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Survival Information For The Prepared Citizen

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IN THIS ISSUE: When Is Doomsday?, Another Look At Wheelguns, What To Do With The Garbage?, Stand Your Ground, Staying Cool, Remembering Frank

WHEN IS DOOMSDAY?

By James C. Jones, EMT/CHCM

I am not a merchant of fear or a prophet of doom. As a survival and preparedness advocate, my job is to sell confidence and predict survival. Nevertheless I am regularly asked the question (in various ways) "when is doomsday?" My stock answer for that is "the day your survival plan fails". Since I am usually talking to apprehensive citizens they expect me to know exactly what is going to happen and when. I usually say that I have absolutely no idea, but "bad things are going to happen and some of them are going to happen to you". Frankly, since emergency preparedness and self-reliance is the universal treatment for all survivable catastrophes focusing on one scenario has little value. In fact being infected with a single disaster scenario and a single time-line can only serve to limit and complicate your efforts. When Live Free was originally founded back in the late 1960s we were told by our elders that there was little use in organizing since the nuclear war, UN takeover, etc. would happen within months or a few years at best. Many of the survivalists of the time quit jobs,

dumped savings and took to the hills. In fact they created their own family disasters from which some never recovered.



DON'T YOU JUST HATE IT WHEN THAT HAPPENS?

At the age of 70 having taught and advocated preparedness and self-reliance for over 47-years, I have survived scores of nuclear wars, UN invasions, meteor impacts, raptures and epidemics that never happened. Those who sell various fright stories and conspiracies in order to gather followers and/or sell equipment harm the credibility of responsible survivalists and preppers. They also turn-off and discourage people who truly seek to become self-reliant.

I am not saying that the future is safe and that everything will be okay! In fact the future is going to be very chaotic and dangerous and nothing much will be okay. But, exactly how things will play out and at what rate is not predictable. Anyone who studies history in detail will see how seemingly minor actions and conditions can shift the course of the environment. Politics, nations and people. A small error, a change in the weather on a given day or someone being ill can cause or prevent a disaster. No plan or conspiracy can survive the randomness of reality. The point is that bad, very bad things are happening and are going to happen to most of the population of the planet in the coming decades. Those who care about their families and about the principles of humanity and liberty will be challenged to survive adapt and eventually overcome these situations. Here are just seven of the most probable causes of current and future challenges to survival and freedom.

- / Experts predict that the population of the world at the end of the twenty-first century will be approximately what it was at the start of the twentieth century. That's going to involve a lot of famine, epidemic and war.
- / Expert predict that the supply of petroleum and natural gas will become more and more costly and depleted to exhaustion by the end of the century. The entire civilization (e.g. transportation, plastics, medicines, housing, global economics, etc.) depends on these. Even to so-called "alternative energy sources" are based on petroleum based material.

- / We have built a world that is totally dependent on computers and programmable controllers. Our food, water, transportation, power and fuel supplies are dependent on them. Most of our fragile economy exists in hyperspace. Our national defense is totally dependent on GPS and cyber systems. Every form of commerce, communication and information is networked electronically. The production of our factories and even our hospitals are dependent on these networks. While electromagnetic pulse weapons could damage these systems the real dangers are from a deliberate cyber attack by a hostile nation or even a rough group or a massive solar super storm. The Pentagon has already proven that cyber attacks can disable generators, burn up transformers, destroy computer systems and wreck industrial facilities. China has already been success full at infiltrating well-protected defense computers and also power grid systems in the US. Most experts see an increase in cyber warfare that could escalate into nation destroying, population killing proportions.

The other threat to these fragile system is solar superstorms. These happen pretty often. There was a big one in 1859 that pushed the aurora all the way down to South America. A smaller one in 1958 caused radio problems for airplanes. The one in 1989 knocked out the Quebec power grid. More recent small

ones have knocked a satellite out of orbit and blacked out GPS systems. When (not if) one like the 1859 storm hits our fragile cyber controlled systems we could see a world blackout, with the failure of all critical system for an indefinite time.

- / Experts predict that at least one global, population-altering epidemic will occur in the next few decades. The recent swine flue panic clearly demonstrates how terrified government and business is of this threat. As an industrial safety manager, I was tasked with planning for this comparatively mild epidemic. The fact is that there were no workable solutions to preventing the spread of the disease and maintain operations. Lets not even get into the impact of infections that would effect crops and feed animals.
- / The existing economy is a myth! It is based on empty ideas not solid products and materials. It was created for an industrial society and a resource rich world that no longer exists. No politician or government program will fix this. The politicians are just rearranging the deck chairs on the Titanic and buying time to set up their own survival plans.
- / The existing world resources and supplies cannot sustain the

existing population at even this level of comfort and security for very long. The world population simply will not sustain the predicted doubling and tripling. Nature and mathematics will prevent that in many rather unpleasant ways.

- / Virtually everyone agrees that the climate is shifting. This is just what earth does from time-to-time. It has happened in the past and it is happening now. We probably did not cause it and we sure are not going to prevent it. It is causing droughts, floods, famines, wild fires and storms. It will cause wars, revolutions, mass starvation, plagues and migrations.

Below is my very unscientific; best guess estimates of the probabilities of various world catastrophes in the next 5 to 100 years. While these individual predictions may be off by a significant degree, the probability of one or more in combination must approach 100 percent. It is important to keep in mind that most of them are interrelated. Any one or two of them happening would probably cause a domino effect of other disasters. My estimates may be conservative, but I must allow for the unexpected working both ways.

World Disaster/Catastrophe	Next 5-10 yrs.	Next 10-50 yrs.	Next 50-100 yrs
Large Scale Solar Flare	5%	10%	30%
Massive Cyber Attack	10%	50%	75%
World Wide Epidemic	10%	50%	90%

Fuel Depletion, Energy Shortages	20%	60%	80%
Food and Water Shortages	5%	20%	60%
Economic Decline	50%	75%	95%
Economic Collapse	40%	60%	75%
Limited Nuclear War	5%	20%	40%
Unlimited Nuclear War	1%	10%	30%
Critical Climate Shift	20%	70%	95%
Riots & Revolutions	10%	40%	80%
Marshal Law & Dictatorships	20%	30%	75%
Reduced Freedom and Privacy	50%	75%	95%
Massive Earthquakes	5%	10%	20%
Pole Shifts, Meteor strikes, etc.	1%	5%	10%
SOMETHING BAD!	10%	75%	99.99%
SOMETHING VERY, VERY BAD!	5%	50%	99%

Then there are the more personal and localized disasters that may happen alone or as part of the larger challenges above. Even if they are the only things that happen to you, your survival preparedness and knowledge will be critical. There is little doubt that government agencies will be less and less able to help you. Fire, police,

medical, rescue and economic aid services are already dwindling and overstressed. In a few years they may be totally unable to help you meet these challenges. Since these are *personal* disasters they are much more effected by your lifestyle, age, health, financial situation and location. Adjust them accordingly if you wish

Personal Disasters	Next 5-10 yrs.	Next 10-50 yrs.	Next 50-100 yrs
Natural Disaster (storms, floods, earthquakes, etc)	20%	50%	70%
Economic Disaster (job loss, illness, etc.)	50%	75%	80%
Man Made Disaster (crime, assault, fire, nuclear accident, etc.)	20%	50%	75%
Terrorist/Civil Disorder, etc.	10%	30%	60%
Accident and Injuries	25%	50%	80%
Severe Illness	20%	60%	90%
Any one or combination	75%	90%	99%

Does this justify preparedness and moving toward self-reliance? I would think so! You and your family and your children are almost certain to be impacted by one or more of serious disasters listed above and no one but you is going to be able to help you if you are not ready to help yourself, your

family and your community. Yes, it is inevitable that things are going to get bad. How bad and how fast is difficult to calculate. The best solution is to improve your emergency preparedness and self-reliance capacities constantly and indefinitely. As things get worse it will be harder and harder to find and

afford critical supplies and equipment. Learning new skills and new ways of living take time. Start now! Do not be fooled by temporary upswings and calm periods. These are opportunities to get ready not times to relax your efforts. Anyway you calculate it, the odds of your desperately needing to be repaired for disaster and more self-reliant in the next few years are high and in the coming decades a virtual certainty.

A Second Look At Wheelguns

Revolvers (wheelguns) were the original “automatic” handgun able to fire multiple rounds without reloading. They remained popular with police and the military even after the introduction of reliable auto loading pistols such as the Colt 45, 1911 and the Walther PPK. Large frame revolvers such as the Colt Python firing 38-special and 357-magnum ammunition and various brands of revolvers firing the powerful 44-magnum round remained in use by highway patrolman and outdoor guides well into the 1970s. And of course there was a certain Inspector Callahan (Clint Eastwood) of the San Francisco Police Dept. The introduction of the Glock and other modern and reliable autoloaders with their high-capacity magazines and durable composite frames resulted in a shift away from revolvers. Today they are considered bulks and outdated by many. Admittedly, even the lightest “air weight” revolvers are less concealable than the new compact 9-mm and 380-caliber autoloaders. But where conceivability and weight are less important than reliability and stopping power large-caliber revolvers deserve serious consideration. Lets consider the comparative qualities in relation to survival and self-defense applications.

Ammunition Capacity: While most autoloaders have 8-17 round magazines and can be reloaded quickly the reality is that your first few shots are usually the most important in a close encounter, survival/defense situation. Here the absolute reliability and power of those first 6-8 rounds is more important than the unlikely event of an extended 10-50 round gun battle. Most older revolvers were limited to 6-rounds * (six shooter), but modern revolvers in 357-caliber can be found with 7 and even 8 round cylinders.. The Smith & Wesson model 617 holds 7-round and the Taurus model 608 holds 8-rounds while most 44-magnum revolvers are limited to 5 or 6 rounds. Eight round of 357 should do the trick! There are speed loaders and half-moon clips that can reload fairly quickly and even one-handed reloading techniques.

* “ I know what your thinking. Did he fire 6-shots or only 5? But you gotta ask yourself, do I feel lucky today?”

Power: While the debate goes on regarding the effectiveness of various (9mm, 40 S&W, 45 ACP) autoloader rounds. There is little question about the effect of a 357 or 44 magnum round*. A few very expensive and bulky automatics fire comparable rounds.

“ --- and will blow your head clean off”

Accuracy: The weight and simplicity of the action combined with larger sights actually make shooting larg-caliber revolvers easier than automatics. I would not recommend anything shorter than a 4-inch barrel in these weapons. Several models come with ported barrels that further reduce muzzle climb and recoil. Many of these revolvers

come with rubberized countered grips that establish consistent hand position.

Dependability: This is a primary requirement for any survival weapon. It must work every time, continuously under any conditions with little or no maintenance. Here is where the revolver really excels. The old adage "six for sure" (maybe 7 or 8) means that even an untrained person* with a poorly kept revolver can depend on getting of every round. Of course you should practice with your weapon and keep it clean, but --. Revolvers are easy to clean without the need for disassembly and easy to operate. They are available in Stainless Steel and this should always be your choice.



Taurus model TM Model 608 with an 8-round x 357 magnum cylinder, in stainless steel with ported barrel, priced at a little under \$600.00

Selection: We are not looking for a refined match grade pistol for competition or show. What you want here is a tough reliable and affordable weapon that will fire that big round at the threat with your adrenalin powered fingers squeezing (probably pulling) the trigger. While the 44-magnum is a great round, the 357-magnum is certainly powerful enough offers greater capacity and can fire the more economical and common 38-special for practice. While the Smith & Wesson TM revolvers are

considered the gold-standard for quality they are (in my view) unnecessarily expensive for survival applications. Ruger TM and Taurus TM offer durable, reliable and more affordable 357-caliber revolvers with 6, 7 and 8-round capacities.



Smith & Wesson TM Model 686 with 7-rounds x 357 magnum cylinder, in stainless steel, priced at around \$1,100.00

Conclusion

Large caliber revolvers offer clear advantages in power, reliability and at least comparable accuracy. While autoloaders are less bulky and can hold a larger number of rounds, these advantages are not always the most important in a survival/combat situation. While autoloaders have advantages when conceivability and/or sustained battle capacity are required, the large-caliber revolver still has advantages in many situations and should be considered as part of ones survival battery.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE GARBAGE?

Like flushing the toilet, garbage disposal is one of those things that we do not or want to think much about.. But the day that the garbage trucks stop showing up we *will* think about it a lot!

Recent emergencies and strikes have demonstrated that even a short interruption in this service can bring an urban economy to halt and generate a serious health hazard. A long term interruption of just this one service would turn towns and cities into an untenable nightmare. As budgets tighten and municipal governments start to fail garbage collection will become increasingly expensive and unreliable. In a severe disaster it may be interrupted or even suspended indefinitely. Having a plan and the necessary equipment to dispose of your own waste will be essential to the health of your family and your community.

A Brief History of Garbage

Prior to the 1940s the volume of trash and garbage generated by the average urban household was far less than it is today. Trashcans were usually small-galvanized 20 to 30 gallon containers. The contents was periodically emptied into dump trucks and hauled to the "city dump". A lot of nice suburban housing now sits on these dump sites. Garbage consisted of mostly food waste and some empty cans and bottles. Kids did paper drives and collected most of the excess newspaper. Kids also gathered bottles and took them in for the deposit money. Since most people had coal burning furnaces and/or fireplaces a lot of the waste paper and cardboard was used for heat. Lots of folks mulched for their gardens and lots did canning with reusable jars.

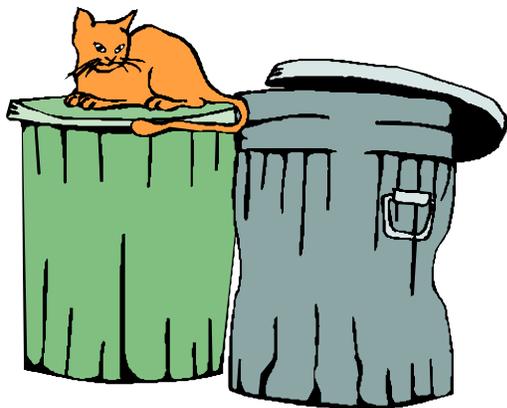
Right after World War Two the volume of garbage and trash generated per household exploded along with the population. The rise of the supermarket and the two-job family brought a huge increase in prepackaged foods wrapped

in cardboard, plastic and paper. With mom working there was no more cooking from scratch with fresh ingredients. Lots more cans and boxes were used.

Repairable was replaced by disposable that added packaging and all sorts of junk to the pile. Then there were disposable diapers and cat litter. The first attempt to cope with this wave of garbage was to mandate the installation of concrete "incinerators" behind each home. These contraptions had a hatch at the top for dumping your garbage and a hatch facing the alley for the city trash collectors to shovel out the ashes and scorched remnants. What! That's right, you were expected (by law) to burn your garbage on a specified day. The aroma on that day was quite invigorating. Eventually the cities constructed huge incinerator plants with very tall chimneys and garbage was emptied from the 55-gallon drum in your alley into the purpose-built garbage trucks we know today. When the air pollution from the city incinerators became a problem landfills were started. These abominations destroyed a great deal of the wetlands and drainage systems around our towns and cities. Only modest progress in waste reduction and recycling has been achieved since then while the population and waste generation continued to grow. Our society and economies continue to drown in its own waste. This wastefulness has contributed to the inevitable failure of the culture that created it.

The good news (if you can call it that) is that economic decline and disaster will inevitably reduce the volume of waste per family. Unfortunately it may also reduce the number of people creating any kind of waste. At any rate,

we do not need to plan on how to dispose of the current three to five cubic feet of garbage and trash per person per week that we generate now, but just the one or two that we would generate in a post disaster, self-reliant, efficient economy. Lets look at each category of waste (other than sanitary waste) as it could be managed in an urban or suburban environment. Those living in rural areas will probably still be able to burn or bury waste well away from their homes.



True Garbage

This is waste food, spoiled meat, rotting vegetables, coffee grounds and various materials contaminated with blood and juices. This is the stuff that is going to attract rodents, insects and disease to you and your community. It cannot be permitted to accumulate. A combination of all four methods below will be needed.

1. **Minimize** the generation of these wastes by careful meal planning and effective use (consumption) of all possible foods. Remember that you may not have refrigeration or a microwave. When excess' are available dry, can, cure and smoke meats, fruits and vegetables. Make

effective use of vegetables as soup and stews.

2. **Mulch** vegetable wastes, garden wastes, grass clippings, etc. You will need this to fertilize your garden. No more "Shake and Grow" from the store. Get started with mulching now so you have the equipment and experience.
3. **Burn** meat waste and other biologically hazardous wastes outside. Purchase a screen covered fire pit, or prepare a 30 or 55 gallon drum for this purpose by placing holes around the lower third of the drum.
4. **Bury** ashes and anything you can't burn. This should be a fairly small amount. If you can find a place away from your home to bury this kind of safe material do so.

Paper and Cardboard

In the reduced economy there should be a 75-90 percent reduction in this kind of waste. No newspapers or junk mail coming to your door. No boxes from packaged foods and unnecessary appliances. A fireplace or stove should turn this stuff into heat. An outdoor fire pit is another less efficient option.

Glass

There will be a drastic reduction in this material also, but not as much as paper and plastic. Fortunately there are a lot of uses for glass containers. Craft shops offer some kits for converting bottles into glassware. Start canning and build up a stock of the reusable jars, caps and seals.

Metal Cans

Again, lots less of these to worry about. Many so-called survival foods do come in cans so this may generate a lot of cans while you are using that stuff up. There are some uses for empty cans such as starter pots for plants, etc. Steel cans will rust away pretty fast after burning off the coatings. Aluminum cans are very thin and can be flattened to take up very little room. There may or may not be a market for them in the future economy.

Plastic

Fortunately this stuff will almost go away in a declining economy. Plastic items you have (e.g. buckets, coolers, containers, etc) should last almost indefinitely. Unfortunately some of it will be waste and will be indestructible. Burning is messy, toxic and ineffective. If you cannot think of a use for it, crush, bundle and bury.

Conclusion

If all this seems like a lot of work, remember that at least one family member (maybe both) will not have a job and everyone needs more exercise. A changing "lifestyle" is not going to be a choice unless you want to be one of those people they show on TV with a house and yard filled with garbage and trash. This is just one of the many challenges that must be solved by the truly free and self-reliant family.

Stand Your Ground on Stand Your Ground

Recent events have provided the enemies of human rights to assault the right of self-defense and the right to be in possession of effective methods to exercise of that right. This is not a

political issue. It is a basic survival issue. Here are the basic positions of Live Free USA that have been stated in the past.

- / The right to "keep and bear arms" as stated in the 2nd amendment is unnecessary and irrelevant since the right to self-protection and the ability to exercise that right are fundamental "human rights" that exist with or without the consent of the law. In fact the only argument against the Bill of Rights was that it was superfluous since it stated irrevocable rights that the government had not legal sanction to touch.
- / The right to self-defense implies the ability to exercise that right. Freedom of the press requires that you have access to a press. Freedom of speech implies that you have access to microphones, blogs, etc. Freedom of religion requires churches, temples, and mosques. There-for the "human right" to self-defense requires the un-infringed access to effective weapons.
- / The so-called "Stand Your Ground" laws simply certify the same natural right. I have the "natural right" to defend myself against assault anywhere any time. I am not obliged to be beaten, killed, robbed adduced or intimidated by others. I have an "equal right" to be safe from harm in any place. Failing to stand our ground is what gives the streets and communities to the thugs and gangs.

- / The particular situation that arose in Florida recently appears to have been the result of an individual taking the Community Watch mission too far. He did not have the right to follow, stalk or confront anyone on the street and may or may not have been justified in his actions thereafter, but that should not reflect on the thousands of responsible “Crime Watch” volunteers nor should it be used to diminish the capacity of responsible citizens to defend themselves and their families.

“SO HOW DID PEOPLE STAY COOL IN THE OLD DAYS?”

[by Christopher Nyerges]

[Nyerges is the editor of Wilderness Way magazine, the co-director of the School of Self-reliance, and the author of several books including Testing Your Outdoor Survival Skills and Enter the Forest. He can be reached at ChristopherNyerges.com or Box 41834, Eagle Rock, CA 90041.]

Victor the postal clerk knew that I was editor of Wilderness Way magazine, and we always enjoyed talking about outdoor topics. So on one particularly hot day, he asks, “So how did people stay cool in the old days? You know, before electricity? What did the local Indians do?”

It certainly was an appropriate question to ask, since most people in this modern age would not know what to do if the power went out. Indeed, we have built our society upon the notion that we will always have the availability of electricity. We build our houses and our cities based upon this premise.

I told Victor that for his answer, he should just look to the lifestyle of some of the poor farmers in Mexico’s northern deserts. First, they dress in lightweight, airy clothes. They build their homes with thick adobe walls so the inside is cool during the day. They build large awnings over their southern porches. And they stay indoors when it’s so hot outside.

“Where do you think the idea of a siesta came from?”, I asked Victor. In some climates, it’s simply too hot to do anything during certain times and so people seek shaded shelter and rest. Even lemonade has a scientific basis, since the acid in the lemon helps us deal with heat and stress. You can do the same by adding a bit of raw apple cider vinegar to a beverage.

People in the old days probably stayed in the shade of the local canyons during the hottest times, and even in ancient days they figured out how to use the principle of evaporative cooling.

“Huh?” asked Victor. “How did people do that?”

I explained that evaporative cooling is how a swamp cooler works, and that ancient Egyptians hung wet camel hair rugs over windows and doorways so the wind would be cooled as it blows through. Children just wet their clothes and are cooled in the same manner.

Victor laughed. He assured me that he was happy to be in the air-conditioned post office, but he felt better knowing that there were natural ways he could stay cool.

WE ARE ADDING TWO PAGES!

A few years ago we went from an 8-page publication to a 10-page issue. Starting this month we are going to 12-

pages. The additional space will provide room for additional survival and self-reliance information along with information on Live Free events and Live Free chapter activities. We also hope to run a limited number of advertisements. We have not increased our dues since the 1980s and have no immediate plans to do so, but a few ads and sponsors would greatly help our budget. Twice each year we will publish an eight-page issue mailed together with a four page Live Free report.

Since 12-pages (6-sheets) is the maximum we can mail without increased postage there will be no room for added flyers* or membership renewal reminder notes. **A red "LAST ISSUE" stamp will be placed on the front page and back page of the last issue to remind you to renew.** Keep an eye on your address sticker "Renew By" date to avoid this. This is about as far as we can go without significant technical and financial support. Increased circulation combined with more help with mailing could lower costs. We have not had a true editor in about 5-years, so the same person has to do multiple tasks. We keep the format simple to assure reliability. We have recently gained a few writers that will help a bit. Any new editor would need to be reliable. Past

editors have tended to adopt complicated editing systems and then consistently been late or simply quit, leaving us scrambling to recover.

Remembering Frank Bronecke

We regret to report the recent passing of one of our most dedicated members. Frank Bronecke came into our organization back in the 1980s at a time when Live Free was doing TV interviews, and was publicized (favorably) in newspapers and magazines throughout the US and even overseas. In the 1990s when preparedness and self-reliance was unpopular Frank was one of a small core group that kept Live Free going. We all shared many a campfire and coffee pot with Frank. Frank was a big guy with a warm heart and genial nature. One of his favorite greetings was "remain calm" in his deep voice. Frank was a Navy veteran, retired police officer and truck driver. He was a hard working father and husband. Most of all he was as good and as loyal a friend as anyone could wish for. He will be remembered and missed by us all. Fair winds and following seas Frank.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

- / Yes, I agree with the mission of Live Free and want to join now. My \$20.00 is enclosed []
 - / Put me down for 3-years membership for just \$50.00 []
 - / I want to make an additional contribution of \$_____ to help Live Free.
- Name _____
 Address _____
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Staff**Executive Editor:**

James C. Jones, survivorjj@aol.com

Managing Editor:

Open

Distribution Manager:

Tim Powers

Contributing Editor:

Christopher Nyerges,
Christopher_nyerges@yahoo.com

Inquiries

Address all general inquiries, subscriptions and advertisements to:

Live Free, P.O. Box 3295, Munster, IN 46321, USA or lfinow@aol.com

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