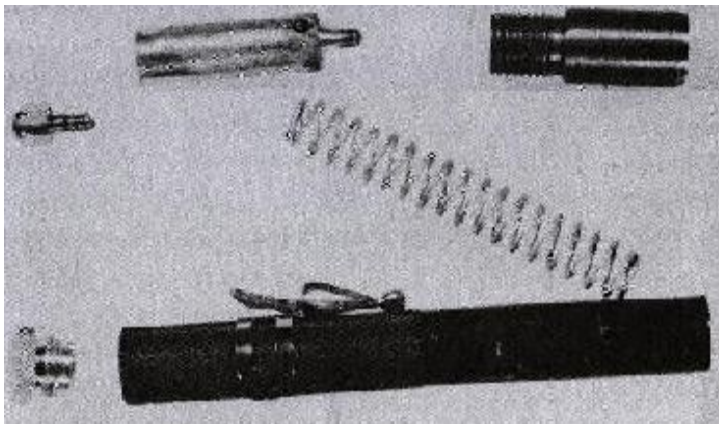
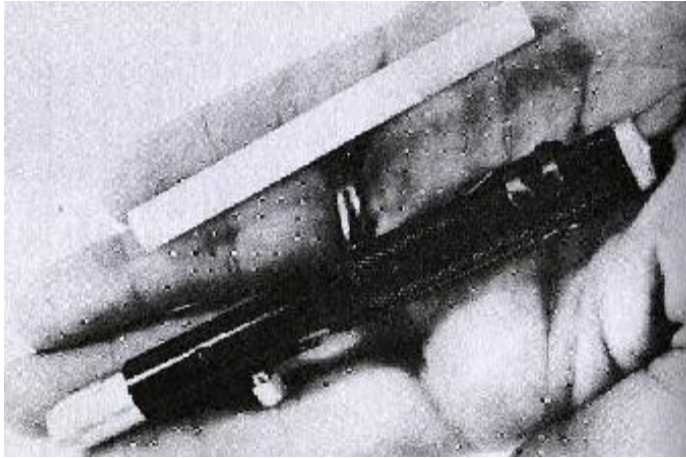


## **Improvised Firearms Zip Guns**

To be armed is your duty as a member of the White race and as a White activist. You should make every effort to obtain weapons, for your own defense, by legal means. This is an essential element in building the strength of our movement. We must be armed and remain armed even if laws are passed to outlaw civilian ownership of firearms. Even if you have no intention of taking up armed struggle during these early days of resistance it is absolutely imperative that you be equipped to fight when the time comes.

Weapons to be used in our struggle may have to be stolen, purchased from black market sources or improvised. The plans I have included will produce firearms which are much less reliable, powerful and accurate than commercially produced weapons. These improvised firearms serve a purpose not unlike the "Liberator" pistol (a .45 ACP single shot pistol made from cheap metal stampings which was air-dropped to partisans and resistance fighters by the US military during WWII) or the CIA "Deergun". (a 9mm single shot pistol made from cast and machined parts which saw limited use during the Vietnam war.) The idea is to arm those who would otherwise be unarmed and to provide them with the means to obtain weapons from enemy troops through assassination or ambush.



Another purpose of these improvised weapons is to provide a source of weapons, to be used for up-close assassination, which have no paper trail, serial numbers or markings of any type. The simplicity of these firearms means that they can be, like the weapons pictured above, disguised as or concealed within umbrellas, canes, pens, tire-pressure gauges etc., creating very effective weapons of surprise and assassination. These weapons can be produced clandestinely by just about anyone – sure makes gun-control look like a big joke!... but let's not get too worked up about gun-control; anyone who is foolish enough to give up their guns shouldn't be armed anyway.

## **"Slap" 12-Gauge Zipgun**

This is the simplest zipgun design, the are parts cheap, readily available and can be assembled in less than an hour. It can be fired and reloaded several times a minute and has a moderate kick. Loaded, it weighs about 2-1/4 pounds. Basic cost, under \$5.00. It is made of common, galvanized plumbing pipe, obtained from a hardware store, plumbing supply store or even junkyard.

Materials Required:

1" Pipe 6" in length, threaded on one end.

1" Pipe-cap

3/4" Pipe 10" in length.

1" Dowel

No. 16 nail

1-1/8" Circle of thin cardboard

First try to insert the 3/4" pipe into the 1" pipe. It must slide through every time with no sticking or slowing. Make a reamer from 7" or 8" of your 1" dowel. Cut a piece 5 x 3-1/16" from a sheet of emery cloth, wrap it around the dowel and glue it in place.

When you buy your dowel take the 1" pipe and make sure the dowel goes in with some space to spare. If the dowel fits exactly, it's too big and you'll have to choose the next size down.

Use the reamer to enlarge the inside of the 1" pipe. Move it in and out of the 1" pipe along the sides a few times to get rid of any burrs or uneven areas. Try the 3/4" pipe again and if it won't fall through without slowing, do it again

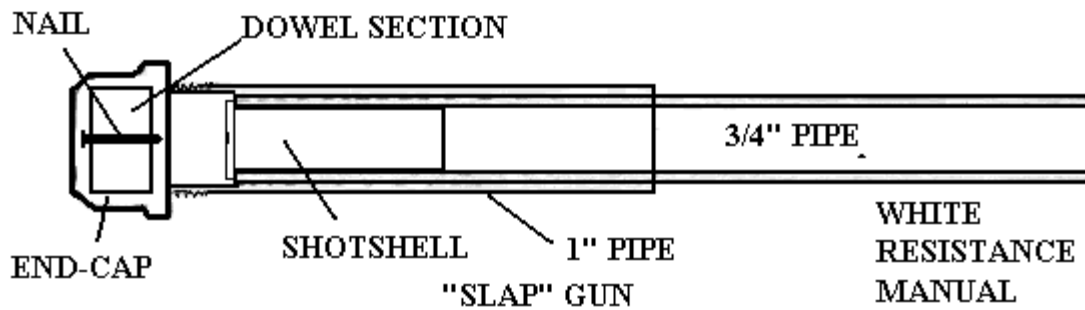
until it will. Go over the outside of the 3/4" pipe, a few times with the emery cloth.

Next make the hammer. First cut a 1/2" piece of the dowel. Choose a drill the same width as the No. 16 nail and drill a hole through the exact center of the dowel piece. With a hacksaw, cut the nail 5/8 of an inch past the head. Then cut a 1-1/8" wide circle of thin cardboard and with the nail point, punch a hole in its middle. Push the nail section through the dowel hole and push the cardboard over its end with the rough side on top. Next push the hammer unit into the cap, cardboard side up. The cardboard is to keep the dowel and hammer in the cap. In order to disassemble, just pick the hammer unit out by the nail.

Screw the cap on, put a 12 gauge shell in the 3/4" pipe, put the 3/4" pipe in the 1" pipe and it's ready to fire. Hold the 1" end-cap in the right hand and with the left hand slam the 3/4" pipe backwards to fire. Pull the 3/4" pipe out to reload.

This weapon can be improved by using a machine screw, nut and washer as the hammer assembly. Sharpen the machine screw to a shallow point and push it through the end cap then fasten it on the inside of the cap with the nut and washer. Cut a thumb groove in the rim of the 3/4" pipe to allow spent shells to be pulled out with the thumbnail.

Don't be tempted to fire 3" or 3-1/2" magnum loads in this weapon. For safety's sake stick with the 2-3/4" shells, the extra power of the magnums is just wasted in a weapon with a short barrel and no chamber anyway. This weapon is reliable only at very close range.



### Simple Improvised 9mm (or .38 caliber) Pipe Pistol

A very simple 9 mm pistol can be made from 1/4" steel gas or water pipe and fittings. These plans can be modified to allow the use of just about any handgun or shotgun cartridge. I would discourage the use of very powerful loading such as the .44 magnum, .357 magnum or 12 gauge 3 1/2" magnum shells in these weapons. These more powerful cartridges will be dealt with in the section concerning [Improvised Rifles](#).

Materials Required:

1/4" nominal size steel pipe 4 to 6 inches long with threaded ends.

1/4" Solid pipe plug

Two (2) steel pipe couplings

Metal strap - roughly 1/8" x 1/4" x 5"

Two (2) elastic bands

Flat head nail - 6D or 8D (approx. 1/16" diameter)

Two (2) wood screws #8

Wood 8" x 5" x 1"

Drill

1/4" wood or metal rod, (approx. 8" long)

Procedure:

1. Carefully inspect pipe and fittings.
  - a. Make sure that there are NO cracks or other flaws in the pipe or fittings.
  - b. Check inside diameter of pipe using a 9 mm cartridge as a gauge. The bullet should closely fit into the pipe without forcing but the cartridge case SHOULD NOT fit into pipe.
  - c. Outside diameter of pipe MUST NOT BE less than 1 1/2 times bullet diameter (.536 inches; 1.37 cm)
2. Drill a 9/16" (1.43 cm) diameter hole 3/8" (approx. 1 cm) into one coupling to remove the thread. Drilled section should fit tightly over smooth section of pipe.
3. For a 9mm weapon, drill a 25/64" (1 cm) diameter hole 3/4" (1.9 cm) into pipe. Use cartridge as a gauge; when a cartridge is inserted into the pipe, the base of the case should be even with the end of the pipe. The barrel is now chambered for 9mm. Thread coupling tightly onto pipe, drilled end first.
4. For a .38 caliber weapon, drill a 25/64" (1 cm) diameter hole 1-1/8" (2.86 cm) into pipe. Use cartridge as a gauge; when a cartridge is inserted into the pipe, the shoulder of the case should butt against the end of the pipe. The barrel is now chambered for .38. Thread coupling tightly onto pipe, drilled end first.
5. Drill a hole in the center of the pipe plug just large enough for the nail to fit through.

NOTE: Hole MUST be centered in plug.

6. Push nail through plug until head of nail is flush with square end. Cut nail off at other end 1/16" (.158 cm) away from plug. Round off end of nail with file.

7. Bend metal strap to "U" shape and drill holes for wood screws. File two small notches at top.

8. Saw or otherwise shape 1" (2.54 cm) thick hard wood into stock.

9. Drill a 9/16" diameter (1.43 cm) hole through the stock. The center of the hole should be approximately 1/2" (1.27 cm) from the top.

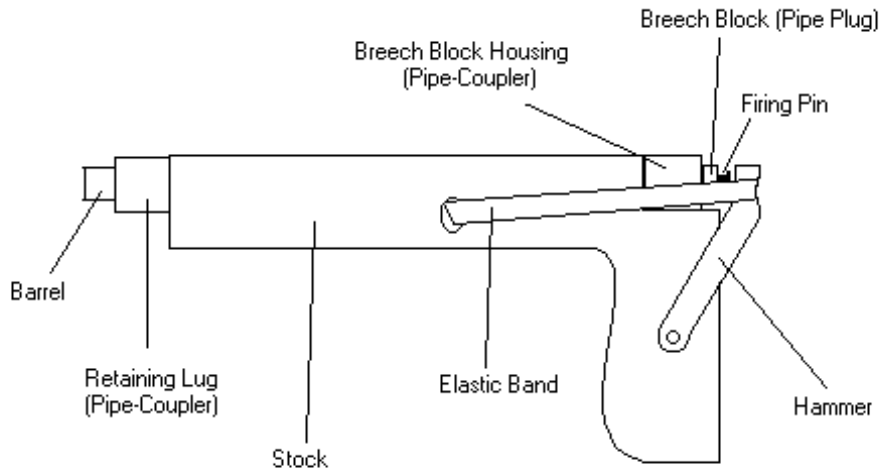
10. Slide the pipe through this hole and attach front coupling. Screw drilled plug into rear coupling.

NOTE: If 9/16" drill is not available cut a "V" groove in the top of the stock and tape pipe securely in place.

11. Position metal strap on stock so that top will hit the head of the nail. Attach to stock with wood screw on each side.

12. String elastic bands from front coupling to notch on each side of the strap.

Simple Pipe Pistol Design



#### WHITE RESISTANCE MANUAL

Test Fire This Weapon Before Hand Firing;

1. Locate a barrier such as a stone wall or large tree which you can stand behind in case the pistol ruptures when fired.
2. Mount pistol solidly to a table or other rigid support at least ten feet in front of the barrier.
3. Attach a cord to the firing strap on the pistol.
4. Holding the other end of the cord, go behind the barrier.
5. Pull the cord so that the firing strap is held back.
6. Release the cord to fire the pistol. (If pistol does not fire, shorten the elastic bands or increase their number.)

Important: Fire at least five rounds from behind the barrier and then re-inspect the pistol before you attempt to hand fire it.

Pistol Operation:

1. To Load:
  - a. Remove plug from rear coupling.



- b. Place cartridge into pipe.
- c. Replace plug making sure it is seated against rear of cartridge case.

2. To Fire:

- a. Pull strap back and hold with thumb until ready.
- b. Release strap to fire.

3. To Remove Shell Case:

- a. Remove plug from rear coupling.
- b. Insert 1/4" diameter steel or wooden rod into front of pistol and push shell case out.

### **22 LR or .22 short Improvised Pipe Pistol**

Using the above plans a .22 Caliber pistol can be made from 1/8" nominal diameter extra heavy, steel gas or water pipe and fittings. Lethal range is approximately 33 yards (30 meters). This is also a rimmed cartridge so a chamber isn't necessary but a tighter and more powerful weapon will be produced if a chamber is reamed. To produce a chamber, drill a 15/64" (1/2 cm) diameter hole 9/16" (1-1/2 cm) deep in pipe for a .22 LR. (If a .22 short cartridge is used, drill hole 3/8" (1 cm) deep). When a cartridge is inserted into the pipe, the shoulder of the case should butt against the end of the pipe. The firing pin hole must be drilled off center because this is a rimfire weapon. Also the firing pin should be filed like a slot or flathead screwdriver with two flat surfaces opposite each other converging in a rounded point. This will provide more positive function. Spent cartridges will become jammed so a 1/8" wooden dowel will be required to force them out before reloading.

### Materials Required:

Steel pipe, extra heavy, 1/8" (3 mm) nominal diameter and 6" (15 cm) long with threaded ends (nipple)

Solid pipe plug, 1/8" (3 mm) nominal diameter

2 steel pipe couplings, 1/8" (3 mm) nominal diameter

Metal strap, approximately 1/8" x 1/4" x 5" (3 mm x 6 mm x 125 mm or 12-1/2 cm)

Elastic bands

Flat head nail - 6D or 8D (approximately 1/16" (1-1/2 mm) diameter)

2 wood screws, #8

Hard wood, 8" x 5" x 1" (20 cm x 12-1/2 cm x 2-1/2 cm)

Drill

Wood or metal rod, 1/8" (3 mm) diameter and 8" (20 cm) long

Saw or knife

### **Carbine (7.62 mm NATO)**

A rifle caliber weapon can be made from water or gas pipe and fittings. Standard NATO 7.62mm (.308) cartridges are used for ammunition. Great caution must be used with this weapon and I must be honest and admit that I have not even attempted to make a weapon which fires high-powered rifle ammunition out of water or gas pipes and fittings. I would recommend acquiring a 20" length of seamless (DOM) steel tubing to fabricate the barrel for this weapon. A steel supplier will have this type of tubing but be sure to ask for

DOM (drawn over mandrel) seamless tubing. Be sure it's a good quality steel for this type of use. Ask for 4140 or 4130 steel. If you are questioned as to what the tubing is to be used for you should respond that you are replacing a part for a high-pressure boiler or hydraulic system. A standard pipe-die can be used to cut the threading on one end of the barrel. If you are unable to obtain seamless tubing then you should get a 20" length of water pipe, the 1/4" barrel pipe should fit inside this pipe and epoxy can be used to fasten it within the larger pipe. This will double the strength of the barrel. Make sure to leave enough of the threading on the 1/4" pipe exposed to allow it to be mated securely with the coupler.

#### Materials Required:

Wood approximately 2" x 4" x 30"

1/4" nominal size iron water or gas pipe 20" long threaded at one end.

3/8" to 1/4 reducer

3/8" x 1-1/2" threaded pipe

3/8" pipe coupling

Metal strap approximately 1/2" x 1/16" x 4".

Twine, heavy (100 yards approx.) and Shellac or duct tape or metal strapping and screws

3 wood screws and screwdriver

Flat head nail about 1" long

Hand drill

Saw or knife

File

Pipe wrench

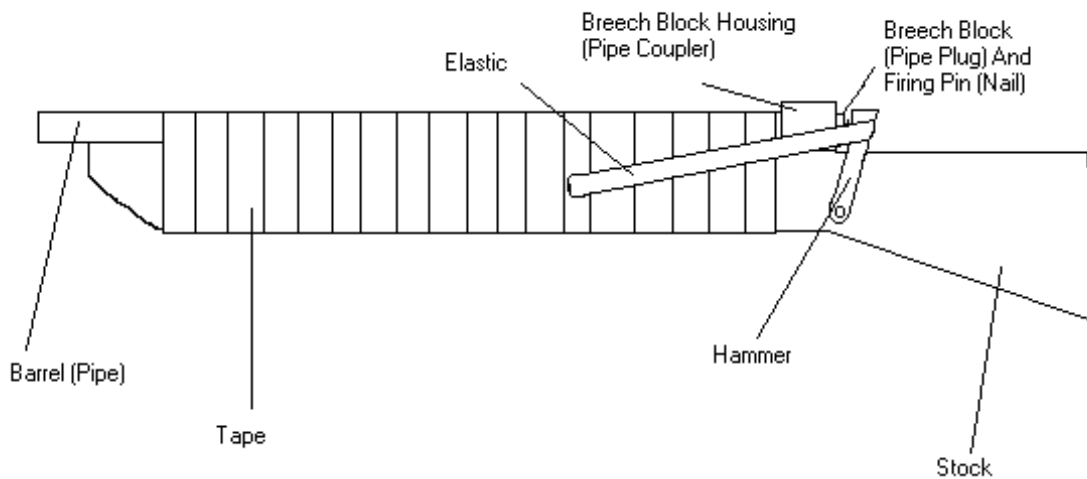
Elastic bands

Solid 3/8" pipe plug

Procedure:

1. Inspect pipe and fittings carefully.
  - a. Be sure that there are NO cracks or flaws.
  - b. Check inside diameter of pipe. A 7.62 mm projectile should fit into 3/8" pipe.
2. Cut stock from wood using saw or knife.
3. Cut a 1/4" deep "V" groove in top of the stock.
4. Fabricate rifle barrel from pipe.
  - a. File or drill inside diameter of threaded end of 20" pipe for about 1/4" so neck of cartridge case will fit in.
  - b. Screw reducer onto threaded pipe using pipe wrench.
  - c. Screw short threaded pipe into reducer.
  - d. Turn 3/8 pipe coupling onto threaded pipe using pipe wrench. All fittings should be as tight as possible. Do not split fittings.
5. Coat pipe and "V" groove of stock with shellac or lacquer. While still wet, place pipe in "V" groove and wrap pipe and stock together using two layers of twine. Coat twine with shellac or lacquer after each layer. Duct tape or metal strapping secured with wood screws can also be used to fasten the barrel to the stock.

6. Drill a hole through center of pipe plug large enough for nail to pass through.
7. File threaded end of plug flat.
8. Push nail through plug and out of threaded end 1/32" (2 mm) past the plug.
9. Screw plug into coupling.
10. Bend 4" metal strap into "L" shape and drill hole for wood screw. Notch metal strap on the long side 1/2" from bend.
11. Position metal strap on stock so that top will hit the head of the nail. Attach to stock with wood screw.
12. Place screw in each side of stock about 4" in front of metal strap. Pass elastic bands through notch in metal strap and attach to screw on each side of the stock.



**WHITE  
RESISTANCE  
MANUAL**

Simple Pipe-Rifle/Shotgun Design

## **Simple Improved 12 gauge Shotgun**

A 12-gauge shotgun can be made with the above plans from 3/4" water or gas pipe and fittings. It will not be necessary to bore a chamber in this weapon because the 12 gauge shell is a rimmed cartridge and the rim will shoulder up against the end of the pipe. The firing pin hole should be drilled dead center in the plug and the firing pin should be made from a larger nail, up to about 1/8". This weapon can be built as a pistol with a short barrel or with a long barrel (around 20" or so) and a full length stock. In the latter case the weapon can be fastened to the stock with metal strapping and screws or even with duct tape. Don't be tempted to experiment with any magnum loads in this weapon, just stick with standard 2 3/4" shells. You will need some sort of stick or dowel to force spent shells out of this weapon as they tend to become quite jammed in the chamber after firing.

#### Materials Required:

Wood 2" x 4" x 32"

3/4" nominal size water or gas pipe 20" to 30" long threaded on one end.

3/4" steel coupling

Solid 3/4" pipe plug

Metal strap (1/4" x 1/16" x 4")

Duct tape or metal strapping and screws

3 wood screws and screwdriver

Flat head nail 6D or 8D

Hand drill

Saw or knife

File

Elastic Bands

**Note:**

Some of you will recognize these simple, improvised firearm, designs from the FM 31-210 Improvised Munitions Handbook. I have added some ideas to make the instructions easier to follow and the final product safer. I have also provided some drawings which detail the finished product. The simplicity of this design was likely the key factor in its being included in the FM 31-210, however it has some serious drawbacks. It is very dangerous in that it is prone to accidental discharge upon dropping or other impact. It has no safety and the firing pin is held in place with only the forward pressure of the elastic upon the hammer. If the pipe plug is not tightened down far enough the backward movement of the fired cartridge could push and eject the firing pin at high speed into the shooter's eye. The potential for injury increases further with the possibility of a ruptured primer. This occurs when the firing pin pierces the primer allowing the propellant gasses the vent out of the back of the cartridge; in the case of this firearm design a ruptured primer would force the firing pin out at very high speed into the face of the shooter. With caution these risks can be reduced. Remember these precautions;

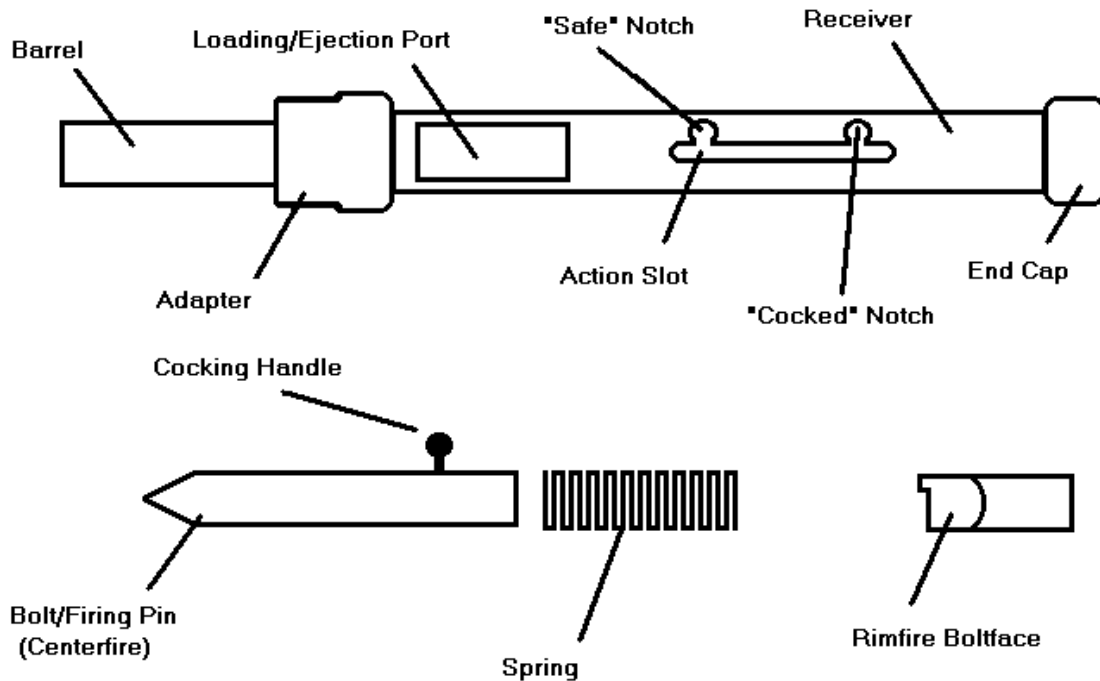
- Always be sure the pipe plug is tightened until it contacts the back of the cartridge when loading, allowing no room for backward movement of the cartridge.

- Be sure that the elastic tension upon the hammer is not too excessive, just enough to reliably fire the weapon.
- Be sure that the firing pin is not sharpened or too long as this can cause rupture of the primer.
- Don't carry or store these weapons loaded unless absolutely necessary.

I have experimented extensively with improvised firearms and have produced a number of functioning weapons including some magazine-fed semi and fully automatic models with rifled barrels. The plans for these are much too complex and the tools and skills required prevent me from including them in this work as they can in no way be considered "improvised" even though they are homemade. I have however, included plans for an improved version of the simple pipe gun which has a trigger-like mechanism, a simple safety and can be built with a bolt-action design, allowing faster and simpler reloading.



## Improved Pipe Gun Design



WHITE RESISTANCE MANUAL

This design can be adapted to fire just about any cartridge the operative chooses, bearing in mind the requirement for stronger materials if very powerful loads are used.

Construction:

A barrel section can be made from a length of threaded pipe which has an internal diameter which is equal to the diameter of the bullet to be fired. The bullet section should fit snugly into the barrel but the cartridge case should not. As always this pipe should be inspected for flaws and cracks. Cut this pipe to the desired length leaving one threaded end. The threaded end will be the chamber and the other end the muzzle.

The barrel must next be chambered for the cartridge to be used. Use a drill bit which has the same outside diameter as the cartridge case. Use this bit and drill into the chamber end of the barrel to a depth equal to the length of the cartridge case. Use a cartridge as a gauge; rimless cartridges should fit into the chamber right up to the base of the cartridge, rimmed cartridges should fit into the chamber until the rim shoulders up against the end of the pipe.

A pipe adapter is required which will adapt the barrel pipe to the receiver pipe. Pipe adapters are available which will couple just about any pipe size with a pipe one size larger or smaller.

The chambered barrel should be tightly screwed into the adapter.

Next a receiver pipe must be selected which will usually be one size larger than the barrel pipe and either 4" or 6" in length, depending on the length of the cartridge and threaded on each end. Check this pipe to be sure that a cartridge case can slide freely inside it. If it is too tight a file or length of wooden dowel with sandpaper glued to it can be used to ream it out slightly.

Cut the loading/ejection port in the receiver pipe. This port should have dimensions slightly larger than the cartridge to be used. Use a cartridge to check that it can be loaded and unloaded through this port.

Next the action slot should be cut. This slot should be cut in line with the loading/ejection port and should be made slightly longer than the total length of the cartridge. This slot guides the movement of the cocking handle and should,

therefore, be made as straight, even and smooth as possible and should be wide enough for the cocking handle to move easily along its path.

The bolt for this weapon is made from a length of drill rod or similar material which has an outside diameter slightly less than the inside diameter of the receiver pipe. First tightly screw an end cap, of the appropriate size, to the end of the receiver pipe. Next place a compression spring, of sufficient power, into the receiver tube and force it down as far as it will go with one end of the bolt rod. Using a scribe, mark a line on the bolt rod where it meets the rearmost part of the loading/ejection port. This will be where the bolt must be cut off to allow the weapon to operate properly. Next mark a point on the bolt about 1/4" up from the rearmost part of the action slot. This will be the point where a hole is drilled to accept the cocking handle. Remove the rod and cut it at the marked line. If a centerfire cartridge is to be used file or grind this cut end of this rod to a shallow, dead-center point as indicated in the diagram. For a rimfire cartridge, grind the bolt to look like a flathead screwdriver, then remove 3/4 of this point leaving one side with a protruding point as in the diagram. Next drill a hole at the point where the cocking handle will go. Drill this hole 3/4 of the way through the rod. If you have access to a tap and die you can use the appropriate drill bit which will allow tapping of this hole so that a threaded cocking handle can be used. Otherwise simply use a drill bit of the same diameter as the cocking handle and affix it later with epoxy. If epoxy is used, the weapon cannot be cleaned properly and a broken spring or firing pin will be difficult to replace.

The cocking handle can be made from a small drill bit or other small piece of steel rod. It should only protrude from the weapon about 1/4".

Place the bolt into the receiver and temporarily insert the cocking handle. Force the bolt back against the compression spring as far as it will go and mark a spot beside this point on the receiver adjacent to action slot. This will be the location for the "Cocked" position notch. Place a spent shell into the chamber and allow the bolt to be pushed forward slowly by the compression spring until it is touching the primer of the chambered case. Mark a point on the receiver beside the cocking handle and adjacent to the action slot. This will be the location for the "Safe" position notch.

Remove the bolt and then drill holes at the point marked with a drill bit slightly larger than the diameter of the cocking handle.

Next replace the bolt and affix the cocking handle, if epoxy is to be used it can be applied now.

Tightly screw the receiver into the adapter.

Some final fitting may be necessary to get this weapon to function reliably.

Test fire this weapon with the same caution as with other improvised firearms.

## **Match Gun**

An improvised firearm can be built using safety match heads as the propellant and a metal object as the projectile. Lethal range is about 40 yards (36 meters). This weapon is

very simple to construct and is well suited for use as a booby trap.

### Materials Required

Metal pipe 24" (61 cm) long and 3/8" (1 cm) in diameter (nominal size) or its equivalent, threaded on one end.

End cap to fit pipe

Safety matches - 3 books of 20 matches each.

Wood - 28" x 4" x 1" (70 cm x 10 cm x 2.5 cm)

Safety fuse OR "Strike-anywhere matches" (2)

Electrical tape or string

Metal strap, about 4" x 12" and 1" x 3/16" (10 cm x 6 mm x 4.5 cm)

2 rags, about 1" x 12" and 1" x 3" (2-1/2 cm x 30 cm and 2-1/2 cm x 8 cm)

Wood screws

Metal object (steel rod, bolt with head cut off, etc.), approximately 7/16" (11 mm) in diameter, and 7/16" (11 mm) long if iron or steel, 1-1/4" (31 mm) long if aluminum, 5/16" (8 mm) long if lead. A large ball bearing, of the appropriate size, will fly straighter than a cylindrical object.

Metal disk 1" (2-1/2 cm) in diameter and 1/16" (1-1/2 mm) thick

Bolt, 3/32" (2-1/2 mm) or smaller in diameter and nut to fit

Saw or knife

Procedure

1. Carefully inspect pipe and fittings. Be sure that there are NO cracks or other flaws.
2. Drill small hole in center of end cap. If safety fuse is used, be sure it will pass through this hole.
3. Cut stock from wood using saw or knife.
4. Cut 3/8" (9-1/2 mm) deep "V" groove in top of stock.
5. Screw end cap onto pipe until finger tight.
6. Attach pipe to stock with string or tape.
7. Bend metal strap into "L" shape and drill holes for wood screw. Notch metal on long side 1/2" (1 cm) from bend.
8. Position metal strap on stock so that the top will hit the center of hole drilled in end cap.
9. Attach metal disk to strap with nut and bolt. This will deflect blast from hole in end cap when gun is fired. Be sure that head of bolt is centered on hole in end cap.
10. Attach strap to stock with wood screws.
11. Place screw on each side of stock about 4" (10 cm) in front of metal strap. Pass elastic bands through notch in metal strap and attach to screw on each side of stock.

### Operation

1. Cut off match heads from 3 books of matches with knife. Pour match heads into pipe.
2. Fold one end of 1" x 12" rag 3 times so that it becomes a 1" square of 3 thicknesses. Place rag into pipe to cover match heads, folded end first.

Tamp firmly WITH CAUTION.

3. Place metal object into pipe. Place 1" x 3" rag into pipe to cover projectile. Tamp firmly WITH CAUTION.

4. Carefully cut off tips of heads of 2 "strike-anywhere" matches with knife.

5. Place one tip in hole in end cap. Push in with wooden match stick.

6. Place second match tip on a piece of tape. Place tape so match tip is directly over hole in end cap.

7. When ready to fire, pull metal strap back and release.

When safety fuse is available: (Recommended for Booby Traps)

1. Remove end cap from pipe. Knot one end of safety fuse. Thread safety fuse through hole in end cap so that knot is on inside of end cap.

2. Follow steps 1 through 3 above.

3. Tie several matches to safety fuse near outside of end cap.

NOTE: Bare end of safety fuse should be inside match head cluster.

4. Wrap match covers around matches and tie. Striker should be in contact with match bands.

5. Replace end cap on pipe.

6. When ready to fire, pull match cover off with strong, firm, quick motion.

Test fire as with other Improvised Firearms

