The PARANOID Newsletter

Because they ARE out to get you.

Introduction

This is the second issue of the PARANOID newsletter. This newsletter is for the person who takes their privacy VERY seriously. Lets face it, America is a POLICE STATE. Anything the government doesn't like is now considered terrorism. Today's politicians can pass all kinds of laws that destroy Americans freedom because the average citizen is lazy and stupid. Learn to operate under police state conditions and you'll manage to stay under the radar.

So it is said that if you know your enemies and know yourself, you can win a hundred battles without a single loss. If you only know yourself, but not your opponent, you may win or may lose. If you know neither yourself nor your enemy, you will always endanger yourself. - Sun Tzu

What good fortune for government that the people do not think. - Adolf Hitler

An oppressive government is more to be feared than a tiger. - Confucius

Fun facts and thoughts on firearm forensics.

Frustrating the ballistic fingerprinting of firearms.

Use a caliber conversion kit to confuse the enemy. How can a .45 ACP pistol be responsible for a crime involving a .22 slug found at the scene? Caliber conversion kits usually replace the entire top half of a pistol. A new firing pin, extractor, barrel. etc. this is important because it changes every part that comes into contact with the ammunition. A .45 using a new “top half” is 100% ballistically different from its original configuration. In fact, investigators would be completely convinced that firearm was completely unrelated. In fact, that firearm WAS used... just with a caliber conversion kit.

Black powder revolvers can be mail ordered with no paperwork and no questions asked to anywhere. Pay with a money order and it can be shipped to a P.O. Box no problem. Conversion cylinders convert these black powder firearms to fire modern centerfire ammunition. Two great manufacturers are the kirst conversion cylinder and the R&D conversion cylinder. The Ruger Old Army Revolver is the BEST black powder revolver for this configuration period.

kirstkonverter.com and fcsutler.com sell the conversion cylinders and cabelas.com sells blackpowder revolvers.

Rifle striations on a slug can tell enemy examiners a lot about the firearm that discharged that bullet.
Colt Firearms are made with a left hand twist.
Smith and Wesson firearms are made with a right hand twist.

Twist rates are difference among different manufacturers. Left hand twist, right hand twist , different calibers, hexogonal vs. octagonal rifling and rates of twist can found on slugs can “disqualify” certain makes and models of pistols based on this information alone. Of course police think your not smart enough to buy aftermarket barrels which can change this data and point away from the actual brand of firearm in question.

Glocks, all 9mm (except .357 SIG) and 10mm calibers use a twist rate of 1 in 9.84. In a few minutes I found replacement barrels with a twist rate of 1 in 16. Changing the stock barrel of a firearm can seriously mislead investigators into thinking they are looking at the wrong firearm right off the bat because an extremely obvious detail like caliber and twist rate is wrong. How often do crack dealing niggers change the barrel on their guns?

Cartridge casings (brass) are easier to identify than bullets. Obviously, bullets are usually severely deformed on impact.

Markings on cartridge casings can be matched to the weapons chamber and breech.

Shotguns firing shot generally cannot be matched to a specific firearm barrel due to the lack of rifling and the random contact the shot makes with the barrel as it is fired.

Changing the barrel on a pistol is usually very easy and can be done by field stripping the weapon. Generally, no gunsmith is needed and the new barrel is essentially a new drop in replacement part.

Centerfire frangible ammunition: wounding potential and other forensic concerns.

Am J Forensic Med Pathol. 1998 Dec;19(4):299-302.
Kaplan J, Klose R, Fossum R, Di Maio VJ.
State of West Virginia, South Charleston 25309, USA.

Recently developed frangible ammunition of copper particulate construction in .38 Special, 9 mm, and .223 calibers was evaluated for wounding performance by firing into pigs' heads. The ability to match fired bullets with the corresponding gun was also examined. Results showed that wounds caused by 9-mm and .38 Special frangible bullets were comparable in severity to those caused by regular service ammunition of the same caliber. **The recovered 9-mm and .38 Special bullets demonstrated class characteristics but not the individual rifling marks necessary for bullet-to-gun matching.** High-velocity .223-caliber rifle bullets fragmented extensively within target tissues, causing severe wounding. Radiologic examination of resulting wounds showed images strikingly similar to the lead "snowstorm" picture caused by high-velocity hunting ammunition.

In summary, this means using frangible ammunition allows calibers to be determined but matching a frangible slug to a certain caliber BUT NOT TO A CERTAIN FIREARM. Start buying frangible ammunition designed to shatter on impact rather than traditional ammunition.

Some localities, particularly Maryland, have attempted to build up a large database of "fingerprints"; in the case of the Maryland law, all new firearms sales must provide a fired case from the firearm in question to the Maryland State Police, who photograph it and log the information in a database. The Maryland State Police wrote a report critical of the program and asking the Maryland General Assembly to disband it, since it was expensive and had not contributed to solving a single crime. Subsequently however the database did provide evidence used to obtain one murder conviction at an estimated cost of 2.6 million per conviction.

A California Department of Justice survey, using 742 guns used by the California Highway Patrol as a test bed, showed very poor results; even with such a limited database, less than 70% of cases of the same make as the "fingerprint" case yielded the correct gun in the top 15 matches; when a different make of ammunition was used, the success rate dropped to less than 40%.

Gunshot residue (GSR) is principally composed of burnt and unburnt particles from the explosive primer, the propellant, as well as components from the bullet, the cartridge case and the firearm used. There are authors who use other definitions, such as cartridge discharge residue (CDR) or firearm discharge residue (FDR).

GSR mainly focuses on residues containing lead, antimony, barium.

GSR contamination can be minimized by leaving the site of a shooting IMMEDIATELY. A pistol fired indoors was examined and it was discovered that particles took eight minutes to completely settle after being suspended in the air. (*Forensic Science International*, vol 153, p 132).

Industrial tools and fireworks are both capable of producing particles with a similar composition to GSR. And several studies have suggested that car mechanics are particularly at risk of being falsely accused, because some brake linings contain heavy metals and can form GSR-like particles at the temperatures reached during braking.

Unburned gunpowders can have recognizable shapes, colors, and sizes of grains.

primer residues may adhere to fired bullets and gradually ablate through the path of the bullet. Thus, primer residue may be found in targets or wounds at considerable distance from the muzzle (up to 200 meters).

The cartridge case, bullet, bullet coating, and metal jacket also contain specific elements that can be detected. Virtually all cartridge cases are made of brass (70% copper and 30% zinc). A few have a nickel coating. Primer cases are of similar composition (Cu-Zn). Bullet cores are most often lead and antimony, with a very few having a ferrous alloy core. Bullet jackets are usually brass (90% copper with 10% zinc), but some are a ferrous alloy and some are aluminum. Some bullet coatings may also contain nickel.

Modern gunpowder, or "smokeless" powder, can contain up to 23 organic compounds (FBI study). Nitrocellulose is virtually always present, along with other compounds containing nitrate or nitrogen. One of these compounds, diphenylamine (used as a stabilizer in the powder), can be detected using reagents containing sulfuric acid. (Maloney et al, 1982) Modern gunpowders are also described as "single-base" when the basic ingredient is nitrocellulose and as "double-base" when there is additionally 1 to 40% nitroglycerine added. Hardy and Chera (1979) describe a method to differentiate them using a mass spectrometer.

Lead residues may mimic gunshot residue. Lead residues may be found up to 30 feet from the muzzle, and are always present on the opposite side of a penetrated target.

False negatives result from washing of the hands (when this area is sampled) or by victim wearing gloves. A rifle or shotgun may not deposit GSR on hands.

Latent fingerprints may be detectable on cartridges and expended shell casings. Such fingerprints, called latent because they are transferred via a substance on the skin ridges to an object. On a gun, such substances could include cleaning solvents or gun oils. Usually, the substances consist of perspiration mixed with oils from sebaceous glands. Conditions of increased temperature and low humidity decrease the persistence of

fingerprints. **Brass retains the fingerprints better than nickel-plated materials.**

In general, smaller caliber weapons (.22) yield fewer reproducible characteristics in fired bullets than weapons of larger caliber (.45).

The systems for identification of jacketed sporting rifle bullets use twelve parameters:

1. Identification number
2. Manufacturer
3. Weight
4. Diameter
5. Cartridge
6. Base design
7. Length of bearing surface
8. Color
9. Shape
10. Location and description of crimping cannelure
11. Location and description of other cannelures
12. Miscellaneous notes.

Suicide statistics: Firearm suicide entry wound locations			
Site	Handgun(%)	Rifle(%)	Shotgun(%)
Right temple	50.0	22.9	9.3
Left temple	5.8	3.3	3.7
Mouth	14.5	24.3	31.7
Forehead	5.9	15.7	8.1
Under chin	2.4	9.1	10.6
Back of head	3.6	3.8	1.2
Chest	13.2	15.7	19.9
Abdomen	1.4	1.9	5.6
Other	3.2	3.3	9.9

Contact wounds are found in 97.9% of legitimate firearm suicides.

Contact wounds characteristically have soot on the outside of the skin, and muzzle imprint, or laceration of the skin from effects of gases. Contact wounds of airguns usually lack these features (Cohle et al, 1987). Intermediate, or close-range, wounds may show a wide zone of powder stippling, but lack a muzzle imprint and laceration. The area of powder stippling will depend upon the distance from the muzzle. (Denton et al, 2006)

Acetone and ethanol are very effective at removing nitroglycerine reside from the skin.

Comments from a gunshot residue article written by Robert Allman, Jr.

Persistence of Gunshot Residues

Gunshot residues deposited on a person are continuously lost as a result of normal activities and as a consequence, it is difficult to generalize as to the period over which the residues would be retained. However, the length of time during which gunshot residues remain on hands and clothing of a firer is an important factor in evaluating evidence. If the residues are retained over a period of days, then gunshot residues found on a person's hands or clothing might have resulted from a firing several days prior to the incident under investigation.

Kilty (46) has reported the effect of hand activity and time on the persistence of gunshot residues found on the hands. Persons who test-fired guns had their hands examined for antimony and barium at various timed intervals after shooting. The shooters' activity was unrestricted after firing, except that hand washing was forbidden. This study led to the conclusion that 2 hours after firing, substantial amounts of antimony and barium were removed. Importantly, the same worker (46) reported no evidence of gunshot residue deposition remaining on the hands of a shooter after the hands were washed with soap and water and then dried with paper towels.

Activities shown to remove substantial amounts of antimony and barium include rinsing the hands under low-pressure aerated water for 3 s, wiping the hands on clothing, and placing the hands in pockets three times. In this study, a significant amount of primer residue still remained on the hands of the shooter after placing their hands in their pockets three times. A transfer of antimony and barium from the shooting hand to the non-shooting hand was noted when hands were wiped with towels following a shooting and when the shooter was handcuffed with his hands behind his back and then transported in an automobile. It has also been reported that nitroglycerine residues on the shooter's face, throat, and hands may be retained up to 7 hours (35). For unwashed hands of suicides, deposits may be present for 48 hours and perhaps for a much longer period (18).

A contradictory result has also been reported by Douse (17). In this author's study, no nitroglycerine was detected on hands 0.5 hours after 11 test firings carried out with a variety of weapons and ammunition. The persistence of gunshot residues on cloth is much greater than that on skin. In test firings which were carried out with a revolver, nitroglycerine, nitrocellulose, and diphenylamine have been detected on a variety of clothing types, 6 hours after the firing had taken place. A jumper removed just after firing and stored, undisturbed, was found to retain readily detectable amounts of gunshot residues when examined the following day. No gunshot residues could be detected on the firer after the same time period. This suggests that the loss of gunshot residues is due to physical disturbance rather than any chemical degradation (41). It is further reported that the residues deposited on a cotton sheet placed one metro from a revolver which fired five shots, remained detectable for a period of two months providing the sheet was undisturbed during this period (41).

Lloyd (35) reported that nitroglycerine could be detected on garments which were worn with unrestricted activity for as long as 5 days after test firing. Whether or not the prolonged persistence of the residues on clothing is of value depends on the availability of firearms in the relevant community. Clearly, much greater significance attaches to the results if access to firearms is restricted.

Removing serial numbers from firearms

(Pretty damn accurate comment pulled off the net)

If a person grinding serial numbers off metal really wants to obliterate the numbers and all trace of them, apparently "stress relieving" through annealing is necessary. Heat the thing up to a temperature that I don't know (specific to the alloy) hold it there for a while, and let it cool, and apparently the crystal structure of

the metal de-stresses, and the serial number is no longer available to metallurgists. The gun may no longer be strong enough to use, and will have severely oxidised unless this heating is done in a vacuum, but what the heck, no serial number.

Yes, annealing is an effective method of preventing forensic recovery of serial numbers from metal surfaces once the number has been defaced.

The following is taken from a police manual:

Methods Used to Obliterate Identification Marks

1 Filing or grinding- The original number would have been filed away or ground with a power grinder followed by polishing and then over stamping with a new number.

2 Peening- This involves hammering the surface with a round punch to hide the number.

3 Over stamping- Here a new number is simply stamped over the old. For numbers with curved surfaces i.e. 2,3,5,6,9 and 0, the stamp 8 is the one most often chosen. For numbers with straight surfaces i.e. 1 and 7, the stamp 4 is the obvious choice. Serial numbers with a preponderance of '8' or '4' numbers should be treated with suspicion.

4 Centre punching- The surface bearing number is obliterated with a pointed punch.

5 Substitution- Substitution of an iron plate with a new number over the original surface by pasting or welding.

6 Drilling- It removes the number and the surrounding metal with a drill. The cavity is usually filled up with either lead solder or welding material.

7 Welding- Heating the surface with either an oxy-acetylene welder or an arc -welder until the metal flows.

8 Occasionally an original finish would be given to a previous obliterated number surface

Chemical etching method for restoration

The chemical etching method is the simplest and most effective method for restoring obliterated numbers. It is simple to apply and it requires no expensive equipment. It works well on any size or type of object. The techniques involved require considerable skill and great patience. The materials used are potentially dangerous and should be used with full awareness of health and safety requirements. They should only be used in areas specially set aside for this purpose. Rubber gloves will protect the hands from corrosive acid and when using volatile liquids work in the open air away from any seat of naked flame, if laboratory conditions are not available. In case of motor vehicles remove the engine from the vehicle if necessary for ease of access to the engine number surface, and for better quality of photographs of the restoration process.

Preliminary Examination

Examine the metal surface after cleaning oil and dirt away, using acetone. Examine the surface with a hand magnifier and see whether any erasure has taken place at all. Look for any disturbance in the pattern at the background. This pattern will be present either in the form of milled marks caused by grinding the surface before stamping the serial numbers, or cast marks produced during the manufacturing process. If it is disturbed, suspect erasure. Even if no erasure is noticed, remove the paint over a wide area around the surface to check whether the portion carrying the chassis number was removed by cutting and substitute for it by welding or pasting a metal plate with a new number[4] . Remove the pasted plate if any, from the original surface by using trifluoroethanol, after recording the original appearance. Remove the welded plate too. Examine the lower

surface for any obliterated marks. Note how the mark has been erased and whether it has been repaired after erasure. See if any digits or parts of digits are visible. Note these down. Examine the surface by carefully adjusted illumination preferably oblique lighting to see the erased number.

For photography, use a single light for striking the surface bearing the serial number at a low angle. Take several exposures, the light being moved in each instant to strike the surface from a different position. Use process film. This method assists to bringing out the faint serial numbers. Identify the type of metal from which the object is made. This is necessary to choose the appropriate chemical etchants.

Preparation of surface

Clean the surface using preferably benzene or acetone to free it from grease or paint. Solvents such as gasoline, commercial paint remover or 50/50 mixture of acetone and chloroform may also be used. To assist the solvent a soft toothbrush should be used to dislodge deposits from the stamped surface.

Hand polish the area to a smooth, mirror like finish or a reasonably smooth surface with emery cloth, or other fine abrasive. Emery paper with coarse grade is used by first removing all scratches, and other gross marks with fine emery. Do not remove more metal than is necessary. **Leave deep scratches**. Examine the surface during polishing, as digits are sometimes revealed during the process.

Clean again the area with a solvent, such as acetone or other grease solvent. Do not touch the area with bare fingers because fingerprints can interfere with the reaction.

Heating- Treat the area with a blow lamp or Bunsen burner. Care should be taken not to over heat. If the metal is heated to red hot, the temperature is sufficiently high to soften the metal and, on cooling, the metal becomes homogeneous and can no longer be differentiated. A useful guide is to heat the metal surface until it is just too hot to touch. The metal should be allowed to cool before etching begins [1, 2].

Photograph the entire item, and record details of the obliterated area by close-up photography. Use 35 mm camera with a macro lens and extension and a fast film, 400, ISO.

Etching procedures onSteel surfaces (Guns)

Solution 1 : 90gms Crystalline cupric chloride. + 120ml Concentrated hydrochloric acid. + 100ml Water.

Solution 2 : 15% Nitric acid.

Apply the Solution 1 by swabbing the surface for approximately 2-3 minutes with cotton wool dipped in the reagent. Look for any digits revealed and record these. Clean the surface with acetone (**not water**). Examine again.

Apply the Solution 2 by swabbing the surface for approximately 1 minute with cotton wool dipped in this solution. Look for any digits revealed and record these.

Continue etching alternatively with Fry's and 15% nitric acid etching reagents until the complete number is visible. This may take up to 2 or 3 hours. A consistent check should be made on the appearance of the mark since faint marks appear and then disappear again before the mark is completely etched.

Notes:

1. **If etching results in areas of dark contrast surrounded by metal with normally etched appearance, this indicates that the mark has been "torched" with a welding torch, and further efforts to restore the mark are a waste of time.**

2. When nitric acid reagent is applied after the Fry's reagent, copper is sometimes deposited on the

surface. This does not matter. It can usually be removed by rubbing vigorously with the nitric acid swab, or alternatively, it will disappear when Fry's reagent is applied again.

Cast Iron and Cast Steel:

Apply constantly a 10 per cent solution of sulphuric acid plus potassium dichromate. Action will be slow. Apply constantly the reagent. It may even be necessary to build a wall of plasticine around the number and fill the hollow with the reagent. Remove the solution at intervals, examine the surface, replace fresh solution. Over development results in the obliteration of the restoration.

Restored marks are to be distinct enough to be visualised and photographed, as far as possible. Better visualisation and photography can often be obtained if the etched surface is moistened slightly with etchants. There should be sufficient lighting to view the restored number because of the difficulty to view properly the number especially on the engine and the chassis of the motor vehicle. Portable beam lighting can be positioned to produce low angle illumination across the surface area for viewing.

However, for photography a powerful light source adjusted suitably for catching their images on the camera screen should be available. Flexible powerful fibre optics illuminators are excellently suited for this purpose. A 35 mm camera screwed on a tripod for time exposure will be very useful. A macro lens with extension rings would enable the camera to keep a close distance from the number area and ensure a magnified image on the film. Use a fast film 400 ISO. A photograph with a contrast film (100 ISO) should also be made. Process the negatives in the usual manner. Print on a normal grade paper for normal contrast.

Methods for restoration of obliterated engraved marks

Scope

Identification of articles of plate and jewellery, and common articles like stainless steel and tool steels by restoring the obliterated engraving identification marks.

Engraved Marks

Engraved marks are made on plate and jewellery using an engraving tool and engraved marks on hard metals like stainless steel and tool steels are produced by an electric engraver. All engraved marks are made by removing the metal with the tool. The underlying metal is not seriously disturbed, and no routine guaranteed method of restoration is possible.

Methods of Restoration

Use (HCL) etching methods for restoring engravings on plated articles. Use acidic ferric chloride on chromium plated on brass plate. Use Fry's reagent for chromium-plated on mild steel plate. **Choose an etching solution which preferentially etches the two metals.**

In case of electrical engraving, the instrument heats the metal at the point of engraving, and partially fuses it. If the number has been filed out, polish the surface carefully. The remains of the fused areas reflect light slightly different from the rest of the metal. Therefore, throw a beam of light onto the polished surface and view through the correct angle. The erased number will be seen as a dark shadow on the bright background

Preservation of the restored punched and engraved marks

1. If a mark is successfully restored, it is important that the number is recorded and, as far as possible, preserved. In an attempt to preserve the mark, the area should be washed with dilute ammonia solution to neutralize the acid (if the surface is acid-etched), cleaned thoroughly with acetone and dried. Clear lacquer should then be thickly sprayed over the mark.

2. It is also important to clean up around the mark. Etching reagents are often splashed or dropped over

surrounding parts of the article being examined, and if not cleaned off, corrosion can result.

3. Remember that different parts of marks will appear and disappear as restoration proceeds. A series of records may be required.

Methods for restoration of obliterated painted numbers and other marks

Some number plates consisted of letters and figures painted onto the metal plate. Obliteration normally consisted in painting over the surface with black or other paint and inserting the false numbers. In a similar manner some floral and ornamental designs, registration numbers and some other identifying features all originally made on the painted motor vehicle surface are obliterated with new designs and numbers.

Methods of restoration

1- Take photographs the suspected obliterated surfaces before treating it in any manner. Examine the number plate and the vehicle surface at different illuminations, especially the oblique one. The obliterated marks may sometimes be visible.

2- Wash away the fresh paint and the fresh number with chloroform or dioxan. Remember that this action has its dangers because the underlying paint and the marks tend to wash away along with the top layer. Try suitable solvents mixtures of solvents at some other place and thus choose the suitable solvent or mixture of solvents for application in the obliterated surface

3- Apply the chosen solvents in cotton swabs over the paint surface suspected of being obliterated. Wait till the top layer just swells. Remove this layer carefully by gentle rubbing with cotton. Look for the obliterated marks and record them by photography and detailed notes. Take care that the underlayer is not washed away and removed along with top layer. Use the above procedure to discover more than one obliterated marks underneath

4- X-ray shadowgraph- If the article is portable try this method. Best results are possible when the underlying layers are painted with a paint containing heavy elements, such as lead, while the top paint is free from such elements. With the correct exposure the outlines of obliterated marks can be deciphered.

5- In the case of number plates where original sticker number is removed or replaced, try specular reflection. Throw an even light on the plate from an angle and photograph the plate from above. The brightly polished areas, which have been protected by the lettering, reflect the light specularly away from the camera. The weathered areas diffuse the light to some extent and some of this diffused light enters into the camera. As a result, the lettering appears black on a light background

6- Expose the plate to ultraviolet radiations. If the area fluoresces in ultraviolet light record the appearance by photography. Photograph following the techniques of UV fluorescence photography.

7- A photographic records of the restored marks should be made.

Thank you for reading our second edition

Are you interested in getting the next issue of
THE PARANOID NEWSLETTER?

I hope you enjoyed reading the second edition of the PARANOID NEWSLETTER as much as we enjoyed writing it. Hopefully these tidbits of information will give you the background to start your own research into law enforcement capabilities and suitable countermeasures.

The government is corrupt, evil and is constantly playing the "Terrorism" card to pass illegal laws. We NEED your support to continue operating. Our Newsletter in paper form is always five pages printed on both sides. This is the weight limit for first class mail, priced at .44 cents. Please pass this information on to everyone with the intelligence to appreciate it. We are absolutely dedicated to fighting the government by educating you as much as possible.

Our current goal is to concentrate as much technical information into our newsletter as possible. Everything in this episode was derived from reading police forensics manuals, books and scholarly articles. Some sections were copied in their entirety and some were summarized from reading long passages. We believe this format is the fastest and most useful way to convey these facts and observations.

Tremendously valuable resources

Resist.com	http://www.ncmilitia.org/spycounterspy/
Howtobeinvisible.com	http://www.backwoodshome.com/articles2/wood115.html
http://www.martykaiser.com/report~1.htm	https://thementalmilitia.com/forums/

Sure you can trust the government, just ask an Indian!

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