest calmness and determination. Although terrorism generally involves an explosion, there are cases in which it may be carried out through executions or the systematic burning of installations, properties, plantations, etc. It is essential to point out the importance of fires and the construction of incendiary devices such as gasoline bombs in the technique of guerrilla terrorism. Another thing is the importance of the material the urban guerrilla can persuade the people to expropriate in the moments of hunger and scarcity brought about by the greed of

the big commercial interests²⁸. Terrorism is a weapon the revolutionary can never relinquish.

31) ARMED PROPAGANDA

The coordination of urban guerrilla activities, including each armed action, is the primary way of making armed propaganda. These actions, carried out with specific objectives and aims in mind, inevitably become propaganda material for the mass communication system. Bank robberies, ambushes, desertions and the diverting of weapons, the rescue of prisoners, executions, kidnappings, sabotage, terrorism and the war of nerves are all cases in point.

Airplanes diverted in flight by guerrilla action, ships and trains assaulted and seized by armed guerrillas, can also be carried out solely for propaganda effect. But the urban guerrilla must never fail to install a clandestine press, and must be able to turn out mimeographed copies using alcohol or electric plates and other duplicating apparatus, expropriating what he cannot buy in order to produce small clandestine newspapers, pamphlets, flyers and stamps for propaganda and agitation against the dictatorship.

The urban guerrilla engaged in clandestine printing facilitates enormously the incorporation of large numbers of people into the struggle, by opening a permanent work front for those willing to carry on propaganda, even when to do so means to act alone and risk their lives.

With the existence of clandestine propaganda and agitational material, the inventive spirit of the urban guerrilla expands and creates catapults, artifacts, mortars and other instruments with which to distribute the anti-government propaganda at a distance. Tape recordings, the occupation of radio stations, the use of loudspeakers, graffiti on walls and other inaccessible places are other forms of propaganda. A consistent propaganda by letters sent to specific addresses, explaining the meaning of the urban guerrilla's armed actions, produces considerable results and is one method of influencing certain segments of the population.

Even this influence—exercised in the heart of the people by every possible propaganda device, revolving around the activity of the urban guerrilla—does not indicate that our forces have everyone's support. It is enough to win the support of a portion of the population, and this can be done by popularizing the motto, "Let he who does not wish to do anything for the guerrillas do nothing against them."

32) THE WAR OF NERVES

The war of nerves or psychological warfare is an aggressive technique, based on the direct or indirect use of mass media and rumors in order to demoralize the government. In psychological warfare, the government is always at a disadvantage because it imposes censorship on the media and winds up in a defensive position by not allowing anything against it to filter through. At this point, it becomes

²⁸ Who the National Socialist recognizes are controlled by the Council of 300 and the International Jew, among other helper golems.

desperate, is involved in greater contradictions and loss of prestige, and loses time and energy in an exhausting effort at control which is liable to be broken at any moment.

The objective of the war of nerves is to mislead, spreading lies among the authorities in which everyone can participate, thus creating an atmosphere of nervousness, discredit, insecurity, uncertainty and concern on the part of the government²⁹.

The best methods used by urban guerrillas in the war of nerves are the following:

1) Using the telephone and the mail to announce false clues to the police and government, including information on the planting of bombs and any other act of terrorism in public offices and other places—kidnapping and assassination plans. etc.—to force the authorities to wear themselves out by following up on the false information fed to them;

2) Letting false plans fall into the hands of the police to divert their attention;

3) Planting rumors to make the government uneasy;

4) Exploiting by every means possible the corruption, the mistakes and the failures of the government and its representatives, forcing them into demoralizing explanations and justifications in the very communication media they wish to maintain under censorship;

5) Presenting denunciations to foreign embassies, the United Nations, the papal nunciature, and the international commissions defending human rights or freedom of the press, exposing each concrete violation and each use of violence by the military dictatorship and making it known that the revolutionary war will continue with serious danger for the enemies of the population.

33) HOW TO CARRY OUT THE ACTION

The urban guerrilla who correctly carries through his apprenticeship and training must give the greatest possible importance to his method of carrying out actions, for in this he cannot commit the slightest error. Any carelessness in learning tactics and their use invites certain disaster, as experience teaches us every day. Common criminals commit errors frequently because of their tactics, and this is one of the reasons why the urban guerrillas must be so insistently preoccupied with following revolutionary tactics, and not the tactics of bandits. And not only for that reason. There is no urban guerrilla worthy of the name who ignores the revolutionary method of action and fails to practice it rigorously in the planning and execution of his activities.

29 Note here again the indiscriminate terrorism of the evil lunatic jew-lover. All members of the government are condemned, even those who were deceived. The SS strives for justice and truth.

Do NOT terrorize or attack without identifying the target!

"The giant is known by his toe." The same can be said of the urban guerrilla, who is known from afar by his correct tactics and his absolute fidelity to principle.

The revolutionary method of carrying out actions is strongly and forcefully based on the knowledge and use of the following elements;

- 1) investigation and intelligence gathering
- 2) observation and vigilance
- 3) reconnaissance, or exploration of the terrain
- 4) study and timing of routes
- 5) mapping
- 6) mechanization
- 7) careful selection of personnel
- 8) selection of firepower
- 9) study and practice in success
- 10) success
- 11) use of cover
- 12) retreat
- 13) dispersal
- 14) the liberation or transfer of prisoners
- 15) the elimination of evidence
- 16) the rescue of wounded

34) SOME OBSERVATIONS ON TACTICS

When there is no information, the point of departure for planning the action must be investigation, observation and vigilance. This method produces good results. In any event, even when there is information, it is essential to make observations to see that information is not at odds with observation or vice versa. Reconnaissance or exploration of the terrain and the study and timing of routes are so important that to omit them is to make a stab in the dark.

Mechanization, in general, is an underestimated factor in the tactics of conducting an action. Frequently, mechanization is left to the end, on the eve of the action, before anything is done about it. This is a mistake. Mechanization must be seriously considered. It must be undertaken with considerable foresight and with careful planning, based on careful and precise information. The care, conservation, maintenance and camouflaging of stolen vehicles are very important details of mechanization. When transportation fails, the primary action fails, with serious material and morale problems for the urban guerrillas. The selection of personnel requires great care in order to avoid the inclusion of indecisive or wavering persons who present the danger of contaminating others, a danger that must be avoided.

The withdrawal is equally or more important than the operation itself, to the point that it must be rigorously planned, including the possibility of defeat. One must avoid rescue or transfer of prisoners with children present, or anything to attract the attention of people passing through the area. The best thing is to make the rescue appear as natural as possible, winding through different routes or

narrow streets that scarcely permit passage on foot, in order to avoid an encounter between two cars. The elimination of tracks is obligatory and demands the greatest caution—also in removing fingerprints and any other sign that could give the enemy information. Lack of care in the elimination of evidence is a factor that increases nervousness in our ranks, which the enemy often exploits.

35) RESCUE OF THE WOUNDED

The problem of the wounded in urban guerrilla warfare merits special attention. During guerrilla operations in the urban area, it may happen that some comrade is wounded by the police. When a guerrilla in the firing group has a knowledge of first aid, he can do something for the wounded comrade on the spot. Under no circumstances should the wounded guerrilla be abandoned at the site of the battle or left in the enemy's hands. One of the precautions we must take is to set up first-aid courses for men and women, courses in which guerrillas can learn the rudiments of emergency medicine. The urban guerrilla who is a doctor, nurse, med student, pharmacist or who simply has had first aid training is a necessity in modern guerrilla struggle. A small manual of first aid for urban guerrillas, printed on mimeographed sheets, can also be produced by anyone who has enough knowledge.

In planning and carrying out an armed action, the urban guerrilla cannot forget the organization of medical support. This must be accomplished by means of a mobile or motorized clinic. You can also set up a mobile first aid station. Another solution is to utilize the skills of a medical comrade, who waits with his bag of equipment in a designated house to which the wounded are brought. The ideal would be to have our own well-equipped clinic, but this is very expensive unless we appropriate all of our materials.

When all else fails, it is often necessary to resort to legal clinics, using armed force if necessary to force a doctor to treat our wounded. In the eventuality that we fall back upon blood banks to purchase blood or plasma, we must not use legal addresses and certainly no addresses where the wounded can really be found, since they are under our care and protection. Nor should we supply the addresses of those involved in the guerrilla organization to the hospitals and health care clinics where we may take them. Such caution is indispensable to covering our tracks. The houses in which the wounded stay cannot be known to anyone but the small group of comrades responsible for their care and transport. Sheets, bloody clothing, medicine and any other indications of treatment of comrades wounded in combat must be completely eliminated from any place they visit to receive treatment.

36) GUERRILLA SECURITY

The urban guerrilla lives in constant danger of the possibility of being discovered or denounced. The primary security problem is to make certain that we are well-hidden and well-guarded, and that there are secure methods to keep the police from locating us. The worst enemy of the urban guerrilla, and the major danger that we run into, is infiltration into our organization by a spy or informer. The spy trapped within the organization will be punished with death. The same goes for

those who desert and inform to the police. A well-laid security means there are no spies or agents infiltrated into our midst, and the enemy can receive no information about us even through indirect means. The fundamental way to insure this is to be strict and cautious in recruiting. Nor is it permissible for everyone to know everything and everyone. This rule is a fundamental ABC of urban guerrilla security. The enemy wants to annihilate us and fights relentlessly to find us and destroy us, so our greatest weapon lies in hiding from him and attacking by surprise.

The danger to the urban guerrilla is that he may reveal himself through carelessness or allow himself to be discovered through a lack of vigilance. It is impermissible for the urban guerrilla to give out his own or any other clandestine address to the police, or to talk too much. Notations in the margins of newspapers, lost documents, calling cards, letters or notes, all these are evidence that the police never underestimate. Address and telephone books must be destroyed, and one must not write or hold any documents. It is necessary to avoid keeping archives of legal or illegal names, biographical information, maps or plans. Contact numbers should not be written down, but simply committed to memory. The urban guerrilla who violates these rules must be warned by the first one who notes this infraction and, if he repeats it, we must avoid working with him in the future. The urban guerrilla's need to move about constantly with the police nearby—given the fact that the police net surrounds the city—forces him to adopt various security precautions depending upon the enemy's movements. For this reason, it is necessary to maintain a daily information service about what the enemy appears to be doing, where the police net is operating and what points are being watched. The daily reading of the police news in the newspapers is a fountain of information in these cases. The most important lesson for guerrilla security is never, under any circumstances, to permit the slightest laxity in the maintenance of security measures and precautions within the organization.

Guerrilla security must also be maintained in the case of an arrest. The arrested guerrilla must reveal nothing to the police that will jeopardize the organization.

He must say nothing that will lead, as a consequence, to the arrest of other comrades, the discovery of addresses or hiding places, or the loss of weapons and ammunition.

37) THE SEVEN SINS OF THE URBAN GUERRILLA

Even when the urban guerrilla applies proper tactics and abides by its security rules, he can still be vulnerable to errors. There is no perfect urban guerrilla. The most he can do is make every effort to diminish the margin of error, since he cannot be perfect. One of the means we should use to diminish the possibility of error is to know thoroughly the seven deadly sins of the urban guerrilla and try to avoid them.

The first sin of the guerrilla is inexperience. The urban guerrilla, blinded by this sin, thinks the enemy is stupid, underestimates the enemy's intelligence, thinks everything is easy and, as a result, leaves evidence that can lead to disaster.

Because of his inexperience, the urban guerrilla may also overestimate the forces of the enemy, believing them to be stronger than they really are. Allowing himself to be fooled by this presumption, the urban guerrilla becomes intimidated and remains insecure and indecisive, paralyzed and lacking in audacity.

The second sin of the urban guerrilla is to boast about the actions he has undertaken and to broadcast them to the four winds.

The third sin of the urban guerrilla is vanity. The guerrilla who suffers from this sin tries to solve the problems of the revolution by actions in the city, but without bothering about the beginnings and survival of other guerrillas in other areas. Blinded by success, he winds up organizing an action that he considers decisive and that puts into play the entire resources of the organization. Since we cannot afford to break the guerrilla struggle in the cities while rural guerrilla warfare has not yet erupted, we always run the risk of allowing the enemy to attack us with decisive blows.

The fourth sin of the urban guerrilla is to exaggerate his strength and to undertake actions for which he, as yet, lacks sufficient forces and the required infrastructure.

The fifth sin of the urban guerrilla is rash action. The guerrilla who commits this sin loses patience, suffers an attack of nerves, does not wait for anything, and impetuously throws himself into action, suffering untold defeats.

The sixth sin of the urban guerrilla is to attack the enemy when they are most angry.

The seventh sin of the urban guerrilla is to fail to plan things, and to act spontaneously.

38) POPULAR SUPPORT

One of the permanent concerns of the urban guerrilla is his identification with popular causes to win public support. Where government actions become inept and corrupt, the urban guerrilla should not hesitate to step in and show that he opposes the government, and thus gain popular sympathy. The present government, for example, imposes heavy financial burdens and excessively high taxes on the people. It is up to the urban guerrilla to attack the dictatorship's tax collection system and to obstruct its financial activities, throwing all the weight of armed action against it.

The urban guerrilla fights not only to upset the tax collection system—the weapon of armed action must also be directed against those government agencies that raise prices and those who direct them as well as against the wealthiest of the national and foreign profiteers and the important property owners. In short, against all those who accumulate huge fortunes out of the high cost of living, the wages of hunger, excessive prices and high rents. Foreign industries, such as refrigeration and other North American plants that monopolize the market and the manufacture of general food supplies, must be systematically attacked by the urban guerrillas. The rebellion of the urban guerrilla and his persistence in intervening in political questions is the best way of insuring popular support for the cause which we defend. We repeat and insist on repeating—it is the way of

insuring popular support. As soon as a reasonable portion of the population begins to take seriously the actions of the urban guerrilla, his success is guaranteed.

The government has no alternative except to intensify its repression. The police networks, house searches, the arrest of suspects and innocent persons, and the closing off of streets make life in the city unbearable. The military dictatorship embarks on massive political persecution. Political assassinations and police terror become routine. In spite of all this, the police systematically fail. The armed forces, the navy and the air force are mobilized to undertake routine police functions, but even so they can find no way to halt guerrilla operations or to wipe out the revolutionary organization, with its fragmented groups that move around and operate throughout the country. The people refuse to collaborate with the government, and the general sentiment is that this government is unjust, incapable of solving problems, and that it resorts simply to the physical liquidation of its opponents³⁰. The political situation in the country is transformed into a military situation in which the "gorillas" appear more and more to be the ones responsible for violence, while the lives of the people grow worse.

When they see the military and the dictatorship on the brink of the abyss, and fearing the consequences of a civil war which is already well underway, the pacifiers (always to be found within the ruling elite) and the opportunists (partisans of nonviolent struggle) join hands and circulate rumors behind the scenes begging the hangmen for elections, "re-democratization", constitutional reforms, and other tripe designed to fool the people and make them stop the rebellion.

But, watching the guerrillas, the people now understand that it is a farce to vote in any elections which have as their sole objective guaranteeing the survival of the dictatorship and covering up its crimes. Attacking wholeheartedly this election farce and the so-called "political solution", which is so appealing to the opportunists, the urban guerrillas must become even more aggressive and active, resorting without pause to sabotage, terrorism, expropriations, assaults, kidnappings, executions, etc. This action answers any attempt to fool the people with the opening of Congress and the reorganization of political parties—parties of the government and of the positions which the government allows—when all the time parliament and the so-called "parties" only function thanks to the permission of the military dictatorship, in a true spectacle of puppets or dogs on a leash.

The role of the urban guerrilla, in order to win the support of the population, is to continue fighting, keeping in mind the interests of the people and heightening the disastrous situation within which the government must act. These are the conditions, harmful to the dictatorship, which permit the guerrillas to open rural warfare in the middle of an uncontrollable urban rebellion.

30 Note here the delusional assumption of popular support. The leftist worm crawls forth under the jewish paradigm never pausing to let righteous actions drum up support. The main goal of the SS should be to seek virtue and learning.

The urban guerrilla is engaged in revolutionary action for the people, and with them seeks the participation of the people in the struggle against the dictatorship and the liberation of the country. Beginning with the city and the support of the people, the rural guerrilla war develops rapidly, establishing its infrastructure carefully while the urban area continues the rebellion.

II. Jihadist Training Manual

The following are relevant (non-Koran based) excerpts from a training manual from the Islamic Jihadist Group Al Qaeda, special care should be taken to avoid replication of the tactics involving religious zealotry and suicide bombing. These tactics are rarely effective and lead to a clouded mind which will result in poor battle decisions. The leadership is advised to only use religion to maintain order in the most dire of circumstances, where perhaps men, on the brink of death, might reconnect with their religiosity regardless. Additionally, **it should be taken into account that Muslims are our natural allies against the jewish threat**, care should be taken not to conform to alien ideologies, however cooperation and diplomacy is proven to be more effective than fighting private religious wars on the battlefield. The National Socialist is committed not to factionism but to the right for all people's to have security for their nation and race, even if the recent islamic invasion of Europe may result to mixed alliances and perspectives among the men. All Muslims who agree to join the war effort and fight for their own freedom against the international jew and his terrorist allies should be treated as allies. Any Muslims claiming to have a birthright to European soil are traitors to their Volk and Nations, and must be immediately expelled from any National Socialist military formation. Care should be taken to identify the use of Taqiyyah – religiously condoned lying, comparable to jew pilpul – and alliances and communications clearly monitored if said member is a new recruit or has not yet been proven in battle with his allies (or blood brothers, in the case of Islamic National Socialist formations).

As is the case with the prior manual, many of these tactics are outdated and should serve only as a reference point.

Sanitized excerpts from the AQ Manual

I) Principles of Military Organization

Military Organization has three main principles without which it cannot be established.

- 1) Military Organization commander and advisory council
- 2) The soldiers (individual members)
- 3) A clearly defined strategy

Military Organization Requirements:

The Military Organization dictates a number of requirements to assist it in confrontation and endurance. These are:

- 1) Forged documents and counterfeit currency
- 2) Apartments and hiding places
- 3) Communication means
- 4) Transportation means
- 5) Information
- 6) Arms and ammunition
- 7) Transport

Missions Required of the Military Organization:

The main mission for which the Military Organization is responsible is: The overthrow of the godless regimes and their replacement with an Islamic regime. Other missions consist of the following:

- 1) Gathering information about the enemy, the land, the installations, and the neighbors.
- 2) Kidnapping enemy personnel, documents, secrets, and arms.
- 3) Assassinating enemy personnel as well as foreign tourists.
- 4) Freeing the brothers who are captured by the enemy.
- 5) Spreading rumors and writing statements that instigate people against the enemy.
- 6) Blasting and destroying the places of amusement, immorality, and sin; not a vital target.
- 7) Blasting and destroying the embassies and attacking vital economic centers.
- 8) Blasting and destroying bridges leading into and out of the cities.

Importance of the Military Organization:

- 1) Removal of those personalities that block the call's path. [A different handwriting:] All types of military and civilian intellectuals and thinkers for the state.
- 2) Proper utilization of the individuals' unused capabilities.
- 3) Precision in performing tasks, and using collective views on completing a job from all aspects, not just one.
- 4) Controlling the work and not fragmenting it or deviating from it.

- 5) Achieving long-term goals such as the establishment of an Islamic state and short-term goals such as operations against enemy individuals and sectors.
- 6) Establishing the conditions for possible confrontation with the regressive regimes and their persistence.
- 7) Achieving discipline in secrecy and through tasks.

Financial Security Precautions:

- 1) Dividing operational funds into two parts: One part is to be invested in projects that offer financial return, and the other is to be saved and not spent except during operations.
- 2) Not placing operational funds [all] in one place.
- 3) Not telling the Organization members about the location of the funds.
- 4) Having proper protection while carrying large amounts of money.
- 5) Leaving the money with non-members and spending it as needed.

2) Forged Documents (IdentityCards, Records Books, Passports)

The following security precautions should be taken:

- 1) Keeping the passport in a safe place so it would not be seized by the security apparatus, and the brother it belongs to would have to negotiate its return (I'll give you your passport if you give me information)
- 2) All documents of the undercover brother, such as identity cards and passport, should be falsified.
- 3) When the undercover brother is traveling with a certain identity card or passport, he should know all pertinent [information] such as the name, profession, and place of residence.
- 4) The brother who has special work status (commander, communication link,...) should have more than one identity card and passport. He should learn the contents of each, the nature of the [indicated] profession, and the dialect of the residence area listed in the document.
- 5) The photograph of the brother in these documents should be without a beard. It is preferable that the brother's public photograph [on these documents] be also without a beard. If he already has one [document] showing a photograph with a beard, he should replace it.
- 6) When using an identity document in different names, no more than one such document should be carried at one time.
- 7) The validity of the falsified travel documents should always be confirmed.
- 8) All falsification matters should be carried out through the command and not haphazardly (procedure control)
- 9) Married brothers should not add their wives to their passports.
- 10) When a brother is carrying the forged passport of a certain country, he should not travel to that country. It is easy to detect forgery at the airport, and the dialect of the brother is different from that of the people from that country.

Security Precautions Related to the Organizations' Given Names:

- 1) The name given by the Organization [to the brother] should not be odd in comparison with other names used around him.
- 2) A brother should not have more than one name in the area where he lives {the undercover work place}

3) FOURTH LESSON - Organization MILITARY BASES "APARTMENTS PLACES" - HIDING

Definition of Bases:

These are apartments, hiding places, command centers, etc. in which secret operations are executed against the enemy. These bases may be in cities, and are [then] called homes or apartments. They may be in mountainous, harsh terrain far from the enemy, and are [then] called hiding places or bases.

During the initial stages, the Military Organization usually uses apartments in cities as places for launching assigned missions, such as collecting information, observing members of the ruling regime, etc.

Hiding places and bases in mountains and harsh terrain are used at later stages, from which Jihad [holy war] groups are dispatched to execute assassination operations of enemy individuals, bomb their centers, and capture their weapons. In some Arab countries such as Egypt, where there are no mountains or harsh terrain, all stages of Jihad work would take place in cities. The opposite was true in Afghanistan, where initially Jihad work was in the cities, then the warriors shifted to mountains and harsh terrain. There, they started battling the Communists.

Security Precautions Related to Apartments:

- 1) Choosing the apartment carefully as far as the location, the size for the work necessary (meetings, storage, arms, fugitives, work preparation).
- 2) It is preferable to rent apartments on the ground floor to facilitate escape and digging of trenches.
- 3) Preparing secret locations in the apartment for securing documents, records, arms, and other important items.
- 4) Preparing ways of vacating the apartment in case of a surprise attack (stands, wooden ladders).
- 5) Under no circumstances should any one know about the apartment except those who use it.
- 6) Providing the necessary cover for the people who frequent the apartment (students, workers, employees, etc.)
- 7) Avoiding seclusion and isolation from the population and refraining from going to the apartment at suspicious times.
- 8) It is preferable to rent these apartments using false names, appropriate cover, and non-Moslem appearance.
- 9) A single brother should not rent more than one apartment in the same area, from the same agent, or using the same rental office.
- 10) Care should be exercised not to rent apartments that are known to the security apparatus [such as] those used for immoral or prior Jihad activities.

11) Avoiding police stations and government buildings. Apartments should not be rented near those places.

12) When renting these apartments, one should avoid isolated or deserted locations so the enemy would not be able to catch those living there easily.

13) It is preferable to rent apartments in newly developed areas where people do not know one another. Usually, in older quarters people know one another and strangers are easily identified, especially since these quarters have many informers.

14) Ensuring that there has been no surveillance prior to the members entering the apartment.

15) Agreement among those living in the apartment on special ways of knocking on the door and special signs prior to entry into the building's main gate to indicate to those who wish to enter that the place is safe and not being monitored. Such signs include hanging out a towel, opening a curtain, placing a cushion in a special way, etc.

16) If there is a telephone in the apartment, calls should be answered in an agreed-upon manner among those who use the apartment. That would prevent mistakes that would, otherwise, lead to revealing the names and nature of the occupants.

17) For apartments, replacing the locks and keys with new ones. As for the other entities (camps, shops, mosques), appropriate security precautions should be taken depending on the entity's importance and role in the work.

18) Apartments used for undercover work should not be visible from higher apartments in order not to expose the nature of the work.

19) In a newer apartment, avoid talking loud because prefabricated ceilings and walls [used in the apartments] do not have the same thickness as those in old ones.

20) It is necessary to have at hand documents supporting the undercover [member]. In the case of a physician, there should be an actual medical diploma, membership in the [medical] union, the government permit, and the rest of the routine procedures known in that country.

21) The cover should blend well [with the environment]. For example, selecting a doctor's clinic in an area where there are clinics, or in a location suitable for it.

22) The cover of those who frequent the location should match the cover of that location. For example, a common laborer should not enter a fancy hotel because that would be suspicious and draw attention.

4) FIFTH LESSON - MEANS OF COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORTATION

In the name of Allah, the merciful and compassionate

Means of Transportation

Introduction:

It is well known that in undercover operations, communication is the mainstay of the movement for rapid accomplishment. However, it is a double-edged sword: It can be to our advantage if we use it well and it can be a knife dug into our back if we do not consider and take the necessary security measures.

Communication Means:

The Military Organization in any Islamic group can, with its modest capabilities, use the following means:

- 1) The telephone,
- 2) Meeting in-person,
- 3) Messenger,
- 4) Letters,
- 5) Some modern devices, such as the facsimile and wireless [communication].

Communication may be within the county, state, or even the country, in which case it is called local communication. When it extends expanded between countries, it is then called international communication.

Secret Communication is Limited to the Following Types:

Common, standby, alarm

1) **Common** Communication: It is a communication between two members of the Organization without being monitored by the security apparatus opposing the Organization. The common communication should be done under a certain cover and after inspecting the surveillance situation [by the enemy].

2) **Standby** Communication: This replaces common communication when one of the two parties is unable to communicate with the other for some reason.

3) **Alarm** Communication: This is used when the opposing security apparatus discovers an undercover activity or some undercover members. Based on this communication, the activity is stopped 'for a while, all matters related to the activity are abandoned, and the Organization's members are hidden from the security personnel.

Method of Communication Among Members of the Organization:

1) Communication about undercover activity should be done using a good cover; it should also be quick, explicit, and pertinent. That is, just for talking only.

2) Prior to contacting his members, the commander of the cell[2] should agree with each of them separately (the cell members should never meet all in one place and should not know one another) on a manner and means of communication with each other. Likewise, the chief of the Organization should [use a similar technique] with the branch commanders.

3) A higher-ranking commander determines the type and method of communication with lower-ranking leaders.

First Means: The Telephone:

Because of significant technological advances, security measures for monitoring the telephone and broadcasting equipment have increased. Monitoring may be done by installing a secondary line or wireless broadcasting device on a telephone that relays the calls to a remote location...That is why the Organization takes security measures among its members who use this means of communication (the telephone).

1) Communication should be carried out from public places. One should select telephones that are less suspicious to the security apparatus and are more difficult to monitor. It is preferable to use telephones in booths and on main streets.

[2]) Cell or cluster methods should be adopted by the Organization. It should be composed of many cells whose members do not know one another, so that if a cell member is caught the other cells would not be affected, and work would proceed normally.

2) Conversation should be coded or in general terms so as not to alert the person monitoring [the telephone].

3) Periodically examining the telephone wire and the receiver.

4) Telephone numbers should be memorized and not recorded. If the brother has to write them, he should do so using a code so they do not appear as telephone numbers (figures from a shopping list, etc.)

5) The telephone caller and person called should mention some words or sentences prior to bringing up the intended subject. The brother who is calling may misdial one of the digits and actually call someone else. The person 'called' may claim that the call is for him, and the calling brother may start telling him work-related issues and reveal many things because of a minor error.

6) In telephone conversations about undercover work, the voice should be changed and distorted.

7) When feasible, it is preferable to change telephone lines to allow direct access to local and international calls. That and proper cover facilitate communications and provide security protection not available when the central telephone station in the presence of many employees is used.

8) When a telephone [line] is identified [by the security apparatus], the command and all parties who were using it should be notified as soon as possible in order to take appropriate measures.

9) When the command is certain that a particular telephone [line] is being monitored, it can exploit it by providing information that misleads the enemy and benefits the work plan.

10) If the Organization manages to obtain jamming devices, it should use them immediately.

Second Means: Meeting in-person: 1/2

This is direct communication between the commander and a member of the Organization. During the meeting the following are accomplished:

- 1) Information exchange,
- 2) Giving orders and instructions,
- 3) Financing,
- 4) Member follow-up

Stages of the In-Person Meeting:

- A) Before the meeting,
- B) The meeting [itself],
- C) After the meeting

A. Before the Meeting:

The following measures should be taken:

- 1) Designating the meeting location,
- 2) Finding a proper cover for the meeting,
- 3) Specifying the meeting date and time,
- 4) Defining special signals between those who meet.

1) Identifying the meeting location

If the meeting location is stationary, the following matters should be observed:

- i) The location should be far from police stations and security centers.
- ii) Ease of transportation to the location.
- iii) Selecting the location prior to the meeting and learning all its details.
- iv) If the meeting location is an apartment, it should not be the first one, but one somewhere in the middle.
- v) The availability of many roads leading to the meeting location. That would provide easy escape in case the location were raided by security personnel.
- vi) The location should not be under suspicion (by the security [apparatus])
- vii) The apartment where the meeting takes place should be on the ground floor, to facilitate escape.
- viii) The ability to detect any surveillance from that location.
- ix) When public transportation is used, one should alight at some distance

from the meeting location and continue on foot. In the case of a private vehicle, one should park it far away or in a secure place so as to be able to maneuver it quickly at any time.

If the meeting location is not stationary, the following matters should be observed:

- i) The meeting location should be at the intersection of a large number of main and side streets to facilitate entry, exit, and escape.
- ii) The meeting location (such as a coffee shop) should not have members that might be dealing with the security apparatus.
- iii) The meeting should not be held in a crowded place because that would allow the security personnel to hide and monitor those who meet.

iv) It is imperative to agree on an alternative location for the meeting in case meeting in the first is unfeasible. That holds whether the meeting place is stationary or not.

Those who meet in-person should do the following:

- i) Verifying the security situation of the location before the meeting.
- ii) Ensuring that there are no security personnel behind them or at the meeting place.
- iii) Not heading to the location directly.
- iv) Clothing and appearance should be appropriate for the meeting location.
- v) Verifying that private documents carried by the brother have appropriate cover.
- vi) Prior to the meeting, designing a security plan that specifies what the security personnel would be told in case the location were raided by them, and what [the brothers] would resort to in dealing with the security personnel (fleeing, driving back, . . .)

2) Finding a proper cover for the meeting [The cover]

- i) should blend well with the nature of the location.
- ii) In case they raid the place, the security personnel should believe the cover.
- iii) should not arouse the curiosity of those present.
- iv) should match the person's appearance and his financial and educational background.
- v) should have documents that support it.
- vi) provide reasons for the two parties' meeting (for example, one of the

two parties should have proof that he is an architect. The other should have documents as proof that he is a land owner. The architect has produced a construction plan for the land)

3) Specifying the Meeting Date and Time

- i) Specifying the hour of the meeting as well as the date.
- ii) Specifying the time of both parties' arrival and the time of the first party's departure.
- iii) Specifying how long the meeting will last.
- iv) Specifying an alternative date and time.
- v) Not allowing a long period of time between making the meeting arrangements and the meeting itself.

4) Designating special signals between those who meet

If the two individuals meeting know one another's shape and appearance, it is sufficient to use a single safety sign. [In that case,] the sitting and arriving individuals inform each other that there is no enemy surveillance. The sign may be keys, beads, a newspaper, or a scarf. The two parties would agree on moving it in a special way so as not to attract the attention of those present. If the two individuals do not know one another, they should do the following:

a) **The initial sign** for becoming acquainted may be that both of them wear a certain type of clothing or carry a certain item. These signs should be appropriate for the place, easily identified, and meet the purpose. The initial sign for becoming acquainted does not [fully] identify one person by another. It does that at a rate of 30%.

b) **Safety Signal:** It is given by the individual sitting in the meeting location to inform the second individual that the place is safe. The second person would reply through signals to inform the first that he is not being monitored. The signals are agreed upon previously and should not cause suspicion.

c) **A second signal** for getting acquainted is one in which the arriving person uses while sitting down. That signal may be a certain clause, a word, a sentence, or a gesture agreed upon previously, and should not cause suspicion for those who hear it or see it.

B. The Stage of the Meeting [itself]

The following measures should be taken:

- 1) Caution during the meeting.
- 2) Not acting unnaturally during the meeting in order not to raise suspicion.
- 3) Not talking with either loud or very low voices ([should be] moderate).
- 4) Not writing anything that has to do with the meeting.
- 5) Agreeing on a security plan in case the enemy raids the location.

C. After the Meeting

The following measures should be taken:

- 1) Not departing together, but each one separately.
- 2) Not heading directly to the main road but through secondary ones.
- 3) Not leaving anything in the meeting place that might indicate the identity or nature of those who met.

Meeting in-person has disadvantages, such as:

- 1) Allowing the enemy to capture those who are meeting.
- 2) Allowing them [the enemy] to take pictures of those who are meeting, record their conversation, and gather evidence against them.
- 3) Revealing the appearance of the commander to the other person.

However, that may be avoided by taking the previously mentioned measures such as disguising himself well and changing his appearance (glasses, wig, etc.)

Third Means: The Messenger:

This is an intermediary between the sender and the receiver. The messenger should possess all characteristics mentioned in the first chapter regarding the Military Organization's member. These are the security measures that a messenger should take:

- 1) Knowledge of the person to whom he will deliver the message.
- 2) Agreement on special signals, exact date, and specific time.
- 3) Selecting a public street or place that does not raise suspicion.
- 4) Going through a secondary road that does not have check points.

- 5) Using public transportation (train,bus,...) and disembarking before the main station. Likewise, embarking should not be done at the main station either, were there are a lot of security personnel and informants.
- 6) Complete knowledge of the location to which he is going.

Fourth Means: Letters:

This means (letters) may be used as a method of communication between members and the Organization provided that the following security measures are taken:

- 1) It is forbidden to write any secret information in the letter. If one must do so, the writing should be done in general terms.
- 2) The letter should not be mailed from a post office close to the sender's residence, but from a distant one.
- 3) The letter should not be sent directly to the receiver's address but to an inconspicuous location where there are many workers from your country. Afterwards, the letter will be forwarded to the intended receiver. (This is regarding the overseas- bound letter).
- 4) The sender's name and address on the envelope should be fictitious. In case the letters and their contents are discovered, the security apparatus would not be able to determine his [the sender's] name and address.
- 5) The envelope should not be transparent so as to reveal the letter inside.
- 6) The enclosed pages should not be many, so as not to raise suspicion.
- 7) The receiver's address should be written clearly so that the letter would not be returned.
- 8) Paying the post office box fees should not be forgotten.

Fifth Means: Facsimile and Wireless:

Considering its modest capabilities and the pursuit by the security apparatus of its members and forces, the Islamic Military Organization cannot obtain these devices. In case the Organization is able to obtain them, firm security measures should be taken to secure communication between the members in the country and the command outside.

These measures are:

- 1) The duration of transmission should not exceed five minutes in order to prevent the enemy from pinpointing the device location.
- 2) The device should be placed in a location with high wireless frequency, such as close to a TV station, embassies, and consulates in order to prevent the enemy from identifying its location.
- 3) The brother, using the wireless device to contact his command outside the country, should disguise his voice.
- 4) The time of communication should be carefully specified.
- 5) The frequency should be changed from time to time.
- 6) The device should be frequently moved from one location to another.
- 7) Do not reveal your location to the entity for which you report.
- 8) The conversation should be in general terms so as not to raise suspicion.

Transportation Means:

The members of the Organization may move from one location to another using one of the following means:

- a) Public transportation,
- b) Private transportation

Security Measures that Should be Observed in Public Transportation:

- 1) One should select public transportation that is not subject to frequent checking along the way, such as crowded trains or public buses.
- 2) Boarding should be done at a secondary station, as main stations undergo more careful surveillance. Likewise, embarkment should not be done at main stations.
- 3) The cover should match the general appearance (tourist bus, first-class train, second-class train, etc).
- 4) The existence of documents supporting the cover.
- 5) Placing important luggage among the passengers' luggage without identifying the one who placed it. If it is discovered, its owner would not be arrested. In trains, it [the luggage] should be placed in a different car than that of its owner.
- 6) The brother traveling on a "special mission" should not get involved in religious issues (advocating good and denouncing evil) or day-to-day matters (seat reservation,...). The brother traveling on a mission should not arrive in the [destination] country at night because then travelers are few, and there are [search] parties and check points along the way.
- 7)
- 8) When cabs are used, conversation of any kind should not be started with the driver because many cab drivers work for the security apparatus.
- 9) The brother should exercise extreme caution and apply all security measures to the members.

Security Measures that Should be Observed in Private Transportation:

Private transportation includes: cars, motorcycles

A) Cars and motorcycles used in overt activity:

- 1) One should possess the proper permit and not violate traffic rules in order to avoid trouble with the police.
- 2) The location of the vehicle should be secure so that the security apparatus would not confiscate it.
- 3) The vehicle make and model should be appropriate for the brother's cover.
- 4) The vehicle should not be used in special military operations unless the Organization has no other choice.

B) Cars and motorcycles used in covert activity:

- 1) Attention should be given to permits and [obeying] the traffic rules in order to avoid trouble and reveal their actual mission.

- 2) The vehicle should not be left in suspicious places (deserts, mountains, etc.). If it must be, then the work should be performed at suitable times when no one would keep close watch or follow it.
- 3) The vehicle should be purchased using forged documents so that getting to its owners would be prevented once it is discovered.
- 4) For the sake of continuity, have only one brother in charge of selling.
- 5) While parking somewhere, one should be in a position to move quickly and flee in case of danger.
- 6) The car or motorcycle color should be changed before the operation and returned to the original after the operation.
- 7) The license plate number and county name should be falsified. Further, the digits should be numerous in order to prevent anyone from spotting and memorizing it.
- 8) The operation vehicle should not be taken to large gasoline stations so that it would not be detected by the security apparatus.

5) SIXTH LESSON - TRAINING

The following security precautions should be taken during the training:

The Place

The place should have the following specifications:

- 1) Distance from the populated areas with the availability of living necessities.
- 2) Availability of medical services during the training.
- 3) The place should be suitable for the type of training (physical fitness, shooting, tactics).
- 4) No one except the trainers and trainees should know about the place.
- 5) The place should have many roads and entrances.
- 6) The place should be visited at suitable times.
- 7) Hiding any training traces immediately after the training.
- 8) Guarding the place during the training.
- 9) Appropriateness of the existing facilities for the number of training members.
- 10) Exclusion of anyone who is not connected with the training.
- 11) Taking all security measures regarding the establishment.
- 12) Distance of the place from police stations, public establishments, and the eyes of informants.
- 13) The place should not be situated in such a way that the training and trainees can be seen from another location.

The Trainees:

- 1) Before proceeding to the training place, all security measures connected with an undercover individual should be taken. Meanwhile, during training at the place, personnel safety should be ensured.
- 2) Selecting the trainees carefully.
- 3) The trainees should not know one another.

- 4) The small size of groups that should be together during the training (7-10 individuals).
- 5) The trainees should not know the training place.
- 6) Establishing a training plan for each trainee.

The Trainers:

All measures taken with regard to the commanders apply also to the trainers. **Also, the following should be applied:**

- 1) Fewness of the trainers in the training place. Only those conducting the training should be there, in order not to subject the training team to the risk of security exposure.
- 2) Not revealing the identity of the trainer to trainees.
- 3) Keeping a small ratio of trainees to trainer.
- 4) The training team members should not know one another.

6) SEVENTH LESSON - WEAPONS: MEASURES RELATED TO BUYING AND TRANSPORTING THEM

Prior to dealing with weapons, whether buying, transporting, or storing them, it is essential to establish a careful, systematic and firm security plan that plan deals with all stages. It is necessary to divide that task into stages:

First Stage: Prior to Purchase;

Second Stage: Purchasing;

Third Stage: Transport;

Fourth Stage: Storage.

1) Prior to Purchase Stage

It is necessary to take the following measures:

- a) In-depth knowledge of the place where weapons will be purchased, together with its entrances and exits.
- b) Verifying there are no informants or security personnel at the place where purchasing will take place.
- c) The place should be far from police stations and government establishments.
- d) Not proceeding to the purchasing place directly by the main road, but on secondary streets.
- e) Performing the exercises to detect the surveillance.
- f) One's appearance and clothing should be appropriate for the place where purchasing will take place.
- g) The purchasing place should not be situated in such a way that the seller and buyer can be seen from another location. To the contrary, the purchasing place should be such that the seller and buyer can see the surrounding area.
- h) Determining a suitable cover for being in that place.
- i) The place should not be crowded because that would facilitate the police hiding among people, monitoring the arms receiving, and consequently arresting the brother purchasing.

- j) In case one of the parties is unable to arrive, it is essential to prearrange an alternative place and time with the seller.
- k) Selecting a time suitable for the purchase so that it does not raise suspicion.
- l) Prior to purchasing, the seller should be tested to ensure that he is not an agent of the security apparatus.
- m) Preparing a place for storage prior to purchasing.

2) The Purchase Stage

- a) Verifying that the weapons are in working condition.
- b) Not paying the seller the price for the weapons before viewing, inspecting, and testing them.
- c) Not telling the seller about the mission for which the weapons are being purchased.
- d) Extreme caution should be used during the purchasing operation in the event of any unnatural behavior by the seller or those around you.
- e) Not lengthening the time spent with the seller. It is important to depart immediately after purchasing the weapons.

3) The Transport Stage

- a) Avoid main roads where check points are common.
- b) Choose a suitable time for transporting the weapons.
- c) Observers should proceed on the road ahead of the transportation vehicle for early warning in case of an emergency.
- d) Not proceeding directly to the storage place until after verifying there is no surveillance.
- e) During the transport stage, weapons should be hidden in a way that they are inconspicuous and difficult to find.
- f) The route for transporting the weapons should be determined very carefully.
- g) Verifying the legality of the vehicle, performing its maintenance, checking its gasoline and water levels, etc.
- h) Driving the car normally in order to prevent accidents.

4) The Storage Stage

- a) In order to avoid repeated transporting, suitable storage places should be selected. In case the materials are bombs or detonators, they should be protected from extreme heat and humidity.
- b) Explosive materials and detonators should be separated and stored apart from each other.
- c) Caution should be exercised when putting detonators in the arsenal.
- d) Lubricating the weapons and placing them in wooden or plastic crates.

The ammunition should be treated likewise. When selecting an arsenal, consider the following:

- 1) The arsenal should not be in well-protected areas, or close to parks or public places.
- 2) The arsenal should not be in a "no-man's-land"

- 3) The arsenal should not be in an apartment previously used for suspicious activities and often frequented by security personnel.
- 4) The arsenal should not be a room that is constantly used and cannot be given up by family members who do not know the nature of the father or husband's work.
- 5) The apartment selected as an arsenal should be owned by the Organization or rented on a long-term basis.
- 6) The brother responsible for storage should not visit the arsenal frequently, nor toy with the weapons.
- 7) The arsenal keeper should record in a book all weapons, explosive materials, and ammunition. That book should be coded and well secured.
- 8) Only the arsenal keeper and the commander should know the location of the arsenal.
- 9) It is necessary to prepare alternative arsenals and not leave any leads in the original arsenals to the alternative ones.

7) EIGHT LESSON- MEMBER SAFETY

Defining Members Safety:

This is a set of measures taken by members who perform undercover missions in order to prevent the enemies from getting to them. It is necessary for any party that has many members to subdivide its members into three groups, each of which has its own security measures. The three groups are:

- 1) The overt member,
- 2) The covert member,
- 3) The commander.

Measures that Should be Taken by the Overt Member:

- 1) He should not be curious and inquisitive about matters that do not concern him.
- 2) He should not be chatty and talkative about everything he knows or hears.
- 3) He should not carry on him the names and addresses of those members he knows. If he has to, he should keep them safe.
- 4) During times of security concerns and arrest campaigns and especially if his appearance is Islamic, he should reduce his visits to the areas of trouble and remain at home instead.
- 5) When conversing on the telephone, he should not talk about any information that might be of use to the enemy.
- 6) When sending letters, he should not mention any information that might be of use to the enemy. When receiving letters, he should burn them immediately after reading them and pour water on them to prevent the enemy from reading them. Further, he should destroy any traces of fire so the enemy would not find out that something was burned.

Measures that Should be Taken by the Undercover Member:

In addition to the above measures, the member should...

- 1) Not reveal his true name to the Organization's members who are working with him, nor to the [Islamic] Da'wa [Call].
- 2) Have a general appearance that does not indicate Islamic orientation (beard, toothpick, book, [long] shirt, small Koran).
- 3) Be careful not to mention the brothers' common expressions or show their behaviors (special praying appearance, "may Allah reward you", "peace be on you" while arriving and departing, etc.)
- 4) Avoid visiting famous Islamic places (mosques, libraries, Islamic fairs, etc.) Carry falsified personal documents and know all the information they contain.
- 5)
- 6)
- 7)
- 8)
- 9) Not resort to utilizing letters and messengers except in an emergency.

Have protection preceding his visit to any place while moving about (apartment, province, means of transportation, etc.). Have complete and accurate knowledge of the security status related to those around him in his place of work and residence, so that no danger or harm would catch him unaware. Maintain his family and neighborhood relationships and should not show any changes towards them so that they would not attempt to bring him back [from the Organization] for security reasons.

- 10) Not speak loudly.
- 11) Not get involved in advocating good and denouncing evil in order not to attract attention to himself.
- 12) Break the daily routine, especially when performing an undercover mission. For example, changing the departure and return routes, arrival and departure times, and the store where he buys his goods.
- 13) Not causing any trouble in the neighborhood where he lives or at the place of work.
- 14) Converse on the telephone using special code so that he does not attract attention.
- 15) Not contacting the overt members except when necessary. Such contacts should be brief.
- 16) Not fall into the enemy's excitement trap, either through praising or criticizing his Organization.
- 17) Performing the exercises to detect surveillance whenever a task is to be performed.
- 18) Not park in no-parking zones and not take photographs where it is forbidden.
- 19) Closing all that should be closed before departing the place, whether at home or his place of undercover work.
- 20) Not undergo a sudden change in his daily routine or any relationships that precede his Jihad involvement. For example, there should not be an obvious

change in his habits of conversing, movement, presence, or disappearance. Likewise, he should not be hasty to sever his previous relationships.

21) Not meet in places where there are informers, such as coffee shops, and not live in areas close to the residences of important personalities, government establishments, and police stations.

22) Not write down on any media, specially on paper, that could show the traces and words of the pen by rubbing the paper with lead powder.

Measures that Should be Taken by the Commander:

The commander, whether in overt or covert work, has special importance for the following reasons:

- 1) The large amount of information that he possesses.
- 2) The difficulty of the command in replacing the commander.
- 3) Therefore, all previously mentioned security precautions regarding members should be heightened for the commander. Many resources should be reserved for protecting the commanders.

Importance of Information:

1) Based on the enemy's up-to-date information, his capabilities, and plans, the Organization's command can design good-quality and secure plans. [7] Abdullah Ali Al-Salama: Military Espionage in Islam, pp. 253-258.

2) Information about the enemy's intention provides early warning signs for the command, which in turn makes appropriate preparation and thwarts the enemy's opportunity.

3) Information benefits the Organization's command by providing information about the enemy's strengths and weaknesses.

4) Information benefits the Organization's command by providing information about movements of the enemy and his members.

Information requirements include:

Newness, Trustworthiness, Forthcoming, security, and confirmation. General Mahmoud Sheet Khattab said, "The nation that wants to achieve victory over its enemy must know that enemy very well. It also must know the site of the battle in detail. Those who fight an enemy that they do not know, do not win because a successful military plan must be built on clear and trustworthy information. The commander who fights an enemy and does not know his strength (number and material) is blind and destined to fail and fall.

Information Sources:

Any organization that desires to raise the flag of Islam high and proud, must gather as much information as possible about the enemy. Information has two sources:

1) Public Source: Using this public source openly and without resorting to illegal means, it is possible to gather at least **80% of information** about the enemy. The percentage varies depending on the government's policy on freedom of the press and publication. It is possible to gather information through newspapers, magazines, books, periodicals, official publications, and enemy broadcasts. Attention should also be given to the opinion, comments, and jokes of

common people. Truman, a past American President, said, "We attribute our great advance to our press, because it gives America's enemies the capability of learning what we have not officially publicized about our plans and even our establishments." In 1954, Allan Dulles [PH], Director of American Intelligence [CIA], said, "I am ready to pay any amount of money to obtain information about the Soviet Union, even as little as what the Soviet Union obtains by simply reading American newspapers."

The one gathering public information should be a regular person (trained college graduate) who examines primary sources of information published by the enemy (newspapers, magazines, radio, TV, etc.). He should search for information directly related to the topic in question. The one gathering information with this public method is not exposed to any danger whatsoever. Any brother can gather information from those aforementioned sources. We cannot label that brother a "Moslem Spy" because he does not make any effort to obtain unpublished and covert information.

2) Secret Sources: It is possible, through these secret and dangerous methods, to obtain the **20% of information** that is considered secret. The most important of these sources are:

- A. Individuals who are recruited as either volunteers or because of other motives
- B. Recording and monitoring
- C. Photography
- D. Interrogation
- E. Documents: By burglary or recruitment of personnel
- F. Drugging
- G. Surveillance, spying, and observation

Information Gathering Using Public Means:

A. Newspapers, Magazines, and Official and Party Publications:

In order to gather enemy information, the Military Organization can use means such as magazines, publications, periodicals, and official printed matter. Through these means, it is possible to learn about major government events and about the news, meetings, and travel of Presidents, ministers, and commanders. Information may be:

- 1) Names and photographs of important government personalities, police commanders, and security leaders.
- 2) Published meetings. Through these, one can learn about major decisions and topics being discussed.
- 3) Future meeting plans.
- 4) Present and future enemy capabilities through current photographs of projects and strategic sites or through meetings with top officials.
- 5) Beneficial news about the enemy's diplomacy and its present and future plans.
- 6) Tourism news and the arrival times of foreign tourist groups.

- 7) Advertisements about apartments for rent, vacant positions, or anything else that is useful.
- 8) Advertisements about new and used car lots. These may be used in assassination, kidnaping, and overthrowing the government.
- 9) Learning the enemy position on current Islamic issues (veil, beard, dedication, Jihad, ...).

B. Radio and Television:

The Military organization can use these important public sources to gather information all day and night. The importance of these means is explained below.

- 1) Visual and audible news help the Organization to determine its present and future plans.
 - 2) Interviews may help to identify the government policy and its general directives.
 - 3) Spotting the appearance of those who occupy high positions.
 - 4) Learning the prevailing information diplomacy and its position on contemporary issues.
 - 5) Learning about the interior of important government places and establishments during their opening ceremonies or through advertisements.
- In addition to the aforementioned, [attention should be given] to newspapers, magazines, and the public's comments and jokes.

8) TWELFTH LESSON - ESPIONAGE

INFORMATION-GATHERING USING COVERT METHODS

Information needed through covert means: Information needed to be gathered through covert means is of only two types:

First: Information about government personnel, officers, important personalities, and all matters related to those (residence, work place, times of leaving and returning, wives and children, places visited)

Second: Information about strategic buildings, important establishments, and military bases. Examples are important ministries such as those of Defense and Internal Security, airports, seaports, land border points, embassies, and radio and TV stations.

General security measures that should be taken by the person gathering information:

During the process of gathering information, whether about governing personalities or establishments, the person doing the gathering must take the following security measures:

- 1) Performing the **exercises to detect surveillance** while executing the mission. These exercises are not well defined, but are dependent on the time, place, and the ability to be creative. These exercises include the following:
 - a)
 - b)
 - c)
 - d)

e) Walking down a dead-end street and observing who is walking behind you. Beware of traps. Casually dropping something out of your pocket and observing who will pick it up. Walking fast then stopping suddenly at a corner and observing who will be affected. Stopping in front of store windows and observing who is watching you. Getting on a bus and then getting off after it departs and observing who will be affected.

f) Agreeing with one of your brothers to look for whoever is watching you.

2) When **receiving the gathered information**, let the informants travel as far as possible from their place of residence and yours. Let each of them get there using secondary roads, preferably at night.

3) Gather what information you can without emphasizing any particular part. Do not rush or show urgency because your excitement may uncover you and the degree of importance of the information.

4) Avoid anything that reveals your identity quickly. Do not attempt to be too creative or inventive. Remember what Taliran [PHI said to his political emissaries, "Do not be anxious."

5) Move slowly and travel a great distance. The one who is successful in gathering information is the one who is not known or conspicuous.

6) Do not accept events at their face value. Do not overlook a quick friendship or an apparent dispute. Evaluate the importance of events and do not judge them by their appearance.

7) Do not speak vaguely or act mysteriously except when wanting to get a "blabber mouth" to talk about what he knows.

8) Carry personal credentials and know all their contents.

9) Prior to collecting the information, make sure that all necessities related to the mission, especially money, are ready.

10) Study the area where information-gathering takes place carefully:

Open and closed streets, residents' customs, ways of dressing, and accent.

11) It is not permitted to carry any weapons during the information-gathering process.

12) Finding a cover prior to gathering the information. Further, review all security measures concerning members of the Military [Organization] which are covered in prior lessons.

Methods of Gathering Information Using Covert Means:

The Military Organization may obtain secret information using: A. Surveillance, intelligence, and observation; B. Theft; C. Interrogation; D. Excitement; E. Drugging; F. Recruitment.

A. Surveillance, Intelligence, and Observation: Civilian and military targets (personalities). The monitoring may be done on foot or by car.

Surveillance on foot:

- 1) The brother or brothers performing the surveillance operation on foot study the available information about the target (height, weight, way of walking, looking at a recent photograph)
- 2) Knowing the target's habits, places he visits, and communications
- 3) Studying carefully the area where observation will take place: names of through and dead-end streets, residents' habits and way of dressing.
- 4) Prior to the start of the surveillance mission, making sure that all needs related to the mission, especially money, are met.
- 5) Agreeing on how communications with the leaders will take place in case the surveillance plan is uncovered (telephone, a person used for that purpose). The telephone number should not be written but memorized.
- 6) Agreeing on special signals to exchange orders and instructions among the surveillance team members.
- 7) Knowing the measures to be taken when the target is lost, such as contacting the leaders or something else agreed upon.
- 8) It is not permitted to carry any weapons during the information-gathering process.
- 9) It is preferable to have a camera with the surveillance man in case the target is to personally contact others.

Surveillance by car:

Surveillance by car requires taking certain measures:

- 1) Inspecting the car's fuel, water, and lights.
- 2) The car should be of a common type so it would not attract people's attention.
- 3) The car should be in good condition and the driver should be experienced.
- 4) The car plates should not contain real numbers. It is important to use a false license plate and small numbers in order to prevent anyone from spotting and memorizing it.
- 5) The car's interior light should be disabled in order to hide the identity of the surveillance team members sitting inside.
- 6) The number and appearance of the car surveillance team members should match those of the target's car.

Performing Surveillance by Car:

- 1) The car being used for surveillance should keep up with the target's car during the surveillance operation, especially in crowded areas and on side streets. The distance between the two cars depends on the circumstances.
- 2) If the target gets out of his car and starts to walk, one of the surveillance team members should get out and observe him.
- 3) Follow all aforementioned measures for surveillance on foot.

Exercises to detect surveillance by car:

- 1) The surveillance car speeds up then stops suddenly while observing which other car is affected (this is done where there is not a lot of traffic).
- 2) The surveillance car enters a dead-end street.
- 3) The surveillance car goes in the opposite direction of traffic.
- 4) The surveillance car stops and goes backwards.
- 5) [The surveillance car] enters a parking lot and immediately goes out.
- 6) [The surveillance car] takes a side road and stops.

Surveillance, Intelligence, and Observation (Information about the enemy places)

The Organization's command needs detailed information about the enemy's vital establishments, whether civilian or military, in order to make safe plans, reach firm decisions, and avoid surprises. Thus, the individual who gathers information about a desired location should, in addition to drawing a diagram, describe it and all its details.

The Drawing: The brother should draw a diagram of the area, the street, and the location which is the target of the information-gathering. He should describe its shape and characteristics. The drawing should be realistic so that someone who never saw the location could visualize it. It is preferable to also put on the drawing the directions of traffic, police stations, and security centers.

The Description: It is necessary to gather as much information about the location as possible. For instance:

- 1) Traffic directions and how wide the streets are
- 2) Transportation leading to the location
- 3) The area, appearance, and setting of the place
- 4) Traffic signals and pedestrian areas
- 5) Security personnel centers and government agencies
- 6) Embassies and consulates
- 7) The economic characteristics of the area and traffic congestion times
- 8) Public parks
- 9) Amount and location of lighting

It is preferable to photograph the area as a whole first, then the street of the [desired] location. If possible, panoramic pictures should be taken. That is, the collection of views should be continuous in a such way that all pictures are taken from one location and that the ending of one picture is the beginning of the next. The photographer should be experienced with and proficient in film processing and developing. It is risky to use an outside film processing service. When observing a military installation or camp, we discourage taking pictures where it is forbidden. The brother/photographer should use a modern camera that can photograph at night or from a distance, and only the lens of the camera should be visible. When gathering information about a military camp, the brother should draw a diagram of the camp's overall area, the camp itself, and its interior, if possible

The description of the base or camp must contain the following:

- 1) Location
- 2) Exterior shape
- 3) Transportation to it
- 4) Space [area]
- 5) Weapons used
- 6) Unit using the camp
- 7) Fortifications and tunnels
- 8) Guard posts
- 9) Amount and periods of lighting
- 10) Number of soldiers and officers. Officers' ranks
- 11) Ammunition depot locations
- 12) Vehicles and automobiles
- 13) Leave policy
- 14) Commander's name, rank, arrival and departure times
- 15) Degree and speed of mobilization
- 16) Brigades and names of companies
- 17) Sleeping and waking times
- 18) Telephone lines and means of communication

The brother gathering the information may start a friendship with one of the soldiers or officers of that base. Information may be collected gradually and easily from soldiers when giving them rides from the camp to the bus or train stations, etc.

Gathering Information Through Interrogation:

Security personnel in our countries arrest brothers and obtain the needed information through interrogation and torture.

The Military Organization must do likewise. On one hand, the Organization can obtain important information about enemy establishments and personnel. On the other hand, that is a form of necessary punishment. Information is collected in this method by kidnaping an enemy individual, interrogating him, and torturing him. This source of information is not permanent. Also, caution should be exercised about being deceived by misinformation from enemy individuals.

Thus, the brother who interrogates the hostage should possess the following characteristics:

- 1) Should have knowledge and expertise about people's behavior and morals.
- 2) Should have a strong personality.
- 3) Should possess a sixth sense based on practice and experience.
- 4) Should be extremely patient.
- 5) Should be able to act, pretend, and mask himself.
- 6) Should be intelligent, observant, analytical, and deductive.
- 7) Should be able to establish an investigative plan.

Gathering Information

Through Recruitment:

Recruiting agents is the most dangerous task that an enlisted brother can perform. Because of this dangerous task, the brother may be killed or imprisoned. Thus, the recruitment task must be performed by special types of members. There are a number of motives that might entice an uncommitted person to take part in intelligence work.

These motives are:

- 1) Coercion and entanglement
- 2) Greed and love for money
- 3) Displaying courage and love of adventure
- 4) Love of amusement and deviance
- 5) Mental and political orientation
- 6) Fear of being harmed

The Organization may use motives No. 2, 3, 5, and 6 in recruitment.

Summary of Books and Guides of the Enemy:

Rules for Radicals – Saul Alinsky

Das Kapital – Karl Marx

The Little Red Book – Mao Zedong

„Open Society“ Strategy Documents

United Nations Agenda 21, 2030 etc.

The Protocols of the Elders of Zion (unclear origin but nevertheless studied by the Enemy)

II. War Tactics and Background Knowledge from Neutral, Historical or Allied Sources

The following list of books is recommended as background information for the more knowledge hungry leadership forces:

- 100 Years Together – Alexander Solzhenitsyn
- The International Jew – Henry Ford
- On War – General Carl von Clausewitz
- The Art of War – Sun Tzu
- New Lies for Old – Anatoliy Golitsyn

Online Resources and Databanks³¹:

IT IS A PRIORITY TO SAVE THESE RESOURCES AND COPY THEM SO THAT THE DATA IS MIRRORED OFFLINE. DO NOT ACCESS THESE RESOURCES WITHOUT INITIAL OPSEC PRECAUTIONS OR FULL COMMITMENT TO THE CAUSE. It is ideal that this manual be given to you in a printed version, although you should remain calm, focused and determined until the final victory if it has been given to you via an online source.

- 1) <https://archive.org/details/military-manuals>

Military Manuals - booby traps, improvised munitions, unconventional warfare devices and techniques, marksmanship and ballistics

- 2) <https://8ch.net/pdfs/res/6071.html#9096>

The Terrorist's Handbook – A definitive guide to manufacturing most weapons and materials needed for active resistance measures. Do not let the name confuse you, as an SS member your aims are noble and your motives pure. Terror is not to be strived towards, rather victory is. **Do not allow your enemy to label you as a terrorist thereby granting them power.** If seeking a name for this handbook in discussion it is recommended to frame it as „Resistance Fighter“ or „Freedom Fighter“ Handbook.

31 Warning: these resources should be downloaded and stored on a safe medium preferably in a radiation proofed room (i.e. Faraday cage, concrete walled basement or bunker). The enemy has been attacking archival services and therefore the saving of online resources is to be prioritized.

3)

<https://web.archive.org/web/20080302034604/http://www.bellum.nu:80/literature/tacayan.html>

CIA psyops in guerilla warfare.

4)

<https://web.archive.org/web/20080228200118/http://www.bellum.nu:80/literature.html>

Classic tomes on **conventional warfare theory**, modern ones on guerilla warfare tactics

5) <https://8ch.net/k/res/480825.html#557006>

Scientific Principles of Improvised Warfare and Home Defense, Volumes 1-6

6) <https://8ch.net/k/res/480825.html#555519>

To Break a Tyrant's Chains

7) <https://8ch.net/k/res/480825.html#480994>

Rhodesian Drake Shooting

8) <https://www.survivalschool.us/survival-info/military-manuals-pdf/>

Almost every **U.S. ZOG Field Manual and Training Manual**

9) <https://archive.fo/qPAPo>

A summary and discussion of many of the above resources.

This list can be extended or shortened as a result of personal research into the topics mentioned. On the following page a definitive introduction into classical National Socialist ideology is presented. It is essential that every single person understand and form their own beliefs and being, in order to be able to combine and rationally, yet critically, analyse as many different perspectives as possible. This, after all, is the purpose behind Idealism: the development of the human thought process and striving for perfect truth und its natural consequences and idealised systems.



THE LITERATE NATSOC

