

The Independent American

The Magazine For

A Free Life

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~There is no truth of which I am afraid~

Firearms For Surviving Disasters

by Corceigh Green

Quite frequently gun writers will write articles about firearms they have chosen to carry should a disaster occur and why they have chosen those firearms. Certainly we, at *The Independent American*, have offered our thoughts and advice on this subject. It is with solemn contemplation that I must re-examine and present again this subject. At this writing it has been a couple of weeks since hurricane Katrina battered the city of New Orleans and the Gulf areas of Mississippi. In the wake of the category 5 disaster roving bands of criminals bent on looting had taken to the flooded streets. Police were no help as most of them had joined in on the looting. The State of Louisiana's response was to confiscate the private arms of everyone. The law abiding as well as the law breakers. The theft of personal firearms went predictably as all such confiscations go. Law breakers hid and kept their arms while law abiding idiots who turned their arms in were left defenseless against law breakers.

Hurricane Katrina has damaged more than landscape and property. In Katrina's wake the precedent has been set for government to violate our Constitution for these united States of America in the face of a disaster in which our Rights to remain armed and to defend our lives and property are most important.



Independent Americans must now consider their firearms battery and how it will stack up during times of disaster. Following are my suggestions for firearms Independent Americans should consider for their battery should they face a disaster on the scale of Katrina. I have fired and handled all of the firearms listed, though I do not at this time own all of them. If I have the chance, I will remedy this before firearms are declared contraband. I recommend readers do the same.

(continued on page 5)

Table Of Contents

~Surviving Disasters Special~

Firearms For Surviving Disasters -----Page 1
 Table Of Contents -----Page 2
 About This Issue -----Page 3
 Media Reviews ----- Page 11
 Lessons From Hurricane Katrina ----- Page 14
 Snug Camping In Foul Weather -----Page 19
 Info-Line -----Page 23
 Projects For Home And Life -----Page 27
 The Kiss-Off Commentaries -----Page 31
 Live Free Or Die -----Page 35

~End Of Surviving Disasters Special~

The Brushfire News -----Page 41
 Building A Firearms Battery On A Budget -Page 46
 The Get-Together/Classifieds -----Page 50
 About Plants -----Page 52
 Combat Handguns -----Page 56
 Single Based Smokeless Powder Formulae Part III
 -----Page 59
 Firearms And Survival -----Page 64
 Notes From All Over -----Page 67
 What's In The News -----Page 68

The Independent American

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Page 14

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About This Issue



Corceigh Green; junior editor

Welcome to the November/December 2005 issue of *The Independent American*. I have a solemn announcement to make with this issue. It was a few months before May of 2003 when a handful of patriots began gathering material, writing articles and making contacts to break out a new magazine. This magazine would be tailored to those who value freedom and the American way of life and want to keep it. This magazine would be dedicated to revealing the threats to Americans' way of life and to suggest techniques to negate, defeat or survive those threats. This magazine debuted with it's May/June 2003 issue and called itself, *The Independent American*.

Since that time, we at *The Independent American*, have insisted that our true form of government was laid out by our Constitution for these united States of America. All powers delegated to government and all duties commanded to government to perform was spelled out therein. Government has no authority, duty or power to take to itself any authority, duty or power not delegated to it within our Constitution. *The Independent American* has consistently reported that such powers usurped by government are direct threats to Americans' freedoms. We have always found that people must be shown the direct threat to their survival before they can know what preparations must be made for the situation they face.

I have always believed that there was little purpose in

dispensing general survival information if it does not pertain to the threat. Knowing how to build a fire is an absolutely essential skill, but if the reason you find yourself out in the cold is due to being chased out of your home by federal marshals who are hunting you because you told your neighbor that you didn't believe taxes were constitutional, you'll need to know how to hide your fire's heat signature. I believe you must address your threat.

Thus far, *The Independent American* has been the only survival oriented magazine to address this threat. If you wanted to read about survival techniques that pertained to the modern threat that menaces Americans today you had to read it here. Now for my announcement.

The Independent American is at a crossroads. We will soon have to shut down our internet and print magazines. The problem is, we just haven't been reaching the audiences necessary to maintain production. The magazines do not pay for themselves and while none of the staff expected to get rich or to even make money at this enterprise, we do have day jobs that we must work at to roofs over our families heads and food on our tables. We expected the magazine to pay for itself within three years. Our funding is about to dry up and we have some hard decisions to make. There will be at least one more issue after this one. After the January/February issue we will need to focus our energies in other areas. With the next issue we will tell you what those other areas will be.

We had tried to avert this. We advertised in several magazines, on web sites, we mentioned the magazine in forums and even sponsored a shortwave radio show for a month and drove our editor Douglas Paul Bell into dire financial straights. Our feedback was rather lacking. Now we must ask for your feedback, not your money. Our question to our readers is this: should we continue to publish a magazine with watered down information that will not offend those on the left? Should we print information without revealing why the information is necessary? Should we forget the news? No matter what direction we must, neither Douglas Paul Bell nor myself will allow this publication to become an outlet for leftist or communist ideology. We will let the magazine die first.

This is not the end of *The Independent American*. We will be around as long as there is tyranny that must be fought. We are just redirecting our efforts. You will hear from us soon.

In the meantime the first winter storm warning has been issued of the season. November and December are here and the snow is falling hard. Lookout and Snoqualmie passes have been closed separating the coastal areas of Washington from the inland Northwest and shutting down a portion of the major road artery crossing the inland mountains of Idaho. Power outages due to blowing winds has left many of the small villages in the mountains without power. The making of a disaster for those who are not prepared. On the heels of a string of hurricanes and tropical storms that crashed into the Gulf Coast States large scale disasters are on the minds of many Independent Americans. In the wake of these disasters and the riotous and lawless aftermaths of these disasters, this issue of *The Independent American* is dedicated to the theme of surviving disasters.

Looting and violent crime dramatically increased in populated areas hit by hurricanes. Firearms confiscations came quickly on the heels of the riots leaving honest, law abiding Americans without protection. In the face of these threats, it is once again time to examine the basic survival battery. What do you need to consider in the way of firearms in the wake of a disaster on the scale of hurricane Katrina and it's aftermath? Our front page article deals the issue *Firearms For Surviving Disasters*.

What have we learned from how we coped with hurricane Katrina's aftermath? We cannot stop such disasters from happening again, but we can certainly change how we deal with surviving such disasters. It is up to the individual to see that he or she is prepared and to secure his or her own safety. This is especially true in the first few hours of a disaster and, as we have seen, he or she will be on his or her own for up to several weeks. In the article, *Lessons From Hurricane Katrina*, we address what lessons should have been learned and even offer a few solutions.

What is the next disaster lurking on the horizon? How might Independent Americans see ahead to what may be coming their way? If you have access to a computer, this could be your tool to preparing for what may be next. This issue's column of *Info-Line* deals with just that. How to *Use Your Computer To Track Impending Disasters* is detailed, giving web sites and advice on how to keep track of weather patterns and find information and news on subjects you may need.

Pug Mahone has his own takes on the aftermath of

hurricane Katrina. In the *Kiss-Off Commentaries* you may read of events surrounding the disaster and their effects on Americans. Survival is 90% attitude and Pug has plenty of attitude. He even gives some good advice on surviving large scale disasters.

We have some very timely information from the past in Pat Snook's *Snug Camping In Foul Weather*. With many Americans still living in tents in the Gulf States and winter upon us, this article is very important for today. This is basic survival knowledge that should be studied and known by all Independent Americans.

We have a superb article, as always, from CJ Fritz on *Building An Arms Battery On A Budget*. After you've read our front page article, you will want to read this article for the best advice on collecting that survival battery you've been meaning to acquire, but couldn't afford.

We are continuing our series on making your own smokeless powder with part III of *Single Based Smokeless Powder Formulae*. The last entry in single based smokeless powder. This has been a controversial series. It is my intention to continue with double based powder formulae, but please send your feedback if you want this series to continue.

Of course, we have much, much more in our pages. Please enjoy and let us hear from you. As always, May you never need the information herein, but may it prosper you and see you through any situation.



(continued from page 1)

First and foremost; Do not buy a firearm if you intend on following an edict on turning it in. If you are going to obey unconstitutional orders because you believe that every edict from government is law, then firearms ownership is not for you. Our Declaration Of Independence and our Second Amendment to our Constitution for these united States of America guarantees our Right to arms in the face of government aggression in order to resist such aggression. Our founding fathers considered firearms liberty's teeth. When the government of their day moved to confiscate private arms, they rose up in armed conflict and overthrew the tyrants of their day. If you don't believe you can do that, spend your money on other essential supplies. (Not that it will do you any good when armed looters come to take it from you.)

Independent Americans must realize that no single firearm can fulfill every role it may be needed for. For example, a Ruger Mark II target pistol is quite adequate for taking some squirrel to feed your family, but is woefully inadequate for defending a homestead against looters or taking a deer for meat. A Springfield M-1A would be more suited for the latter role, but when all that you find present to feed your family is those few squirrels the M-1A, which chambers the .308 Winchester cartridge, is now far less than adequate.

There are compromises that can be made so that you are able to accomplish more tasks with your firearm, but these compromises are trade offs. They are accomplished at the expense of optimal performance. You may carry a Rossi .45/.410 (an excellent choice) to enable yourself to take large game when chambering the .45 LC and small game when chambering the .410 shotshell. The trade off is in range and rapid employment. While the .45 LC can be loaded up to take elk sized game to ranges of 100 yards, what if your deer is at 300 yards? A Savage Model 110 would work much better in that instance. While hunting big game with a .45 LC in the chamber, you cannot simply chamber a .410 shotshell into the Rossi if you see a grouse. You must screw in the choke so that the shotshell will perform accurately and maintain a good pattern. This can be done fairly quickly, but not as fast as a wary grouse. The reverse is also true. You cannot fire the .45 LC while the choke is screwed in the barrel. You will lose your choke and an accurate shotgun.

So what do you choose to carry and why? As is usual this depends upon many individual factors. Climate, type of game available, intended use of the firearms

and your own skills and needs come into consideration when deciding what to carry in case of a disaster.

Hunting for meat is not the only task you may depend on your firearms for. Defense is a valid consideration when you consider the looting and rioting that has accompanied many recent disasters. Considering the precedent set for confiscating private arms during the Katrina disaster, it is a good idea to consider a firearm that is at least somewhat concealable. This means a sidearm like a revolver or pistol.

Sidearms *can* be versatile, are more concealable and more wieldily from inside a vehicle. Worn in a holster on the hip, a sidearm is sure to be with you when you grab the rest of your gear and go. The big bore revolver is more versatile than pistols. Revolvers chambering .44 Magnum or larger calibers are the way to go. The large, round hole in the end of the fat cartridge does well for loading shotshells. This turns your large revolver into a small game getter. Once again, however, the trade off is in the range. Don't expect to bag anything over 25 feet away. Not good for bird hunting, but it is stalking distance for squirrels. I have stalked within this distance for blue grouse, but don't depend on it. The .44 Magnum round will take deer, elk and black bear with proper loads. Again range comes into play. I have seen some good shots that could use a revolver to take an elk at 200 yards or over with a revolver. I wouldn't go over 200 yards in range for taking big game with the .44 Magnum, but even at this range your revolver will be a capable big game provider, depending on your own skill. Defense can be handled with .44 special loads, which the revolver chambered for the .44 Magnum will accommodate quite well. Again, as with the combination shotgun/rifle, you must know what you need to load your revolver with beforehand. If you are a long time reader of *The Independent American* you will know that I have recommended the Ruger Super Redhawk as an ultimate survival revolver. I still stick by that choice.



The Ruger Super Redhawk is an excellent choice as a survival sidearm.

A larger revolver may not be what you, personally, want to lug around after a disaster. If you find the weight and bulk inconvenient you might consider toting a semi-auto pistol. Pistols are, by their nature, slimmer and more ergonomic to carry on the hip than the large bore revolvers. You will not get them to feed

and function with shotshells, so this eliminates taking small game unless your pistol is chambered in .22 LR. A .22 LR will get your small game, but the cartridge is unreliable for defense and large game.

The 1911 style pistols are the most versatile to carry. To this, I'd add the Para-Ordinance 14/.45 LDA. LDA means Light Double Action and the guys at Para-Ord mean *light*. The trigger on the LDA is double action only, but the only way you will know this when firing the LDA is when the hammer moves back when you squeeze the trigger. The trigger pull is as light or lighter than any single action revolver's or pistol's. The LDA gives the carrier a huge advantage in allowing the pistol to be carried with a round in the chamber and the safety on. This is safer than carrying cocked and locked and you do not have to work the action to engage the pistol. I have recommended buying the 14/.45 LDA and a .460 Rowland drop in kit before in these pages and I am still sticking with this choice in pistols. This will allow for defense and the taking of big game out to 200 yards for a skillful shooter.

For 1911s and Para-Ords, .22 LR drop in kits are available. I also advise purchasing one of these for your pistol. This will allow for taking small game as well. Just be aware of those trade offs. It takes some time to switch barrels and load your pistol with the proper ammo for the task at hand.



The Para-Ordinance 14.45 LDA is the author's choice for survival pistols.

A sidearm is more concealable than a rifle and quite a bit more portable. You may need more firepower and a cartridge with greater range, however. This means you will need a rifle. Like the rest of your battery, choose a rifle for reliability and versatility. You will need a rifle chambered in a cartridge that will take big game to feed your family and to reach out and touch looters at ranges beyond the pop guns the gangstas are known for carrying. This means full powered cartridges. Stay

away from the mid-powered "assault weapons" and choose a battle rifle. Stick with common and available calibers like the .308 Winchester and .30-06. There is a lot of opinion about action type for your rifle. The majority of thoughts on action type is split between bolt action rifles or semi-automatic rifles. Each has advantages and disadvantages when compared to the other. To choose which type is best for you, you must consider the advantages of each.

If cost is a consideration for you the bolt action has a strong advantage. Bolt rifles generally cost a great deal less than their semi-auto counterparts. Bolt guns also come in a greater variety of choices and calibers, so one will be easy to find that is right for you. You have good choices in military surplus and commercial models. You are less likely to lose reloadable brass as the bolt action will not throw your brass a few yards into the underbrush. Due to the bolt action's manual ejection of the cartridge, your brass will not be treated as harshly and may be reloadable for a greater number of times. The bolt action is inherently more accurate than semi-autos. That can be a huge plus when hunting big game.

Another consideration for some, but one which I consider a weasel's compromise, is that bolt actions are presently more acceptable to freedom-phobes and are less likely to turn heads and cause unwanted attention. Many believe that Rights violators will allow firearms owners to have bolt actions longer than they will allow the possession of semi-autos. Maybe, but if no-one is going to stand for the Right to keep and bear semi-autos, you will have no Rights at all. Freedom-phobes are going to leave you disarmed and helpless in the face of adversity. Semi-autos are only the first bite out of the elephant, as collectivists like to put it. If you are stupid enough to turn in your semi-autos they will ban your bolt actions as well. And if you were stupid enough to turn in your semi-autos you'll be stupid enough to turn in your bolt guns as well. DON'T TURN THEM IN! And don't make future gun bans a consideration in what is right for you.

Should you decide that a bolt gun is what will serve you best, buy or convert your rifle into a modern mountain rifle. See the September/October 2005 issue of this magazine for criteria on the modern mountain rifle. The modern mountain rifle is especially suited to help the Independent American and his/her family

survive large scale disasters.

Semi-automatic rifles are not as inherently accurate as bolt guns, but many are close and can shoot sub-minute of angle accuracy. This is certainly accurate enough for hunting and defense. This is good enough for even sniper work. The biggest advantage of the semi-auto, however, is in volume of fire. You do not have to take your hand away from firing position to work the action in order to chamber another round. This makes engaging multiple targets easier. Many semi-autos incorporate full capacity, detachable magazines. These magazines accommodate 20 or more rounds of ammunition. This means you have more rounds to fire before running dry and due to the detachable magazines, you can have many magazines and detach the empty to replace with a full magazine in a fraction of a second. This may not seem like a great advantage to bring to the hunting camp, but should you need to defend against looters, which in normal times are usually gang members, the advantage becomes more apparent.

Semi-autos do throw brass about the underbrush and you may lose some. If you are hunting, a brass catcher comes in handy, but in combat brass catchers can do more to hinder the operation of the firearm. If you are defending your home you may be firing from inside your house. In this case, the brass will be saved within your house. More than likely you will be firing from positions around the outside of your place or in the field. If your life is in jeopardy, don't worry about saving brass. If you succeed in killing or forcing the looters to retreat you can look for your brass later with a metal detector.

A semi-auto's operating system is tougher on the brass itself, however. Semi-auto rifles use either a recoil, blow back or gas operating system. This is a fairly violent method of operating the action and ejecting a spent cartridge, then loading a fresh round into the chamber. Brass often hits the receiver cover and is dented or the ejector is rough or sharp and the case head can be damaged. With a bolt action, the manual operation of the action assures a less violent extraction method for your brass.

Many of these problems can be fixed with a Dremel tool by grinding the receiver cover's ejection port wider and using a stone to smooth the ejector. These

are helps, but a semi-auto will never treat your brass as well as most other actions.

In deciding which action type is best for you, it would be wise to consider where you live. If you live near a population center or on a major artery you could see a lot of refugees heading your way. I don't view refugees as a problem. Honest Americans that are willing to pick up a spade or hammer and nails to help themselves when provided with the tools are not liabilities to a community. Those refugees I view as problems are those that expect everything to be handed to them or will loot what they need from those who prepared for their own families. Some of the latter types could be headed your way if you live near population centers. In this case, you may be glad you have that M-1A by the bed stand with a couple dozen 20 round magazines. This would be enough to deter even a large gang of looters.

If your homestead is located at least 100 miles away from a population center and away from major roads, you might not expect many refugees. In this case a modern mountain rifle or hunting bolt action will work fine.

When looking for a semi-auto rifle, look for quality. Quality rifles will cost more, but your life and the lives of your family is going to depend on your rifle. In this category pass by some of the military surplus parts guns that have been put together on American made receivers. These are a disappointment in my experience. I briefly owned a CETME slapped together in this manner. The turd would malfunction every few rounds without fail. I have talked with others who like their rifles now, but had to repeatedly return the crap they paid good money for until they were finally delivered one that worked. Don't go through the frustration that may take months to get you the rifle you paid for. Buy a new or as new from the box rifle.

Rifles of this quality would include the Springfield M-1A, which is the best of the lot. There is a standard rifle with chrome lined barrel and walnut or synthetic stock. This option is priced at \$1,200 dealer. There is also a national match rifle. The barrel is not chrome lined to increase accuracy and you get a walnut stock. While the national match rifle is more accurate, the standard rifle's barrel won't wear down as quickly due

to the chrome lining. The national match rifle will cost around \$1,600 dealer. Either option will serve the Independent American very well.

Chances are, the M-1A's cost is far too prohibitive for most Americans. That is why I do not presently own one. I have already mentioned that you should not waste your time and money on a parts gun that has been slapped together on poorly made receivers. Alternatives are pre-ban imports like the G-3, H&K 91 or FN-FAL that was manufactured as semi-autos for import to America. This was before George Herbert Walker Bush unconstitutionally banned their import through executive order. Even before the unauthoritative executive order, the above rifles were very expensive. Most had price tags that surpassed that of the M-1A. Don't even think about finding one of these for a bargain today.

The better bargains in the way of semi-autos are the old Soviet Dragunov SVDs. Currently some are available from Romania and may be purchased from different outlets including J&G Sales. They are chambered for the 7.62x54R cartridge and cost only half as much as the M-1A. The 7.62x54R is a full powered cartridge that will take big game and remain effective at ranges out to 1000 yards. Though the Soviets seem to have worked out all the kinks to making the cartridge feed and extract in a semi-auto I'd still like to see the cartridge modernized and the rim eliminated. Other than this, the cartridge and rifle will work fine.

Speaking of the Dragunov, the Izhmash arsenal which produced the rifle has re-tooled and is now producing a brand new rifle based on the Dragunov design chambered for the .308 cartridge. The Saiga Model .308 is built at the Izhmash Arsenal in Russia and imported by European American Arms (EAA). The Saiga Model .308 sports a detachable 8 round magazine and a sporting butt stock which differs from the Dragunov's. To accommodate the sporting butt stock the trigger group of the Saiga is positioned further back on the receiver than that of the Dragunov. It is chambered in the .308 Winchester/7.63x51 NATO which means you will have no problems acquiring the



The CETME is riddled with problems, being a parts gun kit slapped together on a newly made receiver. Pass these by.

ammo in America and abundant military surplus

stores abound.



Izhmash Arsenal's Saiga Model .308. This model sports a 22 inch barrel and wood furniture.

A while back, a person could come across a Saiga Model .308 with a 22 inch barrel. These came with wood furniture, but everything else was equal with the 20 inch barrel model. I understand the option of ordering one with a 22 inch barrel has been discontinued. I was fortunate enough to order one of these before they'd been discontinued. The longer barrel renders slightly improved ballistics. The wood furniture is a liability in wet climates, however. The plastic furniture on the 20 inch model will take abuse and wet, cold conditions better.

The Saiga is an excellent option, which I can personally recommend. It's price is \$288 dealer, but this option is rapidly disappearing. EAA is discontinuing the Saiga rifles and supplies are drying up. Sources still exist from CDNN Investments (P.O. Box 6514, Abilene, Texas 79608), but when the magazines and rifles are gone, they are gone! This semi-auto is cheaper than many bolt guns and for the price of an M-1A, you can outfit your Saiga with extra magazines, ammunition, a side-rail scope mount, scope, sling, more magazines and more ammunition. You can read more about the Saiga in these pages in the September/October 2003 issue.

Shotguns have proven themselves to be exceptional survival firearms throughout history. Loaded with slugs and buckshot they are very capable defensive arms and are capable of taking down big game with the slugs. Loaded with bird shot, shotguns bring in the small game like no other firearm can. A shotgun can take a bird on the wing, a rabbit on the run, a deer with slugs and defend the family with buckshot.

Pioneers headed for the old west most often carried the single barreled shotgun with them just for this versatility. Today, Independent Americans should stick with the better quality scatterguns. I like the Remingtons for this, as do most police departments and military. My 1100 has never let me down, though I have broke the extractor rods on two pump guns. The 1100s handle the 2 3/4 inch shotshells so may be a bit limited in choice of ammo. The 870s will handle the 3 inch magnum and are reliable. The 870s are pump guns, but built tougher than some other brands. The 11-87s are the new rage in Remington shotguns and work well enough for law enforcement agencies to order some. They also handle the 3 inch magnum and are semi-auto. 870s can be found at the used gun rack and pawn shops. There are some good bargains due to police trade-ins. If you find some used or new in box



870s, you will have found some good survival shotguns.

No matter which shotgun you decide on, you'll need some after market gear. I like a sling for any long gun and this includes shotguns. A sling is the best method to insure you have your survival gun with you especially when your hands are full carrying gear out of a disaster zone. Next is an extra barrel. You need a smooth bore slug barrel for slugs and buck shot and you need a modified choke barrel. Or you can buy a barrel with a screw in choke or Rem-choke. Because I like a shorter barrel for a shotgun in the defensive role, an extra barrel is worth the space and expense in your battery.

The above is the bare minimum of what you should have in an emergency. It is no-where near the optimum of what you could have to make yourself and your family more comfortable in the way of survival, defense and provision. A .22 LR rifle must also be considered for small game and homestead pest control. Best choice for this is the Ruger 10/22. It is the most

wide spread and would be likely to find parts for if it breaks down. Extended round magazines are available for the 10/22 as well, giving the Independent American more options concerning the configuration of the rifle.

A .22 LR pistol should also be considered. Carried with a large game hunting rifle, the pistol chambered in .22 LR will give you the option of taking small game too.

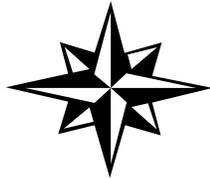
Battle carbines come in handy only after you've taken care of your battle rifle or hunting rifle business. The two most popular chamberings for battle carbines are the 5.56x45 NATO or .223 Remington and the 7.62x39. Compared to the full powered cartridges both of these medium powered cartridges are anemic. Their range is limited compared to full powered cartridges, but at closer ranges their low recoil and high magazine capacity can increase volume of fire. Due to their low recoil they can also be more readily handled by women, teenagers and the aged, so they do have their uses.

In a disaster, you'll want the most reliable firearm available. The SKS and AK carbines fill this bill. These carbines are built so simply that they simply *must* work. The SKS is more accurate than the AKs while the AK's magazine fed operating system allows more rounds and rapid reload. I have opted for the SKS for it's accuracy. I carry plenty of rounds on stripper clips and while I can't reload as fast as with the AK, I find the SKS can hold it's own and make up for volume of fire with accuracy.

A battery of firearms like this would certainly weigh down a lone survivalist. Not to mention the ammo to go with them and necessary food and gear. The versatility of a battery of firearms would be welcome in any serious disaster, however. This is where a family or group plan comes in handy. Every member should have a rifle and/or shotgun. Those who are proficient should choose a rifle chambered in a full powered cartridge while those preferring lower recoil should choose a rifle chambered in a medium powered cartridge. Shotguns should be chambered in 12 gauge as it is the most prolific ammunition in a shotgun round. Every member should own a sidearm chambered in a proficient cartridge. Sidearms chambered in .22 LR may be kept in packs, vehicles or on the hip of those who wish to carry one as well.

Rifles chambered in .22 LR may also be kept in vehicles and on the homestead.

Mobility could be a problem during a disaster. Each member of the group or family should have the firearms they will carry and the ammunition ready to go and mobile. Remember that during a disaster interstates and roadways become clogged. You may be forced to hoof it, so bring only the firearms and ammo that you can carry. Another solution to this is to have a retreat pre-positioned and pre-stocked. I recommend everyone who plans to evacuate to maintain a retreat. You cannot just evacuate to nowhere, but this is another article entirely.



"Oh, my countrymen! What will our children say, when they read the history of these times? Should they find we tamely gave away without one noble struggle, the most invaluable of earthly blessings? As they drag the galling chain, will they not execrate us? If we have any respect for things sacred; any regard to the dearest treasures on earth; if we have one tender sentiment for posterity; if we would not be despised by the whole world - let us in the most open, solemn manner, and with determined fortitude, swear we will die, if we cannot live free men!"

-Josiah Quincy, Jr.- (American Patriot) published in the Boston Gazette, 1788

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Disk 2: Abbot and Costello at holiday. Two holiday programs include *Thanksgiving Dinner at Bud's* and *Abbot and Costello go Christmas Shopping*.

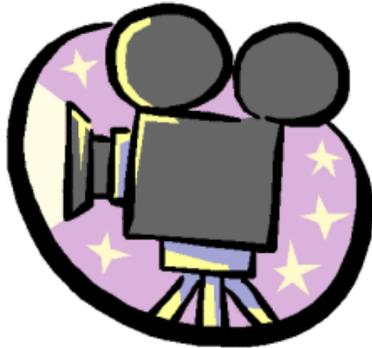
Disk 3: Part I is The Bob Hope show featuring *The Christmas Story of Bingsy and Bobsy* with Bing Crosby. Part II is The Jack Benny Show *Jack Throws A Dinner Party On Christmas Eve*.

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Media Reviews



by Douglas Paul Bell



Oil Storm

2005, 20th Century Fox Films. Starring Melody Chase, Liev Schreiber, Lance E. Nichols, Mark Krasnoff and Roland Uribe. 120 minutes, Color.

This film begins with a category 6 hurricane which devastates New Orleans. Oil pumping stations and pipelines in the Gulf region are cut by the storm. America's oil line is severed and America is plunged into another energy crunch. If the plot to this film sounds familiar, it is. It is the plot to the latest rounds in oil price hikes in the wake of hurricanes Katrina and Rita.

After the category 6 hurricane disrupts America's oil supply, an energy crisis follows. Prices jump to \$3, \$5, \$6 and even \$7 dollars a gallon. Heating prices are unaffordable and many people, especially the elderly die of exposure over the winter.

The U.S. is forced to enter into a bidding war with China for Russian oil and nearly loses. Energy prices drive the prices of everything else up as well. Government is forced to cut farm subsidies in order to find money to stabilize the economy. This causes some civil unrest and farmers take to the district of criminals to demonstrate for the continuance of subsidies.

The film is presented in a docudrama fashion much like Orson Wells' production of *War Of The Worlds*. Many will find the format worn and tiresome. Others will enjoy the mock realism to set the mood. Overall, this film presents two false solutions to the viewer to keep the public within the controlled mind-set. False solution 1: The government needs money to boost the economy so must cut welfare systems instead of raise taxes. Yeah, right. Solution 2: The farmers must have their subsidies to produce a harvest. What's more important, food or oil?

Nowhere in this film is alternative fuels ever mentioned or suggested. The obvious solution of farmers growing crops to produce alcohol or bio-diesel fuel and collecting government subsidies from what could be saved from buying expensive foreign oil or allowing American oil sources to be developed is never mentioned. You are given two choices and two choices only. Both choices lead back to (of course) big daddy government doing something to alleviate the situation.

How does this film stack up? It's obvious propaganda. The farmers would not think outside the box, but had to go to Washington to demand government subsidies. Government could only think of how to get more oil into the U.S. and would never think to ask the farmers to grow fuel producing crops. Last, but not least, only government could solve the problem. Is the film entertaining? Not especially. I had a hard time feeling any empathy for any of the characters. They were all mouth breathing sheep who couldn't think straight even if they did

possess a brain cell. Like most sheeple, they hung close to the TV set and drank in every word spoken by their politicians. No real solutions here and nothing to learn. Pass this one by.

How to Dry Food Reviewed by Douglas P. Bell

“How To Dry Foods” by Deanna DeLong (HPBooks, 1979. 8 1/2” x 11”. 160 pages) is an excellent book on how to dry food and takes you step by step through the what, why and how. The chapters here are: Try Drying. History of Drying, The Drying Process, Methods of Drying. Equipment for Dehydrating. Vacuum Packaging. Fruits. Fruit Leather. Glace Fruit, Vegetables. Herbs & Spices, Baby Food. Nuts & Seeds. Meat & Fish. Recipes, Index.

While I would not like to pay the price this book costs, I would recommend you look for it at the library.

Beat the System Reviewed by Douglas P. Bell

“Beat The System: A Survival Guide” by Gary Paulsen (Pinnacle Books, 1982, 4 1/4” x 6 3/4”. 232 pages) is a good little book, not a great book, but a good book. This book is 99% inspiration and 1% perspiration. A good “idea” book to let you know it can be done and to give you things to consider. but pretty light on the details. Look for it in the library and used book stores. If worse comes to worse. consider buying the book if you have too.

Ruger Carbine Cookbook reviewed by Douglas P. Bell

“Ruger Carbine Cookbook - Mini-14 & 10/22 Operational Manual & Accessory Guide” (Desert, 1982, 5 1/2” x 6 1/2”. 50 pages) is

pretty typical of Desert Pub. offerings, in short, it’s trash. The first part of each section is nothing more than a thin rewrite of the free owners manual available from Ruger and the second part is just a listing of things like slings that you can buy to put on the gun. Nothing here that the free owners manual and a quick look in a sporting goods store won’t cover better.

The Sense of Survival reviewed by Douglas P. Bell

“The Sense of Survival” by 3. Allan South (Timpanogos Pub., 1989, 6” x 9 3/16”, 336 pages) is a book that I picked up and read at one sitting, it was that good. I didn’t always agree with what it said (more about that later) but it was entertaining, informative and (generally) accurate. Also it covered some very important subjects that are either glossed over or not covered at all in most survival books.

The chapters here are: Section I - The Likely Possibilities: Natural Disasters, Biological and Chemical Warfare, Nuclear Warfare - The Bomb, Nuclear War - Protection From The Bomb, Section II - The Necessities of Life: “Fourteen-Day Emergency Kit”, Nutrition, Food Storage, Growing-Gathering and Preserving Plant Food, Gathering-Raising and Using Animals, Water, Equipment, Sanitation, Weapons, Communications and Signaling, Miscellaneous Considerations Section III - Medical Care: First Aid, Herbs, and Epilogue.

Much of the more involved ideas and plans were by necessity simplified and shortened. That’s OK, I hate books that start to tell you how to pound nails by telling you not to hit your head when swinging the hammer back and not to hit your thumb on the way down, if they have to tell you not to, you’re not going to survive long any way. In any case the idea is there, and all it takes is a little thought to figure it out. If you really need or want more, the book list selected references and notes” at

the end of each chapter, most of which are wilderness survival, books, government booklets or military manuals which are copied.

Now on to the Weapons chapter. Why people who have never used one seem to feel free to tell you what you need has always amazed me. If you can chose an item that you will need and when you do need it, need badly, such as in literally life and death, from a book, then this is a fairly good basic primer. A few flaws, like the 1000 rounds of .308 weighing 90 lbs. (actual weight is 60 lbs.) isn't life threatening in and of itself, but points up the need to check this stuff rather than take it at face value. There were other silly but basically harmless and easy checked things like that through out the book, but as weapons is a specialty of mine I tend to notice them more here.

As to the Water and Sanitation chapters, they were both excellent, and often over looked in most "survival" books. However there was nothing in the water chapter that isn't covered just as well in most wilderness survival books many of which this book copies. The sanitation chapter also over looked the most obvious solution to shelter life, a composting toilet and instead reprinted some of the old military manuals on how to make trench and pit latrines, which is fine if you have both the time and man power to dig them.

The shelter chapter was more of the "wilderness survival", due I guess to reprinting all the wilderness survival books. Where or how you are going to get all that space, material and time when 250 million people are heading for the hills is beyond me. The snow cave info is covered in every outdoor survival book I've read, but out side of the high Rocky Mountains or the artic, both places I avoid in winter, I have no idea where you will ever need it.

The Appendixes - Fallout Shelters is just a reprint of "Nuclear War Survival Skills" by Cresson Kearny and includes the most

horrifying death traps imaginable. Most are either too labor and time intensive to be of any use or else they were too small to be of any use for more than a day or two. Pass these plans up.

Finally, is this a good book or not? The answer is yes, this is a generally overall good book and I recommend it. Sure some of the info was flawed, but it was fun to read, and out side of the listed flaws didn't have any major screw ups that would get you in to too much trouble. Any book that gets you to thinking about survival and how to do it can't be all bad.



Good intentions will always be pleaded for any assumption of power. The Constitution was made to guard the people against the dangers of good intentions. There are men in all ages who mean to govern well, but they mean to govern. They promise to be good masters, but they mean to be masters.

- DANIEL WEBSTER

No law ever written has stopped any robber, rapist or killer, like cold blue steel in the hands of their last intended victim. - W.

Emerson Wright



Lessons From Hurricane Katrina

by Corceigh Green



New Orleans left underwater by hurricane Katrina's approach.

Hurricane Katrina ripped into the Mississippi Delta region, devastating the city of New Orleans and areas of Alabama and Mississippi. A category 5 storm, Katrina caused severe damage and destroyed service infrastructures across the southern Gulf States. Millions of people were left without power, water, food delivery and most of the comforts of modern life.

The situation that followed was some of the most shameful moments in American history outside of machine gunning WW I veterans on the White House steps or the Warren Commission. Granted, New Orleans is not the shining example of American cities. The politicians and police force are corrupt, the economy is built around debauchery and the hurricane hit the city just days before a homosexual march was to be inflicted on the city. Yet, the violence, looting and complete

lack of civility still came as somewhat of a surprise to me. Why? Because it was so unnecessary. The people of New Orleans could have helped themselves as people all over the rest of the Gulf Coast had.

First, what were the influences that helped push New Orleans into a complete breakdown of even it's society?

Lesson 1: Location. Much of New Orleans' real estate lies below sea level and is situated between three locks, the sea and Lake Pontchartrain. A precarious situation at best and as it turns out, deadly. The levees and locks were designed to withstand a category 3 hurricane. They took a direct hit from a category 5 storm and didn't hold flooding low level areas of the city.

You must be aware of the climatological and geographical hazards of your location. Survivalists should not choose to live in a flood plain or an avalanche zone. If you do or must and cannot move be ready to evacuate at the first warning of impending danger. I don't mean get ready to pack and drive to Grandma's. Have a contingency kit ready for every member of your family, pets included, a tank full of gas, water, water filter and extra food and sleeping bags.

Lesson 2: You are on your own! Forget the guidelines put out by FEMA. These guidelines recommend a 3 day supply of water and food. This is far too short. New Orleans found itself in a situation of no services and lack of supplies that has, at this writing, lasted for 3 weeks. Anyone with a 3 day food supply for his or her family has run out by now. FEMA has been delinquent in bringing in supplies. Those that have rode out the storm, but remained in New Orleans are on their own and without assistance. Many Americans believed they would receive government aid should a disaster befall them. We are getting reports of FEMA and National Guards troops turning back water trucks and aid vehicles. I do not believe such aid would be denied because of lack of paper work. Common sense would

allow relief vehicles through to a clearing station for relief supplies. These vehicles were merely turned away. You can forget about government assistance.

Store your own survival foods and water supply. Water is first. You can store water in 55 gallon food grade drums or hot water tanks. In an emergency store more water in the bath tub and sinks. Water can be stored for years using a product called Aerobic 7. One bottle will treat a 55 gallon drum. This is my favorite way of storing water and will keep water fresh for up to 5 years.

You will be unable to store all of the water you will need due to the large amount of consumption required by the human body. To avoid drinking contaminated water after a disaster you will need a means of filtering or purifying water from wells, rivers or streams. Many companies make filter units. Katadyne, Pur, Berkey or Aqua Rain are the best units. They are more expensive, but most of the cheaper models do not work or do not work anywhere near as well or as efficiently. Those units that make use of gravity rather than water pressure from the faucet, such as the Berkeys or Aqua Rains are what is needed by the survivor of a disaster. These units are not dependent on a utility grid and will provide clean drinking water to your family with or without utilities.

As mentioned, the Berkeys and Aqua Rains are expensive. They run around \$170 on sale and more typically go for over \$200. Fortunately, the filter elements are sold separately and, singly, cost less than the entire filter units. A single filter element can be affixed to a used and cleaned coffee can and used as a filter unit. Complete instructions for constructing one of these units can be read in the *Projects For Home And Life* column in *The Independent American* July/August 2004 issue. These units are more portable than the commercial units and every member of the family can carry one in their kits and will cost only in the \$45 range.

An improvised water filter made from an Aqua



Rain filter element and coffee can. These units are more portable and cheaper than the entire commercial units.

Food storage is going to be much bulkier. As stated, forget the FEMA guidelines about storing enough for 3 days. You need enough for a month at the least and that may turn out to be light. I consider a year's supply for each member of the family as the minimum requirement. Canned foods, nitrogen and carbon dioxide packed foods, freeze dried and dehydrated foods are excellent for yearly storage or beyond. A combination of the above will serve the Independent American best. Store foods that you normally eat. Cans of vegetables, fruit and beans work well, while freeze dried meat packed in larger cans works best in the meat category. Packages of jerky and Ramen style noodles are great for storing in contingency kits due to their light weight.

Store your foods in a safe area of your home. If your basement leaks sometimes, don't store your food there. Find a dry area of your home that stays cool and use this portion as a pantry. This can be tough in the Southeast. Without power, your air conditioner won't keep your pantry cool. At least your storage food won't spoil within a few days. Everything you have in your refrigerator or freezer will. Prepare and eat foods you have in the refrigerator and

freezer first. Waste not want not. If your food is going to spoil, share it. Hold block parties where everyone brings something and everyone eats. Of course, everyone helps to clean up as well. Continue these block parties until normalcy is restored or until everyone's food is saved from spoiling. Don't use your storage food for this, however. This must be understood by everyone. The purpose of the block parties are to prevent waste and to see that everyone eats at least once a day. Long term storage foods should be saved for families that have had the forethought to store them as they are in no danger of spoilage.

Have an alternative method for cooking and heating. Wood stoves are great for this in the winter. In the summer they would overheat your shelter, so you'll need an outdoor bar-b-que pit and/or oven. Keep enough wood for the fireplace or stove through the winter and enough wood for the bar-b-que and/or oven through the spring, summer and fall.



A wood stove and fuel is a necessary alternative for winter heating and cooking.

Lesson 3: Destruction can ruin all of your preparations. I do not know how many folks that were trapped in their houses by flood waters that were actually prepared, but if there were any prepared folks stuck in their attics, their preparations were ruined in the flood waters below. Again don't live in a flood plain. Be aware of the climatological and geographical dangers. That was covered in lesson 1. There are some things that are just unforeseen, however, and destruction happens. You may find your preparations all for not if you do not have extras stored in alternate places. You also need a method of escape

should you become trapped in your home. In case of fire you should have escape ladders by your upper story windows. If you could become trapped in your attic by flood waters, it may be a good idea to have an axe or chainsaw with gas/oil mix and bar oil, an inflatable raft with oars and water filters stored in your attic. Don't try to store food in your attic. The extremes in temperature encountered in your attic would degrade your food too quickly. You may wish to store a firearm or two and ammo as well, as we will see. This attic kit is more for escape than sheltering in place. The axe and chainsaw are obviously to break open the roof and exit. The inflatable raft is your mode of escape through flood waters. Wherever you go, you will need water, therefore the water filters. If your shelter is under flood water you obviously must escape to find other shelter.

Alternate shelter systems should be carried by every member of the family and could include small camping tents or a large canvas tent complete with camp stove for heat and cooking. The larger units would have to be stored in a safe place in case your main shelter is destroyed.

If widespread destruction finds it's way to your doorstep and you find your preparations all for not you must improvise what equipment you need and evacuate to a safe haven. This leads us to

Lesson 4: Do not become a refugee. Hurricane victims that found themselves without shelter and means of living were herded into ill prepared stadiums where they were disarmed and crime became rampant. The situation in the stadiums became so degraded for many refugees that life there became a nightmare. This is not the situation you want to place your family in. Life in the city became a fight for survival against both police and criminal gangs.

The only way to reduce the possibility of this situation is to take honest stock of where you live and the dangers of what may come. If your

shelter's location makes riding out a hurricane precarious, evacuate before the situation becomes bad. This is not as easy as it sounds. You can't just jump in your car and drive inland. You need a place you can go and where you'll be welcome. This can be as simple as a call to relatives who live inland. You may also be part of a prepared group who own property in a safe area which keeps up a modern camp site or shelter, just in case. This safe place must be pre-stocked in case you had to walk in with just the clothes on your back.

The reason this isn't as easy as it sounds is due to economics. Most people trapped in the city by the storm and floods didn't have the money to leave. They were poor, didn't have gas money, relatives they could stay with or anywhere they could go. Many were on welfare. While welfare does provide money, it does so through a restrictive socialist system that brackets the recipient into spending, saving and working schemes which makes it harder for the individual to become self-sufficient again. Take any jobs that come your way and work your way back into life, but stay off welfare as best you can. Be frugal and live cheaply. Save to buy a small plot of land that you can retreat to during emergencies. I never said this would be easy. Survival takes effort and if you are down on your luck, you are going to have to double your efforts to care for your family. A bureaucrat is not going to be concerned whether your family has what it takes to survive an emergency situation. Bureaucrats merely dole out just enough for you to survive day to day under normal circumstances.

Refugee status can be deadly or at least dangerous to your family. The crime waves that erupted through the stadiums being used as shelters were horrendous. Food and water were not supplied, weapons of defense were confiscated and gang bangers were allowed to run rampant. Theft was the least of crimes to worry about. Rape was common-place and murders were not unheard of. Avoid public shelters at all costs. To do this you must be self-sufficient enough to have a retreat set up

for your family and preparations to keep you from becoming a refugee.

Lesson 5: The cities will collapse into anarchy with looters grabbing everything that has not been destroyed. In New Orleans, order broke down completely with police joining in on the looting. Much of the police force abandoned their posts. Many police and their families were found wading through the isles of local stores and Wal-Mart's picking out merchandise to pilfer.

Gangs of looters waded through the city taking anything that would make them look cool to their gang banger friends. Some claimed to loot only for necessary items for survival, yet many were seen carrying TVs, CDs and stereo systems, computers, clothes and in at least one case bags and bags of tennis shoes.

The police, with most of their posts vacant, were unable to control the gangs. Many of the looters were familiar faces to the police as they worked side by side in more normal (but no less corrupt circumstances).

Again, be aware of your surroundings. Beside geographical and climatological hazards beware of political hazards. New Orleans and Louisiana were very corrupt politically long before any emergency situations arose. Corruption on such a level attracts public servants who do not have the interest of the public at heart. Corrupt officials saw an opportunity to stay on top of the compost pile and they took it. They not only joined in on the looting, they used their badges to become the alpha curs in fighting over the junk-heap.

The solution? Stay out of the cities. Most cities are ridden with corruption and inner-city welfare programs. The political situations are not conducive for survival or providing for one's family.

Lesson 6: Hang on to your firearms. Louisiana's answer to control looting was to confiscate the firearms of the law abiding Citizens. This action ended very predictably in

more crime. Not to mention the action of confiscating firearms is, itself, a crime. This is predictable because only the law abiding would obey such a stupid edict. Gang bangers and criminals merely kept their arms and used them to loot from the now defenseless law abiding idiots.

Do not obey any edict, rule or statute that demands you turn over your firearms. In New Orleans, registration of certain firearms exists. Some law abiding Citizens did try to hide some firearms, however, those who had registered their firearms were searched and firearms were confiscated. Again, Independent Americans should learn to stay out of the cities from this lesson. If you are going to hide your firearms, don't register them and hide them outside your home. Consider how you purchase your firearms. Buy from private sales from newspaper ads. You must keep at least one firearm on your person at all times during an emergency, but the rest you may cache or hide.

Another consideration that you must think about in advance is what to do if confiscations begin in your area. At this point it would be prudent to be at your retreat and out of such areas likely to confiscate firearms. If you are trapped in the area when confiscations begin, you'll have to consider your preparations and the size of the force coming for your arms. If you are well prepared in your defenses and are facing just a couple of squad cars, I'd consider placing the officers under Citizen's arrest. The danger is in their using the radio to bring in an army of SWAT teams. If they go near a radio, you have to consider if you'll shoot the officers. If you have the backing of a survival group or militia it is your duty to uphold and defend our Constitution for these united States of America against all enemies foreign and domestic. I believe that's all I need say on the subject.

Firearms are useless without ammo, so you'll need to store ammunition as well as food and water. Like food, ammo is sensitive to heat and humidity. Store in a cool, dry place. A

thousand rounds per firearms is considered a minimum. Ten thousand rounds per firearm is better, but get what you can now before it's too late. Keep the bulk of your ammo at your retreat and at least 200 rounds per firearm with you.

Lesson 7: Disasters happen and will continue to happen in the future. Government will not learn from this lesson. You must. Government's answer to this is to increase the size of government and gain control over more resources in order to redistribute those resources through government bureaucracies. This is how government dropped the ball in the first place.

Your answer to this lesson is to be prepared. Prepare for yourself and your family by making contacts with relatives or good friends in safe areas. Buy or set up a safe retreat for your family in your safe area. Better yet, stay out of the cities and live in your safe area. Store at least a year's supply of food, water and water filter units for each member of your family. Be prepared to live without utilities by providing alternate heat and cooking means as well as fuel. Have an extra storage of supplies just in case your shelter or retreat is devastated and you lose your main supplies. Do not become a refugee. Never place your safety or the safety of your family into the hands of government. Stay out of the cities and populated areas. Hang on to your firearms and be prepared to defend your family. Learn survival skills now!

These are the lessons learned from the disaster of hurricane Katrina. These lessons came at a huge cost in suffering, hardship and death. Americans do not have to experience suffering on this scale again if only they'll learn these lessons.



With many left homeless in the aftermath of the hurricanes which devastated the Gulf Coast, basic tips on foul weather camping must be disseminated as winter is approaching and many are still living in tents. If you find yourself or anyone you know living under such conditions please read this article from 1968 *Popular Mechanics*.

When the weather turns foul, the experienced camper has a few tricks to keep him dry and comfortable



Snug camping in foul weather

PAT SNOOK

BAD WEATHER doesn't have to dampen the fun on your camping trip.

While some campers shudder at the sight of a dark cloud and run for home or the nearest motel, the experienced outdoorsman merely adjusts to the prevailing weather and comfortably continues with his outing.

Camping's biggest and most basic attraction is its challenge. With just a few improvisations you can adapt to any weather, adding enjoyment to your trip, whether you pitch your tent in the wilderness or the largest commercial camp-ground.

Awakening in the morning to the sound of rain on a tent roof is a wonderful experience— until you remember you have to start a fire and you forgot to stow a supply of dry wood for just such an occasion. If you have some candles— it's a good idea to carry a supply of old stubs— place one in the middle of a "tepee" of small wet twigs. By the time the candle burns down the stack of twigs

will have dried.

If the rain is really coming down and you need protection for your fire, look for a good-sized rotten birch tree that has fallen. The pulpy inside is easily removed, leaving a bark cylinder. Build your small fire inside a section of the bark. The kindling will be protected from the rain, and once it gets started the birchbark will burn through and make secondary tinder for the larger fire. Finding dry wood for that larger fire may seem impossible, but there's plenty in a dead (but not rotten) tree that is still standing. What you want is one that gives a solid ring, not a dull thud, when you hit it with your axe. Fell the tree, cut it into fire-length sections. Split away the outside and you will find dry wood inside.

More excellent sources of fire-starting material in any weather are scrub pine and spruce trees. Near the bottom branches, you will find clusters of small dead twigs close to the trunk. The protection of higher branches keeps these twigs dry, and they are loaded with pitch, which makes them burn hot enough to get even the most difficult fire going.

Wet feet can take the pleasure out of any camping trip if you have sustained rain. If the soggy ground is getting the best of your boots, try using lightweight plastic bags as boot liners. Put the bags over, not under, your socks. There will be a problem of moisture condensation, because these bags do not "breathe," but you can solve this with heavy wool socks.

Tracking mud into the tent can be eliminated by wearing the plastic bags over your boots, tied at the ankle with a piece of string. When you leave the tent you remove the bags; put them on again when you return.

Drying out a pair of wet boots can take a full day in the sun or next to the fire. You can cut this time to a half hour by heating a skillet of sand or gravel and pouring it into the boot. Heat a second batch while the first is

absorbing moisture and keep repeating the process.



Wet and muddy boots will make mess of a tent floor, but campers can easily avoid this problem by slipping plastic bags over the boots when they come inside. The bags can also be used as boot liners.



Nothing is quite as miserable as wet boots. One cure is to dry the boots with hot sand or gravel. Heat the material in a skillet over the fire or stove and pour it into the boot. Repeat until the boots dry.

An ordinary baseball cap should be part of your emergency gear. Worn under the hood of your rain jacket, the bill keeps the rain out of your eyes.

A leaky tent can produce more angry snarls than a bag of wildcats. Carry along a small block of beeswax or paraffin, and if you spring a leak, soften the wax by holding it between your palms for a few minutes, then rub it into the leaking seam, exerting just enough pressure to get it into the fabric. If

this doesn't stop the leak, you can divert it to a less troublesome place by running your finger against the fabric from the leak to another spot.

During a siege of wet weather, don't make the mistake of buttoning up your tent too tight. Allow for as much ventilation as possible. If you kill the air circulation the resulting condensation will form droplets on the inside of the tent, and before long everything will be damp and clammy. This also holds true in cold weather, particularly if the tent is heated.

The necessity for proper drainage is one of those things that are taken for granted and no one seems to bother with. It is discouraging for a camper to wake up in the middle of the night and learn that he pitched his tent in a dry creek bed that has blossomed into a gurgling brook. This grief can be avoided by carefully selecting a tent site on reasonably high ground, and properly trenching around the tent. A trench should be dug several inches from the tent walls, and should have a "V" shape for good run-off. A small spade or Army surplus trenching tool is ideal for the job but a spatula or an empty can will do the trick.

A thick bed of pine needles under the tent floor and in the surrounding area will act like a storm drain in wet weather. It not only absorbs water like a sponge, but also gives you a soft cushion under your tent floor and a camp area free of mud.

Once the rain stops there will be wet clothes to dry. To hasten the process, cut off a bunch of small, leafy branches and stuff the clothes with them before they're hung up to dry. A branch stuffed in each leg of a pair of trousers or through the sleeves of a shirt before the garment is wrapped around a larger branch will allow air to circulate freely and cut the drying time in half.

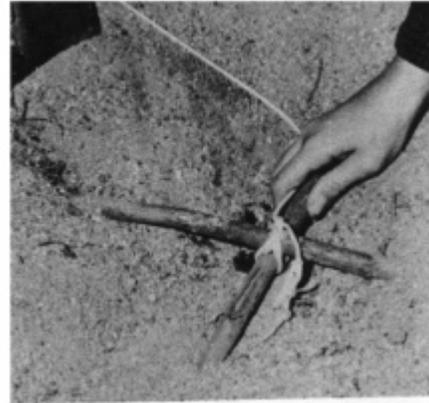


Damp clothing will dry faster if leafy branches are stuck in the arms or legs. Button the garment around a large branch and hang up in a tree. The leaves allow the air to circulate freely through the clothes.

Pieces of old inner tube can protect your tent from being blown down in a strong wind. An elastic loop tied into the middle of each guy line will act as a shock absorber for strong gusts of wind. When the tent is pitched, take up on the slides only enough to slightly stretch the elastic link, leaving enough give to absorb any extreme tension from the gusts.

The guy lines to the main support poles are designed to exert a pull equal to the weight of the tent. The added force of the wind can create an unbalance and result in split seams. Several extra lines, rigged in different directions from each pole will absorb the additional pressure. There should be enough slack so the lines—not the tent—take the stress.

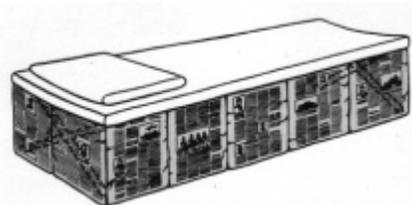
Few tent stakes will hold well in soft ground or sand. An effective device for these conditions is the dead man's anchor, two sticks lashed together to form a cross and buried in a shallow hole. The guy lines are tied to the center of the cross. An even more effective anchor can be fashioned from a tin pie plate by making a hole in the center and attaching the line. With either rig, the anchor is placed at a 90 -deg. angle to the line.



To hold the tent guy lines in sand or soft ground, use a dead man's anchor. Lash two sticks together into a cross, attach the guy line, and bury in a shallow hole. A pie plate with a hole in the center can serve, too.

Extreme heat can turn a tent into an oven. An old blanket draped over the tent and wet down with water is a fairly efficient air conditioner. If the temperature goes the other way and you're suffering from cold feet at night, pull a large packsack over the bottom of your sleeping bag. It is not an electric blanket, but it helps.

On a cold night there is nothing more uncomfortable than a folding camp cot. The body compresses the insulating fibers of a sleeping bag, and although you may be warm on top, you'll be freezing underneath. To keep out drafts and cold seeping up from the ground, you must create a protective air pocket beneath the cot. A bunch of old newspapers will do the trick. With one edge tucked under the bag, let them drape over the sides and ends of the cot to create the air pocket.



A camp cot can be made warmer and more comfortable if drafts and ground damp are blocked by dead air space under the cot. The space is created by hanging newspapers or light plastic sheets over the sides and ends of the bed.

The inexpensive plastic sheets sold in most hardware stores for use as painter's drop cloths have a hundred uses in a camp during bad weather. They take up little space, and are quite light—so packing them is no problem. They can serve as ground cloths or light tarps for your food and gear; they can be wrapped around any-thing that requires protection; they can even be used as emergency rain covers for the campers.

Because they are light, they are subject to wind and to easy damage from heavy boots. The heavier plastics used on construction projects are more durable, but also require more packing space. Perhaps a couple of each type in your emergency kit offers the best answer.

use stove as heater



Radiant heat can be reflected into a tent during a cold spell by burning a small stove in front of a sheet of aluminum foil draped over an A-frame of sticks. A reflector behind an open fire is also good.

Your gasoline stove can double as a heater if the temperature drops unexpectedly. If you have the two or three-burner gasoline stove, cover the inside of the lid and the side wind deflectors with aluminum foil and fire it up. A single-burner mountain stove takes a bit more ingenuity. Fashion some sticks into an A-frame to support a curved sheet of aluminum foil, and place the stove directly before it, allowing the heat to reflect. An open fire at the tent opening with the A-frame reflector behind it will do the same job, and if it is not

too cold, a camp lantern before the reflector will give off considerable warmth. In every case it is important to keep the heater away from anything flammable and allow plenty of ventilation.

Bad weather is seldom a deterrent to the avid camper; it merely sharpens his natural abilities to take the outdoors as it comes. With the exception of the cave and the grass hut, the tent is the most ancient shelter known to man, going back in history more than 5000 years. It is still as good as it ever was, and any experienced camper can make it a comfortable home even in bad weather.



Orson Scott Card : If pigs could vote, the man with the slop bucket would be elected swineherd every time, no matter how much slaughtering he did on the side.

John Quincy Adams : Always vote for principle, though you may vote alone, and you may cherish the sweetest reflection that your vote is never lost.

Benjamin Franklin : When the people find they can vote themselves money, that will herald the end of the republic.

Benjamin Franklin : Democracy is two wolves and a lamb voting on what to have for lunch. Liberty is a well-armed lamb contesting the vote!

Info ~ Line



Use Your Computer To Track Impending Disasters

by Corceigh Green

For much of Amerika a computer is another expensive toy. For Independent Americans, however, a computer is a tool. Like a hammer, saw or firearm, a computer performs tasks meant to help us through our everyday lives. If you are reading the internet version or PDF version of this magazine, you are using your computer right now as a tool to learn and become informed.

One of the tasks Independent Americans should expect to perform with their computers is the ability to communicate and collect intelligence. Intelligence can go a long way toward survival especially when disastrous events are looming just over the horizon. Wouldn't it be advantageous to have access to satellite images of storms lurking over the horizon, or the latest earthquake data? How would you like to keep an eye on several different active volcanoes, solar activity, jet stream positions, surface wind directions, water temperatures and weather warnings? You can use such information to plot storm tracks, fall out patterns or make geological estimations concerning earthquake swarms. All this intelligence leads up to survival. Knowing what is coming your way helps immensely in preparing for it's arrival or in knowing when and where to evacuate. Besides checking the weather and earthquake activities,

Independent Americans also have a means to monitor radiation in various areas, check for radiation alerts and report radioactive hazards or activity.

A computer connected to the internet makes it easy for the Independent American to find information on specific subjects the individual may be having trouble with. There are forums on every subject you could ever think of. There are forums on survival, homesteading, raising livestock, firearms and gun laws and a host of other subjects which allow you to discuss your projects with many people who have already had a hand in what you are doing. Discussions with people having such experience can help with your projects immensely.

Web sites make it handy to shop for survival gear from anywhere in America. You can find anything from military surplus to firearms and ammunition to storage food. Even if you are like most Independent Americans and do not use a credit card or buy with credit online, print out order forms and free catalog requests allow users to order via money order or check. City folk will, no doubt, find this kind of shopping irrelevant, however, those of us living on homesteads in the mountains can appreciate this convenience.

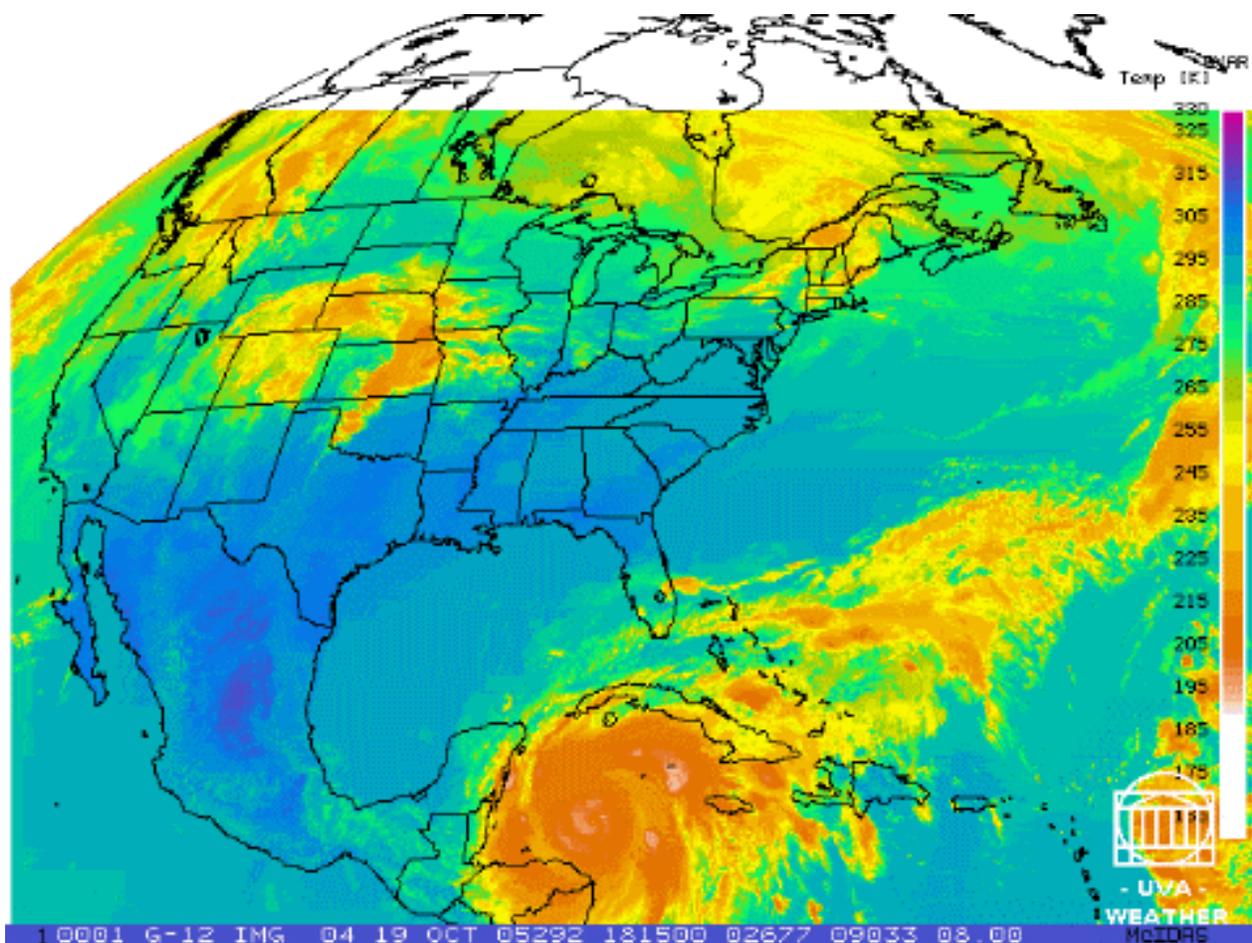
In today's modern world where we find ourselves more and more interconnected, the computer can help us see what may be happening days or weeks in advance. This is important in the area of weather. The computer can bring you information on storm systems and fronts from anywhere on the planet. Now, I live in the mountains of northern Idaho, so why are hurricanes in Florida so important to me? Food prices, oil prices and the price of shipping are all affected by storms in the Gulf region. If I want my orange juice with eggs in the morning a few months after a freeze in Florida, I'd better know that I'll need to stock up in advance.

Where do I get this information? I use two resources on the web to keep me abreast of weather conditions across the country and even world wide. For basic forecasts and events I log onto The Weather Channel's web page at www.theweatherchannel.com. Here, there's some

good information on weather safety tips, current conditions maps and forecast maps. This is a nice site for checking on conditions and forecasts. You will also find many good tips on weather related subjects like floods, thunderstorms, tornados, hurricanes and even gardening. This is the site I check in on when I want current conditions and close term forecasts.

Sometimes it is necessary to have more information than current conditions and forecasts when it comes to the weather. Many survivalists like the option of scanning surface wind directions, the jet

incorporates several tables on a front page. The tables are labeled with specific weather or seismic information such as European conditions, watches and warnings, seismic conditions, aviation corner, Atlantic satellite and much more. The links within the tables directs the user to pages containing specific information or images. This information includes images from the GOES 8 weather satellite showing hurricane and tropical storm positions, hurricane strike probabilities, weekly seismic activity maps, jet stream position and forecasted positions and a lot more.



stream position and much raw data in order to predict possible fallout patterns, chemical or bio-weapons dispersal patterns or evacuation routes and conditions.

For specific information like this, log onto www.weatherimages.com. This web site

IR image of hurricane Wilma.

The resources available on weatherimages.com have been quite valuable to me. By checking on the jet stream position and looking at the Northwest Pacific images, I can see what storms are coming my way out of the Gulf of Alaska. This serves my decision making processes as to when I can expect

my last harvest, when to plant which crops and if a weather system is going to bring disastrous conditions.



Current and forecasted jet stream positions. This map can help Independent Americans decide on necessary chores before weather systems arrive.

Through the use of the site's surface winds map in the aviation corner and the jet stream map, an Independent American may plot possible local fallout patterns. Fallout, high in the atmosphere will follow the upper air currents, but when fallout begins to fall down toward the surface the small radioactive ash particles will blow with the surface winds and deposit where these winds blow them. These conditions change daily and the knowledge of these conditions may one day tell you where the radioactive hot spots are.

Living in a seismic area means that you should keep up with seismic activities not only in your area, but areas along fault lines that can effect stress levels along faults in your area. This can be done on the seismic activities table of weatherimages.com.

When informed of weather conditions and warnings, Independent Americans can log onto stevequayle.com and follow the links to the ARAN alert page. ARAN stands for American Radiation Alert Network. Set up by Steve Quayle (a patriot/survivalist talk show host) ARAN is made up of Americans who possess a means of measuring radiation levels in their areas. Equipment for this runs the gamut from surplus CD fallout meters to the latest (and expensive) commercial Radiac meters. Normal average background radiation levels are posted on the web page from each ARAN member and alerts are posted from members when unusual readings are

measured. ARAN members take at least one reading every day at their homes. Anyone may become a member of ARAN as long as they have the means to measure radiation levels. This is a very worth-while means to become active in the information field and great practice for survival situations.

At 7:00 PM Eastern Time Monday through Friday you may also click on one of the listen live streams to catch the Q Files radio broadcast from this site. The shows are always interesting and the topics are sometimes way out there, but are rooted in a Christian or survival mentality and you will always learn something.

The internet may also be used for communications and finding information. A case in point are forums, chat rooms and message boards. There are boards and forums on every subject you can think of. Need advice on raising chickens? There's a forum for that. Wondering what gunsmithing tricks you might consider to cure your rifle from dinging brass it ejects? Lots of forums for that too. The better survival forums on the web are <http://www.fnfal.com/falfiles/wwwboard> which is an information outlet for all kinds of rifles, their care, variations and gun laws and survival info.

The Shooting Show web site is making a comeback due to Johnny Rowland's new show on the Men's Network, *Gun's and Gears*. The web site features free membership, a newsletter, feature posted news articles, message boards and links to sponsors. The downloads section with ballistics software and PDF and JPEG format targets are well worth joining the web site membership alone. News articles postings are frequent and the



message boards are beginning to catch on. Major topics on the message boards are gun laws, The Shooting Show, Guns and Gears, the .460 Rowland and more.

For some of the best forum or chat web pages covering most any subject relevant to survival, you will want to look into www.texasminutemen.org/forum. You will find a message board or two or three here that is relevant to information you may need. The boards are too numerous to mention in this column, so log on and check out the subjects yourself. Bring a lunch.

E newsletters that come to your mail box in txt format are everywhere these days. Some are very informative. In the survival concept *The Bison* electronic survival newsletter is worth a look. *The Bison* is free and the writer, Jim Dakin, at one time contributed to this magazine. Jim Dakin often raises good points and always informs his readers in methods of survival. Readers can subscribe to *The Bison* by e mailing Jim at www.bison.tridentlist.com.

Alternative health issues are becoming very important to Americans of late. As Amerika is adopting more draconian, globalist policies, alternatives in medical care are becoming endangered. News on the decreasing health freedoms once enjoyed by Americans is very important as well as information on what works well in the alternative medicine field. This information is covered in the *E Healthy News* electronic newsletter. For those who do not have time to surf the web for articles pertaining to alternative health, the *E Healthy News* compiles links and headers to important news and articles regarding coming legislation and alternative health techniques. The subscriber, then, can choose which links most pertain to them and click to read the whole story. This newsletter is recommended for anyone interested in taking responsibility for their own health. To subscribe log onto www.mercola.com and follow the links to subscribe. Subscription is free.

Web sites offering survival gear for sale are good

resources for those who don't get to the larger towns and cities that often. Of such sites, those that offer the best equipment and best bargains are; www.cheaperthandirt.com, www.majorsurplusandsurvival.com, www.Nitro-Pak.com (a must visit site for self-sufficiency and survival gear), lehmans.com, www.prepare-now.com, www.survivalistbooks.com, www.jgsales.com and www.sportsmansguide.com.

Computers were originally built to serve their users as tools. Not as elaborate toys for playing games. Some recreation is fine, but let's not lose sight that they can be used to help gather information, communicate with others of like-mind and help to equip ourselves. Make your computer work toward your survival.

If you have a web site that you'd like listed in a future article, send a link to corcceigh@theindependentamerican.freeyellow.com.



**Government is not the solution to our problem;
government is the problem..**

We've been tempted to believe that society has become too complex to be managed by self-rule, that government by an elite group is superior to government for, by, and of the people. Well, if no one among us is capable of government himself, then who among us has the capacity to govern someone else? All of us together, in and out of government, must bear the burden. The solutions we seek must be equitable, with no one group singled out to pay a higher price.

- Ronald Reagan

Projects For Home And Life

Preplanned Snack Bar Shelter Plan D

from CD pamphlet, *In Time Of Emergency*

A PREPLANNED BASEMENT SHELTER. If your home has a basement but you do not wish to set up a permanent-type basement shelter, the next best thing would be to arrange to assemble a "pre-planned" home shelter. This simply means gathering together, in advance, the shielding material you would need to make your basement (or one part of it) resistant to fallout radiation. This material could be stored in or around your home, ready for use whenever you decided to set up your basement shelter.

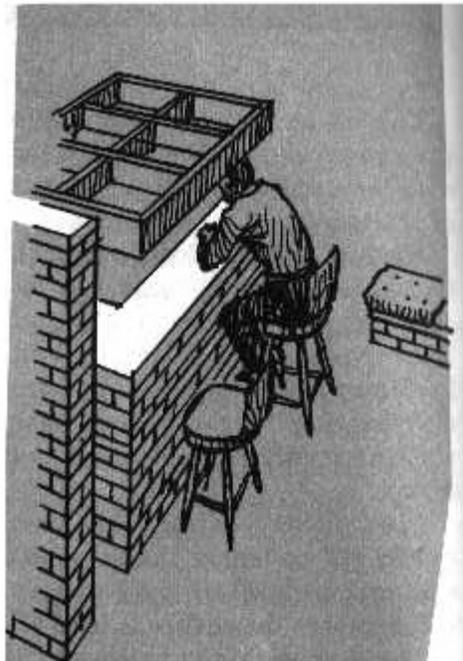
Here are two kinds of preplanned basement shelters.

This is a snack bar built of bricks or concrete blocks, set in mortar, in the "best" corner of your basement (the corner that is most below

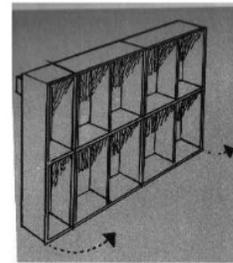
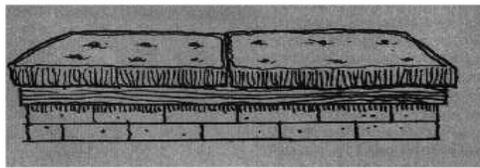
ground level). It can be converted quickly into a fallout shelter by lowering a strong, hinged "false ceiling" so that it rests on the snack bar.

When the false ceiling is lowered into place in a time of emergency, the hollow sections of it can be filled with bricks or concrete blocks. These can be stored conveniently nearby, or can be used as room dividers or recreation room furniture (see bench in sketch).

A tilt-up storage unit in the best corner of your basement is another method of setting up a "preplanned" family fallout shelter.



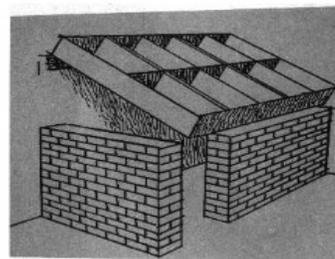
Sketch of bench made from bricks



Tilt-up storage unit

The top of the storage unit should be hinged to the wall. In peacetime, the unit can be used as a bookcase, pantry, or storage facility.

In a time of emergency, the storage unit can be tilted so that the bottom of it rests on a wall of bricks or concrete blocks that you have stored nearby.



Other bricks or blocks should then be placed

in the storage unit's compartments, to provide an overhead shield against fallout radiation.

The fallout protection offered by your home basement also can be increased by adding shielding material to the outside, exposed portion of your basement walls, and by covering your basement windows with shielding material.

You can cover the above-ground portion of the basement walls with earth, sand, bricks, concrete blocks, stones from your patio, or other material.

You also can use any of these substances to block basement windows and thus prevent outside fallout radiation from entering your basement in that manner.

A PERMANENT OUTSIDE SHELTER. If your home has no basement, or if you prefer to have a permanent-type home shelter in your yard, you can obtain instructions on how to construct several different kinds of outside fallout shelters from *Nuclear War Survival Skills* by Cresson Kearny.

When To Leave Shelter

You should not come out of shelter until you are told by authorities that it is safe to do so. Special instruments are needed to detect fallout radiation and to measure its intensity. Unless you have these instruments, you will have to depend on your local government to tell you when to leave shelter.

This information probably would be given on the radio, which is one reason why you should keep on hand a battery-powered radio that works in your shelter area.

If you came out of shelter too soon, while the fallout particles outside were still highly radioactive, you might receive enough radiation to make you sick or even kill you.

Remember that fallout particles can be seen, but the rays they give off cannot be seen. If

you see unusual quantities of gritty particles outside (on window ledges, sidewalks, cars, etc.) after an attack, you should assume that they are fallout particles, and therefore stay inside your shelter until you are told it is safe to come out.

If an enemy attack should occur when you are at home, and you have made no advance shelter preparations, you still might be able to improvise a shelter either inside or outside your house. In a time of emergency, the radio broadcasts may tell you whether you have time to improvise a shelter or should take cover immediately.

An improvised shelter probably would not give you as much protection as a permanent or a preplanned family shelter, but any protection is better than none, and might save your life.

The best place to improvise a shelter would be the basement or storm cellar, if your home has one.

Shielding Material Needed

To improvise a shelter you would need shielding materials such as -concrete blocks, bricks, sand, etc. Other things could also be used as shielding material, or to support shielding material, such as:

- House doors that have been taken off their hinges (especially heavy outside doors).
- Dressers and chests (fill the drawers with sand or earth after they are placed in position, so they won't be too heavy to carry and won't collapse while being carried).
- Trunks, boxes and cartons (fill them with sand or earth after they are placed in position).
- Tables and bookcases.
- Large appliances (such as washers and dryers).
- Books, magazines, and stacks of firewood or lumber.

—Flagstones from outside walks and patios.

Improvising a basement shelter

Here are two ways of improvising fallout protection in the basement of a home:

Set up a large, sturdy table or workbench in the corner of your basement that is most below ground level.

On the table, pile as much shielding material as it will hold without collapsing. Around the table, place as much shielding material as possible.

When family members are “inside the shelter”—that is, under the table block the opening with other shielding material.

If you don’t have a large table or workbench available or if more shelter space is needed place furniture or large appliances in the corner of the basement so they will serve as the “walls” of your shelter.

As a “ceiling” for it, use doors from the house that have been taken off their hinges.

On top of the doors, pile as much shielding material as they will support. Stack other shielding material around the “walls” of your shelter.

When all persons are inside the shelter space, block the opening with shielding material.

Using a storm cellar for fallout protection

A below-ground storm cellar can be used as an improvised fallout shelter, but additional shielding material may be needed to provide adequate protection from fallout radiation.

If the existing roof of the storm cellar is made of wood or other light material, it should be covered with one foot of earth or an equivalent thickness of other shielding material for overhead shielding from fallout. More posts or braces may be needed to support the extra weight.

After the roof has been shielded, better protection can be provided by blocking the entrance way with 8-inch concrete blocks or an equivalent thickness of sandbags, bricks, earth or other shielding material, after all occupants are inside the shelter. A few inches should be left open at the top for air. After particles have stopped falling, the outside door may be left open to provide better ventilation.

If shielding material is not available for the entrance way, shelter occupants should stay as far away from it as possible. They also should raise the outside door of the storm cellar now and then to knock off any fallout particles that may have collected on it.

Using the Crawl Space Under Your House

Some homes without basements have “crawl space” between the first floor and the ground underneath the house. If you have this space under your house—and if the house is set on foundation walls, rather than on pillars—you can improvise fallout protection for your family there.

First, get access to the crawl space through the floor or through the outside foundation wall. (A trapdoor or other entry could be made now, before an emergency occurs.)

As the location for your shelter, select a crawl-space area that is under the center of the house, as far away from the outside foundation walls as possible.

Around the selected shelter area, place shielding material—preferably bricks or blocks, or containers filled with sand or earth—from the ground level up to the first floor of the house, so that the shielding material forms the “walls” of your shelter area. On the floor above, place other shielding material to form a “roof” for the shelter area.

If time permits, dig out more earth and make the shelter area deeper, so you can stand erect or at least sit up in it.

If your home has no basement, no storm cellar and no protected crawl space, here are two ways of improvising fallout protection in your yard:

Dig an L-shaped trench, about 4 feet deep and 3 feet wide. One side of the L, which will be the shelter area, should be long enough to accommodate all family members. The other side of the L can be shorter, since its purpose is to serve as an entrance-way and to reduce the amount of radiation getting into the shelter area.

Cover the entire trench with lumber (or with house doors that have been taken off their hinges), except for about 2 feet on the short side of the L, to provide access and ventilation.

On top of the lumber or doors, pile earth 1 to 2 feet high, or cover them with other shielding material.

If necessary, support or "shore up" the walls of the trench, as well as the lumber or doors, so they will not collapse.

Dig a shallow ditch, 6 inches deep and 6 inches wide, parallel to and 4 feet from the outside wall of your house.

Remove the heaviest doors from the house. Place the bottoms of the doors in the ditch (so they won't slip), and lean the doors against the wall of the house.

On the doors, pile 12 to 18 inches of earth or sand. Stack or pile other shielding material at the sides of the doors, and also on the other side of the house wall (to protect you against radiation coming from that direction).

If possible, make the shelter area deeper by digging out more earth inside it. Also dig some other shallow ditches to allow rain water to drain away.

If your home has no basement or storm cellar (and no crawl space that is surrounded by

foundation walls up to the first floor), you can get some limited fallout protection by improvising a fallout shelter on the first or ground floor of your house. However, this type of shelter probably would not give you nearly as much protection as the other types of improvised shelters described in this chapter.

Use an inner hall, inner room or large clothes closet on the ground floor, away from outside walls and windows.

With doors, furniture and appliances, plus stacks of other shielding material, you can create an enclosure large enough to live in for a short time. If possible, use boxes filled with sand or earth as shielding material, and fill drawers and trunks with sand or earth.

If there is not room for the shielding material in the limited space of a closet or small room, you can place the material on the other sides of the walls, or on the floor overhead.

If no better fallout protection is available, a boat with an enclosed cabin could be used. However, in addition to emergency supplies such as food, drinking water and a battery-powered radio, you should have aboard the items you would need (a broom, bucket, or pump-and-hose) to sweep off or flush off any fallout particles that might collect on the boat.

The boat should be anchored or cruised slowly at least 200 feet off-shore, where the water is at least 5 feet deep. This distance from shore would protect you from radioactive fallout particles that had fallen on the nearby land. A 5-foot depth would absorb the radiation from particles falling into the water and settling on the bottom.

If particles drift down on the boat, stay inside the cabin most of the time. Go outside now and then, and sweep or flush off any particles that have collected on the boat.



The opinions and findings expressed in this column are the opinions and findings of the author only and not necessarily the opinions and finding of The Independent American, it's staff or writers.

So There!

The Kiss-Off Commentaries



by Pug Mahone

A Look At Disaster Preparedness Via The 2005 Hurricane Season

I am told this issue will be dedicated to disaster preparedness or survival. This is something I am all for. Every American needs to have some survival preparations, especially in this day and age when Americans can expect to be attacked and murdered by a renegade government just for exercising their basic Rights. This year's hurricane season should put a big exclamation on that! This hurricane season brought in a string of disasters through the Gulf of Mexico. Regrettably, the disaster didn't end when the storms did. The worst of the disaster began when FEMA and local "authorities" finally showed up and started putting knots in the goat screw.

Let's step back and take a look at the way these disasters unfolded. First, we have a city built 20 feet below sea level situated between the big blue and a huge fresh water lake. The only thing keeping New Orleans' heads above water is a series of levees. Gee, ya wouldn't think in this age of terrorism if something happened to the levees ya might be kissing the fishes, would ya?

Second, there was nearly a week's warning before hurricane Katrina, the first in a series of big wampum storms to hit the Gulf States tore New Orleans a new one. Many New Orleans had the sense to get out of the Big Flushy before the bowl filled with water. Now, I know that not everyone had the money to get out of the bowl before it was flushed. My heart goes out to those who couldn't even call up family and find a place for the kids to stay. Consider it this way, though. You are at the bottom of a big soggy depression and the most powerful category of hurricane is stomping right toward your kisser. If you have no-where you can lay your head, do you think it might be a good time to go camping in the Rockies?

I would imagine that most New Orleans could have scraped together enough money to buy a tank or two of gas and gotten out of the way of the monster. No motels necessary. Just head for a Park or National Forest in West Texas or Kansas and go camping. Though, from the photos and videos I am watching right now, I can see that most of those stranded in the Big Flushy must have already spent their welfare checks on crack or heroin and had nothing left for the Cadillac's tank. Perhaps a camping trip did not occur to the city folk and I am sorry that their lives are so limited. I am also sure that others truly and honestly didn't have the money after the expenses of living. That, too, is a shame.

Thirdly remember, gas prices started rising dramatically before the hurricanes hit the coast. Not a consequence of ruptured oil supply lines. The hurricanes hadn't hit yet. Don't swallow that hooey about peak oil either. This is a result of an attack on the common American's mobility. The internationalist, you know them, they're the banksters and money men behind the scenes, don't like a free populous that is mobile. Now you know why a gallon of gas costs \$3.00 a gallon. If Americans were free and mobile they'd be invincible and no-one could steel their freedoms. If you're a bankster who's sucking the change out of Americans' pockets

and bank accounts, you don't want Americans to have the ability to resist. Mobility is a big part of freedom and an even bigger part of resistance.

Fourth, the actions of New Orleans did nothing to help themselves. This is a sad fact for me. I am always writing about how government is breaking the law by perpetrating unconstitutional acts and how Americans can solve problems on their own. In New Orleans the flooded city dwellers became a rabble of swine greedily looting whatever they could get their thieving hands on. Liberals expounded in the press that some of these people were addicts and only looting to help themselves find a drug fix. And this justifies What?!? It was also expounded that New Orleans had no supplies and were looting to get hold of survival supplies. Since when are computers and televisions survival supplies? This is complete bs. These people turned into a filthy, greedy mob that couldn't help themselves from grabbing anything shiny and carrying it off to their nests. This is NOT the way Americans act!

While the hurricane swept through the Big Flushy and caused the greatest amount of destruction there, this was not the extent of the hurricane's damage. Parts of Mississippi and Alabama were also hit hard. The contrast in destruction is what took place in it's aftermath. Alabama and Mississippi did not see the looting, rioting and lawlessness of "authorities". This contrast exists within the people and their attitudes. In neighboring areas, Americans pulled together and helped themselves through the crisis. As a case in point and to send out some special kudos to *The Independent American's* fellow columnist and survival writer, Glenn Boman, who rode out the hurricane in Alabama. After the hurricane passed Glenn's area, Glenn went up and down his street with a generator he bought for Y2K and his own gas and plugged his neighbors freezers into the generator for a couple hours each everyday saving neighbors' food. This is the act of an American. In areas outside of the

Big Flushy, Americans pulled together and weathered the hurricane as Americans. This is the contrast in attitudes. New Orleans did not think to pull together and help each other. They saw an opportunity to loot what they wanted at their neighbors' expense and took it. A very sad day in American history.

Fifth, the "authorities" proved themselves to be nothing but a disheveled pack of miscreants. Police did not show up for their posts, but they sure showed up at the China-Mart's for perusing and looting. When Louisiana was finally fed up with the looting and rioting being shown on television the reprobate Police department tried to make themselves look good by confiscating the guns of the peaceful Citizens. There was a time when a peace officer kept the law by shooting looters, but since looters might shoot back, the modern cop will come down with the full force of your tax money on honest Citizens who are unwilling (and unthinking) to shoot a cop in order to restore real American law. Unlike the China-Mart looting cops, the gun confiscations came at the edict of the Big Flushy's chief of Police. Deputy Chief of Police Warren Riley commented "No one will be able to be armed. We are going to take all the weapons." New Orleans Police commissioner, Edwin Compass stated, "Only law enforcement are allowed to have weapons."

Emergencies like the looting and Police state in the aftermath of the hurricanes are exactly why the forefathers wrote the Second Amendment as a guarantee against assault by looters or cops alike. Louisiana's governor, embarrassed by the bad press, vowed to send in national guardsmen just home from Iraq with orders to shoot to kill. I have no problem with this when it comes to looters. Where I have a problem with this is that those troops are going to be assisting the Big Flushy's cops in stealing Americans' guns. Instead of upholding and defending the Constitution, any of these troops who take part in stealing

Americans' guns will be breaking their oaths of service and will become traitors to their country! Furthermore, it is the Right of every American to defend their Rights, properties, arms and lives from those who would violate them. Use of deadly force against any traitor is necessary to retain our freedoms!

Don't believe the lie that these were only a handful of corrupt cops stealing firearms either. A news reporter from California did a ride-along with California highway patrolmen sent to the Big Flushy to help with policing duties. There, they encountered an elderly lady who did not want to leave her two dogs trapped in her home while she was forcefully evacuated. Did California patrolmen honor her Rights where New Orleot cops didn't? No. When she armed herself the California cops tackled her and disarmed her. Her mistake was letting them get close to her while they were talking. If you have to arm yourself against a group of thugs at least warn them to stop advancing and shoot them before they get too close.

Forced evacuations were not the only reasons for disarming New Orleots. Cops and National Guardsmen took part in perpetrating the theft of Citizens' guns. One Oklahoma national guardsman, Fred Bible stated, "It is surreal. You never expect to do this in your own country." about the gun confiscations and forced evacuations. A real American wouldn't DO this in his own country! Today many idiots believe that the military is not going to obey orders to disarm Americans. Here, we have a perfect example in the Big Flushy of military assistance in the confiscation of Americans' guns. If this was just a couple of cops bent on overextending their PolicE powers, you would never have had the national guard take part in these crimes. The guard had it's orders and the guardsmen followed them whether they agreed or not. That is the bottom line. The end result is that the military will obey orders to confiscate guns and forcefully evacuate Citizens into holding centers. For now, this has been contained to cities and under the pretext of disaster situations, but the

precedent is now set. Under a declared emergency the military will steal your guns and force you to leave your home where you should be prepared to ride out an emergency.

Here we have Big Flushy cops, California cops and the national guard stealing guns in New Orleans. Do you still think this is just a random circumstance of a few dirty cops? Maybe this was just a few dirty cops and a few dirty guardsmen and a few dirty out of State cops and a few dirty PolicE commissioners and a few dirty administrators? Several different organizations don't work toward the same goal like this unless there is cooperation between them. When differing parties cooperate in working toward the same goal, this is an agenda. Their agenda is to disarm you, then enslave you!

Sixth, there may have been some doubt as to whether Americans would shoot Americans to steal their guns. Just in case of any doubt foreign troops were imported into the Big Flushy. Oh, they didn't want to be too obvious. If things didn't go well, they didn't want the notoriety of waging war against Citizens by using foreign armies. Instead of bringing foreigners into the streets openly wearing foreign uniforms, they were imported in through Blackwater USA, a private security company contracted by the department of homeland security to patrol the streets of the Big Flushy. Blackwater's mercenaries are hired from foreign militaries throughout the world including Israel and Germany. In New Orleans they were noted for their brutality and for taking property to use as their headquarters. These foreigners were provided with body armor and fully automatic weapons. Wouldn't it be nice if American Citizens were permitted to exercise their Natural Rights to carry fully automatic weapons? The Big Flushy doesn't think Americans should own guns, but tolerates foreign mercenaries to carry machineguns so they can take away Citizens' guns. Sounds like the welfare looters aren't the only rodents smoking crack!

Right now traitorous politicians are afraid to

perpetrate such crimes openly. Since they have gotten away with this up till now, they will become more brazen in the future. You can expect to see more foreign “security guards” in the future complements of the department of homeland security.

Last word on disaster preparedness on the scale of Katrina from Pug. Stay out of cities! Know your neighbors. Be willing to do a good turn for them and know those who are willing to do a good turn for you. Defend your property from looters. Shoot anyone who wants to take away your guns! If there are too many of them, retreat and hunt them down one by one and stuff a bayonet in their guts! Be prepared with stored food and water. When a hurricane is about to blow gale force winds up your tunnel, get the heck out of it’s way!

Vote them out of office?

What do you do about political corruption? This November, Americans are about to exercise their Right to choose representatives, accept or reject proposals and consider a wide variety of constitutional and unconstitutional issues. And in that course, political corruption has the potential of being voted out. Or so it seems.

Washington State has recently changed the way it processes votes. In some counties voting is done completely through mail in ballots. In other counties voting is done through a combination of mail in ballots and electronic vote fraud boxes. All accountability and overview by Citizens of the voting process in Washington has been eliminated.

Corrupt politicians have been dreaming of setting up a scam like this for decades! There have always been some problems with vote fraud in the past. Most have been in paper trails, the bane of Chicago where the dead not only rise, they vote, and recently in Washington State where a new un-elected Democratic governor reigns in Olympia. While there are no real differences between the democrats and republicans, both work

toward the same agenda, it’s a matter of who suits the banksters the best.

In Washington State, voters elected a republican governor. The race was a close one and the vote count was challenged. The recount gave the election to the democrat. A demand for another recount was issued and the matter went to court. Fraud was found in the first recount and it was proven that the republican had won the election. The courts decided that since the democrat had currently been holding office for (un-elected) for nearly two months, that they were not going to order the democrat to quit the office of governor. As a result Washington has no representative of the people in the office of governor. To prevent such bad press in the future Washington has taken steps to remove all such oversight and installed the new vote fraud system. If this has not yet come to your State, it will be there shortly.

So what do you do when you can no longer vote the corruption away? The WW II vets of McMinn county, Tennessee had a method. They shot the buggers. What will we do about the electronic vote fraud boxes? Will we ever take America back? If we do, we’d better be prepared to keep it from enemies, foreign and domestic.



History does not long entrust the care of freedom to the weak or the timid.
-Dwight D. Eisenhower

Live Free Or Die



Tom from New England is having scheduling problems again. We are presenting the following excerpt from the US Army field manual FM 21-76 as needed survival information during times of disaster.

Field-Expedient Lean-To

If you are in a wooded area and have enough natural materials, you can make a field-expedient lean-to (Figure 5-9) without the aid of tools or with only a knife. It takes longer to make this type of shelter than it does to make other types, but it will protect you

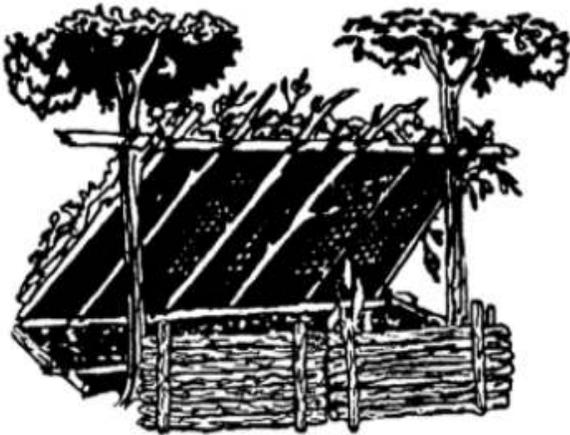


Figure 5-9. Field-expedient lean-to and fire reflector.
from the elements.

You will need two trees (or upright poles) about 2

meters apart; one pole about 2 meters long and 2.5 centimeters in diameter; five to eight poles about 3 meters long and 2.5 centimeters in diameter for beams; cord or vines for securing the horizontal support to the trees; and other poles, saplings, or vines to crisscross the beams.

To make this lean-to--

Tie the 2-meter pole to the two trees at waist to chest height. This is the horizontal support. If a standing tree is not available, construct a biped using Y-shaped sticks or two tripods.

Place one end of the beams (3-meter poles) on one side of the horizontal support. As with all lean-to type shelters, be sure to place the lean-to's backside into the wind.

Crisscross saplings or vines on the beams.

Cover the framework with brush, leaves, pine needles, or grass, starting at the bottom and working your way up like shingling.

Place straw, leaves, pine needles, or grass inside the shelter for bedding.

In cold weather, add to your lean-to's comfort by building a fire reflector wall (Figure 5-9). Drive four 1.5-meter-long stakes into the ground to support the wall. Stack green logs on top of one another between the support stakes. Form two rows of stacked logs to create an inner space within the wall that you can fill with dirt. This action not only strengthens the wall but makes it more heat reflective. Bind the top of the support stakes so that the green logs and dirt will stay in place.

With just a little more effort you can have a drying rack. Cut a few 2-centimeter-diameter poles (length depends on the distance between the lean-to's horizontal support and the top of the fire reflector wall). Lay one end of the poles on the lean-to support and the other end on top of the reflector wall. Place and tie into place smaller sticks across these poles. You now have a place to dry clothes, meat, or fish.

Natural Shelters

Do not overlook natural formations that provide shelter. Examples are caves, rocky crevices, clumps

of bushes, small depressions, large rocks on leeward sides of hills, large trees with low-hanging limbs, and fallen trees with thick branches. However, when selecting a natural formation--

Stay away from low ground such as ravines, narrow valleys, or creek beds. Low areas collect the heavy cold air at night and are therefore colder than the surrounding high ground. Thick, brushy, low ground also harbors more insects.

Check for poisonous snakes, ticks, mites, scorpions, and stinging ants.

Look for loose rocks, dead limbs, coconuts, or other natural growth than could fall on your shelter.

Debris Hut

For warmth and ease of construction, this shelter is one of the best. When shelter is essential to survival, build this shelter.

To make a debris hut (Figure 5-11)--

Build it by making a tripod with two short stakes and a long ridgepole or by placing one end of a long ridgepole on top of a sturdy base.

Secure the ridgepole (pole running the length of the shelter) using the tripod method or by anchoring it to a tree at about waist height.

Prop large sticks along both sides of the ridgepole to create a wedge-shaped ribbing effect. Ensure the ribbing is wide enough to accommodate your body and steep enough to shed moisture.

Place finer sticks and brush crosswise on the ribbing. These form a latticework that will keep the insulating material (grass, pine needles, leaves) from falling through the ribbing into the sleeping area.

Add light, dry, if possible, soft debris over the ribbing until the insulating material is at least 1 meter thick--the thicker the better.

Place a 30-centimeter layer of insulating material inside the shelter.

At the entrance, pile insulating material that you can drag to you once inside the shelter to close the

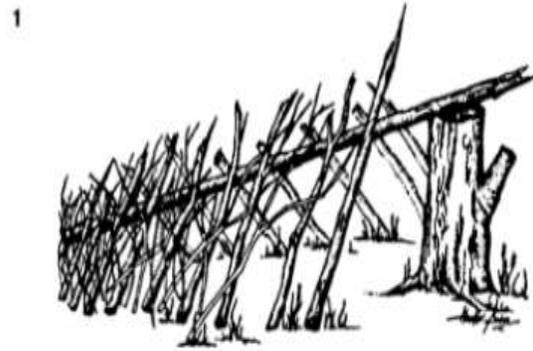


Figure 5-11. Debris hut.

entrance or build a door.

As a final step in constructing this shelter, add shingling material or branches on top of the debris layer to prevent the insulating material from blowing away in a storm.

Tree-Pit Snow Shelter

If you are in a cold, snow-covered area where evergreen trees grow and you have a digging tool, you can make a tree-pit shelter (Figure 5-12).

To make this shelter--

Find a tree with bushy branches that provides overhead cover.

Dig out the snow around the tree trunk until you reach the depth and diameter you desire, or until you reach the ground.

Pack the snow around the top and the inside of the hole to provide support.

Find and cut other evergreen boughs. Place them over the top of the pit to give you additional

overhead cover. Place evergreen boughs in the bottom of the pit for insulation.



Figure 5-12. Tree-pit snow shelter.

Beach Shade Shelter

This shelter protects you from the sun, wind, rain, and heat. It is easy to make using natural materials.

To make this shelter (Figure 5-13)--

Find and collect driftwood or other natural material to use as support beams and as a digging tool.

Select a site that is above the high water mark.

Scrape or dig out a trench running north to south so that it receives the least amount of sunlight. Make the trench long and wide enough for you to lie down comfortably.

Mound soil on three sides of the trench. The higher the mound, the more space inside the shelter.

Lay support beams (driftwood or other natural material) that span the trench on top of the mound to form the framework for a roof.

Enlarge the shelter's entrance by digging out more sand in front of it.

Use natural materials such as grass or leaves to form a bed inside the shelter.

Desert Shelters

In an arid environment, consider the time, effort, and material needed to make a shelter. If you have material such as a poncho, canvas, or a parachute, use it along with such terrain features as rock



Figure 5-13. Beach shade shelter.

outcropping, mounds of sand, or a depression between dunes or rocks to make your shelter.

Using rock outcroppings.

Anchor one end of your poncho (canvas, parachute, or other material) on the edge of the outcrop using rocks or other weights.

Extend and anchor the other end of the poncho so it provides the best possible shade.

In a sandy area--

Build a mound of sand or use the side of a sand dune for one side of the shelter.

Anchor one end of the material on top of the mound using sand or other weights.

Extend and anchor the other end of the material so it provides the best possible shade.

Note: If you have enough material, fold it in half and form a 30-centimeter to 45-centimeter airspace between the two halves. This airspace will reduce the temperature under the shelter.

A belowground shelter can reduce the midday heat as much as 16 to 22 degrees C (30 to 40 degrees F). Building it, however, requires more time and effort than for other shelters. Since your physical effort will make you sweat more and increase dehydration,

construct it before the heat of the day.

To make this shelter--

Find a low spot or depression between dunes or rocks. If necessary, dig a trench 45 to 60 centimeters deep and long and wide enough for you to lie in comfortably.

Pile the sand you take from the trench to form a mound around three sides.

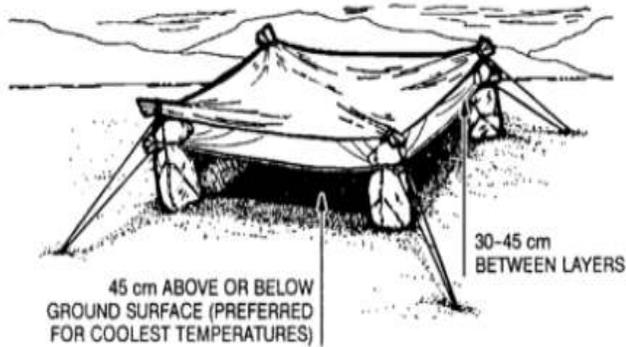


Figure 5-15. Open desert shelter.

On the open end of the trench, dig out more sand so you can get in and out of your shelter easily.

Cover the trench with your material.

Secure the material in place using sand, rocks, or other weights.

If you have extra material, you can further decrease the midday temperature in the trench by securing the material 30 to 45 centimeters above the other cover. This layering of the material will reduce the inside temperature 11 to 22 degrees C (20 to 40 degrees F).

Another type of belowground shade shelter is of similar construction, except all sides are open to air currents and circulation. For maximum protection, you need a minimum of two layers of parachute material (Figure 5-15). White is the best color to reflect heat; the innermost layer should be of darker material.

Poncho Lean-To

It takes only a short time and minimal equipment to build this lean-to (Figure 5-1). You need a poncho, 2

to 3 meters of rope or parachute suspension line, three stakes about 30 centimeters long, and two trees or two poles 2 to 3 meters apart. Before selecting the trees you will use or the location of your poles, check the wind direction. Ensure that the back of your lean-to will be into the wind.

To make the lean-to--

Tie off the hood of the poncho. Pull the drawstring tight, roll the hood longways, fold it into thirds, and tie it off with the drawstring.

Cut the rope in half. On one long side of the poncho,

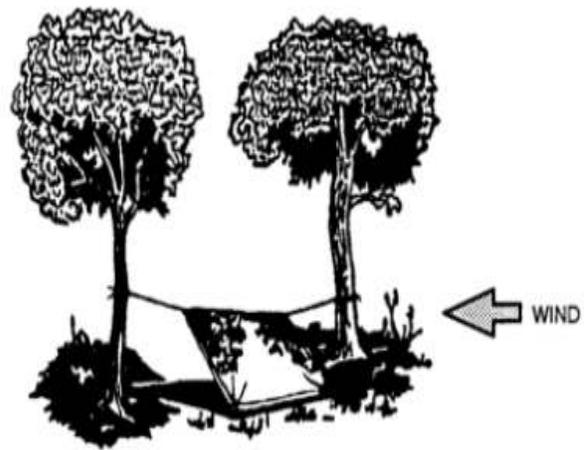


Figure 5-1. Poncho lean-to.

tie half of the rope to the corner grommet. Tie the other half to the other corner grommet.

Attach a drip stick (about a 10-centimeter stick) to each rope about 2.5 centimeters from the grommet. These drip sticks will keep rainwater from running down the ropes into the lean-to.

Tying strings (about 10 centimeters long) to each grommet along the poncho's top edge will allow the water to run to and down the line without dripping into the shelter.

Tie the ropes about waist high on the trees (uprights). Use a round turn and two half hitches with a quick-release knot.

Spread the poncho and anchor it to the ground, putting sharpened sticks through the grommets and

into the ground.

If you plan to use the lean-to for more than one night, or you expect rain, make a center support for the lean-to. Make this support with a line. Attach one end of the line to the poncho hood and the other end to an overhanging branch. Make sure there is no slack in the line.

Another method is to place a stick upright under the center of the lean-to. This method, however, will restrict your space and movements in the shelter. For additional protection from wind and rain, place some brush, your rucksack, or other equipment at the sides of the lean-to.

To reduce heat loss to the ground, place some type of insulating material, such as leaves or pine needles, inside your lean-to.

Note: When at rest, you lose as much as 80 percent of your body heat to the ground.

Poncho Tent

This tent (Figure 5-2) provides a low silhouette. It also protects you from the elements on two sides. It has, however, less usable space and observation area than a lean-to, decreasing your reaction time to enemy detection. To make this tent, you need a poncho, two 1.5- to 2.5-meter ropes, six sharpened sticks about 30 centimeters long, and two trees 2 to 3 meters apart.



Figure 5-2. Poncho tent using overhanging branch.

To make the tent--
Tie off the poncho hood in the same way as the poncho lean-to.

Tie a 1.5- to 2.5-meter rope to the center grommet on each side of the poncho.

Tie the other ends of these ropes at about knee height to two trees 2 to 3 meters apart and stretch the poncho tight.

Draw one side of the poncho tight and secure it to the ground pushing sharpened sticks through the grommets.

Follow the same procedure on the other side.

If you need a center support, use the same methods as for the poncho lean-to. Another center support is an A-frame set outside but over the center of the tent (Figure 5-3). Use two 90- to 120-centimeter-long sticks, one with a forked end, to form the A-frame. Tie the hood's drawstring to the A-frame to support the center of the tent.



When looking for a shelter site, keep in mind the type



Figure 5-3. Poncho tent with A-frame.

of shelter (protection) you need. However, you must also consider--
How much time and effort you need to build the shelter.

If the shelter will adequately protect you from the elements (sun, wind, rain, snow).

If you have the tools to build it. If not, can you make improvised tools?

If you have the type and amount of materials needed to build it.

To answer these questions, you need to know how to make various types of shelters and what materials you need to make them.

A shelter can protect you from the sun, insects, wind, rain, snow, hot or cold temperatures, and enemy observation. It can give you a feeling of well-being. It can help you maintain your will to survive.

In some areas, your need for shelter may take precedence over your need for food and possibly even your need for water. For example, prolonged exposure to cold can cause excessive fatigue and weakness (exhaustion). An exhausted person may develop a "passive" outlook, thereby losing the will to survive.

The most common error in making a shelter is to make it too large. A shelter must be large enough to

protect you. It must also be small enough to contain your body heat, especially in cold climates.



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On the Other Side

by Hari Heath

OK, if you're not on an exclusive diet of news and information from the sugarcoated pabulum press, you may have noticed we're on the verge of societal collapse.

Problems

Government was once formed by the Constitution, but now it's unconstitutional in almost every area of its operation. And its operations extend to just about everything.

Our economy has been stolen by a cartel of bankers and congressmen whose lust for power has enslaved us and put us on the brink of global economic meltdown. A meltdown made easier because it's not gold or silver that would be melting, but rather paper, ink and computer data. The resource base of the planet is losing ground to the demands of an ever more "civilized" global population. The toxic trail from our leap into the industrial age is now a noxious moat surrounding the castle of civilization. Miracles of modern chemistry have left a legacy of unbroken chains of

carcinogens embedded in the post-industrial environment. Over 50 years of experimentation with nuclear power has left megatons of radioactive waste with a half-life of over 50,000 years. No scientific solution to this long-term problem appears to be on the horizon. And the "developing" nations are embracing our careless indifference to a sustainable future with reckless abandon.

Nature itself seems to have had enough, as science predicts either a cataclysmic global warming or a coming ice age. And science suggests that such seeming opposites are not mutually exclusive.

Meanwhile, the government which claims to be protecting us from terrorists has become more terroristic than even the fascist regimes we defeated in the Second World War.

Lacking the lawful authority for most of the acts it commits, government and their private co-conspirators continually seek to make us believe we gave our consent to their unconstitutional conduct. The controlled corporate media are key to this illusion. If the make believe government can't make us believe in them anymore, their facade will fade away.

Individually, many of us are no longer believers in the religion of government, but due to the government's separation and suppression policies, we don't know how many of us there are. Eventually there will be a collective mass awakening to the fallacies of the federal fraud. In the meantime, we will keep trying to wake up anyone who will listen.

The Skull vs. Bones presidential debates could have had much to say about the economy as an issue, but neither of the Bonesmen dared touch the real substance of that issue -- there can be no economy when the only "money" available is unbacked fiat script and computer data entries issued into existence from the thin air of nearly empty bank vaults. The hologram economy will be bantered about by bonesman President Bush as if it were

reality.

It is miraculous that western banksters have managed to keep a lid on their scheme for decades without a major meltdown, but world conditions seem to indicate an imminent meltdown.

The global stage now has more players than just the European and American fiscal elite. Every nonwestern and "developing" nation now wants their slice of the pie. Unfettered greed will likely prevail over controlled economic expansion as the economic bubble slips from the grasp of its creators.

When the baseless economy reaches the end of its burning fuse, so too will the operations of the mega-government that has grown up around the unlimited power to appropriate more imaginary funds and "solve" any problem the administrators of government create.

And what about our nation's people? Successive waves of socialism and its accompanying regulations have subverted our "pull yourself up by your bootstraps" entrepreneurial American spirit. The former land of the free and the home of the brave is now the land of the entitled. Americans have sucked up to socialism, and in so doing, yielded their personal sovereignty to the shadowy forces of the usurper government. Most can no longer even conceive what it would be like to live in a free country.

We live in a delusion of freedom. We allow ourselves to be "permitted" to speak on the airwaves (FCC licensed activity); to worship in a tax exempt church (26 USC 501 (c)(3)); to acquire gun (BATF form 4473); to travel (vehicle and driver's license); and build a home (building permit, water, sewer and electrification permits, environmental and energy efficiency engineering assessments).

Then there's operating a business. "Free enterprise?" It's history. The regulatory

compliance obligations of engaging in commerce are unfathomable to the free-thinking mind -- a mental capacity that is apparently no longer common in America.

And your rights? Most people who have graduated from a social engineering facility (public schools) don't know what they are, much less how to secure them. The Bill of Rights is another great subject of history. Be it an economic meltdown of the fictional fiat economy, revolution against the usurpers treasonous tyrannical regime, environmental collapse, the unleashing of biological agents that have been engineered to thin down the herd, or some or all of the above, challenging times are ahead.

The other side

But enough of problems. What are we gonna do on the other side of the coming collapse? What would a positive, sustainable, accountable political society look like? And how can people who have been socially engineered from childhood to believe slavery is freedom, reform into a society that upholds freedom?

Can we move from the "freedumb" we now enjoy, to genuine freedom? First of all, after the collapse, we will be reduced to what John Locke described in his Second Treatise on Government as a "state of nature." It will be every man or woman for themselves, once big brother's handouts and security blanket goes away. Each of us will have and hold whatever we can, with whatever force we can muster to hold it. At the onset of the calamity, we will be reduced to hunting, gathering and plunder -- and not necessarily in that order.

We will be returned to our essential sovereignty, because the system to which we now surrender our sovereignty will no longer be there. Or will it? "Fade away" may not be a realistic description of the creature called government thrashing about in its death throws. The force of such a behemoth crashing under its own weight might well be akin to a

magnitude 9.2 earthquake on the social Richter scale.

Since we know not the hour, nor the nature of the events that are looming, it will be challenging to accurately prepare. With our current infrastructures and delivery systems fragilely inter-dependent upon each other, they are unlikely to survive.

Each of us will have to assume direct responsibility for life's needs or possibly perish. Direct responsibility may include forming alliances with fellow sovereigns living in the new state of nature. Locke has some insightful notions on the state of nature. His Second Treatise of Government, "An Essay Concerning the True Original, Extent, and End of Civil Government" is recommended reading for all of us who are about to be thrust into a new beginning.

Over time, the survivors will eventually seek what Locke described as a "political society" or "civil government." We will want to establish a system of governance to secure our individual rights and property, provide for a limited government, prevent tyranny, conquest and slavery, and ensure the opportunity of sustainable human progress.

John Locke and Frederic Bastiat have expressed well the fundamentals of life, liberty, property and the necessary limitations to prevent government encroachment thereon. Perhaps the best place to start is the origins of the American experiment and build again on its foundation. That experiment was started over 200 years ago when America was very different socially, geographically and technologically. And as all experience hath shown, some important changes are needed to keep the monster of government within the chains of the Constitution.

It would be pure fantasy to presume that after whatever calamity befalls us, the survivors from a formerly 280 million plus national population, who now know only freedumb, would assemble as our nation's

founders did in a national convention and draft a new document to successfully secure the blessings of liberty for their posterity.

The best place to rebuild a government to serve free people is at the county level. So let's begin there. And by reviewing the mistakes of the American experiment in self-government, learn the lessons and avoid repeating the failures.

The drafters of our original Constitution left many un-clarified presumptions in the document. The Bill of Rights was an attempt to clarify some of them. What may have seemed obvious to them then, and therefore needing no clarification, has since been misconstrued, largely helped along by evolving meanings of words.

We must remember that no one had previously attempted what the Founders accomplished and their passions and memories were fresh from the war, making it possible. We no longer have such passion -- or memory. The following are a few of my suggestions for improving the experiment: We have been swamped in a morass of administrative government. The solution is simple and pre-existing. Article I, Section 1 of the Constitution vests all legislative power in the Congress. There is no provision for administrative promulgation of regulations. If only Congress made the laws, there would be less of them.

Similarly, Presidential Proclamations, Executive Orders and Directives may be OK if their effect is only to control the executive branch. But they're not authorized by the Constitution. When they have legal force against the people or other branches of government, they become legislation.

The judiciary is meant to be interpreters and keepers of the laws laid down by Congress. Legislation by judicial doctrines not based upon clear interpretation of existing law are not part of the judicial power.

Some clarification of these much-abused practices is in order. A new Constitution needs to define the constitutional duties of the executive, administrative and judicial branches to preclude them from exercising law-making power. Given the excesses of our current government, the present language is apparently not strong enough. Something to the effect of "all legislative power shall be vested in a Congress and no other component of government shall exercise any law or rule making power which shall have force or effect beyond the internal control and operation of its respective branch."

Congress would be OK if it stuck to the powers enumerated to it. If they did, U.S. Code would be a single volume. But the people have been prevented from exercising any remedy that would enforce the Constitution. Without enforcement, the monster of government knows no bounds. Effective recall elections and an honest and open court system to challenge legislation could keep legislators in line with the mandates of their office.

Our founders had little legislative experience when they formed the Constitution. The practice of attaching riders and unrelated amendments to federal legislation was not even thought of then. But many states have included single subject legislation provisions to prevent such clustered law-making. Idaho's example reads "Every act shall embrace but one subject and matters properly connected therewith, which subject shall be expressed in the title; but if any subject shall be embraced in an act which shall not be expressed in the title, such act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be embraced in the title."(Article III, Section 16)

Another necessary component of legislation, not currently in any constitutional provision, would be the requirement for every bill to be on a subject authorized by the Constitution and to state which provision it relies upon for its authority. This would limit the amount of legislative intrusions into our

lives and provide a clear basis of the legislative intent during any legal challenges to the laws passed.

The one part of the federal Constitution that needs to go is Article I, Section 8, subsection (2), granting Congress the power "to borrow money on the credit of the United States."

Thomas Jefferson explained: "I wish it were possible to obtain a single amendment to our Constitution. I would be willing to depend on that alone for the reduction of the administration of our government; I mean an additional article taking from the Federal Government the power of borrowing." ~Thomas Jefferson to John Taylor, 1798

Nothing could be more diabolical than the folks at Diebold and other culprits in the black box vote stealing scam. The electronic age has now commandeered the electoral process with its vote counting machines and touch screen voting. As this trend continues, we will have no more choice in our political affairs. The only workable solution is to require hand marked, hand counted ballots and keep them around after the election so they can be recounted in the event of any controversy. It may take longer to find out the results, but a constitutional provision to that effect would put the election thieves out of business.

Accountability in government? There is none and so we succumb. Various judicial accountability reform movements are based on the idea of bringing the unconstitutional or corrupt actions of judges before special grand juries for review. The idea could be expanded in a new Constitution to have a special citizen's grand jury to review the conduct of all public servants.

Our nation's founders had the experience of fiat paper money and its inherent runaway inflation fresh in their minds when they drafted the Constitution. They thought granting the power to "coin money" would be sufficient instruction on how to have a sound

economy. It apparently wasn't. And now we have enjoyed our freedumb for so long that most people have no concept of real money any more.

The Coinage Act of 1792 took the nation's money supply seriously. The prescribed penalty was hanging for any mint employee who failed to maintain the purity and weight standards of the coinage or was caught stealing. Now we have given the control of the money supply to a private banking cartel which debases the baseless currency regularly through its private tax called inflation.

Some constitutional reclarification on the nature of money is in order. But the Constitution is not the only thing that needs improving. Americans have gotten something for nothing for so long that they feel entitled to it. An economy based on substance is stable and reliable and doesn't steal wealth from its users. But it also can't create abundance from nothing. Perhaps, as the hologram economy evaporates before their eyes, Americans will again come to appreciate the value of coins as the only real money. These are a few ideas on building a sustainable future, "on the other side."

If you refuse to pay unjust taxes, your property will be confiscated. If you attempt to defend your property, you will be arrested. If you resist arrest, you will be clubbed. If you defend yourself against clubbing, you will be shot dead. These procedures are known as the rule of law.

~Edward Abbey

"Liberty lies in the hearts of men and women. When it dies there, no constitution, no law, no court can save it".

-JUSTICE LEARNED HAND-

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-Benjamin Franklin-

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Building An Arms Battery On A Budget

by C J Fritz

With the economy collapsing, and the future being FAR from certain, the subject of building up a battery of firearms (and a cache of ammunition to go with them) comes up often. Many folks have asked me how I managed to put together my arms battery (consisting of around forty or so assorted rifles, shotguns, and handguns, and ammunition numbers well into the six figure range) in about two years. Well, as I see it, this is my insurance policy. Insurance that I will have food when there are no supermarkets. Insurance that I will have protection when there are no police, or anybody else (not that I rely on the police, or anybody else for protection for that matter right now either) but me to protect myself, my family, and my friends. "How much is your safety worth to you?" Well, my safety cannot be put into a dollar amount, and it need not be. This is a question I also seem to field quite a bit, usually by folks who have REALLY, OBSCENELY EXPENSIVE handguns at the range who are shooting human silhouettes at about ten yards. They usually drive off in something like a \$50000 Escalade with their \$1800 Kimber 1911 custom locked in a \$150 "airline approved" brushed aluminum pistol case.

With this article, I am hoping that I can inform all of you readers that insurance need not be exorbitantly expensive, in fact, if you can scrape up right around \$1000, you can get yourself a REALLY nice start on your defense battery, with three firearms and a nice supply of ammunition.

Surplus military firearms

The beauty of surplus military weapons is in that:

- 1 They are inexpensive to purchase.
- 2 They are almost completely idiot-proof.
- 3 Ammunition is usually inexpensive and plentiful.
- 4 They are almost always a MUCH more ruggedly designed firearm than civilian arms, and can take an ENORMOUS

amount of punishment and abuse without failure.

- 5 Most are surprisingly accurate, once you familiarize yourself with them.

My weapons of choice are usually culled from the surplus stocks of former communist countries. Why? Well, besides the obvious list of reasons above, they ARE NOT the so-called "commie-junk" that most Americans think they are. The best way to illustrate this point is by shooting one yourself, but of course you would have to do so with an open mind, and a willingness to learn the correct techniques to use them successfully, as sometimes it differs from our "western" techniques. I am going to cover three fairly common current imports that I am VERY familiar with, and discuss their purpose, use and any special quirks that you may need to know about.

The Russian Mosin-Nagant model 91/30

First off is the long range bolt action. It is always better to be able to dispatch the enemy from a distance rather than to wait until he gets too close and overruns your position, especially if you are under fire. For this purpose, the Russian Mosin-Nagant model 91/30 rifle will serve you well.

For those unfamiliar with the 91/30, it is a bolt action rifle with a straight bolt handle, a five round fixed magazine, a



28.7 inch barrel, and fires the potent 7.62x54R cartridge. (Similar to but a little hotter than our own 7.62x51 (.308) military round.) The 7.62x54R cartridge is the oldest military cartridge still currently being used by any military in the world. There must be something good to say about it, seeing as how it has been in continuous service since around 1891; it must do the job well enough eh? The 91/30 has fixed open iron sights of the hooded front-pin, and rear v-notch ramp design. This is a little different than our own military peep-sight design of the same era, but it has its advantages in that you can actually see the target AND the sights rather than just the sights when you line up, and they can take more abuse than peep-sights without losing accuracy. The sights on the 91/30 are graduated out in 100m increments out to 2000 meters, so if you can see it, and know a bit about distance shooting, you can most likely hit it. While I wouldn't suggest trying to hit a

target 2000m out with open sights, as at best you MIGHT hit the target, (with little respect as to WHERE exactly the target gets hit) at worst you will give away your position, and that could be fatal if your target is shooting back at you, it would TECHNICALLY be possible to do so. The long barrel of the 91/30 ensures long range accuracy and very little flash signature because most of the powder is burned up by the time it gets to the end of the barrel, unlike its shorter carbine cousins that throws a fireball big enough to roast marshmallows on.

The 91/30 is a large heavy rifle, and while that may be a disadvantage if you are running through the woods, but that is not its purpose, so that is a moot point. The 7.62x54R cartridge is

pretty accurate with a 91/30 out to 500 yards if you compensate, I think that its lethal range could be pushed out to 800+ yards with some

modification to the rifle and a talented shooter, even further with specialty loads, or if you “roll your own”. You can pick up a nice 91/30 for under \$100 and if you really want to “reach out and touch someone” with it you can heavily modify it for another \$300 with a bent bolt handle, synthetic stock, scope mount, 10-40x50mm target scope, and adjustable height folding bipod, giving you a rifle that is comparable to a Remington 700 .308 for less than what you would pay for a Remington. (See photo below, I paid \$365 total for everything, including the rifle itself, and had a great time putting it all together out in the garage.) And the best part is that you can afford to actually SHOOT this rifle without shelling out big bucks for ammunition, in fact, it is pretty cheap to buy a whole



pile of surplus military light and heavy loads. And you can even get some specialty loads at pretty reasonable prices as well, if you look around enough, you can find API, tracer, or (my personal favorite, at 4200fps!) AP accelerator loads that could certainly come in handy later.

The only strange thing about the 91/30 is the safety, which you set by pulling back on the rear cocking piece and turning it an eighth turn to the left so that it hooks over the left

rear side of the receiver, otherwise it is a simple, easy to use bolt action rifle with very few moving parts to fail, and is reliable even under the most extreme adverse conditions.

The Simonov carbine (SKS)

The next firearm I would like to cover is the SKS. I'm sure that just about everybody in America is familiar with the SKS; it has been produced in many countries and is widely available.

The photo above is the standard Russian SKS, a little more expensive than its Chinese or Yugoslavian counterparts, but they are all essentially the same. The SKS is a medium-



range, gas operated, self-loading carbine with a 20 inch barrel, and a fixed 10 round magazine that can be fed 7.62x39 caliber rounds from a stripper clip. The fixed iron sights are the same basic design as the 91/30; v-notch rear graduated out to 1000m, (sheer optimism in my opinion) and hooded front post. Fast to load, and fast to shoot with very little recoil, the SKS is on par with our .30-30 caliber, in fact anything you can do with a .30-30 you can do just as well or better with a 7.62x39. This of course means that effective range on large targets is a maximum of 200 yards, beyond that all bets are off. There are so many aftermarket upgrades available for the SKS, and it is SO EASY to disassemble that you can easily customize your carbine to your liking, including adding optics, a longer stock, (for big guys like myself, this is a must!) detachable magazine,

(I've seen up to a 50 round stick mag, and once I even saw a 100 round drum made specifically for the SKS) folding stock, etc. There seems to be a nearly endless supply of parts and accessories available. And again, the ammunition is cheap and plentiful, you can get military surplus, (almost always corrosive) or brand new production, along with many specialty loads, including tracer, AP, API, and others all at pretty reasonable prices.

Now, I know that some of you are thinking: “Why not an AK instead?” Well, here's my thinking on that subject: It seems to me that the AK is an excellent carbine for doing the job that it was designed to do, and that is lay down intermediate range fully automatic fire. Unfortunately, most of us do not have the resources to shell out \$10,000 for a legal, registered, fully automatic AK, and the semi-automatic

versions available here in the States just don't cut it for me. They are WAY too short to give any accuracy to anybody larger than, say about five and a half feet tall, and the trigger slap is actually painful after about thirty rounds, which also shoots your accuracy all to hell in a hurry. The AK is a fine example of probably the most rugged and reliable firearm ever designed, but I would not trust my life with one of the inferior semi-auto only US versions. And besides, the SKS is just about as rugged and reliable, and it is more comfortable to shoot, and cheaper to buy in most cases as well. You can pick up a nice SKS for under \$200, and leave it the way it came, or drop the extra cash down for all the bells and whistles like the photo below, and that will set you back another \$100-\$150 depending on the particulars of your build.

Not too many strange quirks in the SKS, the only one that immediately comes to mind is again, in the safety mechanism. But this only applies to re-assembly of the weapon, when re-installing the trigger group into the stock, (one of the last things to do upon re-assembly) you must MAKE CERTAIN that the safety is in the "safe" position; the



assembly WILL NOT go back into the rifle with the safety in the "fire" position. Otherwise, the SKS is a rugged semi-auto that will take quite a beating and still lay down accurate intermediate range fire with (from my experience) very little that can actually cause the rifle to fail. With more moving parts of course there is always more that can go wrong, but the SKS excels at continuous sustained semi-automatic fire, I have heated mine up enough to get the wood smoking, and it's STILL functioning and accurate within its range limits.

Well, we've covered long-range, and medium-range, now I guess we're down to the "up close and personal" range of a handgun, and let me tell you, I saved the best for last...

The Czechoslovakian model 52 pistol (CZ52)

The Czech model 52 Semi-automatic pistol is in my opinion, currently the crown prince of foreign surplus handguns. Why? Well, because it is built like a mini artillery piece, it is fairly inexpensive at this moment in time, (This is a rapidly changing market however, and the supply is soon going to dry up, as it is estimated that only about 220,000 were produced.) and it is a fire-breathing dragon of a pistol!



The model 52 is a single action pistol with an 8 round magazine; it was the standard Czech military issue sidearm for about thirty years. (Replaced by the model 82 in 1982) The 52 is chambered for the 7.62x25 bottleneck pistol round, (which is the same as 7.63 Mauser, only loaded hotter) factory load data puts it at right around 1600 fps and 560 foot-pounds at the muzzle, this is one nasty penetrator! Not only will it go through the driver side car door, it will go through the driver, the passenger, the passenger side door, and probably get lodged in a tree somewhere three counties over. If you are a good little hand-gunner, and you've got good eyes, 100 yards is not only possible, but still within the "shot-placement" range as it is a fast and flat cartridge.

Factory loaded ammo for this one is a little harder to find, as the only factories that load it are overseas (Yes even that Winchester brand 7.62x25 is made in the Czech Republic.) and it is also a little more expensive as well. But cost is relative, if you compare it to 9mm, it is about \$3 more per box of 50, but if you're comparing it to .45ACP, it is about \$2-3 cheaper, so I guess that it lies right about in the middle as far as handgun cartridges go. For you hand-loaders out there, you can load some very versatile loads for many different purposes, and all of the commercially available loads are brass cased boxer primed, so if you can manage to FIND your brass, (The 52 tends to pitch brass somewhere into the lower stratosphere, I've seen it fly a good 25 yards!) you can re-load it. There is also surplus available from MANY different countries, however, I've found that surplus 7.62x25 is always corrosive, and almost always unreliable. (Meaning that with a few exceptions, you will undoubtedly have failures to fire on the first hammer strike with at least 20% of it.) I guess the only good thing that I can say about the surplus stuff is that it is cheap for target shooting and practice, and YOU WILL need practice with this pistol!

The ergonomics of the gun are... Shall we say, "less than favorable?" It is fine if you are using both hands (something that I think is an intentional design) and I've seen folks come up with really nice groups at 40 yards using both hands, but if you one-hand it, your group will likely look much

like a buckshot pattern from a short-barreled shotgun. Myself, I am more proficient with long arms than handguns, and my groups are nothing to laugh at, but nothing like I can put down with a rifle either. The issue iron sights are very durable, but do not offer much in the way of visibility, and greatly benefit from a few coats of high visibility sight paint.

What makes this firearm stand out is the sheer power of the cartridge it fires, and its nearly indestructible design. You could pretty much use it as a hammer and re-shingle your house with it in a pinch, or perhaps run over it with your car and/or pitch it in the swamp, and it will still pop off all eight without a hitch. There are a few weaknesses though, the firing pin is of a weak cast design, and is prone to breakage, (Although I have never had one break, a friend did one day, he rolled over the pin with an office chair after he dropped it on the floor by accident and broke the end right off the pin.) there is also a thin spot on the bottom of the chamber where the cutouts for the rollers are that COULD fail if the cartridge is DANGEROUSLY overloaded AND if the brass fails at the right time in the right place. However, you could say the same thing for just about any semi-automatic handgun, I've heard tell of (and seen the end results of) Glocks and H&K's blowing up in a similar situation, so that seems to be just par for the semi-auto handgun course. They are also difficult to completely disassemble, not to field strip, that is probably the easiest field strip I've ever seen, but a DETAIL strip will take quite an effort and assortment of tools to accomplish should you ever have to do so. There are only a few aftermarket upgrades available for the Czech 52, different grips, and 9mm barrels are a couple. While I've never done the 9mm barrel, I've heard mostly favorable results from the folks that have done the conversion, the only negative issues being feed issues because the 9mm is about 6mm shorter than the 7.62x25 cartridge, but this is the exception, not the rule.

Now, with right around \$1000, you can easily acquire all three firearms in this article and still have enough left over to spend on ammunition, which would get you:

- 1 2640 rounds of 7.62x54R (Hungarian heavy ball steel core military surplus sealed in spam cans, steel case/berdan primed, corrosive)
- 2 2000 rounds of 7.62x39 (new Russian factory fresh production, sealed in heavy poly, steel case/berdan primed, non-corrosive)
- 3 1000 rounds of 7.62x25 (new Czech factory fresh production, brass/boxer, non-corrosive)

So, a rifle, a carbine, a handgun, and over 4600

rounds of ammunition to feed them with. Not too bad for about a grand huh? And SOME people think that building up a defense battery is expensive! All of these weapons are perfectly suitable for their intended purpose, adaptable to extend that purpose to a wider range of application, reliable even if the conditions are unfavorable, and most importantly INEXPENSIVE. So the next time some \$1800 handgun toting fool asks you "How much is your safety worth?" You can tell them "Less than what you paid for that overpriced pistol pal. I could fill the trunk of my car with firearms and ammunition for what you paid for that thing, and have more safety than your custom 1911 could EVER provide for you." Then you can make it a point to stand to their left and show them EXACTLY (all while pelting them with brass ejecting at nearly the speed of sound) what your 50 year old Czech model 52 pistol can do, that being, it will print groups just as nice as that .45 at 1/10th the price.

Stay safe, and assure your safety by buying NOW, as prices are not going to get any lower, and the condition of newly arriving surplus firearms is not getting any better. Ammunition for these firearms is at a low price rate right now as well, but it has been rising. You can still find nice ones cheap, but again, the future is FAR from certain, the only thing you can be certain of, is that it's not going to get any LESS expensive, so scoop up the deals while you can.



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About Plants



Preparing and Storing Herbal Formulae

by Corcceigh Green

Independent Americans are or should by now be aware of the behind the scenes politics that are bringing America into a European Union style economic block called CAFTA. This will subject American Citizens to the consumer laws of foreign nations. Those nations do not regard the freedom to choose for one's self the type of medical care one prefers. As recent events has shown us, our American politicians will not regard our rights any more than foreign pontiffs. The codex alimentaris has already been implemented in Europe. This edict will soon be implemented in the Americas through treaty and the WTO. American legislators won't even need to get their hands dirty on this one.

Aside from edicts banning the rights of Americans choose their own health care, Independent Americans should learn to make and store herbal preparations on their own much like our forefathers had. Independent Americans are learning to grow their own foods, store their foods over the winter or for years in a survival larder and save seeds for yearly gardens. Since all this effort is being put into securing food necessary for their families from year to year, efforts should be

made to secure an apothecary from year to year to help preserve health.

Herbal preparations take extra care in their making and storage. Chemical compounds produced by plants are what makes the herbal preparations useful as health remedies. The same chemical compounds are also delicate and easily destroyed by normal cooking and boiling. This makes herbal preparations quite different from many of the store bought herbal "treats" and teas. When preparing herbs for health remedies the preservation of these compounds are what is important.

First the don'ts. Don't harvest your herbs and allow them to wither. Medicinal herbs should be prepared as soon after harvesting as possible. As a plant decomposes, so do the chemical compounds it produces. Don't boil a medicinal herb. This ruptures the plant's cells and washes out the compounds. The excessive heat used to boil water also breaks down and changes the compounds so that they are no longer useful medicinally. Don't dry your herbs in the sun. Solar radiation chemically changes many of the herbs' compounds as does excessive heat.

Now for the how-to. Your herbs will be harvested each in their own seasons. As soon as you harvest your particular herb, inspect it for insects and diseased or damaged areas. Pluck or cut out the damaged areas from your plant and discard. Wash away dirt and insects. If your herbs were collected in the wild, soak them overnight in the refrigerator in salt water. This will kill and remove insects from beetles to aphids from your plants. Rinse them very well first thing in the morning and begin making your preparations right away. This procedure guarantees the freshest and most potent remedy.

There are several types of preparations that Independent Americans can easily make and store for themselves. One easy way of storing herbs with a minimum of effort is to simply dry them. In dried form the herbs can be brewed into teas, placed into capsules, rolled

into tablets and even sprinkled on food. When brewing into teas always steep and never allow to boil.



Dried and powdered herbs can be placed into gelatin capsules for storage and consistent dose.

As mentioned, herbs should not be dried in the sun or under heat. Large, reputable companies dry herbs by hanging them upside down in drying racks. An air current is provided inside the racks with fans to keep the air dry. The racks provide shade for the drying herbs so that sunlight will not alter their chemical contents. Independent Americans can simulate this by hanging herbs upside down by their stems under a porch on the northern sides of their homes or in sheds. When hanging herbs to dry in a shed, provide a small box fan for an air current. This is not necessary when hanging herbs under the shade of a porch. This is also not as necessary in dry climates of the west. In humid climates, however, a fan is very necessary.

Depending on the climate, the herbs will be dried within 3 days to a couple of weeks. You will be able to tell that your herbs are dried properly when they easily crumble between your thumb and finger without any pressure.

To store your dried herbs, take them down from where you've hung them to dry. Place them in a mortar and grind them to a powder. Place the powder into a dry, clean colored glass bottle. Store the bottles in a pantry or root cellar. Try to keep the climate where you store your herbs dry and around 55 degrees Fahrenheit. Stored in this manner your herbs will last nine months to a year without losing

potency. This is also something to keep in mind when you buy powdered herbs and capsules. Store them as you would herbs you have dried yourself.

Label your bottles carefully and clearly. Use a stick on label with a large, white background, then mark in large letters with a black felt pen. This procedure ensures that no mistakes are made as to the bottle's content. Forget decorative and fancy labeling. Use an unconfusing easy to read manner of labeling like that described above.

Tinctures are another method available for Independent Americans to prepare and store herbal remedies. Herbal tinctures must be prepared using full grain alcohol of around 190 proof or better. Vodka is very useful for this and leaves little odor.

There are a couple of methods in making tinctures that are most suitable to Independent Americans. The first is very simple and calls for merely 1 part fresh plant to 2 parts alcohol. Fill a jar with the fresh plant, then remove and weigh the contents. If the contents weigh in at 3 ounces, you'll need 6 ounces of alcohol. Replace the plant material into the jar and measure the necessary alcohol and pour into the jar with the herb. Place a lid on the jar and fasten very tightly. Place the jar in a warm area where temperatures reach above normal room temperatures. This may be a window seal, by the oven when cooking or by the wood stove. When temperature is kept consistently warm, the tincture will be ready in 7 days. If temperature cools overnight or throughout the day allow the tincture to steep for 10 days to 2 weeks.

Strain the tincture through a paper towel while pouring into a colored jar or bottle. Screw the lid on tightly. Store in a cool, dry place. Tinctures made in this manner will last forever. The alcohol is a superior preservative.

Making a tincture from the dried and powdered plant yields a superior product. The

process is called maceration and requires specific measures of dried, powdered plant matter to alcohol/water content. You'll need a reference for this. There is a text floating about called the *Materia Medica* that is a great reference for deducing the formulae for creating tinctures from specific herbs. I'd suggest getting a copy of this text for anyone who is interest in providing for their own herbal health.

For example, when making a tincture from dried and powdered Gotu Kola, the *Materia Medica* calls for a formula of 1:5 and 50% alcohol. This means for 3 ounces of the dried herb placed in a jar, add 7.5 ounces of alcohol and 7.5 ounces of water. Where the formula calls for 1:5 it means that for every 1 ounce of dried herb you must add 5 ounces of an alcohol/water solution. Where the formula denotes a percentage of alcohol that percentage is the amount of alcohol. The percentage left that would bring the amount to 100% is added as water. In the example above, the formula calls for 50% alcohol. Since we have a formula of 1:5 and added 3 ounces of herb, we know we need 15 ounces of alcohol/water solution. As the formula gives a 50% alcohol solution, 7.5 ounces or 50% of the 15 ounces called for of alcohol is mixed with the other 50% or 7.5 ounces of water. Mix the alcohol and water together before adding to the dried herb.

Pour the alcohol/water mixture into the jar with the dried herb. Screw the lid on tight. Steep this mixture in a warm place as you would the fresh plant tincture. You need to shake this mixture twice a day for 2 weeks. At the end of 2 weeks, let the mixture set without shaking up for a day so the plant matter will settle at the bottom of the jar. After the plant matter has settled to the bottom pour the clear liquid off the top.

The real tincture is in the sediment. You will need to squeeze the liquid tincture out from the sediment. You can rig a press for this or squeeze the sediment between paper towels in your hand. The press is more efficient.

Squeeze the liquid into a colored bottle and screw the lid on tightly. Store in a cool, dry place or refrigerate. As mentioned, this is a superior product and a pure and potent tincture.

Tinctures made by maceration in the above example are more commonly known as liquid extracts. This is due to the extracting process in retrieving the herb's medicinal properties. As mentioned, such extracts are a bit more complicated to make, but the herbal tinctures produced are much more stable and standardized. They are also more potent. The liquid extract will contain alcohol as will the tinctures made from the fresh plant. Many people do not want alcohol as a component in their herbal preparations. This is highly understandable. The alcohol content can be evaporated from these preparations by placing drops of the tincture or liquid extract into a cup of warm water or tea.

A dried herbal extract is also an option for Independent Americans to make. The dried extract will be devoid of alcohol and water, but will be as stable and potent as the liquid extract. It will store as long as liquid extract which is basically forever as long as it is stored out of the light, kept in a cool, dry place and not opened to be contaminated.

To make the dried extract follow the instructions given above in accordance with the *Medica Materia* formula for your herb. Squeeze the sediment to extract the tincture again, but instead of squeezing into a bottle, squeeze the extract into a shallow bowl. Use several shallow bowls if necessary and don't fill the bowl so that the extract stands more than an inch high in the bowl. Place the bowl out of the sun. In a pantry is a good choice. Do not allow insects near this area. Place a screen over the bowl if necessary. Allow an air current through the area. The liquid solution will evaporate. Check on the process regularly. As the liquid evaporates, scrape the solid residue down the sides of the bowl and back into the un-evaporated liquid. After some time the liquid will be evaporated

leaving a solid residue. Grind the residue in a mortar into powder and place on a shallow pan to evaporate some more. Grind the residue again. Repeat this process until the residue becomes easily powdered and does not stick together. You now have a dried extract. Store in gelatin capsules or in a colored bottle. Store in a cool, dry place.

An herbal extract can be made using plant oil as well. For this, you must pack a jar tightly with the fresh herb. Pour in plant oil, usually olive oil, to fill the jar. Steep in a warm area for 3 days, then strain off the oil. Pack a new batch of fresh herbs into the jar and add the same oil. Repeat this 5 times.

This method is used mainly for topical treatments. It is especially suited for use with arnica and small amounts of cayenne pepper as a massage oil for the relief of muscular soreness and stiffness, while arnica and large amounts of plantain are useful for bruising.

Essential oils are more difficult to make. There are commercial distillers available that produce essential oils, but they are expensive. Oils from citrus fruits may be cold pressed. Oils from leaves, plants and roots takes more effort. A method that may be used by Independent Americans is one that was used by the ancient Egyptians.

Place three quarters of a pot of water on the stove. Do not bring to a rolling boil, but simmer to create steam. Place closely spaced bamboo, metal or dried wood skewers across the top of the pot. Do not space so closely that steam cannot escape, but space closely enough to hold your fresh herbal plant or leaves so that they do not fall into the water. Place a tube on top of the pot and skewers, this can be another pot with the bottom cut out or worn out. Place more skewers on top of this old, worn pot and place natural cotton balls or fibers on top of the skewers.

As the water simmers it will create steam. The steam will rise and come into contact with your fresh herbs. The steam will rupture

the plant's cells and wash out the essential oils trapped therein. The essential oils will become suspended in the steam, which will continue to rise until it comes into contact with the natural cotton fibers. The steam and essential oils will condense onto the cotton and soak into the fibers.

The cotton treated with essential oils are used in aromatherapy and can be re-steamed or soaked in warm water and massaged into the skin. The ancient Egyptians also added the cotton fibers to hot bath water for scent and for aromatherapy and skin absorbing benefits.

As Americans have always grown and stored a food supply for their families in the past and are learning to do so again today, Americans must also consider their health needs. Plants can be our medicine as well as food. Soon Americans may find themselves without an industry to supply them with the health care of their choice. In such case, Americans must turn to themselves and their own knowledge to provide for themselves. Use the information above as a guide. More info will be forthcoming.



The Combat Handgun

written by Douglas P. Bell



When it comes right down to it, the combat handgun can be any handgun that has been used for combat. However, no matter what some so called “survival experts” may tell you, not all guns are firearms for survival and not all handguns are combat handguns. The idea is that the gun has to be large enough and powerful enough to do the job and have a good chance of stopping the opponent with one solid torso hit. Remember however that there are exceptions to every rule. Some people drop when nicked, while other people have lived for quite some time, or even survived, when riddled with bullets.

At times someone will point out what handguns the police use as an example of what is a suitable handgun for combat, which is a mistake. Police often use small caliber handguns such as earlier this century using .32 caliber handguns, before switching to the larger but still anemic, .38 Specials and 9mm’s and seldom fire their handguns more than once or twice a year when qualifying, so what the police use, other than as a possible source of supply, is irrelevant. On top of this, many police departments have an armourer on hand to fix any guns that break down and many departments even turn in their revolvers each year for new ones so durability is not a factor!

Because we are talking about combat handguns, let’s get real, nothing less than a .380 ACP at the extreme low end, and currently there are no suitable handguns in calibers over .45 caliber. No sub—machineguns, no pistol caliber carbines, no rifle caliber single shots, “hand rifles” or “hand cannons”. This is about real guns for real life. Yes I know that most European police departments still

use .32 ACP and .380 ACP handguns and that during WW II most officers and many enlisted men in the European armies carried those same pistols. However, in most European countries the handgun is still a sign of office and not an actual working tool, and when they get into trouble they call in the military and the military isn’t carrying any .32s!

First off what caliber should you have? Well as pointed out above, the absolutely least powerful cartridge you should be carrying is something in the

.380 ACP power range and up. If you really have to go to a smaller sized gun than is available in the .380 ACP for some reason, then the .32 ACP is better than nothing, but that generally means undercover work and not combat. Undercover and security work is different than combat and will be covered in a different article.

There are several smaller caliber cartridges that pack as much or more power than the .380 ACP, such as the .30 Luger, .30 Mauser, 7.62mm MAS, etc. but they are generally not readily available in suitable modern handguns, although if you have both the handgun and ammunition to keep them going, they will work well. Realistically however, lets stick to cartridges commonly available in modern pistols, such as the 9mm Luger, .38 Super, .40 S&W, .45 ACP and in revolvers, .38 Special, .357 Mag, .44 Spec., .44 Mag, and .45 Colt.

First off lets get rid of two common ideas, one that women can’t handle the same cartridges as men, and two, that one style of handgun is better than another. With proper training, most any woman can handle any of the above listed cartridges in a handgun properly fits their hand. Many women, some as young as 14, shoot full power .45 autos in national competition and out shoot most of the men! Of course most women’s hands are smaller than a man’s hand so they may have trouble controlling some handguns, but so would a man if he had the same problem. Heck, even Dirty Harry admitted he used .44 Specials in his .44 Magnum to save wear and tear on both gun and shooter!

The other idea, that automatics are “better” than revolvers for all purposes, or vice versa, is wrong. It all depends on what you want to do. If you don’t

want to learn how to use a handgun, other than “point and pull”, get a revolver, but if you are into guns and are willing to learn to use one properly, get an automatic.

Revolvers have an edge in that all you normally have to do is pull the trigger. Revolvers usually have no safeties to flip, no slide to pull back, they can be kept loaded for years with out worrying about feeding problems, they generally can handle more powerful cartridges than automatics and they don't eject their brass to hell and gone. The down side is they are normally more fragile and often break parts or need adjustment fairly often, especially when compared to an automatic of equal quality. The cylinder will often go out of time (not line up properly) so the gun will then be inaccurate, they need skilled workers to get working right and are slower to reload and hold fewer cartridges.



Revolvers have an edge in handgun operations because

they are a simple mechanism.

So what handguns are suitable for combat? Well if you look at the various shooting games you will see that some games favor revolvers due to their power, while others favor semi—automatics due to the automatic's speed of reloading and cartridge capacity. The silhouette shooting games are shot at heavy steel cut—outs of animals at various ranges and need a powerful handgun with heavy loads to be sure to knock the target down, so they favor large bore revolvers such as the Dan Wesson (now Wesson Firearms) in various calibers such as the .357 Max, .44 Mag, .445 Supermag, with all other handguns and cartridges, such as the S&W 29 and .357 Mag, coming in a distant second.

Don't get me wrong here, the S&W 29 is a nice

gun, just very fragile! One police officer/gun writer said he liked the S&W 29 so much he had three, one to shoot until it broke, one coming back from the gunsmith and one being shipped out, and he has a resident police armourer to do his work but couldn't keep more than one gun shooting at a time! My experience has been about the same, they are nice for the cylinder full or so they last before breaking or going out of time. This is a problem with many magnum revolvers however, not just S&W 29's.

For the speed/action games, such as IPSC, PPC, etc., the semi—automatic is king with a few revolvers here and there. Here the .45 ACP, in all classes, is king, with very hot loaded .38 Supers, in the unlimited class, coming in a close second. The 1911 Colt automatic and variations are by far the most popular here with everything else coming in a distant second.



For speed/action games, the .45 acp is king.

So what does that have to do with combat handguns? Well the people who shoot these games shoot more in a year than most pistoleros will shoot in their entire lives! The top shooters will shoot more in a single month than most people will shoot in a lifetime! The top IPSC shooters shoot more than 100,000 rounds per year, that's an average of 274 rounds per DAY! The point being these people won't be using handguns that are fragile and break down easily, they will be using the best handguns they can find, firearms which have to stand up to alot of shooting and with major loads at that, and that means Wesson revolvers and Colt style automatics.

Now that the gun has been decided on, Colt style automatics and Wesson revolvers, what else is there? Well you will need some sort of way to

carry that handgun and a way to feed it as well, which means holsters, gun belts and magazines or speedloaders.

First, the holsters. What do you want to do with your handgun? Are you mainly going to use it for hunting or on horse back? If so a shoulder holster might be just the ticket, especially for large or heavy handguns. For concealed work or where you don't want your gun hanging out in the open for some reason, you will need either an inside the pants holster or a high ride hip holster. For general work where you don't care if some one knows you are armed, a good hip holster, such as sold to the police would work fine. For any handgun work, get a good pistol belt, that thin dress belt just isn't going to cut it.

The magazine or speedloader is another item you will need. There are any number of good magazines for the .45 automatic, so that is not a problem, pick out any good quality name brand and it should work well for some time, although they will need to be replaced every so often. They do wear out periodically and will need to be replaced, so just accept the fact and live with it. Canvas military surplus magazine pouches are both common and cheap and work well for most general uses.

As to speedloaders, the two most common ones are Safariland and ELKS. The HKS type has a knob that you need to turn to release the cases, while the Safariland type is a "straight push" loader. Both work just fine and are best carried in speed loader pouches with either a clip or strap to secure the loader so they don't fall out. Either is good and will work fine. Try both and see which you prefer, and then stick with that particular make and brand so you don't confuse the way they work when you



really need them.

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THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE IS OFFERED FOR INFORMATION PURPOSES ONLY! The manufacture of any explosive or primary initiator is a dangerous undertaking!

DO NOT attempt to make or use any of the compounds detailed in the following text without formal training! Injuries or loss of life is possible if accidents occur! The Independent American, it's staff and/or writers are NOT responsible for the actions of others.

Single Based Smokeless Powder Formulae Part III

Single based smokeless powder is the safest and perhaps the best choice for small groups and communities to manufacture when other options for obtaining ammunition is not forthcoming. Single based smokeless powder is not necessarily easier to manufacture, but without nitroglycerine as a secondary nitrator, is safer to manufacture. Eliminating nitroglycerine from the formula eliminates a hazard in manufacturing a highly unstable substance. This also eliminates the amount of time needed to manufacture nitroglycerine and the need to safely store the substance.

At this writing the need for Americans to have knowledge of the skill to manufacture their own ammunition within a community or group is being heavily emphasized with events in Kalifornia and Louisiana. Kalifornia has banned the sell and possession of .50 BMG rifles and ammunition. In the aftermath of hurricane Katrina where lawlessness, rape and looting has become widespread, federal and State forces have compounded the screwed up manner in which they have responded to the emergency by stealing the private arms of Citizens. If you are homeless due to the hurricane or even if you aren't you will be left defenseless in the face of the lawless gangs

and looters threatening you. Instead of merely shooting looters as was procedure in the past, the feds and State governments have decided to disarm more victims for the looters and gang-bangers to take advantage of.

During any emergency, Americans must be able to defend themselves, their families and their property. When governments violate the Right of Americans to be armed in the face of danger, Independent Americans must take measures to remain armed and able to respond to threats to their lives, property and freedom. If governments insist on violating the Rights of Americans then Americans must consider those doing government bidding just as criminal as looters and gangstas. Laws violating our Second Amendment not withstanding. Such laws must be ignored as they are not actually laws.

This series of articles is offered in such a spirit. To disseminate the knowledge necessary for Independent Americans to remain armed and independent. In Kalifornia and Louisiana the time to put such knowledge into effect has come. It will eventually come to other parts of our land and we must be ready.

In our last two installments of the single based smokeless powder articles we concentrated on formulae for high powered and mid-powered rifles. With this installment we will concentrate on formulae for pistols and revolvers.

For an explanation of the components listed in this article, refer to *The Independent American* March/April 2005. When using substitutes it may be necessary to experiment by tweaking the portions of components used. When you find the right formula or formulae for your particular community or group, do not deviate from the formula and retain as exact proportions of components in making each batch as possible. Read or re-read the preceding entries in this series of articles to know what you are working with and why. **Also, follow ALL safety instructions!**

Maintain a clean, dry and well ventilated work area! DO NOT WORK AROUND OPEN FLAMES!!! I'm NOT KIDDING!!!

As in our last installment, this single based smokeless powder formula will be quite similar to the others. There will be minor differences in the amounts of the varying components. Though these differences will seem minor, they will have major effects on the final product. This single based powder will also be extruded, but your extruder press (see The Independent American May/June 2005, *Making Cordite*) will need smaller extrusion holes in the bottom board. We will get to this at the extrusion process.

WARNING!!! THIS FORMULA MUST BE TESTED IN SIDEARMS WITH VERY STRONG ACTIONS LIKE REVOLVERS!!! FIRE IN A TEST GUN BEHIND A WALL!!! CHECK CARTRIDGES AND FIREARM FOR SIGNS OF PRESSURE AND DAMAGE. IF SUCH SIGNS ARE PRESENT INCREASE AMOUNT OF POTASSIUM NITRATE, DINITROTOLUENE AND/OR VINSOL RESIN AND/OR DIBUTYL PHTHALATE. ALSO INCREASE GRAIN SIZE.

Single Based Smokeless Powder for Pistols

Materials required:

- 1 large, glass mixing bowl
- 1 measuring cup
- 1 electric hand mixer or non-electric hand mixer or professional mixing machine
- 1 "cider" extruding set-up (See The Independent American May/June 2005 *The Manufacture Of Cordite*)
- 1 glass water spray bottle
- 1 rock tumbling machine
- 1 exacto-knife
- finely powdered graphite
- Nitrocellulose/guncotton (See The Independent American January/February

- 2005)
- potassium sulfate
- ethyl or methyl centralite
- dibutyl or diethyl phthalate
- ether-alcohol (See The Independent American March/April 2005)
- dinitrotoluene
- diphenylamine or acetone diphenylamine
- potassium nitrate

As before, begin by preparing your nitrocellulose. If you remember our last article, you know that nitrocellulose should be stored moist. You will need to dry your nitrocellulose out in the same manner. Remove the nitrocellulose from it's storage jars with wooden tongs or chopsticks. If the nitrocellulose is wet, VERY CAREFULLY, BUT GENTLY, squeeze some of the water out. If the nitrocellulose is not wet, **DO NOT SQUEEZE!!! Nitrocellulose is an explosive and can be detonated through friction, pressure, flame and static discharge!!!**

Place the nitrocellulose in a measuring cup and compress, NOT TOO FORCEFULLY! Measure out 6 cups. Place the 6 cups of nitrocellulose in glass jars with moistened desiccant. Place the glass jars no less than three feet from an infrared electric heater. Check the desiccant periodically. When the desiccant is dry the nitrocellulose is ready for use.

1. Place the nitrocellulose in the large glass mixing bowl. Measure 1/2 cup ethyl centralite in the measuring cup and slowly pour it onto the nitrocellulose. Mix the nitrocellulose and ethyl centralite together with a spatula. Set aside the large glass bowl while preparing your ether-alcohol.

(See *The Independent American* March/April 2005 for instructions on the preparation of ether-alcohol.)

2. Measure 4 cups of ether-alcohol. Pour 1 cup at a time evenly and slowly over the nitrocellulose. **Warning! Work in a well**

ventilated room preferably with a fan powered exhaust system. **DO NOT WORK AROUND OPEN FLAMES!!!!!!**

3. Allow 5 minutes to pass, then gently stir the nitrocellulose/ether-alcohol colloid with a spatula or glass rod. Your nitrocellulose is now safe to work with, but is still **VERY FLAMMABLE!**

4. Set your mixer on the lowest setting and begin mixing the nitrocellulose/ether-alcohol mixture. **BE certain NOT to splatter the mixture out of the bowl!**

[Thoroughly mix the colloid. Work with two people. One should operate the mixer while the other operates a spatula to move the colloid mixture from the sides of the bowl, back into the area being mixed.]

Continue this operation for an hour.

5. At the end of one hour, pour 1/2 cup of acetone diphenylamine slowly into the colloid while continuing to mix. Continue to mix for another hour.

[Acetone diphenylamine is used in the rubber industry and is not regulated so Independent Americans may come by it. To manufacture acetone diphenylamine dissolve 1 part diphenylamine in 4 parts acetone. Weigh the product on a specific gravity scale. Adjust the formula until your acetone diphenylamine reaches a specific gravity of between 1.06 and 1.12. If your product has a specific gravity less than 1.06 add acetone. If it is heavier than 1.12, add diphenylamine.]

WARNING!!! diphenylamine is highly carcinogenic!!! Wear rubber gloves, hazmat suit and respirator!!! DO NOT ALLOW ANY MATERIAL TO CONTACT YOUR SKIN! TAKE SPECIAL CAUTION WHILE MIXING!

6. At the end of one hour, dissolve 3/4 tablespoon of potassium nitrate into 1/2 cup of ether-alcohol. Slowly pour this into the

mixture while continuing to mix. Continue to mix for one hour.

[Read these instructions very carefully! They differ very slightly from the previous two installments. **DO NOT CONFUSE THE FORMULAE. YOU WILL END UP WITH A DRASTICALLY DIFFERENT PRODUCT!** Step 6 above is one of the areas where the formulae differ!]

7. At the end of one hour, dissolve 1/2 tablespoon of potassium sulfate into 1/2 cup of ether-alcohol. Slowly pour this into the mixture while continuing to mix. Continue to mix for one hour.

Read procedure 7 carefully! It calls for potassium SULFATE here. NOT potassium NITRATE!

8. Measure 1/4 tablespoon dibutyl phthalate in the measuring cup. Pour the dibutyl phthalate slowly into the mixture while mixing. Continue to mix for 1/2 hour.

9. Measure 1/8 cup dinitrotoluene. Slowly pour the dinitrotoluene into the mixture while continuing to mix.

10. If your mixture is becoming pasty at this point slowly add 1/3 cup ether-alcohol while continuing to mix.

11. Repeat step 10 if mixture is still too dry. If mixture is readily workable go to step 13.

12. Continue to mix for at least 1/2 hour or longer until mixture becomes pasty.

13. Prepare your extruding press (modified cider press see *The Independent American* May/June 2005) for operation. The holes in the bottom of your press should measure 1/64" in diameter.

14. Press the mixture (this is called extruding) through the holes in the press.

15. Cut off lengths of the mixture with the

exacto-knife and place on cookie sheets.

16. Quickly cut the lengths to 1/64" long.

[It is necessary to cut to proper length quickly before the powder dries as the powder becomes brittle when dry.]

[Discard or store in a different location lengths of powder that are not uniform with 1/64" in length. the non-uniform lengths may be used in making explosives.]

17. Continue steps 15 to 17 until the mixture has been completely extruded.

18. Fill one rubber barrel from the rock tumbler 1/4 full with finely powdered graphite.

19. Place a layer of the extruded powder on top of this and follow with another thick layer of powdered graphite.

20. Repeat steps 18-20 until barrel is 3/4 full.

21. Top off the barrel with finely powdered graphite and seal.

22. Place barrel on tumbling machine and start. Allow the tumbler to run for 1/2 hour.

23. After 1/2 hour stop tumbler, remove and unseal the barrel being careful not to spill the contents.

24. Poor a thin layer of the graphite and powder on a cookie sheet.

25. Winnow the contents of the cookie sheet by lightly blowing on the contents to separate the powdered graphite from the extruded powder that is now coated with graphite.

[Your powder is now coated with graphite and will be the same color. Do not touch the powder as your skin oils and salts will degrade it. If you must move the powder use tweezers or spatulas. Do not remove the graphite coating from the powder.]

26. While winnowing remove the graphite from the cookie sheet and save in coffee cans for re-use.

27. With the winnowed powder on the cookie sheet, winnow again by tossing the powder no more than a couple of inches off the sheet, then repeat steps 25 and 26. When the powder grains look uniformly smooth go to step 28.

28. Poor the powder from the cookie sheet into metal cans for storage. Place desiccant in with the powder (NOT LOOSE) and seal the metal cans.

When you have stored this batch of powder, begin preparing more nitrocellulose and follow all of the steps again until you have manufactured enough powder to supply everyone in your group or community with the necessary amount of ammunition needed.

Keep the proportion of components used as exact as possible. THIS IS VERY IMPORTANT! To help keep your powder uniform, mix equal amounts of the several batches you will make together in the tumbler and tumble for 1/2 hour. This should mix the powder together thoroughly and create a single uniform batch.

ALWAYS test your cartridges in a sidearm with a strong action, preferably a revolver. Be certain your semi-auto is of good quality. After firing check the barrel for bloopers or obstruction. Check the cartridge for signs of pressure. Also check the bolt face, chamber and throat and bore for wear, erosion and pressure.

Another option would be to make a zip-gun or "experimental" weapon to test your ammo in without risking valuable firearms.

The above formula will be effective for semi-auto pistol and revolver cartridges ranging from .25 auto to .44 Magnum. It may also accommodate shotgun cartridges. There is a word of warning needed here. This powder is

as yet untested. You must test this powder in your experimental weapon before employing.

Work up loads in 1 grain increments. For cartridges like 9mm try a beginning load of 2 grains with bullet weights around 124 grains. For .38 Specials with 158 grain bullets begin with a charge of 3 grains. For .44 Specials with bullet weights around 245 grains begin with a charge of 4 grains. For .44 Magnums of the same bullet weight begin with 6 grains. For the .45 ACP with 230 grain LRN bullet weight try a charge of 4 grains. For the .45 LC, 255 grain SWC, start with a charge of 5 grains.

As always, check your test weapon for signs of pressure, erosion and check for bloopers. If you are getting bloopers, chances are the powder is good, but you will need to increase the charge. If you are getting bloopers and signs of pressure, the powder is wrong for your cartridge. You will have to tweak the components. For the latter problem, decrease the amount of deterrents used. Try decreasing the dinitrotoluene to 1/10 of a cup or decrease the potassium nitrate to 1/2 to 1/4 tablespoon.

Dinitrotoluene may be substituted with ethyl or methyl centralite or vinsol resin. When substituting with vinsol resin, double the mixing time and be absolutely certain that your vinsol resin is dissolved in ether-alcohol to a watery consistency and that the vinsol resin is mixed THOROUGHLY into your mixture! Use the same measure of vinsol resin as you would with the dinitrotoluene. If you have problems with pressure when using vinsol resin, reduce the amount used.

Dibutyl Phthalate can be easily substituted with diethyl phthalate, which is much easier to come by through the health food industry as an agent to denature alcohol. It may also be used as a substitute for dinitrotoluene if necessary. When substituting diethyl phthalate for dinitrotoluene, use 1/4 cup diethyl phthalate in step 9.

Grain size is another factor. If you are experiencing too much pressure, decrease your grain size. This will create a faster burning

powder and produce less pressure. Larger grain sizes will produce a slower burning powder and greater pressures.

This formula concludes our look at single based smokeless powders. We will continue our series with some looks at double based smokeless powders in the next issue. Single based powder formulae may be very important in the near future as Americans may be forced to manufacture their own ammunition. Single based powders are difficult to manufacture, but are a bit more clutz proof than powders using nitroglycerine as a nitrator. This still does not make them safe. Always use proper and safe techniques to create smokeless powders.



The right of a citizen to bear arms, in lawful defense of himself or the State, is absolute. He does not derive it from the State government. It is one of the high powers" delegated directly to the citizen, and `is excepted out of the general powers of government. 'A law cannot be passed to infringe upon or impair it, because it is above the law, and independent of the lawmaking power." [Cockrum v. State, 24 Tex.394, at 401-402 (1859)]

Firearms And Survival

by Glenn Boman

Stealth and cunning.. Restrictive and withdrawal living.. Low profile existence. Call it what you wish, but all these factors will probably play a more important role in survival than a cache of arms that would put Hussein to shame. It is no longer a question of "if" there is coming a time of survival by wits, intelligence, and arms, but when. It has long been my contention that we are in the Pre-game warm-up period even as this is being written. There is soon to come a time when decent people will take back the initiative given up to the thugs of the inner cities and other criminals. Righteous indignation when pushed into a corner will rise up with crushing authority in the near future.

To live unobtrusively in the out-of-the-way places is one of the best survival protections one can have. To live undetected, secretly, and close to the vest requires mental and physical preparation and a deep sense of self-preservation based upon some solid life principals. It will be these principals and "life forces" which will propel the survivalist and guide his actions in every aspect of his "surviving" from the very day he realizes that survival involves preparation, incorporation, and practice. Preparation is both mental and physical. Incorporation is taking steps toward the end that one is prepared to face surviving in a world gone mad without benefit of McDonald's down on the corner. Practice is simply the use of skills, tools, and simulated situations prior to their being final and real. This last point is especially important in that one must not just have a "head knowledge" about things, but actually have experience in them. It is one thing to know the steps related to taking down the AK-47 and quite another to have shot, cleaned, learned, and become intimately familiar with the gun through carry, shooting, and capability testing of its range, ammo, sights, and so forth.

Living in the out-of-the-way place must also have an experiential background for one to be able to

correctly render judgments about and modify his retreat, homestead, or cave dwelling capabilities. Some places considered to be those where one can get lost are actually regular gathering places for campers, hunters, explorers, and other woods wanderers. It is not a bad idea to visit your area of escape during all the seasons of the year just to look for evidence of human visitation, geographical and topical terrain features, and other concerns affecting one's being there for survival purposes. A truly isolated and virgin area is to be most highly prized for the survivalist.

Many persons believe that the woods will be overrun with vagabonds and thugs if or when the economy collapses, violence becomes urban firestorms, or the systems upon which people have come to depend have all fallen by the wayside. I personally don't believe that! Why? Look at the inner cities today! Could any thinking person still seek to live in some of our larger cities knowing the crime rate, schemes, and moral climate found there? Yet, they still do live there and continue on in spite of the violence, killing, gangs, drugs, etc., etc. If they haven't fled the urban areas under these circumstances, they won't be coming to the woods when all torment breaks loose! Why? They prefer their element, environment, familiarity of circumstances, and so forth rather than going to an area where they are totally out of their league in unfamiliar territory, etc. The old saying used to be, "Like a fish out of water." A man whose shoes have never walked anything but concrete is going to be absolutely and totally lost in the woods! Should such a man wander far enough to encounter survivalists who are prepared and alert, their wanderings will probably cease.

For those "fleeing" the decay and decadence in the urban centers, I see their main problem a "getting there" to wherever they are fleeing. Several advantages will become evident very quickly to them.. not enough gas to get where they'd like to "go", roadways blocked with stalled vehicles and roadblocks by vandals/gangs/desperate others, insufficient supplies to get anywhere, and subject to the whims of the "powers that be" or become

established in the aftermath of total chaos. Further, if they make it to “where they want to go”, they will encounter the various “visitors not welcome” attitudes in their supposed havens. I know that for a fact “outsiders” without proper ties to the people around these parts will have a difficult time indeed in getting into this area and may find extremely hostile conditions should they finally get here.., life threatening, in fact! On this one point, I agree with the late Mel Tappan, a close-knit rural community is probably the safest haven that a man can find himself in when the chips fall from the table. There is within this area a camaraderie, fellowship, “stick together” attitude that is often not found in the urban areas.. people know people and depend on each other more and are, therefore, more willing to defend their friends and neighbors with all means available to them. I know this, beyond any shadow of a doubt, my friends and neighbors will have no fear of me and will welcome my “help” when the time comes. In return, they will aid me in any way possible.. .shared foods, neighborhood “watches” for vandals, shared formation, common defending of our territory and property, etc.

The only “safe” cities will be the mostly “one-race” urban areas of not more than 25,000 people or so. This is not intended to be a racist statement, just the hard, cold facts of reality.. .who would want to chance survival in NY City? Harlem, “China town”, “ethnic” ghettos/areas, etc.? See my point? They are already divided by race and racial interests to begin with.. .matters will only escalate into dramatic differences when the welfare checks, social services, and “flames of racial hatred” are fanned a little by hardships. Armageddon may begin to look like a picnic by comparison

Preparation is the KEY! Plenty of ammo, stockpiles of supplies, food to last for several years and a means to make it through mentally and spiritually. I predict prior to all the marbles being let out of the bag, we’ll see severe measures from our “government” to quash all the rioting. I remember in LA back in the 1960’s the riots suddenly ceased when the machine guns were cutting down the rioters in the streets and

the TV showed it in graphic detail! The “authorities” got the attention of the rioters! And, guess what? The rioting stopped! Machine guns will be the least of the measures the government will attempt to restore some semblance of order.. .gun confiscation, raids without warrants on all people, wealth taken to be “redistributed” to those less “fortunate”, banks closed and accounts seized for redistribution “freedoms” temporarily banned outright (these will never be “returned to the people” by the way) and many other dictatorial means of external control of the “sheeple”.

A survivalist needs to be established in his area. How does one go about that? Live for a while in that “special” place with your survival gear. Change what needs changing... it might be you that needs changing! Modify your plans if necessary, and decide whether or not you can survive there for extended periods. If not, then begin your search for the right place. “Special” places sometimes cannot stand the close scrutiny of the demands of survival living... e.g., a beautiful view, but no water! Or, lovely woodlands, but would a forest fire wipe you out? You can see what is meant.

As to stealth and cunning, this is simply living by ones wits and knowledge accumulated over the years from all sources. Most of the challenges faced in survival living will be solved by a heavy dose of problem solving skill usage rather than by clicking off the safety of your assault rifle! There is no substitute for knowledge.. .not even 1,000 rounds of .223 ammo! One must be focused absolutely upon the principals of survival which he has established for himself and work toward the goals associated with those principals. In essence, life, even under survival circumstances must be worth living, otherwise, why survive?

In conclusion, it can be said that survival is a total being” concept. It is not putting on one’s camouflage clothing, combat boots, and showing up at every gun show and announcing that you are a “survivalist.” It is, on the other hand, a quiet purposeful demeanor full of purpose, preparation, and action. It is not some “Captain Combat” pie-in-the-sky mental exercises that one dreams about

for a way to get his "jollies." It is a chosen, determined, rational, and enlightened approach to living life under rather obvious clouds of a gathering storm both nationally and internationally. The cloud is not easily defined as to type, but one knows that it is a foreboding of a downpour accompanied by a lot of lightning and thunder and flooding. It will be no time to "play in the rain" except on the survivalist's terms. To the end that he and his will see better "weather", all his actions and preparations are dedicated. His attitude, tool selection, planning, outlook, and the essence of his being is directed toward his success as a survivalist.

NOAH WEBSTER (1832)

"When you become entitled to exercise the right of voting for public officers, let it be impressed on your mind that God commands you to choose for rulers, just men who will rule in the fear of God. The preservation of a republican government depends on the faithful discharge of this duty; If the citizens neglect their duty and place unprincipled men in office, the government will soon be corrupted; laws will be made not for the public good so much as for the selfish or local purposes; Corrupt or incompetent men will be appointed to execute the Laws; the public revenues will be squandered on unworthy men; and the rights of the citizens will be violated or disregarded. If a republican government fails to secure public prosperity and happiness, it must be because the citizens neglect the divine commands, and elect bad men to make and administer the Laws."



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Notes From All Over

by Doug and Cathy Joury

The Root Cellar Incident

A root cellar is a thing of the past. My grandparents had a root cellar though. Grandma's was kind of a spooky place, all dark and dirty. It's kind of like a basement without cement walls. All of the produce out of the garden that wasn't eaten was canned and once it was canned it went to the root cellar. Fresh potatoes were kept there as well as carrots and other root vegetables cause the cellar was cooler than the kitchen. Things just lasted longer down there.

My granddad was an ornery little guy, not mean, just ornery. He liked to pull practical jokes on family, but mostly Grandma. He thought there was nothing better than get grandma riled up with a prank. That's where the root cellar comes into the picture. Granddad had just gotten out of the hospital after a stroke. In fact he had only been out two or three days. A bunch of their kids and grandkids were visiting and Grandma needed something from the root cellar. Grandpa went to get the stuff and this is when he got ornery. He took his cane and went down into the root cellar.

He was gone and gone and gone. About the time he figured Grandma was starting to wonder he started hitting the floor of the house with his cane and hollerin' for help.

Well, everyone went running out of the house to get to Grandpa and help him. Now five kids and fifteen grandkids and

Grandma is a passle of people all tryin' to get the root cellar door open. After about five minutes of pushing and shoving and tugging and probably cussing, we heard Grandpa laughing at us. He had locked the root cellar door from the inside. He thought that was so funny. Everyone was fit to be tied and Grandma was just plain mad. But Grandpa got a good laugh. I sure miss that root cellar!



NOAH WEBSTER (1832)

"When you become entitled to exercise the right of voting for public officers, let it be impressed on your mind that God commands you to choose for rulers, just men who will rule in the fear of God. The preservation of a republican government depends on the faithful discharge of this duty; If the citizens neglect their duty and place unprincipled men in office, the government will soon be corrupted; laws will be made not for the public good so much as for the selfish or local purposes; Corrupt or incompetent men will be appointed to execute the Laws; the public revenues will be squandered on unworthy men; and the rights of the citizens will be violated or disregarded. If a republican government fails to secure public prosperity and happiness, it must be because the citizens neglect the divine commands, and elect bad men to make and administer the Laws."

What's In The News?

Gun Owners of America Responds To Gun Confiscation In New Orleans

Oct 2005

GOA Letters To U.S. Inspector General, Louisiana Attorney General

October 5, 2005

U. S. Department of Justice

Office of the Inspector General

950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Suite 4706

Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear General Glenn Fine,

On September 23, the U.S. District Court of the Eastern District in Louisiana issued a restraining order to stop authorities from confiscating firearms.

This was certainly good news, as there had been various press reports of gun confiscations by military and police in connection with the destruction done by Hurricane Katrina.

ABC News video on September 8 showed National Guard troops going house-to-house, smashing through doors, searching for residents, and confiscating guns. Oklahoma National Guardsmen were even pictured handcuffing residents of an upscale home that was free and clear of any flood water and taking their guns as well.

Similarly, a local California station (KTVU) aired video showing authorities tackling an elderly New Orleans woman, and confiscating her weapons. She was then forcibly evicted, despite the fact that flood waters had not come near her home.

On September 9, The Washington Post reported that U.S. Marshals were involved in the gun confiscations in New Orleans. JoAnn Guidos is the owner of a local bar who was more than prepared to defend her establishment. Her beer was cold; her ice was staying frozen -- thanks to generator that was keeping her

refrigerated products ready for her customers, who were just beginning to return to the neighborhood. But once her guns were stolen by the Marshals, she was forced to leave.

On the same day, The New York Times reported that police were confiscating firearms, "even those legally owned." And the Associated Press quoted New Orleans Police Commissioner Edwin Compass as saying, "Only law enforcement are allowed to have weapons."

This is not the American way. This is not the vision of our Founding Fathers... that this great country would become a totalitarian regime where only the police and military had firearms.

Gun Owners of America represents thousands of gun owners in the state of Louisiana, and we consider the above actions to be outrageous, illegal and unconstitutional.

Given the fact that the courts have now issued a restraining order to put a stop to these unlawful activities, we would ask you to investigate who are the guilty parties who need to be held accountable for perpetrating these harmful acts against innocent Americans.

Gun Owners of America would respectfully request that you investigate whether these actions represent theft under 18 U.S.C. 654 or a violation of civil rights under 18 U.S.C. 241.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

NOTE: A similar letter was sent to the Louisiana Attorney General. The major difference was a replacement of the second and third paragraphs from the end with the following language:

"Given the fact that the courts have now issued a restraining order to put a stop to these unlawful activities, we would ask you to consider legal charges against the guilty parties who authorized and perpetrated these harmful acts against innocent Americans. "Gun Owners of America would respectfully request that you investigate whether these actions represent theft or a violation of civil rights under color of law."

Date: Tue, 25 Oct 2005 11:43:11 -0700 (PDT)

Clarkson Responds to DOJ-IRS Press Release

Robert Clarkson, President of the Patriot Network, Anderson SC (www.patriotnetwork.info) has been battling oppressive and illegal government activities for almost 30 years. Clarkson has assisted over 10,000 people with IRS audits, collections, tax court, etc...

Clarkson produces videos and books that show working people how to deal with administrative agencies, administrative courts, and federal courts. Clarkson has an audit service whereby he assists, advises and coaches harassed American citizens who have a conflict with a federal or state tax authority. He also manages support groups for middle income citizens who are battling bureaucratic agencies, in particular the tax area.

Clarkson has personally had numerous battles with the IRS, and they seek to shut him up and stop him from giving the average person the same chance in court as those who can afford the expensive professionals. The Department of Justice even told one court that "Over the years the amount of money he has cost the IRS is simply unbelievable... he has undermined the credibility of the tax service...In conclusion, the magnitude of damage that Clarkson has done to the IRS is unimaginable..."

Needless to say, the Department of Justice would do anything to muzzle this champion of working people. The IRS has tried, unsuccessfully, for years to shut down Clarkson's website www.patriotnetwork.info. The Patriots believe the DOJ will lose this time as well.

Clarkson's claim to fame includes attending IRS hearings with taxpayers and wreaking havoc on their harassment systems. Accompanied by otherwise frightened taxserfs and media, Clarkson has turned many an audit into a public spectacle.

THE GREAT ONE

In their battles with the IRS, Clarkson's unrelenting supporters often take with them their friend known as The Great One. This is a genuine superhero that comes to the rescue of the average person who is oppressed by the tax agencies. With his huge red cape and bright sombrero, TGO is not afraid of IRS agents and he is

actually making fun of them.

Pictures of TGO are found on the home page of Clarkson's website www.patriotnetwork.info and accounts of confrontations with the IRS, Tea Parties, etc... are found on the website, under the section labeled Audit Procedure.

The DOJ requests an injunction under IRC§ 6700 to stop the sales of tax shelters by Dr. Clarkson,. This will be easy to accomplish because Clarkson has never seen a tax shelter— let alone sold one. Most of the remedial action sought in court pertains to other people or activities that Clarkson has no knowledge of and has never participated in. The DOJ also seeks for Clarkson to turn over SS # of his friends and associates. Since Clarkson does not collect SS # or other "Marks of the Beast," most of the court case is just plain phony.

The Defendant will vigorously contest that part of the law suit that deals with Clarkson and his friend TGO going to IRS offices, and the section trying to stop him from making speeches about the U.S. Constitution.

For more information, contact Robt Clarkson 864-225-3061; email Robert@patriotnetwork.info ; www.patriotnetwork.info or Nelson W nelson@patriotnetwork.info ,864-225-0882; PO Box 2368,Anderson

October 31, 2005

The Income Tax Gulag

What Happened in Vegas
Must End In Vegas

77-Year Old Schiff Being Tortured
With Chain Shackles, Mistreatment

Imagine writing a book containing information so offensive and damaging to the government that the government prosecutes you for running a "fraudulent tax shelter" and the book is subsequently banned by a federal judge - without the government ever citing a single sentence that is false, misleading or fraudulent.

Imagine having your business raided and records seized using a court-sanctioned search warrant that fails to aver any specific law that you have violated.

Imagine the raid is conducted by a platoon of well-armed federal officers that have no delegated or statutory authority to conduct such a seizure. Imagine then being indicted for allegedly committing more than a dozen federal tax crimes – each of which is predicated upon a crucial, but erroneous, legal presumption that direct, un-apportioned taxes on the labor of individuals have in fact, been legally imposed and that the government’s prosecution is allowed to proceed without it ever having to establish for the legal record or prove before the jury that such a law exists – even though the Supreme Court has ruled it must.

Imagine filing more than a dozen legal motions over 18 months seeking to dismiss the charges for lack of jurisdiction, each one citing specific U.S. statutes and Supreme Court decisions leading to irrefutable legal conclusions requiring dismissal, only to have the government respond without substance that the motions are “frivolous” and then have the court delay its denial of the motions until just hours before the trial begins in order to prevent any appeal.

Imagine a “trial” where you are not allowed to question your accusers about the law or present evidence about the law, even though what the law actually says is the only question before the court and your entire defense is based on what the law actually says.

Imagine a “trial” where one morning, you witness the U.S. Attorneys emerging from a secret, ex-parte meeting in the judge’s chambers about which you and your attorneys have no knowledge or notice and you have no idea what they discussed.

Imagine a “trial” where the judge refuses to allow any defense witness to testify as to material facts regarding the criminal charges.

Imagine a judge imposing contempt of court charges totaling years of incarceration for attempting to talk about the law during witness questioning.

Imagine a “trial” where the judge – who claims to be the sole authority and arbiter of the law – deliberately (and repeatedly) misrepresents the law and even misquotes the words of the law in order to deceive the jury.

Imagine a “trial” in which during jury deliberations, the judge denies a specific request from the jury to examine the Internal Revenue Code– which had already been admitted into evidence – because, the Judge said, providing the jury with a copy of the law would be “problematic.”

Imagine sitting as a defendant in a criminal “trial”, facing a virtual sentence of imprisonment until death, and the final words spoken by the U.S. Attorney to the jurors are, “You are breaking the law if you find the defendants not guilty.”

Imagine as a 77-year old, non-violent citizen, in frail health being incarcerated and denied any bail or medical treatment and being bound in chain shackles – all for being a “tax protester” while violent criminals remain free on bail and walk the jail unrestrained.

The Gulag Is Real

All this and more has transpired since September 12 during the criminal trial of 78-year old tax-protester Irwin Schiff and his co-defendants, Cindy Neun and Larry Cohen. On October 24th, at approx. 2:00pm, Schiff and the co-defendants were convicted of virtually all of the charges. Irwin is currently being held in a Las Vegas city jail and Cindy in a federal detention facility in the area.

As previously detailed by the WTP Foundation, these patriots were charged with tax crimes stemming from their consulting activities related to Schiff’s best-selling (and now banned) book, “The Federal Mafia: How the Government Illegally Imposes and Unlawfully Collects Income Taxes”.

In his book, Schiff provides evidence consisting of key U.S. tax statutes and Supreme Court decisions that enable people to legally assert their income is zero (0) because the high Court has repeatedly, and consistently, defined the legal term “income” (as used in the Internal Revenue statutes) as a “corporate profit or gain” upon which an excise tax applies and further, that there is no law that actually creates any legal liability for the payment of income taxes.

Indeed, as reported by trial observers who took copious notes during the proceedings, the draconian bias and

denial of Due Process exhibited by the U.S. District Court Judge Kent Dawson was so blatant and outrageous it can leave but one conclusion:

Those that challenge this nation's tax laws will be treated as "enemies of the state," they will be ruthlessly prosecuted as political criminals and they will find no safe-harbor in the protections of the Constitution, the written laws of the nation, or most alarmingly, the federal judiciary.

In short, the Internal Revenue Code has become the tool by which our public servants now control our nation and order its most dangerous political dissidents -- those that openly demand to be shown its authority to tax -- to suffer the U.S. Gulag.

Inside The Gulag

During the months leading to the trial, Schiff filed a number of concise and condemning legal motions attacking the jurisdiction of the government to bring the charges against Schiff or submit him to a criminal tax trial. (Links to those filings can be found at the bottom of this article)

Although we encourage every reader of this article to read all of his court filings, Schiff's 13-page (July 2005) pre-trial Motion to Dismiss concisely explains and exposes the core of the judicial tyranny leading to Schiff's convictions. (see below for a link to the Exhibits)

In its legal responses, the Department of Justice failed to refute or rebut the substance of any of Schiff's citations of law or Supreme Court decisions, and instead merely parroted Schiff's legal conclusions, characterizing them as "frivolous."

Just hours before the trial started, the Court, in the persona of Judge Kent Dawson, denied the motions without substantive explanation or discussion, effectively robbing Schiff of the opportunity to timely appeal Dawson's rulings on the critical Due Process issue of jurisdiction.

Federal Courthouse, Las Vegas

Unfortunately, it would be during the trial itself that

Schiff and the other defendants would suffer the full despotism of the Court.

During the trial proceedings, a large number of highly questionable rulings were made by Dawson including that Schiff could not talk about the law, could not question government agents about their authority, could not present any defense witnesses to testify about relevant and material facts, and required Schiff, who was representing himself, to submit questions in advance to the judge detailing what he intended to ask government witnesses.

Neun's attorney, Michael Cristalli, a well experienced criminal defense attorney, remarked during the trial, "I have never seen anything like this. They are preventing us from building a record. We are not being allowed to put on a defense."

The following is a single example of "blind justice" suffered in Dawson's courtroom:

One line of questioning by Irwin focused on the government's failure to provide the Defendants with formal, legal Notice, prior to any criminal investigations and indictments, that the Defendants were violating federal tax laws. It is common knowledge that citizens have a Due Process right to such formal Notice.

In response, the government claimed that Schiff had been "served" legal Notice of the law and of his alleged criminal acts because Schiff had a copy of the government's "CRS Report," Frequently Asked Questions Concerning the Federal Income Tax in the offices of his business, Freedom Books, when it was raided by IRS agents in 2003.

During cross-examination of government witnesses, Schiff established that aside from the CRS report, the government presented NO other evidence showing that the Due Process requirement for legal Notice had been satisfied.

Unfortunately for the government, not only is the "CRS Report" nothing more than the opinion of one man -- a mere staff attorney -- working for the Congressional Research Service (i.e., one man's opinion of the law), the document does not indicate that it constitutes any legal "notice." The Report merely attempts to debunk

certain “tax protester” arguments.

Noteworthy, however, is the fact that the Report does correctly state, (and as the Supreme Court has repeatedly ruled) that the income tax is an indirect, “excise” tax.

In another Motion to Dismiss following the presentation of the government’s case, Schiff argued that if the CRS report is correct and constitutes legal notice, the case must be dismissed, because the government’s entire legal theory is premised upon the legal presumption that the 16th Amendment allegedly gives it the authority to impose a direct, un-apportioned tax (directly) upon the wages of American workers.

Schiff argued that if the CRS report constituted formal legal “Notice” to him as the criminal defendant, then the report should also constitute legal “Notice” to the Court, that the income tax is an “excise” tax – i.e., not a direct tax – and therefore, Schiff could not be charged with the alleged crimes.

Without any explanation, the judge simply denied Schiff’s motion.

[Click here to see a version of the CRS report including rebuttals of the government’s legal assertions regarding the income tax. \(873 KB\)](#)

Schiff: “The Judge is a Criminal”

Just before he was convicted and incarcerated, Schiff penned a partial but detailed review of some of the injustices he suffered at the hand of Judge Dawson during the trial. He had apparently intended to use the document as part of a court filing.

The document reviews the criminal denial of Due Process Judge Dawson committed during the trial and the inability of Schiff to put forth his defense.

The Exhibit referred to in Schiff’s document conclusively establishes that the IRS Criminal Investigation Division (“CID”), is only authorized to enforce criminal income tax statutes outside the borders of the United States and that IRS “pocket commissions” that authorize enforcement actions are only applicable to

Subtitle E taxes pertaining to liquor, tobacco and firearms.

Also provided is a comparison Schiff constructed for use in arguing jury instructions which contrasts the 1939 tax code and the subsequent 1954 code.

In the extracts from the tax statutes, one can see where in 1954, Congress removed all references in Section 61 regarding taxing “wages and salaries” and also removed the language from Section 1 which specifically referenced “collection” and “payment” of the income tax.

Schiff has contended that in 1954, Congress brought the tax code into full compliance with the Constitution and previous Supreme Court rulings regarding the income tax when it explicitly deleted the language taxing “wages and salaries” and the language imposing the liability for the tax, essentially making its assessment and payment voluntary.

Schiff Being Tortured
& Mistreated

Irwin Schiff and Cindy Neun and Larry Cohen have been convicted – of non-violent, “white collar” financial crimes against the federal government. They have hurt no one.

They have suffered at the hands of a despotic federal judge who did everything he could – ethical or not -- legal or not -- to insure their conviction.

These brave Americans peacefully and respectfully challenged the government’s taxing authority, putting forth irrefutable legal positions and evidence that remain un-rebutted to this day– despite a lengthy criminal trial and a jury’s vote to convict and sentence them.

Irwin Schiff and Cindy Neun, remain behind bars, denied both bail and humane treatment – even while they seek the protection of the appellate court to correct this grievous, unjust wrong.

Beyond the disgrace of an abusive prosecution and failed judicial process, Cindy and Irwin now face the horror of jail, with “special treatment” being doled out

for their status as political “tax” prisoners.

They have entered the American Gulag.

One of the first people to visit Schiff since his incarceration was radio reporter Mike Golden. Mike visited Schiff Saturday evening at the Las Vegas city jail.

Golden reported that 78-year old Schiff appeared almost ready to collapse, that he was in immediate need of medical attention that was not being provided, and that he was being held in locked chain shackles despite the fact that no other prisoner was.

Schiff reported he was running a high fever and that he was denied a second blanket in the 55 degree jail cell. Schiff had earlier reported he was being forced to attempt to sleep on a one-inch thick mattress and had been denied a pillow.

Golden reported that Schiff appeared unstable and partially disassociated, and could not put on the telephone headset used to talk through the glass to jail visitors, even after having one hand unlocked by a jailer. At one point, Schiff, who’s never at a loss for words, could barely remain seated on his stool and could not form a cohesive response to questions posed by Golden.

Schiff currently without counsel, is being denied access to a law library and has only a 2-inch pencil available for his use. Golden reports from conversations with Cindy Neun that she is being locked full-time in leg-shackles, has no paper available for her use, and is being denied the medication she takes to combat debilitating pain from a previous back injury and surgery.

We urge all our supporters to listen to the disturbing audio blog report of Golden’s visit to the Las Vegas city jail to see Schiff, and the jailhouse phone calls with Cindy Neun pleading for support.

Go to <http://www.triallogs.blogspot.com/> and listen to the 10/30/2005 audio posting at 1:34 AM by Mike Golden.

Cindy’s phone calls from the jail were on 10/28 at 6:58 PM and on 10/30 at 10:55 PM. Additional postings are being made daily.

What Does A Free Person(s) Do?

What does a free People do now, given the current facts and circumstances and the menacing indications of the loss of liberty in America?

That is the question weighing heavily on those of us at WTP. Bob Schulz intends to address the issue when he speaks at the 2005 Atlanta Freedom Conference on November 13, 2005.

What happened in Vegas last week and in Fort Worth last year with Dick Simkanin must be confronted. In the shadows of Stalin, Pol Pot, Mao and Hitler, innocent Americans are being wrongfully harassed, bankrupted, prosecuted, jailed and tortured in the cogs of the administrative, judicial and corrections systems of our “servant government.”

The path to the unthinkable is shorter than most realize. We the People must act decisively or the events of Las Vegas will continue to grow as a cancer on the Republic until it will no longer be possible to peacefully restore the Constitution, self-government and the fundamental Freedoms which had been Divinely bestowed upon us.

Irwin can be reached by mail at:

Irwin Schiff
CVO Las Vegas Detention Center
3200 Stuart Ave
Las Vegas, Nevada, 89101 (do not send \$ to this address)

Cindy can be reached by mail at:

274586 Cynthia Neun
2332 Las Vegas Blvd. N. Suite 200
North Las Vegas, NV 98030 (do not send \$ to this address)

Constitution Party Gaining In Popularity In California

In October 4th’s special election in the 48th Congressional District, Jim Gilchrist, the American Independent Party candidate, proved that he was not a

third party candidate in the race. (The American Independent Party is the California affiliate of the Constitution Party.)

The top two vote-getters, John Campbell (36,640 - 46%) and Marilyn C. Brewer (13,272 - 16.7%) were Republicans. Gilchrist came in a close third with 11,490 votes, a healthy 14.4% of the entire vote and nearly six percentage points higher than the highest Democratic Party candidate, Steve Young (7,110 - 8.9%).

Normally a third party's top candidate receives less votes than either the Republicans' or Democrats' top candidates. In this case however, it was the Democratic Party's top vote-getter who received less votes than a third party's top vote-getter, Gilchrist.

Furthermore, the American Independent Party (AIPCA) came perilously close to receiving more votes than all four of the Democrats combined, coming just 1,738 short of such an accomplishment. (Gilchrist garnered 11,490 votes; all four Democrats tallied 13,228).

Because no candidate won over 50 percent of the entire vote, the top vote-getters of each party advance to a runoff election in December: Campbell, Gilchrist, Young, Bea Tiritilli (Green Party), Bruce Cohen (Libertarian Party).

Remarkably, out of all five candidates who will appear on the ballot in December, Gilchrist is the second highest vote-getter. Thus going into the December runoff election, a strong case can be made that the Democratic Party is merely a "third party" contender with the two major parties being the Republican Party and the AIPCA.

October 4, 2005 final tentative vote tally follows:

JOHN CAMPBELL (REP) 36640 46.0%
 MARILYN C. BREWER (REP) 13272 16.7%
 JIM GILCHRIST (AI) 11490 14.4%
 STEVE YOUNG (DEM) 7110 8.9%
 JOHN GRAHAM (DEM) 3242 4.1%
 BEA FOSTER (DEM) 2606 3.3%
 DON UDALL (REP) 1284 1.6%
 JOHN KELLY (REP) 955 1.2%
 BÉA TIRITILLI (GRN) 698 0.9%
 BRUCE COHEN (LIB) 667 0.8%

DAVID R. CROUCH (REP) 455 0.6%
 SCOTT MACCABE (REP) 353 0.4%
 MARSHA A. MORRIS (REP) 322 0.4%
 TOM PALLOW (DEM) 270 0.3%
 GUY E. MAILLY (REP) 138 0.2%
 MARSHALL SAMUEL SANDERS (REP) 94 0.1%
 EDWARD A. SUPPE (REP) 87 0.1%



Humor

If you consider it a sport to gather your food by drilling through 18 inches of ice and sitting there all day hoping that the food will swim by, you might live in Iowa.

If you're proud that your region makes the national news 96 nights each year because it's the coldest or hottest spot in the nation, you might live in Iowa.

If your local Dairy Queen is closed from November through March, you might live in Iowa.

If you instinctively walk like a penguin for five months out of the year, you might live in Iowa.

If someone in a store offers you assistance, & they don't work there, you might live in Iowa.

If your dad's suntan stops at a line curving around the middle of his forehead, you might live in Iowa.