LMI Newsletter

We nuke the competition!

January/February 2007

Inside this issue:

Comprehensive Nuclear Survival Issue Part I

The Nuclear Threat Today

Sections 1 through 6

Northeast Notes

preparation items

for nuclear survival

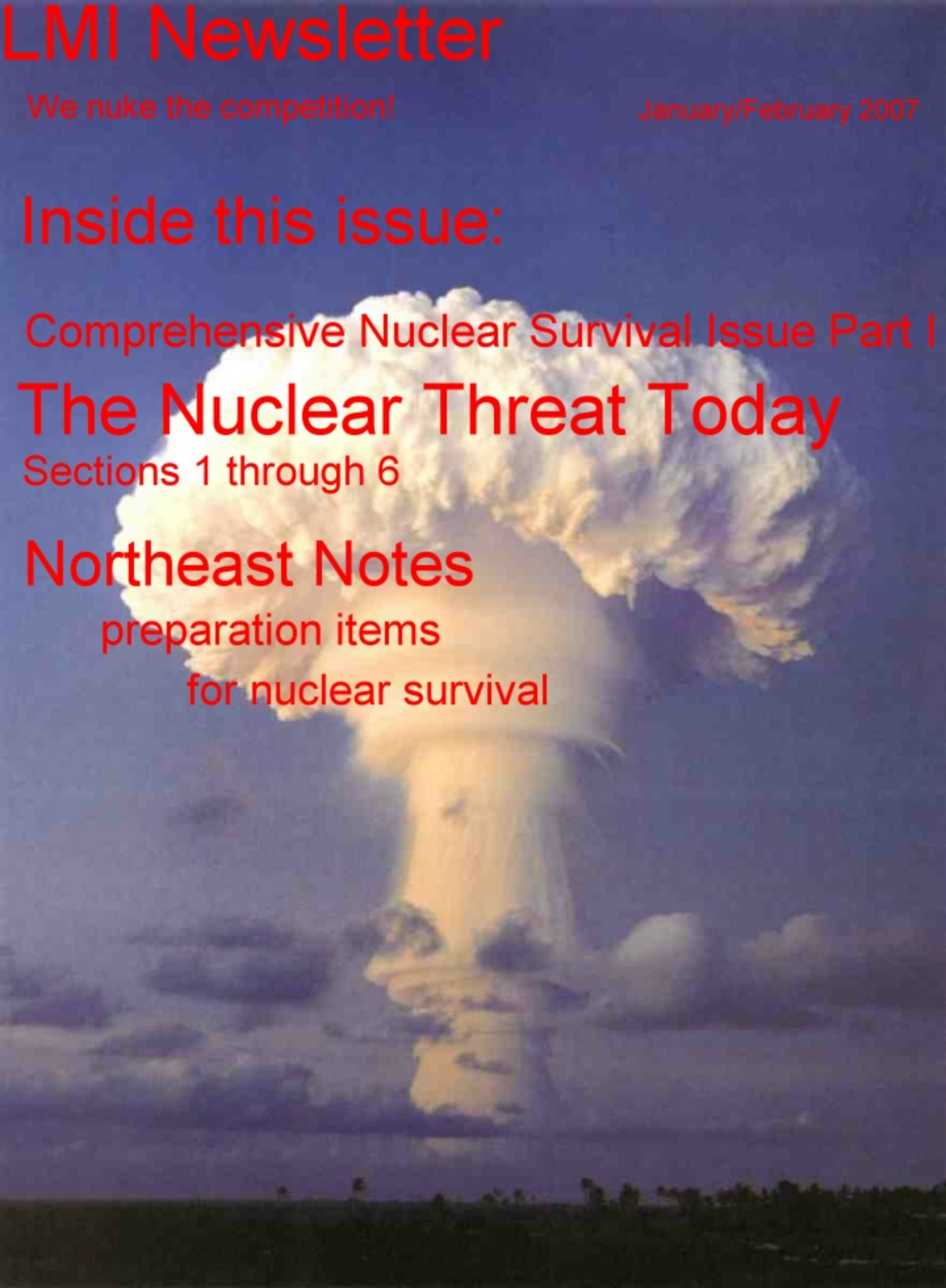


Table Of Contents

© 2006 LMI newsletter
LMI is published 6 times per year, once every other month.

Editor Douglas Paul Bell
Lay-Out Editor
Corcceigh Green
Contributing Editors:
Douglas Paul Bell,
Corcceigh Green
Tom from New England

Contributor: Cresson Kearny

LMI Newsletter, P.O. Box 21, Fernwood, Idaho [83830]

LMI Notes

LMI Newsletter is doing something different with this issue. We need to inform Americans about a danger we face from nuclear weapons or accidents. We are threatened today with nuclear terrorism, hostile governments acquiring nuclear weapons and a government hostile to freedom perpetrating a nuclear event in order to usurp further powers beyond it's authority defined in our Constitution. These dangers are just as real today as they had been during the Cuban missile crisis and the tensions of the cold war. Americans are in danger and we are going to inform them of the danger.

Here, at LMI Newsletter, we are going to go far beyond informing you of the danger. We are going to tell you how to survive. We will give you a plan of survival and the knowledge to pull through any nuclear crisis and even face the future to thrive in the aftermath. Now, we didn't say it would be easy. It will take knowledge and preparation. We will give you the knowledge and tell you what preparations to make. The rest is up to you.

As we said, we are going all out with the information on this subject. LMI Newsletter is a 40 page newsletter, but we have found it necessary to expand this edition. Even after expanding the length of our current issue, we just cannot stuff enough of the information we have for you on this subject into even our expanded edition. As such is the case, This is going to be part I of our nuclear issue. Part II of our nuclear issue will be presented as the March/April edition.

In this issue we are presenting a completely updated and re-written version of *The New Nuclear*

Threat. Renamed *The Nuclear Threat Today* and sectioned for progressive learning, this work is actually a book in itself. You'll find the first several sections printed in this issue. Sections 1 through 6. Section 1: The Threat will define the danger. Section 2: Effects Of Nuclear Weapons defines what dangers you will face from a nuclear detonation. Section 3: Plan For Survival gives you an idea of actions to take to help negate the threats to your life. Section 4: Blast Shelters gives complete, detailed instructions on how to build a blast shelter and blast doors. Section 5: Sealing Off Against Fallout details how to defeat the dangers of fallout, how to make air filters and air intake systems from scratch, how to incorporate them into your shelter and how to make your home into a fallout shelter outside of blast and fire zones. Section 6: Inside The Shelter tells you how to decontaminate before entering your shelter, lighting your shelter, how to maintain comfort, what entertainment items to store, water storage, food storage and preparation, sanitation, cursory radiation monitoring and how to tell when your air filter becomes clogged, finding your shelter's true PF and estimating outside radiation levels.

We also have an entry from Tom From New England. In his column, North East Notes, Tom gives us some great ideas on preparation items necessary to survive after our part of the world has been hammered in a nuclear firestorm. What are your ideas on survival items compared to nuclear survival? If you don't believe this is important, you'd better read this column.

This is all we have space for in this issue. Believe me, there will be more coming. We won't leave you with just this. Next issue will continue our nuclear survival dissertation. We have much more coming from *The Nuclear Threat Today* including sections on surviving the aftermath, radiation monitoring and how to thrive in the future. We also have articles on radioactive iodine and neutron radiation. We'll see you in March/April. Until then, take care.

The Independent American
The Web Site For Freedom And Survival

The Independent American is a web site dedicated to bringing you information and gear for survival, homesteading and retaining your freedoms. We are continually adding gear and products for sale on our shopping section. There are books, reports and CD ROMs bringing you information on how to survive any situation and live free in an increasingly controlled society. We will be adding gear and blackmith worked supplies very soon.

The Independent American Web Site hosts:
Green Mountain/Upriver Journal The free online journal of homesteading in the mountains of the great Northwest.

North Woods Traders
online store featuring survival gear, books, informational CD ROMs, Americana and Old Time Radio Shows

The News Box
Under-reported news stories

The Shooting Show re-runs
Replays of Johnny Rowland's *The Shooting Show* television programs

http://theindependentamerican.freeyellow.com

The Nuclear Threat Today

by Corcceigh Green

Section 1: The Threat

Ten years ago, after the Oklahoma City bombing, I saw a definite threat to Americans. A threat that took the form of terrorism for a political agenda. When the facts and evidence about the bombing pushed their way past the media it became evident that this terrorism, at least in this case, was government sponsored. The Oklahoma City bombing took place during a time when then president Bill Clinton was loosing credibility with the American public. Congress was pressured by Americans to scuttle Slick Willie's crime bill and militias were growing to counter government intrusions on Americans' Natural Rights.

At the time, atrocities like the attack on the Weaver family and the mass murders at the Mt. Carmel Church of Waco, Texas awoke a great many Americans to the malignant nature of government and of the Clinton regime specifically. Slick Willie's crime bill never had a chance for passage without the Oklahoma City bombing and the evidence proves that government had a part in that bombing and probably orchestrated the entire scenario.

At this point, I had to stop and think about the threat of terrorism. Government had been escalating in it's violence against those who resisted it's unlawful abrogations of American liberties. From the assassination of Gordon Kohl and the frame-up of his son, Yuri, to the attacks against innocent Citizens in Ruby Ridge, Idaho, Roby, Illinois and Waco, Texas, government's viciousness of attack and bloodiness of body count had been steadily escalating. I had to ask

myself where this escalation would stop. I also had to wonder, what if the escalation didn't stop? What would be the worst case scenario?

One such speculative scenario may go something like this: The president, upon inaction from Congress to pass the latest proposed safety and security, "PATRIOT" measure must sign the measure into "law" by executive order. Among many things, this measure includes the ban of all semi-automatic firearms, all handguns and the ownership of more than one thousand rounds of ammunition. Of course, this measure will be the "logical response" to another in a long line of "shooting incidents", or staged terrorist attack, (Which is another article in itself). Public outcry against the unlawful measure is monumental. Civil disobedience is at an all time high. The public refuses to turn in any firearms and some rural law enforcement departments refuse to enforce the "law."

Federal agencies and National Guard units are called up by executive decision to enforce the executive order. Civil disobedience is at a high and rural communities outside of cities physically arrest and harass federal agents. Several pro-rights leaders are raided and whole neighborhoods are firebombed, murdered and burned out. On the brink of civil war, a majority of the public threaten to stop paying taxes until government restrains it's forces. Government correctly analyzes that it can overpower the minority who are brave enough to fight for their freedoms, but cannot win a civil war without a tax base.

Suddenly, three or four cities experience nuclear detonations. Millions die and more are injured. Radioactive fallout threatens even more. A video tape is delivered to the media displaying a middle eastern looking person claiming to be the leader of a terrorist group and taking responsibility for the nuclear detonation. Government quickly links pro-rights groups and constitutionalists with the terrorist organization claiming collusion.

Now the American people are facing terrorists with nuclear weapons! We must be safe! The President broadcasts a message to the American people claiming that his failed measure would have kept us safe if we would have just allowed his "reasonable safety measures" this incident could have been prevented. Public outcry shifts. The President's measure is quickly run through Congress and passed. People turn in their firearms and report anyone who doesn't. America is under marshal law and anyone critical of government actions is counted as a terrorist and arrested. All due to well timed nuclear detonations in American cities. The act of terrorists? Definitely, but who might those terrorists be? Can we trust a government that has used terror tactics against it's own Citizens in the past?

Slick Willie's "anti-crime" measures met with more and more resistance until the end of his terms. Neo-conservative George W Bush was able to push through every measure Clinton wanted in the misnamed PATRIOT ACT after the attacks on the WTC buildings in New York City on September 11, 2001. There are not enough pages in this newsletter to report on the evidence of government involvement of those attacks. Hopefully, LMI will be able to refer the reader to sources of this evidence in the future. Now that resistance is building to the loss of freedoms due to such unlawful legislations and Bush is reaching the end of his terms, it is not unreasonable to speculate that a catastrophic terrorist incident might be perpetrated resulting in a complete loss of liberties and freedoms.

It may be calculated by those who plan such incidents like that described in Operation Northwoods that such destruction and loss of life would be so necessary as to force Americans to give up their freedom that the next incident jump the scale in escalation. As regimes are about to

change in 2008 anyway and resistance to further tyranny is growing amongst the public, it may be calculated to perpetrate a scenario which leaves no American untouched. The following may be the scenario in this case.

Between 2007 and 2008, before the November 2008 elections, several nuclear devices are detonated in several American cities. The cities will be diverse across the country with some on the west coast, some in middle America, and some on the east coast. Washington D.C. would probably be a target. Fallout will be present over relatively wide areas especially in the east. Government will be seemingly overwhelmed having many of it's resources in areas hit by the nuclear incident. The public will be told that the military will have to handle the situation and the nation placed under marshal law. Our Constitution, the Bill Of Rights and every institute that made America what it is will be suspended indefinitely. Civil government will be re-constructed and run from a bunker and the military used to carry out it's unconstitutional edicts. America will officially come to an end.

Meanwhile, Citizens, who will need help in sheltering from fallout and medical attention will face a situation similar to that faced by the victims of the mismanagement of the hurricane Katrina disaster. Citizens will be forced into ill-prepared, unsafe shelters. They will not be allowed to bring possessions other than a change of clothing and some bedding. Firearms or any means of self defense will not be allowed.

Those who are already prepared for nuclear survival will fair much better. Having your own means of shelter, safe water supply, food stores and air filtration will see your family through this initial stage of the disaster as long as your shelter and presence goes unnoticed by "authorities." More on this in a future section. It is the goal of those who plan such incidents to gain complete, unopposed control. Natural Rights, freedoms, liberty or human dignity will no longer exist in the new Amerika.

Nuclear weapons are certainly a perfect tool for terrorism. A nuclear detonation within an American city would cause an outcry of fear and terror that could destroy freedom in this country. (What there is left of it.) Nuclear terrorism sponsored by criminals within the US government is not the only nuclear threat to Americans, however. Americans have forgotten the threat of a tactical or strategic nuclear exchange with a foreign power. After the collapse of the Soviet empire Americans just assumed that Soviet and other foreign nukes were no longer a threat. This is far from fact.

Americans were told by Bill Clinton that Russian missiles were no longer aimed at American targets. We were lied to, again. (It should not come as a shock to readers that when a proven liar and perjurer makes the statement that not one Russian missile is aimed at Americans today, that such a statement turns out to be a deception.) The fact is that Soviet missiles can not be re-aimed as American missiles can be. Russian missiles are still aimed at American targets. They are supposed to be monitored against launch at this time. However, an old Soviet tactic known as the dead man's switch could easily be employed. In this tactic a missile is launched across the borders of Russia. This missile will be broadcasting Soviet missile launch codes facilitating a full scale Russian missile launch. The dead man's switch cannot be disabled and remains a viable option to anyone with the Russian launch codes and an ICBM.

During the 1990's Russia began building and deploying Typhoon class ballistic missile submarines at a furious rate. One per month. The Typhoon class ballistic missile sub is designed to sneak in close to American shores and launch ballistic missiles carrying nuclear warheads to

American targets. The submarine carries 20 SS-N-20 submarine launched ballistic missiles (SLBM) each SLBM is capable of launching 10, 100 kiloton yield (KT) warheads in multiple re-entry vehicles (MiRVs). This gives each submarine the potential of hitting 2,000 targets within America with a 100KT nuclear warhead in a sneak attack.

Perhaps the most dangerous threat posed by the Russians is the deployment of the SS-27 Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM). The SS-27 was designed to defeat American anti ballistic missile (ABM) defenses. A sell of nuclear technologies by the Clinton regime has allowed the Russians to further develop their early prototypes of ABM defeating warheads. In 1997 the Russians used a US manufactured super computer, sold to them via the Clinton regime, to develop the SS-27 ICBM and it's system of nuclear and ABM defeating warheads. The SS-27 is capable of launching "dummy warheads" capable of distracting, or scrambling ABM sensors and radar. Some of those warheads, however, will be the real thing. The SS-27 will also launch a 550 KT nuclear warhead. That's over one half megaton and is an ideal yield for both soft and hardened targets using modern accurate guidance systems.

The 550 KT warhead is not just mounted on any ordinary Multiple Re-entry Vehicle (MiRV). This warhead is being mounted on a MAneuverable Re-entry Vehicle (MARV). This allows the re-entry vehicle carrying the warhead to maneuver within the atmosphere, avoiding ABM weapons that would destroy ordinary MiRVS.

Apparently, no-one has yet told the Russians that the cold war and arms race is over. At least they don't believe it is and are still developing and deploying weapons designed to strike Americans. The Russians are not, by far, the only nation arming with modern nuclear technology. Many of those nations are more openly hostile to America than Russia. The communist Chinese have not left the scene of nuclear saber rattling. Chinese conventional forces are stronger than ever as they continue to enjoy enormous numbers of combat personnel and continue to upgrade and modernize their conventional war machine. During the past several years communist China has been menacing Taiwan, wishing to add the Island of free Chinese to it's communist empire. America is or was an ally to Taiwan prompting the Chi-coms to publicly threaten a nuclear strike against the city of Los Angeles if America were to interfere in a Chinese invasion of Taiwan. Thanks to a sell of technology to the communist Chinese, the communist empire is now able to strike virtually any American target they wish.

During March of 1996 a sale of technology to launch and position satellites to the communist Chinese was forced through the state department by Bill Clinton. This is the same technology necessary to target and launch nuclear missiles. The Chinese are already known to possess nuclear warheads. They are also known to possess and have developed warhead miniaturization and neutron warhead technology through their espionage efforts and their friendship with the Clinton regime. It is apparent that China must be considered a serious nuclear threat.

North Korea has since attained nuclear weapons and missile launch technology. In May of 2003 the remains of a North Korean test warhead was found in Alaska after the test firing of a version of the Taepo Dong missile. Like communist China, communist North Korea takes an aggressive stance toward an American ally (South Korea), maintains an overwhelming military force at the expense of its subjects' welfare and has threatened nuclear strikes against American cities and armed forces should America interfere with North Korea's schemes for a forced re-unification between North and South Korea under North Korea's communist government.

North Korea is also an ally of communist China. Both nations possess overwhelming military

manpower. Communist China has also gone through a complete modernization of it's military forces thanks to help from both the Clinton and Bush regimes. China now has bases in Panama as it controls the Panama Canal. China has a large naval presence in the Caribbean with a large naval base there. Hold on to your hats for this, but communist China also has a merchant marine and covert military presence in Long Beach, California! Since communist China bought the abandoned naval docks at Long Beach, California, they have been caught red handed importing small arms like AK-47s and RPGs. These arms weren't to be turned over to ordinary American Citizens. NO. They were meant for anti-American Hispanic gangs, street gangs and probably some red Chinese operatives who have infiltrated China Towns across America. If communist forces have been caught smuggling small arms into our country's ports, what have they smuggled in that we are unaware of? Nuclear weapons could be on that list.

This brings us to terrorist incidents promulgated outside our own government. Besides North Korea gaining viable nuclear launch technology, we now have Iran working toward acquiring nuclear weapons and launch technology. Iran's government could certainly find contacts with militant organizations that would welcome the chance to strike at what they perceive as American expansion into their part of the world. Should Iran's government feel threatened enough, they could arm such organizations with small nuclear warheads either of their own future making or of those purchased from a declining Soviet empire.

After the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001 government began restricting American freedoms and liberties, yet left our southern border wide open. While Americans were being stopped in their cars and searched without warrant, wire tapped and e mails read without due process millions of illegal entries into our country were occurring on nearly a daily basis. No custom checks, searches for contraband or ID checks. Just walk across the border, speak a foreign language and don't carry US ID and your "civil rights" will not be violated. However, if you speak American, live in America and comply with governmental statutes, you are treated like the anti-Christ. Especially if you ask why your Natural Rights are being violated.

As many millions of foreign illegal aliens penetrate our borders, how many of those might be terrorists? Of those illegally entering our country with malicious intent how many may actually be carrying backpack size nuclear warheads? An entire network from warhead procurement to routes into America could easily be set up all with the help of the US government who is paranoid over every action that an individual Citizen *might* take, but knowing full well that the events of September 11, 2001 were not promulgated outside of government knowledge and have no fear of terrorist organizations that are set up through the channels of the CIA.

Though government is taking no precautions against terrorism outside its own influences, it could easily miscalculate the intentions of other governments or organizations who have hostile intents. Should one or more renegade organizations be able to penetrate our open borders and initiate one or more nuclear strikes against American targets inside America, foreign nations like Russia, China and North Korea will have to make a decision. America will definitely retaliate with nuclear weapons and destroy any nation suspected of aiding the nuclear terrorists. Hostile nuclear powers must consider how the nuclear carpet bombing of Iran, other portions of the middle east and possibly North Korea will affect them. Should this block of communist and former communist nations fear the worst and not wish to be incorporated into a new world order led by western corporations, they may decide to launch a nuclear campaign to destroy America while we are in confusion over the terrorist attacks.

The above scenarios are only those involving the intentional use of nuclear weapons against an

enemy. Accidents happen as well. I don't believe that a nuclear incident involving a weapon will develop from an accident. Warheads are too well monitored and safety protocols are too well built for a scenario where the last thing one hears is "Whoops, wrong button." The accidental scenario comes to mind when one considers nuclear energy programs.

Many countries around the world are exploring the possibilities of developing nuclear energy power plants to produce electricity. Nuclear power can produce cheap, abundant energy, but the process is a little complicated and can be dangerous. While the process does produce cheap and abundant energy, it is not clean. The waste produced by nuclear energy is highly radioactive and very dangerous. Nuclear accidents like those of Chernobyl and Three Miles Island release radioactive effluent which disturbs the ecology of an area and creates hazards to human and animal life as well as placing radio-nuclides into the food chain.

All of the scenarios mentioned are real threats to Americans. We can see that the threat of a full scale as well as a tactical scale nuclear war are still very present in our lives. Government sponsored terrorism is a reality in America and could jump the scale into nuclear terrorism. The threat of nuclear terrorism from organizations outside the influence of the US government also exists as does nuclear terrorism from governments other than the US government. On top of intentional threats, accidents from non-weapon projects exist. Americans must not ignore these threats. It is time to face facts and prepare against the very real threats we face. This section was written only to inform the reader of the threat he or she faces. Now that you are aware of the threats, we will continue with sections detailing how to prepare and how to defeat the nuclear threat we face today.

ADVERTISEMENT

North Woods Traders Survival CD ROM The Complete Independent American
Send orders to: North Woods Traders, P.O. Box 21, Fernwood, Idaho 83830

This CD ROM contains dozens of books, military manuals, Civil Defense Pamphlets, booklets, articles and reports on all aspects of survival. Learn to survive any situation from being lost in the woods to global thermal nuclear warfare. PDF Format
Price $24.95 plus $2.00 shipping and handling. Item #survcd1

The Independent American, The Magazine for a Free Life was published from May/June 2003 to January/February 2006. This CD ROM contains every Independent American published. This magazine focused on Constitutional Freedoms and survivalism providing many solutions to today's problems. PDF Format
Price $24.95 plus $2.00 Shipping and handling. Item #tia3yrs

The Nuclear Threat Today

by Corcceigh Green

Section 2: Effects of Nuclear Weapons

To defend against a threat you must understand what you are defending against, so we will briefly discuss the effects of nuclear weapons within this section in order to understand the measures we must take as defensive preparation.

When a sufficient quantity of plutonium is brought together under explosive force, neutrons from the isotope's atoms fly from the atoms' nuclei, crashing into more neutrons, releasing them from the nucleus of their own atoms. More and more neutrons are released in this manner within a matter of less than a nano-second. With the loss of these neutrons, atoms divide, releasing the enormous amounts of energy holding them together. This is known as nuclear fission.

In nuclear fusion, fissionable material, such as plutonium, is surrounded by easily fusionable material, such as the hydrogen isotope tritium, which in turn is surrounded by a neutron reflective shielding. When neutrons are released during the fission process, they pass into and through the fusionable material, where intense heat and neutron bombardment cause the tritium atoms to fuse into helium isotope atoms, releasing even greater amounts of energy. The neutrons that have passed through the tritium material are reflected back into the core by the neutron reflective shielding, intensifying the fusion process and releasing enormous amounts of energy. A nuclear fusion bomb is also known as a hydrogen bomb because of the hydrogen isotope tritium used in the fusion process.

The energy released by such atomic detonations takes the form of high intensity light that is brighter than the sun. Some of that light is so intense that it jumps up the electro-magnetic scale from visible light to X, and gamma rays. Anyone looking directly at the intense flash of light can be temporarily or permanently blinded depending on distance and atmospheric conditions. Light is not the only form of energy in the electro-magnetic scale to be released. Super intensive bursts of radio and microwave radiation in a multitude of frequencies pulse from the nuclear core forming a square wave of electro-magnetic energy that fries transistors in electronic equipment, rendering electronics useless. This energy is known as electro-magnetic pulse, or EMP. EMP will destroy radio and television communications, as well as stop cars and electric generators.

Beside super intensive light, initial X and gamma radiation and EMP, energy released in the detonation also takes the form of heat. A lot of heat. Hotter than the surface of the sun. Enough heat to vaporize metal, and superheat the air around the warhead causing a fireball that can be as large as a mile in diameter. Heat from the initial detonation travels outward from the detonation at the speed of light and under the right atmospheric conditions can ignite dry wood and grass for

up to ten or twelve miles. This is called the thermal pulse.

The thermal pulse turns larger yield nuclear weapons into huge incendiary bombs capable of starting wide spread fires able to burn cities and causing large firestorms. Fire will be the greatest danger posed to survivors in the immediate areas of nuclear strikes. Firestorms burn hot enough to suck the air out of shelters and cook occupants inside. Think back to the incendiary air raids on Dresden, Germany in WW II. These air raids started firestorms so hot that those protected in air raid shelters actually melted.

This hyper-expansive fireball of atomized plutonium, burning air and vaporized rubble pushes the surrounding atmosphere and debris away from the exploding core faster than the speed of sound. This, in turn, creates a fast moving wall of air and debris that will pulverize houses, buildings and anything else in it's path, and is powerful enough to break windows up to forty miles away under the right conditions. This blast wave also creates a phenomenon known as over pressure. This is air pressure that is above the normal fifteen pounds per square inch of air pressure that we normally live under. Over pressure from a modern 20 mega ton nuclear warhead could be dangerous to people even in shelters not protected against blast effects up to twenty miles away from ground zero. Granted, 20 mega ton nuclear warheads will probably not be wasted on soft targets, such as urban centers, but since they do exist you may as well prepare for the worst.

Such are the initial effects of nuclear weapons. When a nuclear warhead is air burst these effects are more pronounced, but an air burst does not produce the deadly amounts of fallout created in a surface burst. Air bursts in an open nuclear war will be utilized over soft, unhardened targets, such as cities. Surface bursts will be utilized against hardened targets, such as missile silos and underground military installations. Surface bursts will also be used by terrorist, who do not have the capability to launch their warheads over their targets.

In a surface burst the fireball of the nuclear detonation will touch the ground creating a crater. The thousands of tons of earth, which was once present in the crater will be pulverized into small dust like particles. These particles will be contaminated by the intense initial radiation and radioactive plutonium gases, sub-atomic particles and neutrons. These particles will be blasted miles into the atmosphere by the nuclear detonation's heat and blast effects. These contaminated particles drift down wind from ground zero while they cool off and fall out of the atmosphere and onto the ground. This is known as fallout. Fallout particles emit gamma radiation, as well as alpha and beta particles.

Alpha particles are much like the nuclei of helium atoms and are thrown off into the environment by the detonation of the weapon's core. Beta particles are highly energetic electrons, which are thrown into the environment in the same manner as alpha particles. These particles can severely burn and ulcerate unprotected skin and internal organs after ingesting. Fortunately, this threat is easily protected against by merely covering your skin, (wear clothing), and not breathing in fallout, (wear an NBC mask or respirator), and not eating or drinking fallout contaminated food or water.

Fallout also gives off gamma and X radiation. These are ionizing radiations that must be heavily shielded against as they are very penetrating. Unlike light in the visible spectrum, gamma and X radiation can penetrate solid and opaque objects like walls. Very little of their penetrating ability and high energy effects are lost after penetration. This means any ionizing radiation that penetrates your home or shelter is still deadly.

Such are the direct threats caused by nuclear weapons, which we must be prepared to defend against. In the next section we will discuss the techniques necessary for survival against these threats.

~~~~~~

Media Mix

Nuclear War Survival Skills by Cresson Kearny. This is the number one title to pick up. I can't recommend this highly enough. It gives details as to the effects of radiation and guarding against those effects. It tells you how to protect yourself from fallout and gives construction plans for quickly made, expedient shelters in case you haven't been working to build a shelter already as you should have been. Excellent information is also given on water storage and purification. And in case you foolishly haven't bought a fallout meter, *Nuclear War Survival Skills* shows you how to build an expedient radiation meter! This book can be read for free online at http://www.oism.org/. Read this book!! Print it out or buy a copy! Your computer will be useless after the nukes pop. It is extremely important.

The next works that should be on everyone's required reading list is *Pulling Through* and *The Chernobyl Syndrome* by Dean Ing. *Pulling Through* is a superior book for teaching nuclear survival skills. The book is in 2 sections. The first section is a fictional story about how a family survives a full scale nuclear exchange between the then functioning Soviet Union and the US. The story depicts what the Rackham family does to protect themselves from radiation after nuclear warheads make waste of the major cities in their area. The story is realistic in it's approach to nuclear protection, details the dangers very well and details what a family may do to defeat radioactive threats. The second section of the book is a series of non-fictional articles written by Dean Ing and originally published in Mel Tappan's *Survival Newsletter*. It covers what to do before, after and during an event. Excellent how to build articles include building porta-potties, building an air filteration unit out of cardboard and toilet paper (easy to find items around your home) and include improving your home to make an efficient shelter.

The Chernobyl Syndrome is completely non-fiction. It, too, is a series of articles originally written by Dean Ing for Mel Tappan's *Survival Newsletter*. This one goes WAY beyond the immediate threats of nuclear war. This title thinks about several years down the road and includes articles on micro-farming, energy generation and small scale building projects. Of course, it also includes preparing for and surviving nuclear war.

The three titles above are required reading for the newbie and seasoned survivalist alike. They include most of the information you'll ever need to survive and rebuild a decent life after a nuclear event.
~~~~~~

The Nuclear Threat Today

by Corcceigh Green

Section 3: Plan For Survival

In section 2 of *The Nuclear Threat Today*, we discussed the effects of nuclear weapons. The effects are quite dangerous to exposed individuals and steps must be taken if one is to survive. Preparation is most important in this area as once an event takes place, the acquisition of necessary equipment and vital knowledge of the dangers will be too late. The time to prepare for bad times is in good times, before bad things become present.

Your first defensive priority will be in protecting yourself from the initial effects of a nuclear detonation, i.e. blast, heat, fire, flying debris and initial radiation. The best way to defend against the dangers of initial nuclear threats is to live outside of any high risk area. High risk areas or potential nuclear targets include military bases, airports, state capitals, Washington D.C., shipping centers and large population centers. Staying outside of a one hundred mile radius of any potential target will greatly increase the chances of your survival as the initial effects of a nuclear detonation will not pose a hazard to a prepared individual from this distance. If you must live within a high risk area there are some methods of protecting yourself from the initial nuclear weapons effects.

The economic situation for many Americans today demand a close commute to their work areas due to rising energy prices. Work areas are frequently close to high risk target areas and for convenience, home is also close by. Odds are you may find yourself needing to defend against the initial effects of nuclear weapons due to your proximity to a high risk target. If this is the case there are a couple of methods you should consider.

One such method is to maintain a blast shelter on your property near your house. A blast shelter is structured to protect it's occupants from the effects of blast and overpressure. Because the easiest way to do this is to bury the structure underground, a blast shelter can also be designed to protect against fallout and fire. Stock your blast shelter with radiological equipment to monitor fallout radiation levels, air filers and air blowers or pumps not dependent on an electrical grid, oxygen tank, water, food, medical equipment, sanitation supplies, bedding, lighting and entertainment items. More on a fully stocked shelter in sections 4 and 5 of this dissertation.

A blast shelter must be constructed to withstand the effects of overpressure, which is usually accomplished by burying the shelter underground and utilizing a strong frame with thick, reinforced concrete walls and ceiling and a strong blast door that is hermetically sealed. When living close enough to a target area, you must always be certain that you can hermetically seal your shelter to keep firestorms from sucking the air out and suffocating the occupants. It is also the reason to keep a large capacity oxygen tank. During a firestorm, you must stow away your air

intake pipes (hermetically capping them off) wherein, you'll be without air, unless you have an oxygen tank (actually, an air tank) to allow fresh air into the shelter before you suffocate.

A blast shelter is not absolute protection, however, and must be positioned at least five miles from ground zero even for an excellent shelter. In considering this option keep in mind that a blast wave will travel one mile in five seconds. If you have built a blast shelter on your property and your property is situated five miles from what makes your area a high risk target, (ground zero), as soon as the intense light flash from the fireball lights up the sky, you will have twenty five seconds to reach your shelter before the blast wave rips everything apart within your vicinity!

If you must live within a high risk area and rely on a blast shelter for protection against initial nuclear effects, try to situate yourself at least twelve miles from ground zero. This distance will give you a full minute to reach your blast shelter plus the effects of the blast wave will be somewhat diminished. Also bear in mind that bad things like nuclear war happen around 2:00-3:00 AM and you will be very deep in sleep. If you awake in time, you will be awaking your spouse, and pulling your children from their beds before dashing to your blast shelter. The greater the distance you are situated from ground zero, the more time you will have for your response.

As an added hazard, you will probably be running from a burning house, as the thermal effects or heat produced by the detonation will set dry flammable objects, such as curtains, wood, dry grass and plants on fire at this distance. A thermal pulse travels at the speed of light, so don't think about outrunning it to your blast shelter. To protect against thermal effects, provide your house with a metal roof, metal siding and metal shudders for the windows. This will protect occupants of the house against thermal effects, but not blast effects. The occupants will still need to be aware of the attack and reach their blast shelter before the blast wave reaches them.

Another option is evacuation. This option can only be used if you are aware that danger of a nuclear attack is very high or imminent, such as an escalation of hostilities between the U.S. and a nuclear power. An example would be if China were to invade Taiwan and the U.S. considered going to the aid of Taiwan. This would be clear escalation. In the case of a terrorist detonation, however, there will probably be no warning at all. At least not for the first detonation. For this reason those living inside high risk areas will want to maintain a blast shelter for the option of evacuation as well. Your blast shelter can be smaller and more economical with this option, as your blast shelter need only accommodate just enough room for it's occupants and a little food and water. Your main goal will be to survive the detonation's initial effects, then to evacuate before the arrival of fallout.

In opting for evacuation as your main plan of survival you will need to provide for yourself and maintain an EMP resistant vehicle. What you'll need is an older vehicle or engine with a points ignition system. EMP produced by the intense detonation of a nuclear warhead will knock out the electrical system of a modern vehicle, stopping it where it is and if that is between your safe area and a molten hole in the ground you will be in serious trouble. Obtaining your EMP resistant vehicle with four wheel drive capability will give you the added option of driving off road or across fields and country where roads don't exist should the need arise.

Automobiles with modern electrical systems are not the only equipment that EMP will render useless. You will probably wish to rely on radios for communication and news after a nuclear strike. Other electronic equipment, such as computers, TVs, and VCRs help make life a little

easier, but EMP will destroy this equipment. To guard against this effect, wrap your electronic gear in thick blankets or styrofoam for insulation against static discharge, then place your gear in a metal box, whose metal lid fits tightly, place the metal boxes containing your gear into your blast shelter. Include in your blast shelter a copper rod extending three feet through your shelter's floor. Using electric wiring, ground the boxes to the rod. This will protect your electronic gear from the effects of EMP.

Don't forget to protect your vehicle if you are thinking of evacuation. A vehicle in this condition won't get you far.

You will need to keep your vehicle stored in it's own blast shelter/garage. Building your blast shelter to accommodate your vehicle will help cut costs. Remember, a set of trail bikes with fuel and bug out gear does not take much space. (Evacuation vehicles don't necessarily need to be cars or trucks.) There is no sense in maintaining the vehicle in your unprotected garage only to emerge from your blast shelter ready to evacuate to find your vehicle ten yards down the road and twisted in two.

Also, keep your vehicle supplied and ready to go. Keep the fuel tank topped off and a bug out bag in the trunk or back at all times. Your bug out bag should contain a shovel, mattock and space blankets in case you are forced to stop and improvise a car over trench shelter, as read in Cresson Kearny's *Nuclear War Survival Skills*. Also include in your bug out bag, two canteens of water per person, a day's worth of food per person, a flashlight and spare batteries, vitamins, a Swiss army knife, road maps of your area and road maps for the area that you are retreating to, as well as maps of any area that you will be traveling through, a fallout meter and family valuables, such as photos, money or jewels, etc.. Also include in your vehicle a chain saw, gas/oil mixture and bar oil in case you have to clear obstacles, and debris from your path and to help build roads where there are none, in case the real roads are unusable. also include an electric winch or come-a-long, in case you have to get your vehicle out of bad situation.

The reason for carrying so little supplies in your vehicle is because the only reason to keep such a vehicle is to remove yourself from a target area and into a PRE-STOCKED shelter in a safer area. If you do not have such a shelter already supplied at the time of a nuclear attack don't bother trying to retreat. Wherever you are going MUST be pre-positioned and pre-stocked or you will simply die somewhere other than home!

If you have friends or family living in a low risk area, you may be able to make arrangements to shelter with them. This area should be within a one hour drive from your location and have no other high risk area between you and your destination. You could help out with their supplies and preparations in return for space in their fallout shelter, which you might help to build and kick in some funds. If you have no friend or family living in a low risk area, you and such friends or family may opt to buy undeveloped property in such an area in order to build a shelter and place such supplies as you will need on the property. This area will need to be positioned outside of

blast and fire zones. One hundred miles from a high risk area is a good distance, but if for some reason this distance is unattainable for you, forty miles will put you outside of dangerous blast zones even for a 20 mega ton weapon. Trees, brush and grass should be cleared away from the shelter to prevent fires.

Beside helping construct and providing some funds for your stay at the shelter, you will also need to provide some supplies for your stay. A couple of 55 gallon drums for water storage, an Aqua Rain or Berkey water filter with extra filter elements and at least a one year food supply for your family, so that you will not be a burden on those you stay with should be the minimum kept at the remote shelter. You must also have in place, at least two changes of clothing, some cots or small beds, pillows and bed clothes. This is the bare minimum. You may consider circumstances unique to your situation, such as extra eyeglasses, medications and dog or cat food.

You must also make certain that your remote shelter is equipped with at least one fallout meter. Two or three is better. If your host is unable to provide a fallout meter for the shelter for some reason, buy one for them and buy another one for yourself. It is most important for you to keep a fallout meter stocked in your personal blast shelter at all times as you *must* know when you are in danger from radiation.

During evacuation, monitor your fallout meter or radiation detector constantly. Depending on the distance between you and ground zero, fallout will begin drifting toward the earth within a couple of hours. Here's the rub. You will need protection against the lethal doses of radiation being emitted by the fallout which is certainly on the way down. In the confusion you will not know if the incident you just survived was a single terrorist incident, one terrorist strike in a multiple strike scenario or an exchange between nuclear powers. The problem this presents is what targets have been hit and what fallout patterns you can expect. Your fallout meter will let you know when you are in danger. You do not want to flee your high risk area and pass through another high risk area or area where fallout is likely to be deposited before you can traverse it. You must choose your safe area well to make sure you will not travel through areas that are damaged with a lot of debris on roads or paths. Also make sure there are alternate routes into and around your targeted safe area. Drive them and know them.

If you decide you can commute or are lucky enough to be able to make a living well outside of target areas, you can shelter in place. This will negate the hazards posed by evacuation during an event when radiation can be most hazardous. You will not be caught in the open and exposed while fallout is being deposited if something goes wrong along your route or with your vehicle. Also you will not have to contend with the extreme hazards of the initial effects of a nuclear detonation and fallout will be much lighter. Shelter and life saving equipment will only be a few steps away.

Even if you are living in a safe area or have located your retreat in a safe area outside of blast and fire zones, you must still protect yourself from fallout. Fallout can be carried by the wind for hundreds of miles down wind where it literally falls out of the air and onto your property. This means that you will need to build a fallout shelter. In the next section we will discuss proper fallout shelters, the equipment and supplies necessary for survival.

The Nuclear Threat Today

by Corcceigh Green

Section 4: Blast Shelters (With excerpts from *Nuclear War Survival Skills* by Cresson Kearny)

We've mentioned in other sections that a shelter is necessary to survive a nuclear war and possibly a terrorist incident. There are three types of nuclear shelters. There are blast shelters, fallout shelters and dual purpose shelters designed to protect occupants from both blast and fallout.

We have discussed how a blast shelter must be considered by those living within a high risk area. This shelter is built mainly to protect occupants from the initial effects of a nuclear detonation. In such areas blast, heat, firestorms and overpressure are likely to kill anyone without a blast shelter. Because such areas will experience very intense radioactive fallout and radio-nuclide deposits, it is best to evacuate immediately after the initial effects of the detonation. Thus your shelter should be built to withstand severe overpressure and the super sonic blast wave pushing debris along with it.

Placement of this type of shelter should be away from trees and spaced close enough to your house so that you'll be able to reach it within a minute of becoming aware of a nuclear detonation, but not so close that debris from your house can be pushed onto it, blocking you in. The following is an excerpt from Appendix D from *Nuclear War Survival Skills* by Cresson Kearny. It covers the expedient construction of a blast shelter and blast doors. Constructed in the

manner described, the shelter will provide excellent protection against blast and fallout. To make the structure permanent, utilize vapor barriers, drainage and treated lumber and poles instead of green cut trees. Use tried and tested construction methods instead of expedient methods before an incident occurs and your shelter will be in place and stocked before you need it.

From Nuclear War Survival Skills

1. Study both of the two drawings (Fig. A.3.1 and A.3.2 at the end of Appendix A.3) and read all of these instructions before beginning work. CHECK OFF EACH STEP WHEN COMPLETED.

2. By the time the shelter is finished, plan to have completed (1) a ventilating pump (a KAP 24 in wide and 36 in. high), essential except in cold weather, and (2) the storage of at least 15 gallons of water per occupant.

3. Start to assemble the required materials. For building a 12-person Small-Pole Shelter, the materials are:

° Green poles. No pole should have a small end of less diameter than the minimum diameter specified for its use by Figs. A.3.1 and A.3.2. The table below lists the number and sizes of poles needed to build a 12-person Small-Pole Shelter.

Pole Length	Minimum Diameter of Small End	Number of Poles Required	Width b
6 ft 2 in.	5 in.	2	-
3 ft 1 in.	5 in.	12	-
2 ft 4 in.a	5 in.	12	-
10 ft 8 in.	5 in.	-	7 ft.
8 ft 8 in.	5 in.	-	7 ft.
10 ft 6 in.	4 in.	4	-
7 ft 2 in.	4 in.	-	47 ft.
5 ft 6 in.a	4 in.	12	-
6 ft 10 in.	4 in.	-	3 ft.
6 ft 3 in.	4 in.	8	-
2 ft 6 in.a	4 in.	16	-
2 ft 3 in.	4 in.	4	-
5 ft 2 in.	3-1/2 in.	-	8 ft.
3 ft 10 in.	3-1/2 in.	-	36 ft.
10 ftc	2 in.	12	-

a To be shortened to fit for crossbraces.

b Width equals the distance measured across a single layer of poles when a sufficient number of poles are laid on the ground side by side and touching, to cover a rectangular area.

c For supports during construction. NOTE: The above list does not include flooring materials, to be placed between the poles of the ladder-like braces on the earth floor.

° Rainproofing materials: Preferably one 100-ft roll, 12 ft wide, of 6-mil polyethylene. The minimum amount needed is 200 sq. ft. of 4-mil polyethylene, or 200 sq. ft of other waterproof plastic such as tablecloths, shower curtains, and or vinyl floor covering. Also include 100 ft. of sticks for use in drainage ditch drains (1/2-in. diameter, any lengths).

° Nails, wire, and; or cord: Ten pounds of 40-penny nails plus 4 pounds of 16- penny nails are ideal. However, 7 pounds of 16-penny nails can serve.

° Boards for benches and overhead bunks, if bedsheet-hammocks are not to be used. (Boards are desirable, but not essential; small poles can be used instead.) 2 X 4-in. boards 70 feet for frames (or use 3-in.-diameter poles). 1 X 8-in. boards 100 feet (or use 1-to 2-in-diameter poles).

° Materials to build a homemade ventilating pump (a KAP 24 in. wide and 36 in. high see Appendix B) and to store at least 15 gallons of water per occupant (see Chapter 8).

4. Desirable muscle-powered tools for building a 12-person, Small-Pole Shelter are listed below. (Most builders have succeeded without having this many tools. A backhoe, chain saws, and other mechanized equipment would be helpful, but not essential.)

Tools	Quantity
Ax, long-handle	2
Bow-saw, 28-in.	2
(or 2-man crosscut saw)	1
Pick	2
Shovel, long-handle	3
Claw hammer	2
File, 10-in.	1
Steel tape, 10-ft	1

(Also useful: a 50-ft steel tape and 2 hatchets)

5. To help drain the floor, locate the shelter so that the original ground level at the entrance is about 12 inches lower than the original ground level at the far end of the shelter unless the location is in a very flat area.

6. Stake out the trench for the entire shelter. Even in very firm ground, if the illustrated 12-person shelter is being built, make the excavation at the surface 9 ft 8 in. wide and 18 ft long (3 ft longer than the entire length of the wooden shelter). The sloping sides of the excavation are necessary, even in very firm earth, to provide adequate space for backfilling and tamping. (The trench illustrated in Fig. A.3.l is 6 ft 4 in. deep, to minimize work when providing only for excellent fallout protection. For improved **blast** protection, the trench should be **at least** 7 ft deep.)

7. Check the squareness of the staked trench outline by making its diagonals equal.

8. Clear all brush, tall grass, and the like from the ground, to a distance of 10 ft all around the staked location so that later you can easily shovel loose earth back onto the roof.

9. If the ground is unstable, excavate with sides that are appropriately less steep.

10. When digging the trench for the shelter, use a measuring stick 7 ft 8 in. long (the minimum bottom width) to repeatedly check the excavation width.

11. When digging with a shovel, pile the earth dug from near ground level about 10 ft. away from the edges of the excavation. Earth dug from 5 or 6 ft below ground level then can easily be piled on the surface only 1 to 5 ft from the edge of the excavation.

12. Finish the bottom of the excavation so that it slopes vertically 1/2 in. per foot of length toward the entrance, and also slopes toward the central drain ditch. (Later, sticks covered with porous fabric should be placed in the ditches, to serve like a crushed-rock drain leading to a sump.)

13. While some persons are excavating, others should be cutting **green** poles and hauling them to the site. Cut poles that have tops **no smaller than the specified diameters for each type of pole** (not including the bark).

14. For ease in handling poles, select wall and roof poles with top diameters no more than 50% larger than the specified minimum diameters.

15. Sort the poles by size and lay all poles of the same size together, near the excavation.

16. Before the excavation is completed, start building the ladder-like, horizontal braces of the shelter frame. Construct these braces on smooth ground near the excavation. Place two straight poles, each 10 ft 6 in. long (with small-end diameters of 4 in.), on smooth ground, parallel and 6 ft 2 in. apart. Hold these poles securely so that their outer sides are exactly 6 ft 2 in. apart, by driving two pairs of stakes into the ground so that they just touch the outsides of the two long poles. Each of the four stakes should be located about one foot from the end of a pole. To keep the 10 ft 6 in. poles from being rotated during the next step, nail two boards or small poles across them perpendicularly as temporary' braces, about 4 ft apart. Then with an ax or hatchet, slightly flatten the inner sides of the two poles at the spots where the ends of the 6 cross-brace poles will be nailed. Next, saw each cross-brace pole to the length required to fit snugly into its place. Finally, toenail each cross-brace pole in place, preferably with two 40-penny nails in each end.

17. Place the lower, ladder-like horizontal brace of the main room on the floor of the completed excavation.

18. Build the frame of the main room. Near the four corners of the room, secure four of its wall poles in their final vertical positions by nailing, wiring, or tying temporary brace-poles to the inner sides of these 4 wall poles and to the inner sides of the two long poles of the ladder-like horizontal brace on the bottom of the excavation. To keep the two pairs of vertical wall poles exactly 6 ft 2 in. apart until the upper ladderlike horizontal brace is secured in its place, nail a temporary horizontal brace across each pair of vertical poles, about 1 ft below their tops.

19. To support the upper ladder-like horizontal brace, nail blocks to the inner sides of the four vertical wall poles, as shown in the lower right- hand corner of the pictorial view, Fig. A.3.2. If you have large nails, use a block about 3 in. thick and 6 in. long, preferably cut from a green, 4-in.- diameter pole.

20. In the finished shelter, DO NOT leave any vertical support poles under the long poles of the upper ladder-like horizontal brace; to do so would seriously reduce the usable space along the walls for benches, bunks, and occupants.

21. While some workers are building the frame of the main room, other workers should make the four ladder-like horizontal braces for the two entrances, then make the complete entrances. To keep the ladder-like horizontal braces square during construction and back-filling, nail a temporary diagonal brace across each one.

22. When the four wall poles and the two ladder-like horizontal braces of the main room are in place, put the remaining vertical wall poles in place, touching each other, until all walls are completed. When placing the wall poles, keep them vertical by alternately putting a butt and a top end uppermost. Wall poles can be held in position by backfilling and tamping about a foot of earth against their lower ends, or they can be wired in position until backfilled.

23. Be sure to use the two 5-in.-diameter poles (6 ft 2 in. long) by placing one next to the top and the other next to the bottom of each of the main doorways to the room. Study the drawings. Use braces, each 2 ft 3 in. long, to hold apart the top and bottom of each doorway thus making sure that a 24-in.-wide air pump can swing in either doorway.

24. To prevent earth from coming through the cracks between wall poles, cover the walls with cloth, plastic, rugs, roofing, or even cardboard. If none of these are available, use sticks, twigs, or grass to cover the wider cracks.

25. After all horizontal bracing and vertical wall poles are in place, begin backfilling, putting earth between the walls and trench sides. Pay particular attention to the order of filling. The earth fill behind all the walls must be brought up quite evenly, so that the earth fill behind one side is no more than 12 in. higher at any one time than the earth on the opposite side. Lightly **tamp the earth fill in 6-in. layers.** A pole makes a good tamper; do not use a mechanical tamper.

26. Next, lay the roof poles side by side, touching each other on top of the wall poles. Cover at least the larger cracks with plastic, roofing, boards, or sticks to keep earth from falling through. If the earth is sandy, cover the whole roof with some material such as bedsheets or plastic to keep sand from running through the cracks.

CAUTION: Do not try to rainproof this flat roof and simply cover it with earth. If you do, water will seep straight through the loose earth cover, puddle on the flat roofing material, and leak through the joints between pieces of roofing material or through small holes.

27. Mound earth over the shelter, piling it about 15 in. deep along the centerline of the roof and sloping it toward the sides of the roof, so that the earth is only about 2 in. deep over the ends of the roof poles. (Preparatory to mounding earth onto the roof, place grade stakes in position so you will be able to know the

locations and depths of roof poles as you cover them.) Continue these slopes to two side drainage ditches. Smooth this mounded earth with a rake or stick and remove any sticks or rocks likely to puncture the rainproof roofing material to be laid on it.

28. Place rainproofing material on top of the smooth, mounded earth as shown in sections of the drawings in Fig. A.3.l to make a "buried roof." Plastic film, such as 4-mil polyethylene, is preferable. Roofing material, plastic shower curtains and tablecloths, or canvas can also be used. Be sure to overlap adjoining pieces.

29. Place the rest of the earth cover over the shelter, being sure that the corners of the shelter have at least 2-1/2 ft of earth over them. Mound the dirt, smoothing its surface so that water will tend to run off to the surface drainage ditches which should be dug all around the edges of the mounded earth..

30. Build the benches and overhead bunks. If boards are available, use them; if not, use small, straight poles. On each side, build a row of benches and bunks 9 ft long, centered in the shelter. In order to use the shelter space to the greatest advantage, make the heights and widths of the benches and bunks the same as the thoroughly tested heights (14 in. and 4 ft 5 in.) and widths (16 in. and 24 in.) given by Fig. A.3.2. Also be sure to space their vertical supports 3 ft apart so two adults can sit between each pair of vertical bunk supports.

31. Narrow the ends of the overhead bunks so that the aisle between them is about 28 in. wide for a distance of 38 in. from each doorway. This allows room for installation and operation of an expedient air pump (a KAP) for prevention of dangerous overheating in warm weather.

32. Place a canopy (open on all sides) over each entrance, to minimize the entry of sand-like fallout particles or rain.

33. To improve the floor, lay small poles between the lower brace poles, so that the floor is approximately level. Or, use sticks covered with scrap boards.

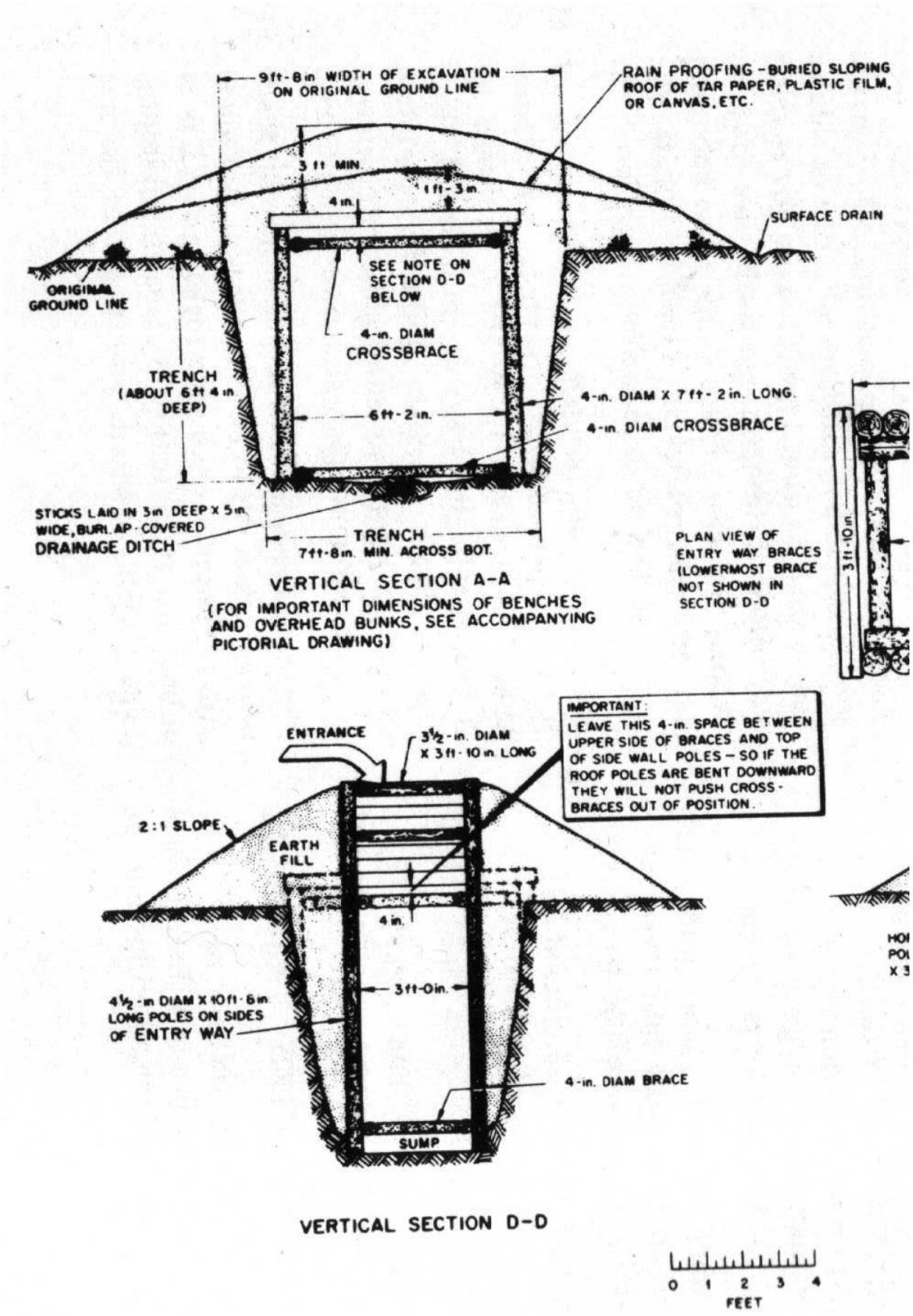
34. Fill all available water containers, including pits which have been dug and lined with plastic, then roofed with available materials. If possible, disinfect all water stored in expedient containers, using one scant teaspoon of a chlorine bleach, such as Clorox, for each 10 gallons of water. Even if only muddy water is available, store it. If you do not have a disinfectant, it may be possible to boil water when needed.

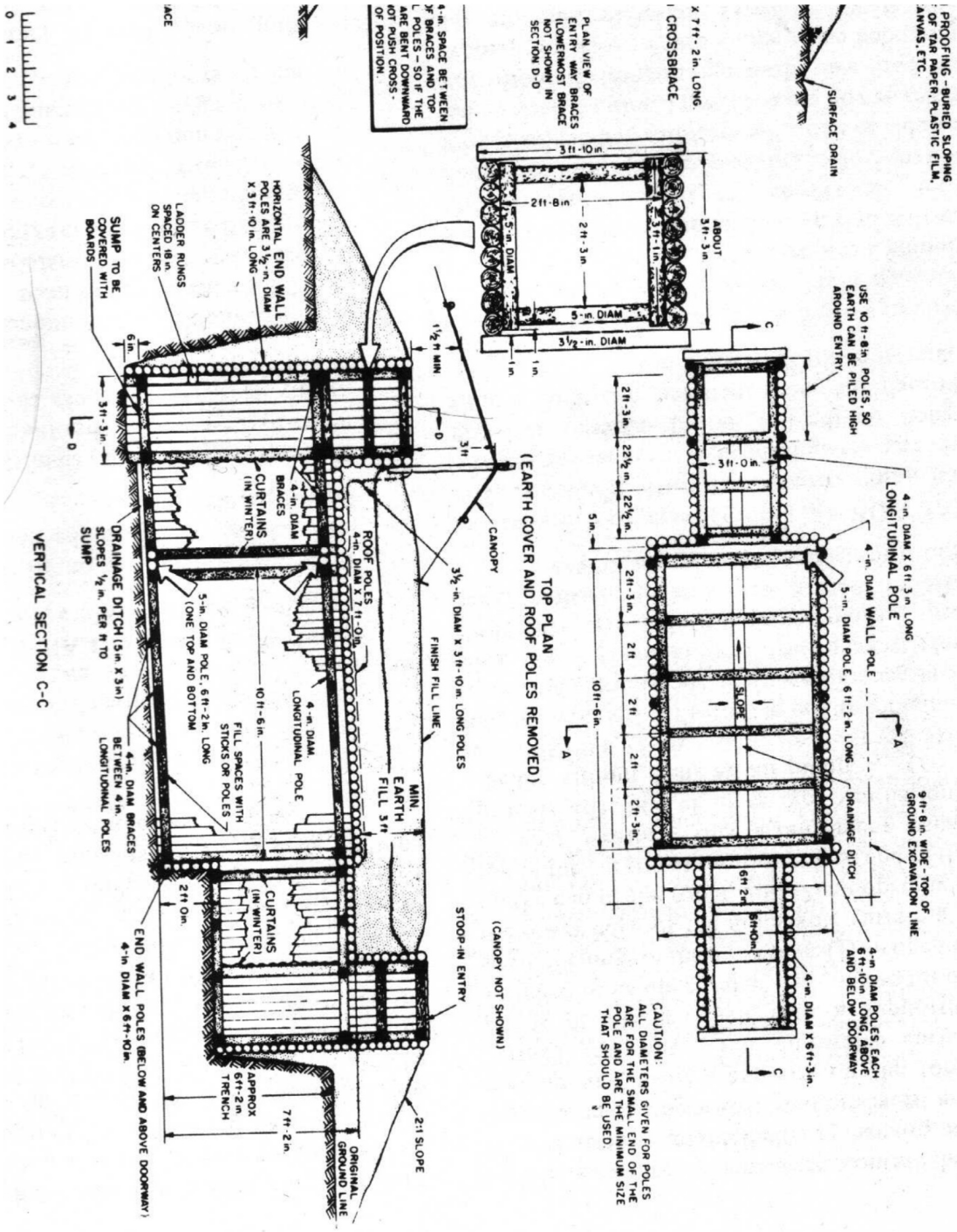
35. Put all of your emergency tools inside your shelter.

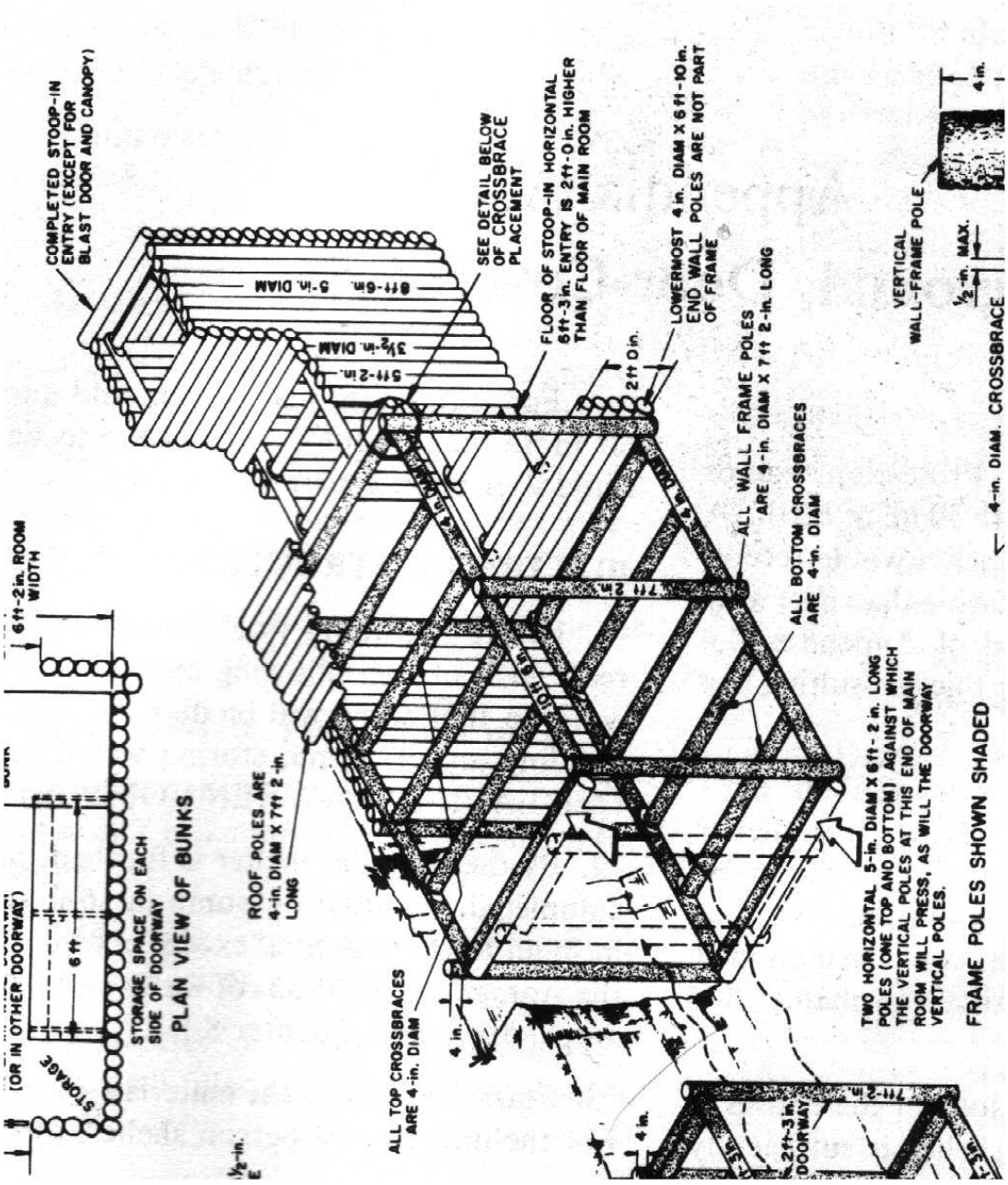
36. As time and materials permit, continue to improve your chances of surviving by doing as many of the following things as possible:

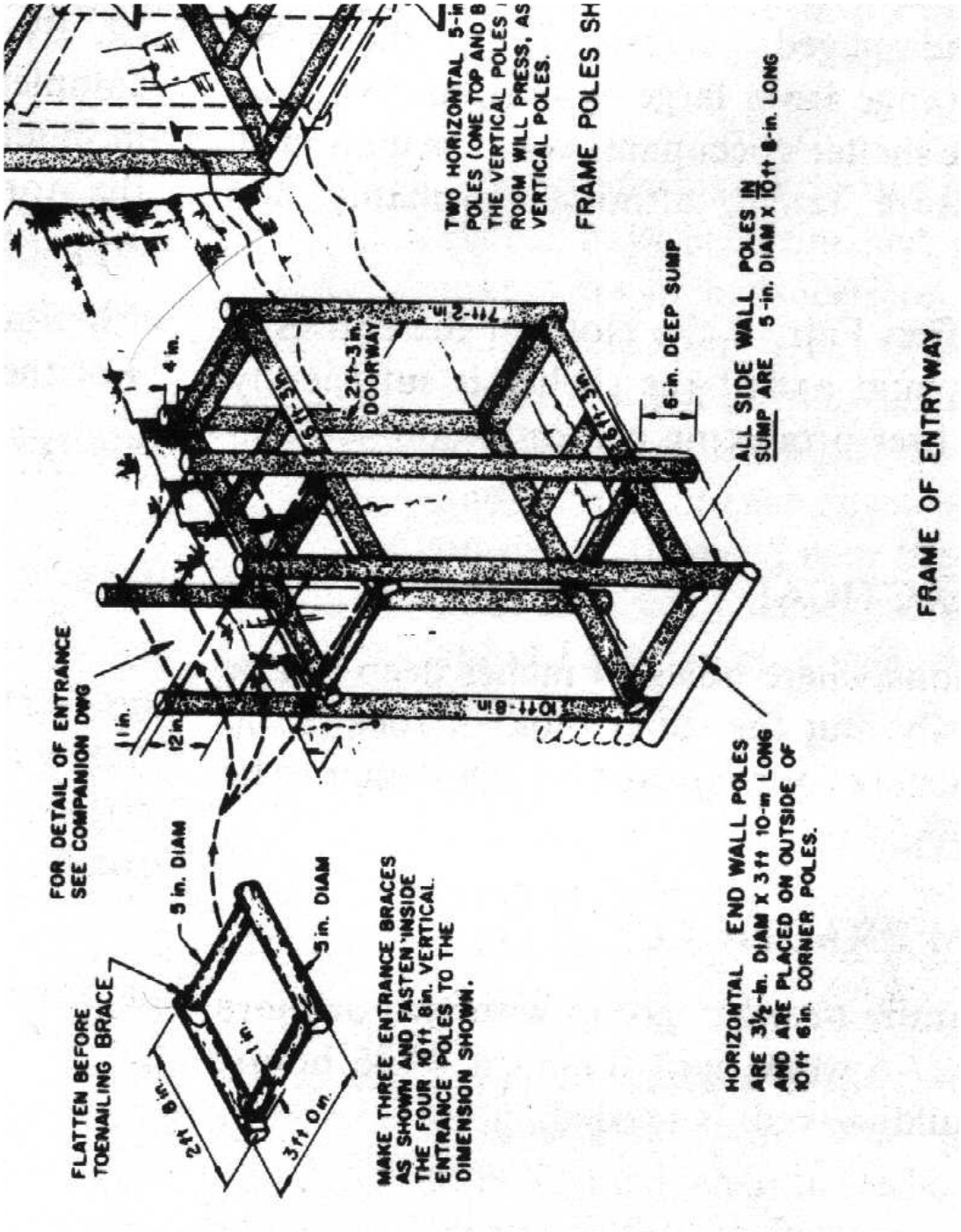
(1) Make a homemade fallout meter and expedient lights. (Prudent people will have made these extremely useful items well ahead of time.)

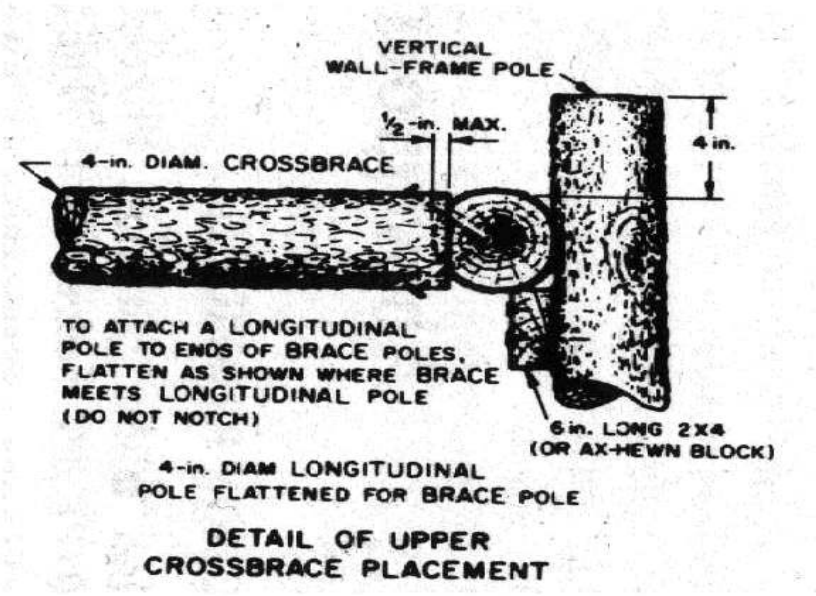
(2) Install screens or mosquito netting over the two openings, if mosquitoes or flies are a problem. Remember, however, that screen or netting reduces the airflow through a shelter -- even when the air is pumped through with a KAP.

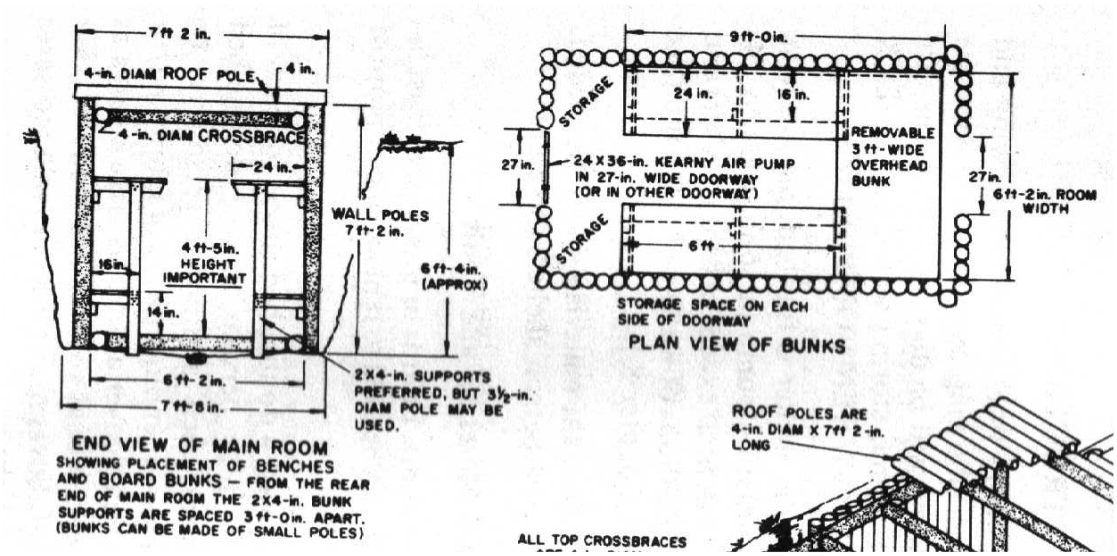

9ft-8in WIDTH OF EXCAVATION ON ORIGINAL GROUND LINE
RAIN PROOFING - BURIED SLOPING ROOF OF TAR PAPER, PLASTIC FILM, OR CANVAS, ETC.
3 ft MIN.
1 ft-3 in.
4 in.
SURFACE DRAIN
SEE NOTE ON SECTION D-D BELOW
ORIGINAL GROUND LINE
4-in. DIAM CROSSBRACE
TRENCH (ABOUT 6 ft 4 in DEEP)
6ft-2 in.
4-in. DIAM X 7 ft-2 in. LONG.
4-in. DIAM CROSSBRACE
STICKS LAID IN 3 in DEEP X 5 in. WIDE, BURLAP-COVERED DRAINAGE DITCH
TRENCH
7ft-8 in. MIN. ACROSS BOT.
VERTICAL SECTION A-A
(FOR IMPORTANT DIMENSIONS OF BENCHES AND OVERHEAD BUNKS, SEE ACCOMPANYING PICTORIAL DRAWING)
PLAN VIEW OF ENTRY WAY BRACES (LOWERMOST BRACE NOT SHOWN IN SECTION D-D
3 ft-10 in.
IMPORTANT:
LEAVE THIS 4-in. SPACE BETWEEN UPPER SIDE OF BRACES AND TOP OF SIDE WALL POLES – SO IF THE ROOF POLES ARE BENT DOWNWARD THEY WILL NOT PUSH CROSS-BRACES OUT OF POSITION.
ENTRANCE
3½-in. DIAM X 3 ft-10 in. LONG
2:1 SLOPE
EARTH FILL
4 in.
3ft-0in.
4½-in DIAM X 10 ft-6 in LONG POLES ON SIDES OF ENTRY WAY
4-in. DIAM BRACE
SUMP
VERTICAL SECTION D-D
0 1 2 3 4
FEET


PROOFING – BURIED SLOPING OF TAR PAPER, PLASTIC FILM, ANVAS, ETC.
SURFACE DRAIN
CROSSBRACE
X 7 ft - 2 in. LONG
ABOUT 3 ft - 3 in
USE 10 ft - 8 in. POLES, SO EARTH CAN BE PILED HIGH AROUND ENTRY
4-in DIAM X 6 ft 3 in LONG LONGITUDINAL POLE
4-in. DIAM WALL POLE
5-in. DIAM POLE, 6 ft - 2 in. LONG
DRAINAGE DITCH
9 ft - 8 in. WIDE - TOP OF GROUND EXCAVATION LINE
4-in DIAM POLES, EACH 6 ft - 10 in LONG, ABOVE AND BELOW DOORWAY
4-in DIAM X 6 ft - 3 in.
CAUTION: ALL DIAMETERS GIVEN FOR POLES ARE FOR THE SMALL END OF THE POLE AND ARE THE MINIMUM SIZE THAT SHOULD BE USED.
PLAN VIEW OF ENTRY WAY BRACES (LOWERMOST BRACE NOT SHOWN IN SECTION D-D
4-in SPACE BETWEEN OF BRACES AND TOP L POLES – SO IF THE ARE BENT DOWNWARD NOT PUSH CROSS-OF POSITION.
3 ft - 10 in.
2 ft - 8 in
2 ft - 3 in
5-in. DIAM
3 1/2-in. DIAM
1 in.
TOP PLAN
(EARTH COVER AND ROOF POLES REMOVED)
2 ft - 3 in.
22 1/2 in.
3 ft - 0 in.
5 in.
2 ft
10 ft - 6 in.
SLOPE
(CANOPY NOT SHOWN)
STOOP-IN ENTRY
HORIZONTAL END WALL POLES ARE 3 1/2-in. DIAM X 3 ft - 10 in. LONG
LADDER RUNGS SPACED 18 in ON CENTERS
SUMP TO BE COVERED WITH BOARDS
6 in.
3 ft - 3 in
D
1 1/2 ft MIN
3 ft
CANOPY
3 1/2-in. DIAM X 3 ft - 10 in. LONG POLES
FINISH FILL LINE
MIN. EARTH FILL 3 ft
CURTAINS (IN WINTER)
4-in DIAM BRACES
ROOF POLES 4-in. DIAM X 7 ft - 0 in.
4-in. DIAM. LONGITUDINAL POLE
5-in. DIAM POLE, 6 ft - 2 in. LONG (ONE TOP AND BOTTOM
10 ft - 6 in.
FILL SPACES WITH STICKS OR POLES
DRAINAGE DITCH (5 in X 3 in) SLOPES 1/2 in. PER ft TO SUMP
4-in. DIAM BRACES BETWEEN 4-in. LONGITUDINAL POLES
2 ft 0 in.
CURTAINS (IN WINTER)
APPROX 6 ft - 2 in TRENCH
7 ft - 2 in
2:1 SLOPE
ORIGINAL GROUND LINE
END WALL POLES (BELOW AND ABOVE DOORWAY) 4-in DIAM X 6 ft - 10 in.
VERTICAL SECTION C-C
0 1 2 3 4


COMPLETED STOOP-IN ENTRY (EXCEPT FOR BLAST DOOR AND CANOPY)
SEE DETAIL BELOW OF CROSSBRACE PLACEMENT
FLOOR OF STOOP-IN HORIZONTAL 6ft-3 in. ENTRY IS 2ft-0 in. HIGHER THAN FLOOR OF MAIN ROOM
LOWERMOST 4 in. DIAM X 6 ft-10 in. END WALL POLES ARE NOT PART OF FRAME
ALL WALL FRAME POLES ARE 4-in. DIAM X 7ft 2-in. LONG
ALL BOTTOM CROSSBRACES ARE 4-in. DIAM
VERTICAL WALL-FRAME POLE
4-in. DIAM. CROSSBRACE
ROOF POLES ARE 4-in. DIAM X 7ft 2-in. LONG
ALL TOP CROSSBRACES ARE 4-in. DIAM
TWO HORIZONTAL 5-in. DIAM X 6ft- 2 in. LONG POLES (ONE TOP AND BOTTOM) AGAINST WHICH THE VERTICAL POLES AT THIS END OF MAIN ROOM WILL PRESS, AS WILL THE DOORWAY VERTICAL POLES.
FRAME POLES SHOWN SHADED
PLAN VIEW OF BUNKS
6ft-2in. ROOM WIDTH
STORAGE SPACE ON EACH SIDE OF DOORWAY
STORAGE
6 ft
2ft-3in. DOORWAY
4 in.


FRAME OF ENTRYWAY
FRAME POLES SH
TWO HORIZONTAL 5-in
POLES (ONE TOP AND B
THE VERTICAL POLES
ROOM WILL PRESS, AS
VERTICAL POLES.
2ft-3in
DOORWAY
6-in. DEEP SUMP
ALL SIDE WALL POLES IN
SUMP ARE 5-in. DIAM X 10ft 8-in. LONG
HORIZONTAL END WALL POLES
ARE 3½-in. DIAM X 3ft 10-in LONG
AND ARE PLACED ON OUTSIDE OF
10ft 6in. CORNER POLES.
FOR DETAIL OF ENTRANCE
SEE COMPANION DWG
FLATTEN BEFORE
TOENAILING BRACE
5 in. DIAM
5 in. DIAM
MAKE THREE ENTRANCE BRACES
AS SHOWN AND FASTEN INSIDE
THE FOUR 10ft 8in. VERTICAL
ENTRANCE POLES TO THE
DIMENSION SHOWN.





As mentioned, you will need blast doors for your shelter to be protected from overpressure and blast wave. Following is an excerpt from *Nuclear War Survival Skills*. It details the construction of blast doors and entry ways.

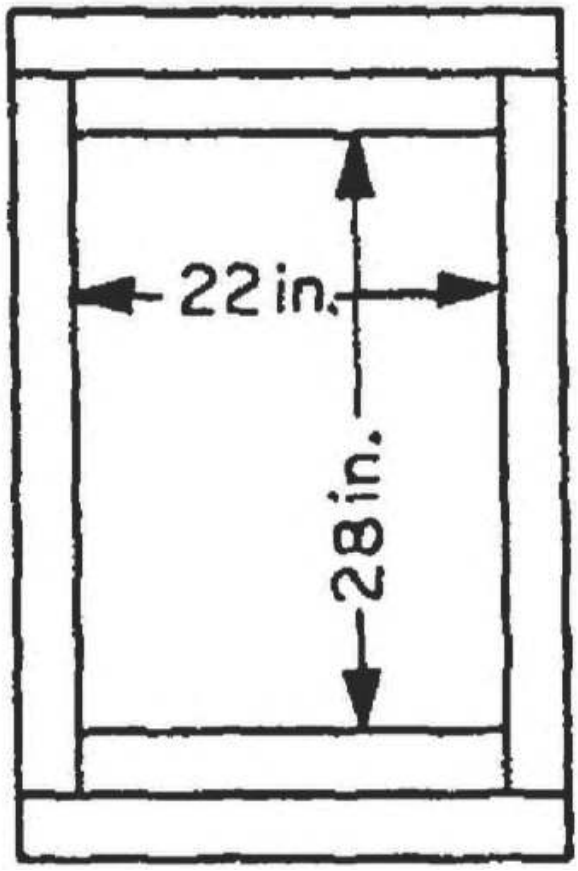
A vertical blast-protective entry can also be made like a strong box, using 2-inch-thick boards. Such entries afford blast protection up to 50 psi if made as small as shown here and protected with yielding materials such as a 6-inch-thick layer of brush covered with strong cloth.

Install blast doors to keep out airborne blast waves, blast wind, overpressure, blast-borne debris, burning-hot dust and air, and fallout.

A fast-rising overpressure of as little as 5 psi will break some people's eardrums. At overpressures of 15 to 20 psi, 50% of the people who are exposed will have their eardrums broken. However, persons near a shelter wall may have their eardrums broken by somewhat less than half of these unreflected overpressures. (Any wall may reflect blast waves and greatly increase overpressures near it.) Broken eardrums are not serious in normal times, but after a nuclear

attack this injury is likely to be far more dangerous to persons in crowded shelters without effective medical treatment. Lung damage, that can result from overpressures as low as 10 to 12 psi, would also be more serious under postattack conditions.

Fig. Pg. 252 A vertical blast -protective entry. 22 in. x 28 in.



A blast door must withstand blast waves and overpressure. Not only must the door itself be sufficiently strong to withstand forces at least as great as those which the shelter will survive, but in addition the door frame and the entranceway walls must be equally as strong.

Blast doors must be protected against reflected pressures from blast waves that could strike an edge of an unprotected door and tear it off its hinges. Note the blast-protector logs installed around the door pictured in Fig. D. 14. When the door was closed, the tops of these four logs were about 2 inches higher than the door, thus protecting its edges on all sides.

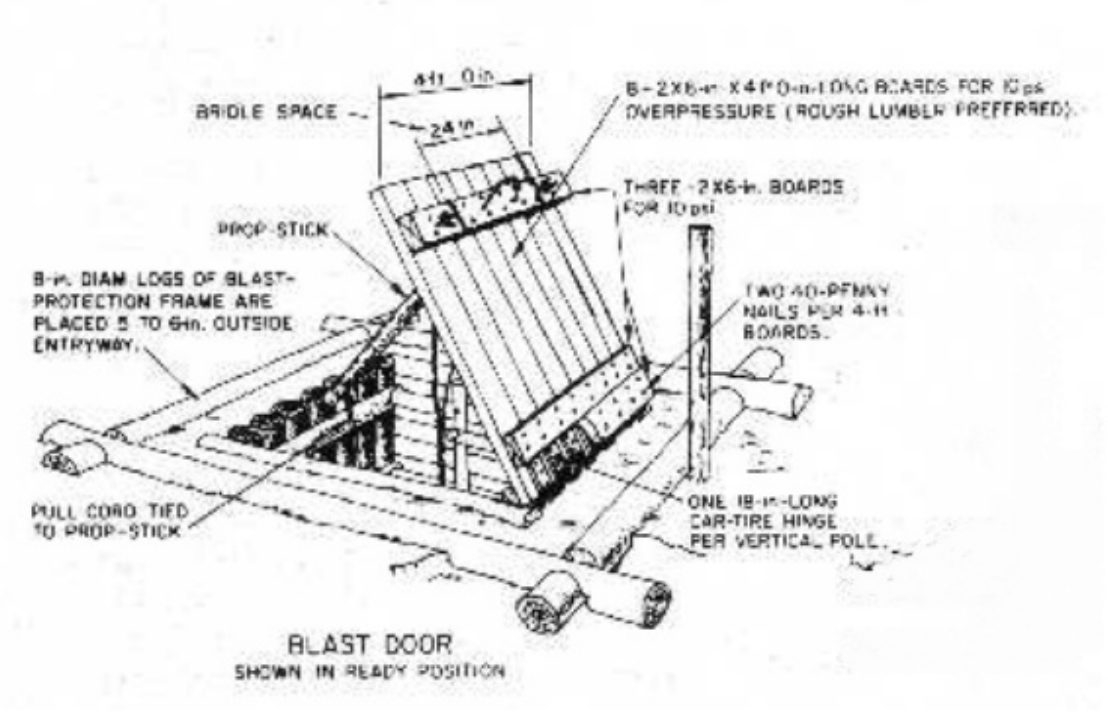
The closed door must be prevented from rebounding like a spring and opening a fraction of a second after being bowed down by overpressure, or from being opened and perhaps torn off its hinges by the partial vacuum ("suction") that follows the overpressure phase. Figure D. 14 gives the details of such a hold-down system for a blast door. Note that near the bottom of the vertical entry the 6 strong wires must encircle a horizontal pole that is flattened on one side and nailed to the vertical wall poles with at least a dozen 6-inch (60-penny) nails. Blast tests up to the 53-psi overpressure range have proved that this holddown system works.5

Figure D. 15 shows a blast door made of 5 thicknesses of 3/4-inch exterior plywood, well glued and nailed together with 4-1/2-in. nails at 4-in. spacings. This door was protected by 4 blastprotector logs, each 8 feet long and about 8 inches in diameter. The logs were notched, nailed together, and surrounded with earth. For protection against ignition by the thermal pulse from an explosion, exposed wood and rubber should be coated with thick whitewash (slaked lime) or mud, or covered with aluminum foil.

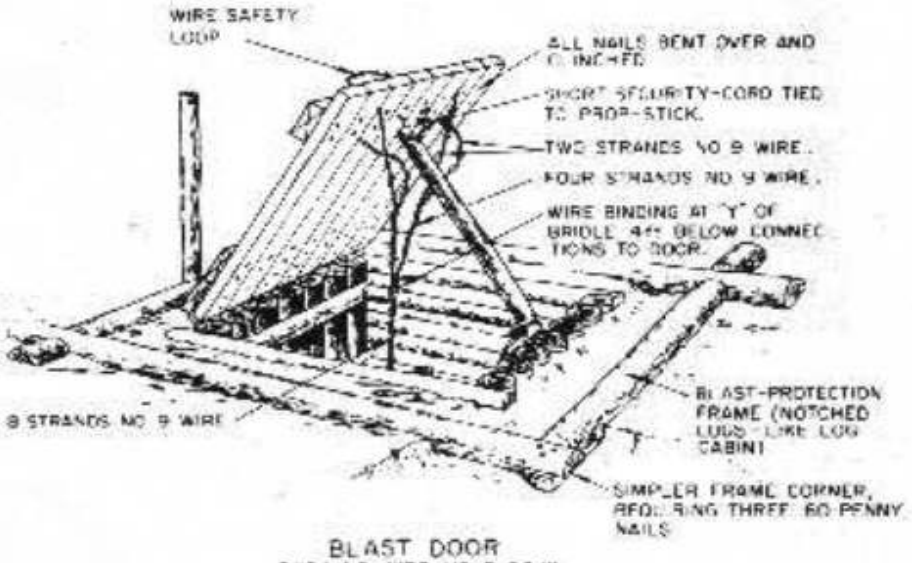
An equally strong blast door and the door base upon which it closes can be made of poles. If poles are fresh-cut, they are easy to work with ax and saw. Figure D.16 shows the best blast-tested design. This door also had a continuous row of hinges made from worn auto tire treads. The pole to which the hinges were attached was 7 inches in diameter after peeling and had been flattened on its top and outer sides. The two other poles of the equal-sided triangle were 8 inches in diameter and had been flattened with an ax on the bottom, top, and inner sides. The three poles were each 55 inches long. They were notched and spiked together with 60-penny nails so that the door would close snugly on its similarly constructed base made of three stout poles. Other poles, at least 7 inches in diameter before being hewn so that they would fit together snugly, were nailed side-by-side on top of the three outer poles.

Many Americans have axes and would be able to cut poles, but not many know how to use an ax to hew flat, square sides on a pole or log. This easily acquired skill is illustrated by Fig. D.17. The worker should first

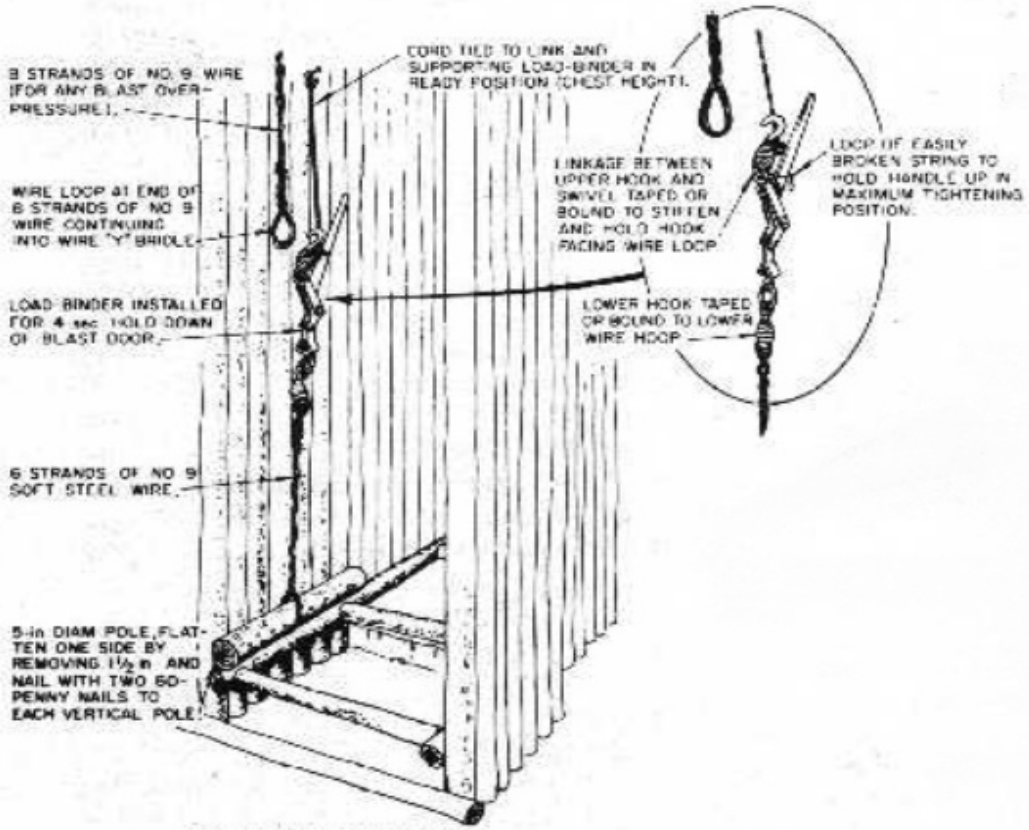
fasten the pole down by nailing two small poles to it and to other logs on the ground. Figure D.17 shows a pole thus secured. When hewing a flat side, the worker stands with his legs spread far apart, and repeatedly moves his feet so that he can look almost straight down at where his ax head strikes. First, vertical cuts with a *sharp* ax are made about 3 or 4 inches apart and at angles of about 45 degrees to the surface of the pole, for the length of the pole. These multiple cuts should be made almost as deep as is needed to produce a flat side of the desired width. Then the worker, again beginning at the starting end, should cut off long strips, producing a flat side.



BLAST DOOR
SHOWN IN READY POSITION



BLAST DOOR
SHOWING WIRE HOLD-DOWN BRIDLE AND PROP STICK.



BOTTOM OF ENTRYWAY

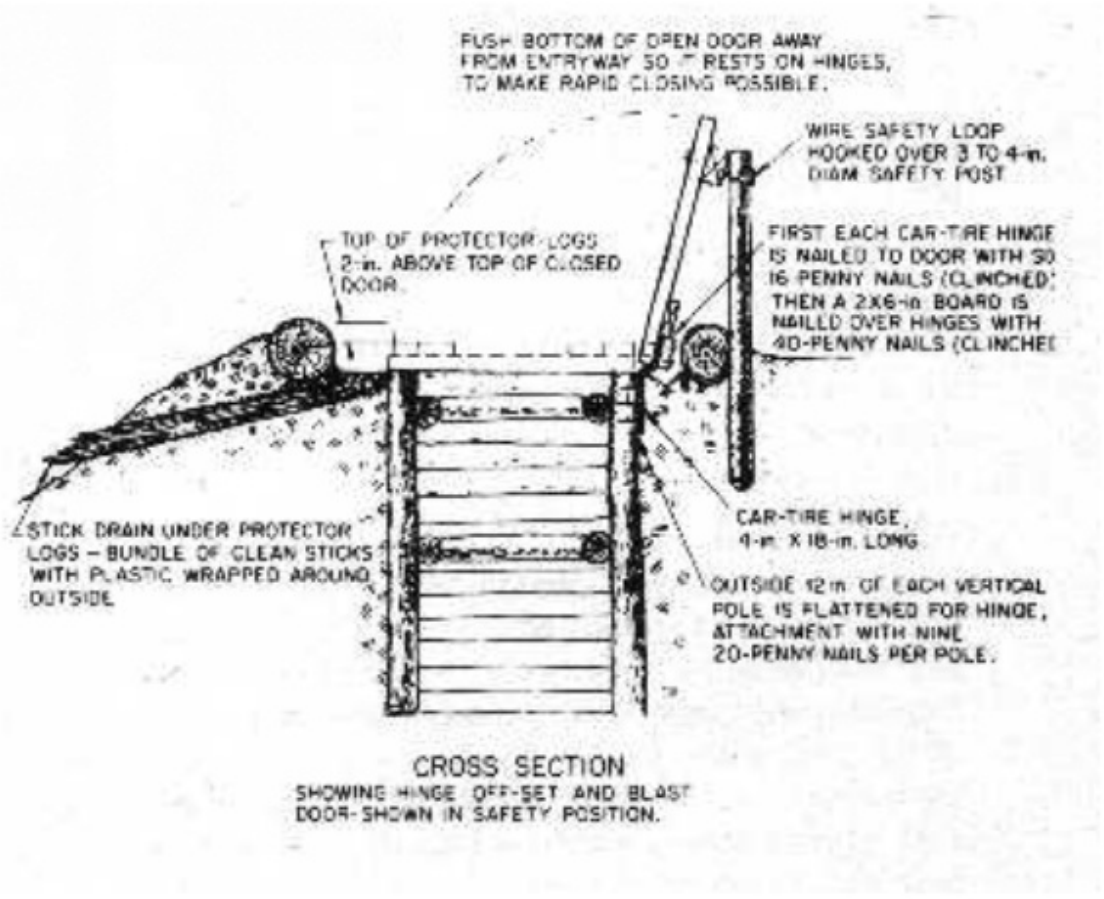


Fig. D.15. Tire-strip hinges nailed to an expedient, 4-inch-thick blast door made of plywood, designed to withstand 50-psi blast effects of very large weapons and undamaged by blast at the 53-psi range.

Fig. D.16. Blast-tested triangular blast door made of hand-hewn pine poles, notched and nailed together. This door closed on a triangular pole base that is concealed in this photo by two of the three blast-protector logs that also withstood 53-psi blast effects.

Fig. D.17. Hewing flat sides on a pole with a sharp ax.

The above excerpts from *Nuclear War Survival Skills* will give the reader some good countermeasures to protect his or her family from the effects of blast and overpressure. Prepare your blast shelter now, before problems arise. If you do not expect to shelter twelve people in your shelter, consider stowing water, food, supplies and pets or livestock. This shelter can save your life if you must live within a high risk area.

ADVERTISEMENT

North Woods Traders Firearms CD ROM 1
This CD ROM contains manuals on shooting, sniping, blueprints and drawings and conversion to full auto.
For entertainment purposes only. PDF Format

Price $7.00 plus $2.00 shipping and handling.
Item #frms-1
Send orders to: North Woods Traders
P.O. Box 21
Fernwood, Idaho 83830

The Nuclear Threat Today

by Corcceigh Green

Section 5: Sealing off Against Fallout

Even if you are living in a safe area or have located your retreat in a safe area outside of blast and fire zones, you must still protect yourself from fallout. Fallout can be carried for hundreds of miles down wind where it literally falls out of the air and onto your property.

Fallout emits gamma radiation in lethal doses. Gamma rays are high energy photons that are very penetrating. They can pass into and/or through objects like the walls of your house or you, yourself. As a gamma ray passes through living tissue it interacts with it's molecular structure by bumping into atoms imparting some of the gamma ray's energy into the atom's electrons causing the electrons to jump out of their atom's orbit, ionizing the atom. This has a devastating effect on living tissue, especially protein, (the stuff your muscles and heart are made of). The effect is so devastating that 50% of adult humans in their prime absorbing four hundred RADs of gamma radiation in a thirty day period will die from the exposure.

Fortunately, gamma radiation can be shielded against. Shielding material is all around us and can be as cheap as dirt. Shielding material must be dense and posses an atomic structure utilizing a profuse amount of electrons in their orbits. The easiest and most abundant shielding material to work with is dirt. The halving thickness for packed dirt, (halving thickness is the amount of a certain material necessary to drop the amount of radiation entering a shelter in half), is 3.6 inches. It is generally agreed that to maintain an excellent level of protection for your shelter, a layer of 3 feet of packed dirt is necessary. That's ten halving thicknesses, or radiation will decrease by one half of it's dose ten times before it reaches the inside of your shelter. In other words, if the dose rate outside is 300 roentgens per hour, it will be reduced to .29146875 roentgens per hour in your shelter.

Situating a shelter below ground puts an entire planet between your floor and walls and you. An underground shelter will not be penetrated by gamma radiation from below or through the walls. The weakness of this shelter is in it’s entrance and roof. Fallout will be deposited on your shelter’s roof and on it’s entry way. Your shelter’s roof should be covered with packed earth. Three feet of packed earth for ten halving thicknesses is minimum. Cresson Kearney recommends five feet of packed earth for a blast shelter. With this amount, why not go for six feet of packed earth and provide for twenty halving thickenesses? Your roof could receive a deposit of fallout radiating the area with 1,000 roentgens per hour and only allow one ten thousandth of a roentgen into the shelter! You would be very well protected indeed.

The other weak point is your entry way. You have to enter and exit your shelter and you can’t cover that point with packed earth. The door will keep fallout from entering, but gamma radiation will penetrate that point easily. There are two methods for hardening this point. You should employ both methods to increase protection. The first is to incorporate right angle bends in the entry way. This will lessen the amount of gamma radiation that reaches you. Gamma rays do not actually travel like rays. They propagate like all electromagnetic light, in waves, as though the

ripples in a pond. This means that gamma radiation will not just travel down your entry way in a straight line and end it's journey at the right angle bend. The wave form will round the bend to find your shelter, but will loose some energy. Making your entry way a tunnel will place greater distance between you and the gamma source, which will also cause the gamma radiation to loose more potency. You may also place another right angle bend in the tunnel, reducing the amount of radiation reaching you again.

The other method for hardening this weak point is to add shielding. As mentioned, you cannot block the door to your entry way, but you can store shielding material like bricks inside your shelter. Once you have everyone in your shelter who is supposed to be there, you may bring the bricks or other materiel out of it's storage space and stack them in one of the bends in your entry way. This will provide just over a halving thickness for every wall of brick that you can stack. Do not permanently mortar the bricks into place! You must be able to exit your shelter when it is safe to do so. This means you must stack the bricks with care so that they do not collapse. A double wall will be more stable and provide twice the protection. Leave a space in the wall to run an air intake pipe through to provide fresh air for the occupants. Also, if you have more than one bend in your entry tunnel, stacking a brick wall in each bend will greatly improve protection.

You must provide fresh air for the occupants of your shelter. Sealing off the outside air from your shelter will keep out fallout, but the occupants could die of suffocation just as well as radiation. In order to provide fresh air and keep out fallout, you will have to build an air filter and air pump. When considering an air pump, you must weigh the advantages of an electrical powered blower unit against the dependability of a hand operated piston unit.

An electrical powered blower may be battery operated with a DC unit or with battery and inverter with an AC unit. The advantages are that these units will move a large amount of air, can be expediently manufactured and human labor is not necessary other than metering the amount of air moved into the shelter, metering radiation levels that may find it's way through filters and turning the blower on and off. The disadvantages are that these units require charged batteries and/or working inverters which can be damaged by EMP. Deep cycle marine batteries work best as they are slower to discharge than car batteries and may be drawn down and recharged numerous times without damaging. Inverters should be stored in EMP resistant containers. More on that later. Also have spare inverters stored in EMP resistant containers in case you are operating your air blower when a nuke is popped close enough to you that EMP damages your operating inverter.

To make an electrical air blower you'll need one medium sized box fan, sheet metal screws, 20 gauge sheet metal, J.B. Weld and silicone caulking. We'll consider the end of the fan which moves air away from it as the front. Simply cut a square of sheet metal in the dimension of the fan. In the center of the sheet metal square, cut a circle in the diameter of your air intake pipe. Force a section of pipe through this circle and use J.B Weld to affix it into place. Use silicone caulking to be sure there are no air leaks in this fit. The section of pipe should be short and will be fitted to the air intake pipe with a coupler.

Now fix the section of sheet metal with the section of pipe affixed to the rear of the fan with sheet metal screws. Make sure that the air pipe does not interfere with the fan's blade. Trim the pipe with a cut off tool or tin snips if necessary. The portion of the pipe that protrudes from the sheet metal square should be positioned so that it protrudes from the rear of the box fan. You can J.B. Weld the sheet metal square to the box fan too, but always be sure to caulk the seams anyway.

The above is the heart of your electrical air supply for your shelter. Attach the air intake pipe to the blower you've just made with a coupler and caulk or vinyl tape the coupler to the pipe protruding from the blower. As long as you have power, you'll have air.

A hand operated piston air pump has one very big advantage. If EMP takes out your last inverter you will still have air. The air piston pump requires only one power source. It's called muscle. This unit moves a sufficient amount of air and is reliable under the worst of conditions. The disadvantage is that due to the exercise the unit will provide the operator(s), it will cause the humidity level of the shelter to rise, will create an area of disturbance within the shelter, creating less livable space. Air quality must be monitored constantly and the air pump will need constant attention in order to move air into the shelter. The utter reliability of these units when civilization has been blasted apart makes them worth the effort to build and operate. When powered units fail due to lack of electricity, these simple mechanisms will continue to provide air.

To build a piston powered air pump, go to www.oism.org and click on the links to read *Nuclear War Survival Skills* by Cresson Kearney. The instructions you are looking for are under Appendix E.

As a last note in air pumps, *Nuclear War Survival Skills* also details the making of The Kearny Air Pump or KAP. This method allows for too much fallout into your shelter and should be used as a last ditch method if you haven't provided a better air supply for yourself. Air is very important! your air supply must be ready and in working order before the arrival of fallout.

You will need to move twelve cubic feet of filtered air per minute per person into your shelter. Your blower/fan should state how much air it moves printed somewhere on it or on the box it came in. Your air pump will have a chamber where air is forced out of the pump and into the room. The volume of this chamber will equal the volume of air moved per pump. X number of occupants in your shelter will need 12 cubic feet of air per minute. This is X x 12. Your air pump forces Y amount of filtered air into your shelter with each pump. To find how many times you should pump your air pump per minute divide X x 12 by Y (X x 12/Y=amount of pumps per minute). Triple this amount if you are using candles or oil lamps for light. If you have ten people in your shelter and the volume of air your pump forces into your shelter is 25 cubic feet (for a chamber measuring 12 inches long, 5 inches wide and 5 inches high) your math will work out as follows: 10 x 12=120, 120/25=4.8. This formula works out that you will need to pump your air pump 5 times per minute to replenish your air. If you are using candles or oil lamps figure at least 15 pumps per minute. Occupants can work in shifts to keep the pump operating around the clock.

As fallout arrives, you can only close off your shelter for a brief time. After fallout has been deposited and even while fallout is still being deposited you will need to bring in air and that air must be filtered. Filtering fallout is a relatively simple procedure. Fallout is basically particulates and ash. A filter can be made from plywood, two by fours, nails, porous foam rubber and activated or regular charcoal. The dimensions of your filter box will depend greatly upon the dimensions of your air intake pipe. Many people will have the option to use different materials for this. The easiest material to work with for your air intake pipe is the plastic plumbing pipes that you can buy at hardware stores. They are tough and resilient and angles can be made merely by using angles couplers in the pipe for bends. They are not of particularly large diameter, but two, two inch pipes can be laid side by side and double pipe intakes can be fixed to the blower or pump and double outflows fixed to the filter. This will allow enough air flow into the shelter. In absence of such plastic pipes you may utilize black stove pipes. Be absolutely sure to caulk all of

the seams. Four inch round stove pipe is probably the easiest stove pipe to work with. Use elbow joints for angling around bends.

The filter is a box made from the two by fours and plywood. This is not a fancy undertaking. You make a cube frame with the two by fours and nail the plywood over this. Leave one side open and caulk the seams. The open end goes up. Make a hole in the side of the filter box that will face your shelter. The hole should be the same diameter as your air pipe(s). The hole must be near the bottom of the filter box, but you should not drill through the two by fours. The pipe(s) may be snuggly forced through the hole(s) and caulked. Duct tape cheese cloth over the open end of the pipe that fits through the filter box.

The filter element is also very simple. Lay down a two or three inch thick layer of charcoal or activated charcoal in the filter box and place a square of porous foam rubber on top. Press down gently onto the charcoal layer, but not too firmly. Repeat this until the filter box is full. The top opening of the filter box must be covered with a layer of porous foam rubber.

This filter will remove fallout particles and radioactive iodine from the air you bring into your shelter to breath. You may notice that this filter will clog rapidly as fallout is being deposited on it's open top. This design is so simple that you should be able to construct more than one for replacements, but it is also prudent to further protect this unit by placing it under a covering. This covering could be as simple as a larger box that fits over the filter box and is propped off of the air pipe with rocks, bricks or cinder blocks. This will also protect the filter's charcoal and foam rubber element from rainout, snow and other atmospheric conditions. It will keep fallout from being directly deposited on the filter element and more fallout will be kept from the filter as the air must be sucked into the element from a narrow airway between the filter box and the covering box. This will cause an eddy in the air current forcing heavier fallout particles to drift back onto the ground.

If you are close to a high risk area and rely on a blast shelter, you will not be able to deploy your filter until after blast and fire conditions have subsided to a safe level. If your filter and air system is deployed before the blast, it will be destroyed and the blast wave may travel through it and through your open blast doors to damage the interior of your shelter and possibly kill or injure the occupants. Your air system must be pre-fabricated and stored in your shelter before you need it. After evacuating to your shelter, close the blast doors and wait for conditions to subside. Keep in mind there may be multiple strikes on targets in your area. Work to put together your air system inside the shelter first. Check for fires before unsealing your shelter. If conditions are safe, open your blast doors and place your filter system outside close to your blast doors. Couple and caulk the pipe(s) to your filter and connect everything. Either make a notch in your entryway to allow the pipe through and the blast doors to re-seal or prop the blast doors open with sand bags, sealing any openings and forming the bags around the air intake pipe. It is preferable to re-seal your blast doors.

A shelter or retreat situated outside of dangerous blast areas are easier to defend. Bear in mind, however, that nuclear war is as dynamic and fluid as any type of warfare. Targets change and move position. Because your area is safe, it will attract militaries to establish operations there, which will then become targets. Always leave yourself the option to retreat or harden your shelter further.

For those that are outside of high risk areas and do not have the option to build a blast shelter, a very well protected shelter can be built in one's home. It will not protect well against blast, but

can be hardened against fallout extremely well. There are several things one can do to make this shelter much more protective before the arrival of fallout. Outside of high risk blast and fire zones, fallout could take hours before drifting out of the atmosphere and onto your property. This gives you the opportunity to make further repairs or preparations to your shelter.

First, seal off all of your windows and all but one entry/exit to your house with 6 mil or better plastic and weather stripping. Duct tape around the weather stripping for extra protections. Cap off all of your house's vents on the roof to prevent fallout from entering them. If you have a fireplace or wood stove cap off and seal the chimney as well. Seal off the vents under your eaves with 6 mil plastic and weather stripping also.

Second, board up all of your windows with plywood. This won't stop any close by blast effects, but it will shield windows from being broken by longer range blast effects. This will also protect basement and/or lower floor windows as you push dirt against the outer walls of your home. Third, Shovel or push dirt against the outer walls of your home. If you have or are friends with someone who has a diesel cat, get it running and scrape dirt from anywhere and get it against your home. We've already mentioned the value of dirt as a shielding material. Pile the dirt at least three feet thick from the outer wall. This is ten halving thicknesses and will reduce the amount of radiation penetrating through the lower portion of your outer walls.

If you have a basement or sunken first floor and have packed dirt against the outer walls to the height of the first floor ceiling you have an excellent start at hardening your home into a shelter. Your next step is preventing radiation from penetrating through the ceiling.

Fourth, Pack sand bags with clay soil, not sand, and I mean pack them well. Nail plywood sheets overhead onto the beams, one sheet at a time and pack the sand bags between the plywood sheets and the upper story floor. Wedge wood posts between the floor and each corner of each plywood sheet. This may make it harder to move around inside your shelter, but will harden your shelter against penetration of radiation from above. Bricks may be substituted for the sand bags of packed soil. If you have only limited plywood or other materials, harden one room in the manner above. Because radiation can more easily penetrate the ceiling beyond your hardened room, you will receive a greater radiation dose unless you also harden the walls of your hardened room.

Fifth, harden the walls of your hardened room. In rooms adjacent to your hardened room stack bricks or cinder blocks filled with packed soil against the walls adjacent to your hardened room. This will provide protection against exposed walls while the bricks or cinder blocks will not take up space within your hardened room. This will make your shelter more comfortable while maintaining protection.

Sixth, Set up your air system in the manner described in the preceding paragraphs. If you are running the air intake pipe outside through a door or window, use the upper story openings as your lower story doors and windows must be blocked. If you have no upper story, patch the pipe into a roof vent with a coupler and patch the filter box into the roof vent. A chimney can also be used as an air intake pipe. Merely seal off your chimney from your stove pipe's inlet and insert the air pipe from the air blower or pump and caulk the seam. On the roof, cap off the chimney with a filter box and caulk the seam. Do not forget to protect the filter box's open end. The chimney will become the air pipe and the filter will keep fallout from the chimney.

The problem with keeping air filters on your roof is that you'll have to climb onto your roof to replace dirty filters with clean ones. This means extra exposure time to radiation. One of the

things you can do to cut down on radiation exposure is to cover the dirt you have packed against your house with tarps and provide your house with a metal roof. If you are dependent upon a well for water, power your well pump with a generator and spray off your roof with a garden hose, then the tarps covering your packed dirt around your house. If you are hooked to municipal water, you may have a problem. Municipal water lines could be broken and pumping stations destroyed during an attack. Keep a cistern for this eventuality and a water pump. This will take a lot of water, so forget spraying down the tarps and focus on the side of the roof you need access to. If you have enough water, spraying down your roof and tarp covering your shielding material will remove fallout from those areas. This means no radiation source will be present there and radiation will not be penetrating this area of your shelter.

Before evacuating your shelter to do this, you must have outer clothing that will protect your regular clothing and skin and hair from coming into contact with fallout. A plastic or vinyl rain suit utilizing a jacket and pants will work well. You'll also need a respirator or NBC rated mask with filter to keep from breathing in contaminated particles. Also keep several pairs of plastic over-boot coverings. Rubber gloves are also necessary. Vinyl or even regular duct tape must be kept to seal the seams between the articles of clothing. Before re-entering your shelter, spray the suit down and wash it in detergent if possible. Do this while standing in a 55 gallon drum and mark the water as contaminated afterward. Strip off the suit after decontaminating, then re-enter your shelter.

Seventh, After you have sealed off all of your doors and windows, boarded the lower story doors and windows, Packed dirt against your shelter, hardened your ceiling against radiation, hardened your walls against radiation, and installed your air filtration and intake system, you may seal your family into your hardened room or shelter.

ADVERTISEMENT

EMBASSY™ LEATHER HYDRATION BAG
Embassy™ Genuine Leather Hydration Bag. Has a one liter bladder and features 600D trim. Perfect for hiking biking running and for avid sideline spectators of outdoor sports. 2 lbs each.

Price $20.00. Shipping
$6.00. Item #LUWATER

Send order with money order or check and item number to
North Woods Traders
P.O. Box 21
Fernwood, Idaho 83830

Visit http://theindependentamerican.freeyellow.com for homesteading and survival news and views and to shop North Woods Traders survival store.

The Nuclear Threat Today

by Corcceigh Green

Section 6: Inside The Shelter

You have sealed yourself and your family into your shelter and your air filtration system is operating. Now you will need to concentrate on the essentials of life and what comforts you are likely to provide. With fallout drifting to the earth around you, you will be sealed into your shelter for weeks at the least and possibly months depending on future nuclear strikes.

Each nuclear ground burst that detonates upwind of you will bring it's own deadly fallout into your area. Before sealing yourself into your shelter, someone must begin monitoring your radiation meter. Monitoring must be constant and as soon as radiation levels begin to rise above normal the monitor must sound the alarm and all personnel must enter the shelter and the shelter must be sealed. While the radiation levels are being monitored work on final preparations and repairs to the shelter may commence before the arrival of fallout. As soon as all preparations and repairs are made, have everyone enter the shelter whether radiation levels are still safe or not. If radiation levels rise while people are still outside, they will have to decontaminate before entering the shelter. This means shower, shampoo and change of clothes. Do not decontaminate in your shower. Do this in a "mud room" in an entryway to your home or shelter. Step into a 55 gallon drum, kneel down into it so that you do not splash water into the entry and use a garden hose with the water on a medium-light stream to shower, shampoo and rinse. Continue to rinse as you leave the contaminated water of the drum. Leave your clothes in the drum. Seal the drum and roll it outside your shelter, then completely seal off.

You will need to find your way around your shelter. If you have protected your shelter as described in previous sections, it will be pitch dark inside. If you cannot see to take radiation readings, prepare meals and accomplish necessary tasks, you are almost in as much trouble as having no shelter at all. You will need a minimum amount of light.

Cresson Kearny in his book, *Nuclear War Survival Skills*, describes three methods for this. He describes a car battery set up powering a twelve volt bulb, using flashlights and candles and making an oil lamp out of vegetable oil, a glass jar, twine and a wood block. These are great expedient means, but since the writing of *Nuclear War Survival Skills* there have been some advances in lighting and energy technologies. It is prudent to take advantage of these new technologies for your shelter.

The car battery set up is a great, fast to employ, expedient means of providing a minimum amount of light for your shelter. The drawbacks are that the battery can be drained, although in his book, *Pulling Through*, Dean Ing describes an ingenious method of using a bicycle generator meant to power a bicycle's head lamp to trickle charge the car battery. The car battery may also give off hydrogen sulfide fumes. This will be very little, but will tend to accumulate in your shelter and if you are using candles or oil lamps to supplement lighting you may find that the fumes from your car battery are flammable. A better battery for this system are those supplied with the solar generators sold at kensolar.com. If you do not have the budget to buy a solar generator, kensolar.com sells the batteries separately in the $200 range. Well worth it! These batteries will light a room with a one hundred watt bulb for days without being drained and the

batteries can be recharged with an ordinary gas or diesel generator or trickle charged with smaller solar panel units.

As for light bulbs, use LED bulbs which require less energy and last longer. Some survivors absolutely must have brighter light, which is necessary for those with Seasonal Affective Disorder (SAD) or small children who must have bright light in the day in order that their biological clocks tell them to sleep at night. Neon bulbs work great for this. They provide the type of light that corrects SAD and effects biological clocks. They also help plants to grow if your shelter is large enough to accommodate a small growing space.

Other lighting tools that should be in your shelter are the hand crank units that generate their own electricity and the shake flashlights. Some of the hand crank units are even able to recharge batteries. These are great little individual lighting tools that can be used by the individual occupants for reading, checking radiation levels and a variety of individual tasks. Always store extra bulbs with these.

Candles and oil lamps will give a minimum of light. Do not use kerosene, propane or lamp oil fueled appliances. These will create too many toxic fumes or in the case of propane, will burn too much oxygen from the shelter's air. Candles and vegetable oil lamps will not create toxic fumes and their odors will not be obnoxious. Also, they will not burn as much oxygen as propane. These sources of light are useable in your shelter as long as air conditions are monitored and your air system is working. Place candles and oil lamps near your air source, but not directly in the path of the air flow as when you operate your pump or blower the air stream will be enough to extinguish the flame. Be certain the area you place your candles or lamps in are clear of flammable material and the area is stable so that they are not knocked over.

Now that you are sealed in your shelter and have light to see, you must see to everyone's comfort. Everyone needs an assigned sleeping space. Many shelters will be in basements or root cellars. Many of these structures have bare cement or dirt floors. Even if your shelter or hardened room is carpeted, sleeping on the floor can be uncomfortable and leave one stiff. Use camping mattresses and/or cots to accommodate everyone. Get everyone off the floor for health and comfort. The closer to the floor, the more drafts and clammy air will effect health and during a nuclear incident is not the time to reduce your resistance to illness. Individuals may be responsible for bringing their own bedding, but emphasis must be made that they *must* have a mattress or cot.

Next, warm bed clothes and pillows are necessary. No-one should be excused from their duties due to a lack of sleep other than nerves. One or two pillows should be acquired by everyone. Sleeping bags and/or blankets are also necessary. Blankets or sheets hung between dividers or posts within each person's sleeping area will provide a sense of privacy. Occupants can use these sleeping alcoves to read, sleep or carry out private business.

A common area needs to be set up for entertainment, meetings and carrying out tasks. This should be in the center of your hardened room or in one room of your entirely hardened shelter. It should incorporate a card table with chairs. It will need to be lighted. Items that should be included stored under the table or chairs are notebooks and pens and pencils, the radiation monitor's journal, radiation meters, maps of the area and surrounding areas with sketches of estimated fallout patterns, several decks of cards, copies of; *Nuclear War Survival Skills*, *Pulling Through*, *The Chernobyl Syndrome* by Dean Ing, The Holy Bible; various books and magazines, board games, dice, coloring books, sketch books, pastel pencils and crayons. Favorite craft

projects can be brought into the shelter as well.

The common area will be a place where meetings covering the conditions of the shelter and the outside can be discussed as well as overall strategy for survival. Radiation levels should be entered into the radiation monitor's journal and discussed in terms of danger. This is also a place to just meet and talk and for entertainment, such as board games, cards, crafts or reading. Batteries will be too precious and necessary for other life saving equipment to be used for electronic games. To maintain moral, however, you may decide to play some music. Just be sure to store extra batteries and store some hand crank battery charging units.

Water is a most important element to life after air. In his book, *Nuclear War Survival Skills*, Cresson Kearny states that fifteen gallons of water per person should be stored for a two week stay in your shelter. This assumes a short war with no more nuclear strikes after the first few days. Since my motto is, "prepare for the worst and hope for the best", I advise people to prepare for a stay of at least a month. That's seven and a half gallons of water per person, per week. Do the math for your family/group, and make the preparations you think necessary.

Water can be stored inside your shelter in food grade plastic 55 gallon drums. Include a siphon pump with your water storage and you will prevent spills and unhealthy conditions in your shelter. The drums can be stacked to save space and accessed via a step ladder and siphon pump. Drums and siphon pumps are available through Nitro-Pak.

As an alternative to storing water in your shelter, consider drilling a well, and running a water pipe into your shelter, and connecting it to a hand pump. Fallout will not contaminate a deep water well, and deep water well hand pumps can be purchased from survival companies, or can be specially made. Digging a trench next to your shelter and installing an underground cistern or water holding tank, then connecting this to you shelter via water pipe and hand pump should also be considered. Fallout cannot reach the water in a covered cistern or tank and you will be able to store more water in this manner than you will be able to in a shelter.

Food is next on your list. You will probably not have any electricity except that which you provide for yourself and that will be necessary for lighting, your air system and recharging batteries for necessary systems like radios and flashlights. This means that cooking three meals per day is quite probably out. You cannot use a gas or propane camp stove inside your shelter. You will burn off your oxygen and produce toxic fumes. Meals can be eaten cold. The storage food in your shelter should be mainly canned goods, dehydrated foods like meat jerkies and fruits, nuts like peanuts, cashews, walnuts and hazel nuts, as well as granola bars, rolled oats and evaporated milk. Beverages like teas, coffee and hot chocolate should also be stored. Honey or sugar are easily stored for sweetening.

Rolled oats, granola bars and nuts can be consumed for breakfast. Sugar or honey can be added to the rolled oats and evaporated milk mixed with water poured over the oats. This can be eaten cold, or to warm up the mixture a pan of the mixture can be set over a bundle of votive candles to warm up. After cold meals, tea, coffee and hot chocolate can also be set over votive candles to heat up to give occupants something warm in their stomachs for comfort and moral.

Protein (usually meat) is most easily served in a shelter from canned goods. Canned chicken, ham, sardines and the like provides the body with protein in a time necessary to repair body tissues under attack from radiation. Dehydrated foods like beef jerky and the like may also be served, but consider that you may need to conserve water. Canned foods are packed in water and

will add to your water intake, while dehydrated foods will use water from your body in order to digest the dried protein. This will increase your need for stored water.

Pastas are good for storage as they provide carbohydrates and fats as well as a small intake of protein. They also store extremely well and take up little space. They can be prepared by placing into a pan which is then placed on top of a bundle of votive candles until heated soft. Canned meat sauce can be poured over the pasta and served.

Be aware, the more you heat food, the greater amount of humidity you will place into the air of your shelter. This will be warm at first, but will quickly cool and turn your shelter clammy and uncomfortable. In the summer, this can have the reverse effect and overheat your shelter turning it uncomfortable. Keep cooking to a minimum and warm drinks when necessary.

Since you've prepared to eat, you had better prepare to purge. After all, what you put in is going to come back out and you'll need a method to relieve this process without unsealing your shelter. If you have hardened your entire lower floor or structure, you will probably have complete access to a bathroom. You cannot use your plumbing. Inside your bathroom, place a camp toilet, biodegradable toilet paper, bio-waste digesting agents, as large a garbage can that will fit and plastic waste holding bags.

Use the camp toilet according to it's instructions, add the bio-waste digesting agent and seal off the plastic holding bag. Store this waste in the garbage can until an occupant can safely unseal the shelter temporarily and place the waste outside.

If you have only hardened one room in your shelter, you will have to hold your movement for a bit until radiation levels subside enough for small amounts of exposure. The best option is to harden at least two rooms. One will be the bathroom. You will have to evacuate your hardened room and reach your hardened bathroom before you can evacuate your bowels. Worth the effort!

As always, monitor radiation levels throughout the crisis. Assign one or two radiological officers to your family or group. They can work in shifts to monitor radiation levels. Radiation levels must be monitored before arrival and every fifteen minutes for the next several hours after arrival. Chart the arrival of fallout, it's accumulation and each time it levels off. When the radiation count levels off, fallout from one detonation has come, been deposited and moved on. If you notice a plateau in radiation levels followed by another rise, you know you have another deposit from another detonation. This means you are sure there have been multiple strikes and the situation is most serious. Another deposit can also be detected when the radiation count levels off, drops, then begin to rise again. After the first several hours, radiation readings may be taken every half hour then every hour after those several hours.

Fallout eventually decays and will not remain lethal forever. Fallout will undergo what is referred to as a half-life something along the lines of every two hours. A half-life is the time it takes for a radioactive substance to decay to a level of half it's original reading. If radiation levels are at one hundred roentgens per hour outside of your shelter, they should be at fifty roentgens per hour two hours later. If they are not, you can assume that further fallout from another nuclear detonation has arrived. This decay is rapid at first because of the high doses of radiation emitted, as given in the example above. However, it will take another two hours for the fallout to decay to twenty five roentgens per hour and two hours after that for fallout to decay to twelve and a half roentgens per hour. You can see by this example that decay will begin getting slower. What will cheeringly seem rapid at first will probably take three weeks before radiation has decayed to a

safe level.

Measure radiation gradients in your shelter. Measure each room in your shelter, then herd everyone into the room with the lowest readings. If you have just one hardened room, measure the center and along the walls and the entrance. Everyone should be seated in the safest area possible. Everyone must minimize their exposure as much as possible. Check radiation gradients especially near your air pump or blower. If radiation levels begin to rise in the shelter, turn off the blower or stop pumping the air pump. If the radiation count levels off, continue bringing in air, but measure the radiation count constantly. If radiation levels rise again when you resume bringing in air, your air filter is clogged with fallout and needs to be replaced.

Keep a log of radiation readings. Every reading that you take inside your shelter must be entered in your log, (this will add up to your accumulated dose). Multiply the average reading with your shelter's protection factor. This will give you an estimated reading of outside radiation.

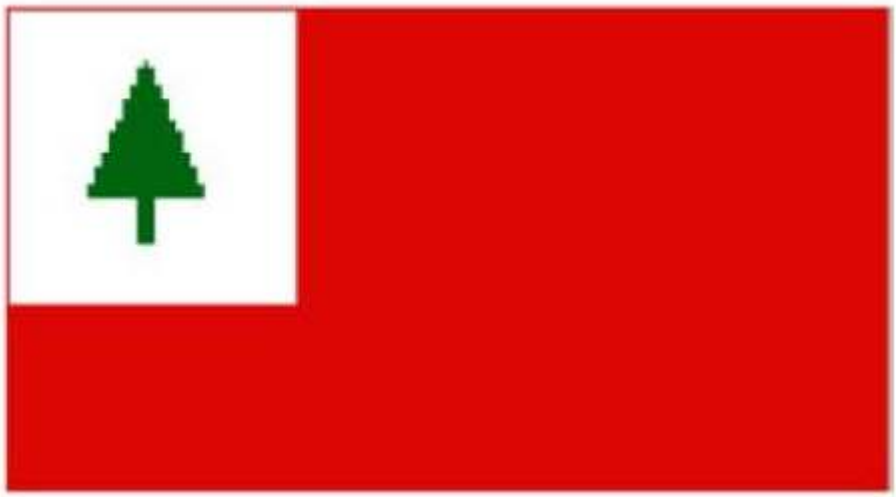
To find the protection factor (PF) of your shelter, as soon as you have a radiation reading inside your shelter, you will need to take a reading outside. Do this under cover, wearing protective clothing and a respirator. If you can, place an awning over your entry way and take a reading under it. Suppose you have an alarming reading of 2R/hr inside your shelter and it leads you to believe your shelter is flawed and you must know the true PF of your shelter. You take a reading outside and get a reading of 400R/hr. You divide your outside reading (400R/hr) by your inside reading (2R/hr), (400/2), and get your true PF of 200. Your shelter has a PF of 200 and is not flawed. Within 4 hours your shelter's radiation reading will go down to 0.05R/hr and will keep you safe.

When radiation has decayed to less than one roentgen per hour outside it will be safe to emerge from your shelter for short periods of time. The period of time that you can remain out of your shelter will increase daily. Remember to keep your accumulated dose rate down to six roentgens per day or less, that's 6.84 RADs. This will keep you from getting sick or dieing.

Due to the amount of information necessary for a comprehensive plan of preparation regarding nuclear incidents, we will continue the subject of nuclear survival in our next issue. We will be covering more on shelters, radioactive iodine, neutron weapons and radiation, EMP protection and how to survive in the years after a nuclear exchange including what preparations to make to resume growing food on possibly contaminated soil.

Look forward to continuing with this information in our March/April 2007 issue.

http://theindependentamerican.freeyellow.com The web site for freedom and survival
http://theindependentamerican.freeyellow.com/journal/journal_toc.html
Green Mountain/Upriver Journal For the homesteading lifestyle



Northeast Notes

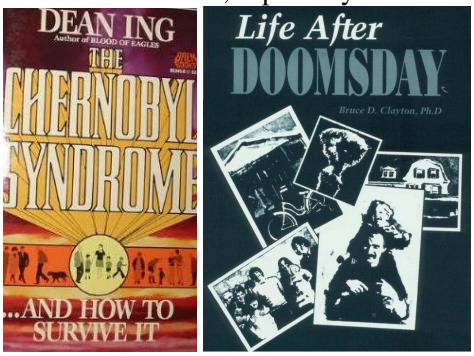
by Tom from New England
<tfne.tom@gmail.com>

Happy New Year from the region that brought you Nathan Hale, Natty Bumpo, and the Free State Project. I'm sure many of you have watched the circus known as "Election Day" with great interest, and noted that Democrats are now in control of Congress. This does not bode well for the Second Amendment of the Constitution. If there are certain firearms or accessories, such as military-looking semi-autos and liberty magazines, that you wish to acquire it would be in your best interest to do it soon. There has already been an increase in the reporting of shootings and other "violent crime" by the establishment media, and certain "experts" are already manipulating statistical data to "prove" that "violence is on the increase". The enemies of liberty are well underway with repeating their act of the early 1990s.

Interestingly enough another matter of importance to survivalists has resurrected itself from the early 1990s, the threat of nuclear terrorism. In 1991 the Soviet Union collapsed and with it the security of their nuclear materials and weapons stockpiles. Many nukes were located in predominately Muslim former Soviet Republics. Although ignored by the establishment media at the time, in-the-know parties were well aware of the possibility of ex-Soviet nukes falling into the hands of Islamists and being used against the United States. Ten years later after national security incompetence by past administrations resulted in the attacks of 9/11/2001 it's now become an issue.

It was pretty much accepted that despite their stockpiles of nukes the chances of the

Soviet Union actually launching against us were not that great. Despite the saber rattling, Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD) did act as a deterrent and the Eagle and the Bear found other ways to mess with one another. MAD doesn't work with some Islamist groups that decide they want to punish the "Great Satan" with a backpack nuke or radiological dispersion device. They believe that if they die warring against their enemies they go to a post-life "paradise". There are also other enemy countries with nukes such as China. Any Nuke Club country with ICBM capability that can take 50% civilian casualties and still out-populate you should be a cause of concern. The Chinese aren't stupid however, and as long as they can continue to win their economic war against the United States I don't think they'll nuke us. Keep a close watch on the economic situation between China and the United States. If the situation changes and China finds themselves in a worse position I'd be concerned, especially if I lived on the West Coast.



A survivalist who is going about his or her preparations in an intelligent manner already has a leg up on nuclear preparedness. My first recommendation would be to download and read the book Nuclear War Survival Skills. It's available at http://www.ki4u.com/free_book/ and should be considered a must-have for your survivalist library. Other valuable books for one's survivalist library that cover nuclear preparedness are Dr. Bruce Clayton's Life After Doomsday and Dean Ing's The Chernobyl Syndrome. Life After Doomsday is still in print. It can be purchased from a number of sources including Paladin Press and Amazon.com. The Chernobyl Syndrome is out of print, but used copies are available on Amazon.com.

Radiological Monitoring Equipment

A radiological (radiac) meter, also known as a Geiger counter, is an essential piece of equipment needed for nuclear disaster preparedness. Without one, you will be unable to tell how much radiation exposure you are receiving, and whether or not areas and items are contaminated by fallout. During the 1950s and 1960s buildings designated as fallout shelters were equipped with a radiac meter kit. Many of you would probably recognize the yellow meter with the old civil defense symbol on it. These meters have been in the surplus market for quite a few years, although they are usually bought up quickly by survivalists. Although a generally rugged design, many surplus meters have been previously abused to the point where they are more suitable as collectibles than usable radiac gear. Caveat emptor. The best source of radiac meters is http://www.ki4u.com/. They are expensive, but their equipment is guaranteed.

If you are on a limited budget you can always build a Kearny Fallout Meter (KFM). You can download the plans off the Internet for free from http://www.ki4u.com/free_book/s60p792.htm. To quote the book Nuclear War Survival Skills *"Untrained families, guided only by these written instructions and using only low cost materials and tools found in most homes, have been able to make a KFM by working 3 or 4 hours. By studying the operating sections of these instructions for about 1-1/2 hours, average untrained*

families have been able to successfully use this fallout meter to measure dose rates and to calculate radiation doses received, permissible times of exposure, etc. The KFM (Kearny Fallout Meter) was developed at Oak Ridge National Laboratory. It is understandable, easily repairable, and as accurate as most civil defense fallout meters."

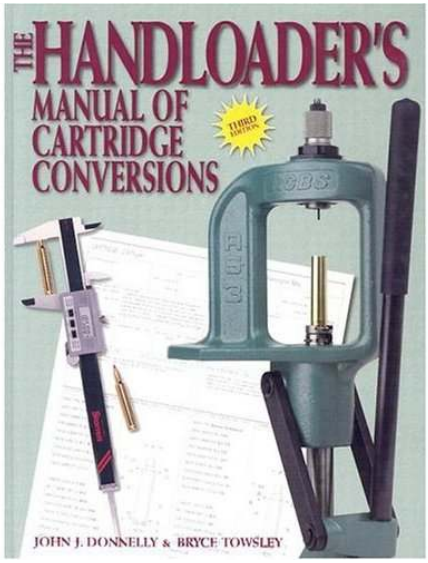
The meter that resides in my bug-out kit is a Russian RKCB-104 (also called PKCB-104) meter that I purchased from Excalibur Mineral (http://www.excaliburmineral.com/equipment.htm). The RKCP-104 meter functions both as a low-level radiac meter and a dosimeter to measure accumulated radiation dose. While it is a low-level meter, it will not lock up in the presence of a high-level radiation field, as the CDV-700 will. Combine the RKCP-104 with a Kearny Fallout Meter and you will have an inexpensive yet capable radiac equipment setup.

Other Gear That May Become Hard to Find

You may find yourself on the road or in the woods for a little time during a bug-out or evacuation. There are a few useful items that are relatively easy and inexpensive to obtain now, but may not be so easy to acquire after TSHTF or a certain type of presidential administration comes into power. Remember during the Clinton Administration how milsurp was hard to find? Right now there is an excess of surplus Woodland BDUs on the market in excellent condition at very reasonable prices. The different armed services are all going to new camouflage patterns for their field uniforms. If you want rugged inexpensive field clothing **now is the time** to buy some. Just like the once inexpensive milsurp German Flectar and British DPM clothing that came into the country a few years back, there is only a limited (but for now large) amount of this stuff available. Once it's gone you can again expect to pay $60 for a set of imitation BDUs made in China by Rothco. The same applies to web gear and LBE. The older ALICE gear is being replaced by the MOLLE system, and inexpensive milsurp gear is now available at Army/Navy stores across the country. You will need a set of LBE and a rucksack to carry around your gear in the field. If you are on a budget and cannot afford to purchase a rig from Blackhawk, now is the time to avail yourself of the bargains currently available via the milsurp route. Even at the time of this writing, I have begun to see "current" MOLLE gear make its appearance on the milsurp market. While more expensive than the older ALICE gear, if you can afford the added cost the

MOLLE system is a much better suited LBE system for survivalists due its modular and customizable nature.

There still remain a variety of classic milsurp bolt action rifles in ".30 caliber" cartridges along with inexpensive ammo to feed them. The granddad of them all is probably the 8mm Mauser. Models from Yugoslavia and Germany. You would be hard-pressed to find a better rifle for the price. For those on a budget, there are several models of Moison-Nagant bolt actions in 7.62x54mm. While not as nice a rifle as a Mauser in my opinion, they are still up to the task of serving as a good survivalist rifle.



On the subject of ammunition, reloading is one of those essential survivalist skills, especially if you carry a classic mulsurp rifle. I just recently learned that fodder for some of my favorite milsurp rifle calibers can be made from common cartridges such as .30-06 and .270 Winchester. If you are into shooting older or milsurp calibers, then one book you must absolutely have on your shelf is The Handloader's Manual of Cartridge Conversion by John J. Donnelly and Bryce Towsley. This book will show you how to take common cartridges and convert them to your older and milsurp calibers.

While ideally one would attempt to equip themselves with a .308 military autoloader like a HK91, FAL, or M1A, if one cannot afford or legally own one a good ".30 caliber" bolt action is a definitely a viable option. Many survivalist-types place too much emphasis on weaponry as opposed to knowledge, tactics and other equipment that is actually more important for the post-TEOTWAWKI lifestyle.

LMI Newsletter

Survival Homesteading Freedom

Coming next issue: Radioactive Iodine, Neutron Radiation, Survive The Aftermath, Monitoring Radiation and more.

LMI Newsletter
P.O. Box 21
Fernwood, Idaho 83830

http://theindependentamerican.freeyellow.com