

HIDE YOUR GUNS



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INTRODUCTION

History teaches us about dictators and tyrants that disarmed their people and began an ethnic cleansing program against various segments of their populations. The Holocaust is but one example.

These practices aren't just historical events however, but policies that continue even today in countries we send our soldiers to fight in, and places we read about in the headlines of our newspapers.

China, Rwanda, Burma, Uganda, Somalia, Darfur - oppressive regimes that have disarmed their citizens and killed millions. Government thugs routinely rape, steal, and disenfranchise millions more.

England, Canada, Europe, Australia, Mumbai, and various communities in the United States—countries and areas that have denied their citizens the right to keep and bear arms, and have subjected them to increasing lawlessness and helplessness

in the face of criminal predators and terrorists.

With our government turning over more of its authority to international courts and global regulations, the United Nations Human Rights Council's position that a person has no legal right to self-defense be-

comes even more chilling. That the council seats are stacked with representatives from nations with the worst human rights violations on record is even more telling.

They are the governments that deny their citizens basic self-defense measures while at the same time imprisoning and killing their own people.

In addition, treaties entered into with foreign countries supersede American law and the Constitution. Our government doesn't have to take away our second amendment rights.

They only have to sign a UN treaty to effectively disarm the American people.

**UP TO 3.6 MILLION
CRIMES ARE AVERTED
EACH YEAR
BY THE PRESENCE
OF A FIREARM**

All that sounds scary and threatening, but what does it mean for those of us at home, just trying to get by with our day-to-day lives, raising our families, and doing the best we can?

Ask the people of Britain and Wales who, despite stringent gun control laws, suffer the highest probability of becoming a victim of crime. Ask the people of Australia, Canada, Europe and Scandinavia who have been disarmed. They will more likely become victims of a confrontational crime than those of us in the United States.

Burglars in areas that do not restrict people's access to guns are cautious about entering a home that's occupied. They hesitate to rob mom and pop privately owned stores and instead target national chains because they know that corporate rules keep employees from defending themselves with a weapon.

According to a National Center Policy Analysis brief, criminals commit 10 million violent and 30 million property crimes a year in the United States. John R. Lott, author of the book *More Guns, Less Crime*, says that guns are used to hinder up to 3.6 million crimes a year.

Gun control advocates would like you to believe that easy access to guns is the rea-

son for our crime rates in the United States, yet in Vermont, a state with no restrictions on gun ownership or carry laws, the rate of homicide and robbery is a fraction of the national rate for these crimes.

In this time of economic unrest when we see the value of our money and our homes decline and when our jobs hang by a thread, maintaining a home defense and security system against people who would come and steal what little you have is a must.

The courts have ruled, all the way up to the Supreme Court, that the police have no constitutional obligation to protect American citizens from criminals. Let me put that another way: the police don't have to save you from any crime being committed against you. If you want to protect your family and possessions, you're going to have to do it yourself.

The goal of this manual is to provide you with the information you need to put together a plan for hiding your weapons and valuables from anyone who would want to steal them from you. Only you can decide what you want to hide and to what extent you want to hide it.

Don't let apathy or an attitude of "it can't happen in this country" keep you from get-

ting your affairs in order now. The time to be prepared is before the need arises.
If you wait until the thief is at the door, it'll already be too late.



Find out just what people will submit to, and you have found out the exact amount of injustice and wrong which will be imposed upon them; and these will continue until they are resisted with either words or blows, or both. The limits of tyrants are prescribed by the endurance of those whom they oppress.

Frederick Douglass

THE CONSTITUTION IS
NOT AN INSTRUMENT FOR
THE GOVERNMENT TO
RESTRAIN THE PEOPLE, IT
IS AN INSTRUMENT FOR
THE PEOPLE TO RESTRAIN
THE GOVERNMENT - LEST IT
COME TO DOMINATE OUR
LIVES AND INTERESTS.

PATRICK HENRY

CHAPTER I Security Systems

Your first line of defense against theft should be an in-home security system. You can get crazy and spend a lot of money, but if you're not hiding an extensive collection of precious jewels or sensitive government documents then you don't need a million dollar top-of-the-line safe.

You need to sit down and decide your needs and applications. How often do you expect someone to break into your home? Would they be able to set up camp and spend as long as they wanted going through your stuff? Would watchful neighbors alert the authorities, shortening their time in your home?

What kind of stuff do you want to put in a safe? Are you trying to protect your gun collection, keep an emergency reserve of cash in the event your bank fails, or store wills and legal documents so they can be accessed at any time and not just when the banks are open?



In addition, laws are sometimes changed that make instant criminals of law-abiding citizens overnight. Many gun owners have found themselves in the tenuous position of having an illegal weapon due to the enactment of restrictive gun laws. It makes sense to have a secure place for these items while waiting to see if these laws are overturned.

The IRS has been known to obtain warrants to search the safe deposit boxes of those they are auditing. Innocent coin collections and cash can be looked at as an attempt to evade income taxes by these overzealous agents. Home security systems can keep snoopery IRS agents from getting the wrong impression about what your collections and cash reserves are really for.

How much you spend on a home safe should be in proportion to what you feel your possessions are worth. You may want to purchase extra insurance instead of a safe to cover those items that you don't want to

Guard with jealous attention the public liberty - Patrick Henry

take a financial loss on but that don't hold special value to you. Old heirlooms that have a high dollar appraisal but no sentimental worth fall into this category.

Any gun collection should be considered well worth the financial investment to secure, especially those that don't have a paper trail leading to you. A secure place to store cash on hand, important documents, and things that prying eyes shouldn't have access to should be given high priority when calculating the cost benefits of a home safe.

The Basics of Home Safety

If you are foolish enough to leave on vacation without stopping newspaper delivery,



leaving the phone off the hook, or having the post office hold your mail, then expect to come back to a house that burglars have taken their time going through with a fine-toothed comb. Common sense measures are always your first priority in a safety system.



You want to make a thief's work harder by making him think you're either at home or will be returning

home at any time. It's a mind game, and you have to play it effectively.

Look at your home through the eyes of a thief, and try to imagine the things that would keep you from attempting a break-in. Keep lights on in a few rooms with high visibility from outside. Keep the television or radio going, a little louder than usual. If you're away for an extended period, take the phone off the hook. All this activity gives the impression of someone in the house.

Burglars are less likely to break into a house that is protected by a gun, especially if they're not quite sure if the owner is at home. A simple NRA decal in a conspicuous place like the window in an entryway door has been shown to be a deterrent to criminals.

Criminals “case a joint” before actually attempting to burglar it. You want to make this as difficult for him as possible. Replace outside lights with automatic motion-detecting ones that come on when someone passes through the beam of the photocell.

Trim back shrubbery, trees, and plants from the house. Overgrowth creates a safe haven for the burglar with hiding spots galore. Having prickly plants like cacti, holly bushes, or roses will also keep him from hiding too close to the house. (Just give yourself enough room from these plants to escape through a window in the event of a fire.)

Running a bead of caulk around the edges of storm windows makes removing them quietly almost impossible. Double-paned windows are also harder for thieves to get through.

There are safety issues involved in installing iron bars outside of bedroom windows, or in nailing or bolting shut windows.

These deterrents can easily cost the life of a family member in the event of a fire by blocking their escape from the house. It's far better to have a safety bar across the top of the lower pane to keep someone from being able to raise it from outside. This bar can easily and quickly be removed if a fire breaks out.

Quality locks are another item in your deterrent system. If you have to skip the wallpaper in the bathroom and the designer



paint job in the kitchen, always buy quality locks and hardware. Buy heavy duty striker plates and locks that are secured to the frame of the house and not just to the trim around the door.

Dead bolts add an extra measure of protection. Building codes don't allow builders to install keyed dead bolts on the inside of a house for fire safety reasons. However, if you have a thumb-latch dead bolt under-

neath or near a window, a thief merely has to break the glass and reach in to turn the lock. You can replace it with a keyed lock, but you should hang a spare key near enough to the dead bolt (although out of reach of a thief on the other side of the door) that anyone can get out of the house if it catches on fire.

If you find yourself moving, always look for areas with low-crime rates. Go to the local police station and find out which neighborhoods suffer from a higher amount of break-ins and avoid purchasing a home there if at all possible. Even if you have to commute a little farther to get to work, the peace of mind you have will be worth it.

The Refuge Room

The refuge room is also known as a panic room or a safe room. The most important thing about this room is that it be in a location that you and your family can reach in a hurry. Since most burglaries occur at night, your refuge room should either be close to the bedroom or be the bedroom itself.

This room should have a door that can be locked from the inside. If your cell phone doesn't work well inside your house, then ideally you should have a separate phone line in this one room that isn't tied to the



rest of the house. The outside line should be protected in metal conduit to make it harder for anyone to cut it.

The purpose of a refuge room is to keep the person who has broken into your house away from you and your family as long as possible. To that end, you're going to need to install a solid core door with heavy locks and the hinges on the inside. You're going to want this door to lock from the outside as well, since this is the room you'll be storing your valuables in.

Your refuge room is going to need more than a strong door. Any burglar whose brain isn't fried on dope will know that he can kick through a standard Sheetrock wall and enter a room. Plywood paneling will

add sturdiness and greater impenetrability to your refuge room walls. You don't even have to remove the drywall. Just nail the plywood in place over it. Mark your studs so that you're nailing into framing members and not just the drywall itself.

Of course if you're starting from scratch and planning your room before the house

is constructed, or designing an addition to the house, then reinforced cement block walls is the preferred material for a refuge room.

Inexpensive Gun Safes

If money is a concern you can buy inexpensive safes or gun chests that, with a little bit of ingenuity, will give you some level of

Safe Room Supplies

(from the U.S. Department of Justice)

- *Non-perishable foods*
 - *Bottled water*
 - *First-Aid kit*
- *Any maintenance medications*
- *Flashlight and extra batteries*
 - *Clothes*
 - *Sanitation supplies*
- *Important Documents*
 - *Blankets*
 - *Cash*
 - *Duct Tape*
- *Potassium-iodine tablets*
(to prevent radiation sickness)

***You'll also want to keep your guns
and ammunition in this
room***

protection. If the total value of your weapons and assets that you want to store are less than \$5000, then an inexpensive safe that is bolted down properly will deter most amateur burglars.

The drawback to an inexpensive safe is that the thickness of metal in the safe is less than adequate and the doors are not of sufficient construction to withstand an attack from anyone with a crowbar or an axe.



These safes are easy to move and place because they're not as heavy as some of their more expensive cousins. Many discount stores, warehouse clubs, and sporting goods stores carry these safes. They range in price from \$300 to \$1,000.

One thing about safes – if you don't bolt it to the floor (preferably a concrete floor) then even if you spend \$10,000 on it, it won't afford you very much protection. A thief will simply roll it over and hack into it from the back, side or top.

Try to position the safe inside a closet or closed-in space so that a burglar can't get much swinging room to wield an axe or crowbar when trying to break into it.

You can frame-in the safe with 2 x 4's and sheetrock or panel around it. Make sure that bolt holes are pre-drilled in the bottom of the safe so that you can secure it to the floor. If the model you're looking at doesn't have arrangements made for bolting it down, don't buy it.

The more weight that you can add to the gun safe, the better. You want to make it as hard as possible for the thief to move it around. To that end, store large amounts of ammunition in the bottom of your safe in addition to your guns and other valuables.

However, avoid storing your gunpowder or primers in the safe. These items are volatile and can easily explode.

Homak and Liberty offer models that fit within this category and are reasonably priced. In addition, Liberty safes are also fireproof rated to withstand 1200 degree heat anywhere from 30 minutes to 2 ½ hours depending on the model.

High End Safes and Gun Vaults

Those wanting a higher level of security for their goods will want to invest in a gun vault. The foremost consideration is construction design. The most desirable would be a one-piece molded safe with no seams at all, but they don't make such a critter.

You will want a safe with as few seams as possible that have been solidly welded. Try to avoid those that are spot welded. Any break in the seam welds is a place for a thief to insert a crowbar to pry the metal up.

The price for this safe will be directly related to the thickness of the metal that it's constructed from, but still, ten-gauge metal is about as thin as you want to go with your high-end safe.

The door construction is as important as the shell. Note the hinges – are they located inside or outside of the safe? Despite what

the salesman may tell you, common sense says that inside the safe is better.

The door should have locking bolts on all four sides. Doors with locking bolts on less than four sides and the hinges compromised can be removed. There are several options in locking mechanisms, and you should study up on these before making a choice on the model safe you buy.

Browning, Fort Knox and Smith Security Safes build not only high quality safes, but the doors and frames for constructed gun vaults. If you go with a gun vault, you can also design it to be your safe room as well.

BUT NOW, HE SAID, IF YOU HAVE A WALLET OR A PACK, TAKE IT; AND IF YOU DON'T HAVE A SWORD, SELL YOUR ROBE TO BUY ONE.

~LUKE 22:36~

What To Look For When Buying A Safe

Make sure to do adequate research on different brands before buying your safe.

Things to take into consideration are:

1. The most security for your money. Compare fire and burglary ratings among the brands and models you're considering.
 2. Buy a safe that fits your needs...and then some. Make a list of what you want to store and buy your safe a little bigger than needed so you can add as you see fit.
 3. Make sure the interior is adequate. You'll need 58" minimum interior height to store long rifles. Look for shelves and compartments and if they are adjustable.
 4. Choose a safe that you can easily use but has the best protection. Most home owners go with a safe bolted to the floor in a closet or safe room.
 5. If you're hiring someone to install your safe, ask these questions!
 - Are they bonded and insured?
 - How long have they been in business?
 - Do they have a service department?
 - Are they knowledgeable? Ask them to show you the difference between a burglary and fire safe. A fire safe is not necessarily burglar proof and vice versa.
-

CHAPTER II SIMPLE HIDING PLACES

With the threats that we face today from our current economic crisis and terrorist cells operating in most major cities, it makes sense to have more than a storage facility for those items that we may need in the event of a terrorist attack, civil unrest, or government collapse and anarchy.

Before you start prying up floorboards or cutting holes in your drywall, however, look at what you have and what you want to stash. Make a list of what goods you want to hide and who you want to hide them from. Governments act foolish in times of crisis, oftentimes placing their citizens in greater harm by confiscating weapons in an attempt to reign in rampaging mobs.

All this does is put the average law-abiding citizen in greater danger. We have a responsibility to our families and loved ones to protect them, regardless of government proscriptions.

Put yourself in the mind of a burglar, or a government agent, and look at your home. Where would be the first place a burglar would look for valuables? If you have a safe, it's probably his first stop, which kind of defeats its purpose. A lot of times the places that are right in front of your nose are the least obvious places that someone will notice when looking for a stash.

PUTTING EMPTY SPACE TO WORK

First, you will need to have a basic knowledge of construction and carpentry as we get further along. As we go through the various hiding places you may have available, from the more simple to the more complex, you will also need to be familiar with the use of common tools – drills, saws, levels, etc. If you aren't handy with these things, there are books available from your local building supply store or library that can help you.

Don't just go in and rip out a spot in your house. Carefully plan and execute your various hides. Do a professional job in building or remodeling your hide's location. One hide done well is worth ten done sloppily.

You have empty pockets of space all around you in your house. There is empty

MOREOVER, ANYONE WHO DOES NOT PROVIDE FOR HIS PEOPLE, ESPECIALLY FOR HIS FAMILY, HAS DISOWNED THE FAITH AND IS WORSE THAN AN UNBELIEVER.

1 TIMOTHY 5:8

space inside furniture, light fixtures, cabinets, curtain rods, walls, under stairwells, inside unused books, in attic spaces, in duct work – are you starting to get the picture? All these places can be utilized for hides.

Modern sofas and chairs can be upended, the staples removed from the fabric, and easily fit with hidden pockets on the inside. An Arrow™ staple gun from your local hardware store is all you need to reattach the fabric. Do a neat job that is undetectable from the original fastenings.

While you're in there, you can cut out cavities in the foam padding and put valuables there. Just be sure to replace enough padding over the goods to give the correct feel if that area of the furniture is searched thoroughly.



Ashley Furniture sells tables that have a hinged lift top with a secret compartment underneath. You can look at these tables and get ideas about how you can modify your own furniture.

The legs of wooden furniture, like chairs or coffee tables, can be drilled out, and the resultant cavity used as a hide. Your dining room table may be able to be fitted on the underneath side with a shallow false bottom that can be used to store a long rifle or shotgun.

While stereo speakers and televisions may make good hiding places, these are the items that thieves steal first. They may not be the best places to put jewelry or other valuables. Look for hiding places in things that cannot be easily toted off or removed.

If you think that humongous 72" television can't be taken, think again. I came home one day to find my back door smashed in, and my carpet and linoleum torn to shreds where thieves had drug my big 61" projection television across the floor and out the door. Burglars can be pretty determined. (If only they'd put that determination to good use!)

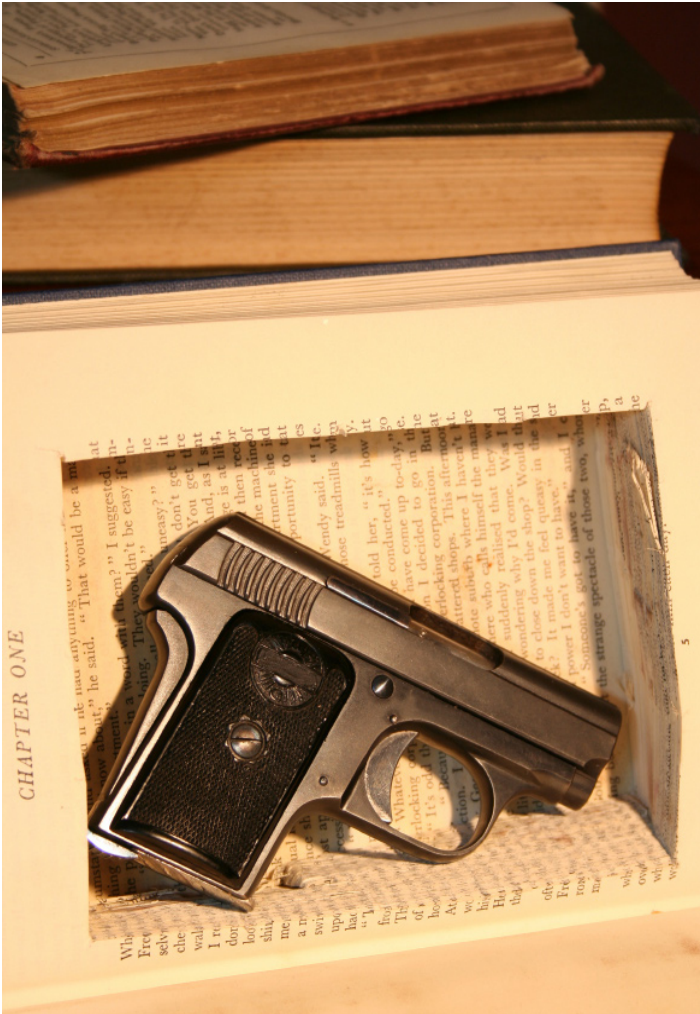
**BE STRONG AND OF A GOOD COURAGE,
FEAR NOT, NOR BE
AFRAID OF THEM**

DEUTERONOMY 31:6

A hollowed out book in a library full of books can be a pretty effective hide. Use no more than the middle third of the book for the hide and secure the stash to the pages

keeps them accessible in the event of an emergency.

The hollow spaces behind kickplates on cabinets are also great places to store stuff.



since one common way of seeing if books contain secret storage is to upend them and shake. If the thought of defacing a book makes you cringe, there are fake books available commercially that are hollowed out from the factory.

The empty cavity of a curtain rod is another place to store smaller items, as is your refrigerator. You can put credit cards inside of food packages and freeze them, unless food shortages make this a burglar's first take. Hiding your credit cards is advisable in case your house is broken into, but still

Gently pry them from the cabinet and replace as carefully.

The drawers in a module can all be shortened, and an access point made on the side. You can hide larger objects behind the drawers.

If the floors in your house are wooden floor joists over a basement or a crawl space, you can utilize the space in between the joists. Because the floor joists are part of the structural integrity of your home, under no circumstance should you cut these

joists unless you have construction experience and know where to cut and how to reinforce the span.

If your floor joists are also part of the ceiling structure of a downstairs room, the upper side of the drywall that comprises the ceiling of the downstairs room will be visible. These sheets are held in place not only with screws, but by abutting sheets of drywall. They are not structurally capable of

holding a great deal of weight. Keep that in mind when deciding what to put in this space.

Interior wooden doors are usually hollow core. With a few simple tools the top and bottom can be cut out and the inside space used for storage. Some doors have a fiberboard reinforcement on the inside, but this can easily be cut away and a cavity made.



The insulation in the attic space can be used as a hide. Be sure to wear long sleeves and gloves when handling fiberglass insulation. You can slice fiberglass batt insulation through the center and place items in between the layers.





Loose fill insulation can be raked back and then replaced when you've placed your stash. When moving this insulation around, be sure you don't block any eave or soffit vents. Also be careful that you don't step off the floor joists and fall through the ceiling.

Use picture frames that hold pictures of the family or diplomas to safely hide documents or cash. Any framed object that has no value except to the family will do. Don't keep all your cash or documents in frames however. Different types of hides are better so that if a burglar runs across one of your hides, he won't necessarily be able to find all of them.



Who are the militia? Are they not ourselves? Is it feared, then, that we shall turn our arms each man against his own bosom? Congress have no power to disarm the militia. Their swords, and every other terrible implement of the soldier, are the birthright of an American... The unlimited power of the sword is not in the hands of either the federal or state governments, but, where I trust in God it will ever remain, in the hands of the people.

- Tenche Coxe -

CHAPTER III ELABORATE HIDES

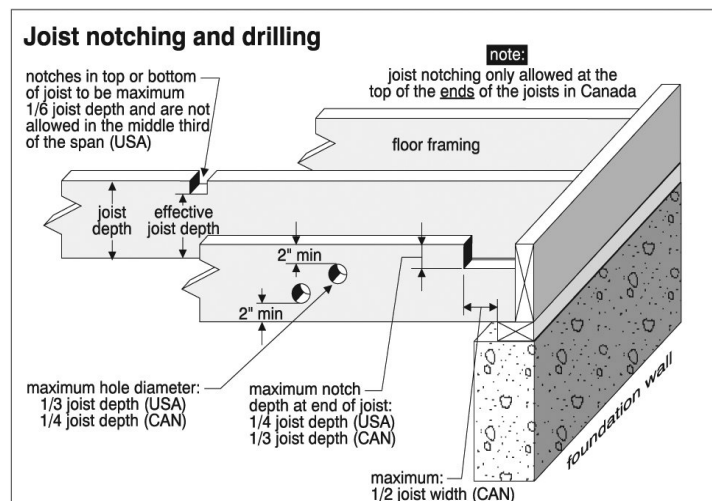
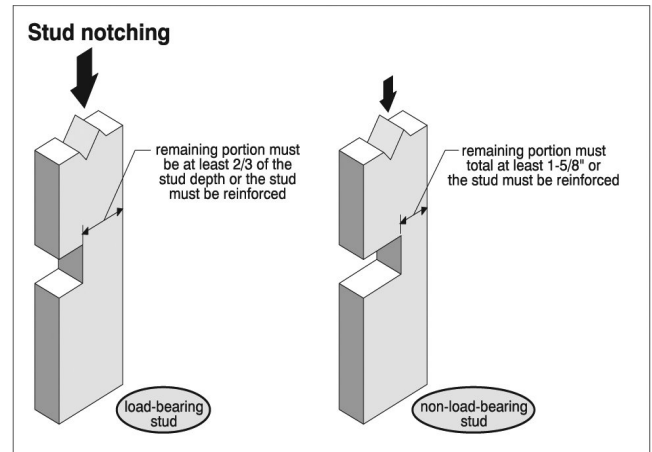
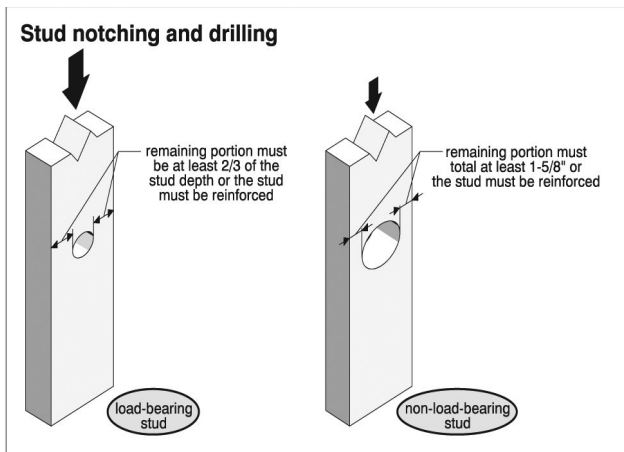
Elaborate hides are those that utilize a little more creative and imaginative places to store your goods.

MODIFYING FLOOR, CEILING, AND WALL SYSTEMS

When you're trying to determine where to make modifications in your home, you

must remember that the floor and ceiling joists are an integral part of the structural integrity of your home. You cannot just cut and route any way that you want. The same is true with load and non-load bearing walls.

The following diagrams and charts will help you when you begin remodeling.



**MAXIMUM HOLE SIZES
IN LOAD BEARING STUDS**

2x4	1 3/8 inch
2x6	2 3/16 inch

**MAXIMUM HOLE SIZES IN
NON-LOAD BEARING STUDS**

2x4	2 inches
2x6	3 1/4 inches

**MAXIMUM HOLE SIZES
IN FLOOR AND CEILING JOISTS**

2x6	1 1/2 inch
2x8	2 3/8 inch
2x10	3 1/8 inch
2x12	3 1/2 inch



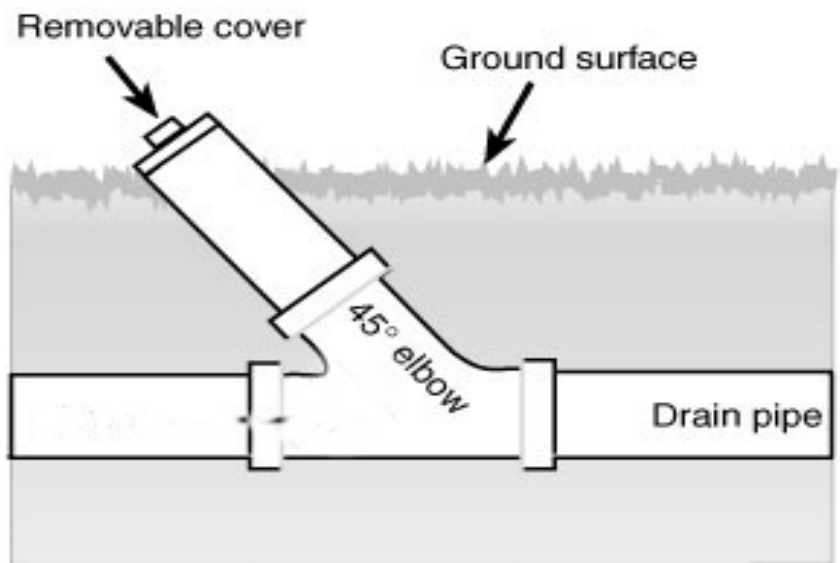
You can take advantage of the space around a stairwell with a cleverly concealed entryway door that looks like a bookcase. The area under a stairwell that is usually reserved for a small closet still has plenty of dead space you can take advantage of.

You can design a drop ceiling into a room, and use the dead space there as a place to hide things. Look at the picture to the right and see all the space that's available.



ADDITIONAL CHOICES FOR HIDES

Do you have a basement? Is your house built on a crawl space? If so, you can design dummy drain and vent pipes into your existing plumbing to use as hides. Even if your house is built on a slab, you can design and bury what will appear as a cleanout or two around the house. Just make sure that it fits in logically with landscaping and doesn't stick out like a sore thumb.





Are you a master gardener with a steaming compost pile in your back yard? This is also an excellent location for a hide. Most people don't want to stick their hands in a rotting, smelly compost pile.

Encase your stash in a section of capped PVC pipe and bury it under the compost heap, preferably a foot or two into the ground. While this is a short-term stash and not a true cache, you'll still want to generously oil your weapon and wrap it in several layers of cloth.

You can also utilize an outdoor gutter drain for a hide. Simply lift the lid, attach your stash to the side and close it back up. Most thieves are strictly intent on what's inside your house, not what might be stored in the ground outside.

Any kind of storm drainage system can be used this way.



KNOW YOUR LIMITATIONS

What started the American Revolution? Was it the taxation policies of the Crown? Was it England's arbitrary decision-making policies without the colonials' input?

While all of these contributed to the frustrated feelings of the colonists, it was the British attempt to disarm the colonials at Lexington that started our American revolution. The founders of this country, blessed with wisdom from Almighty God, recognized that an armed citizenry was a free citizenry, and so designed a Constitution that would insure the right to keep and bear arms for all future generations of Americans.

We were given the blessing of governing ourselves, through a republic with duly elected representatives. But like any man-made creation, our government has fallen prey to a special brand of elitism that belongs strictly to those in power. They voice their disdain for the common man and do not attempt to hide their belief that the second amendment is an item of law never intended for the regular citizens of this country.

Knowing that our leaders keep trying unceasingly to limit or ban the availability of firearms should give you pause. If they do come to confiscate all weapons, our homes and our stashes, no matter how well planned and laid out, will not be able to be hidden for long. These stashes will hinder the common thief, but not a government intent on control.

But, if resistance was futile, Osama bin Laden would be in custody by now. History is replete with examples of small pockets of resistance holding off a superior army. In no way am I advocating armed rebellion. All efforts to keep our fundamental rights should be engaged at the government level, through the courts and through the election of like-minded representatives.

However, if history has taught us anything, it's that all kingdoms fall. They may rise up again in a different incarnation, but all things come to an end. With today's technologies in metal detection and thermal imaging, should our government decide to confiscate our weapons, it wouldn't take long or be hard for them to do so.

To that extent, weapons caching is a viable alternative to handing over your weapons.

ARE WE AT LAST BROUGHT TO SUCH AN HUMILIATING AND DEBASING DEGRADATION THAT WE CANNOT BE TRUSTED WITH ARMS FOR OUR OWN DEFENSE? WHERE IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN HAVING OUR ARMS UNDER OUR OWN POSSESSION AND UNDER OUR OWN DIRECTION, AND HAVING THEM UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF CONGRESS? IF OUR DEFENSE BE THE REAL OBJECT OF HAVING THOSE ARMS, IN WHOSE HANDS CAN THEY BE TRUSTED WITH MORE PROPRIETY, OR EQUAL SAFETY TO US, AS IN OUR OWN HANDS?

- PATRICK HENRY -

CHAPTER IV WEAPONS CACHING

Despite our right to keep and bear arms as guaranteed by the second amendment of the Constitution, our government, from its inception, has attempted to enact some form of gun control aimed at maintaining a tight rein on particular groups of people.

Of course before the Revolutionary War, it was the British attempt to confiscate weapons that led to the colonials' demands for independence.

After our republic was formed, gun laws were enacted for black slaves and freedmen so that they couldn't rise up against the slave owners. After the Civil War, gun laws were rewritten during Reconstruction to again limit blacks and poor whites from owning weapons.

Today our government targets the entire civilian population with gun laws. These laws are no respecter of race, religion, or gender. It may very well come to a point in the future that the average gun owner

is going to have to decide whether or not to turn over his weapons to the authorities when they come knocking on his door.

It's all very well and romantic sounding to say that they'll get your guns when they pry them from your cold dead hands, but in reality we have been trained to obey authority fig-

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the People to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ures and going out in a blazing gun battle is not something that most of us will do. The sad but unfortunate fact is that we've gotten quite lazy, dependent on the courts to interpret our Constitution for us and on our government to provide for our needs.

You do need to understand one thing - if you are seriously considering caching your weapons you're not doing it so that one fine spring morning you can unearth your shotgun and go turkey hunting. You aren't burying these guns to dig up later to go skeet shooting or for target practicing.

You are storing against a future day when

government breaks down because of terrorism or war. You are preparing for a day when calamity makes it necessary for you to protect yourself and your family against gangs and thugs intent on anarchy.

You will be burying your weapons so that one day either you or future generations can rise up against a tyrannical government and resist, by force of arms if necessary.

You should carefully consider your course in this matter. Today, while you still can, you should use every legal means to insure

your Constitutional rights for you and your children. You should not allow apathy to steal those freedoms that have been endowed by God.

It is said that we are given the government that we deserve. If we want this republic to continue, then we are going to have to be bothered to be the constant defenders of our liberties, ever diligent to safeguard that which our ancestors spilled so much blood to establish, and guarding jealously what our husbands and wives, fathers and mothers, and our sons and daughters die to defend to this day.

*Teach the children quietly
For some day sons and daughters
Will rise up and fight while we stood still*

*Can you hear me, can you hear me running?
Can you hear me running,
can you hear me calling you?*

*--from the song "Silent Running"
by Mike and the Mechanics*

HIDES VS. CACHES

It's important that you understand that there is a difference between a hide and a cache. The hide is meant to secure your valuables from an unwanted intrusion but still keep them handily available. A cache is a long term storage device for goods that you may or may not need months or years down the road. A cache is not meant to be accessed unless it's an emergency.

Weapons caching has been one of the strategies used successfully in two of the major wars fought in this century. If you are serious about surviving in a war-time environment, then you should study the tactics of the Viet Cong. They were able to withstand the armies of two countries that

Guns and ammunition were woven into the thatch of the huts that the Viet Cong villagers lived in. Guns were found in rice granaries, ammunition in bamboo poles. Arms and explosives were found under



smoldering cooking fires, and in tunnels dug under the huts.



had superior arms and fire power, and their victory was due in a large part to their ability to set up elaborate weapons caches.

The Viet Cong not only utilized their environment, they utilized weapons that had been lost at sea. Coastal freighters sunk by the Japanese during WWII were a gold mine of arms, ammunition, and explosives. Patient Viet Cong divers salvaged tons of armaments from as far down as 60 feet without the use of air tanks and as far down as 90 feet with the use of a simple air hose.

Cemeteries were also a favorite place for the Viet Cong to place a cache. Ground observers believe that by 1968 most of the

arms smuggled into the cities were by way of coffins. The Viet Cong were imaginative and industrious, taking advantage of not only their surroundings but their resources as well.

You need to also look at your surroundings and resources to get the best feel of what can and cannot be accomplished.

CACHING STRATEGIES

As you plan your caching strategies, you need to look at locations with the following in mind:

- Positions for lookouts
- Landmark identification and placement
- Accessibility
- Concealment
- Escape routes

You will not be burying anything in your own backyard. You are going to scout country roads, garbage dumps, abandoned buildings, caverns, ponds ... you get the picture. You want these weapons as far away from you as possible without losing them. Septic tanks and sewers are really not ideal places to store a cache any more. In drug raids conducted today, if there is a septic tank on the premises, it's the first place the authorities look. Gar-



bage cans, garbage bins and wastebaskets are also first on the list of places that authorities search when looking for what they consider “contraband” weapons.

Ideally your cache site should have surroundings where you can place lookouts to watch for uninvited guests while you’re concealing or digging up your cache.

However, with modern night vision scopes and thermal imaging techniques a lookout is superfluous if you’re trying to evade the authorities. If they’ve got you on their radar, the likelihood of a lookout forewarning you is pretty slim.

As few people as possible should know about your cache. Fewer still should even be able to

guess where it’s remotely located. You’re going to have to stifle the impulse to brag to your fellow gun buddies about what you’re doing. Loose lips sink ships.



You need to put your cache in a place where you can use identifying landmarks as well as a GPS system and a compass to locate it. This is a very important step. Your cache

is no good if you can’t find it.

Your cache should be accessible without having to bypass security measures or without you having to explain to a ton of passersby what you’re doing digging in that flower bed with a 10 foot auger.



Concealment is another factor you should be planning out. You should take pictures

of your cache site BEFORE you start the hiding process so that you can return it to the condition it was in before you started. A well-thought out plan that is executed with perfection will be more successful than a plan that's flying by bootstraps and a prayer.

Your cache site should also allow you more than one escape route in case your position is compromised. Don't ever put yourself in the position of being cornered. Your cache site should be able to include several dummy sites that you can place misleading trails that will hopefully throw any tracker or snoop off the scent of your real cache.

URBAN CACHING CHALLENGES

Those who live in the city face caching challenges that are unique. Their rural caching cousins have many more choices in available sites. While not impossible to accomplish, you're going to have to be that much more inventive and prepared with your cache sites.

Abandoned buildings are one prospect. You can find a dark, quiet corner where you can remove some blocks or tile to create an improvised vault. Remember, if the place is nasty enough (you're going to have to get over your own revulsion) most people will avoid it like the plague.

As with a rural cache, it's best not to put all your eggs in one basket. Spread your cache over several areas so that if one is discovered by accident you still have access to the rest of your stuff. Again, the threat of discovery is why it's best to put weapons that can't be traced to you in your cache.

**They that can give
up essential liberty to
obtain a little temporary
safety deserve neither
liberty nor safety.**

-Benjamin franklin-

CHAPTER V PREPARING A CACHE

You're going to need to prepare your cache carefully and with forethought. You'll need to determine the contents, the materials, and the assembly of your caches. There are four classes of items that can be considered for a cache:

- *Prohibited items* - things like weapons, forged I.D., silencers, etc.
- *Items that may become unattainable in the event of a complete economic breakdown* - things like bullets, reloading equipment, smokeless powder, hand tools, medicines, foodstuffs, candles, radios, etc.
- *Items that need to remain a secret* - like information on the various caches you have, documents that can be used to find you, etc.
- *Items that can be easily hidden or stolen* - gold, silver, money, family heirlooms, address books, etc.

IF IT'S TIME TO HIDE
YOUR WEAPONS,
IT'S TIME TO DIG
THEM UP

~ ANONYMOUS ~

Anything up to 50 pounds qualifies here if you deem it valuable.

Try to think about what you will need if the nearest store is miles away and you have no power. Now go through your lists and determine which of those items really needs to be cached in long-term storage or if they can be hidden above ground or stored regularly.

After you've compiled your lists, go through each item and mark it with an "S" for storage, "H" for hide, and "C" for cache. Decide which of your items will be needed on short notice (like guns, ammunition, information about other caches, shovels and so forth.)

Group your items for similar needs - for example, keep your bullets, primers and reloading equipment in the same cache (although your primers will need to be separated from your black powder to prevent a

possible explosion in your cache).

Try to distribute the weight and size of your items amongst all your caches. Once you've grouped everything together, count up the number of caches, how you're going to store them, and the types of containers and storage containers you're going to need.

Now is the time to decide whether you want to go through with this or not. Once you've shelled out the money for the materials needed, it'd be wasteful to not follow through with your plan.

It's best to make up smaller caches spread over a wider area. You don't want to concen-

trate all your valuables in one place. Try to get a good balance here - you're not a human



backhoe and you're going to have to take your physical limitations into account.

There are various levels of caches and your needs will determine



which you employ. But having both of them is necessary if you're truly preparing for a day that you might need to hide or can no longer go back home.

The survival cache is meant to assist you if you've been cut off from your main source of supplies and you need

something until you can get back to it. This cache will have a couple of days worth of immediate-need items like foodstuffs, a

military first-aid kit, and a weapon with a few days worth of ammunition.

The E & E cache (Escape and Evasion) will have a complete getaway kit in addition to a pistol or folding-stock rifle and ammunition. The E & E cache is meant to be well hidden but able to be grabbed up at a moment's notice. You'll have stuff to treat injuries in this cache, as well as items to use to change your appearance such as scissors and hair dye, water purifications

tablets, and MREs. Including several hundred dollars worth of cash in here would be prudent - in 10 and 20 dollar denominations.

Everything in this kit should fit into a small backpack with the exception of the rifle. You can buy a hair coloring kit at Wal-mart but you'll be best served to get your first-aid kit from a military surplus store. These kits contain more usable items for true survival measures.



No kingdom can be secured otherwise than by arming the people. The possession of arms is the distinction between a freeman and a slave.
 - James Burgh -
 1774

DIFFERENT PACKS FOR YOUR SURVIVAL CACHE

You'll need different types of packs to store in a cache. You are more familiar with your own needs and may want to change up some of these items or make your own unique packs.

Military surplus stores and web sites have the medic surgical instrument kits and the QuikClot First Response sponges. Survivalist and hiking and camping resources can also hook you up with other first aid supplies you may want to store. Most prescrip-

tion medications have a limited shelf life, so maintenance medications should probably not be cached long-term. You may want to include vacuum sealed pouches of multi-vitamins, B-complex vitamins, C vitamins, and zinc. These are the most effective when dealing with mild colds and a lack of adequate nutrition. Vacuum sealing them will keep the oxygen level down and deterioration of the pills at bay.

In addition to these packs, you can also design packs for tools, communication equipment, defense, and items for bartering.

The Medical Pack

- *Band-aids*
- *Compress Gauze Bandages*
- *Petroleum Gauze Bandages*
 - *Elastic Bandages*
 - *Tape*
- *Anti-Biotic Ointment*
- *Ammonia Inhalant*
- *Povidine Iodine Solution*
 - *Latex Gloves*
- *Anaphylactic Shock kit*
- *Various Sutures w/needles*
 - *Scalpels*
- *Thermometer (oral and rectal)*
 - *Splints*
 - *Aloe Vera gel*
 - *Aspirin*
- *Eye Wash*
- *Antibiotic Eye Ointment*
 - *Rubbing Alcohol*
- *Clean cotton rags, absorbent*
- *Cotton swabs - long-stemmed*
 - *Ipecac syrup*
 - *Soap*
 - *Sterile Water*
- *Blood Pressure cuff*
 - *Pain pills*
- *Military Medic-Surgical Instrument kit*
 - *QuikClot First Response™*
- *Vacuum sealed packs of vitamins*

The Travel Pack

- 1 quart of water
- Collapsible 5 gallon water jug
 - Water purification tablets
 - Energy bars
 - MREs for one week
- Several changes of clothes
 - 2 waterproof tarps
 - Thermal Blanket
 - Sleeping Bag
 - Coat
 - Matches
 - Compass
 - Maps
- Retractable Fishing Rod and kit
- 2 flashlights with extra batteries
- Rechargeable Flashlight with car charger
 - Toilet Paper
 - Soap
 - Pocket Knife
 - Bleach
 - Insect Repellent
 - 2 pulleys
- 100 ft. of 1/2" diameter Goldline rope
 - Magnifying Glass
 - Signaling mirror
- Pistol and 500 rounds of ammunition

PIPE CACHE MATERIALS

Because of the advances in technologies today, the cacher has a much larger array of materials to choose from than in previous generations. The burial containers must take three things into account however:

- Must be impervious to moisture or water

- Must be able to resist the crushing forces of dirt
- Must be resealable

The last item is pretty important because you may need to access your cache in an emergency and being able to reseal it will be necessary.

Since most caches are put in the ground in a vertical position it's best to use standard plastic plumbing pipe or PVC. It's also known as DWV pipe - Drain, Waste, Vent pipe.

There are several types of DWV pipe. 4-inch pipe and under comes in a thin-walled type and a thicker wall called Schedule 40. 6-inch diameter pipe and above comes in Schedule 40 and Schedule 80. Schedule 40 pipe is what you will want to use for your cache material. Schedule 80 is very expensive and there's no appreciable benefit to using it. Schedule 40 pipe is more than adequate for your needs.



In addition to your pipe material, you'll need end caps, PVC primer, PVC glue, common lube grease, a small drill-bit (about 1/8"), and silicone caulk to build your cache tube. You can use regular end caps on both ends of your tube or you can use a threaded fitting on one end. If you use a threaded fitting, you'll need plumber's Teflon tape to wrap the threads of the male end cap.



A 4-inch diameter pipe will hold ammunition and magazines. A minimum 6-inch diameter pipe is needed for guns, and while 8 inches is better, it's also more expensive. The 8-inch pipe is twice the cost per foot of 6-inch pipe, as are the fittings that go on it. Adapters and screw-in plugs for the 6-inch pipe are common, but are not available for the 8-inch pipe. End caps run about \$15.00 each for the 6-inch pipe, whereas the 8-inch endcaps will run you around \$40.00 apiece. It ultimately depends on the size cache you want to build.

For instance, a 60-inch section of 8-inch pipe will hold two full-sized rifles, four assault rifles, four or five pistols, dozens of magazines, and loads of ammunition. A 60-inch length insures that even the longest semi-auto weapon will fit in the tube, and that the cache contents will settle to the bottom further away from a possible scan from a metal detector.

BUILDING YOUR CACHE TUBE

You will take one of your slip-on end caps and glue it to one end of the tube. Prime the outer surface of the pipe and the inner surface of the cap. The primer removes dirt and grease, and softens the plastic to prepare it for gluing.

Allow the primer to dry and then coat both surfaces generously with PVC glue. PVC glue melts the plastic so that when the two surfaces join, they actually weld together once the glue has evaporated.

With one continuous motion, push and twist, turning the cap into place on the pipe, and hold. This twisting motion makes sure that all surfaces of the pipe and cap are well-coated with glue, removes air bubbles, and insures a bond. Hold the cap in place for about 15 seconds. This is the bottom end of the cache tube.

Do not use a fast-set glue when gluing the components of your tube together. You need time to make sure that the caps and/or adapters are in place before the bonding process is complete.



**Female Adapter with
Screw-In Plug**

What fitting you put on the top end of your cache tube depends on how you want to access your cache. If you want to unscrew a plug end, then you'll need to glue the female adapter to the top end. Before you glue your adapter to the tube, be sure to remove the plug. You don't want to get any primer or glue on the threads. Once you have your cache filled, you'll cover the threads with Teflon tape before sealing.

If you're building an 8-inch cache or just want to use a slip on end cap for your 6-inch



Slip-On End Caps

tube, then be prepared to drill about a 1/8 inch hole in the end of your second end cap. When you put a solid end cap on the other end of your tube, you're going to be

compressing whatever air is in the pipe. Sometimes this air pressure will equalize, and sometimes it won't. The cap is going to want to come off. The only way to avoid that is to drill a vent hole in the top of the cap that you will fill with silicone caulk before burying the tube. However, don't drill a vent hole unless it's absolutely necessary.

BUILDING A BUCKET CACHE

Generally a cache is prepared with a focus on the time frame the items will be in the ground. Pipe caches can last indefinitely. The bucket cache is designed to last three to five years.

The bucket cache is fairly simple and easy to make. This stash won't contain more stuff than a person could carry if needed, but it's mainly to provide enough minimal comfort for a person to stay in one place for a few nights. You'd be able to get clean, eat a few good meals, have clean water, and get a decent night's sleep.

The bucket cache should have enough packed that it will keep a person going for a few days without the need to resupply. These caches are good to plant along an escape route that you would devise to get you out of an area after a natural disaster, civil unrest, a terrorist attack, or the breakdown of government.

You should assume that you would have already packed a bag with some extra clothes and hopefully brought along a blanket or sleeping bag. Each cache along your escape route should provide you with essential tools and survival items that you'll need to make it.

Of course the first thing you're going to start off with is the **bucket**. You'll need to



get a gasketed lid, one with an O-ring seal to make it air-tight. They also make a two-piece screw-in lid that's called a Gamma Seal™ like the one pictured below. The out-



er ring snaps onto the bucket like a regular lid, and the inner ring screws in.

The bucket has many uses, not the least of which is holding all the contents of your cache. However, once you unearth it, the bucket can be used to haul water, used as a wash basin, even used as a toilet.

It can be used to gather food like berries, mushrooms, or other edible items that you forage. It can be used to keep food from the reach of hungry animals. Fresh meat placed in the bucket and then secured in a running stream is considered a primitive but acceptable refrigeration system.

You'll want a **poncho** in your cache items. A standard military poncho has bungee cord attached to the corners so that you can use it for a makeshift shelter if the need arises. It's also useful in bad weather.

You'll want at least one **knife** in your kit. You should have a pocket knife with you at all times, but at least one skinning knife



should be packed in your cache. Remember, this is a survival cache - most likely you'll be hunting for a significant amount of your food and you need a way to prepare it.

I would also recommend some kind of **knife sharpening kit** - either a small Lansky™ kit or a plain stone. You'll want to keep your knife blades honed at all times so that you're always prepared in a hunting or self-protection sense.

Pack a **flashlight** of some sort. A Mini-Maglite® is a good light, and you can buy one with LED lights now. They may be a



little more expensive on the front end, but they're durable and will withstand harsh conditions. Be sure to pack **extra batteries** for whatever flashlight or other equipment you pack.

Don't take any chances that **water** will be readily available. Pack about a half-dozen bottles of bottled water. Also pack **water purification tablets** so that you can make use of any water supply you run across.

Toilet paper should be a staple in each cache that you plant along your proposed escape route. There's nothing more miserable than trying to "clean up" with only the elements of nature at your disposal.

Along with your personal hygiene supplies, don't forget to pack **soap** and a **toothbrush**. It seems so simple and the one item that wouldn't be neglected, but you'd be surprised how many people leave out these items. Bar soap is recommended, preferably one of the old-time lye soaps that are still available. You'll be able to use this soap as a shampoo alternative without gunking your hair up with chemicals. Don't forget some **antiperspirant** as well.



You're going to want to have **MREs** (meals, ready-to-eat) packed in your cache. MREs are mini-survival kits all in themselves. You can purchase them at military surplus outlets, or there are scads of web sites that you can order them from.

While hopefully you grabbed several changes of clothes on your way out, you should also pack a few changes of **underclothes**. It would also be good to have a **washcloth** or two in your cache. Nothing is more morale-busting than dirty underwear and a sweaty, stinky body.

Other items that you may find useful in a bucket cache would be a **drinking cup, eating utensils, gloves, string or rope**, and of course a **first aid kit**.

And of course last, but not least, you may want to pack a **pistol** and **ammunition** if you'll be unable to get to one of your weapons caches in a reasonable time. A bucket is not the ideal firearms cache container, but you can make it work.

You'll want to clean and oil your pistol well. Try to avoid Cosmoline in this situation. Cleaning the Cosmoline off a pistol in primitive conditions will be challenging to say the least. Use a good lube oil.

Pack the pistol and ammunition separate-

ly from each other. The oil from the pistol can break down the primers in the ammunition, and then your ammo is worthless.

You can build a small cache tube for the ammunition that will fit in the bucket or use heavy plastic bags. If you use plastic bags, it would be good to use a vacuum sealer to close them.

Packing the bucket is simple. Make sure the bucket is clean and seals well. If the lid doesn't have an O-ring seal you can use silicone caulk as a last resort but you'll have a heck of a time trying to get the lid off when you finally retrieve your cache.

Put the water bottles on the bottom so that if they leak, they won't get everything else wet. Then pack everything else into the bucket and place a desiccant packet (silicone gel) on top to absorb any moisture than might condensate inside the bucket while buried.

PREPARING AND PACKING YOUR WEAPONS CACHE

Once you have your cache tube built, you'll want to prepare your weapons for storage. Try to pick weapons that have little wood or have a synthetic stock. Military type weapons have little wood that will deteriorate and hence, store well.

The first thing you'll want to do is clean and grease your weapons well. While many people swear by Cosmoline as the grease of choice to cache weapons, cleaning it off the weapon in primitive conditions is again challenging and not necessary. There are many types of lithium-based oils with rust-inhibitors that can be used to oil down your weapon. Many companies manufacture a cotton picker spindle grease that is almost liquid at room temperature that's excellent for this application. You can check with a farm equipment dealership or order it on the internet.

You can wrap your weapons in a plastic sleeve for additional protection. You can buy rolls of plastic sleeving material that is 10 or 12 inches wide, 3 to 4 mil thick. While it would be great if you have the means to vacuum seal these sleeves, it's not necessary.

Another material you can wrap your guns in is VCI paper (Volatile and Vapor Corrosion Inhibiting Paper). It's the same paper that is used to wrap automotive

parts and that the military uses for storage of metal items. It is impregnated with chemicals to prevent corrosion and rust. Suppliers for this and other items mentioned in this book are listed in the back in the resource section.

You should build a smaller cache tube for your ammunition and place it in the larger tube. This will keep your ammunition separate from any contact with grease that might destroy your primers.

You need to be careful to not get grease in your laser or telescopic sights. The same goes for your scope. It's not recommended that you remove your scope for storing your weapon because it may be impossible for

you to rezero it in later on. However if you're going to remove the scopes from your weapons for storage, build a cache tube for those as well and store in the same larger cache tube. Try not to disassemble your weapon any more than that. It's easy to lose parts and then your weapon



will be useless. Even more importantly, don't store the parts from one gun in separate caches. If one cache is discovered and lost, your gun parts in the other cache tube are just junk metal.

You may want to make a wooden disc the same diameter as the cache tube with a long dowel rod that is placed in the bottom of the cache tube. Since cache tubes may be difficult at best or impossible at worst to dig up, this would insure that any small item in the tube could be raised and retrieved.



Pack your cache tube. Use at least two ounces of silica gel in a 60-inch tube to absorb any moisture.

While there are other desiccants out there,

be sure to steer clear of any that have a salt content, like calcium chloride for example. These chemicals are highly corrosive to metal.

Generously grease the section of tube the end cap will sit on. Grease your end cap generously as well and twist into place. If the cap will not stay on, drill a small hole in the top to relieve the air pressure and then seal with silicone caulk.

If you're using a threaded cap, wrap the threads with Teflon tape and then screw in tightly, making sure the tube is sealed well.

If your cache tube will be buried for a very long period of time (10-30 years) glue your cap in place. The same goes if your cache site is in a hostile environment such as underwater or in a swamp.

Don't load your cache tube with more weight than you can pick up since once you've selected your site and have prepared it for the cache, you'll have to tote it to the hole to place it. Under no circumstances should you load your cache tube at the site. That's just asking for trouble and discovery.

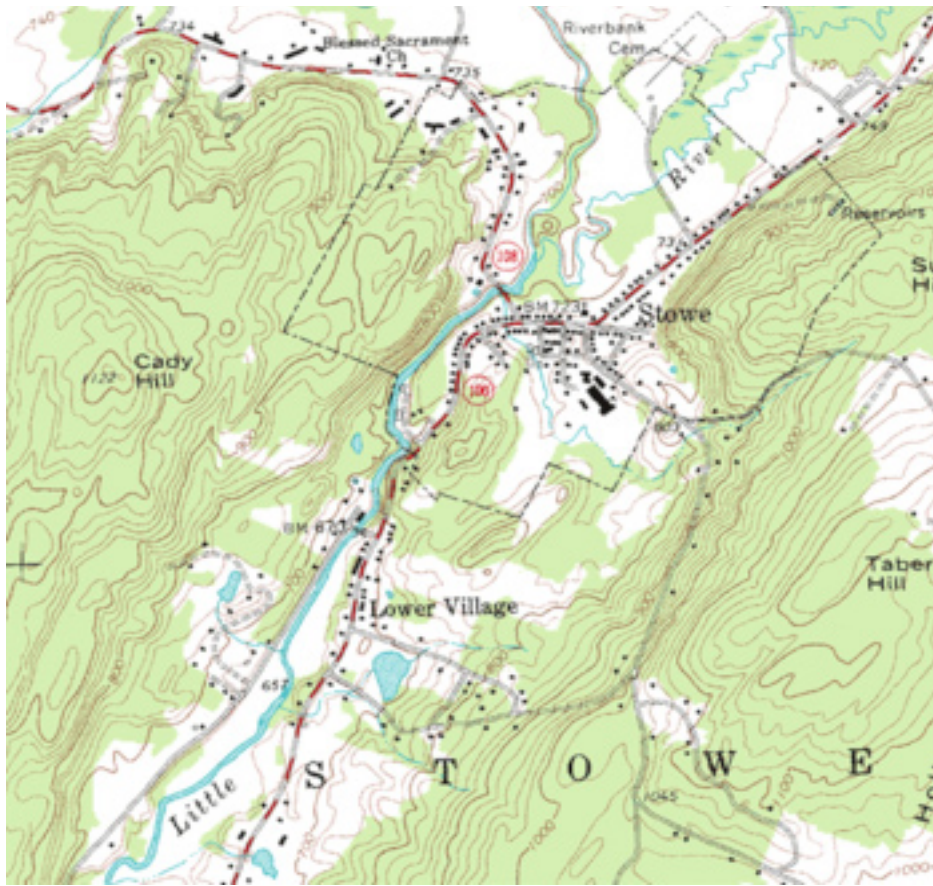
When the resolution of enslaving America was formed in Great Britain, the British Parliament was advised by an artful man, who was governor of Pennsylvania, to disarm the people; that it was the best and most effectual way to enslave them; but that they should not do it openly, but weaken them, and let them sink gradually...

- George Mason -

CHAPTER VI CONCEALING A CACHE

You have your supplies and weapons all lined up, your cache tubes or buckets are prepared, and you're ready to find a place to bury them. How do you start?

First you need to look at your surroundings and expand outward. If you live in the city in an apartment, you might be able to utilize a flower bed in the complex to place an emergency hide. For those of you rural dwellers, a place in some nearby woods may be where you want to conceal your first of several travel packs.



ing for a location to bury a weapons or E & E (Escape and Evasion) cache is:

- Landmarks
- Accessibility
- Security

Instead of hoofing it, checking out cache sites by sight alone, get a copy of the latest topographical map from your state or the federal Department of the Interior that covers a 30-40 mile radius of your surrounding area.

Learn to become familiar with orienting yourself with a map and compass. The military

has reprint manuals that will help you. Amazon.com is also another resource for

Three main points to consider when scop-

additional books on the subject.

Practice your map reading and compass exercises BEFORE you head out to the deep woods or get stuck in the boonies. Most of the time these areas are remote enough that cell phone coverage is spotty.

Plat maps from the tax assessors office are also useful in showing land ownership and surveying landmarks for the area you're interested in for storing your cache.

Look for forest or wilderness areas under private ownership, rocky or mountainous terrain, land adjoining swampland, or state and federal recreation areas that afford a little privacy. Pick three or four areas that you could possibly work in as unobserved as possible.

LANDMARKS

When considering where to put a stash, the hardest element to contend with are landmarks. All humans need some type of landmark to orient themselves to their surroundings. Treasure hunters have learned this lesson well, and focus their efforts on areas within the vicinity of old fence rows, old tree trunks, gazebos, old wells, lawn ornaments, old farmhouses and the crumbling remains of chimneys.

You're beginning to get the picture. This

narrows your secure cache sites considerably. A police search may look for a cache on every acre of land you own but not two farmhouses down. However, if you've buried it 10 paces over from an old unique tree trunk in a national park, a treasure hunter will have a field day. Obvious, single, or human-made landmarks should be avoided.

ACCESSIBILITY

Using your topographical maps, find areas that have access by little used country roads. You're going to want to stay within 30-40 miles of your home, but at least 10 miles out from any populated area.

Approach each site for a cursory inspection, looking for people or cars that may become too interested in what you're doing. This security check is necessary for the successful implementation of your cache plan. Once you've parked your car near a promising site, sit for a while and take note of pedestrian or automobile traffic. You are going to drive fairly close to your cache site since you'll not only be toting in equipment to dig your hole, but will be carrying your cache in as well.

Once you have found a promising site, look at the road types on all four sides of the section you're considering. Does it appear to be that these roads are well-traveled?

Does your potential site have well-trafficked hunting or hiking paths that could possibly expose you and your cache?

Park your car as far in as possible and get out. Don't slam the door (it's good practice so that you learn to be more silent in your activities). Find a tree, sit down, and just listen for any problem noises for about 10 minutes. Take notes of where you're at, get some compass readings, and mark everything down on your map.

SECURITY

The best security sites are going to be at least a half-mile away from your place of work, home, common traveling areas, or any land you may own. Any plot of yours up to twenty acres will be searched to a depth of about 10 feet if the authorities become suspicious of you. Anything but the lowest security cache (a bucket cache) should be buried outside the places your own or frequent. The upside is that because of modern materials, nearly any location can be utilized for a hide.

Once you find a site that you like, don't go out and start digging yet. You should survey the area for a while. Is the place you like in bottomland that floods in a simple shower? Is it clay soil or soft moist sandy loam that you'll be digging into?

Another thing you should be careful about is knowing who owns the land you're caching on. If you bury your goods on land that's owned by a paper mill, will their equipment unearth or destroy your stash when they start harvesting trees? Is it possible that the land is in an estate that will be sold to a timber company? Will snow totally wipe out all your landmarks come winter?

Think of all the worst-case scenarios that can happen to and in the site you've chosen. Only once you're satisfied that conditions are fine or can be handled should you begin the steps needed to bury your cache.

TOOLS

What tools will you need to successfully bury a cache? Post-hole diggers and a shovel may get you started, and they'll be good for cleaning out the hole, but they won't be easy to use to dig a hole as deep as you're going to need to bury a 60-inch tube. Remember, you want at least a foot of dirt on top of your cache.

There is a tool called a post auger which is used by farmers and nurseries to dig holes for trees and fence posts. It's made by Seymour Manufacturing Company and the only place I've been able to find it is on Amazon.com. It's called an Iwan Auger and



it is the adjustable model.

The nice thing about this auger is that you can easily extend the pipe handle by adding a union and an additional piece of pipe so that you can reach as far as you need to dig your hole. The deeper you go, the harder the digging gets, so plan on being there a while. If you're working in clay soil, try spraying the cutting edges with silicone. It will help shed the clay more easily.

There are power augers made today that are hand-held models and can make your job much easier. The only problem is the noise. If you use a power tool in a far-off location, you're going to attract attention to yourself.

You're going to need a tarp of some kind

to hold all the loose dirt that you auger out of your hole. The whole point of such careful attention to location and traffic is so



that your cache is not discovered. However, if you leave the area looking like a skidder came through there, then you haven't accomplished anything but making the area look suspicious. You must put everything back so that it looks like the earth was never disturbed.

You're going to want some anti-intrusion alarms so that while you're digging and distracted someone can't inadvertently walk up on you. This can be anything that, if disturbed, will alert you to someone or

Before a standing army can rule, the people must be disarmed...
-Noah Webster-

something in the area. Think in terms of trip wires and some notifying noisemaker.

If you really want to keep people away



from you while you are digging, you can buy some imitation skunk scent that you can sprinkle liberally in a large radius around the area you'll be working in. It'll keep people away, but whether you can stay in the area is another story.

Remember, distance from the areas you live in, work in, play in, or frequent is your biggest asset in keeping your cache hidden.

If you place your cache 100 feet out from any of these areas, searchers will have to cover 31,400 square feet in order to thoroughly search for your stuff. This is not a

big deal with modern metal detectors. At 200 feet the area to be searched becomes 125,600 square feet - again not a big deal with modern equipment and a team of searchers.

However, move out 1,000 feet and the area to be searched becomes 3.14 million square feet - almost 71 acres! If you scatter decoy metal like nuts and bolts, old cans, nails, and other scrap metal in this area, the searchers would soon tire of false readings and move on.

Conventional metal detectors are sophisticated equipment. They will find a firearms cache three feet underground all the time. Working harder to avoid discovery is not the answer. Working smarter is.

THE SUPPOSED QUIETUDE OF A GOOD MAN ALLURES THE RUFFIAN; WHILE ON THE OTHER HAND, ARMS LIKE LAWS DISCOURAGE AND KEEP THE INVADER AND THE PLUNDERER IN AWE, AND PRESERVE ORDER IN THE WORLD AS WELL AS PROPERTY.

THE SAME BALANCE WOULD BE PRESERVED WERE ALL THE WORLD DESTITUTE OF ARMS, FOR ALL WOULD BE ALIKE; BUT SINCE SOME WILL NOT, OTHERS DARE NOT LAY THEM ASIDE...HORRID MISCHIEF WOULD ENSUE WERE ONE HALF THE WORLD DEPRIVED OF THE USE OF THEM.

- THOMAS PAINE -

CHAPTER VII METAL DETECTORS

While metal detectors are not the only equipment that can be used to ferret out a cache, they are one of the most problematic. Metal detectors send out an energy field similar to radio waves. The field reacts to any conductive substance, usually metal, but also mineral deposits and even salty wet ground. The degree of the response is related to the conductivity of the material scanned and the surface area of the material.

The cruder models of the 40's and 60's could be outwitted with strategically placed decoy metal. Today's advanced computerized models, however, allow better trained operators to disregard trash. They automatically compensate for changes in ground conditions as they move over an area. Animal-excrement decoys no longer have any affect on the newer models.

They can fine tune their units to find a penny on its edge 18 inches underground. That's why successful caching is a matter of degrees and smart thinking, not the bull-in-the-china-shop approach of scattering decoy metal and urinating all over the place.

Your cache tube, buried horizontally,

would make a metal detector sing. However, that same cache tube buried vertically gives a much smaller surface area to read. A gun on its side has almost a square foot of surface area showing. That same gun muzzle pointing up has the surface area of a quarter. When you place your cache far out of your sphere of influence, when you bury it with the least amount of surface area showing, when you leave your cache site looking as if the soil has never been disturbed, and you pick your site with either isolation or difficulty of detection foremost in your mind, then you've increased your chances of not being detected exponentially.

Again, a matter of degrees is what separates the successful cacher from the one just begging to be discovered.

HOW METAL DETECTORS WORK

When you know the principles of how something works, then you can use that understanding and apply it to other situations. By that token, when you understand how a metal detector works, you can devise better ways of avoiding discovery.

Metal detectors use one of three technolo-

gies to uncover things:

- Very Low Frequency (VLF)
- Pulse Induction (PI)
- Beat-frequency Oscillation (BFO)

Very Low Frequency

VLF is also known as induction balance. This is probably the most popular type of metal detector today. A VLF detector has two coils - a transmitter coil and a receiver coil.

The transmitter coil sends out the electronic pulse thousands of times a second, and the receiver coil, acting like an antenna, picks up the frequencies coming from the target objects in the ground.

The electromagnetic field generated pulses back and forth between detector and object. As the detector's field is pulsing downward, the object's field is pulsing upward. The detector can determine how deep the object is based on the strength of the magnetic field it generates.

The farther below the surface the object is, the weaker the field. Beyond a certain depth, the magnetic field of the object is so weak that the receiver coil of the unit can no longer pick it up.

How a VLF metal detector differentiates between metals is called phase shifting. Phase shifting is the difference in timing between the frequency of the detector's coils and the frequency of the object scanned. Phase shifting gives VLF metal detectors a capability called discrimination. Because the phase shift is dependent on the conductivity of the material scanned, the trained operator can tell what classification of metals the scanned object belongs to. Some of them even allow the operator to program the detector to disregard certain signatures that belong to things like bottle caps or nails.

Pulse Induction

PI technology uses powerful short bursts of energy through the detector's coils. It basically creates an echo chamber between the detector and the scanned object. The higher the conductivity of the object scanned, the longer the "echo" of the energy pulse lasts.

PI based detectors are not very good at discriminating objects scanned because the various echo lengths are not easily separated. However, they are useful in an environment that has highly conductive material - for example, salt water. They can also detect metal much deeper in the ground than other types of detectors.

Beat-Frequency Oscillation

BFO technology is the very basic of metal detection systems. This system has two coils - one in the head and one inside the control box. Each coil is connected to an oscillator that creates thousands of pulses of energy each second. As these pulses pass through the coils, it creates radio waves.

As this detector passes over a metallic object, the magnetic field that's created between the two coils creates a magnetic field around the object. This magnetic field interferes with the frequency of the radio waves and sends a signal that metal has been found.

These types of detectors are low-cost and can even be built at home. However, they don't provide the level of accuracy and control that VFI or PI detectors offer.

Alternate Means of Detection

While there are other means of detection that geophysicists can use like electromagnetic sensors and gravitational sensors, at a time of societal upheaval that would make accessing your caches necessary, it's unlikely that those means would be used to find a few guns in a pipe "somewhere". Even the ground penetrating metal detectors that can see 80 feet or deeper are very cost prohibi-

tive and as such not something in the budget of every local law enforcement agency.

If you have kept yourself off the radar as much as possible, then the chances of law enforcement coming after you diminishes.

Metal Detector Deterrents

To some extent, minerals and salts in the soil can limit the efficiency and ability of



metal detectors. Some areas of the United States have layers of black sand that's com-



posed of nickel-iron that's hard for metal detectors to penetrate. In fact, most of the western United States has small deposits of black sand, and these would be good sites to check out when you're doing a preliminary site-finding expedition.

In northern Wisconsin and Michigan, iron in the soil will wreak havoc with metal detector readings.

However, the clay soil found in Alabama and Mississippi may make detection easier. These soils are more water absorbent and



retain that moisture. Water is an excellent conductive material.

It seems like the odds are stacked against being able to successfully cache your weapons. But there are a few more things you

can do to swing the pendulum back in your favor. The first one is the rule of squares.

The Rule of Squares

The rule of squares is a simple mathematical principle that says when you double the distance from a given point, you have four times as much area involved.

As was stated in the last chapter, if you move out 100 feet from your sphere of influence, there's 31,400 square feet of dirt to cover. 200 feet results in 125,600 square feet, almost three acres. At 1,000 feet from your sphere, searching becomes almost hopeless. That's 3.14 million square feet and over 70 acres of dirt to be searched.

Once you've got that big of a space to search, decoy metal can be used. 50 pounds of sixteen-penny nails scattered in the area would be very confusing to say the least.

Other Places of Difficulty

You should always try to locate your cache in an area that is difficult or impossible to search - where stray dumping, mechanical work or burying once occurred.

A cemetery is actually one of the best places to bury a cache. If you have access to a rural cemetery, even better. Most are open

to the public and can be accessed by car. You can use ponds, streams, marshes and lakes. Just be sure to glue your end caps on your tubes for these conditions.

Do try to avoid reservoirs where the U.S. Corp of Engineers controls the depth of the water for flood control. If you have a season of drought, the reservoir can dry up and anything can be found, most likely by accident. Some years ago, the flood gates were opened on a reservoir in my area to drain the lake and they found the car and body of a person that had been missing for over 20 years. Tie your cache to the docks or boat ramps in places like this, and you run a high risk of someone else discovering it.



also excellent cache sites.

The best way to avoid metal detectors is to place your cache as far away from you as possible, in a difficult to search place, and keep a low profile. Loose lips are your worst enemy.

You can place your cache in a place that is impossible to search - for instance, grain silos, in piles of coal, gravel, or under pig pens. Since metal detectors don't work well in close proximity to large amounts of steel, a junk yard or old homestead and farm site would be excellent. Lots of old farms still have rusting tractors and implements sitting on them. Closed garbage dumps are

We have staked the whole future of American civilization, not upon the power of government, far from it. We have staked the future of all of our political institutions upon the capacity of each and all of us to govern ourselves, to control ourselves, to sustain ourselves according to the Ten Commandments of God.

- James Madison -

CHAPTER VIII STAYING BELOW THE RADAR

During WWII, millions were drafted or volunteered for military service. Most of these guys didn't know how to act, what to say, or what to write that would prevent disclosure of sensitive information to the enemy. From this recognition came the motto "Loose lips might sink ships."

It also led to the creation of a multi-point memo of prohibited subjects that the military passed out to all the enlisted men. Some of those points are still good advice for today.

- 1. Don't write down military information on troops - location, strength, material, or equipment.** (Don't write down the locations or contents of your caches. If you must write something down

to remember where your hides are, put it in code form and scatter the information among random locations. This insures that one piece of the information will not give anyone enough knowledge to uncover your caches.)



- 2. Don't mention plans and**

forecasts or orders for future operations. (Don't talk about what you'll do if the government comes to your house. Don't talk about how they'll pry your gun from your cold dead hands. You know you won't go down without a fight. Don't broadcast intent that can later be used against you.)

3. Silence means security... [L]oose talk is direct delivery to the enemy. (If you want to swagger around, bragging about your “preparations,” then by all means do so, but with the understanding that you might as well have just laid your guns out in the front lawn and invited law enforcement or the thugs down the street to come get them.)

**Pride goes before destruction,
and arrogance before failure.**
-Proverbs 16:18

If you don't want people to know that much about you, then don't show them all your toys. What you do in your spare time defines who you are. If you're a hunter, then by all means share your love of the sport with your buddies by talking about recent trophies, or the .270 rifle you had a hard time sighting in before the last buck you bagged. But don't get into a show-and-tell situation about every long rifle, shotgun, and pistol that you have.

Okay, you've been able to acquire a Mini-14 or an AK-47 that you want to cache. But before you put it into your tube, you show it to everybody that comes to the house. Why? If your main goal is to be prepared for whatever breakdown in society may come, why do you want to put your assets on display?



This doesn't just apply to weapons. It applies to wealth and cash as well. When you parade your valuables in public, you come under public scrutiny. You put yourself in a position of being looked at under a microscope. Even if your buddy has no intention of stealing from you, the bonehead he talks

to at work or the bar he frequents may not have such inhibitions. He may try to live vicariously through you by bragging about his friend with all the toys.

ARE YOU OFFERING AN INVITATION?

More than 6 million American homes are burgled each year, about one every 15.4 seconds according to the FBI. Everyone is a target, and no one is immune. If you own a television, a computer, jewelry, or even exotic pets, you have something a thief wants. If you own weapons, you're an even juicier target.

Most burglars are teenagers or young adults under 25 years of age who live in or around your area and have noticed a regular predictable pattern of your comings and goings. They're looking for an easy target and small stuff that can easily be converted into quick cash. Darkness is not necessary for burglars but privacy is. Most will choose an empty house during the daytime over an occupied

one at night. 70% of burglars will use some force to enter a residence, but most prefer an open window or door.

While you may have built your safes, hidey holes, and refuge rooms, you really want to stop the burglar before he gets inside. The first step is to "harden the target," or to make your home more difficult for the thief to enter. Garage and back doors provide more cover with the garage door being the weakest point of entry.

A burglar will look through your car for keys and valuables so keep it locked even if it's inside the garage. In addition:



- Use solid core or metal clad doors for all entryways. French doors are

particularly weak in a security sense.

- Use heavy-duty quality deadbolts with a minimum 1" throwbolt.
- Use heavy-duty doorknob sets

that have a dead-latch mechanism to prevent slipping the lock with a credit card.

- Use heavy-duty striker plates with 3-inch screws to get into wooden framing members and not just the door trim.
- Use a wide angle, 160° peephole that is no higher than 58 inches from the ground.

Glass paneled doors or glass sliding doors are another weak entry point. Sliding doors do not use locks but latch mechanisms. In older doors, this latch can easily be bypassed by lifting the door up and off the track. There are numerous locking and barring devices for these doors. You should make or purchase one for any sliding glass door in your home.

Windows are more often left unlocked than doors. A burglar may choose your home simply by spotting an open window. Make

sure to lock all windows before you leave home. Display decals indicating an alarm system or a dog in high visibility windows and by yard signage. These are deterrents as well.

Never leave a key to the house outside in an obvious or not-so-obvious place. Experienced burglars know all the places to look for these hidden keys. Instead, build a relationship of trust with a neighbor or relative and leave them a spare key to your house.

Interior lights show that a house is occupied and active at night. A dark home night after night tells people you're either away on vacation or work a second or graveyard shift. A timer is an inexpensive way to keep lights on at night, preferably near front and back windows with the curtains closed. Use these all the time whether you're home or

not to establish a pattern and routine. These same timers can be used to turn on television sets and radios to indicate a house is occupied.

Make sure the exterior of your



home is well-lit. The new fluorescent spotlights enable you to operate outside security lights for pennies on the dollar compared to the halogen variety. Any thief prefers the shadows where they can enter a home without being spotted. On that same note, trim back shrubbery so that there's no hiding place near the house.

If you're away on vacation, leave a car in your driveway or arrange for a neighbor to leave one there. Have them move it from time to time. Arrange for the yard to be mowed and stop all newspaper and mail deliveries until you return.

STAY AWAY FROM GROUPS



What was the one factor that led to the tragic circumstances that culminated in the

Ruby Ridge massacre? Randy Weaver, his wife and children were isolationists, living in a cabin with no electricity or public water source. What made them stand out so much that the FBI staged the raid that led to three deaths?

He joined a group.

If you want to stay below the radar of the government, don't even think about adding your name to a membership roster in any group the government could term a fringe military group, a survivalist group, an unauthorized militia or a radical terrorist-type organization.

Most groups, like civilian militias, might have hundreds of level-headed members, but it takes just one hot-head to bring the group and all its members down with him. Most people are followers, not leaders, and one belligerent know-it-all can hold sway over the majority.

If there is a cause you believe in then donate funds anonymously. The FBI and ATF routinely infiltrate groups they consider fringe or radical. That guy

that seems to be your twin brother separated at birth in viewpoint, and acts like your best friend (who you're spilling all your secrets to) could just be a government agent waiting for the opportunity to arrest you or use you to get to other members.

Remember – loose lips.

MORE BURGLARIES ARE
COMMITTED DURING
THE MONTHS OF JULY
AND AUGUST.

FEBRUARY HAS THE
FEWEST.

CHAPTER IX A BIBLICAL RESPONSE TO SELF-DEFENSE, GUNS AND 2ND AMENDMENT RIGHTS



On a Sunday evening in July of 1993, Charl van Wyk was sitting alone in a pew at St. James Church in Cape Town, South Africa when terrorists entered and began lobbing grenades and shooting parishioners.

Eleven people died and fifty-three people were wounded. However, hundreds more of the almost 1500 people attending the

church that night would have perished had not Charl van Wyk returned fire with the .38 special revolver he carried.

But...doesn't the Bible say to turn the other cheek? Aren't we supposed to love our neighbor, and give him our cloak and pay back evil with good? Yes, it does. and we should. But, as with all Scripture, care must be given to interpret passages not

only within the context of the surrounding Scripture, but within the viewpoint of the whole Bible. No passage of Scripture renders another null and void. Jesus said he came to fulfill the Law, not do away with it.

The Sermon on the Mount from which Matthew 5:38-39 is taken - "You have heard that our fathers were told, 'Eye for eye and tooth for tooth.' But I tell you not to stand up against someone who does you wrong. On the contrary, if someone hits you on the right cheek, let him hit you on the left cheek too!" - deals with righteous personal conduct. Jesus was showing that the authority of government to avenge criminal acts, i.e. punish evildoers, did not give authority to the individual to take revenge. Christ was not teaching something different about self-defense than Scripture taught for didn't he say in the same sermon: "Don't think that I have come to abolish the Law or the Prophets. I have come not to abolish but to complete." (Matthew 5:17) So what does the Bible teach about self-defense?

- Exodus 22:2-3 – "If a thief caught in the act of breaking in is beaten to death, it is not murder; unless it happens after sunrise, in which case it is murder." One can interpret from this Scripture that a threat to our lives is to be met with deadly force. The prohibition against killing the thief in

the daytime presumes that we can identify and later apprehend the thief if he escapes *and* that we are not dealing with a life-threatening situation.

- Proverbs 25:26 states "Like a muddied spring or a polluted well is a righteous person who gives way before the wicked." We falter before the wicked when we do not actively defend ourselves, our loved ones, and innocents against an assailant.

- There is a difference between revenge and resisting attack. Vengeance is the exclusive domain of God and He has given that authority to civilian government, not the individual. (Romans 12:19, Romans 13:4) Personal vengeance would entail stalking the criminal down after the threat to our lives was over.

- God is not contradictory and neither are His commandments. The Sixth Commandment tells us "You shall not murder." Yet in the passages following that commandment, God lays out situations where it is perfectly acceptable to protect oneself with lethal force. Clearly this means, for the individual, not that we should never kill, but that we should not shed innocent blood.

- In the New Testament we learn that Jesus is the same yesterday, today, and for-

ever. (Hebrews 13:8) Since Jesus and the Father are one (John 10:30), and God does not change (Malachi 3:6), then nothing in the Old Testament has been replaced or superseded. In fact, Paul states in II Timothy 3:16-17 that all Scripture is for doctrine, instruction and correction. Understand that the Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, and the letters of the New Testament had not been compiled at the time Paul wrote this. Paul clearly was speaking of the Old Testament when making this pronouncement.

In fact, this pacifist Christ figure doesn't



show up anywhere in the Gospels or the New Testament. The Jesus of the Bible raged against the money lenders in the

Temple, he harshly rebuked the religious leaders of his day with sarcasm and venomous remarks. He was confrontational and even rude in a modern, politically incorrect way. He stood toe to toe and eye to eye with the entire Sanhedrin, with Herod, and with Pilate. These are not the actions of a pacifist or a coward.

In Luke 22:36 we find Jesus instructing his disciples to sell something, even their cloaks, to purchase a sword – *a weapon*. A Milquetoast caricature of Jesus of Nazareth is a modern-day construct that should be soundly denounced in our churches.

Jesus gave his life freely. He submitted to death on the cross for the sake of salvation and to redeem mankind. He is the essence of love and mercy. However, make no mistake – God is a warrior and he fights for his people.

We are instructed to protect our families and to see to their needs. (I Timothy 5:8). However, it goes even farther than that. The parable of the Good Samaritan shows that we are responsible, if in a position to do so, for the care and protection of our neighbors. Jesus clearly shows the principle of neighborly and just action in this story, condemning those who stood passively by or ignored the victim.

Scripture also shows us the relationship between a nation's righteousness and its willingness and ability to employ self-defense. For example, in Judges 5:8 we see that the people were oppressed during times of apostasy when "They chose new gods when war was at the gates. Was there a shield or spear to be seen among Israel's forty thousand men?"

In times of national rebellion against the order of God, the rulers of nations will reflect the spiritual degradation of its people by their arrogance, by unlawfully seizing power, and by disarmament and oppression.

Israel under Saul was the same way. Under his rule the Philistines defeated Israel, disarmed them, and placed them under oppression. (I Samuel 13:19-20, 22-23)



The sword of today is the gun, and we are already seeing entire countries awash in the blood of people killed who had no means to defend themselves. Now these same

countries, through the United Nations and treaties passed, want to take away the Second Amendment rights of Americans. Unfortunately, with one party in complete control of Congress and the White House, they may be able to do just that.

CHAPTER X CONCLUSION

George W. Bush entered into a treaty with the Canadian and Mexican governments on March 23, 2005. Bush skirted congressional approval by signing the treaty into effect by executive order.

The meeting was held at Baylor University in Waco, TX. This meeting saw President Bush, Vicente Fox of Mexico, and Canadian Prime Minister Paul Martin sign the SPP (Security and Prosperity Partnership) agreement that allows Canadian or Mexican troops to enter the United States to quell any uprising or civil unrest.

George W. Bush, on March 23, 2005, signed away all vestiges of national sovereignty and the constitutional rights of the people of the United States of America.

It's no longer a matter of "if" the American people will be disarmed, it's a matter of "when". The only hope we have is to return this country to the republic it was, consisting of constitutional rights and law.

Unfortunately the people of America have grown lazy. We no longer have that frontiersman "can-do" attitude. We look to

government to provide instead of God and our own two hands. We wallow in a cesspool of victimhood and entitlement.

We're too apathetic to stay abreast of what our government is doing.

Those of us who still adhere to the vision the founding fathers had of this nation are the last vanguard standing between freedom and oppression. We need to work tirelessly through government channels to elect men and women of like values, and through the courts to petition on behalf of the American people for adherence to constitutional principles. However, once those options are no longer open to us, then we may have to ask ourselves, as did Patrick Henry, "Is life so dear or peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God!"

How well we prepare now, as individual citizens across the land, will determine how well we stand against future tyrannies, whether civilian or government in nature, whether foreign or domestic in design.

I LOVE THE MAN THAT CAN SMILE IN TROUBLE, THAT CAN GATHER STRENGTH FROM DISTRESS, AND GROW BRAVE BY REFLECTION. 'TIS THE BUSINESS OF LITTLE MINDS TO SHRINK; BUT HE WHOSE HEART IS FIRM, AND WHOSE CONSCIENCE APPROVES HIS CONDUCT, WILL PURSUE HIS PRINCIPLES UNTO DEATH.

THESE ARE THE TIMES THAT TRY MEN'S SOULS. THE SUMMER SOLDIER AND THE SUNSHINE PATRIOT WILL, IN THIS CRISIS, SHRINK FROM THE SERVICE OF HIS COUNTRY; BUT HE THAT STANDS IT NOW, DESERVES THE LOVE AND THANKS OF MAN AND WOMAN.

THOMAS PAINE, THE AMERICAN CRISIS, NO. 1
DECEMBER 19, 1776

Resources for Materials

VCI paper can be purchased as several online sites. <http://www.uline.com> and <http://www.packagingsupplies.com> are two sites that sell this material. There are also surplus dealers on ebay that auction off VCI paper from time to time at a much cheaper price. Go to <http://www.ebay.com> and type in VCI paper in the search box.

Plastic sleeving large enough to fit over long rifles can be purchased at several places online as well. <http://www.uline.com> and <http://www.polybagsupplies.com> are two places that seem to sell at reasonable prices.

Silica can be bought in packets or in bulk. Again, <http://www.uline.com> seems to be the packaging supercenter when it comes to these types of supplies. Of course you can always do your own internet search to see if you can obtain it cheaper somewhere else.

Military med kits can be found at two different places: <http://www.afmo.com> and <http://www.theepicenter.com>. They have more than your standard first aid supplies.

Your local tax assessor's office will have the tax maps for your area that will tell you the ownership of property you're interested in. In addition, they may have the topographical maps for your area. If your county doesn't have them, you can contact the U.S. Department of the Interior to purchase them.

Important Resources for Self-Reliant Living

Heirloom Seeds

If you're going to plant a survival garden then you definitely want a good source of non-hybrid, non-germinated seeds. As you probably know, big seed companies have now engineered seeds with a "terminator gene".

These seeds will not reproduce after themselves as they have been genetically altered. We've located a company that sells a "Survival Seed Bank" containing enough heirloom seeds to plant a full acre crisis garden. All you have to do is save some of the seeds each fall and this little kit will produce a lifetime supply of food for you and your family and neighbors. You can learn more about it by going to their website. It can be located at www.survivalseedbank.com.

Double or Triple Survival Garden Production

We've found a product that combines all natural fish emulsion with liquefied kelp which allows the survival gardener to harvest in fewer days, with less (or no) herbicides or pesticides. It yields 200-300% more nutrient dense food as well as dramatically increases shelf life of the produce grown with it. Grow giant vegetables quicker than you thought possible. We highly recommend this all natural product. Get the details at www.growlikecrazy.com.

Food Storage

Once you plant and harvest your garden, make sure you know how to properly store these foods by drying or canning. One of the best resources for food storing strategies can be found at www.foodshortageusa.com.

Crisis Cooking

One of the most important areas of surviving a crisis is the ability to cook meals and sanitize water. Without sterilized water, you have big problems with bugs that can make you or those living with you very, very sick. We found an excellent little survival cooker that can use wood, charcoal or propane as fuel which makes it a pretty versatile tool. You can read more about it at www.crisiscooker.com.

New Solar Powered Generator Produces “Off the Grid” Back-Up Power

If you have ever wanted to have an emergency “backup” system that supplies continuous electrical power, this will be the most important message you will ever read. Here is why:

There is now a completely portable (and ultra-high efficient) solar power generator which produces up to 1800 watts of household electricity on demand when you need it most. News of this “solar backup generator” (it’s the first “off-the-grid” breakthrough in 50 years) is spreading like wildfire all across the country!

Additional information on this unit can be found at www.mysolarbackup.com.

Power Sleep For A Strong Immune System

Getting sleep when the world is falling apart around you is sometimes difficult to do. If you’re having trouble getting to sleep, most folks opt for a prescription sleeping pill. One way around the prescription sleeping pill dilemma is by a special audio CD that puts you out without any drugs whatsoever. All you have to do is to listen with headphones and you fall asleep. In a stressful situation, this CD may mean getting the healthy sleep which is critical to surviving a health breakdown. Check it out at www.highspeedsleep.com.

Unusual Mineral Substance

Many people who make their own survival foods use this neat little supplement called Power Water. Placing one or two drops in each can of preserved foods can raise the nutritional value dramatically by fortifying your canned foods with an amazing army of trace elements and minerals. The product also contains a unique compound called fulvic acid which has incredible antioxidant value. You're not really prepared unless you have a few bottles of this stuff lying around. It would also be a great barter item so you may want to purchase their "12 pack" for the best value. Check out www.powerwater.ws.

The One "Survival Supplement" You Shouldn't Be Without

One supplement I would recommend having in your survival arsenal is a substance called shilajit. Shilajit comes from the rocky cliffs in the Himalayas. Somewhat of a mystery, it's believed to form as a result of "mineral drip" from the cracks of the rocks during the hot summer months. This mineral drip runs through plant matter that has been trapped in the crevices of the cliff areas, and along with geothermal pressure, a dark red somewhat gummy substance is formed. The reason you want this substance in your survival cabinet is because the active constituent of shilajit is a chemical called fulvic acid. This is why shilajit is one of the most sought after healing compounds in Ayurvedic medicine.

Probably the best quality and perhaps the lowest priced shilajit can be found at the website: www.blacklistedherb.com. The company will ship the product out to you and only require you to pay the shipping up front and invoice you for the balance due 30 days later. Frankly, I don't know of another supply company that operates on the "golden rule" premise of doing business. Make sure you have some of this substance. Oh, one more thing about shilajit. Many researchers also believe that this substance also makes nutrients from other foods more bioavailable. If this is true, it means all of your stored foods will supply your body with more precious vitamins, minerals and vital trace elements when you need them the most.

Getting the Guns Out of Sight

In the event of an emergency, if and when all hell breaks loose, protecting your guns will be a key element to defending yourself and your loved ones. When hunger strikes and panic arises, so too, will the amount of crime. It won't only be criminals but desperate people breaking in to your home hoping to find and take your food, water, guns and other survival items. Learning how to hide your guns from criminal scum should be one of your top priorities. You can find out more about very clever ways to hide your guns at www.hideyourguns.com.
