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## Surveillance Detection

### How it Works, How to Spot it, and How to Avoid It.

Surveillance is a technique that is used by police, intelligence agents, and private investigators, to gather information about their subjects.

Unfortunately, criminals also tend to use surveillance to pick victims and monitor the movements of their intended victims. As a prepper, this has been a concern for me in the past.

I don't have any specific threats against me, but I do participate in activities that might make me a target for thieves... like buying firearms, ammunition, and precious metals in public places.

There is a certain amount of risk when buying or selling items like this from dealers, but I believe there is another level of risk when you're buying from a private party who you don't know.

After a disaster, there will be additional risk after buying food and/or trading/bartering for expensive items since you'll either have a valuable item with you or some kind of trade currency.

In addition, I run simple surveillance detection routes every time I go home, both for practice and in the unlikely event that I inadvertently cut off someone in traffic who is a hothead.

With this in mind, we thought it would be productive to review some of the basic techniques used by skilled operatives.

Since most people are more vulnerable when traveling by car, we'll start there.

Lane changes and turns are the simplest and most benign tools for detecting surveillance, but that doesn't mean they aren't effective. In fact, simply taking 3 right turns can be a very effective tactic.

In fact, during the Cold War, when US agents went into Eastern Block countries, they were virtually guaranteed of being tailed. Our people knew they were being tailed, and Eastern Block agents knew that we knew, but they still didn't want us to flush their guys out.

As a result, if a US agent made 3 right hand turns while under surveillance, it was grounds for immediate removal/deportation from the country. If the technique was good enough to warrant immediate deportation, it's probably worth using.

Simply put, if you think that someone may be following you, one thing you can do is simply make 3 right hand turns and see if anyone makes all 3 right hand turns behind you.

Here are some other tactics for flushing out a tail. Although the application will be slightly different, they'll work no matter what form of travel you're using.

If you're at a stoplight, turn on your hazard lights and stay stopped when

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# SURVEILLANCE DETECTION

## HOW IT WORKS, HOW TO SPOT IT, AND HOW TO AVOID IT.

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the light turns green.

Pull into a parking garage/lot with multiple exits.

Park your car and run an errand in a store.

Do a U-turn.

Pull over to the curb frequently. The only alternative the operative has is to proceed and try to keep you in view from a distance.

Driving into a dead-end street. To avoid being discovered, the operative must drive on.

Be sure you are familiar with the area, otherwise dead-end streets can be dangerous. They are great for an ambush.

Stop abruptly and look for cars or people behind you.

Turn a corner, stop and watch to see who's behind you.

Ask a friend to follow you on a predetermined route at enough of a distance to allow him to spot someone else who may be following you.

Keep using your rear view mirror. If you're walking, use windows or anything that reflects images behind you.

Use a start and stop motion. If you're driving, begin to pull away, then stop and look to see if someone's movements are mirroring yours.

Do something peculiar, like putting a stick of gum under a rock, and observe the area discretely from a distance to see if anyone lifts up the rock to see what you did. Even more confusing...

use a blank USB drive or something similar that will waste their time and energy.

A couple of more extreme options are to run a red light, or drive at a high rate of speed until you reach the crest of a hill or go around a curve, as you temporarily pass from view of your tail, you reduce speed or stop, then you watch to see if anyone is following you.



The only things a tail can do is either escalate the situation immediately or continue at an original rate of speed, pass your vehicle and proceed to the logical location where he can stop, try to keep you in his view, wait for you to pass him and proceed to follow you again.

If you use this technique to detect surveillance -- make a U-turn if possible. If someone follows you, you're going to spot him right away.

If someone has been tailing you and thinks he got caught, he may make an attempt convince you otherwise. For example: he may park his car and start walking, or he may walk up to a house and start talking to the occupant, he may enter a restaurant or barber shop pretending to be a customer.

The point is, he will purposely try to ignore you to throw you off guard. Later he can change his clothes and car and try surveilling you again.

Here's how I do my surveillance detection route on my way home:

First, as I'm driving near my home, I take note of the color, make, model, state, bumper stickers, and license number of every car every day.

To be clear, I'm one of those guys who will meet someone at a gathering and forget their name within one sentence of them telling me their name.

I don't remember all of the cars that are near my home, but it allows me to quickly recognize cars that are out of the ordinary.

I also do this at my church, and anywhere else where I spend time regularly.

It also allows me to recognize cars from areas where I spend a lot of time when I'm out shopping or driving. I try to drive particularly nice when I realize I'm in traffic with a neighbor.

When I'm coming home, I start taking note of the cars behind me when I'm about 3 turns out from my street. It's not a big deal...just a couple of quick glances in my rear view mirrors.

If any cars make the same next 2 turns as I do and I don't recognize them, I simply turn before or after my street and go home a different way. I don't make a big deal about it and my detour usually only adds 30 seconds to a minute to my trip time.

In closing, don't let this topic make you paranoid about threats that may not exist. That being said, it is just one more skill that you can start developing today with almost no expenditure of time or money that may mean the difference between being the victim of violence or not in the future.

# Cache 101

## How do you pronounce this darn word?

Cache can be pronounced like “Cash” or “Cash-A” but technically “Cash” is correct. If you’ve heard me speak on the subject, you’ll notice that I go back and forth between the two. Frankly, I don’t care how the word is pronounced as long as nobody else finds mine.

## What is a cache?

In simplest terms, it’s a hiding place for supplies that you might need in the future. In media, the word is mainly used to describe captured weapons caches and memory caches on computers.

The caches that we’re going to cover are physical caches...primarily used to hide preparedness items from thieves and looters, to resupply yourself along a planned evacuation route when you plan on having to travel light, and to keep supplies for an isolated retreat location from being found by looters and/or curious people.

For the purposes of this book, we’re only going to cover caching legal items. I’ll talk about martial law a few times, but we’re going to spend the majority of our time and energy on higher probability events.

## Why have caches?

There are a few important reasons why smart preppers to use caches to hide food, weapons, fuel, and other supplies:

Safe’s are great, but thieves will see them as oversized cookie jars, worthy of time and effort. In addition, during a home invasion, if you aren’t able to

get away immediately, you WILL be forced to open your safe. If it has all of your firearms and valuables in it, then you’ll be wiped out. If, on the other hand, you keep some valuables in your safe and others well hidden in other places, then if you are faced with a home invasion, you can quickly give up the contents of the safe knowing that you have backup supplies.

What friends, relatives, babysitters, and neighbors don’t see won’t hurt you. The less food and preparedness supplies people see, the less likely they’ll think of you after a disaster when they’re hungry.

They’ll also be less likely to talk with other people about your preparations. Remember, you may trust your friends, but you don’t control who they talk to, whether they’re willing to steal now, or willing to steal later.

In a shortage situation, if neighbors have never seen stockpiles, they’ll have no reason to expect that you have any.

If a neighbor pushes you for food, and you have your supplies well hid, you can call their bluff and walk them through your house and show them your empty cupboards.

If you have to relocate fast and light over a long distance, pre-positioned fire/shelter/water/food caches will allow you to focus on carrying weapons and other valuables.

If you have an isolated retreat that’s normally unoccupied, caching supplies outside of the retreat will keep you from getting wiped out by someone breaking in and helping themselves. This also means you won’t have to carry as much when you’re traveling to the retreat location.

Cross-caching items at trusted friends’ houses can give you a fallback in case you have to abandon your primary shelter immediately or if you have a long way to travel home if you’re working when an event happens.

Bank safe deposit boxes have been unavailable to depositors in recent years after the banks were delivered insolvent. In the event of a bank “holiday”, you may or may not be able to access your box. You may have to travel hundreds of miles to one of the 6 private “vault” locations in the US, and if you decide to go the “secure wine storage” route, you’re looking at \$50-\$100 per month in storage fees.

In the event of an EMP or a breakdown of the electrical grid, banks and paid storage facilities may not be available. Your electronic safe may not work, and you may still need/want access to items that you’d normally store there.

What about martial law and gun confiscations? Well, here’s my thought on that...Our military has LOTS of fresh experience finding caches since operations began in Iraq & Afghanistan. Federal and local law enforcement has lots of experience finding caches...and they don’t hesitate to use backhoes. Other forces like China and the UN have years of experience finding weapons caches. In other words, you probably can’t hide anything close to your home from a government organization with time, experience, and resources. You’re much better off having “throw away” guns and ammo that you can give up in the low probability chance that you will experience a firearms confiscation.

**If any of these seem like good reasons for you to start developing personal caches, you're going to want to answer the following four questions:**

**What do you want to cache?**

**Who are you protecting it from? (casual guests, quick smash and grab robbers, home invaders, etc.)**

**What environmental protection does it need? (flooding, fire, moisture, insects, rodents, etc.)**

**When would you need or want access to it? (Is it better to have the cache at home or somewhere else?)**

Let's look at each of these.

**What do you want to cache?**

- Firearms and ammunition
- Currency, alternative currencies, precious metals
- Food
- Fuel
- 72 hour kits
- Medications
- Duplicates and copies of important documents
- USB drives with important information
- Other items that would be targets for thieves and looters and valuable to you in the event of a breakdown in civil order.

**Who are you protecting the items from?**

There's a big difference between protecting items from smash & grab thieves and protecting the same items from home invaders. In the case of a smash & grab, a bolted down safe may prove to be enough of a deterrent to

protect things. In the case of a home invasion, a safe is just going to be seen as a cookie jar and the home invaders WILL figure out who they need to hurt to get it open.

Are you simply camouflaging your preparations from friends & relatives over for dinner, babysitters, house cleaners, plumbers, and other tradesmen? Or are you looking to make things secure from bad guys who have lots of time to look for your goods?

The answers to this question will help determine just how much work it's going to take to set up your caches.

**What elements do you need to protect your cache from?**

If you're caching legal documents in your house, fire will be a consideration.



If you're caching firearms, knives, ammo, or precious metals, then corrosion will be a consideration. Burying stuff? Then you'll need to take water seepage, water table levels, and freezing into account. And don't forget bugs. While not a huge issue for metals, they can eat through paper in a hurry.

Caches are kept safe by a lack of information and disinformation/camouflage. Locks can be defeated and traps can hurt innocent people, so this aspect of caches is vital.

**When will you need/want access?**

Will you be adding and removing items often? Then don't make it too difficult. Do you want it mainly to protect against thieves, home invaders, and looters at your residence? Do you need/want supplies laid out for a possible egress/rapid strategic relocation?

As an example, I recently sat down with a friend who lives in a big city that is a major terrorist target. His job requires that he be present and working after any terrorist attack or breakdown in civil order and his sense of duty makes it compulsory.

That being said, he wants to get his wife and kids out of the city immediately. They have pre-set plans to meet relatives outside the city in vehicles where he'll drop the family off. They'll continue to an alternate secure location and he'll return to his duty.

Their means of egress is where it gets interesting....it's with bikes. Almost no supplies other than light 72 hour kits, or in this case they might be better called by their Special Forces name: "Go To Hell" packs and light defensive weapons. Their main assets in this case are speed, maneuverability, and a look of innocence.

But, if they have a glitch along the way, they've got issues. An accident, an altercation, road/trail block, etc. So I suggested to him that he set up a couple of simple caches near their primary and alternate routes. Specifically, I suggested 5 gallon buckets with a gallon of water, spare bike tires, CO2 cartridges/tire adapters, GU or honey, fast portable food, cash, a knife, map of the area,

a couple of contractor garbage bags, some medical supplies, and extra clothes to fill in any space.

They don't have to be INCREDIBLY well hidden, but if they need the supplies in a bug-out situation, it will be invaluable.

And then there's caches for isolated retreat locations like hunting or fishing cabins.

Instead of making it a big cookie jar, you can set up a few supply caches within a short walk and increase your odds considerably of actually having

the supplies when you get there.

Next time, we're going to start getting into the nuts and bolts of where and how to set up caches. In the meantime, start thinking about what items you'd like to cache and start looking for possible locations.

## **The Tactical Shotgun Today Combat Shotgun 21st Century Warrior or 20th Century Dinosaur? By Leonard M. Breure**

### **Combat Shotgun History**

For almost 30 years I've had a tactical shotgun as part of my daily armament. Whether it was as a Military Policeman in the Army, a "City Cop" in New Jersey or a homeowner protecting my family, a shotgun was always close by. But is the 12 gauge "Riot Gun" still a viable choice or should it be replaced by the patrol rifle and sub-machinegun?

In the 1960's, I remember the images on the news of police in riot gear at the anti-war protests. Often they were seen balancing a 12 gauge on their hip. The next segment might very well have shown a U.S. soldier in Vietnam with an identical shotgun at the ready as he patrolled the jungle.

In the 70's, as a Military Policeman, we had old "trench guns" in the arms room. They were often issued when the M-16 was too much gun for the task at hand. In the 80's when I entered civilian law enforcement, most departments had a shotgun in every squad car.

The last decade has seen the arrival of the patrol rifle. Special Response Teams found themselves better served by a .223 carbine and traded in their MP-5 sub-guns. This carried over to issuing carbines instead of the 12-gauge shotgun for patrol officers.

**"WHILE THE .223 PATROL RIFLE IS A GREAT ASSET, THE SHOTGUN IS A VERSATILE WEAPON THAT STILL HAS A SIGNIFICANT ROLE."**

While the .223 patrol rifle is a great asset, the shotgun is a versatile weapon that still has a significant role. Many operators choose a shotgun for its power and versatility. With all the ammunition choices available, the shotgun is often the right tool for the job.

### **Current Off-the-Shelf Models**

The Remington 870 and Mossberg 500/590 have ruled the roost for decades. For years, most agencies use the standard Remington. However,

the Mossberg has been steadily gaining ground. Today we also have the option of semi-custom guns from makers such as Wilson Combat / Scattergun Technologies and custom made pieces from gunsmiths like Hans Vang.

The standard riot gun of the past will do a yeoman's job in most cases. However, with a few modifications, the basic gun can be made to really shine. It used to be that you had to send your shotgun to a gunsmith to have these changes made. Today, manufacturers such as Remington and Mossberg are offering factory guns up-graded and ready to go.

Remington's Tactical Shotgun line offers all black 870 and 1100 models with much sought after modifications. You can choose from four different stocks, barrel lengths from 18 to 22 inches, and two, three or four shot magazine extensions. Mossberg, with their 500/590 series guns offers 18.5 or 20 inch barrels, regular or pistol grip stocks, bead or ghost ring sights and six, eight or nine round magazine tubes.

# COMBAT SHOTGUN

## 21ST CENTURY WARRIOR OR 20TH CENTURY DINOSAUR?

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If you want more, consider a semi-custom gun from Wilson Combat. Wilson's Berryville, AR operation is the home of Scattergun Technologies and some of the best shotguns in the world. Operators can choose from several tactical models based on the modifications that they are looking for. High quality fit and finish, as well as many other options, make the Wilson/Scattergun Technologies shotguns ready to go right out of the box.

A great candidate would be their Standard Model. Based on a Remington 12 gauge 3" 870 Magnum, the Standard Model offers all the best features in one complete package. These include; TRAK-LOCK Ghost Ring sights, seven round magazine capacity, Sidesaddle shell carrier, synthetic stock, SureFire forend light, jumbo head safety, tactical sling, Speed Feed stock and Armor-Tuff finish.

My Wilson Combat Standard Model also has a Vang Comp Systems barrel to complete the package. It has everything that you need and nothing extra. On the range it functioned flawlessly and produced some of the tightest, most even patterns I've ever seen. I think this might be the ultimate tactical shotgun.

### **Custom Built Offerings**

Today, the shotgun I keep at home and the one that's in my unmarked squad car are Remington 870s modified by master gunsmith Hans Vang of Chino Valley, AZ. Hans offers a series of unique modifications that have anchored his work in the industry.

Called the Vang Comp System, they are a set of modifications to shotgun barrels. The alterations consist

of lengthening the forcing cone, back boring the barrel, and adding compensating ports. With the Vang Comp System accuracy improves, felt recoil is reduced, and muzzle rise diminishes.

**"THE STANDARD RIOT GUN OF THE PAST WILL DO A YEOMAN'S JOB IN MOST CASES. HOWEVER, WITH A FEW MODIFICATIONS, THE BASIC GUN CAN BE MADE TO REALLY SHINE."**

Not only is felt recoil reduced by 15%, but the resulting patterns are the best I've ever seen. The issue with tactical shotguns is not how wide we can make the pattern, but how well we can get the pellets to hold together. A typical cylinder bore 12-gauge, loaded with standard buckshot, is limited to a 25 yard weapon. After that, the spread of the pellets and the probability of some of them impacting unintended things becomes a liability.

With the Vang Comp System and high quality loads, I've been able to get 35-yard patterns that measure 10 inches! This is a huge increase in performance and a major decrease in liability! As if this wasn't enough, Hans also offers some of the best accessories made today. His one piece magazine extension, jumbo safety head, shell follower and Ghost Ring sights are all extremely well thought out and practical.

One unique offering is the Shotgun Standoff Breaching Device. This is a magazine extension with a standoff device built into the end of the tube! Vang Comp also offers a Picatinny

rail mounted on the receiver in front of the ghost ring sight. It's the perfect combination for mounting optical sights.

Hans has an extremely refreshing business philosophy. Recently he told me, "I'm all about making a good product and making sure folks [that use his products] go home at the end of the day". I wish that everyone operated that way! This philosophy shows in his day-to-day business activities. For example, the turn around time on a barrel is about one week. I even know of a couple of barrels that were done in two days!

Just a thought on pump shotguns verses semi-automatics while we're considering which shotgun to go with. U.S.M.C. Gunnery Sergeant Duane Hauer (who's preparing for this fourth trip to the Gulf!) tells me that they were trading all their semi-auto shotguns for pumps instead. Seems the semi-autos would cycle properly, especially with breaching loads. Sounds like a plan to me!

### **Important Modifications**

So just what modifications do you need? That depends on your mission requirements. A Patrol Officer, a Special Operations Commando and a Homeowner all have very different needs. Team members often carry a breaching shotgun in addition to their primary weapon. A patrol officer or homeowner might not have the same concerns about weight.

If I could have only one thing done to a standard shotgun, it would be the addition of good quality Ghost Ring sights. As a young officer, trying to qualify at 50 yards with slugs and only

# COMBAT SHOTGUN

## 21ST CENTURY WARRIOR OR 20TH CENTURY DINOSAUR?

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a bead sight, I was happy if I kept my five rounds on the target. Today, with good Ghost Ring sights and proper ammunition, 100-yard headshots are attainable.

The second most important thing is a quality sling. John Farnam, in his outstanding book *The Farnam Method of Defensive Shotgun and Rifle Shooting* states, "It is important that a person armed with any longarm have a disciplined appearance. This tends to relieve some of the inherent misgivings of bystanders." When you need to go hands on, you need a sling to stow your shotgun. When the situation deescalates, being able to sling your weapon not only allows you to maintain a "disciplined appearance", it also allows you to get back into action quickly if necessary.

The biggest draw back to a tactical shotgun is its limited magazine capacity. A one-piece magazine extension would also be high on my list. I stress a one-piece unit because I've seen many of the two-piece units separate under recoil. I have had to shut down the firing line far too many times and delay training while repairs were made to guns with two-piece units. Fortunately, I've never had it happen on the street.

Criminals love the hours of darkness. Even in daylight, many of the places that they ply their trade are poorly lit. Because you have to positively identify your target, a light becomes a requirement. It is extremely difficult to manage a shotgun AND a hand held light. The best solution is therefore a gun-mounted light.

The arrangement that I've found to work the best is the SureFire Dedicated

Forend Light. My model 618FA came with a pressure sensitive activation pad for momentary light use, and a constant On/Off switch. The P60 lamp assembly is standard, providing 65 lumens of light for one hour. The P61 ultra-high output lamp assembly can also be use, giving 120 lumens for 20 minutes!

**"WITH THE VANG COMP SYSTEM AND HIGH QUALITY LOADS, I'VE BEEN ABLE TO GET 35 YARD PATTERNS THAT MEASURE 10 INCHES!"**

That about covers my list of required modifications. Both Hans Vang and Wilson Combat can supply you with a gun so outfitted. Both will also be glad to make these modifications to your gun if you send it to them. A Remington 870 in 3" magnum is the gun that I would build on. Do yourself a favor and stay away from the Express version. If you're going to spend the time, effort and money to build a custom shotgun, stick with the beefier gun.

### **Ammunition Selection**

Now that we have our tactical shotgun, what are we going to load it with? The versatility of the 12 gauge is in large part due to the variety of ammunition choices for it. You can choose from several sizes of buckshot, various styles of slugs and specialty ammo ranging from less-lethal to breaching rounds.

The goal is to transfer energy from the projectile(s) to the target. This is where your choice of ammunition becomes critical. Buckshot is useless

against a 100 yard target, but properly employed, a slug would do the trick. Likewise, a slug at across the room distances would pose over penetration problems and resultant liability issues. Using the proper load for the task at hand is the key to successful employment of the tactical shotgun.

The *average* 12 gauge, with *average* buckshot is limited to 15 to 20 yards before it starts throwing pellets past the intended target. However, with proper loads, this *average* gun can be effectively used out to 20 or 25 yards. It is CRITICAL that you pattern you shotgun with the exact load(s) that you carry in it! If possible, try several loads to see which one your gun likes best.

Another way to gain effectiveness with buckshot is to use a tighter choke. While a tighter choke will give you a tighter pattern, too much choke can be detrimental. This is especially true if you are going to shoot slugs as well. Most tactical shotguns come with fairly open cylinder or improved cylinder chokes. This is where the Vang Comp System makes a huge difference in pattern effectiveness by holding the pellets closer together over a greater distance. It enhances accuracy with slugs as well.

I've become extremely impressed with Federal's *Tactical Buckshot* with FLITECONTROL wad. It's the tightest patterning buckshot I've ever used. Likewise Federal's *Tactical Truball Rifled Slug* is capable of outstanding accuracy. Compare them side by side with what you're shooting now. I think you will be pleased. I was. In fact, I switched over all four of my tactical shotguns to these two loads!

## Combat Shotgun Training

While there are a number of excellent facilities that offer shotgun training, one of the first and one of the best is Gunsite, Inc. Jeff Cooper and the folks at Gunsite standardized the concept of zones of fire for the combat shotgun and made the use of Ghost Ring sights commonplace.

There are three zones to consider when employing the tactical shotgun. The A Zone, from 0 to about 7 yards. The B Zone, from 7 to about 25 yards and the C Zone from 25 to around 100 yards. These distances will vary slightly based on the specific gun and loads used.

In the A Zone, the pellets are so closely packed that they act like a single projectile. You shoot like you would with a rifle or a shotgun with slugs. In the B Zone, the pattern has spread out to a workable size. Our goal is to keep all the pellets on target. When not all our pellets can be so accounted for, we've entered the C Zone. This is the point where we should be switching to slugs. The C Zone ends when you can no longer reliably keep all your slugs on target. This may be 50 yards for some combinations of weapon, ammunition and shooter. It can also extend past 100 to almost 125 yards for others.

Proper gun handling is our next area of concern. In his book, *The Farnam Method of Defensive Shotgun and Rifle Shooting*, John Farnam makes a distinction between *Administrative* and *Tactical* gun handling. In either case he stresses the critical importance of maintaining control of the muzzle and making sure that your finger is off the trigger. Here John teaches the

value of using the higher positioning of the trigger finger; called Register.

John also notes the four proper conditions for the shotgun. The first is CLEAR, no ammunition in the weapon. The second is LOADER SAFE, in which the magazine is loaded,



the chamber is empty, the hammer is forward and manual safety is off. This is the proper condition for a shotgun locked in a patrol car. When the action is cycled and the weapon brought up on target, it is now considered ARMED, our third condition. At this point our fourth condition, ARMED/SAFE can be obtained by simply moving the manual safety to the on position.

It's important to become familiar with the proper carry positions for the shotgun. One must consider *high profile* versus *low profile* carry. There are also several options for sling carry of the shotgun. We must be comfortable with a variety of muzzle up and muzzle down positions. It is also critical to be able to smoothly transition from one to the other. Being able to rapidly go from any given carry position to successful engagement of the target is a skill that must be learned and practiced regularly.

## Warrior or Dinosaur?

So, back to our original question, is the Combat Shotgun a 21<sup>st</sup> Century Warrior or a 20<sup>th</sup> Century Dinosaur? I believe wholeheartedly that it is a viable option for many of today's social problems. With the right gun, loaded with the proper ammunition, a properly trained operator can do things with a tactical shotgun that our forefathers never dreamed of.

## Carry Modes for the Combat Shotgun

Individuals armed with a shotgun must have at their disposal several ways to carry their weapons that are both safe and tactically appropriate for the situation. Maintaining control of the muzzle is the biggest concern. The trick is to balance safety and readiness.

Low Profile Carry, also known as building carry or pocket carry, is where the shotgun is held muzzle up along side the body with the

strong hand gripping the stock at about belt level. The strong side thumb can be hooked in the belt or pocket.

The most familiar position is Port Arms. While it is somewhat safe and offers a good degree of readiness, it can not be maintained for more than short periods. Anyone who has served in the military is all too familiar with this position.



## COMBAT SHOTGUN CARRY MODES FOR THE COMBAT SHOTGUN

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High Profile Carry, or roadblock carry is much more intimidating. With the butt of the gun on his hip and the muzzle out and away from his body, the operator portrays a strong image.

When the combat shotgun is equipped with a sling, there are several other carry options. Uncle Sam taught many of us the traditional Sling Arms, muzzle up carry on the strong shoulder.

A much better solution is to carry the shotgun Muzzle Down on the strong shoulder. This offers a low profile, ease of transition and the ability to stand bladed, with both handgun and shotgun away from a subject. Muzzle down on the weak side is another, but less effective, option.

An off shoot of the sub-machinegun and assault rifle, the Tactical Sling works just as well

on a shotgun. A typical three-point sling, with the muzzle down toward the weak side, seems to work best. This is not only safe, but extremely quick to get into action. It also allows the operator to quickly sling the weapon and go hands on, if the situation dictates.

Learn these modes of carry. Find a good sling that fits your needs. Then practice, practice, practice. You'll be glad that you did!

## Top-Notch Shotgun Training

By Leonard M. Breure

Over the past 30 years I've had the opportunity to train with many of our nation's top firearms instructors. There are basically two approaches to training today. Some trainers travel around the country teaching at various locations. Others have a facility where students go to receive their training. In this second category, the best school I've attended has been Gunsite, Inc. Originally founded by LTC Jeff Cooper, USMC Retired, in 1976 as the American Pistol Institute, Gunsite is located in Paulden, AZ about 20 miles north of Prescott.

Gunsite's "260-Defensive Shotgun" course is a five day program that will give you command of the combat shotgun. Covered are: marksmanship, gun handling, ammunition selection, malfunction clearing, transition to the handgun, and much more. Students learn proper manipulation of the shotgun as well as effective engagement of targets out to 120 yards.

The shotguns flexibility allows it to be used as a breaching tool and gas delivery system in addition to its more conventional roles. Special training is a must to make the most out of this powerful weapon. Students are also run through both indoor and outdoor simulators during the week long course. (It wouldn't be Gunsite without the shoot houses!)

Gunsite also offers their "SATP-Shotgun Advanced Tactical Problems" course. Billed as a "finishing school" for the shotgunner, this three-day program deals with increasingly complex tactical problems. More time is spent in

the simulators and force-on-force scenarios are added.

Training at Gunsite is always a great experience. Whether you are new to shotgunning or just need to polish up your skills, attending Gunsite's shotgun training programs is time and money well spent.

### Contact:

Gunsite, Inc  
2900 W. Gunsite Road  
Paulden, AZ 86334.

Phone 928-636-4565 or on line at  
[www.gunsite.com](http://www.gunsite.com)

# Today's Best Loads for the Combat Shotgun

By Leonard M. Breure

If a person didn't know what to look for, they could easily be overwhelmed by the plethora of choices when it comes to shotgun shells. Even narrowing it down to just buckshot and slugs doesn't really help. The question becomes, "Is there really a difference?" I believe that the answer is "Yes, a big difference!"

Over the years I've patterned more buckshot and shot groups with more slugs than I care to remember. (Just ask my bruised and battered shoulder!) The result is a very strong opinion as to what are the best loads.

In the buckshot category keeping the pattern together, longer,

is the goal. No round on the market today does that better than Federal Premium's Tactical Buckshot. Featuring copper plated and buffered shot to reduce pellet deformation, these shells are also home to Federal's latest revolution, the FLITECONTROL wad. This combination results in tightest, most dependable pattern available today.

Federal Premium Tactical Buckshot comes in reduced recoil loads with 8 or 9 pellets of 00 buckshot. However, for my money the full power, 9 pellet, 00 buck load is the way to go. I've gotten 10" patterns at 35 yards with this load in my Hans Vang custom 870!

When talking about slugs, Federal's Truball Rifled Slug is hard to beat. This load truly is an amazing improvement in accuracy for the 12-gauge shotgun. The unique Truball centers the slug in the barrel, adding stability.

Federal's catalog speaks of 2" groups at 50 yards. With a good gun and proper sights, I've gotten groups almost that small at 100 yards! These awesome slugs are offered in standard 2 3/4" and reduced recoil loads.

If there are any other loads out there that even come close to this kind of performance, I haven't found them!

## The Shift Economy Part II

Paul Haarman: You are using an interesting term and I made a point of writing it down because I wanted to go back to it, which was "a break in the supply chain." And the reason I wrote that down is because again everything we are talking about, the only reason why it really is familiar to me is only because it's been in my radar. I've been looking at it, but prior to doing that, I would still be a little leery about what you all are talking about. But the second you start talking to me about there could be a break in the supply chain as you put it rather, especially when I tie in the economics with what's going on, that's real. I mean, it could be something as simple as a bloody strike, for crying out loud, where now

the supply line has been severed and we are going to feel that.

David Morris: When you look at what happened in Australia in February where there was a glitch in the banking computer system and they couldn't process transactions and credit cards didn't work, ATMs didn't work, and if you didn't have cash, then you couldn't buy stuff. A good chunk of it was fixed in two to three days, but there were people who still couldn't use their credit cards and I think it was seven to ten days after the glitch happened.

Paul Haarman: And this why you have some people that are afraid of the digital. If everything is electronic and

there is some kind of failsafe, which by the way, that brings up another issue with currency. Now, we are going to start going into another arena that I didn't want to go into, which is gold and silver and things of that nature. But we won't touch that one, will we? Not at this point.

John Henderson: Well, this brings up the great point with just how interdependent our society is. There is an issue with the computer system somewhere that disrupts our ability to use credit cards or get money out of ATMs or suddenly that affects people's ability to eat because they can't go to the store and buy food because they don't keep a lot of cash and they don't

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have a lot of food in their homes, so if that went on for seven days or 14 days, that's a very, very significant event. At two to three days, it's mainly an inconvenience, maybe a little bit of hardship for some though, but that just exemplifies how interdependent our entire society is and whether it's the banking system, whether it's gasoline and oil, utilities coming into your home, if those things aren't working, our society really starts to decay rather rapidly.



There is a significant portion of the US population that if they don't have their medication every 30 days or if there is not power to supply the machines that are helping to keep them alive, that's going to be very ugly very quickly if there was any type of significant disruption in those things.

Paul Haarman: All right, guys, I'm taking notes here, at least, for myself. So let's go back to that list. John, you just brought up medication again. What do you think, like a six-month supply, one-year supply should I try to talk my doctor into working with me on?

John Henderson: Well, my general rule is if you can be able to fend for yourself in every aspect for a year, it's a great thing to do. If you can only do it for a month, then you are ahead of 98% of the rest of the population.

Paul Haarman: Yeah, I'm not doing it for a popularity contest. I'm doing it to be okay. And again, I'm trying to get stay away from using the word "to survive."

John Henderson: It's preparedness or you can call it civilian self-reliance, whatever you want to call it, but it's really coming down, in my opinion, just call it what you can. It's why wouldn't I want to rely upon other people for my survival and for my family.

Paul Haarman: That's the way I feel about monetary policy. I think all of these should be sustained. So all right, 72-hour kit and medication, like a basic medical or first aid too?

John Henderson: At a minimum, a good first aid kit. I prefer to also have a trauma kit in there so that you can deal with the more dangerous injuries without having to try to seek medical help. Again, David mentioned this, if you are able to do that yourself, you would take that burden off of the system, so there are resources available to the people who weren't prepared. So a trauma kit so that you can deal with even more than just a cut or a scrape, even though you're going to have to seek medical attention for it eventually.

There was an example, an article a gentleman who wrote where it was a snowstorm where his wife got a particularly nasty cut from a knife when she was washing dishes and they were more or less snowed in and this cut became infected and it was about a five-day event before he could get her to a hospital. So it's a normal injury that happens everyday across America, it became a significant event because he did not have ready access to the medical system. And if he had

not the supplies he had on hand, it could have been a lot worse.

Paul Haarman: And I would think that you would probably want to have some type of training.

John Henderson: Absolutely.

David Morris: Absolutely.

John Henderson: There is great training out there. If you had never had a first aid CPR class, you definitely need to take one of those. The Red Cross is a great resource, but you can even go beyond that. I was trained in the military as a emergency medical technician and all of our training was focused on stabilization too to get to the hospital, which is a good training, but you really need to know how to handle that situation for an extended period of time on your own and there are courses out there in various wilderness schools. They actually teach wilderness CMT courses as well as trauma courses where you are out in the wilderness and you have to actually saw up the wound yourself or set the broken bone and so forth. And there are a lot of courses out there available.

Paul Haarman: Oh, you just gave me the shivers, set a broken bone, but it's true. You are right. You are right.

David Morris: Yeah, I've gone through that with the right training.

John Henderson: You need to be trained.

Paul Haarman: You've gone through that training.

David Morris: The wilderness CMT training and it's invaluable. It basically teaches you to work with what you've

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got rather than working with a fully stocked ambulance right next to you and a hospital ten minutes away.

Paul Haarman: So that way when you have a trauma kit, then you are that much farther ahead.

David Morris: Exactly.

Paul Haarman: Yeah, my youngest son, Chad, has been trying to get me, “Dad, Dad, you have to go and do it.” He did the same thing. He went to the wilderness CMT. He went full out survival. But anyway, we are not here to talk about him. And also one of the things that I wrote down, I tend to be a little biased. I love firearms. I put firearms and obviously for those folks who have never fired a weapon, having a proper training would make an awful lot of sense as well. What else, gentlemen? What else do you desire with some things that should be on that list?

David Morris: Go ahead, John.

John Henderson: Well, I mean, you referenced firearms and personal defense as a sort of the broader category there.

Paul Haarman: Yeah.

John Henderson: And absolutely firearms are essential. Make sure you get trained in them. Make sure you train regularly in them and that your family is trained in them because as David said one of his associates said, if he’s not around his family would be in trouble and that can prepare yourself for the fact that you may not be there, so your family needs to be able to protect themselves as well.

But I would also recommend to people that if they are not in good physical

shape, they need to start getting there and there are courses that they can take in self-defense, not necessarily martial arts, but to focus on just ending the confrontation as quickly as possible with the minimum harm to yourself and your family because you may not have access to that firearm. I’m like you. I love firearms. I think they are great and I make sure that my entire family is trained in them, age appropriate, of course.

So next to that, when you talk about food, you need a food source that’s portable. I completely agree with David in that you should buy the canned food, the foods that are storable that you already eat so you do not have to adjust your diet. And at a minimum, you are just getting ahead of inflation by buying the food now rather than buying it six months or a year from now. But if you are going to actually evacuate, especially if you are on foot, you’ve got to have things like MREs or Mountain House Freeze Dried Foods that are more portable and are lighter weight and packs a whole lot of calories into a smaller, lighter package, because weight is essential. If you think you’re going to put on an 80-pound pack and walk 10 to 15 miles a day and you’ve never done that before, it absolutely will not happen.

I was in the Air Force and I had the distinct privilege of doing road marches with the Army. I was really glad I joined the Air Force. I found out an 80-pound pack up and down hills is a very, very un-fun event, so having that food source and a way to obtain water such as a good quality water filter, preferably one that has a ceramic filter that you can clean and reuse is absolutely essential because if you do not have water within a

couple days you are going to use, especially if you are trying to evacuate and you are engaged in any type of physical activity.

Paul Haarman: What about water purification tablets or anything like that? Is that something or do you think the filtration systems are good enough?

John Henderson: I personally have both.

David Morris: I do too.

John Henderson: The filtration system is better simply because it actually removes a lot of the physical contaminants out as well. Water purification tablets are designed to kill the bacteria so that the water is biologically safe to drink, but water filters remove a lot more. But the tablets are really easy, if you are on the go and you don’t have time to stop, you can simply fill up your canteens or your water bottles, drop a couple of tablets in and you shake it up, wait for 30 minutes and now it’s safe to drink.

Paul Haarman: Okay, hold that thought here, because another thing I want to ask you about is I think you and I talked about this. This has been met with a little bit of controversy with people going out, is it iodine or maybe I’ve got the wrong term?

John Henderson: Potassium iodide.

David Morris: Potassium iodide.

Paul Haarman: Yeah, those tablets for nuclear fallout or also you mentioned canteen, two opposite spectrums. What kind of basics would people need to have? Let’s address that first with the potassium iodide.

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John Henderson: Well, from a nuclear emergency standpoint, the reason that people would want potassium iodide is that in a nuclear event like what's happening over in Japan, a natural byproduct of fission is radioactive iodine 131 and 129 and your thyroid uses iodine to produce a lot of different hormones and chemicals for your body. It stores it. So if you are exposed to radioactive iodine in your food source, then your thyroid is going to store that. Unfortunately, it has a half-life of eight days and it will sit there and emit beta particles and it will radiate your thyroid for many, many years to come. People take potassium iodine in order to flood their thyroid with iodide to begin with so that if they do get exposed to the radioactive version in their thyroid, there is no room in the thyroid for it to store the radioactive version so the body just gets rid of it through like it normally would.

Paul Haarman: Now, what last eight days? Is it the tablets themselves or what?

John Henderson: Well, the half-life of radioactive iodine 131 is eight days. That means the amount of radiation it puts out goes down by half every eight days. It doesn't mean it's safe after eight days.

Paul Haarman: Okay, got you.

John Henderson: But it will stay radioactive for hundreds of years, eventually it decays to where it's very little so it's not as harmful. But in the beginning, with high doses of it, it can actually even kill your thyroid which leads to cancer and so forth. The potassium iodide pills do not protect you from the other effects of radiological emergencies such as the gamma rays that are produced

by a nuclear explosion or put out by Caesium-137, et cetera.

Paul Haarman: So you will last 15 days longer. That sounds awful.

John Henderson: Well, it eliminates the chronic long-term effects of cancer that can come from having the iodide in your thyroid because once it's in your thyroid it's going to stay there forever or until your thyroid can process it out. So with the long term chronic damage, it protects you against that. You still have to take that with precaution if you are in any type of fallout zone or downwind from a nuclear reactor.

Paul Haarman: All right, well, listen, at the risk of sounding like I'm trying to bury myself in Condition White, I'm not going to say that it's impossible that that would happen here in the US, but it's less probable, although Homeland Security has been busting people and trying to do things and of course just to even a name, Homeland Security, it gets some people up in arms. So we were kind of limited on time now, but I do want to wrap up is that let's just do a quick synopsis. But you mentioned canteen, what about like a cooking gear, that kind of thing in the event if I lost power and lost everything? I mean granted if I've got a grill out there filled with propane, that's wonderful, but that's not going to last forever. What else do you think, and for both of you, what do you think we need to have?

John Henderson: Well, a good mess kit that is portable if you do have to leave your home and evacuate that's made of metal, sturdy and reusable. If you are in your home, you are going to have pots and pans available to you. But if you have to leave your home, then you need an ability to prepare

food. You also need ability to protect yourself from the elements.

Paul Haarman: So sleeping bag?

John Henderson: You would need poncho. You need a sleeping bag that you can sleep in. A tent is usually a heavy item, so usually just a tarp is better if you can get that to make a pretty good shelter to keep you dry. If you are out in the environments, it just depends upon what you expect to happen. If you are going to have access to your vehicle and you are comfortable with that scenario, then you can pack a lot of gear. But if you are going to have to do it with just what you can get on your back, then you've got to really be selective.

Paul Haarman: Yeah, I would be selective because again you are assuming you have petrol. What about you, David, what do you think?

David Morris: One of the angles that I have taken is that to a large extent my backpacking pack is the same as my go bag. So as a result of that, I'm constantly using the items in my go bag. I'm familiar with the items in it and I know that they work.

Paul Haarman: Oh, that's a good practice to get into.

David Morris: Yeah, that's something actually with the 72-hour kits. But I would suggest to people is that they make darn sure that they know how to use absolutely everything in there and that everything works because a lot of the prepackaged 72-hour kits will contain stuff that either just plain doesn't work or you will find doesn't work well for you.

Paul Haarman: Okay, guys, I hate to cut it short, but I know that we are

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starting to run a little bit out of time. Before we end, I'm here to tell you about the event that we have coming up. The Great Wealth Transfer is actually Ann Sieg. Ann, are you on the phone?

Ann Sieg: Yes, I'm here greeting you.

Paul Haarman: Hey, how are you?

Ann Sieg: I'm doing outstanding. Thank you.

Paul Haarman: Well, listen, you are hosting this entire event, so I thought it would probably be more appropriate for you to talk about it and just kind of tell everyone what they can expect because this is going to be one killer event coming up next weekend.

Ann Sieg: Yes, it is a killer event and the days are April 8th, which is a Friday night mixer that people are wanting to attend. That's from 7 and 10. You do have to pay the game entrance for that, but that's kind of where we get to rub shoulders and elbows and this kind of thing get talk to people and especially the presenters, which we have a full lineup for the 9th and 10th, which is Saturday and Sunday, and Paul, you've got the biggest chunk of time. This is Saturday morning for, I think, it's a good three-hour stretch or so. We will probably get a break in between there, but that is going to phenomenal information, family-empowered retreat, I believe.

Paul Haarman: Well, we are going to be talking about the bank and the retreat, everything else, and how to perpetuate wealth for multiple generations, so that's correct. That's right.

Ann Sieg: Yes, it's outstanding, and then Mike Dillard will be Sunday morning with a good chunk of time

there and he is speaking on Elevation Group and many of the updates that he wants to provide people. And then we've got a whole stretch there of different presenters quite a bit on entrepreneurial skill sets and getting those developed. For those of you who are entrepreneurs, so you can better cash flow your business, so you can participate in this being Shift Economy that you so well teach people about, Paul, and then on Sunday is really a very exclusive and special event. We do have room available yet for that and that is our Privacy Legacy Building Workshop where Paul, you yourself and Anthony go out as well as Mike Dillard, where you are going really in that depth to infinite banking, cash management, setting up corporation, a whole hosts of things and then that one is really pretty much highly interactive workshop.

We do have some slots available yet for that as well. Really, it's going to be a phenomenal event and I have to say most of all this is really where you get to ask your questions if you are really wondering what in the world is going on and how can I be ahead of this big shift economy that is taking place right now, you need to be at this event. We will be there speaking, training, and also answering questions.

Paul Haarman: Fantastic, and thank you for sharing that with us and for those of you that are out there listening, the biggest concepts are going to be done in the first couple of days and what Ann was just talking about was the big mastermind event that we are doing on Monday and really going through with tactical approaches to what we are talking about. So if you really want to, you can inquire a little bit more about this if you go to TheShiftEconomy.com. There is a special link for that

event. Again, that's TheShiftEconomy.com and we certainly look forward to seeing you all there. And for those of you who incidentally that are not entrepreneurs, don't think that this is only for entrepreneurs because the digital space is going to be dominating the way we conduct commerce in the future, so for those that are in the W-2 workspace, you are going to find yourself as a 1099 wage employee, and I'm saying that in jest calling you an employee, but you are an independent contractor, which guess what, you are entrepreneur now. So if you want to know how to survive, we will see you at the event, TheShiftEconomy.com. It's very good.

Ann Sieg: Outstanding, we'll see you there, Paul.

Paul Haarman: Thank you. This snoop has got emotion, too. We do have about two to three minutes, so David, if you don't mind, you have some very generous offer you want to make out to the listeners where we going to send them to TheShiftEconomy.com. We are going to have a special link for some of the things that you have.

David Morris: Yeah, I just got a few packages that we are going to give out and what they are going to include is my book, "The Urban Survival Guide," and the next thing it's going to include is a deck of Urban Survival playing cards and what that is it's basically 52 tips, tricks and techniques for survival and specifically surviving in an urban environment after a disaster and those things that you are likely to forget or may not even know. As an example, how much chlorine to put into water to purify it and how to know if it's actually drinkable after you've put it in and it has had time to work. The other thing is another book that I wrote called "Advanced Urban Water Purification

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Techniques” that will teach you how to purify pretty much any water that you find in an urban environment. And another one is “Urban Survival Borrowing and Negotiating.” And if things get really bad and the dollar goes in the tank and we are left with the barter economy, this book will be priceless.

Right now, it’s priceless. I’ve had so many readers email me after buying it telling me how much money they have saved as a result of going through it and so we’ll give a few of those packages out if you respond on the site.

Paul Haarman: All right, beautiful. So you’ve heard it here on the [TheShiftEconomy.com](http://TheShiftEconomy.com). We’ll have a special link to David’s little goodies that he will give out. So the first few people because it’s going to be done out in limited quantities and if you are not fortunate enough to be able to get one of those for free as we are offering right here, you can always pick them up, I believe, at [Amazon.com](http://Amazon.com), right?

David Morris: Yes, and that was the package that Glenn Beck featured on

his My Favorite Things Special.

Paul Haarman:  
Oh, the must-have special.

David Morris: Yes, so you will be getting the same gifts that Glenn gave his friends and family for Christmas.

Paul Haarman: Okay, wonderful. And one more time with your individual websites.

John Henderson:  
[Strategic Independence Group](http://StrategicIndependenceGroup.com).

Paul Haarman: We have it right...

John Henderson:  
[StrategicIndependenceGroup.com](http://StrategicIndependenceGroup.com)

Paul Haarman: All right, and I’ve surfed your website. You’ve got some great content on there. So for those folks who want to get a little more in the know, you definitely want to visit John’s website and you can reach out to him. He has been very, very generous and gracious with his time. I know I have spoken to him several times and he is just a wealth of knowledge and information.

And David, your website, I know that you have like a gazillion of them because you’ve become quite the popular guy, which is the best one to send people to.

David Morris:  
[SecretsOfUrbanSurvival.com](http://SecretsOfUrbanSurvival.com).

Paul Haarman: So one more time.

David Morris:  
[It's SecretsOfUrbanSurvival.com](http://It'sSecretsOfUrbanSurvival.com).

Paul Haarman: Well, that’s it. I think it’s going to wrap it up for today. This is your host, Paul Haarman, reminding you we are in a rapidly changing world, especially like the ones that we find ourselves in right now. A great way to accelerate your growth is to have regular access to like-minded people, but people who are consistently choosing to be more and do more and have more. After all, isn’t that what having a sensational life is all about? Until next time right here in Austin’s Talk Radio 1370, *The Shift Economy*. See you next time.

End of Audio

## Heartland Flood More Serious than People Think

It doesn’t have to be a flood to be a threat...

Farmer Fact of Life: You can’t get seed into a field like this one in Iowa, and if you did it wouldn’t come up. And most of the fields in 20 states look like this.

While the nation largely ignores the developing, historic flood of the Mississippi River and its tributaries,

it is totally oblivious to the rising threat of ordinary — well, perhaps not ordinary, but certainly less dramatic — rain to current and future harvests in the nation’s breadbasket. The fact that the Corn Belt is soaking wet, where it is not completely inundated, does not bode well for food prices, or for the food supply, in the US or the world.

As it was reported a month ago,

the US Department of Agriculture predicted a “very tight situation” this fall with regard to the supply of, and demand for, corn and soybeans. First of all, when a USDA spokesperson uses the words “very tight situation” on the record, it’s the equivalent of a normal person running from the room with his hair on fire. Secondly, the prediction rested on

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two assumptions: that US farmers were about to plant the largest acreage in recent history, and that they would enjoy “normal” yields from all that acreage.

The Mississippi flood — perhaps just the blowing of the levee at Birds Point, Missouri — has by itself trashed those assumptions. But wait there’s more. The entire Corn Belt, from the Dakotas (actually, from the Canadian Prairies, which is more the Wheat Suspenders) and Nebraska to Indiana and Ohio, is experiencing a cold and wet spring. The fields may not be under water, but they’re wet, and you cannot sow wet, cold ground.

The window for getting seed in the ground in time for it to make it to maturity before the fall frosts is rapidly closing. The drop-dead date for most planting varies slightly from state to state, but is generally around the middle of May. A week from now. As of the end of last week, according to the USDA’s weekly planting progress report, 87% of the corn crop in the 18 high-production states is not yet in the ground. Last year at the same time, two-thirds of the fields had been planted.

Although Wolf Blitzer and Katie Couric have yet to notice, local and farm publications across the region are dominated by the threat.



### A brief survey:

**Michigan (yesterday):** Heavy spring rain delays planting, food prices could rise.

**North Dakota (May 3):** ND crop planting still hampered by wet spring.

**South Dakota (May 3):** Spring planting is making slow progress with only 2.1 days suitable for fieldwork in the past seven days. Cool temperatures continue to delay germination of grains that have been seeded and the percent emerged is still well behind last year and the five year averages.

**Illinois (April 28):** Producers Face Decisions as Planting Delay Lengthens.

**Indiana (May 4):** As the wet spring continues to delay planting in Indiana, grain farmers are faced with tough decisions about their intended tillage operations.

**Ohio (April 29):** Farm fields flooded by rain and river waters have delayed eastern Ohio farmers in their planting of corn and other crops during one of the wettest springs in recent years.

We would all be well advised to pay attention, between royal weddings and terrorist assassinations, to this increasingly inconvenient fact. Food prices around the world are alarmingly high and are already destabilizing countries. In poor countries, they are killing people; in the affluent industrial countries, they are just reaching the level of consumer awareness.

Continuing shortfalls in production, which are certain as industrial agriculture continues to collapse on itself and climate change continues to bear down on the farms of the world, will mean that in the near future all of us will be worried about not only the price of food, but its availability.

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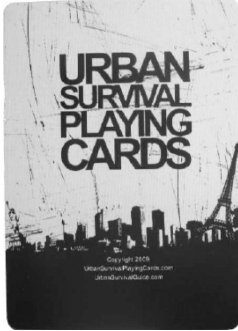




# Lamplighter Calendar and Resource Center

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## Urban Survival Playing Cards



*These aren't simply playing cards...  
they're a powerful survival tool for you  
and your loved ones to use if you  
need to survive in an urban area.*



[WWW.URBANSURVIVALPLAYINGCARDS.COM](http://WWW.URBANSURVIVALPLAYINGCARDS.COM)

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## Survive in Place Training Course

[www.urban survival guide.com/survival-guide/urban-survival-secrets](http://www.urban survival guide.com/survival-guide/urban-survival-secrets)

12 Week Online Course That Will Teach You Easy Shortcuts  
To Prepare Your Family For Surviving Disasters

In The Real World, Most People Don't Have A Fully Stocked Retreat They Can Escape To. Even If You've Planned Ahead And You Do, There's No Guarantee That You'll Leave In Time Or That You'll Be Able To Make It There.

**Your First Plan Must Be To Survive In Place.**

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## Welcome To The Lamplighter Report!

I wanted to take a moment to say thank you for your membership to The Lamplighter Report. This issue is packed with some powerful information that will help you to prepare you and your loved ones in the event of terrorist attack, natural disaster, economic collapse, or a pandemic.

### **In Future Issues, "Lamplighter Report" readers will get....**

- My ESSENTIAL Survival "How-To's" (3 - 5 EACH MONTH)
  - New "Off-The-Grid" Books, Videos, and Sites I've discovered
  - My Private "Intel Report" on Global, National and Local Situations I'm Monitoring
  - Real Life "Case Studies" of How other Families are Preparing
  - "What Went Wrong" - My Analysis of COMMON Mistakes That Most Preppers are Making and much, MUCH more...
-