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Happening

Pocket Survival Guide



Imperio



Our fate is determined by how far we are prepared to push ourselves to stay alive—the decisions we make to survive. We must do whatever it takes to endure and make it through alive.

—BEAR GRYLLS

EDC kits.

Being prepared is one of the main keys to survival. The more prepared you are, the higher your chances of survival. And EDC (Every Day Carry) kits are one of the best ways to be prepared for whatever surprise that may come your way.

EDC kits have the tools and materials needed for making everyday survival easier. A warrior operating in a conflict zone should carry 2 kinds of EDC kit.

Kind one. This EDC kit is stored throughout your clothing. It is comprised of:

- One small LED torch.
- One multi-tool.
- One smart phone with a working GPS and camera.
- One small folding knife (for self defense).

Kind two. This EDC kit goes into a black backpack. It is comprised of:

- One lighter.
- One high storage USB stick.
- One pen & note pad.
- One small first aid kit.
- One change of clothes (for changing appearance).
- One face mask.
- One water bottle.
- One long length of para cord.
- One combat appropriate knife.

Bug Out Bags.

A bug out bag is a survival bag that carries all the items a warrior needs to support himself for long periods of time when he is unable to return home, or is on the move.

A bug out bag should always be completely packed, kept in an easily accessible place, ready to be picked up and taken away at any given time by the warrior.

A good bug out bag should include:

- One street directory.
- One map of your nation.
- One solar power phone charger.
- Four sets of plain clothes.
- Toiletries.
- One first aid kit.
- Tools for repairing the bug out vehicle.
- One gun and ammunition (If obtainable).
- One night vision monocular.
- Four days worth of food.
- One Goretex jacket.
- Multivitamins.
- Chem lights.
- One bright LED head torch with extra batteries.
- One 4 liter water bladder.
- As much para cord as possible.
- Silver bullion (for trading after financial collapse).

The bug out bag should be stored somewhere out of sight whilst in the car, preferably under the seat. The gun and ammunition should be kept hidden in the door panel or under the middle compartment.

Securing The Home.

Having a secure home is very important when living in a high crime area. Luckily, it doesn't cost much money to secure your home if you need to:

Start by cutting down all the large shrubs and trees that obscure the view of your house. Houses that are hidden from sight are more enticing to burglars than houses that can be clearly seen.

Purchase good floodlights with motion sensors. Bright lights, especially ones that turn on when a burglar walks past, are good at keeping burglars away.

Install security cameras around your house so they can be clearly seen by everyone. They act as a good deterrent, plus they allow you to record stuff.

Lay gravel over the walkways around your house. Gravel is noisy when walked on, and can alert you to the presence of a trespasser.

Buy a large dog. Dogs keep intruders at bay, most burglars try to avoid houses with dogs, and dogs act as alarm systems in addition to being trustful companions.

Put bars on your windows, especially the large ones. [Bars don't look pretty, but they stop Dindus from climbing in.]

Reinforce your doors with metal plating, and buy deadbolts for them. Your doors are the main points of entrance, so make them as strong as possible.

Clean up your garden so that no one can hide behind bushes etc.

Silver.

Unlike government fiat money that only has value because the government says it has value, silver has true value. Silver doesn't have value because someone important declared it had value, silver has value, ultimately, because lots of people want it, and it's quite scarce. Silver is also very stable. In fact, silver has held its value and has been used as a trading medium for the last 23 centuries.

Silver also keeps its value during economic collapse, while fiat obviously doesn't. The reason for this is, hyperinflation is caused by the government printing money to the point where it becomes close to worthless. (The money loses its value because there is simply way too much money.) However, since silver is not fiat money, it is not really affected.

When it comes to surviving economic or societal collapse, silver is perhaps one of the best things to own, because it is very valuable, and can be used as a very acceptable trading medium. And trading is something you'll need to be doing lots of if you wish to survive long term.

The best kinds of silver to own are stamped bullion, and the old government coins that contain silver (like the pre-1965 U.S. coins, and the 1966 Australian 50c coins), because these kinds of silver have markings which help to verify their purity and authenticity, which is important when you want to get the highest amount of good possible for your silver.

Also, when buying your survival silver, try to buy silver which is native to your country. Trying to trade English minted coins in America could cause confusion due to different standards of measurement used.

Buying a Knife.

When it comes to knives, there are hundreds of brands, and thousands of designs to choose from, but what is best for combat and survival?

In survival situations, a parang knife is the best. Parang knives have a blade length of about 30cm, and are quite thick. The blade curves outward, making chopping tasks easier and keeps the hand away from the blade. Weighing around 1kg, the parang allows one to strike with lots of force. The parang also makes a good combat weapon because of its length and weight, and it's capable of delivering lethal strikes, although it is slower to wield than a combat knife due to its weight and size.

In hostile territory, a combat knife is more convenient than a parang because it is lighter and shorter, and therefore quicker and easier to use. Your combat knife should be full tang, have a blade longer than 5 inches, and be made out of high quality steel.

If one is not planning to go full Kaczynski in the wilderness, one should invest in a combat knife instead of a parang knife. However, if one is expecting to spend a lot of time in the wilderness, a parang will definitely make life a bit easier. That being said, a combat knife will suffice when a parang cannot be obtained.

Some good knife makers are:

- Gerber
- Benchmade
- Ka-Bar
- Esse
- CRKT
- Cold Steel
- SOG
- Falkniven

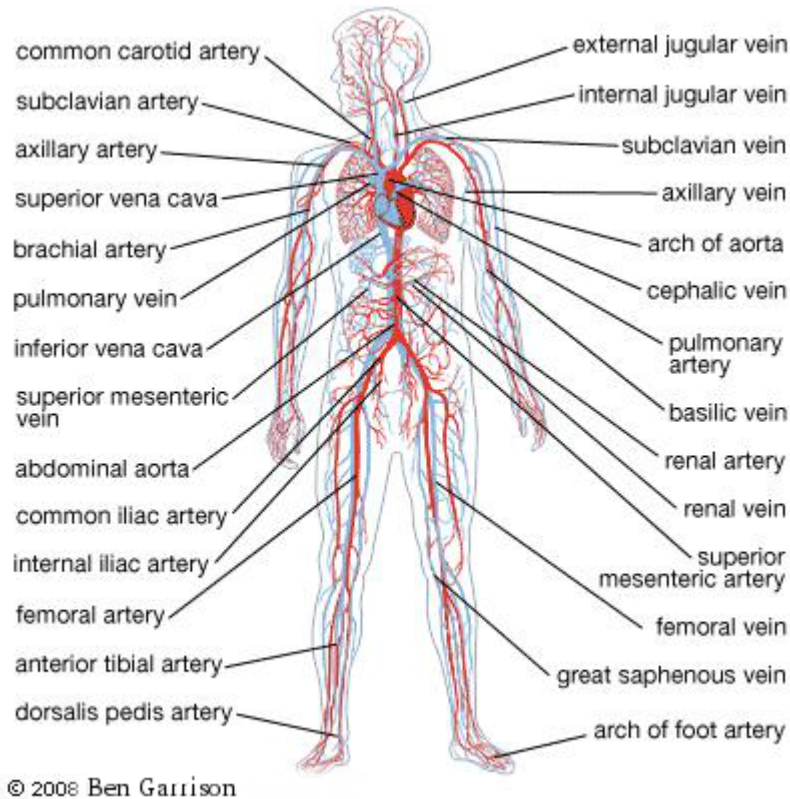
Knife Fighting.

Easy to acquire, easy to kill with, and rather intimidating, knives are a popular weapon among criminals. In crime infested areas, many people often carry a knife, and many sometimes won't hesitate to stab, so it's important to have a little vital knowledge about knife fighting before you get into a knife fight:

- When fighting, adopt a boxing stance: You want to have your body facing your opponent at an angle to make your stomach and chest smaller targets. You also need to have your chin tucked in to protect your neck. And the knuckles on your hand should be facing outward to protect the arteries of your arm and wrist.
- In your stance, have your lead hand up next to your chin for blocking and parrying, and have your rear hand holding the knife so your knife hand is harder for the opponent to target.
- Always hold the knife with a firm grip, but do not hold it so tight that your grip affects the speed with which you can stab.
- To weaken your opponent, slash and stab him as quickly as possible along the eight angles of attack. Slice as many of his muscles as you can to disable him. And don't stop until he is clearly disabled.
- Once your opponent is disabled, and you need to kill him, target his vital zones. Sever his main arteries and attack his heart and throat to ensure quick death.
- NEVER take your eyes off of your opponent.

Vital Zones.

In combat, it is important to have a good knowledge of the human anatomy if one wishes to be a proficient killer.



With you knife, target the main arteries and veins. A cut carotid artery, brachial artery or aorta can kill within minutes. But miss the main arteries and veins, and your victim can survive up to 20 or more stabs.

Body Disposal.

So, you've killed someone and you need to dispose of the body, but how do you properly dispose of the body? There are many ways, but there are two ways that work quite well:

Vertical ground burial: To start, dig a hole 1 & 1/2 times deeper than the length of the body, but less than one meter in diameter. Then, dump the body head first into the hole so that the organs are as far away from the entrance of the hole as possible. The further the organs are from the surface, the harder they will be to detect when decomposing. The extra depth and small diameter of the hole will make the grave much harder to find than a regular grave.

The water grave: The ideal grave for a body is at the bottom of some deep, remote water. Once you've found a good area of water for burial, start by wrapping the body up in black construction plastic, then seal the plastic up with lots of strong plastic tape. Next, add extra weight to the wrapped body by attaching lots of heavy rocks or bricks to it. If you wrap and weigh the body down properly, and sink it in a deep enough and remote enough area of water, it is not likely that it will ever be found.