

# AMERICAN SURVIVOR

Survival Information For The Prepared Citizen

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**IN THIS ISSUE: The Real Economy; Now vs. Then; The Old Ways: Greek Fire; Haying by Hand; Multi-tools of the Trade; Justice and George, Activities.**

## THE REAL ECONOMY

**By Jane Holloway**

While the government pats itself on the back and assures us that the recession is over, businesses are hiring, and the middle class is prospering again, the real numbers tell a different story. A recent Associated Press survey shows that four out of five people struggle with joblessness, poverty, or being on government assistance at some point in their lives. The wealth gap between rich and poor has widened significantly over the past few years, while jobs, especially good-paying manufacturing jobs, have gone away. The government touts the stock market as an indicator of economic improvement – but of course the government doesn't mention that the reason the stock market is healthy is because of the Federal Reserve's injection of up to \$85 billion a month into the stock market in order to prop it up. The people prospering from the stock market's "healthiness" aren't middle class investors – it's the elite who are winning again.

Although poverty is more predominant in racial and ethnic communities, white people are being hit the hardest by the new economic reality: 76% of whites are faced with economic troubles for at least one year before the age of 60 (the figure is 79% for people of all races), and the Oxford University Press economic gauge reporting this also indicates that since the 1970s the disparity in the poverty rate between whites and other races has narrowed significantly – more whites in America are impoverished than ever

before. And this trend shows no sign of abating. High-paying manufacturing jobs have been replaced by lower-wage service industry jobs, and full-time jobs are, in part thanks to Obamacare's complexities and expense, being turned into part-time jobs, so employers won't have to pay for employee insurance. Some economists reckon the real unemployment rate to be closer to 15-25%. The government is playing fast and loose with numbers when it claims a rate in the 7% range.

The rate of children living in poverty (defined absurdly as \$23,021 or less per year for a family of four), has increased markedly among whites, too. Since 2000 the number of black children living in poverty has significantly decreased, but the number of white children living in poverty has increased from 13% to 17% as of 2011. Whites now account for more than 40% of the nation's impoverished. And at 101 million, the number of people on government food assistance has surpassed the number (97 million) of full-time workers in the private sector.

And this brings us to a divergence in beliefs: while members of other races are less inclined to blame the government and more particularly the direction of the government under President Obama for their economic woes, impoverished whites and members of the white working class have lost faith in the government's good intentions towards them.

Obama garnered only 36% of the white working (ie, non-college-educated) class in 2012, the lowest percentage for a Democratic presidential nominee in 30 years. The sense is that the government is focused on improving the lot of other ethnic and racial groups at the expense of whites – and there’s merit to this. Under Obama, Eric Holder’s Department of Justice has demanded changes that will benefit racial minorities. The amnesty act alone will unleash a deluge of Hispanic workers into an already saturated job market and will flood the public assistance system. And Arne Duncan’s Department of Education (Duncan is one of Obama’s Chicago friends, and put the nail in the coffin of Chicago’s public school system) demands special rules for predominantly black, poor-performing schools, in which even criminal activity often goes unreported in order to skew the numbers of black teen offenders.

So perhaps the white working class has a point. Perhaps the government isn’t concerned with their well-being any more. Perhaps the government is actively creating that “fundamental change” promised by Obama before his first election, and that fundamental change is, for working class whites, a change for the worse. Obama promised to eliminate income disparity between whites and minorities in America – maybe his way of doing that is by dragging the white working class down rather than by lifting the minority working class up.

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## **Now vs. Then**

**By Jane Holloway**

Many a prepper (including me, at times) gets caught up in the Luddite mindset: if it requires electricity or gasoline, it isn’t worth having. If a catastrophic event that takes out the power grid happens, then yes, that mindset has just become completely validated. But what about in the meantime?

Since we still have electricity and we still have easy access to gasoline (well, if by “easy access” we mean “\$4 per gallon”), shouldn’t we make hay while the sun shines? It seems that while we still have these resources, we should put them to work for us, and that may entail buying equipment that won’t be worth much if the grid fails – things like vacuum sealers and power tools and sturdy new tires for the car. But those things, and probably the most important electric tool of all, your computer, can make a future, more primitive existence far easier to survive.

If you’ve got a BOL (bug-out location) other than your fulltime residence to run to if things get sticky, you need to have it outfitted and ready before you need it, and you need to be able to get to it when the SHTF. For that, you need your vehicle to be in tiptop, reliable shape. This means keeping it full of gas, tuned up, with spare gas in safe, secure containers, and with tires that have good tread and hold their air. A couple of spare tires would be a good idea, as would a DC-powered inflator and a spare, fully charged battery and a round or two of spark plugs and fuses. And keep a hand-operated pump (especially a potent one like a Flojack) in the vehicle – it may be possible to acquire gas along the way, before others have drained the tanks dry.

Power tools can help make many of the hand tools and items you’ll need later, from bows and arrows to boats and paddles. Make a list of the items you’ll need and begin making them while you still have electricity. You can save thousands of dollars, by making much of your survival gear yourself, and if you take the time to learn what you’re doing, your products will probably be of a higher, longer-lasting quality than those you’d be able to buy off the rack.

An electric vacuum sealer allows you to make your own dehydrated and prepackaged meals, and if you've priced these meals on store shelves and on online survival sites you know that you can save heaps of money by making your own. You can also vacuum-seal things like medicines and vitamins to keep them in sterile environments and keep them fresher longer. Most vitamins and medicines won't go harmful as they age, they'll simply lose effectiveness over time – while you still have the internet, spend some time using it to find out what vitamins and medications you can safely use for a longish while. And remember: if it smells bad, it is bad. Antibiotics, aspirin, fish oil, even cooking oils – these and a number of other substances smell baddish as they age, and they shouldn't be ingested once they begin taking on a bad scent. In nature, bad odors often keep us away from harmful substances. It's a good rule of thumb to apply that rule to vitamins, medications, and foodstuffs, too. And while you're on your vacuum-sealing binge, don't forget things like soap and shampoo – just because the S hits the F doesn't mean we have to smell like it 24/7. Cleanliness will be hard to come by if things get primitive – having access to personal cleaning supplies before we have the chance to begin making our own in our brave new world will make a big difference psychologically as well as physically.

Also while we've got luxuries like the internet and credit cards, consider making some purchases. Knowledge will be the most valuable asset in a world gone mad, and you can widen your knowledge base quickly, easily, and more cheaply by some well-thought-out online purchases. Books on herbal medicine, organic farming, and building by hand everything from boats to houses are available, often in used copies, cheaper online at sites like amazon.com, hpb.com (Half-Price Books), and bn.com

(Barnes and Noble), and with a low minimum order you'll usually get shipping included for free. And amazon.com, among similar sites, has so much more than books – you can find heaps of prep-oriented gear at good prices on such sites.



So while we still have gasoline and electricity and computers and power tools, let's use them to full capacity to make and learn and assemble and prepare – then, if the time comes when we don't have these things any more, we'll already have gotten our money's worth and then some out of them, and they'll continue to serve us by virtue of having helped us prepare for the day when they're gone.

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## **Haying by Hand**

**By Ken Lechleiter**

### **How Much Hay?**

When pasture is not available, A cow needs to eat about 35 pounds of hay a day, a horse 44 pounds and sheep and goats 4-1/2 pounds. Grazeable pasture is available only about 7 months a year in Wisconsin. That means you will need to supply 5 months or over 150 days worth of hay. That would be 35 lb/day x 150 = 5,250 lb of hay per cow per year. Hay yields in my area of Wisconsin are about 2.9 tons per acre using chemical fertilizers and power harvesting equipment. Poor soils without irrigation and chemical nitrogen will yield significantly less.

### **How Much Time?**

An experienced\_reaper, with a scythe and pitchfork, can harvest about one ton of dry

hay in about 16 man hours or enough for 1 cow in about 5 1/4 (8 hr) working days spread over a number of weeks. Unskilled reapers may easily require double that time. The time needed to dry the hay's moisture content from 70 - 90% down to 20 - 25% or less will vary greatly with the weather. Thin stands of natural hay are much easier to mow with a scythe in the morning when the dew is still on it, if you have a choice as to time of day.

### **Time required for haymaking:**

Hand cutting with machete- 5 hrs per acre or 3.1 hrs per 2000 lb of dry hay

Hand cutting with scythe- 2.5 hrs per acre or 1.5 hrs per 2000 lb of dry hay

Windrowing by pitchfork- 13.2 hrs per acre or 8.3 hrs per 2000 lb of dry hay

Stacking with a pitchfork- 10 hrs per acre or 6 hrs per 2000 lb of dry hay

### **When to Cut?**

Reaping grass when it's reached peak growth (just before flowering) gives maximum yields but younger plants have higher food value than that cut before the peak. However, harvesting a second cutting later will produce normal yields of the highest quality but at twice the work and, in short growing season areas, a second cutting may not be possible. So only cutting once, when the grass is at maximum growth, may be the most practical method. If you can't cut precisely at the best growth, a delay won't make a huge difference in the feed's nutritional value. A diversity of wild or cultivated plants in the field is important for well-balanced fodder nutrients. Several species of grasses and legumes (clover, alfalfa, and vetch) is preferred. After the hay harvest, let the field grow back again, and in the autumn put your animals out to graze on the second growth.

### **Using the Scythe**

A good scythe is a blade made of strong, easy-to-sharpen forged steel with a handle and adjustable bolt fastening that allows you to regulate the blade's angle. Buy a sturdier blade to withstand the knocks that a beginner will give it. Thump the blade's surface with your finger -- if it rings clear it is fine steel, while a dull thud usually indicates a poorer metal. The length of handle is determined by a person's height. Stand the scythe, blade attached, at your side; the upper grip should come just to your armpit and the lower grip with your hand level. Blade lengths run from 30 to 24 inches in length and should be chosen to match the skill and strength of the user.

While a compromise of 26 inches seems reasonable, I would recommend two interchangeable blades of 26 and 24 inches for several reasons. First, reaping with a scythe uses a whole new set of muscles and it will take time to develop and that is only by practice with the scythe. Second, keeping to the smaller length is better for teens and women. Finally, allow for accidents to the blade -- an unseen rock or metal rod can ruin your day if not the blade.

Grasp the lower grip with your right hand, palm down, and the upper grip with your left hand, palm up. Legs apart for balance and pivoting the whole body as you swing concentrate on keeping the blade parallel to the ground and a level swing. Bend your knees to accommodate the sway and shift your body from right to left and back.

The point of the blade goes into the grass first, then with the heel down you follow through. It is important to keep the heel of the blade parallel to the ground for good even cutting and swinging from right to left in making the swath (cut) of grass. The pulling motion is primarily actuated by the left hand. This takes some practice. As the cut is executed the heel finishes low,

completing the slight lateral rock or "scoop" to the cut.

The edge of a grass blade should be equal to the width of the thumb between blade and the ground. The pitch is less for weed blades, and brush blades require little or no pitch at all due to the upward pulling swing. Cutting grass or brush is a lot like slicing a tomato where you draw the knife through the tomato instead of pushing straight down. The scythe is used the same way so that the full length of the blade cuts not just in one place.

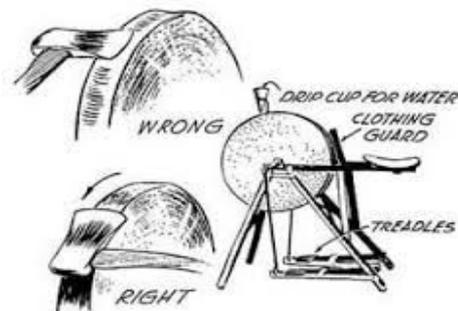
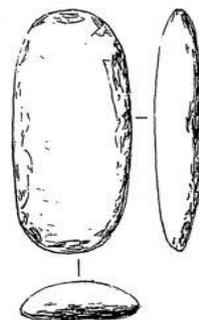
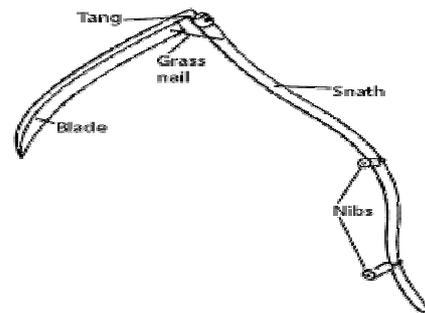
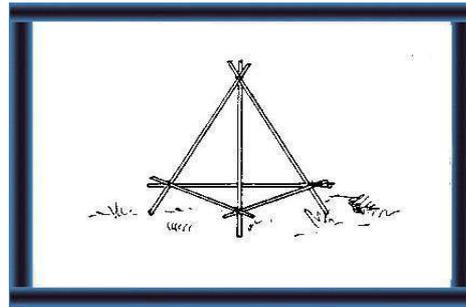
Try starting the stroke with only a third or less of the blade engaged in the grass. By the time you are at mid-stroke the full blade will be cutting and should not clog with grass; you will be able to cut through cleanly. Use an easy swing, not forceful. The scythe works better that way. Too much force causes the blade to bog down. If you are drawing the scythe straight across your body then the blade cuts like an axe. The grass will only bend over and little will be cut.

Cut four inches or less into the grass with each sweep and swing the blade only as widely as is comfortable for you. As you return the scythe to the right, the grass will slip off in a neat row to your left. Should you find that you lean too far over or too far back in an effort to keep the blade "flat", simply adjust its angle. **Never force** the blade. Once you've chosen your, scythe, practice with it.

### Drying the Cut Hay

Traditionally, cut hay is stacked in cocks (small cone-shaped piles of hay) that are left in the field until dry enough to carry to the rick (haystack) or barn. For completing field-drying before final stacking, stacking in large cocks with a central wooden tripod for ventilation was once common in humid climates. Once the hay has been field-dried to a suitable

stage, it is carted to the stack-yard and built into stacks. The hay must be carefully built on to carts in the field and taken off in the same order as it was loaded. Under no circumstances should it be tipped off the cart if it has to be hand-forked to the stack, as random hay is very difficult to pull from the heap.



In areas of high rainfall, skilled stacking is a necessity for quality hay (and spontaneous combustion avoidance). Stacks may be cylindrical or rectangular and are often built on a base of loose stone or a base of hardwood poles in order to provide better aeration. A central wooden tripod can be put at the centre of cylindrical stacks for increased aeration. When building the stack, the center must be tightly packed -- otherwise the stack will sag as it settles and rain may penetrate. The sides should slope outwards slightly to the eaves and the head rise gently to a point or ridge. Ropes or nets are used to protect the stacks against wind. After the heat and moisture dissipation following stacking, thatching with coarse grass or straw is common in areas where rain is expected during storage.

### Sharpening the Blade

Should American pattern blades be peened as European blades are? You can peen a blade on an American scythe but the process and results are frustrating. American blades are heat-treated so the steel is hard and not particularly malleable. Hammering a hard American blade takes a good deal of time and effort and the results are questionable. Peening (hammering) draws an edge out very thin and the American blade is not designed for peening like European blades. American blades are meant to be sharpened using a slow-turning sandstone wheel, then honed occasionally with a stone.

Blades are touched up after cutting several rows of grass using a stone or file. Every so many hours, the blade may need to be sharpened using a slow-turning sandstone wheel. To keep the temper, the blade must be kept cool while sharpening. Touch-ups are important: a **sharp** scythe will save you time and energy, especially with tough patches of grass. Carry a whetstone (an oblong one with rounded ends) and a canteen of water. Occasionally, depending on the thickness and

toughness of the grass, sharpen the tool with the whetstone and water. Upend the scythe, hold the blade steady with one hand, and pass the stone over and then under the cutting edge **sharpening away from you with the wide end towards the point.** **Before you** store the scythe, clean off any grass or dirt and wipe the metal parts with oil. If needed, apply linseed oil to the wooden parts and let it soak in before storing in a dry place.

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## The Old Ways: Greek Fire

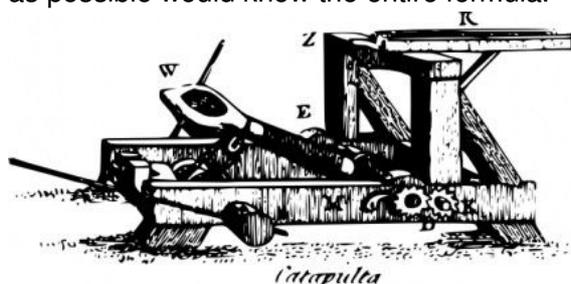
By Jane Holloway

Once upon a time, there was a weapon so fierce that its victims could think of no way to save themselves from it save by prayer. It was terribly effective by land and by sea, and it would be a tremendous asset to many a prepper should full-on war break out – but its recipe was lost centuries ago, and no one has managed to resurrect it with any authenticity.

That weapon is known as Greek fire, and it was capable of destroying everything from ships to brigades, but it's lost in the mists of time. Attempts at recreating it have reached varying levels of success, but none of those attempts have succeeded in producing a substance with all of the historically attested characteristics of genuine Greek fire. Its closest modern kin seems to be napalm.

It was a liquid – we know that from descriptions and from an alternate term for it, “liquid fire” – and we know that it was often delivered from heated, pressurized barrels by way of siphons or nozzles. It was also delivered by way of catapult and bow, the liquid soaked into cloth and lit on fire and sent streaking through the air. Fearsome thunder and great gouts of smoke were associated with its use, and water couldn't quench its flames: only sand or vinegar/old urine seemed able to do that (the first apparently by

suffocation, and the latter two possibly by chemical reaction). What we don't know is what ingredients made this terrible weapon – and it was such a potent force that its recipe was, in the era of Byzantine supremacy, a state secret, and its preparation was most often executed in segments, so as few people as possible would know the entire formula.



Although there are accounts of incendiary fluids sprayed through siphons stretching back into the fifth century BCE, it's thought that real Greek fire was invented around 672 CE. Greek fire was used against Muslim fleets by Byzantine ships several times in that era, turning the tide of the battles and saving Constantinople from being sacked by the Muslim invaders. Later it was used to equally devastating effect during a civil war and during the 970-71 CE war with Bulgaria – at one point during that war ships armed with Greek fire completely blocked the Danube River. Greek fire was also key in stopping raids along the Bosphorus by northerly invaders. The last historically reliable mention of it came after a battle with the Pisans, in 1099 CE – after that, while there were still incendiary devices employed in war, none seemed to have quite the power and devastating characteristics of genuine Greek fire: the recipe, always kept secret, had been lost over time.

Military historians and chemists have collaborated in attempts to recreate Greek fire, but without success. That it was apparently made by a number of people, each working with only one segment of the process, tells us that it likely had a fair number of ingredients. These ingredients

wouldn't have to have been local to Byzantium, as that nation was a shipping giant and goods from the entire known world flowed through its ports. Perhaps eventually the recipe will be found, and we'll see Greek fire take its place among the effective weapons our ancestors used to defend themselves.

In the meantime, we can easily make a small-scale version of Greek fire capable of creating a bit of surprise by mixing gasoline or kerosene with Styrofoam, half and half, and stirring the mixture until it makes a gel. The gel can be placed in half of a tennis ball and ignited by sticking a lit birthday candle or a fireworks fuse in it (clearly you'll want to beat a hasty retreat before the candle or fuse burns down) -- when using a fireworks fuse it can even be fired from a tennis ball-thrower of the sort that tennis players use for practicing returns, making for an interesting piece of artillery. The gel can also be ignited from a distance by placing the head of a "strike anywhere" match or a lighter flint in the tip of a hollow point bullet and firing the bullet at the mixture once the gel is in place on its target. This might be an effective weapon against some hardened targets impervious to bullets alone – at the very least, it's one more tool for self-defense in certain situations where you're outnumbered and outgunned, and it just might create enough chaos (and smoke) to allow you to escape.

It's not an exact blast from the past, and it's not as full of shock and awe as the original Greek fire, but it might be exactly what a particular situation calls for, and having the two simple ingredients on hand might save you and those around you in a time of need.

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## Multi-tools of the Trade

By Jane Holloway

“It’s a poor craftsman who doesn’t know his tools.” There’s truth in all old sayings, and this old platitude is loaded with it. Our lives may depend on the tools we have and how well we use them come SHTF time, so it’s vital that we assemble our collection of useful hand tools and learn to use them before we really need them. Good tools skills and the ability to make useful items will be more valuable than gold and will guarantee you a spot in any prepper group.

Save money in other areas of prepping – buying tools isn’t the place for cutting corners. You want high-quality tools that will last: edges that can stand up to repeated sharpening, saws with teeth that won’t quickly dull, wrenches and pliers that really grip. You need some fairly specialized tools. And you need some tools that are easy to carry. That’s where multi-tools come in.

It used to be that the only multi-tools you’d come across were Swiss Army knives and Leathermans, but the market has expanded considerably. The demands of preppers have sparked some creativity among toolmakers, and now we can choose from among some very versatile, highly portable multi-tools. One that I wouldn’t leave home without is the 5-in-1 shovel-pick (1). I’m a rockhound, so this gets a lot of use from me regularly, but in case of emergency this tool combo will be extremely handy. It’s small, it’s easy to carry and lightweight, and it does duty as a shovel, saw, axe, pick, and bottle opener. As saws go it’s not ideal – I carry a wire saw (2) – but it’s a convenient tool, especially if you have to make or dig up an in-ground cache on the run.

One little multi-tool that’s got a lot of bang for the buck is the Kikkerland CD401 Classic (3). It’s the size of a credit card, made of stainless steel, and offers a can opener, knife

edge, screwdriver, ruler, 4-position wrench, butterfly screw wrench, saw blade, 2-position wrench, bottle opener, and “direction auxiliary indication,” which may be “auxiliary English” for a direction-finder. It’s the sort of thing that Q would hand James Bond prior to a mission – the only thing missing is a multi-purpose fleche-shooting, flame-throwing tube.

The Kikkerland’s upscale cousin is Tool Logic’s CC1SB Credit Card Companion (4), also Q-worthy. It gives you a 2” stainless steel knife, an 8x power lens for magnification and for fire-starting, a compass, a can/bottle opener, a flat screwdriver, tweezers, and a toothpick – after all, you never caught James Bond with spinach between his teeth.

The Sheffield 14-in-1 hammer tool (5) is a pretty convenient little asset, too. It sports a hammer with nail claw, linesman and regular pliers, a wire stripper and cutter, a #2 Phillips screwdriver, .25” and .125” flat screwdrivers, a can opener, a soft file, a 2.5” drop-point blade, and a 2” serrated blade.

These are just a few of the handier mini-multi-tools out there today. Their easy portability, small footprint, and versatility make them valuable components of your prepper stockpile -- you can fit all of the above tools in a small compartment of your knapsack or bug-out bag. Amazon.com has good prices on most of them, although the wire saw might be cheaper at your local hardware store, and I paid less for my 5-in-1 shovel through nomorerack.com. And check out some of the little mini-tools at your hardware and big box stores – I’ve found a number of low-priced keychain-style mini-tools that have earned their rightful place in the bug-out bag.

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## Justice and George

By Jane Holloway

Should the Department of Justice be involved in behind-the-scenes race-baiting activities funded by our taxes? Where was

theDoJ when two black teenagers shot a white baby in the face? Where is the DoJ when it comes to Chicago's seemingly incessant black-on-black murders? Or is it as it seems, that the president and his justice department are only concerned with "crimes" in which the "victim" is black and the perpetrator is not? Does an incident only rate presidential and DoJ attention when it offers a chance at some serious race-baiting?

Whatever the motivation, it's clear that this administration and its media cohorts want to incite violence between blacks and whites, and inch by inch they're being successful. From a Department of Justice concerned only with perceived "crimes" against minorities to a president determined to involve himself in local incidents involving minorities (remember the locked-out professor and the "Cambridge police acted stupidly" remark? Take sides much before you've even heard the evidence, Mr. President?), all of America is under a slanted, controlling agenda, and all of America except the elites will suffer from it. That's what's so difficult to make people understand: when the media and the administration try to incite people to protest, to riot, to hate one another, it's not for the good of the people – it's to manufacture an excuse to control the people even more. Of course, there are all too many people more than willing to oblige when it comes to manufactured rage, which means that the rest of us have to be prepared for sparks and fire every moment. This has become a key part of being a prepper, being ready for civil unrest and spur-of-the-moment attacks. The media demands unrest. The president demands unrest. The Department of (In)Justice demands unrest. And plenty of easily manipulated people are ready to give it to them.

Social engineering has no place in the courtroom. In the courtroom, only the rule of law should matter, not culture, not upbringing,

not color of skin, not wealth, not poverty. If we allow the race-baiters – the Sharpsons, the Jacksons, and yes, the Obamas and the Holders – to insert a different set of rules in the courtroom for thugs simply because of the color of their skin, we've lost the concept of genuine justice. If we allow the race-baiters to condone violence in the streets, violence against the innocent, we've lost the rule of law. If we don't hold the race-baiters and the rioters accountable for the damage they cause, we've lost all sense of rightness and fairness.

This administration and its lapdog media manufacture victims in order to distract us all from the REAL victims: Americans. We are all the victims of a government gone wild, a government that views its own citizens as its enemies, a government that lies constantly about its actions and motivations. From Benghazi to the IRS to the NSA to Common Core to Agenda 21 to the socialism marching into our republic, our government has lied to us and disregarded us and our best interests, and it's distracted us by playing the race card at every turn and turning us against each other in every possible way.

Justice for Trayvon, whose own girlfriend has now admitted that she thinks he threw the first punch? How about justice for Ambassador Chris Stevens and attaché Sean Smith and the others who died in the Benghazi consulate? How about justice for border patrol agent Brian Terry, who was shot to death with a gun from Obama's/Holder's Fast and Furious gunwalking debacle? How about justice for government transparency, which was one more lie fed to us by campaigner Obama?

And while we're at it, how about justice for the Constitution and the Bill of Rights?

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**SATURDAY OCTOBER 12<sup>th</sup> 2013. From 10:00 AM till 4:00 PM**

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First Aid Action Demonstrations, AirSoft™ Combat Course, Pioneer Survival Class and  
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E-mail: [survivorjj@aol.com](mailto:survivorjj@aol.com) for details



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### **Rantoul: Second Tuesday of month**

The Linden, 224 Wheat Ave., Rantoul, IL 61866

### **Pontiac: First Tuesday of month.**

Pontiac VFW Post 886, 531 W. Lincoln Ave., Pontiac, Illinois 61764

### **Effingham: First Thursday of the month.**

Effingham Elk's Club, 2102 S. Banker Street, Effingham, IL 62401

### **Peoria: First Thursday of the month.**

Knights of Columbus, 7403 North Radnor Road, Peoria, IL 61615

*Visit our website if the regular monthly meeting date falls on a holiday to confirm time and date of the meeting. If you're interested in bringing a monthly Guns Save Life meeting to your community, contact us!*

## **MORE SURVIVAL & PREPAREDNESS EVENTS!**

**Sunday, September 15<sup>th</sup>. Bass Pro Shop at Bolingbrook IL: 1:00 PM till 4:00 PM**, Sponsored by Chicago Southtown Live Free. Planned subjects: Bug out survival vehicles, camp cooking, and more. Contact: [livefreesouthtown@gmail.com](mailto:livefreesouthtown@gmail.com)

**Sunday October 6<sup>th</sup>, 10:00 AM – 8:00 PM**, Peatone IL Community Park Main Shelter. Planned subjects: shelter building, camp cooking, pioneer survival skills, wilderness survival, solar energy, survival packs and kits, and much more. Sponsored by SW Chicago Area Live Free USA. Contact: [larrychisausky@yahoo.com](mailto:larrychisausky@yahoo.com)

**Saturday December 14<sup>th</sup>, 10:00 AM till dusk** or camp overnight. Winter Survival and Winter Camp. Goodenow Grove, Will County IL, Preregistration required. Sponsored by SW Chicago Area Live Free USA. Planned activities: testing of shelters and winter gear, sleds, snow shoes, skies, cooking, Contact: [dancingstick13@aol.com](mailto:dancingstick13@aol.com)

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