ARSON-AROUND
with Auntie ALF
Your guide for putting the heat on animal abusers everywhere.

by Auntie ALF, Uncle ELF and the Anti-Copyright gang
4. Secure a square of plastic wrap around the bottom of the toilet tube with the tape.

5. Break the heads off of at least two small boxes of wooden matches. Take fire-lighters (the ones you use for your vegan BBQ) and break them into little pieces. Mixing the matches and fire-lighters together, put them inside the toilet tube, filling closely to the matches tied onto the incense sticks.

6. Cut off several long lengths of iron wire (4 pieces for each device) and twist them together like this:

leaving 2 ends untwisted. Secure the toilet tube within the open wires and continue to twist the loose ends together, tight. Secure the wire in place near the top of the toilet tube with some tape, keeping it in place. The wire ends must be at least 10 cm long.

7. The device is now ready, and can be transported inside a small box. Fold the wire like this to protect the incense sticks during transportation.

8. Each 2 L plastic pop bottle should be 3/4 full of gasoline. When you arrive at your target, cut the tops of the bottles off with a Stanley knife. Put the bottles under the target (i.e.: behind the front wheels of a meat truck). Take the device and fold the iron wires into their old position. Light the incense sticks (all three) BEFORE you place the devices in the bottles.

9. Make sure that the bottom of the device is not hanging in the fuel. If necessary, fold the iron wires so the device hangs higher. The incense will burn down and light the match heads tied at the base. These will flame and ignite the match heads and firelighters. All of this will melt through the plastic wrap and fall into the gasoline. Maximum damage guaranteed.

DO NOT LEAVE EVIDENCE! Always wear gloves when in contact with any of the materials making up this device. Do not leave anything behind at the scene (i.e. tops of bottles, box for transport, etc.). Never forget to bring a sharp knife with you to cut the bottles. Always check to see if there are people or animals in the area or inside the target who might get hurt by your action. Good luck!

Hello, boys and girls, Auntie Alf here, with an handy-dandy booklet for all of you -- not necessarily to encourage anyone to go out setting fires of your own, (something that could get you in quite a bit of trouble as I'm sure you know) -- but to help us all gain a better understanding of some of the devices used in incendiary attacks as carried out by the Animal Liberation Front.

The paragraphs which follow will describe the preparation of several igniter (or "first fire") incendiary mixes, some basic incendiary mixes, and a thermate metal-destroying incendiary. The subject of incendiaries has been treated much more exhaustively in other publications. The intent of this handbook is to provide an introduction to a few techniques.

Arson is not always used by the A.L.F. in the course of an action, but when it is, it can be devastatingly effective. Millions of dollars in damage has been caused against fur-feed companies, slaughterhouses, department stores and fur shops, fast-food restaurants and transport trucks belonging to animal abuse industries. When incendiaries are used in an action, the activist must make absolutely sure that no animals, human or otherwise will be inadvertently injured or killed. A.L.F. activists make sure that all buildings or vehicles are free of creatures before lighting a single match. On more than one occasion actions that have taken months to plan and coordinate have been called off in the middle of execution when a night watchman or other person's life might inadvertently be endangered.

Arson is not a tool to take lightly, and carries very stiff penalties if activists get caught. The assumption that evidence is destroyed by fire is incorrect. Fire Investigation units will turn up if the origins of a fire if it appears suspicious. They possess a large degree of skill and are able to determine the flashpoint of a fire and what caused it (electrical fault, cigarette, candle, spontaneous combustion, deliberate arson, etc.). They can also tell the flammable substance which was used to start the fire (gasoline, paraffin, paper, etc.). Activists know to TELL NO ONE of their plans and make sure they LEAVE NO EVIDENCE behind at the scene.
The following is an example of an incendiary device that is popular amongst European A.L.F. activists and was put to good use in Holland against a number of vehicles belonging to meat companies.

MATERIALS NEEDED FOR ASSEMBLY: Empty toilet-roll, iron wire, plastic-wrap, matches, wire garbage ties, firelighters, incense, tape, 2L plastic bottle, gasoline.

HOW THEY MAKE THEM:

1. Take 3 sticks of incense, and wire the wood stems together using wire garbage ties. Use some string if needed to keep the incense close together.

2. Tie as many matches as possible on the incense sticks, near the bottom of the burnable incense material. The incense sticks act as a fuse, lighting the matches. Make sure the match heads are very close together so they will ignite.

3. Take a piece of iron wire and wrap it around the ends of the incense sticks, with the 2 ends loose.

Make a hole in the side of the toilet-roll, roughly 1/4 up from the bottom. Hang the incense bundle inside and pull the 2 loose wire ends through it. The incense bundle should be secured in the middle of the tube, and should not touch the inside.

Fold the 2 wires, each to one side and secure them with tape. MAKE SURE THAT THIS CONSTRUCTION IS STRONG. IF YOU SHAKE IT AROUND A BIT THE INCENSE SHOULD STAY IN ITS PLACE. USE STRONG WIRE AND TAPE.

GENERAL:

Good incendiaries can be improvised more easily than explosives and the materials are more easily obtained. On a pound for pound basis, incendiaries can do more damage than explosives against many type targets if properly used. There is a time lag, however, between the start of a fire and the destruction of the target. During this period the fire may be discovered and controlled or put out. An explosive once detonated has done its work.

Incendiaries are cheap and little training is needed for their preparation and use. Used in very carefully executed operations, the act of sabotage may be concealed in the ashes of an "accidental" fire. Fires may be started quickly and have reasonable chance of success if the following few simple principles are observed:

1. See that there is plenty of air and fuel to feed the fire.
2. Use an incendiary that supplies a prolonged and persistent heat.
3. Start the fire low in the target structure and let it spread naturally upwards.
4. Use reflecting surfaces, such as corners, boxes, shelves, to concentrate the heat.
5. Use drafts to spread the fire rapidly - near stairwells, elevator shafts.
6. Protect the fire from discovery during the first few minutes by good concealment and timing.
used in paints, is excellent. In any case, both the metal and chemical ingredients should be no coarser than granulated sugar.

**PREPARATION:**
1. Fill a quart size (or larger) container about 2/3 full of equal parts of the metal powder and the oxidizing agent.
2. Cover with a tight lid, then roll and tumble the container until the contents are completely mixed.
3. If flake aluminum is the metal used, fill the container 1/2 full of the aluminum then add oxidizing agent until the container is 3/4 full. Mix as described above. Thermate in a sealed container can be stored for months.

**APPLICATION:**
To use, put 1 or 2 pounds of the mixture in a paper bag and place it on the target in such a way that when it burns the red hot molten material will run down and attack the vital parts. Chlorate-sugar and aluminum-sulfur igniters are best for setting off thermate, particularly if the thermate contains aluminum powder, which is more difficult to ignite.

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**Activists revel in fire at fur-storage business**

**COMP JOHNSON, STAFF WRITER**

As customers emerged for information about the destruction of the Alaskan Fur Company store and warehouse in Bloomington on Wednesday, animal rights activists called the fire a victory for their cause.

Police and fire officials said the store, where furs are sold and stored for the company, burned early Thursday after someone threw an incendiary device through a front window. They estimated the blaze caused $12,400 in structural damage and $25 million in property losses at the two-story brick building at 100 Norman Street.

Even though animal rights groups said they think the perpetrators started the fire, police said they have reached no conclusions.

"Because it's such a big store, everybody seems to be focusing on animal rights activists, but we have no evidence to prove that," said Bloomington Police Sgt. Perry Hines, adding that activists aren't being excluded either.

Customers eager to learn the fate of furs they kept in storage drove to the store parking lot Wednesday. A Minneapolis man driving a late-model Saab Turbo, said fur loss with insurance from her mother were inside the store. He declined to give his name.

"Are they going to burn Cub Foods because they sold meat?" he said disdainfully. "It's ridiculous. It's not happening to what it is.

Hines said investigators spent several hours at the site recovering evidence he said he will store and save it over to a crime lab for analysis. They are looking to a variety of people, including potential witnesses, he said.

Officials from Alaskan Fur could not be reached for comment. In the meantime, animal rights activists send statements by fax to local media and used the attention to highlight their agenda: a campaign against industry and research projects they consider harmful to animals.

"This was an act of compassion for the millions of animals who are tortured, mutilated and then murdered, just for their fur," said a statement from the Animal Liberation Front.

"All they (Alaskan Fur) care about is money, and they're not listening to the voices of the animals at the heart of the matter," said James Foster, a coordinator for the Student Organization for Animal Rights. "The only thing they'll listen is in a decrease in profits.

Foster, a senior at the University of St. Thomas, said the store and the action might have been carried out by the Animal Liberation Front, an underground group that has broken into research facilities and 21 milk farms around the United States over the past year.

In preparing improvised incendiaries observe basic rules of safety. Chemicals that must be powdered should be ground separately with clean tools and then mixed in the indicated proportions. Chemicals or mixtures should be kept tightly sealed in jars or cans to protect them from moisture. Damp materials will work poorly if at all.

**DEFINITIONS:**

Common terms used in connection with incendiary systems are defined below. Note that the definitions are worded so as to cover only incendiaries. Some of the terms have additional meanings in the related field of explosives.

a. **Delay Mechanism.** Chemical, electrical, or mechanical elements that provide a time delay. Elements may be used singly or in combination. They provide a predetermined, limited time interval before an incendiary starts to burn.

b. **Fuse.** A flexible fabric tube containing powder that is used to start fires at some remote location. The powder in the fuse burns and provides a time delay.

c. **Igniter.** An intermediate charge between an initiator and an incendiary material. It is set afame by the initiator and produces sufficient heat at high temperature to ignite the main incendiary. Igniters are fast burning and relatively short lived.

d. **Incendiary Material.** A material that burns with a hot flame for long periods. Its purpose is to set fire to wooden structures and other combustible targets.

e. **Incendiary System.** A group of elements that are assembled to start fires. The system consists of initiator, delay mechanism (if needed), igniter, and incendiary material.

f. **Initiator.** The source that provides the first fire in an incendiary system. A match is an initiator. The initiator is so sensitive that it can be set off with little energy.

g. **Spontaneous Combustion.** The outbreak of fire in combustible material that occurs without an application of direct spark or flame. The fire is the result of heat produced by the chemical action of certain oils.

h. **Thermate.** (also Thermite) An incendiary mixture of iron oxide flakes and aluminum powder that reacts chemically when initiated to form molten iron. Thermate can be used to burn holes in steel or to weld steel parts together.

**TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES:**
Group frees UA animals, burns labs

Research set back; damage at $100,000

By Gene Yarn
The Arizona Daily-

TUCSON — Animal rights activists were seeking the release of research animals at the University of Arizona chemistry building for setting fires and damaging equipment in two UA labs. Whelking and Thernberg, members of the local Animal Liberation Front, have set fires and damaged at least $50,000 worth of equipment.

The AZ Journal reported that the Arizona State Board of Education has set aside $100,000 to replace damaged equipment.

The Animal Liberation Front left a flyer on the door of the research lab.

Charles Dylburg, a UA professor of molecular medicine, said he was not aware of any recent fires or damage to the lab.

The equipment needed for the manufacture of incendiaries consists of simple items. They are easily available. Required are baskets, jars, pots, and spoons. There should be no difficulty in obtaining any of them.

All of the necessary equipment is described in each paragraph dealing with a particular incendiary component.

It is important that the operator follow the directions given in this manual exactly as written. They have been worked out carefully to give the desired results with the minimum chance of mishap. Do not experiment with different procedures or quantities.

By its very nature, the manufacture of incendiaries is dangerous. It is the function of incendiaries to burn with an intense flame under the right conditions. Care must be taken that no fires result during the making or placing of the devices. There are other dangers in addition to the fire hazard. The chemicals used as ingredients may burn the skin, give off poisonous fumes, or be easily inflamable. They must not be eaten.

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APPLICATION:
An easy, effective way to use this mixture is to put about a quart of it in a paper bag and place the bag on the target material. The bag can be lit with a match and the mixture will ignite quite readily. It burns as well as napalm. If a longer delay time is required, use one of the igniter mixes described earlier along with time fuse or other delay device. The time fuse alone, however, will not ignite the incendiary mix. Where very large wood beams are to be burned, an additional amount of the incendiary will be required. Two or three quarts is enough to destroy almost any target against which the technique would be effective. For the greatest effect on wooden structures, the mixture should be in a pile, never spread out in a thin layer. It should be placed beneath the target material, if possible, so the flames will spread upward. In a packing box or room, a corner is a good place to start the fire.

INCENDIARY BRICK
This incendiary is composed of potassium chloride, sulphur, sugar, iron filings, and wax. When properly made, it looks like an ordinary building brick and can be easily transported without detection. The incendiary brick will ignite wooden walls, floors, and many other combustible objects, and can be hidden amongst building supplies at construction sites (wood piles, etc.). This incendiary can be directly ignited by all igniters listed in this booklet coupled with a cigarette delay or similar mechanism.

MATERIALS:
Parts by volume
- Potassium chloride (powdered) 40
- Sulphur (powdered) 15
- Granulated sugar 20
- Iron filings 10
- Wax (paraffin or ordinary candle wax) 15
- Spoon or stick, brick mold, red paint, measuring cup or can, double boiler, heat source (hot plate or stove).

PREPARATION:
1. Fill the bottom half of the double boiler with water and bring to a boil.
2. Place the upper half of the boiler on the lower portion and add the wax, sulphur, granulated sugar, and iron filings in the proper amounts.
3. Stir well to blend all the materials evenly.
4. Remove the upper half of the double boiler from the lower portion and either shut

When handled with care and proper precautions, incendiaries are fairly safe to make and use. Detailed precautions, and instructions are given in each paragraph where they apply. General safety precautions follow:

Preventing a Fire Hazard
1. Fire prevention is much more important than fire fighting. Prevent fires from starting.
2. Keep flammable liquids away from open flames.
3. Good housekeeping is the fire prevention. Keep work areas neat and orderly. Clean away all equipment and material not needed at the moment. Clean up spills as soon as possible.
4. Store incendiaries in closed containers away from heat. Do not store material any longer than necessary.
5. In the event of fire, remove the incendiaries from the danger area if this can be done quickly and safely. Use large quantities of water to fight fires.
6. Horse play is dangerous and absolutely intolerable.

Avoiding Chemical Hazards
1. Wear rubber gloves, apron, and glasses when handling concentrated chemicals if at all possible.
2. Avoid inhaling fumes. Perform reactions in a well ventilated area or out of doors because the boiling is often violent and large amounts of fumes are given off that are poisonous if breathed too much.
3. Avoid acid contact with the skin. If chemicals are spilled on a person, wash immediately in running water for several minutes. If they splash in the eyes, wash the open eye in running water for at least 15 minutes.
4. Clean up any acid that is spilled on floor or bench by flushing with large amounts of water. Acid spilled on wood can cause a fire.
5. Always pour concentrated acids into water. Never pour water into concentrated acids because a violent reaction will occur.

Potassium Chlorate and Sugar Igniter
Chlorate-sugar is one of the best of the first fire or igniter mixes it burns very rapidly, with a yellow-white flame, and generates sufficient heat to ignite all homemade incendiaries mentioned in this handbook.

MATERIALS: Potassium chlorate (preferred) or sodium chlorate, sugar, pesticide, glass or wood bowl.
Sawdust, Wood Flakes, and Oil Incendiary

**Homemade Black Powder Gunfire**

**Preparation:**

1. Cut a piece of cardboard and roll it into a tube. Use a straw to blow air into the tube to fill it with powder.

2. Tie the ends of the tube with rubber bands to secure the powder.

**Materials:**
- Cardboard tube
- Rubber bands
- Straw

**Application:**

1. Place the gunpowder in the cardboard tube and light it with a match or a lighter.

2. The smoke will billow out of the tube, creating a dramatic effect.

**Flake Aluminum-Sulfur Phosphor**

**Preparation:**

1. Mix together the flake aluminum, sulfur, and phosphor in a bowl.

2. Use a small brush to apply the mixture onto a piece of cardboard.

**Application:**

1. Place the flake aluminum-sulfur phosphor on a piece of cardboard and light it with a match or a lighter.

2. The mixture will ignite, creating a bright, colorful display.

**Note:** Always use safety precautions when handling flammable materials.
In very hot weather, or if the napalm is exposed to the direct rays of the sun, it is recommended that napalm be made with fuel oil. In extremely cold weather, it is recommended that napalm be made with gasoline.

The destructive effect of napalm is increased when charcoal is added. The charcoal will readily ignite and the persistent fire from the charcoal will outlast the burning napalm. It is recommended that at least one quart of napalm be used to ignite heavy wooden structures and large wooden sections. A minimum of one-half quart is recommended for wooden structures of small cross section.

**Paraffin-Sawdust Incendiary**

Paraffin-sawdust is almost as effective as napalm against combustible targets, but it is slower in starting. It is solid when cool and thus is more easily carried and used than liquid-napalm. In addition, it can be stored indefinitely without special care.

MATERIALS: Dry sawdust, paraffin, or candle wax, Spoon, pot, container

PREPARATION:
1. Put enough wax in the pot so that it is about half full.
2. Heat the pot on a stove or hot plate until the wax melts.
3. Remove the heated pot from the stove or hot plate and shut off the source of heat. Add the sawdust to the melted wax until the pot is nearly full. Stir the mixture with a spoon or stick for a few moments, being sure there is no layer of wax at the bottom of the pot which has not been mixed with the sawdust.
4. While the mixture is in a fluid state, pour it into a waxed paper carton or other container. Upon cooling, the wax mixture will harden and take the shape of the container.

APPLICATION:
The mixture can be stored for months without losing its effectiveness. If it becomes wet, it will be effective again when it is dried. Lumps of the mixture the size of a fist are easiest to manage. The chunks of incendiary may be carried to the target in a paper bag or other wrapper. Any igniter that will set fire to the paper wrapper will ignite the wax and sawdust.

A similar incendiary can be made by dipping sheets of newspaper into melted wax and

MATERIALS: Potassium (or sodium) nitrate, powdered charcoal, powdered sulphur.

PREPARATION:
1. Into a clean, dry jar or can put 7 spoonfuls of potassium or sodium nitrate, 2 spoonfuls of powdered charcoal, and 1 spoonful of powdered sulphur. The ingredients must be at least as fine as granulated sugar. If they must be ground, GRIND EACH SEPARATELY. Never grind the mixed ingredients - they may ignite or explode.
2. Cap the jar or can tightly and shake and tumble it until the ingredients are completely mixed.

APPLICATION:
The mixture will be effective for months if kept tightly sealed and dry. Sodium nitrate in particular has a tendency to absorb moisture. To use the gunpowder, pile 2 or 3 spoonfuls on top of any solid incendiary material which is to be ignited. For igniting liquids in open containers, wrap 2 or 3 spoonfuls in a piece of paper and suspend it just above the liquid.

Gunpowder is best ignited by safety fuse. It burns very quickly and with a great deal of heat, so allow sufficient time delay for safe withdrawal from the vicinity.

**Match Head Igniter**

A good ignition material for incendiaries can be obtained from the heads of safety matches, which are available almost any place. The composition must be removed from the heads of many of them to get a sufficient quantity of igniter material. It will ignite napalm, wax and sawdust, paper, and other flammables.

MATERIALS: Safety matches.

PREPARATION:
1. Remove the match head composition by scraping with a knife or crushing with pliers. Collect several spoonfuls of it and store in a moisture-tight container.

APPLICATION:
Put at least 2 spoonfuls on the material to be ignited. To ignite liquids, such as solvents or napalm, wrap several spoonfuls in a piece of paper and hang this just over the
APPLICATION:

The Committee recommends:

- Selection of the most appropriate models
- Use of models with clear understanding of the underlying assumptions
- Sensitivity analysis to assess the robustness of the results
- Comparison of the results with existing literature

PREPARATION:

- A well-organized and clear presentation of the findings
- Use of appropriate graphs and charts to illustrate the results
- Discussion of the implications and future research directions

MATERIALS:

- The materials list should be comprehensive and include all necessary components
- Clear instructions for the assembly and use of the materials
- Safety guidelines to ensure the proper handling of the materials

HOME-MADE NAFLA