THE BLACK BOOK

TELEPHONE MONOPOLY WORKER

SAWDUST, MOTH FLAKES, AND OIL INCENDIARY

This incendiary is very good for use against all kinds of wooden structures, including heavy beams and joists. It also works well on paper, rags, straw, and other tinder type material. It will start fires in open containers of flammable liquids, piles of coal, lumber, or piles of rags, or bundles of paper. It is not effective against metal.

MATERIALS: Dry sawdust, moth flakes (naphthalene), fuel oil (kerosene or diesel oil)

PREPARATION: 1) Place equal parts of sawdust, moth flakes, and oil into a container and stir until the mixture is the consistency of mush.
2) Store it in any container that will retain oil fumes.

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 readily. It burns as well as napalm.

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.

This is _not_ to be used to burn down houses, only to start campfires.

HOMEMADE SPARKLERS???

While everyone else on the block is blowing themselves up trying to make potato guns, improvised C4, or flamethrowers you can be the first to make your very own sparklers. No matter how old you are you can join in the tradition.

Prepare a mixture of 20 parts potassium nitrate, 4 parts sulfur, 6 parts charcoal dust, 8 parts iron fillings, 1 part aluminum dust (all parts by weight)

Now add the mixture to some shellac solution forming a very thick paste that will stick to the wire. Dip a stiff piece of wire into the paste, and coat thoroughly. (experience will show you how to get just the right coating). Allow the sparklers to dry. A great number of sparklers can be made this way.

You can add color by using a little stontium nitrate for red, barium chlorate for green, and copper sulfate for blue (DO NOT use a sulfate with a chlorate)

SCANNER FREQUENCIES

Loomis Armored Cars	(Scray's Hill)	461.30 MHz
	(De Pere)	464.25 MHz
Hardee's	(West Mason)	457.55 MHz
FCC Dot frequencies	(Red)	151.625 MHz
	(Blue)	154.57 MHz
	(Green)	154.6 MHz
	(Brown)	464.5 MHz
	(Yellow)	464.55 MHz
	(White)	462.575 MHz
	(Orange)	462.675 MHz
	(Black)	462.625 MHz

These (FCC Dot Frequencies) are used by small businesses, mall Rent-A-Cops, constrution companies, and other people that require small handheld radios for communication. In order to use them you need a license from the FCC. They make for very intresting scans because you'll never know what could show up.

★ ★

PHONE NUMBERS

*Pentagon................................703-545-6700
*Andrews Air Force Base (Information)...301-981-1111
-If the extension is known dial 981
followed by the four numerals of the
extension, if the extension is not
known, call information.
*Defense Mapping Agency.................703-285-9370
(8613 Lee Highway, Fairfax, VA
*Defense Intelligence Agency (Duty Officer)...703-284-1124
*FCC complaints (Radio and TV interference)...410-962-2728
*FBI Headquarters........................324-3000
*National Security Agency
-If the extension number is known dial
688 followed by the four numerals, if
the extension number is not known- call:
                    Ft. George G. Meade, MD...301-688-6311
                    Employment Verification...301-688-7613
 Main Employment Office (Elkridge Landing Rd. Linthicum..410-859-6444
*US Secret Service, Uniformed Division......395-2020
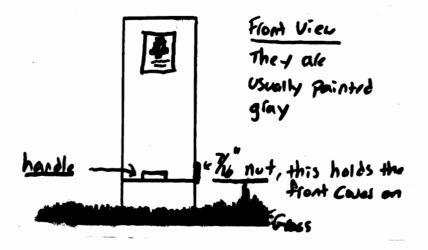*US Government Operator....................245-6000

Phone numbers without a area code will most likely have the area code of-202
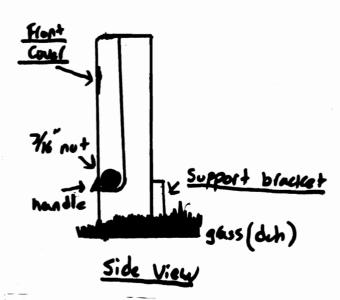
TERMINAL BOX UPDATE

It seems lots of people miss understood the terminal article last issue, this should help clear things up:
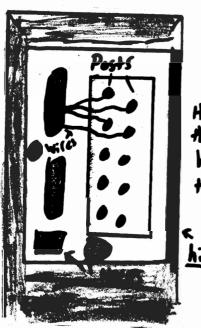
Terminal boxes, or "system interface boxes", are places where most phone lines are connected to the phone company. These are easy to use because they require little intelligence to work them. First, open it up(*see issue #2) and you will either see a million wires wrapped together, but not connected, a thousand wires, a door thing, and this white plastic block with ten or twelve sets of posts coming off it. If you see the second one, your in luck. You see, not all terminal boxes are connected, only certain ones. Some just have a bunch of loose wires hanging there, these are no good. Keep searching until you find a connected one.

If it is connected, it will have wires hooked to the posts. If the wires are connected, hook your line-man's handset to the posts. (*see issue #2) Make sure the polarity is right or it won't work. Then dial away, or set your tap.

Front View
They are
usually painted
gray

handle → "7/16" nut, this holds the front cover on

Grass

Front View
(Cover off, Exploded view)

Front Cover →

7/16" nut →

handle

Support bracket
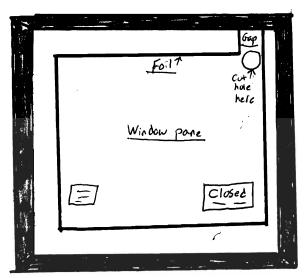
grass (duh)

Side View

Posts

wire

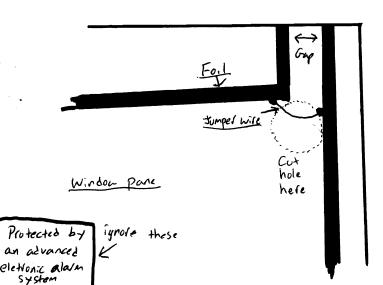Hook up to the posts that have wires going to them.

hinge

BYPASSING WINDOW FOIL ALARMS

Window foil is an alarm that is used to prevent people from breaking windows to enter buildings. It acts as a big switch that conducts electricity normally, but when broken stops conducting electricity, and sets off the alarm. On some windows (example: Neville Public Museum, cafeteria windows) you can clearly see were the foil starts and begins. All you have to do is place a jumper wire over the gap. This routes the electricity through the jumper wire, and not through the foil. You might have to cut a hole by the gap to place the jumper wire, unless your on the inside of the building. If done right, you can now sneak, rob, or just run around inside the building.

Window foil is usually gray in color and about 1/2" in thickness. (You can buy it at Radio Shack if you want to practice)

The jumper wire can be any type of wire as long as it has about the same resistance as the foil. (check with ohm meter)

hold the jumper wire in place with tape.

MORE ON HOW TO MAIL LETTERS FOR FREE

Reverse address method: This is a old one, but it still works.
First, you must write the address of the person you are writing
to in the RETURN ADDRESS AREA. Then write your address in
the other space in the middle of the envelope. You can now
mail it without a stamp. How does it work? you say. Its simple
you know already that the post office won't deliver letters
without stamps, a machine checks to see if there is a stamp,
if there isn't one it gets sent to a bin were they return the
letters to the sender. Since you switched the address places,
the return address is the place you wanted it to go in the
first place. The letter now gets mailed for free, all that
happens to it is a ink stamp gets put on it saying the
Post Office will not deliver letters without stamps. This method
only works in the city that you live, but you can try out
of state addresses. (If you can't figure this out, your retarded)

Another method is a little more complicated: Put the stamp
on the envelop without licking it. Next, rub a thin coat of
Elmer's glue over it covering the entire stamp and the area
surrounding it. When the glue dries, there will be a invisible
coating of glue on it. This will hold the stamp to the envelop.
When the cancelling machine cancels the stamp, the ink will
be on the glue coating, not the stamp. Now, the person getting
the letter in the mail only has to soak the stamp in warm
water. This will remove the glue, but not harm the stamp. Dry
the stamp out (microwaves work) and the person can repeat
the process to mail you a letter back. If done right, one
stamp should last a long time.

INFOMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY, THE POST OFFICE IS COOL, JUST PAY
YOUR 29¢ YOU HACKER/SLACKER.

Hope you enjoy your free gift !!