

Y-O-U ARE NEEDED!

(Emergency sniping) *CASI 96*

Around 1996 much of America will likely be in strife. "Our" now commU.N.ist government will be set against those Americans willing to fight to keep their land free for their kids, and out of global slavery.

Those citizens to fight are called Patriots, or Constitutionals. They just want their sacred '76 Constitution and its rights and freedoms back. They are not anarchists. They will fight inspite of the planned economic collapse, internal disorder, etc., supposed to humble them. The fight will include the winter, so have a good water-PROOF camo or dark beige hooded parka, heavy pants and boots. It will likely start when the word is out (NOT on the major media) that "our" U.N.government is actually breaking down doors looking for ("illegal") rifles. Just like Hitler & Stalin. Ever heard of armed slaves?

Anyone wanting to help preserve America, the greatest free nation the Earth has ever seen, must start to prepare now. RIGHT NOW. There is little time left. 1996 looks to be another 1776. But this time we will probably need more than the only 3% who took up arms in '76. So please be a Paul Revere, and patiently warn all you care about, to prepare now. To DO something. Anything. Now. If they don't prepare some now, they are already "had" slaves. Correct?

The rest of the whole planet is already controlled by the Globalists. The same breed (and seed) as the industrialists. Remember how "good" to us they were in the industrial revolution? (12 hr child work days, massive strikes, etc.) The NOW developing information revolution could be much worse, as control of EACH of us via the ATM etc, will be TOTAL. And lethal. No out.

We are the last hope. The ONLY reason America still stands free (though barely) is because they deeply fear our guns. Mao Tse Tung said " Out of the muzzle of a rifle comes political power." Guns! Without guns and cash (why the ATM), THEY can take any freedom or right they want, at will. Will the UN then be good to us slaves? Think. Does not absolute power corrupt absolutely, always? Can you see that? Our guns are right now that important. Critical!.

Perhaps the first thing to store is FOOD. Refer to my summary on food storage, but at the very least have MANY pounds of the highest energy source, by far, per pound and dollar, bland tasing lard-fat-oil (pemmican), & many pounds of lentils/rice, and many bottles/cubes of boullion flavoring (maybe some vitamin pill "nutrition"). All are cheap. For now. (Some actually prefer to spend 3 times as much and only get half the energy per pound of basic lard by storing lots of peanut butter!). Whatever, right now commit yorself to spend at least \$20 per month for EXTRA food and ammo stores, for as long as you can. Hopefully we have at least one full year. But start NOW. Every month. When the banks don't open, your EXTRA stored food, ammo (and water) will be vital. I hereby promise to spend at least \$20/mo, (signed) \_\_\_\_\_.

Guns. Perhaps there are just two types. The self protection, and long distance sniping types. For self protection, almost any pistol, shotgun or rifle will do. But all things considered, I very strongly recommend a .22 semi-auto RIFLE (not wimpy-powered pistol) (\$125), and at least 3,000 rounds (about \$75). Remember. All guns are utterly and completely useless without ammo. LOTS OF AMMO! No bullet, no bang. Remember that. Bullet sales will be the very first thing Big Bother (not brother) will stop (along with our rights) when they put us under emergency Martial Law. And when our paper money becomes worthless as planned, just barter with your EXTRA stores of food & ammo. Not only is the good old .22 cheap, dependable, light weight, & effective (barely, if out of a rifle), but it is super easy to silence (because of its near sub-sonic velocity and small blast): just clamp a loosely rag-filled 2 liter pop jug poked with several holes on the muzzle-end!! Use short, or long (vs long rifle) ammo for best silencing. If you feel that you need a back-up side arm, look closely at the light-weight, effective, yet cheap (\$120).380 (AND AMMO!). Unlike the big 9mms and all revolvers, the .380 also naturally lends itself to easy silencing. Hey, "007" carried one!

Weapons for self protection are OK, but it is the guerilla sniper rifles that the New World Order-U.N. fears the most as they try to turn our

children into slaves. They know that one sniper can cause a whopping number of big problems. And the 10s of thousands of U.N. troops now illegally in America today for "training" know it. If you really want to help save freedom in '96, think sniper. We will need LOTS of you snipers!! YOU!!

I define a sniper rifle is any "deer" rifle that can always hit a 9' pie plate at 300 yards. Most rifles can do this. Very few "assault" full-auto rifles (like the standard military M16 or AK47) can be accurately shot beyond 200 yards. Why the sniper must be able to shoot out to 300 yards. To see if a given rifle is accurate enough, first get a good shot (you?). Bench the rifle securely, and shoot a five-shot series for several loads at 100 yards. IF at least one load (a bullet/powder combination) consistently punches those 5 holes no further apart than 3 inches, you have a sniper-potential gun. A .22, shotgun, pistol or blackpowder rifle is seldom accurate or powerful enough beyond 150 yards. My practical choice for a sniper gun is a semi-auto cheap (\$130) dependable Chinese SKS, with a close second being the similarly priced 7.62x54R bolt action sniper rifle that does NOT come under the Brady bill. If I had the money, I would ideally choose a Match grade 30'06 or .308 semi-auto, topped with a 3 power night-vision scope, and a 10 power range-finder scope. Should you pop a sniper, try to get his excellent rifle & ammo.

Recoil. Shoot enough to know the maximum recoil you can take, and not flinch ; more powerful bullets do more damage. Smaller bullets/calibers, and semi-autos recoil less. If you drill a couple of 3/16" holes cross-wise all the way through (then immediately blued for rust), one inch from the barrel end ("mag-na-port"), you can reduce the recoil of any rifle about 20% ; this results in very little velocity loss, & no accuracy loss.

Whichever rifle you have or choose, always, ALWAYS, have at least 500 loaded rounds (\$150) on hand. Ammo is critical, remember? By the way, reloading for the exact SAME rifle is super easy. Of course you have to have bullets (home-cast from wheel wt. lead?), primers (likely "large rifle" type), and powder. But all else you need is a sharpened nail to get out the old primer, and some yarn. The case can be re-used dozens of times. Just tap in the new primer, flush, fill the case 3/4 full (to be safe, if you don't have the exact specs) with exactly the same amount (case to case) of any rifle powder, then push the bullet to place through a cross of yarn held over the case opening (for best accuracy, the bullet should stick out as far as your gun can handle it). Obviously such a reload is not water resistant, so store carefully. The best emergency powder, though relatively weak, is common match heads ("red" powder or potassium chlorate). In a 30'06, 40 match heads gives you the most power possible. Black powder is N-O-T easy to make, is not much more powerful than "red" powder, and further is quite dangerous both in the making, and in storage. Smokless powder is far and away, THE best. Get several pounds (ea.\$20) if only for pipe bombs, etc..

Most rifles are capable of 300+ yard accuracy, but most people cannot shoot accordingly. Mostly because of fear. If you just remember three things, you have almost nothing to fear. In order of importance; 1) ALWAYS point the gun in a safe direction. Always. 2) Have a round in the chamber only if important, take your rifle off "safety" only when necessary, and 3) Never put your finger on the trigger unless the rifle butt is tight against your shoulder (else the rifle's kick will smack you hard). It really is quite simple to be safe. Once you know that you are safe, most shooters can tolerate the loud bang enough not to flinch. Maybe use ear plugs/wet cotton at first.

Flinching is the single worst enemy to accurate shooting. It means jerking. Especially the trigger finger. Practice pulling the trigger smoothly, so as not to affect the rest of the rifle at all. Now gradually speed up. ONLY the finger muscle moves. Know, cold, just how fast you can squeeze the trigger and yet keep the rifle steady as a rock. NEVER pull faster.

To shoot, align your body and rests so the rifle naturally (no muscle strain) points to the target. Calm yourself. Use your muscles only for fine control. Now take a couple of deep breaths. Notice that the rifle naturally wobbles a little. Squeeze the trigger some each time the sights are dead on

the target (but NEVER so fast as to affect the rifle, remember?). NO FLINCHING! If the rifle hasn't fired in 10 seconds, start over. Patience is important; maybe that is why over half of the world's snipers are.....women.

To shoot out to 300+ yards, you must stabilize the rifle as much as possible. A 3-point adjustable clamping bench rest is ideal, but often impractical. So rest the front of the gun on anything stable. A board, a pillow, etc. For best stability always place the front rest as close to the muzzle end as possible, preferably on the stock. US military snipers are taught to stabilize the rear with their shoulder, the bottom rear resting solidly on the top of their non-shooting fist (or fist gripping a bean bag) which then lies on the ground or solid support. Should you want to shoot much beyond 300 yards, you will need "match" ammo and rifle, and to know how to accuratize your rifle/ammo, have tables on windage, trajectory, exact distance estimation, temp., etc.. A whole science in itself. At the least try to get highly "accurate" loads, and zero in your rifle for each new lot of ammo used.

Zeroing in your sniper rifle can be simple. The idea is to get the bullet to hit very close to where the sights are pointing. At the shooting range, solidly "bench" your rifle. Put a target 20 yards away. Aim one inch above the exact middle of the target. Shoot twice. (NO FLINCHING!) The two bullet holes better be VERY close to each other, or you had better stop right now, & go home and practice shooting a lot more with a BB gun or below-explained method! Now, re-align, again, the rifle to the target as above, but don't shoot. Being very careful not to move the rifle at all, adjust the sights to point to 1" above the two bullet holes. That is it! Easy, ugh? To check on the zeroing in, repeat as above, aiming again one inch above target center. Shoot twice. This time the bullet holes should hit the target dead center. Now repeat this whole operation to refine the zero, for 100, 200, then 300 yards. For most rifles, due to trajectory (the arc, not flat, flight of the bullet), adjust your sights so that the bullets hit about 2 inches higher than the sights show at 100 yards, which means the bullet should hit about 10 inches (one head height) directly below the same sight picture at 300 yards, depending on the power of the cartridge you shoot. If you followed the above instructions you should already be shooting darn close to this, for most modern cartridges. But if your cartridge is say a barely fast enough 30-30, which drops almost 30 inches at 300 yards, and you are after a target right at 300 yards, then you have to aim the sights 3 heads higher than your intended target (a human head is about 10 inches high) if zeroed in as above. Trajectory. Get it? A bullet's flight is NOT flat. Obviously the closer you can hold your sights to the target, the more accurate, why a 30-30 (and having to aim a whole 3 heads high at 300yds) is marginal. The SKS has about the same ballistics as the 30-30, by the way. What about the wind effect? Out to only 300 yards, only a very strong wind (over 10 mph -when tree limbs start to sway) directly from the side will blow your bullet more than 5 inches off. Just always aim slightly into the wind to compensate. A moving target? You must shoot ahead. "Lead." At 300 yards if the person or vehicle is traveling about 4mph (fast walk) at 90o to your line of sight, you must shoot 3 heads (30") in front of the target to hit it. If traveling directly toward or away from you, at any speed, you don't have to "lead" at all, do you? Understand? Study well, and memorize at least these big factors of long-distance shooting.

To re-zero in a new batch of ammo usually only takes one or two shots at 100 yards per the above slick method of zeroing. If you have access to different loads, fire minimum 3-shot groups, to find which load your rifle shoots most accurately (the 3+ hole group being unusually close together). A scope (expensive) helps, but is NOT critical to 300yds. But practice is!

I once learned probably the best way to quickly learn to be a good shot, without wasting bullets or travel time to the range (though some of this is necessary). It is especially helpful if you use iron sights. Replace the primer of a spent round with a bulging chunk of hard car tire rubber (to protect the firing pin). Chamber the round. Now lock your rifle down tight, aimed at the middle of a fixed piece of paper many feet away. Release the

safety (for practice, a common and disastrous oversight in the field). Have someone else hold a piece of wire whose tip is a big black dot, roughly centered over the paper, held just in front of the paper. While you look through the sights, your partner (slowly at first) randomly moves the black dot over the paper (imitating the slight natural wobble of all hand-held guns). Whenever the black dot lines up almost perfectly with your sights, you squeeze the trigger some. Again, NO FLINCHING! You are a deadly sniper. Pretend your family depends on the accuracy of your next shot, as maybe it will. Concentrate. Relax. When the rifle finely fires (clicks), the helper stops the black dot dead. Then carefully takes a straight pin and pushes it through the exact middle of the black dot, and into the paper. Now repeat all over again never moving the rifle position in the least, a total of at least three times. Switch places, affix a new piece of paper and repeat. You will be amazed how far apart the pin holes in the paper "target" are at first. But with practice, however, you can get them very close, and so have become a much better shot. The only way to get really good at anything is, to \_\_\_\_\_.

Now YOU are ready to snipe!! To REALLY help save freedom. YO DUDE!

To stay alive, you must not be detected. Think sneaky. Real sneaky. Camouflage and slow motion is necessary. Big Brother now has infrared detectors to help find you, but they cannot penetrate thick solid objects, so try never to be in the open: common window (and fiber-glass batt) glass is good protection, reflectant space blankets less so. And what about the accurate return-fire machines? I think that they are too expensive to be commonly encountered. If so, shoot them 1st. Again, think sneaky!

Targets. Ah the targets. A patient, sneaky sniper has a wide variety. You must coolly choose. A \$60 pair of lightweight 8or9by20 binoculars (a heavy and expensive 50mm objective is NOT much better), is very helpful for target selection, especially if you have no scope. According to the US sniper training manual, your number one target is.....the enemy sniper. The thug with the extra long rifle and scope. Next is the guy with the dogs to sniff you out. Then comes scouts, key officers, equipment operators, etc.. Don't be tempted to shoot at aircraft, unless you are sure of a hit. Remember, every shot tells where you are. Almost always shoot for the heart, the middle of the big chest; "bullet-proof" vests seldom stop rifle bullets; they are for wimpy handguns. If you can shoot through a building, or at least far back from a window/opening, do so, as much of your tell-tale blast will thusly be blocked.

For at least a couple of minutes after shooting, freeze. Do not move a muscle. That is when you are most likely to be discovered. When it looks safe, slowly at first, sneak far away, to shoot again.

If shooting non-corrosive primer ammunition, the only maintenance most rifles need is an occasional cleaning & LIGHT thorough oiling to resist rust. If very wet, wait until very dry, then completely but lightly cover all of the metal parts (and wood) with any quality light oil like Break-free. Especially the bore (just weight-string-patch it). If you have a semi-auto, however, dis-assembly/cleaning/oiling can be involved, so read up on it, and practice.

And may God bless us, free America!!!