

The Independent American

The Magazine

Volume 2, Issue 3

September/October 2004

For A Free Life

Para-Ordnance 14.45 LDA, The Pistol That Hits The Mark

by Corceigh Green

Despite being a diehard revolver fan, occasionally I run across a pistol that snuggles into my hand and performs so well that I consider it a necessary addition to my collection. In spite of the jealousy of my wheel-guns, I found another such sidearm designed for my own and most Independent American satisfactions for carry, defense and shooting pleasure. That pistol is the Para-Ordnance 14.45 LDA.

I was visiting family west of my location across the barrier we call the Cascade mountain range. As part of the fun of a summer visit, my uncle introduced me to two fine shooters at the Marysville Gun Club. Don and Dave (a firearms instructor). Both carried full shooting bags in their hands and Dave had to back his truck into the range to unload his gear and targets. That's when I knew we were going to have a blast!



And a
blast we
did have!

Somewhere between the first several shots and the last several, I was handed a fairly standard looking 1911 style sidearm by our host, Dave, and told to try this baby out.

What I had been introduced to was a Para-Ordnance 14.45 LDA. This outstanding specimen of workmanship sported an all steel frame, stainless steel finish, three dot night sights system, ambidextrous safety and extended round capacity magazine. The LDA stands for light double action. I learned just how light this double action is that day.

Now, I am used to firing double action revolvers, so DA trigger pulls do not bother me in the least. I was prepared for the tension and heavier pull of the trigger as it operated the cocking mechanism. I was surprised by the lightest of single action trigger pulls I had yet experienced.

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The Independent American

Editors: Douglas Paul Bell
Corceigh Green

Contributing Editors:

Hari Heath
Glenn Boman
Pug Mahone
Tom From New England
Doug and Cathy Jory

Contributors:

MaryAnn Crum



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Subscription rate for *The Independent American* is \$15.00 for 1 year, 6 issues. published bimonthly.

To subscribe send a money order to:
The Independent American,
Subscription, P.O. Box 1894,
Iowa City, Iowa [52244]

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About This Issue



Corceigh Green, junior editor

Welcome to our presentation of the September/October 2004 issue of *The Independent American*. It's hard to believe that it is now this late in the year. Soon, the leaves will begin turning colors and the weather will turn cool. Nights will become longer and days all too short.

Hunting season is right around the corner and *Independent Americans* will be out in the woods working to provide meat for their families' tables. Hunting is an American tradition and is still important to many who hunt for sustenance. With this in mind, *The Independent American* is publishing this issue as our "hunting issue". We have packed the September/October issue with articles focusing on hunting. We have scads of info on stalking your game, finding your

game in it's habitat and how to cook and preserve the meat.

In our article, *The Successful Hunt*, readers learn how to make their hunt a successful one. What to do before you take to the field, what to look for when scouting or stalking your animal and what to do after you've bagged it.

In the article, *Caring For Game Meat*, we discuss how to care for your game animal once you've bagged it and how to care for the meat to prevent spoilage. Recipes are also included to prevent the turned up noses of guests over gamey tasting fare. There's no reason for unpalatable meals just because your meat used to live in the wilds. This article will inform you on best ways to prepare that meat.

In his column, *Survival And Firearms*, Glenn Boman's thoughts turn to .22 LR firearms he has owned and squirrel hunting. Those prolific arboreal meals on paws are not only survival rations, they are great tasting meat for the table.

In the column, *About Plants*, We consider deer browse of the western United States and how the presence of some trees and shrubs can help us to determine good game habitat.

In a re-print from a 1968 *Popular Mechanics* article, William Hunter details how to make a duck decoy tote coat in the *Projects For Home And Life* column.

The cooler weather of the autumn months also bring their own peculiar concerns of survival to many *Independent Americans*. In his article, *How To Live On Nothing*, our senior editor, Douglas Paul Bell, informs the reader as to how to get by on

limited resources and to deal with the cold in an effective manner.

You'll notice another tradition that rolls around every autumn. Halloween turns up on the last day of October and little, costumed beggars will be showing up on your doorstep expecting candy. What is this all really about? Read this issue's *Info-Line* column to know the true meanings and origins of Halloween.

The Independent American is very happy to welcome back MaryAnn Crum from the Alabama State Constitution Party. MaryAnn has contributed another brilliant article for us. In her article, *The Road To Restoring Our Republic*, MaryAnn covers the Constitution Party convention and the inspiring events that transpired there. Also covered is why you should consider voting for honest and true American statesmen from the party and how Americans can restore our once great Republic with the help of God and Constitutionals on the ballot.

Pug Mahone again shares news you may have missed, but need to know to gauge the depths of tyranny to which Amerika has sunk. You may find this issue's column of *The Kiss-Off Commentaries* a bit rough and belligerent, but it is unfortunately accurate. This issue's *Kiss-Off Commentaries* is a must read for all Americans.

The Brushfire News has Hari Heath asking the question, "Patriot of what?". There are many new found patriots in America waving Chinese made "American" flags and cheering for bigger government as it usurps more of the freedoms and liberties of American Citizens. What do these people think that they are patriotic over?

Why cheer on ideas that our forefathers found repugnant and utterly un-American? This is exactly what Hari ponders this issue.

We also continue our series on manufacturing your own ammunition should it be necessary after ammo has been banned or excessively taxed by un-American elements within Congress. The article, *Nitric And Sulfuric Acids*, begins a study in the manufacture of smokeless powders.

There are many threats to the safety of Americans these days. Independent Americans will realize that the responsibility of their protections *must* lie upon their own shoulders. Government cannot do it for you! If you trust government to keep you safe by telling you how to live your life and restricting your freedoms, then your life will not be *worth* living. In the spirit of defeating threats against the lives of our families and our own, we present the article, *Neutron Radiation: It's Hazard To Americans*. This article will inform you to what neutron radiation is, it's threat to you and your family and how to protect yourself from it and it's effects. As terrorism becomes more sophisticated and enemies of America continue to acquire American technology from her politicians, Independent Americans must learn to protect themselves from such hazards.

As always, may you never need the information herein, but may it prosper you and see you through any situation.



(continued from page 1)

That's what it *felt* like anyway. As I squeezed the trigger for the next round, I noticed the hammer moving backward, but the trigger pull was still as light as a well tuned single action, though was obviously operating in double action.

Firing was every bit a pleasure with the light double action trigger pull. The 14.45 LDA is chambered for the .45 ACP round. Recoil was very mild and the gun came back down and pointed on target almost on it's own. This made quick following shots extremely easy and pleasurable.

Targets were staked out at 30 feet for the close proximity simulation of most defensive shooting encounters. Shots were quick, using point and shoot tactics. I found the firearm to practically point itself at the target after each shot. The three dot night sights lined up quickly and easily. Visibility of sights and target was superior, making calling your shots



incredibly simple. Quick fire placed shots within a roughly fist sized circle on the center of paper

and a few inches high. Simple adjustment of the sights would have mated this gun to my eyes easily if it were mine. As it was, the Para-Ord performed exceptionally well.

My turn at this sidearm, though short in duration, brought forth laughs and comments from relatives and my new friends as the full capacity magazine just kept feeding rounds into the chamber. I heard, "It just keeps shooting!", in a chuckle behind me. The 14 round magazine not only extends shooting fun, but provides the owner with enough


firepower with one loading to stroll leisurely through a Washington D.C. neighborhood without fear of running low on the means to defend him/her self.

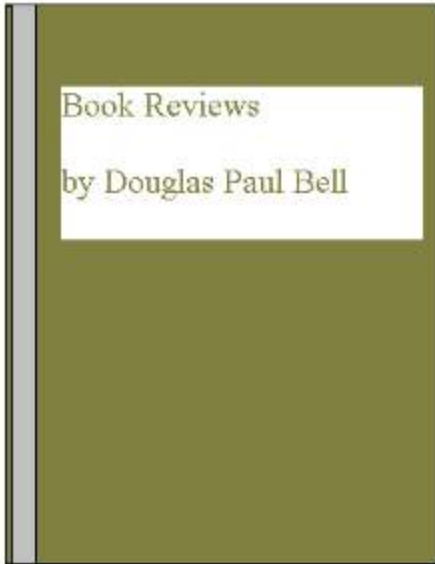


The Para-Ordnance 14.45 LDA 14 round full capacity magazine.

The magazine also gives the grip a more 'palm fitting' profile. This tends to make the sidearm handle easier and fit the hand a bit better. Smaller handed persons may not agree, but the LDA also comes in limited capacity configurations to consider. At this writing, it appears that the un-Constitutional full capacity magazine ban will be sun-setting this September. Unless another staged shooting event is perpetrated for the purpose of continuing to violate Americans' rights to keep and bear arms, Congress will fortunately be unable to push through another violation of our rights this election year. This situation makes the purchase of full capacity firearms like this excellent sidearm advantageous for Independent Americans.

The stainless steel finish is great for carry under the shirt or in wet or damp weather. The .45 ACP round is a proven fight stopper and is superior for defense over lesser powered cartridges. Add a .460 Roland drop in kit and the gun's versatility will be greatly increased with the ability to digest big game hunting rounds. The sticker price is in the mid-\$700 range into the \$800 range. Well worth the money in my mind. The Para-Ordnance 14.45 LDA in stainless steel finish is now on my list as a desired handgun to acquire. Believe me I will be purchasing mine

very soon. 



Firearms for Survival
 reviewed by Douglas P. Bell

"Firearms for Survival" by Duncan Long, is an 8 1/2" x 11", 136 page (well, OK, six pages were blank, remarkable because so few were blank compared to his usual books, so the book is actually only 130 pages long), paperback book, sold by Paladin Press. The book was copyrighted in 1987, but went out of print one year later because it was so bad.

The chapters include What Is A Survival Firearm?, Ammunition, .22 and .25 ACP Pistols, .22 Rifles, Centerfire Semiauto .32 ACP and .380 ACP Pistols, Large Caliber Centerfire Auto Pistols, Centerfire Revolvers, Pistol Caliber Carbines, Shotguns For Survival, Centerfire Survival Rifles, Special-Purpose Guns, Getting it Together.

This book is bad. REALLY bad. A close reading shows that Duncan has not shot many (any? [he admitted this in the book that replaced this one. Duncan read this review and changed the mistakes I pointed out. I know because Duncan wrote me about this

review]) of the guns listed here, or in many cases even SEEN the gun in question! Usually the descriptions are little more than what you get in the catalog, in fact, it seems that the sellers wrote the descriptions used here. [This is literally true, after all, Duncan never shot, much less even SAW, the majority of the guns listed here, which he admitted!]

Do I recommend this book? No. The book is horribly over priced, does not contain much, if any, useful information, and what little there is, is covered better in other books. The title "Firearms For Survival" is also misleading as the great majority of these guns would be next to worthless in a survival situation, except as a boat anchor or club. For the same amount of money, or even less, you can buy Mel Tappan's classic "Survival Guns" (Delta Press), which is much like comparing a new BMW to an old, beat up skateboard for the same amount of money.

The reason I read these books, and write these reviews, is so you don't make the same mistakes others have and waste your money buying books with no redeeming features. I only want you to waste your money on books that do have redeeming values! As far as I'm concerned, this book has no redeeming value.



The Anarchist Cookbook
 reviewed by Douglas P. Bell

"The Anarchist Cookbook" by William

Powell (Lyle Stuart Inc., 1971, 9 1/4" x 11 1/4", 160 pages) is seemingly going through a revival of sorts. Why this is, is completely unknown to those of us who have copies of this worthless tome and were around when as the ads say, it was an era of "turn on, burn down, blow up".

The first few pages, from page 9 to 30, the prefatory note and foreword, is just a thinly written justification for the crap the book contains and makes you think that the writers are a little worried about getting found out or thought to be just a bunch of hippie scum. They also are expecting the "revolution" to come along any minute while they were writing the book which would be used as a text to throw off the bonds of slavery of the taxsucker and the author seemed rather confused at the end of the book when it hadn't happened yet.

Chapter One is Drugs, a total non-starter for survivalists, as this is just how to get yourself high and/or screwed up, unless of course you feel the need to grow or make your own illegal drugs for sale. Just don't take the stuff yourself and be careful, as both trying to make some of these formulae and the drugs themselves are both good ways to get yourself in a world of hurt.

Chapter Two is Electronics, Sabotage, and Surveillance, which is extremely dated and laughable now and wasn't much use back in 1971 either for that matter.

Chapter Three is Natural, Non-lethal, and Lethal Weapons. This chapter contains some good info, but then there is nothing here that any good self defense book doesn't cover better, which is where the information came from. Where the hand

to hand combat information is copied from reliable sources it is good, but some of the other parts are just laughable.

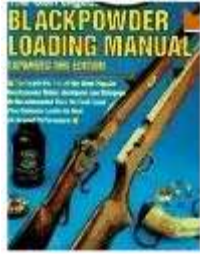
Chapter Four is Explosives and Booby Traps. That more people who had this book were not blowing themselves to Kingdom Come is, as far as I can tell, attributable to two things, one is that at least half the formulae wouldn't go off except by luck and two, most people are too gutless to try it anyway. The good, solid information is mixed liberally with what can only be called suicide specials. That some people undoubtedly tried some of this stuff and it not only worked but worked well isn't the point, dumb luck can see anyone through anything.

The Postscript, which deals with the law is good and would be worth reading by most anyone who has to deal with life in the US. Unfortunately this is the only part of this book that is worth bothering with.

Real Farm

written by Douglas P. Bell

"Real Farm" by Patricia Tichenor Westfall (Avon Books, 1989, 160 pages, 5 1/4" x 8") is not a survivalist book, it is however, an excellent book, warm, rich, funny, on moving to the country and having no idea what you are doing there. If you are thinking of moving to the country, read this book and then ask yourself "why?" You should give it some thought first, and this book gently and warmly tells the tale of two who didn't. A wonderfully easy and endearing book to read when you are tired and the cares of the world are just too much.



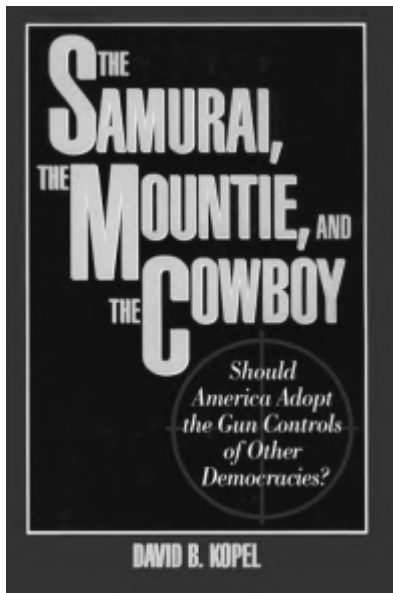
Black Powder Loading Manual
reviewed by Douglas P. Bell

“The Gun Digest BLACK POWDER LOADING MANUAL revised and expanded edition” by Sam Fadala (DBI Books, 1991, 8 1/4” x 10 5/8”, 320 pages) is an excellent book for the black powder shooter or anyone who wishes to learn more about black powder guns and shooting. It has 15 chapters and the contents are also broken down into loading data by make and model of gun, such as the various muzzle—loading rifles, handguns, shotguns and blackpowder metallics. An interesting note is the book also uses black powder as two words and blackpowder as one word in various places, so either spelling should be correct.

“The Samurai, the Mountie, and the Cowboy — should America adopt the gun control of other democracies?” by David B. Kopel (Prometheus Books, 59 John Glenn Dr., Buffalo, NY 14228, 1992, 6 3/8” x 9 3/8” 470 pages) is a book I recommend everyone reading this review heckle their local public library into buying! This book deserves the widest possible distribution it can get and the public library is generally the best way of getting books out to the public.

While this book is at least half foot notes and has a wonderful index, the title is misleading. There are NO other democracies in the world and this country is a Republic, not a democracy. There is NO country in the world where the opposition is not outlawed, or if legal, is not keep small and helpless, including this one.

Don’t believe it? Look at Arkansas where vote tampering is a way of life that makes Chicago, famous for it’s vote frauds, look like kindergardeners at lunch. Many other states either have laws in place to keep out any but the Demonrats and Republicans or the leading candidate who is not part of the local power structure loses at the last moment, as happened in Iowa, no vote counts allowed. Still don’t believe it? Read “Votescam” (Victoria House Press, 67 Wall St, Suite 2411, New York, NY 10005) for more vote fraud cases in Florida and around the country.



The Samurai, the Mountie, and the Cowboy
reviewed by Douglas P. Bell

This book, “The Samurai, the Mountie, and the Cowboy”, gets two thumbs up, four stars, etc., etc. I recommend it highly and feel every library in the country should have a copy! Do your part and make sure they buy a copy. Do it today.





Patriot of What?

by Hari Heath

After years of being demonized by government actors and the prevaricating press for standing up as a patriot and demanding a return to the principles which founded our nation, I find myself surrounded by banners of red white and blue. Where did all this patriotic fervor come from? No, it wasn't another car lot trying to get my attention.

I've lost friends because they don't want to know about the dark side of "government." Along with many fellow pre 9-11 patriots, I have been labeled a constitutionalist and an anti-government extremist. They demonize the messengers when they have no answer to the truths we expose.

We are shunned and avoided by many Americans who don't want their fragile belief system challenged. They know

things aren't right in government, but it is safer and more comfortable to look away. My dedication to exposing the false trepidations of government and my advocacy of our nations founding principles has made me an enemy in the eyes of some of my fellow countrymen.

So what is the new "patriot" a patriot of? Do they understand the powers and limitations that the Constitution conveys to government? How many have ever read the Bill of Rights? Do these new flag-waving patriots really have any clues about what is going on in this country?

Have they ever questioned where that ocean of acronyms; the sea of agencies for every purpose finds the authority for their existence and presumed power? Do they see the absolute rush to power, going on before their very eyes? Are they willing to seek the whole truth and prepare for it, as Patrick Henry was?

Or are they covering their eyes with their newly unfurled flags?

And what do we have to guide us as we seek the truth? Dan Blather, Peterless Jennings and Tom Brokenjaw? The AP (Always Prevaricating) Wire service? Will another seven-second soundbyte on CNN tell us the whole truth? The media is a weapon of mass distraction and this weapon is used daily in the war against truth.

Over and over, the newsmakers, pundits and politicians tell us how great our country is. The land of freedom. Liberty and justice for all. Hollow words for most of the 2 million souls incarcerated in America. Private prisons are a growth industry, trading well on Wall Street,

while Enron executives go free.

An estimated one third of prisoners are innocent or failed to be provided with legitimate due process of law in the course of their "conviction." Sixty per cent of our prisoners committed no harm to another person or their property in the commission of their crime. "Criminals," only because their crimes were manufactured by the socialist, totalitarian state.

The constitutional writ of habeus corpus is now effectively suspended by an unaccountable judiciary. Appeals courts are more concerned with making sure we are no longer one nation under God, than protecting the rights of Americans from injustice. The Department of Justice has become self funded by forfeitures seized without due process of law in the "War on the Bill of Rights."

Why? Because officers of government take an oath to support the Constitution, but there is no enforcement. Instead, an unlegislated cloak of immunity protects the criminals in office from the justice that they and the Citizen they have wronged deserve. What can the people do to put the bite back in the Constitution? Petition the harlots in Congress for impeachments?

What remedy is left but the teeth of the Second Amendment. By all current evidence, there is no militia enforcing the Constitution. Our "free state," is no longer secured. And our children's future grows dim, as the shadow government emerges with each freedom trampling lockstep to the "Homeland Defense" forces.

And what has "government" already accomplished in our "homeland?" An administrative dictatorship of unelected,

unaccountable bureaucrats that have become our masters, with their self promulgated rules imposed as the law of the land. We slaves on the federal plantation are numbered, tracked and taxed a half share of all that we earn for the "benefit" of obtaining such servitude. These shadow governors have become so emboldened by our compliance that they actually call themselves a shadow government.

All ten planks of the Communist Manifesto are fully implemented in America. No longer can we own property. Color of title deeds cloud any real ownership. The possession and use of our homes and property is subject to regulation, permits and a rent called taxes.

Neither can we own a car in America. The original title to a vehicle must be surrendered to the state by a state licensed, enfranchised car dealer. A certificate of title is issued to the user of the vehicle which shows that the state is the holder of the real title. The user of the vehicle is deluded by popular notions into thinking he "owns" the vehicle which became a state owned utility soon after it was "purchased." We are then subjected to all manner of unconstitutional searches, seizures and statutory offenses because we travel in a state-owned vehicle.

And now they propose to further control our movements with a programmable, chip-embedded driver's license. Federally mandated, this has the potential to become the control card for all of our government "benefits," financial transactions, travel and communications, health care and our daily buying and selling -- the ultimate tool for citizen tracking and control.

What do we have for an economy? A NON-Federal, NON-Reserve, NON Note. Our “dollar” is only backed by blind faith and the ability to tax. However correct they are, the tax honesty movement will never be allowed to prove the fraudulent, unconstitutional nature of the IRS. The Federal Reserve “dollar” would evaporate back to the thin air from which it came without the IRS.

The powers which control this country cannot allow our fraudulent monetary system to change. Of the power, by the power and for the power is what governs behind the scenes. Does anyone really believe the president runs this country? Think of him as a press secretary for the elite. He tells us what the real governors want us to hear.

The message is clear. Terrorism, terrorism, terrorism is our 24-7 media mantra. After a single event in September of 2001, we continue to be hammered daily with news of the next “threat.” Evidence suggests that the CIA and the FBI had advance knowledge of the events of September 11 but failed to prevent those acts.

Negligence or complicity? Societal manipulation through trauma based conditioning? Whether planned by them or merely convenient, the goals of the power elite were well served by the events of 9-11.

Why were “we” attacked last September? Could it be the CIA holocaust? Over six million people have died as a result of our shadow governors' covert operations to manipulate and control the world. Their lives are strewn in shallow graves around the globe as the CIA has made the world

safe and profitable for corporate interests.

America has become the world's policeman, sending our military to all corners of the world. Was the Pentagon targeted because some people on this planet don't want to live under an American-led global police state? Were the twin towers of the financial manipulators targeted for their scorched earth policies of global economic tyranny?

Oh ye new found patriots, what part of our precious Constitution authorizes the government to send our military or covert manipulators into foreign lands? Our military, kept at home where they belong and an honest foreign policy is the only homeland defense we need.

Many Americans dare not question authority at this time as we endure our country's most awful moments. The truth would cause them to lower their flags in shame. Instead, they wave their flags to the repetitive sound of the media's drumbeat. The American dog has been wagged to the command of roll over and beg for security. Our Constitution is suspended and we are expected to surrender what little is left of our liberties.

This new patriotism seems to be more about continuing a lifestyle of self-indulgence than standing on principle. “United we stand?” For what? A foreign policy of terrorism, exploitation and economic tyranny? A domestic policy that is much the same? All so we can live the good life, with a give-me-more-for-less-never-mind-where-it-comes-from attitude?

Generations of complacent subjugation have sealed our fate. We stand “united” on

the deck of a slowly sinking Titanic nation. Ask yourself, do I avoid the hard fight that is before us now if we want our country back? Do I fall instead into the bottomless pit of convenient consumption? The few, the brave and the proud are few and far between.

Go ahead, wave your Made-in-China U.S. flag. Sing a patriotic song. Placate your fears with more shopping. After all, it's your America. Try and forget that like a herd of lemmings, we are diving head first into a sea of totalitarianism. Join the new found "patriots" that are marching in a media-induced lockstep.

The banners of freedom have been unfurled to maintain the illusion. But they are waving in the same thin air our "money" is made from. The politics of fear, managed with perpetual terrorism alerts, govern us now.

By definition, a patriot needs a country to which one may be patriotic. America has a proud history, but the American nation promised by the Constitution is nowhere to be seen. Look for yourself and, in the absence of your lost country, ask yourself, of what am I a patriot?



"...there have always been those who wish to enlarge the powers of the General Government. It has no power to raise a revenue or impose taxes except for the purposes enumerated in the Constitution....Every attempt to exercise power beyond these limits should be promptly and firmly opposed."

-Andrew Jackson



The Shu Li™ Pouch is a bag that contains a mixture of powdered ingredients. The pouch is placed in contact with the skin, and held in place over a number of hours. The typical contact points on the body chosen would be the soles of the feet. However, it can also be used in areas where there is discomfort, for example: shoulder, back, knee, ankle, elbow etc.

Stimulation Of Meridian points:

The concept of stimulating acupuncture points at the base of the feet, for example, through reflexology massage, is well established. Meridians in Traditional Chinese Medicine may be understood as channels that link various parts of the body. Stimulation of points along such meridians, by the use of needles or massage, may stimulate other organs or bodily functions that are related to that meridian

Shu Li™ Pouch utilizes the Far Infra Red Radiation (FIR) effect of certain materials to generate that stimulus. FIR has been researched for many years in places like Japan, China, the US, and Sweden for a wide variety of conditions such as muscle sprains, strains, peripheral vascular diseases, arthritis, shoulder stiffness, menstrual pains etc. One effect of FIR is that it may replicate a cardiovascular training effect with people confined to a wheel chair, who are therefore unable to exercise in the conventional way. Some research has even suggested the idea that Infra Red stimulation of the cardiovascular system could be a possible means of maintaining cardiovascular conditioning in astronauts during long space flights.

We have designed the product for an overall longer lasting effect. Generally, the effect from the **Shu Li™ Pouch** ceases when all of the powder in the bag has absorbed moisture. The quantity of powder in each bag is very high. It contains 5 grams of refined wood vinegar, and other high quality ingredients. With the use of an absorbent bag material, each pouch will normally remain effective for at least 7 hours in use. After effective absorption of released toxins and moisture from the body has occurred, the particles within the pouch turn a deep brown in color and the pouch hardens somewhat.

For more information or to order, go to
["http://www.coral-online.com/kbushman"](http://www.coral-online.com/kbushman)
 or call 1-480-759 5110

Neutron Radiation:

It's Hazard



To Americans



by Corceigh Green

By now, readers of *The Independent American* are aware of the threat they face from nuclear weapons and technology. In some past issues, *The Independent American* has considered those threats and detailed equipment and actions that will be useful for Independent Americans to survive such attacks.

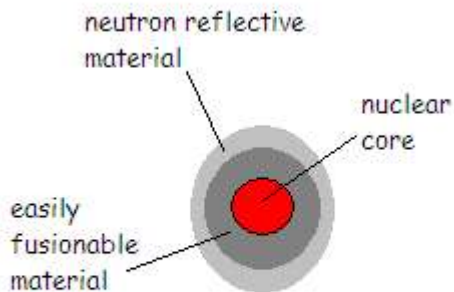
One nuclear threat that is rarely covered by survival publications is the threat of the neutron bomb. Independent Americans would be well advised to educate themselves to this threat. It is through knowledge of the threat that survivors are able to defeat the danger and thrive during the aftermath. The following is a treatise on the subject describing what threat is posed by neutron radiation and what steps must be taken to survive it's effects.

During the 1960's the Soviet Union and the United States were in the midst of an arms race to build bigger weapons designed to obliterate unprotected cities. When the Soviet Union stole or bought bits and pieces of the technology to build the atom bomb from the U.S. and

England, the United States decided to fund the development of a theoretical method to increase the yield of a fission warhead. The ordinary delivery system of the day depended mainly on aircraft bombers. Missile development was ongoing and progress was being made, but to increase the capability of delivering a knock-out blow to the enemy, the U.S. wanted a weapon that could flatten an area as wide as a city, so that follow up blows and secondary strikes with diminishing assets would not be necessary.

The new warhead would be a fusion weapon. This would increase the yield of an ordinary fission weapon many fold. The fusion weapon would make use of a fission warhead surrounded by an easily fusionable material. The fusionable material was surrounded by a neutron reflecting material, in turn. When the warhead detonated, the intense heat and neutrons caused the easily fusionable material (tritium) to fuse into helium atoms, releasing many times more neutrons than normal. These neutrons are reflected back into the core by the neutron reflecting material causing greater fusion

within the tritium and plutonium core itself. The fusion of the core's atoms caused an increase in yield as much as 1,500 times the yield of the first crude Hiroshima bomb. That's 30 Mega Tons!



A simplified diagram of a fusion bomb

Of course, that doesn't mean the destructive power of the fusion weapon was 1,500 times greater. To increase the destructive power of a bomb by 2, the yield must be increased by a factor of 4. That makes the 30 MT bomb 375 times more powerful than the Hiroshima bomb. Still a whopping number and what the U.S. wanted at the time.

The new warheads were called thermo-nuclear (for their ability to increase yield due to heat and neutron radiation) or hydrogen warheads (due to the hydrogen isotope, tritium, used as a fusion material).

As technology developed and missiles became capable of greater range and accuracy, the need for super yield weapons diminished. Since 30 1 MT weapons dispersed over a larger area will cause greater damage than a single 30 MT weapon detonated over a single target, the strategy of targeting more strategic assets with more warheads with smaller yields was incorporated.

This didn't mean the end of the hydrogen warhead, however. It's technology was key in warhead miniaturization. Warhead miniaturization was necessary in missile and MiRV advancements.

During these advancements another concern developed. The Soviets enjoyed a significant numerical superiority in manpower and tanks. Borrowing from Nazi German ground warfare tactics, Soviet upper echelon commanders fully expected to overrun 100 miles per day in a "blitzkrieg" style attack. Soviet doctrine called for cavalry units (tanks) augmented by mechanized infantry and ground support aircraft (hind helicopters, Mig-23 and 27 Floggers and Su-17 Frogfoot fixed wing jet aircraft) to overwhelm NATO forces and take ground through sheer numbers and momentum.

Though the helicopters could have been troublesome, Soviet fixed wing jets were not up to western standards. The scariest portion of the Soviet juggernaut were the tank and mech infantry units. To counter this threat, the U.S. prepared to fight on the policy of the use of "tactical" nuclear weapons.

Tactical nukes were low-yield warheads designed to devastate small strategic areas occupied by enemy armored forces. At this point, it was noticed that steel is an excellent protector against the effects of nuclear weapons. Tanks are armored fighting units wrapped in steel. Properly dug in, a tactical nuke would need to detonate fairly close to armored units to inflict enough damage to consider the unit destroyed. By dispersing armored forces, and preparing defended positions, the Soviets hypothesized that they could limit

damage to armored units and continue to fight NATO forces, who would also be necessarily dispersed.

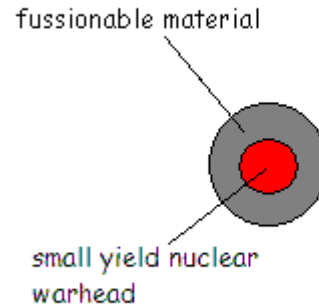
The Soviets continued to hold a numerical edge despite NATO policy of the use of tactical nukes. Until a smart scientist noticed that while steel is an excellent protector against fallout, it is practically transparent to neutron radiation. Neutron radiation will zip through steel and find human living tissue behind the otherwise protective metal. If only there were a way to generate a great amount of neutron radiation on the battlefield.

As it happens, scientists realized that the ability to generate neutron radiation already existed. It was developed to increase the yield of nuclear warheads. Hydrogen warheads. By a very simple modification, the process used in hydrogen warheads to produce neutron radiation could be used on the battlefield to introduce Soviet tank jockeys to a very lethal dose of neutron radiation.

By simply removing the neutron reflecting material and using the smallest yield nuclear core available, the neutron radiation produced by the fusionable material is scattered into the environment of the immediate vicinity. Steel, earthen dugouts, foxholes and fortified positions are all easily penetrated by the neutrons.

The neutron warhead would be airburst, increasing the area affected by neutron radiation. The small yield of the warhead would minimize blast damage. Being an airburst (where the nuclear fireball does not touch the ground), and modernized miniature warhead, fallout would also be extremely minimized. This would help in reclaiming land over which the weapon

had been used.



A simplified diagram of a neutron warhead

Soviet armored units would be decimated and NATO forces would not need fear fallout and blast effects. At least from friendly fire. In this application, which was the only application that the neutron bomb was designed for, the neutron bomb is a “tactical” nuclear weapon. It is meant as an area denial weapon capable of defeating enemy advantages.

While a fascinating history and development, the story of the neutron bomb does not end here. In a maneuver that is becoming common place, the neutron bomb was acquired by the Chinese communists during the Clinton regime. After wildfires spread out of control in New Mexico (the fires were originally set by federal land officials with the excuse of preventing brush fires), top secret papers describing neutron weapon technology were left out of a safe when Los Alamos had to be evacuated. Upon the return to Los Alamos, it was discovered that the papers were missing. Several weeks later the papers were “found” behind a water cooler.

It was soon after that communist China

began testing neutron warheads. The warheads were obvious copies of American technology. It was also around this time that the Clinton regime received an influx of communist Chinese money in it's campaign funds. Another act of treason committed by the Clinton regime? Probably. However the communists received this transfer of technology, it is obvious that the threat of neutron weaponry may be faced in a future war by Americans.

Like the United States, the Chi-coms will use the neutron bomb as a tactical weapon. In their case, however, it will be more advantageous for them to use the bomb to destroy hardened defensive positions while using numerical advantages to overwhelm conventional defending forces. As the Chi-coms enjoy overwhelmingly numerical manpower and their political philosophy calls for the spread of communism through any means, they will most assuredly be aggressors should no realistic opposition be present.

This is where the threat presents itself as such to Americans. As the Chi-coms continue to acquire technology and strength at the expense of stupid American taxpayers, they will inevitably challenge American dominance in the Pacific and eventually the world. America will either acquiesce to Chi-com dominance or fight a desperate war. If Americans have secured their courage at that point and set themselves to defend American soil, they will face as much might as the Chi-coms and other communist allies have purchased from America's politicians. This will include the neutron bomb. Independent Americans must be prepared to defeat the effects of neutron radiation to survive a future war.

Neutron radiation is unique in it's nature. Neutron radiation, like all energy, acts on the environment as a particle or an energy wave. Neutrons are sub-atomic particles. They are similar to protons and reside in the nucleus of the atom, but lack a charge. Being neither positive nor negative, they have been termed neutrons for this characteristic.

When released from the atomic nucleus where they reside, neutrons travel through the environment at 80% the speed of light. Nuclear shielding used against gamma and X rays as well as alpha and beta particles will not stop neutron energy. Unless your shelter is built from concrete, neutrons will penetrate your shelter's walls as though they were transparent. This is because neutron radiation is not effected by the electron shells of the atomic structures of dense material like lead, steel or dirt. Neutrons, being similar to protons travel from nucleus to nucleus through solid structures. Atoms containing large numbers of electrons also contain large numbers of protons and sometimes neutrons.

When traveling into the nucleus of an atom, the neutron will collide with other neutrons or protons. When the neutron collides with other neutrons, they are split from the atom, creating a chain reaction, like within plutonium or uranium warhead cores. Within non-fissionable material, like steel, neutrons will collide with protons, imparting some of their kinetic energy and continue through the substance. The dense nucleus of these atomic structures means that the atom will not be able to capture the neutron and the neutron will penetrate the structure, finding it's human mark.

Neutrons will travel through human tissue in the same manner as any other structure, such as the steel. The damaging aspect of neutron radiation is it's aftermath. As mentioned, when a neutron collides with the nucleus of an atom it imparts some of it's kinetic energy. The atom will release this energy over a period of time as either high energy photons, like gamma and X rays, or, depending upon the atom, will release an electron (beta particle) or part of their nuclei (alpha particles). It is the release of this energy that is hazardous to humans an animals. Much more of this energy will be released if the neutron is actually captured by the atom.

As mentioned earlier, dense materials whose atoms contain many electrons are not efficient at stopping or capturing neutrons. This makes shelter material that is designed to protect occupants against X and gamma radiation ineffective against neutron radiation. Fortunately, less dense materials can be effective at stopping neutron penetration.

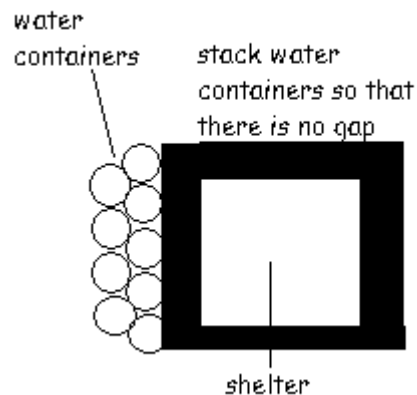
The hydrogen atom is the lightest atom known to exist. It consists of one electron and one proton. Because the nucleus consists of only one proton, the hydrogen atom is the most effective at capturing neutrons. When a neutron is captured by an atom, it travels no further. Penetration of neutron radiation is thereby stopped. To be effective in protecting against neutron radiation, a shelter must be surrounded by a wall and roof made of hydrous material. Hydrous material is a substance that is made of a high number of hydrogen atoms.

Of the most effective hydrous materials, water may be the Independent Americans'

most numerous and inexpensive supply of neutron protective material. Being composed of two thirds hydrogen and existing as a liquid throughout most of the year in most climates, neutrons would be unable to penetrate significant amounts of water without encountering several million hydrogen atoms.

Every time a neutron encounters a hydrogen nucleus, it imparts some of it's energy into the hydrogen atom. After some collisions, the neutron loses enough energy to be considered a thermal neutron. A thermal neutron is degraded of energy significantly enough to be captured by a hydrogen atom. A container holding water about 10 inches thick will stop most if not all neutron penetration. For maximum protection, 16 inches of water shielding will keep your shelter free of neutron radiation.

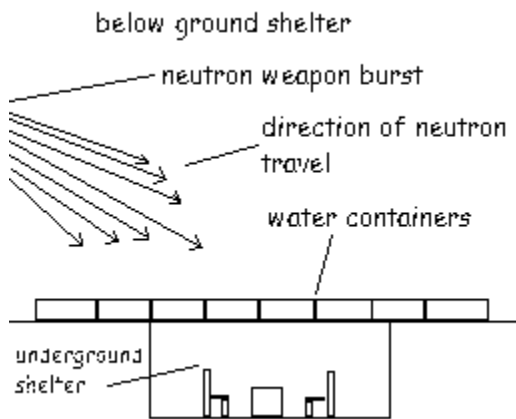
You will need to stack your water containers so that no gap exists in the "water wall" you are building. It would be convenient to use square containers for this purpose, however, if you can't, layer your buckets so that no area of the wall is exposed.



Top down view of placement of water barrier against one wall.

Neutrons are extremely penetrating and

will penetrate normal shelter shielding material. This includes dirt. If you have wisely provided for your family a below ground shelter, you must be aware that a neutron bomb detonation will likely occur as an airburst and at an angle to your shelter. This means that neutron radiation may penetrate the ground adjacent to your protective water wall and find the inside of your shelter. For this reason, extend your protective water wall beyond the roof and outer wall of your shelter to block neutrons from entering your shelter at an angle as in the following illustration.



Other hydrous material is also available for Independent Americans. Paraffin wax is an excellent attenuator of neutrons and is solid, so will be easier to build into a wall. Anti-freeze, diesel fuel, plastic, motor oil and gasoline are all hydrous and capable of blocking neutron radiation. Nuclear power plants and the Department Of Energy has used polyethylene/boron blocks to shield against neutron radiation nearly since it's discovery. If you have the means to acquire polyethylene blocks or a sufficient quantity of paraffin wax, then you will find these shielding materials most convenient. For most Americans, however, the more cost efficient method will have to suffice which will be the water shielding method.

There is nothing wrong with the water shielding method. In fact it is one of the most efficient methods there is. It can be used expediently, hastily or as a permanent fixture in warm climates. During months when freezing will occur, it will be best to drain the water containers, but maintain a readiness to refill the containers should danger arise. In cold climates when the danger of neutron weapon deployment is significant, the containers may be filled with antifreeze or a combination of water and antifreeze. Make certain that the containers do not leak. By the way, the environmentally friendly, non-poisonous brands of antifreeze are also excellent neutron shielding material. Plus, they won't poison your pets or children in case of an accident. Unfortunately, this will run you into some money. Compare the price you will spend with paraffin or polyethylene.

As mentioned earlier, concrete will also afford some protection against neutron radiation. This is due to the water that is chemically locked into concrete. Every 12 inches of concrete will reduce the amount of neutron radiation reaching the shelter's inside by a factor of 10. Twenty four inches of wet earth will also do the same. Does this mean that a concrete wall 120 inches thick will block all neutron radiation. Close, but that isn't the only danger when shielding against neutron radiation.

Neutron radiation is unlike all other radio-energy in that it has the ability to cause non-radioactive material to become radioactive. For every neutron blocked by the shielding, another atom of that shielding actually becomes radioactive. This is because the neutron has been captured and the atom has absorbed the

neutron's energy, which it is releasing as gamma rays, X rays, alpha particles or beta particles. Your shielding may have actually saved your largely hydrous butt from glowing in the dark, but now that same shielding will be emitting fallout-like radiation into your shelter.

A double shelter wall will be necessary to survive a neutron assault. Your first shielding barrier will be hydrous material placed specifically to absorb neutrons. This shielding material will become radioactive. To block this secondary source of radiation, high density material, like concrete, steel, lead or packed dirt will be used. Concrete is very useful as secondary shielding material. Most military and government manuals state that 2 feet of concrete will stop a sufficient amount of radiation. You will need to extend this to 3 feet, however. This is because the military and government are concerned only with the immediate effects of radiation. Some casualties are expected and acceptable. Also, military planners are not concerned with after effects that may manifest themselves thirty years after the incident. This is not the case for you or your family. Casualties are not acceptable among those you wish to protect. Extend your shielding material to add an extra degree of protection.

A below ground shelter will protect against far more ionizing radiation than an above ground shelter. This shelter style makes protection against the after effects of a neutron radiation burst far easier, so this shelter style is recommended. Remember to place your neutron shielding as illustrated earlier.

So far, we have discussed permanent, fabricated shelters for protection. It is possible that you may find yourself in unfamiliar territory and in need of protection when a danger of a neutron weapon attack presents itself. For this

scenario, you may need to hastily build an expedient shelter.

To build an expedient shelter, you must have a source of water. A river, lake, pond, irrigation canal or water hose will serve well. Begin your shelter as a trench. You will probably be in a hurry, so make the trench just large enough for your car. Make the trench wide enough and deep enough to cover your car. Also make a slope in the trench, so that you can drive your car into it. Over the top of your trench, lay down some thick poles. If you have any, cover the poles with plastic film. Shovel dirt over the poles, while wetting the dirt from the water source. Shovel the dirt over the trench at least 36 inches high, making certain it is moistened. Moisten the earth around your shelter for at least 3 yards, more if you have time.

When you have accomplished this, drive your car into the trench and shut off the engine. Begin monitoring radiation levels. You may notice the neutron burst as a flash of light similar to an atomic bomb. After radiation levels rise or the flash has passed, wait in your shelter for at least 10 minutes. If you are monitoring radiation levels and radiation has not risen for 5 minutes after the flash, the detonation probably wasn't a neutron warhead, or was a warhead detonated too far from your vicinity. In any case, after 10 minutes have passed, back your car out of the expedient shelter and drive like crazy away from ground zero and hopefully to your prepared safe area where you have shelters and equipment prepared for you and your family.

If you have the time, the above shelter can be improved by filling water containers

and stacking them in the opening of the trench's slope to protect you at that dangerous, open end. To hurry the project along, try to locate a diesel cat or back hoe. If you are fairly certain of the targeted area, you may use the time to merely evacuate, but keep in mind that you may need to build a shelter quickly and expediently.

When a neutron warhead is detonated over an area, neutron radiation will be present in the effected area for a period of 10 minutes. You will need to remain under cover of neutron shielding for at least this amount of time. The area effected will be a radius of 6 to 10 miles from ground zero depending upon the size of the warhead, terrain and atmospheric conditions. Weather conditions will also play a part in the area effected. Cloudy or rainy conditions place large amounts of hydrous material in the atmosphere having the effect of scattering and blocking neutrons reducing the effectiveness of the warhead.

The after effects of a neutron radiation burst on a specific area will be somewhat similar to fallout. Areas radiated by neutron energy will become radioactive rendering the area uninhabitable outside of a shelter. While neutron radiation is not detectable by Civil Defense and expedient fallout meters, the ionizing radiation produced by the after effect, however, is detectable by this equipment. By monitoring the levels of ionizing radiation, you will know when it is safe to leave your shelter.

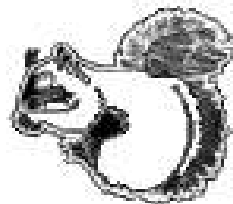
Sources of radiation in an area effected by neutron radiation will be plant life, the bodies of animals and humans, standing water, and structures. You can expect radiation sources to remain dangerous over a 2 week period. As the carbon atom has the longest half life in radioactive decay of neutron energy, expect human and animal bodies to remain

dangerous for the longest amount of time. Even though your immediate vicinity may be safely reduced in radioactivity, always monitor radiation levels when traveling outside of your vicinity. Even though a 2 week period will bring radiation levels down to "safe" levels, reduce your activity in effected areas for an additional week or 2. Again, government manuals take in to account that some casualties are acceptable. You can afford no casualties among those you protect. By constantly monitoring radiation levels, you will be better able to judge for yourself when levels are safe.

Now you know how to protect yourself and family from neutron radiation. This is only part of what you need to know. Knowing when and where to seek protection matters greatly.

Should Americans find themselves at war on their own soil against a Chi-com coalition or against a federal regime determined to usurp American freedoms, Independent Americans may expect neutron assaults in areas where armored units are concentrated, where bunkers, tunnels and fortified positions have been effective defenses and where pro-American forces have gained the upper hand.

These tactical and strategic areas will change locations with differing battles and their outcomes. Independent Americans must remain aware of these locations and be prepared to protect their families and pro-American neighbors from the threat of neutron radiation.



How To Live On Nothing

written by Douglas P. Bell

First off, like most titles, "Cooking With Children" pops instantly to mind, especially after reading "Cooking With Herbs", the title here is misleading. You can not live on nothing. Period! You can't do it. The American Indians couldn't, no one in history could do it, and you can't either. What you can do is live well on \$30,000 to \$50,000, and there is a book called "How to Live Well on Practically Nothing" that will tell you how to live well for \$30,000. OK, but what if you are living on \$10,000 or even less, say \$6,000? Can you still eat well and live well? Yes you can, and I'm here to tell you how.

Realistically you will have to have some money, not alot of money, but some money. If you really and truly do not have any money, get a job, work odd jobs, beg on street corners, pick up pop cans or bottles, go to the various government agencies like Social Security, the Welfare office, the Human Services office (there is a set of misnamed groups if there ever was one!), Salvation Army, check with the area churches, whatever you have to do, but get some money.

Now alot of people are going to get upset with what I am now going to say, but here goes anyway: apply for every government benefit, subsidy, grant, program, handout, or free-bee you can find. Why? Well , for one you are probably "entitled" to get it. Do you really think Ross Perot ever turned down a government handout because he was a billionaire?! Every CONgressman is milking the system for all it's worth too. If it is good enough for millionaires and billionaires, it is good enough for you too.

But the main reason to get on the federal, state and local gravy trains is to overload the system. The sooner it collapses under it's own weight, the better off we will all be and you might as well get the money instead of some inner-city drug addict, drunk, welfare cheat, tax evader, or welfare breeder with ten kids by ten different men. With government tax plans showing that children born in the 1980s and 1990s are going to have a 80% or more tax rate, you might as well get yours while you can before it turns into a system as out lined in Ayn Rand's book "Atlas Shrugged".

Next get a roof over your head. Hopefully you will be able to find a house where you won't be bothered too much, as you will probably be doing, or need to do, some things that you may not be able to do in an apartment building. Nothing illegal of course, but best not get too many of the neighbors worried how you are able to live fairly well on nothing when they blow their entire pay check on junk and can't seem to get ahead.

Now that you have a roof over your head and money in your pocket, you will need food and heat. Sorry, can't help much with the air conditioning bills, sweat it out as about the best I can do for you there, although there are a few tips that should help with that, like getting in a tub of cool water or laying a wet towel over yourself to help cool you at night. But for most of us, heat is not a life threatening problem like cold is. Sure a bunch of elderly or infirm people die during the heat waves when they seal themselves into their homes during power outages, but how many do you think would die if the power went out in the dead of winter? So we will

deal with how to heat your home here.

OK, to stay warm you will need to do some things, and history will help guide us here. Remember the wing-backed chairs, foot stools and four poster beds in the movie “A Christmas Carol? Ever wonder why they had Them? Because the houses back then were cold and drafty, That's why!

The wing-backed chairs kept the draft off your face , the foot stools kept your feet off the floor and the four poster bed both kept the drafts off you while you were sleeping and helped to keep you warm. The curtains actually made a small room in a room, so you only had to heat a small area to stay warm which was a big help. This is the same reason castles had tapestries and wall hangings in every hall and room, it cut down on drafts and that cut the heating bills. So, use curtains, wall hangings and the like between rooms if you don't have doors, over windows, and over walls to cut down on drafts around the house.

Next, you can build a four poster bed frame around your bed to cut down on the need for heat, nothing fancy mind you, just some two by four lumber you scrounged from a building that was being torn down with some sheets or mattresses from hide-a-bed couches that were thrown away, across the top and hung from the sides.

Can't find any lumber? Well go down to the local appliance store and get some refrigerator boxes, cut one long side wall out and put the end of the bed in it and put one at each end of the (single) bed and one over the top, so you have a small cardboard “fort” or “hut”. For a larger

bed, get more boxes, as many as you need to cover the bed. No it won't look fancy but it WILL keep you toasty warm! Why do you think the homeless sleep in cardboard boxes or under newspapers? Because cardboard and paper is an excellent insulator and a couple of boxes, one inside another, can keep you alive through a blizzard with sub-zero temps.

Remember the construction site where they were tearing down the building? Well that would also be a good place to get wood for your wood burning stove or “trash burner”. All construction sites are good places to get wood to burn, all you do is ask for the scraps and haul it away after the crew has left or is done for the day. Most places are happy to give it to you just to get rid of it so they won't have to haul it away and pay dump fees.

What is that? No wood burner? Well they are “fairly” inexpensive for the cheap Chinese cast iron stoves, about a hundred bucks or so, and go on up to several thousand dollars for the really high quality air tight models. See if you can find a good quality used one, and if the person needs any help around the place, offer to do work instead of offering cash. Mowing lawns, cleaning gutters, painting, whatever it takes.

If you really can't afford to buy one, then get a 55 gallon metal drum (which you hopefully scrounged up for free) and add one of the “stove kits” that has a door and smoke stack adapter. If possible get a second drum to go above the first so any heat going up the flue will get trapped before going out. Put dampers over each drum to adjust the burn and trap more heat. Keep the flues closed when not burning or they will vent any heat right

outside. You will also need to line the barrel with fire brick (much preferred) or sand (if need be) to keep it from burning out a hole in the thin metal of the drum.

After you have your “poster bed” and wood burner, you will go back to the appliance store and get another big box. This box will be your “wood” box, but actually you will be saving all your junk mail, catalogs, newspapers, labels off of tin cans, and any other paper or plastic items you happen to have that you would otherwise throw away.

In fact, the only things you will now be throwing away are metal and glass, and those should be going to the recycling bins, so you will have no garbage at all except table scraps and they should be put in the garden for compost. If you have to pay for the garbage pick up by the can or bag, the wood burner will pay for itself in no time in garbage fees alone, not to mention the savings in the heating bills which will be slashed.

Everything that can burn will be burned. Things such as the cooked (on your wood burner of course) bones from your meat can be burned if you don’t want to dry them and grind them into bone meal to eat. Be careful what you burn however, treated “green dyed” lumber will give off poisonous fumes that can kill you. ALWAYS vent the burners to the outside (chimney), and NEVER have a fire in an enclosed area with no outside air. Once the fire has used up all the oxygen, it will just put you to sleep, permanently! ALWAYS have an outside air source or the fire vented so it isn’t using up all the available oxygen.

With the above poster bed, wood stove,

food, and water you will be able to withstand a power outage that would have your neighbors frozen out while you are doing fine eating your hot meals while sipping hot tea in your warm bed, so next we need to talk about food and water.

Look around you, there is all sorts of free food growing just about everywhere. Get a wild food or edible plant ID book, available at most any public library , and start checking out your lawn , the parks and road sides.

Dandelions and plantain grow just about everywhere there is grass, so they are easy to find and highly nutritious as well. Walk alleys to find fruit or nut trees that have the fruit just laying there. ALWAYS ask before taking any however, and only pick up the fallen fruit. Don’t pick the ripe fruit off the trees unless you are specifically told you can because the owners probably will want them for their own use.

Most any over grown field or road side will have a dozen edible wild plants as well, such as horseradish, milkweed, nettle, mustard, clover and cattails. Like I said, get a good edible plant ID book from the local library and it can tell you what grows in your area and what they look like. Don’t over look acorns, walnuts, or other nut bearing trees, shrubs or bushes that may grow locally in your area either.

For meat, there is a tremendous amount of wild game in the cities. What sort of wild game? Well deer are so plentiful that they are considered hoofed rats in most areas. Raccoons and opossums in the garbage, squirrels in the attic, pigeons under the eves, rabbits and starlings everywhere.

In fact you can make a good living

catching the raccoons, opossums, squirrels and pigeons for people. Even if you don't want the animals for food for yourself, and they are all fine eating, you can probably sell the live 'coons and 'possums to dog trainers, or sell the skins or make craft items (coon skin hats) out of them, and live pigeons are always in demand from dog trainers or for live pigeon shoots.

I have a herd of at least a couple dozen deer that use my back yard as their home range, and when I had a night job I would often see deer on front porches eating the house plants in places where you would swear there wasn't enough cover to hide a rabbit in. Find a golf course or large cemetery and you will probably find deer some where in the area, or at least deer droppings and prints. In fact there are more deer now than when the Pilgrims hit Plymouth Rock. They are always getting hit on the road so tracking down an injured deer, to put it out of it's misery of course, is a quick way to get fresh meat.

All animals in the US, with the possible exception of some salt water fish, are edible. It is only cultural bias that keeps people from eating perfectly good food. During and after WW I the Belgians starved with barns full of corn which they considered good only for animal feed. Mice, rats, groundhogs (woodchucks), prairie dogs, beavers, muskrats ("marsh rabbit" in the fancy restaurants), dogs, ants, frogs, worms, grasshoppers (the locusts of the Bible), bees, all fresh water fish, all snakes and all birds are edible, and only cultural bias keeps us from eating them.

As to how to harvest them, a good .22 is just about ideal. Most deer in the city limits are so tame you can easily get

within 20 or 30 feet of them, and a .22 LR between the eyes or directly between the ears from the back will kill them instantly. Squirrels, raccoons, opossums, rabbits and the like can be live trapped, snared, trapped or killed with .22 Shorts or CB caps and the noise level is such that many people 15 or 20 feet away probably won't even know you were shooting. A .177 or .22 air rifle is even quieter and packs enough punch for small game if you must have the absolute minimum of sound. For clearing squirrels out of attics or rats out of basements, the .22 shotshells are ideal or you could use one of the centerfire pistol shotshell loads.

Put out a trot line in most any body of water and see what you can catch. If there are trees hanging over the water, anchor a line to a sturdy but limber branch and let the line hang down. The bait will bounce up and down and when a fish is hooked, the branch will give enough to keep the line from breaking and wear the fish out. Most every stream, pond, lake or river will have something in it, either fish big enough to eat, crayfish, turtles or frogs. Always keep a line out at all times and in various areas to see what you can catch as it's all edible.

While some fresh water fish are not great, or even good, eating, they are all edible. Carp are considered to be poor eating because they have no real taste of their own, so mix a can of tuna or salmon with about half that amount of ground carp and you will have all "tuna" or "salmon" the next day. When I worked in an expensive restaurant that's what they did, mixed ground salmon with ground carp and put it in the cooler overnight to get 50% more "salmon". Save the heads, fins and guts or any "trash" fish you don't want to eat for

your garden. If you have pets, grind the fish waste up and cook it in a pressure cooker to kill all the parasites for use as pet food.

As to water, I recommend the plastic two liter pop bottles. They can be frozen repeatedly, dropped off a two story building, and are about the minimum amount of water that you will need everyday. Tie a rope under the lip under the cap and sling a pair of them over your shoulder.

Either keep them in the dark or add enough chlorine bleach to kill off any plant life that may want to start growing in it. I have had no problem with simple tap water sealed in two liter bottles and kept in a dark place for five or six years at a time, but if exposed to light they start growing things in a hurry, especially if opened and drank out of.

The water in a water bed is NOT safe to drink, as the plastic is not a food grade plastic and contains things you won't want to drink. If you are forced to drink the water from a water bed, be sure to filter it first.

If the water is going "flat", all you have to do is pour it from one container into another to mix air back into it. If your city water tastes "funny", you can let it stand in an opened container overnight, or mix it with soda pop at about one liter of water to two liters of soda, mix in a little sweetener and no one will know the difference. While this will work with any flavor of pop, it works best with strong tastes such as colas, root beers and other dark colored sodas. Flavored dry soft drink mixes will also help hide the taste as well, and about seven to eight granulated

suger substitute packets will do nicely for a two liter bottle of soft drink mix.

After you take a bath, save the bath water to flush your toilets. The average flush uses from three to five gallons of perfectly pure water which goes right down the toilet. You can store the water in five gallon food grade plastic buckets that you got from the local bakery, sandwich shop, donut shop or restaurant. Normally these are free as they just throw them away anyway or they will charge a minimal amount for them. If you want them cleaned, expect to pay a small amount for the store to run them through the pan washer for you. Be sure you get the lids as well.

Now on to growing your own food. What's that? No room for a garden? The hoofed rats ate everything you planted? Well it can be done, all you do is grow it inside! Either hydroponics under grow lights (Be careful! The government likes to raid anyone using grow lights or hydroponics, even to grow food, and often stakes out stores selling these types of items so they can trace you, so don't sign anything, park around the corner, and keep the electric bill as low as possible. They also like to fly around looking for houses, barns, or other building that don't have any snow on them because the house is too warm, so insulate the attic roof!) or in buckets of dirt on a window sill or south facing window for the light.

As to what to grow, pretty much whatever you like to eat that doesn't take alot of room. Herbs and things like tomatoes, radishes, and carrots will grow well inside and can be grown all year around if lights are used.

The limiting factor isn't how hot or cold you keep it, as long as you are reasonably comfortable the plants will be fine, it's how much light the plants get. The less light the plants get the less they produce, and will quit producing when it gets to the short fall and winter days with little light. If they are artificially lighted however, most plants will either keep growing or produce all year around.

Take all your kitchen waste and table scraps and either dig a hole in the garden to put it in (don't worry, you will never fill the hole no matter how much organic material you put in it !) or if you don't have a garden, run the matter through a meat grinder or a blender with plenty of water and pour it on the plants.

Next, spend your food money on basic stuff, rice, beans, potatoes, salt, honey and fresh fruits and vegetables in season, things that you would normally eat any way. Avoid processed food as much as possible, or do the processing yourself. Dry, can, or freeze what you don't want to use right away. The same goes for the meats, you can dry, can or freeze the meats as well for later use or make jerky out of the tougher, less fat cuts.

Learn to sprout seeds and they will bulk up to an amazing amount, adding fresh greens to your diet all year round. The public library will have books on how to do it and it's idiot simple. Most any edible seed can be sprouted and used fresh for salads or the sprouts can be dried and ground up for flour. If you like tofu but don't like the expense, learn to make it yourself out of soybeans. Making tofu is both easy and costs only pennies per pound to make. Hit your local library for books on tofu making. Tofu is a good

food extender as it will absorb the taste of what it is mixed with. Mix a pound of cheap hamburger with a half pound of tofu and the next day you will have a pound and a half of hamburger.

Buy or make your own sourdough starter and make sourdough breads, cakes, and other baked goods. It's both very easy to do and tastes great. The smell of fresh bread every day is also a great smell to come home to! There are any number of books at your local library to tell you how to make a sourdough starter and make the breads and all the other baked goods as well.

To get the most from your food supplies, I recommend you get both a meat grinder and a grain grinder. If possible, get grinders that can be converted to both hand and motorized use. While grinding up a deer haunch or a five gallon bucket of wheat, you will wish you had spent the money for a heavy duty motorized grinder if you haven't.

I haven't mentioned wheat as a basic food stuff, but every survival food storage program I've ever heard of includes wheat. OK, if you like to grind grain and bake bread alot, that is you actually use wheat in your regular diet, get wheat for your storage program in addition to the other foods listed above. I live right in the middle of the corn belt, and oats and soybeans are grown locally, so I can buy them straight from farmers for far less than I can buy grains that have to be trucked in from other states, although the cost is not prohibitive if bought in bulk. Storage is in the plastic buckets you got from the bakery.

Helping on the farm during the harvest,

driving a tractor or other simple jobs will often get you a years' worth of corn, oats, soybeans or what ever crop is grown in your area for a few days work. The less cash out flow you have for food, the more money you will have for other things.

If you have some room, and it doesn't have to be very much, you can raise rabbits or chickens. So how much isn't very much? How about a space two feet across, by eight feet long, by five feet high. My father fed a family of seven with rabbits out of a space that size, so it can be done and doesn't have to cost alot. Rabbits will be covered here, but chickens aren't that much different and require basically the same care and feeding.

To make rabbit hutches, you will need to go back to the demolition site and see if they have any long or wide pieces of wood being discarded. Doors will work just fine here, so get as many as you can, as well as any wood flooring they are tearing up. If they are getting rid of any bricks, get them too, they will make a floor under the bottom of the hutches to keep it off the ground.

What you want is a set of small rooms three across and three high for your rabbits with a south facing screen door so they can get light and air. The hutch will have a wooden floor which you will need to clean everyday or you can put in a small funnel that leads out the back for droppings with a small pipe or tube down the back so the wind doesn't blow straight in. Rabbits are very clean animals and will learn to use the same spot every time. The rabbits should not have a wire floor, or if they do, make sure they have a large wooden floor to stand on because the wire is hard on their feet. A wooden floor will

keep the animals warmer in the winter and will keep predators from seeing them as well while keeping the lower cages cleaner.

They will also need fresh water everyday as well as fresh food. Since this will be done with as little expense as possible, you probably won't have the automatic food and water bottles that are sold in pet stores for hamsters and the like available unless you can either buy them from used/thrift shops or they were given to you by someone who is getting rid of them. Feeding and watering the rabbits everyday will also get the rabbits used to you and make them easier to handle.

Put a wooden box large enough for the rabbit to lay in in each cage with straw so the animals can make nests and stay warm. The female rabbits, called does, will use the boxes to make nests for the young and will line it with fur pulled from their bodies. Rabbits are rodents, that is animals who's front teeth grow their entire lives, so they need to chew constantly to wear their teeth down and will chew on the wood boxes, so DO NOT use green treat lumber and try to use as few nails as possible. A good way to get boxes is to find some dresser drawers that are being discarded and saw the drawers in half and glue on a back.

As to what kind of rabbits to get, basically, any type will be fine, and get one buck (male rabbit) and five does. These are not show animals and the young will be butchered at two to three months for meat, so any type of rabbit that is readily available in your area will be fine. You should also keep records of the animals so you will know when they were bred, how many young each doe had, the

weight gains, and so on. You will want to thin out any does which have few young, who's young show poor weight gain and so on. Don't keep poor producers.

As to what to feed them, most any type of fruit or grain is fine, as well as alfalfa and vegetables. Weeds from the garden, the tops off the vegetables and other greens are all feed to the rabbits. Hit the dumpsters behind grocery stores or talk to the manager about getting produce that has gone bad. Blown down pears and apples in season, lettuce and carrots discarded from the stores and alfalfa will keep your rabbits healthy and happy. If you have trouble finding fresh foods to give to the rabbits, buy alfalfa pellets from the feed store in bulk to feed to them, but fresh foods are always preferred when possible.

For more on what and how, for both rabbits and chickens, your local public library will have books on the subject, or you can contact your local county agricultural office. Magazines like "Countryside and Small Stock Journal", "Backwoods Home", also available at the public library, as well as The Independent American will have articles and tips for both the beginner and experienced breeder. Be sure to check on your local regulations about keeping animals in your area, but I've always felt that the less the authorities know about what you are up to, the better off you are.

For more money saving tips, I've included the following:

When the cork seal on your canteen goes bad, just replace it with a seal made out of the foam liner that comes on the bottom of the meat packages. These will make

excellent canteen cap seals and are free.

If you need scratch paper, hit the local copy store for paper that has been thrown in the waste can. If the copy store has plastic "credit cards" that you have to charge/pay up and put in the machine to copy, check the stores out at night when people will leave the cards laying around after they leave. The copy stores will just take them, so you might as well benefit from them.

Always check the local library for books and ask about the inner-library loan system as well. An inner-library loan is where one library loans a book to another library so a patron there can read a book that that library doesn't have. This is normally a free service or the library might make you pay the postage to get the book, but in any case it's a bargain and you should use it.

If you find a book you want to buy, don't buy it new, check the used book stores or hit the library book sales if they have one. At the used book store, ask if they have a book search service if they don't have the book you are looking for. Some will, some won't. Also ask if the used book store will take less or give you a price break or will allow you to trade your books for their books. Again, some will, some won't, but it won't hurt to ask. Amazingly enough, antique stores are often an excellent place to find good used books.

In part II of this article, we will discuss the real rigors of a mid-west style winter and give instruction on surviving them with little or no income.





The Road to Restoring our Republic

By MaryAnn Crum

Photos by MaryAnn Crum

“Mr. Chairman, the Great State of Alabama, the Heart of Dixie, home of Chief Justice Roy Moore, who exercised our State Motto, We Dare Defend Our Rights, proudly casts her 9 votes for Michael Anthony Peroutka, the next President of these united States of America. May we honor God and may God bless this endeavor.”



Alabama delegation with Michael Peroutka.

Left to right, Pat Meyers State treasurer, MaryAnn Crum State chairman, Michael Peroutka, presidential candidate, Sid

Hilton Alabama delegate.

Have you ever attended a political party’s convention? Hmm. Well, I guess to some people that would be quite boring, but for me it is an exhilarating thrill, and I had that thrilling experience during the Constitution Party National Convention held June 23-26, 2004, in Valley Forge, PA, the birthplace of America’s independence. As the Chairman of the Alabama Constitution Party and delegation leader I had the privilege of speaking those words, proudly casting our delegate’s nine votes for the nomination of the only candidate who is qualified to run for the President of these united States! What a blessing!

Now you might say, ‘But they hadn’t had the conventions as of June ...and who is Michael Anthony Peroutka?’ Well, you see, this wasn’t the convention of the ‘second’ party ...you know, the Democrat-Republican Party, which obviously holds their convention in ‘two’ segments.

Did that confuse you a little? Let me explain. The late Governor George Wallace of Alabama, has been quoted so many times on this I thought everyone would have heard it. He said ‘there wasn’t a dimes worth of difference in the Democrat and the Republican parties.’ That is truer today than it was when he said it 30 years ago!

This, my friend, was the convention of America’s ‘first’ party. The Constitution Party! The Party that the Framers would be most aligned with if they were here with us today, both believing in constitutional representative limited government and Biblical law foundations.

While many refer to minor parties as “third” parties, and while the Constitution Party (CP) is actually listed in that category, by party registration it is the largest “third” party in the country and growing by leaps and bounds.

In 1992, the party was formed under the banner of the U.S. Taxpayers Party. Independent state parties with the goal of limiting the Federal Government to its constitutional boundaries and restoring our civil government to the principles upon which our country was founded, united and the party's history began:

- 1 At its 'birth' year, the party was on the ballot in 21 states and founder, Howard Phillips, was the presidential nominee.
- 2 1995, it became the fifth political party recognized by the Federal Election Commission.
- 3 1996, achieved ballot access in 39 states, Howard Phillips was nominated presidential candidate.
- 4 1999, the convention delegates changed the name to Constitution Party, believing this better reflected who we are, our purpose and our goals. Howard Phillips, again, was the party's presidential nominee.
- 5 2000, achieved ballot access in 41 states and qualified write-in candidate status in 7 others, which totaled 48 states in which citizens could cast their votes for the Constitution Party. The party fielded over 100 candidates from the federal to the local levels of government

The Constitution Party is the only political party that is 100% Pro-life. We are pro-Second Amendment, pro-American sovereignty, anti-globalist, anti-homosexual special rights, anti-illegal aliens coming across our borders and into our country, anti-free trade, and we believe the UN and its ungodly and unconstitutional treaties must be removed from our land!

The Constitution Party is not a 'religious' political party but we do recognize the

sovereignty of Almighty God of the Bible, our Creator, and the duty all nations have to adhere to His Laws, as did the Founding Fathers. By the hand of the Lord God, we have a rich heritage and a form of government that this world has never known --a representative Constitutional Republic whereby men rule themselves in civil government under God's sovereign authority by a Constitution that was designed to protect and secure the unalienable God given rights to man. But over the years, and most especially the last fifty, we have allowed not only the Constitution but our way of life here in America to be eroded by those who would enslave people to the State, i.e., Big Brother, and remove every vestige of the God who gave us the blessings we have so abundantly received since the founding and establishment of this land, hence, our nation is in dire straits, where daily we are being enslaved through incrementalism, and our God given rights are being denied and stolen from us by appointed justices and the public servants we the People elect to govern us. And more importantly, we are being sawn asunder through the deliberate lack of education of our Constitution in the government schools.

The Constitution Party is a growing political party that seeks to restore our Republic and return our nation to its Biblical roots, believing that neither of the two major parties have any desire nor inclination to do so. We welcome those with the desire to return our nation to these ideals and to its limited government boundaries.

To accomplish this restoration, the Party is building its organization with membership at each level: state, county and local, and to identify potential candidates that have those principles that the Founding Fathers embraced, then train them for future elections in all levels

of government, from local on up. It is our goal to make the public aware of the Constitution Party.

Realizing that the "party of Lincoln" no longer holds to the conservative philosophy of its own platform, many have begun to seek elsewhere, finding their political 'home' in the Constitution Party. [In retrospect, I question: Has the 'party of Lincoln' ever really held to its conservative planks, since its leadership and party activities not only continue, but actually have increased Centralized Government, which was Lincoln's life long dream and his true cause for the, misnamed, 'civil war'?]

During the Convention, activities were planned, including sightseeing tours of some of the American Revolutionary legacy. The entertainment, interspersed throughout, was quite enjoyable as well as interesting and the line up of speakers was outstanding! A poolside barbecue with Early American and Celtic music by Charlie Zahm and Tad Marks one evening, and a hospitality reception another, gave Party members opportunity to relax and fellowship. Training workshops were scheduled for delegates and members to learn and improve on their activities in growing the Party in their State.

Other Convention activities planned were morning breakfast for the children. The children enjoyed the company of two honorable men of the past, the wise "Mr. Benjamin Franklin" on Friday and "The Voice of the American Revolution," Patrick Henry on Saturday.

Portraying Benjamin Franklin, Dean Bennett has appeared throughout this country and overseas since 1981 and at the White House. He performed at the National Archives during Constitution Week and was featured on the Discovery Channel's "The Real Ben Franklin" and on A&E channel's "The Real Story,

Mystery of Genius".

Lance Hurley, who portrays Patrick Henry, is an Ordained Minister. He founded Patrick Henry Ministries on July 4, 1992 and has been blessed to share the stage with such notable contemporary American patriots as Chief Justice Roy Moore. He has appeared on the Phoenix affiliate of TBN and is a two-time winner of the state of Arizona Toastmasters International Speech Contest.

The theme for the Convention followed through from Michael's web site. The stage was decorated with a full length 'Declaration of Independence' hanging in the center and sitting at the base, a replica size of the Liberty Bell. Large tri-folds on either side of the stage on the floor were 'God, Family, Republic' on each panel with a short message, respectively, on each. The theme included a Revolutionary fife and drum core, then period dress and the minuet, as well as other dances from that era, at the Colonial Banquet festivities.



Presidential candidate, Michael Peroutka and wife, Diane Peroutka, observe a demonstration of a Revolutionary War era dance, the minuet.

The delegation from Alabama consisted of three: Pat Moyers, the Alabama Constitution Party's State Treasurer, Sid Hilton, and myself. We enjoyed every speech, every message, and every exhortation. It was truly an uplifting experience for me. As always, in returning from Constitution Party activities, I came home with renewed

hope and renewed strength, looking forward to building the Party and watching what God is doing on our behalf.

The trip took a total of 30 hours driving time so we listened to a set of "States Rights and Christian Liberty" 2001 conference tapes. They were educational and good reinforcement to all that we had heard at the Convention!

Nominating Speeches and Speaker Line Up

Howard Phillips, keynote speaker, was outstanding and inspiring as always. Mr. Phillips founded the U.S. Taxpayers Party (USTP) in 1992 to offer America leadership committed to restoring the Federal Republic to its delegated, enumerated functions and returning American jurisprudence to its original "common law" Biblical foundations.

Phillips is President of The Conservative Caucus Research, Analysis & Education Foundation and the U.S. Taxpayers Institute, and is Chairman of the U.S. Taxpayers Alliance.

John Lofton, *"The GOP: Traitors to the Reagan Legacy"*, though light-hearted in style and with a quip at every turn, spoke truth in every word.

Lofton has covered national politics and cultural/religious issues as a journalist, nationally syndicated columnist, TV-radio commentator/analyst and political advisor for more than 30 years.

A very interesting style in presenting the Republican Party in its true light through his entertaining appearance of one "John Wayne", Dr. Gene Howard was enjoyed by all.

Though I am very familiar with 'sustainable development', Tom DeWeese, President of the American Policy Center, had a very compelling and interesting presentation on the subject.

One every American should wake up to and take notice! Mr. DeWeese has been a leading advocate on individual freedom and property rights.

The Chairman of the Constitution Party of Oregon, Bob Ekstrom, gave an excellent presentation on *"The Real Wasted Vote"*. He expounded on 'voting one's conscience and one's beliefs is **never** a wasted vote, but to do otherwise most certainly is a wasted vote.' I would certainly have to agree with his insight and wisdom.

"The Future of the Pro-Life Movement" was given by Peg Luksik, National Committee Member from Pennsylvania, Talk Show Host and Founder of Mom's House. This was an excellent presentation regarding the crossroads our teens and young adults are at this present moment. They have seen the results of their parents and want no part of it but because of their lack of knowledge and understanding they are floundering in the abyss of socialist indoctrination and the absence of absolutes and truth, yet, seeking ...they need desperately to hear the truth.

A constitutional attorney, Dr. Edwin Vieira, presented *"How the Establishment has made America a hostage to a Foreign Movement for Sound Money."* He is the author of "Pieces of Eight, the Monetary Powers and Disabilities of the United States Constitution," and is the nation's foremost authority on American monetary law and history, the Federal Reserve System, fractional-reserve banking, and the political, philosophical, and personal corruption that perpetuates them all.

Very informative! Take note: our Constitution says, 'Congress shall have the Power To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures.'

Did you see anything about “printing” money in that Constitution law?

Diane Peroutka gave a nervous, but eloquent seconding of her husband, assuring us that it was not a speech -- because Michael had promised her she would not have to do speeches! Mrs. Peroutka would do America proud as our First Lady.

Dr. J. Michael Hill, President of League of the South and from Alabama, spoke on "*Iraq, Afghanistan and the American Empire*," speaking of Mr. Bush's regime and nation building. Dr. Hill noted that the only peaceful Muslim is an apostate Muslim and what this means for America's future. Closing with, 'There is but one candidate in this race who can stop the current imperial madness and return America to the vision of our Founders. There is but one candidate whom we can count on to oppose the Empire. It is Michael Anthony Peroutka.'

Dr. Hill's work with the League of the South has been featured in The Washington Post, The New York Review of Books, The Journal of Higher Education, The Mobile Register, The Village Voice, The Atlanta Journal and Constitution, The Wall Street Journal, The Nashville Tennessean, The State (Columbia, SC), and many, many other publications. Dr. Hill is a frequent guest on television and radio talk shows and has recently appeared on both BBC Television and Fox News on behalf of the League.



Dr. J. Michael Hill, president of League of the South, on far left of photo.

Following Dr. Hill was Franklin Sanders, Editor and Publisher of The Moneychanger, with "*I Feel a Draft...*" Truly, this was a dynamic duo --their subject matter back to back! Franklin talked about our sons, **and our daughters**, being conscripted under "The Universal Security Act of 2003" in the House and Senate.... to fight unconstitutional wars that are not for defending our borders but the borders of other countries for the globalists' purposes!

Mr. Franklin spent two years in the US Army, and attended graduate school at Tulane and the Free University of Berlin. In 1980 Mr. Sanders opened a gold and silver brokerage, and began publishing his newsletter, *The Moneychanger*. He has written or co-authored several books. In 1993 Mr. Sanders wrote (for Jim Blanchard) *Silver Bonanza: How to Profit From the Coming Bull Market in Silver*.

Debbie Hopper, past Constitution Party National Secretary and Co-Founder of the National Coalition to Restore the Constitution, gave a short presentation on "*Patriots, Loyalist and We the People*."

Judy Rogers did Songs of Faith, Family, and Freedom. She was outstanding as she interjected words of wisdom and exhortation. Her songs are so inspiring and encouraging. Her 'Ten Commandments' song, "Here I Stand" was beautiful.



Judy Rodgers singing *I Will Stand*, the Ten Commandments song.

Larry Pratt, Executive Director of Gun Owners of America for more than 25 years, has held elective office in the state legislature in Virginia's House of Delegates. Mr. Pratt gave an excellent presentation, "*Topic: Gun Control is Socialism.*" He cited a number of examples of the detriment of gun control and how lives could have been saved had it not been for the unconstitutional infringement of the 2nd Amendment.

Keynote address at the Securing Liberty Luncheon, "*The Fourth Amendment -- Barely Alive, and Fading Fast,*" was given by the Honorable Bob Barr. Representing the 7th District of Georgia in the U. S. House of Representatives from 1995 to 2003, Bob Barr served as a senior member of the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Barr expounded on the Bush Administration's violation of the 4th Amendment with the passage of The Patriot Act.

"The Necessity of Fidelity to the Oath and the Constitution in the Preservation of

Liberty and the Rule of Law," was Doug Phillips topic. Doug's messages are always wonderful, educational and informative --this one was no different! He is the director of Vision Forum Ministries, a discipleship and training ministry that emphasizes Christian apologetics, worldview training, multi-generational faithfulness, and creative solutions whereby fathers can play a maximum role in family discipleship.

Ezola Foster, CP Executive Committee, stated, 'We have a leadership crisis. America is too young to die. Democrats/Kerry and Republicans/Bush are in competition to spend your dollars.'

Past CP Chairman, Bill Shearer, remarked, "People and the youth of today do not have an understanding of anything different --one must be over 59 years old to remember our country was not a part of a world government.

Dr. David Alan Black gave Election Exhortation. In Dr. Black's words were truths revealed about life's journey that we have obviously overlooked. We allow for 'sowing oats' instead of expecting the sowing of purpose.

Kelly McGinley, Christian Talk Radio Host from Mobile, did live interviews with Michael Peroutka, Dr. Chuck Baldwin, Howard Phillips and others, that could then be heard on her website 24/7 during the Convention and continued for several days in the following week.

C-SPAN taped the entire Convention, however, unlike airing the entire conventions of other parties, they only aired Michael's acceptance speech of the Constitution Party Convention.

There is always a worship service after CP activities for those that would like to attend before heading back to their home destination. Pastor Mike Chastain gave

the Sunday morning message.

Last, but certainly not the least, were Michael Peroutka's and Dr. Chuck Baldwin's acceptance speeches, distinguished and with substance. Both men, in humble spirit, were deeply appreciative of the trust placed in them.



left to right; Chuck Baldwin, Connie Baldwin, Diane Peroutka, Michael Peroutka.

In Closing

Some may find my statement, 'Michael Peroutka is the only qualified candidate running for the presidency,' a shock, and disbelieve it, however, according to God's Word for electing civil rulers, it is true. Further, he is the only presidential candidate that has the courage and respect to uphold his oath to God and to carry out that oath to 'preserve, protect and defend the Constitution'!

In the Constitution Party there is a political venue that reaches out with those principles from the Founding Fathers and this country's Biblical roots, which offers to the people the opportunity to vote FOR a candidate, not leave them only to vote for the 'lesser of the two evils' and still have evil, not leaving them to voting in 'fear' of the other getting into office. God's Word promises He will always make a way for us.

For that, I thank God for this man, Michael Peroutka, whom He has raised up for US... you and I. God always

makes a way for a right decision. He has given us a candidate we can vote FOR, one who truly stands for those principles we so long have wanted restored.

If we the People will only hearken to the truth and not 'fear man' –Proverbs 29:25, but vote for the candidate that truly is in line with the Word of God, the candidate that has the understanding of God's role for civil servants that they are ministers of God to us for good –Romans 13:4, the candidate that understands the Constitutional role that those elected are public servants to the people, then and only then, will we begin to see God move on our behalf and remove those political barriers that are destroying our foundation with their lack of integrity, filled with lies and deceit, taking the fruit of our labors and distributing it to others so it will gain them more power and control over us.

It is demonstrated over and over in the Scriptures when God's people stand for Him in the face of all odds He then moves! The purpose for this is so HE gets the glory and not us. Of the candidates we have to choose from, Michael Peroutka is the only candidate who fits those qualifications mentioned above, Biblically and Constitutionally! Those are the only qualifications that matter to God... He will do the rest. Keeping this in mind: God whittled Gideon's army down from 30,000 to 300 and John Quincy Adams said, 'Duty is ours, the results are God's.' Nothing has changed from that. ~Blessings, MaryAnn

For more information:

To read Michael Peroutka's acceptance speech:

http://www.peroutka2004.com/schedule/index.php?action=eventview&event_id=226

Convention Highlights and downloads,

listen and soon to be able to purchase Collector's Edition Audio CD and Cassette:

<http://www.peroutka2004.com/convention.html>

Mrs. Diane Peroutka's Seconding Speech
Michael Peroutka's Acceptance Speech
Dr. Chuck Baldwin's Acceptance Speech
John Lofton's 'Recovering Republican' speech
Doug Phillips' Nominating Speech

Though not his speech, an excellent article by Dr. Black:

<http://www.restoretheconstitution.org/news/viewNewsDetail.aspx?id=1f2bbad1-9923-4510-810c-b58570a1309a>

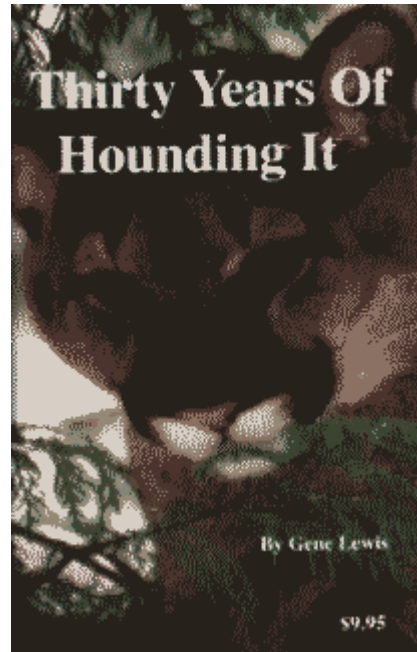
To receive an email of any of the speeches below send an email to chairman@alconstitutionparty.org noting the speeches desired:

Dr. Michael Hill
Franklin Sanders
Dr. Chuck Baldwin



“Our government has kept us in a perpetual state of fear -- kept us in a continuous stampede of patriotic fervor -- with the cry of grave national emergency. Always there has been some terrible evil at home or some monstrous foreign power that was going to gobble us up if we did not blindly rally behind it ...” -- General Douglas MacArthur, 1957

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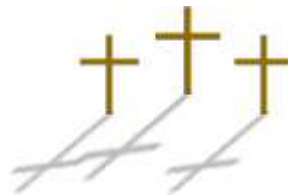
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The Successful Hunt



by Corceigh Green

When talking about their most memorable hunts, many hunters focus on the shot they made to bring down the game. They describe the size of the animal, antlers, beard, spurs, size of paws or teeth. All but the most seasoned of hunters, however, skip what really went into the truly successful hunts. Before that shot is taken and after the animal is brought down, a good deal of effort goes into the taking of game.

Before the shot.

Whether you are hunting with bow, muzzle loader or rifle, you must set up your shot. This goes much further than merely finding a nice spot in the woods where you'd like to shoot your game. You must know your game and it's habits. For this, you'll also need to know the environment in which you will hunt your animal.

Stalking game actually takes place long before the opening of the season. Ideally, you'll be outdoors in your environment learning of the habits of your game animals year 'round. Frequent your targeted hunting areas on weekends or holidays throughout the year. Spend your time there camping, fishing or foraging

when hunting season is closed. While there, look for game trails. The existence of game trails rather than a few scattered tracks indicates a population of game like deer and elk, which herd up during bugling or mating season. A few scattered tracks indicates a sparse population.

Look for watering holes next. Check along every river bank and pond for sign of game, especially game trails. Again, game trails indicate areas frequented by herds. Take special note of fresh game trails found in the early fall. This will be when elk and deer "herd up" during bugling.

During bugling season, elk and deer begin to gather into herds with a dominant bull or buck constantly protecting his herd from younger or weaker bulls or bucks. When congregated in this manner, these game animals are less wide spread and can be found only within the defined area of the herd. This area is marked by the bull or buck via scent glands, urination and rubbings. This area is marked to warn lesser males that should he encroach upon this territory, he must be prepared to fight the dominant male.

These rubbings are also a sign for hunters. Bucks and bull elk will rub their scent on saplings and scrub at the beginning of mating season to mark his territory. This is generally before hunting season except for bow season in some States. It is advantageous for the hunter scouting for game to take note of scrub and saplings that have been broken or whose bark has been obviously rubbed bare. Look for other sign in the same area. This will be an area where your game animals will congregate during the mating season and into hunting season.

Food is another consideration for your game animal. When stalking animals that herd up during mating seasons, look for plants and food sources that those animals depend upon.

Elk are grazers that need some grasslands for feeding. To find good elk hunting territory, look for sign and trails around meadows with nearby streams or springs. Logged areas that have grown fallow for a couple of years are prime feeding areas. Look for any number of grass species within these meadows. All grasses will be welcome food sources for elk. Also look for clovers and buckbeans. Fields growing feral alfalfa, oats, wheat or hay in rural areas close to forests are also prime hunting areas late fall through winters.

Deer are browsers. They will eat alfalfa and grasses, but not in quantity. They need to eat other foods like the buds, leaves and bark of trees, broad leafed green herbs, nuts and fruit. Again logged areas with meadows, water and game trails are good indicators. Also look for favorite scrubs and trees, like scrub oak, alder, apple, pinyon pine and vine maple in the west and oak, grape and maple in the east. Fields growing corn or other grains are favorite habitats of big bucks in most of the country.

The proof of the pudding, however, is the sighting of the game you are hunting. Game animals like deer and elk are active in the twilight hours of early morning and early evening. When stalking game, be in your areas of interest during these times. Use a stand, blind or natural cover (preferred) to conceal yourself. Glass areas surrounding your lay with binoculars and take note of the animals you spot and their distance from your lay as well as if

they have noticed your presence. From this experience, you will gather information on the movement of game through the area and the best places and time to wait for game to appear.

Beside big game like elk and deer, small game can be better taken when their habits are known to the hunter. Sage grouse, pheasants and jack rabbits seem to prefer open territory and dry conditions. Look for them in sagebrush, near a water source and cotton woods or sycamores. Don't overlook sandy areas for bird hunting. Game birds need to sand themselves to rid themselves of parasites. This leaves unmistakable scratch and wing "angel wings" in the sand. Scattered stalks of grass and wild sunflowers between stands of sagebrush is a tip off of food sources.



Grass growing between these stands of sagebrush indicate a food source for jack rabbit and sage grouse. A stand of timber in the background indicates some shelter and a possible water source. Lush green, herbaceous areas indicate possible water and a definite food source. Thistle seeds from the Russian thistle in the foreground will be a favorite of sage grouse. Look for signs of sanding in the sandy area of the foreground and scratching among gravel areas. Rabbit signs will include dens, burrow heaps, tracks and nibbled green, leafy vegetation. Look for deer sign among the stand of trees in the background.

In forested areas, blue and roughed grouse with cotton tale and pygmy rabbits, snow shoe hares, squirrels, raccoon and many other species of small game will abound. Though there are far too many species to cover individually, the rules of thumb applied above to finding habitat, water and food will apply to these smaller meals on paws as well.

When in forests, focus on abandoned logging roads where dust and gravel may be found. Food sources will be abundant everywhere, but stick to water sources in the summer and early fall when weather is dry. Huckleberry and snowberry patches are highly prized by grouse. Where these bushes are found, grouse won't be far.



The mountainous forests of Northern Idaho (above) pose different problems in finding game habitat than the Columbia Gorge region of Central Washington (below), but the rules of thumb of finding game through sign, water and food remain the same.



Having stalked your game and found it's habitat and roaming ground, you will want to prepare for your hunt.

Your game will invariably have a good sense of smell. Any smell identifying you as human will cause the game to avoid the area where you are waiting. Do not wash your clothes in just any detergent. Detergents are available tailored to hunters that do not have the odors of human civilization. The same holds true for soap. One of the best remedies for cutting the smell of humanity from your hunting clothes is to wash your clothes in Ivory Soap and leave them on the line for a week before heading into the field.

Don't forget that you too are a source of odors. (I know, your friends are too polite to say anything.) So, yes, wash well in Ivory Soap, avoid your dogs and cats the day before opening season, air dry yourself (out of sight of the neighbors) and roll in the hay before leaving. Pay attention to wind direction. Since you are already familiar with your hunting grounds, you will know how to approach your lay from up-wind.

Stop fidgeting around on the ground while waiting for your buck to walk by! Dress correctly for the occasion. Early fall days will be warm, cooling toward night and the mornings. Insulate your body from the ground by bringing along a small canvas tarp. Dress in layers. On warm early fall days, wear a warm, loose fitting flannel shirt whose sleeves can be easily rolled up when the sun warms up your lay. Wear a very loose fitting coat for the early morning chill that can be easily removed without much movement. Since you have brought along a canvas tarp to insulate yourself from the ground, whether or not you wear long johns will depend on the weather. Your pants should be rugged and resistant to scratches and pokes by thorns and brush. A good pair of hiking boots

and wool socks will round out the hunting outfit.

I am an advocate of using camouflage in the field. Deer and elk do not see color well, BUT they *can* see some colors like blue. This leaves out wearing jeans. a nice dull brown will work well in most locations throughout America. Deer and elk also see into the ultra-violet range which makes clothing shine in the woods as washing detergents reflect UV exceptionally well. This is another reason to allow your hunting clothes to dry on the line for a week before opening day. This amount of time will allow much of the UV reflective detergent to break down or blow off the clothing.

Wearing camouflage is not practical in many areas. Beside being “illegal” in some States, accidents can and do occur by hunters mistaking people for game animals. Hunter’s or florescent orange was developed to increase visibility of hunters, so that accidents are reduced. This does seem to work and deer and elk do not seem to differentiate hunter’s orange as an unnatural color. If you hunt in an area that sees it’s share of other hunters, it may be prudent for you to wear hunter’s orange as a safety precaution.

The shot.

Now that you’ve done your homework and found your game animal you can line the animal’s heart up in your crosshairs and squeeze the trigger.

Well, there is still a bit more than that. You will need to be familiar with your rifle, bow or handgun and know intimately how it shoots. This means spending some time and ammo at the range. Sight in your

weapon and develop loads with the best grouping possible. Bench shoot to find your most accurate loads, but don’t just bench shoot for target practice. You need to be able to make shots offhand, prone and sitting.

I am blessed with living 1 mile from the exact center of absolutely nowhere and this is surrounded by national forest land. This affords many areas where one may shoot without fear of endangering homes, people or offending underwear yellowing liberals. In these “wild shooting areas”, one may set up a variety of shooting situations. Set up targets at different ranges, use natural rifle or handgun rests and shoot offhand frequently. Know your hunting weapons like you know yourself. In the field, you should always know whether your safety is on, if your rifle is loaded or if a round is in the chamber. By constant practice and carry, this will be second nature to you.

Now you can go ahead and squeeze the trigger.

After the shot.

After the shot is where the hard work begins. If you are hunting with a rifle, there is no reason your game should not have dropped where it stood if you made a good hit. Sometimes, the heart just wasn’t where you thought it would be, or maybe the bullet found the lungs instead. If you are bow hunting, the animal will take a small bit of time to bleed out. If your animal isn’t dropped immediately, it will run from the immediate vicinity. Do not run after it or follow it immediately. That will push it to run farther and hide better.

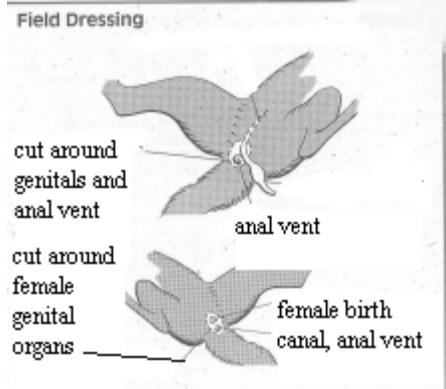
Take note of the direction where your

game has run. Sit tight and wait for 10 or 15 minutes. Your game will see that nothing is pursuing it and sit down to rest. As it rests, it will bleed out and die. After a few minutes have passed, go to the area where your game was last spotted running toward. Follow the blood trail, track and/or broken brush to find your animal.

By the time you come across your animal it should be dead. Make certain of this before you approach. When you are certain that your game is dead, you will need to get it to your vehicle and take it home. Most promising hunting areas that you will find will be off of the beaten path and probably a good walk in. If good hunting territory *was* easy to get to, it might be crowded or hunted out. Many hunters use ATV (all terrain vehicles) to pack in and out with. This makes it even harder for hunters without a lot of money to find hunting areas close to roads. When you pack out your animal, you will probably be hiking it out on your back.

Deer sized game can be packed out whole after being gutted and the trachea removed to prevent spoiling. Even deer can be heavy and you are not going to pack out an elk in this manner. As you are probably going to be some ways from your vehicle, you will want to cut your game up and pack it out.

Begin by skinning your game. A good knife set is essential for this, especially for elk. It is possible to dull 2 or 3 knives while just skinning an elk! Begin the skinning process by cutting around the genital area and slitting upward to the throat. Be certain not to cut into the internal organs while making this cut.



When you have made your cut from the anal and genital area and through the abdomen and thorax into the throat, immediately cut the throat and remove the trachea or wind pipe. This will help cool air to circulate through the carcass, cool the meat and prevent spoilage.

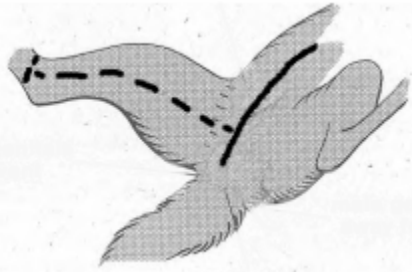
Starting from the abdominal area, cut around the anal vent and empty the guts onto the ground.



Inspect the liver and kidneys for spots and/or flukes. These organs are good eating for your pets. If the heart is not shot up, bring this home for Rover or Felix too, if you don't eat these yourself, that is.

You will need to remove the hide at this time. This is easier if you are able to hang the animal upward from a beam between two trees. For animals too large for this, like elk, you will need to continue to work on the ground. Make a cut in the hide, not into the meat, from the genital area to the inside of the back leg and up to the

pastern.



Cut along dotted line.

Cut the hide in a ring at the pastern, but be very sure not to cut the scent glands! Repeat this in a similar fashion at the foreleg. If you are working on the ground, and the animal is very heavy, do this on only one side. Of course, I mean the side that is facing upwards. Now, cut a ring in the hide on the neck where you cut through the throat to remove the trachea.



Cut along dotted line.

Begin peeling back the skin at the neck and separating from the meat with a knife. Be certain not to cut the hide or the meat. Continue all the way back to the spine and all the way down to the hind leg until the skin is removed on that side. Do not cut the hide in two. Place the hide back over the animal's side like a blanket. Roll the animal over on its other side and repeat the process. Your hide will remain intact in this manner and you may tan and use the hide for a number of projects.

As you are skinning your game, you will

notice that a number of insects will begin gathering. The worst of these will be yellow jackets. A type of carnivorous wasp, yellow jackets smell fresh meat from miles away. They land on your meat and begin eating. They are capable of stinging numerous times, are painful and their venom can cause extreme swelling and anaphylactic shock in some. I have suffered 17 stings from a swarm when butchering a deer several years back. My hands swelled so large, they were useless in continuing to dress the deer.

To avoid this, bring lots, and I mean several pounds, of black pepper. Rub the black pepper liberally into the meat. The smell will confuse the insects, so that less of them will show up. Insects, also do not like the smell, taste or feel of black pepper. Black pepper will literally repel the insects and keep them away from your meat.

Since your animal is heavy enough to need dressing on the ground, assume that you will be unable to pack it back to your vehicle whole. It is time to quarter your animal before packing it. You may as well begin by cutting off the head. Use your knife to cut into the meat at the neck just below where you've left the hide on. Cut all the way to the spine. You will see where the vertebrae join together by ligaments. Cut the ligaments and move the head so that you can see within the vertebral joint. Cut through the nerve bundle and inner joint ligaments. The head will then come off.

You will need to remove the hooves at the joints. This will be the "knuckles" of the forelegs where you would have cut a ring in the hide. There will be almost no meat at this joint and will be easy to see. Cut

the ligaments away and move the joint sideways to get at the inside joint ligaments. Once the inside of the joint's ligament is cut, the fore-foreleg will come off.

The shoulder is very easy to remove. Begin at the underside of the foreleg and cut upward parallel with the shoulder. The separation of the musculature at this joint is very well defined. The joint itself is easy to find and the shoulder will be cut off quite easily.

To remove the hind quarters, cut along the muscular definition that will guide you to the ball joint. This can sometimes be a bit difficult to find. Move the hind quarter in it's natural manner to better find the joint as you are cutting through the meat to find the joint. The ball joint is a heavy skeletal joint and made to support a lot of weight. Cutting through it can be tough. I find a heavy butcher knife to work best for this task. The ball joint will be connected with ligaments on the outside and a heavy ligament on the inside. Move the joint around so that you can fit the point of your knife inside the joint and sever the ligament by cutting around it. When you've severed the ligament, the hind quarter will come off.

You will need to remove the pastern from the hind quarter, as well. By removing the "knuckle" of the foreleg and the pastern, you will save weight by not packing these out. They are merely skin and bone, so you will not be wasting meat. Unless you wish to keep the bones for tool handles and craft projects, go ahead and leave these portions behind.

On the inside of the trunk, you will notice two muscles on each side of the spine that

run from the hip to where the thoracic region meets the abdominal region. Carefully remove these and pepper them down to preserve them from the insects. These are the tenderloins and are made into fillet mignon in finer restaurants.

You will also want to cut the flanks away from the bones. These are processed into flank steaks. Pepper these as well. Place your peppered meat into gauze game bags. Also place your quarter and shoulders into game bags. Tie two quarters at a time on a pack frame if your animal is heavy. If your animal is a deer, you will probably be able to pack out all of the meet, head and hide in one trip.

If your animal is an elk, however, you may need to cut the trunk in two as well. Choose the vertebral joint where the thorax and abdomen meet and disjoint as you had when you removed the head. Place these pieces in game bags as well and tie to a pack frame to pack out.

I've packed out elk from miles in, in this manner. It helps if you have some hunting companions to share the load. Of course, you'll also pitch in when a partner shoots his elk. It's all part of a successful hunt. Hopefully, you have picked up some tips to make your hunt successful this year. Even if you don't pack back any meat, you'll have a great time being in the outdoors.



Caring For Game Meat

by Corceigh Green



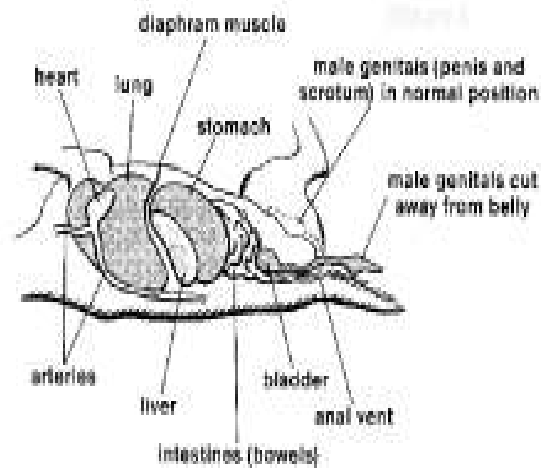
Moving silently through the dim twilight, a western 5 point buck whitetail presents an excellent shot for a hunter. Once you have your meat, you must take care to properly process it so as not to waste any of the magnificent animal that has sacrificed it's life so that you and your family may eat.

The first procedure in processing your meat is to cool it down as quickly as possible. This begins when you open the carcass and remove the hide. Using a good skinning knife with a sharp point, puncture just the skin near the genitals. Continue to cut the skin, cutting around the genitals until the skin of the area is no longer attached to the rest of the hide.

With the blade of your knife facing upwards from the abdominal wall, cut a slit through the abdomen, exposing the internals from the anus to the neck. You will also need to open the chest. Some use an axe to split the sternum. Others, myself included, will use a good knife to cut through the tough cartilage of the rib cage on one side of the sternum. Bring a file and honing stones and a few extra knives. Skinning and gutting will dull your knives relatively quickly.

With the carcass open, remove the internals, saving some organs such as the heart, liver and kidneys for your use or your pets' use.

Your pets will love these treats if you don't yourself and a deer liver will save you some dollars at the pet food counter.



To transport your organ meat, place them in cheese cloth or game bags and tie them shut.

After you have removed the obvious internal organs, you must remove the wind pipe. If left where it is in the deer, the wind pipe will prevent the circulation of air around the neck and upper torso meat. This will keep the meat from cooling and promote spoilage. Cut the wind pipe as high up on the neck as possible, cut the tough ligaments holding it in place toward the deer's clavicle and pull it from the neck.

At this point, you may remove the hide or, if you are close enough to your car, camp or home, you may carry the deer to your destination. At camp or home, you will need to skin your animal. Hanging your deer makes skinning very easy. Some like to hang the deer from the hind legs and work toward the head. I like to hang the deer head up and work toward the hind legs. It is just easier for me to work through the tail and hind quarters when skinning downward in this manner.

After the hide has been removed, you may wish to cool the meat quickly, especially if you are still at camp and it is a ways to your home. Some hunters will accomplish this by immersing the carcass in a stream. This

certainly cools the meat wonderfully and gives it a wash for good measure. However, this will contaminate the water with animal blood and feces, not to mention the possibility of diseases and bacteria. This is also illegal in many areas for the above reasons and, after all, we are Constitutionally responsible for our actions and this includes what we put in the water.

Resist the urge to cool down your meat in a stream and use a bucket or your canteen cup to carry water to the carcass. If your meat needs some washing due to dirt, twigs, and plant leaves, pour the water over the carcass and use a sponge to help remove the contaminants. You will need to pour liberally to rinse, but that's what you want to cool your meat anyway.

If you have taken your deer in the early season, you may have some trouble with insects. Blowflies and yellow jackets will be attracted to your meat. Blowflies will lay eggs on the meat, while yellow jackets and other fly species will begin making a feast of your meat. Beside eating your meat, yellow jackets will stubbornly stick to your meat while you are working at removing the hide or cutting up the meat. When your hands run over one of these stubborn insects, they will sting. Unlike bees, yellow jackets do not lose their stingers. They will continue to stand their ground and sting as long as they are alive and have meat to contend over.

To prevent the disease and trouble insects can bring, take along some black pepper on your hunting trip. When you've removed the hide, rub the black pepper into your meat. The smell of black pepper overwhelms insects and disguises the smell of meat. This will drastically reduce the amount of insects you will need to deal with while processing your meat.

Unless it is late in the season and the weather is cold (below 40 degrees), you will need to transport your meat to your home or a place where you can hang your meat. Actually, this

is more properly termed "aging" your meat. This is a process where your meat will hang in a controlled environment for five to ten days while natural enzymes in the meat will break down the muscle fibers and tenderize your venison. Actually, I find a period of five days to be perfect for aging. Any longer and you do run the risk of bacterial contamination.

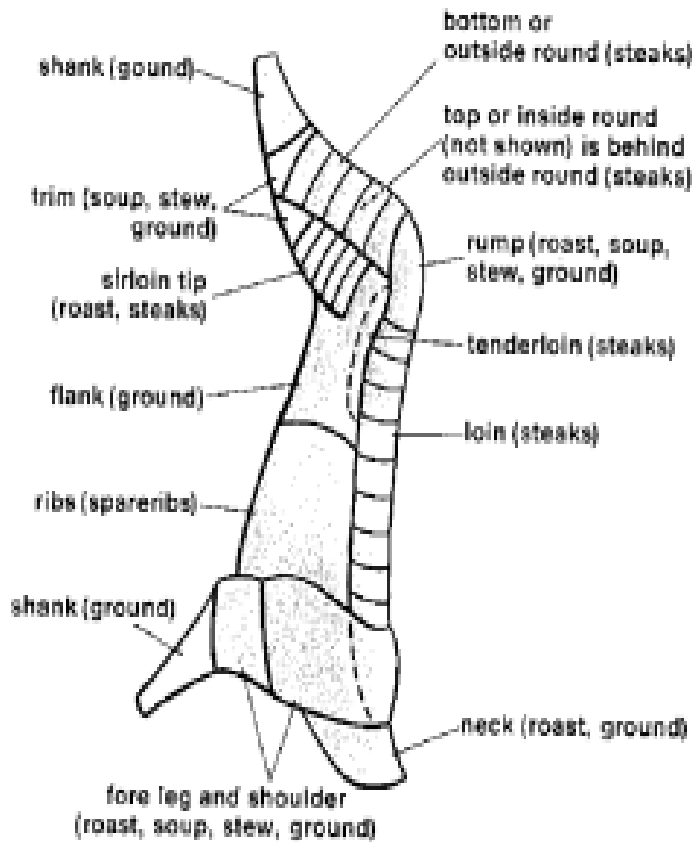
Age your meat in a cooler. My neighbors have a large walk-in cooler that can handle at least three elk at a time. If you cannot afford to build one of these for yourself, you might purchase a used refrigerator. You will have to cut your meat up and bone it for it to fit, but this is a solution that will fit the budget of most. Another solution is to quarter your deer, remove the shelves from your spare refrigerator and hang your deer in there while you cut up your meat to make a better fit. For this solution to work, you will have to cut your meat before you age it or as it is aging.

Whether you cut up your meat before, during or after you age it, you will need to cut it into portions. These portions are known as "cuts" and correspond to the cuts of meat that you'd buy in a butcher shop. (If you are old enough to remember those days.) You will need some basic equipment to make your cuts. First, a good butcher block comes in very handy. This need be only a table with a sturdy top that you can cut meat on. Try to find one that reaches at least to your waist. One that is as high as your navel is better. You will be doing a lot of cutting. It may take you two full days to get the job done, depending on the size of the animal and the level of help you have on hand. During this time, you will develop some serious cricks in your bones if you need to lean over your butcher's block to a great degree. To make butchering your deer an experience without pain, invest in a butcher's block that fits your body.

Next is a good set of knives. Again, you will dull a good many knives while making your cuts. Three or four of the same sets of knives will make butchering an easier chore. The types of knives you will need are butcher's

knives, boning knives and meat cleavers. Contrary to popular belief, you will not be chopping with a meat cleaver. Until you need to freeze your meat, the meat cleaver will serve you as a cutting tool used to slice round into steaks and the back strap into stew meat. The butcher's knife will be used to separate meat cuts and to cut ground from ribs and bone. The boning knife is self explanatory. To cut a good round steak from the hind quarter, cut a thin section of meat all the way around the hind quarter with a butcher knife or cleaver, then use the boning knife on the inside of the cut to cut the leg bone away from the meat. When the meat has been separated, lift the cut up and over the bone. This is a round steak and the purpose your boning knife will serve.

Remember to keep plenty of each type of knife on hand. They will dull after some use. Files and honing stones should also be kept at the ready during butchering.



As mentioned, cuts of meat will correspond with what you would expect to see in a butcher shop.

For venison, I prefer to ground most of the meat for hamburger. This will include all of the meat from the forelegs, shoulders, shanks and ribs. I use the neck as roasts. The meat from the back straps to the hind quarters I cube into stew meat.

For elk, I follow nearly the same procedure, except I prefer to cut several steaks from the hind quarters and back straps. The neck, I utilize, again, as roast. The shoulders contain some nice steaks and the ribs make excellent bar b q. Of course, I always hold some back for ground.

Some utilize a meat saw to cut steak right through the bone. I find this unnecessary as I prefer to bone the steak with the boning knife as described earlier. The marrow and fat of game animals has too gamey a taste to make use of, therefore, I bone the meat and discard the bone unless I am using the bone in craft projects or tool making.

When cutting steaks and stew meat, cut across the muscle grain. Making cuts in this matter will help tenderize the meat by eliminating long, muscle fibers which are tough to chew. This includes the tenderloins, or the meat taken from inside the abdominal cavity connected at the hips and running to the beginning of the thorax region. Cut these like steak or back strap, thin cuts against the grain. Wrapped in bacon and broiled or grilled, these cuts make very tasty venison or elk fillet mignon.

Trim all of the fat from your cuts. Game fat does not taste well and becomes extremely tallowy, that is it sticks together and clings to the pallet making it hard to swallow. The more fat that is removed, the better tasting your meat will be.

You can further tenderize your meat with a tenderizing mallet. Place your steak cuts between two pieces of wax paper and smack it repeatedly with the mallet until you've smacked every inch a few times.

Wash each cut after you have processed it and wrap it for the freezer or for the refrigerator if aging is needed.

Venison and elk render dry meat. This makes cooking over a fire and other dry heat cooking unfavorable methods for preparation. Some meats, such as bear, are extremely bland and carry no taste at all. For this reason, moist cooking, such as boiling and cooking the meats into stews, soups and chili is necessary for most cuts of wild game meat.

Boiling for a relatively lengthy period renders venison and elk meat tender. When boiled with culinary herbs, the meat will take on some of the flavor of the herbs. This will make your game meat quite tasty and will have no gamey taste. Herbs that best help the flavor of game meat is mint, parsley, ginger and garlic these four are especially helpful with bland bear meats. These four herbs are also very helpful with other game as well. Beside these, paprika, mustard leaf and ground seed, chili and cayenne peppers, sweet pepper and black pepper all work well with venison, elk and bear meats as well as small game like raccoon and opossum.

Beside herbs, game meat is helped greatly by other ingredients such as vinegar, alcoholic beverages and citrus fruit and juices. The above is used mainly in marinades and help to tenderize and increase the moisture content of the meat. This is important for venison steaks. Boiling is great for many venison dishes, but

you just don't boil steaks! Steaks must be grilled. Some will argue for broiling, but my steaks are grilled over western vine maple and alder. Yes, I do use mesquite and hickory when I can get them, but vine maple and alder grow in my area and I can get these any time I need cooking wood. The wood smoke adds flavor to the meat.

To marinate your steaks, place them in a broiling pan and pour your marinade over them and let them soak overnight in the refrigerator. When lunch or supper time rolls around, your steaks will be ready for the grill and will be more tender and moist. Cubed stew meat can also be treated in this manner and will yield a more tender stew meat.

Another important factor in obtaining quality game meat is game selection. I, like other sustenance hunters, do not single out trophy game in our hunts. We hunt for food, not for large racks or the animal that will look best stuffed on the wall. In fact, where quality of meat is concerned, the opposite traits in animals are preferable. Younger animals, rather than older, larger dominant bucks and bull elks possess the more tender, less gamey meat. Where hunting for does and cow elks are permitted, these animals will possess the better quality meat. When the quality of your meat is a consideration, and that is the reason most Independent Americans hunt, it is more beneficial to pass over trophy sized game and select animals for their superior meat quality. Of course, this doesn't mean you should pass over a trophy sized animal if one becomes available and your chances at other game isn't promising.

Sitting down at the table to chomp on your meal should be a pleasant experience and there's no reason that your meat should taste gamey or be tough to chew. The above game meat care techniques will help you enjoy your wild meals immensely.

No, I'm not going to leave you at that! You want recipes, I know. Well, you shall have them.

For your steaks:

Mexican Bob Marinade:

Place your venison steak(s) in a broiling pan. In a bowl, mix 1/8 cup concentrated lime juice, 1/4 cup water and 1/2 cup Blue Agave Tequila.

Pour over steak(s).

Place Vlassic zesty pepper rings on steak.

Place in refrigerator overnight.

Before cooking, pin pepper rings to steak(s) with toothpicks.

Grill over wood fire and serve.

Venison fillet mignon:

Place your tenderloin cuts in broiling pan.

In a bowl, mix 1/8 cup concentrated lime juice and 1/4 cup water.

Pour over tenderloin cuts and place in refrigerator overnight.

Before cooking, wrap smoke pork bacon around your tenderloin cuts, securing in place with toothpicks.

Grill over wood fire and serve.

Early American Hard Cider Venison Steaks:

This was probably done much different in the early days, but you broiling fans will get a hoot out of this.

Chop 1 tsp of mint and 1 tsp of parsley and mix together, bruising the herbs.

Rub the herbs into the steak(s).

Place steak(s) into broiling pan.

Chop apples coarsely and place on and around steak(s).

Pour two to three cups of hard apple cider into broiling pan depending on the number of steaks present.

Place in refrigerator overnight.

Before cooking, place oven on broil.

Pour off excess hard apple cider, leaving just a bit in the pan, and remove apples.

Place in oven and broil until meat is well browned, then turn the meat over and continue to broil until brown again.

By the way, You can also grill this treat over a wood fire, basting the steak(s) with the cider. You may also wrap the apples in foil and lightly bake in the coals. Serve the apples with the meat.

If you come across a really tough cut of steak, marinade it overnight in the refrigerator in pineapple juice and water. Two parts pineapple juice to water. Pineapple juice contains enzymes that help to break down protein. As the protein is partly broken down overnight, the meat will become tender.

Some find the taste of many wild meats too gamey for their pallets. A secret to removing the gamey taste is to soak wild game in white vinegar and salt overnight in the refrigerator. This works very well on duck, marmot, raccoon, opossum and older bucks and bull elk. Keep this in mind if you bring down an older animal.

Venison Meat Loaf:

Mix together 1 pound of venison ground and 1/2 pound of beef ground. If beef ground is not desired, use 1 1/2 pounds of venison.

If beef ground was used, mix in 1 egg with the ground. If beef ground is not being used, mix in 3 eggs.

Mix into the ground/egg mixture 1/2 cups of rolled oats.

Puree 1/2 cups of fresh, ripe tomatoes and mix into the ground.

Crush 1 clove of garlic and mix in.

Finely chop 1 onion and mix in.

Mix in 1 tsp of salt.

Place in a greased pan and bake at 350 degrees for 1 hour.

Bar B Qued Elk Ribs:

This recipe will work for both short ribs and spare ribs.

For bar b q sauce, combine 1 part catsup, 1 part worcestershire sauce and a sprinkle of brown sugar. Mix well.

Boil elk ribs until meat is tender and almost ready to fall from the bones.

Grill the ribs over a wood fire and baste generously with bar b q sauce.

Serve with fries and parsley.

Venison Pot Roast:

This will work well using either rump, shoulder or neck roast cuts. If your animal has yielded gamey tasting meat in other meals or if your animal is older and tougher, soak the roast overnight in the refrigerator in white vinegar and salt.

Brown your roast on all sides in a skillet, then place in a roast pan.

Add 1/2 cup of apple cider vinegar and water to cover 1/2 the roast in the pan.

Add potatoes, carrots, celery and mustard leaf.

Add a pinch of salt and a sprinkle of pepper. Also add 1/2 tsp dry mustard.

Place a meat thermometer in the center of the roast.

Place pan in oven and cook at 350 degrees until meat thermometer indicates that the meat is done.

Semi-Deluxe Chili:

OK, deluxe chili is my secret weapon. There are certain ingredients that I am not able to part with right now, but the following method has turned out superb chili. It is only semi-deluxe compared to my full secret recipe, but the world just isn't ready for the full undisclosed information yet.

Boil 2 to 3 pounds of cubed venison stew meat until tender. Drain and brown in skillet with olive oil and 1 crushed garlic clove for every pound of meat. Unless you have a huge skillet you'll need to repeat this a few times.

Place meat in a large cooking pot and pour in 1 bottle of Killian's Red Ale.

Saute 1 to 2 sweet white onions in skillet with venison/olive oil/garlic leavings and combine with meat.

Add 4 small cans of kidney beans, liquid

content included.

Puree two, large blenders of fresh, ripe tomatoes and add to the meat and beans.

Add 4 tbsp chili powder and 4 tbsp cayenne pepper. Add water as necessary.

Stir the contents well and cook on low heat for 2 or 3 hours, stirring occasionally and adding tomato juice or water if necessary.

Follow the above instructions to the letter. Diversions may result in grave disaster, (inferior chili).

This recipe will lend itself greatly to bear meat. Bear meat is very bland and completely tasteless. It is also marbled with fat, which is impossible to completely remove from the meat. Bear meat must also be thoroughly cooked. Like pork, bear carries many parasites and is the frequent cause of transmitting trichinosis.

Though bear meat is frequently tender, unless from an older, male animal, boil the meat anyway to melt away some of the fat. Drain the meat before browning in the skillet. Though bear fat is also tasteless, it is very tallowy. Though you won't be able to remove it all, trim away as much as possible and drain the meat after boiling.

Cooking chili with bear meat will steep the flavors of the chili seasonings, vegetables and beans into the meat. This will increase the quality of the taste of the meat. This is the best way to prepare bear.

Venison Vegetable Soup:

Boil 1/2 pound of cubed venison stew meat until tender, then drain.

Add 3 cups water to meat in pot.

Add 4 large carrots, sliced: 1/2 cup chopped mustard leaf; 1/2 chopped onion: 4 large grade 1 potatoes: 3 chopped celery stalks: a pinch of salt and pepper: a dash of cayenne pepper: 1 crushed garlic clove: and a tsp of boneset.

boil until potatoes are tender and serve.

Venison Spaghetti And Meatballs:

Place 2 pounds of ground venison in a bowl. Add 1 finely chopped onion, 1 cup of finely chopped celery and sprinkle with cayenne pepper. Mix in with venison ground. Add 1 tsp of salt and 1/2 tsp of pepper. Mix in 4 eggs. Mix in 4 tbsp olive oil. Brown in skillet with olive oil. Pour 4 small cans of tomato sauce into a sauce pan. Mix in 4 fresh, bruised or shredded basil leaves, 1/4 handful of chopped parsley, 1/2 cup of sliced green pepper, 1 tsp of oregano, 1 tsp olive oil, 1/4 tsp rosemary and 1/4 tsp of thyme. Place sauce pan on low heat and steep until warm while mixing. When warm, pour the contents of the sauce pan over the meatballs in the skillet. Cover skillet and simmer for 1 hour. In another sauce pan, pour some water till half full and add a pinch of salt. Stand some spaghetti pasta in second sauce pan and boil until limp. When limp, drain sauce pan in colander and place in skillet, stirring contents. Serve.

Venison Stew:

Brown 2 pounds of cubed venison stew meat, then place in cooking pot. Add 3 cups of water and boil until tender. Add water as necessary, but let enough evaporate to just cover the meat. When tender, add 2 tbsp of corn starch and stir. Add 4 carrots, sliced, 1 stalk of celery, sliced, 1 clove of garlic, crushed and 1 chopped onion. Add 4 large, peeled potatoes. Add water as necessary and 1 bottle of Killian's Red Ale or Guinness. Boil until potatoes are tender and serve.

Killian's Red Ale will give the stew a lighter taste while Guinness will impart a richer taste.

Liver And Onions:

Deer and elk liver are quite edible. Before preparing, inspect the liver for spots. If the liver exhibits scaly looking spots, it is unhealthy, discard it. The liver is a large organ, so wash the liver and cut it into very thin slices. Remove the ducts and inspect the meat and the duct itself. If you find any white, flat worms, these are flukes. I would suggest discarding the liver if you find any.

Keep a few thin slices of the liver to saute in onions, while wrapping the rest and freezing. To saute with onions, place the thin slices of liver in a skillet with olive oil and fry on medium heat. Add sliced onion rings and saute until the liver is thoroughly cooked.

This is a treat for many people. If you are one who do not like liver, Your pets will find this an extra special treat, so don't deprive them and don't waste this part of your animal.

Venison Or Elk Jerky:

Place 1 cup of water, 2 tbsp worcestershire sauce, 1 tsp black pepper, 1 tsp lemon pepper, a sprinkle of grated ginger and 1 cup of soy sauce into a large sauce pan and mix. Cut thin strips of meat from your deer or elk back straps or rounds and marinate in the sauce pan over night. Next morning, boil your meat strips in the marinade sauce until tender. Start a fire on your wood grill and allow to burn to coals. On the coals, place some water soaked, green alder, green hickory or green mesquite wood and allow to smoke heavily. Place your strips of meat on kabob skewers and place on grill. Do not allow the fire to produce much flames or become too hot. Sprinkle the coals with water if necessary. Keep your strips of meat over the grill, turning once or twice, until dried. Store in vacuum pack plastic bags or airtight containers.

Bear meat can be jerked in the same manner, but, because bear meat is marbled completely with fat, you will need to cube your bear meat, cut into thin strips and remove all of the fat.

Storing jerked meat is very efficient as there is very little moisture content. However, if you want to rely on preserving your meat without a freezer, (and all Independent Americans should consider this need), then you will need to can your meats.

It is difficult to can stews and soups which use potatoes as an ingredient as the potatoes usually disintegrate under the heat and pressure of the canning process. If you want to can meat to use as an ingredient in a dish requiring potatoes, just can the meat and preserve the other ingredients separately and combine when you wish to eat them.

To can your game meat, use the pressure canning method. The water bath method can be made to work, but the pressure method is superior.

Place your meat in a cooking pot and bring to a boil. Lower the heat and allow the meat to simmer until tender.

When tender, drain and pack your meat into sterilized, quart size canning jars. Fill with water to within 1 inch of the top of the canning jar.

Place the lids on the jars and place into a pressure cooker.

Pour water into the pressure cooker until the water level reaches to just below the lids of the jars.

Seal the pressure cooker and bring the pressure up to 10 pounds, at 240 degrees.

When the pressure has reached 10 pounds, set your timer for 90 minutes and allow to cook.

When your timer goes off, remove the pressure cooker from heat and allow to cool.

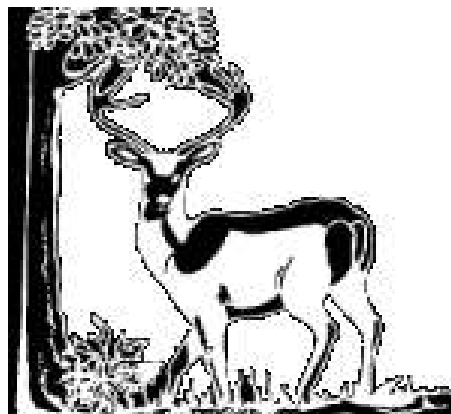
Set the cans out and allow to seal overnight.

If you are canning bear meat or want to add flavor to your meat, fill a sauce pan 3/4 full with water and place one beef bouillon cube

in the pan. Heat on medium until the bouillon cube is melted. Use this mixture instead of straight water to fill the contents of the canning jars.

Some soups may be more easily canned when potatoes are not used. Where rice or noodles are used in place of potatoes, you may pack your jars with the soup or stew and use the above instructions for canning meat to preserve your meals.

As we have seen, there is no reason that your animal should waste away in the freezer due to undesirable flavor. There are many ways to properly prepare your game that is highly desirable and good tasting. If you are one of the many Americans who hunt to supply your table with food, waste is a thing you will not want in your home. The above methods are only a few among many, many more. They are enough to get you started and to it that you enjoy *all* of your hunting experience. Including the meals your animal has provided.



Let me add that a bill of rights is what the people are entitled to against every government on earth, general or particular, & what no just government should refuse, or rest on inferences. - Thomas Jefferson - Letter to James Madison - December 20, 1787

About Plants

Deer Browse Of The Western United States Part I



by Corceigh Green

Usually when we think about uses for plants, we think of edible plants or medicinal and culinary herbs that are most useful for human beings. Plants that are sought after by animal species should not be overlooked by Independent Americans either. The knowledge of browse plants utilized by various game species, such as deer, will help to provide independent Americans with their requirements of protein. Not necessarily in the consumption of the plant, but by helping to find game species.

In this issue's column, we are going to focus on plant species that are valuable as deer browse in the west. Whether you're out to bag a mule deer, whitetail, or Cascade blacktail, finding the animal in it's habitat is at least half the work. Knowing the animal's food preferences will pay off immensely when scouting in the pre-season. Finding food sources in the right locations will improve your chances for bagging your deer this winter.

In the west, food and water sources go hand in hand. Where you find abundant food is usually where you'll find ample water and vise-versa. Thus, you will find food sources in prime hunting areas where several game trails meet with green vegetation and above ground water sources, such as streams, rivers, ponds and lakes. Viewing plants from the perspective of the deer will help the hunter know where the deer will be. The following plants are those that should be noticed first. When these plants are noticed in quantity, the area should be checked for game trails, sign and the game

itself.

The desert southwest

The desert southwest can pose problems in finding prime habitat where game gather in season. Finding not only food plants, but plants that indicate the presence of water in the same area will increase the chance of finding game in the area.

Good water indicators are trees. Small sources of water such as streams can be spotted from distance by observing the types of trees growing along crooked rows along a lowland gulch. Some trees are very specific indicators of water and only grow close to such sources. One such tree is the sycamore.



The leaves and trunk of the sycamore are very distinctive.

The sycamore tree grows in the desert southwest only along a water source. It's distinctive eucalyptus-like bark, but deeply lobed, broad leaves make this tree easy to identify. It's great height forces it to stand out among other desert plants making it a life-saving sign of water to desert travelers.

It is also a sign to hunters that water is near and game may be also. Because running water seeks low ground, these trees will grow along gulches seeking the life sustaining liquid. Hunters should travel along the sides of ridges above the rows of sycamore scanning for game trails and desert mulie food like jojoba, prickly poppy, prickly pear cactus and juniper. The combination of these plants with game trails and water presents good prospects for hunters in the southwest. Javelina sign should also be heavy in these areas.

Another good water indicator is the salt cedar. This tree presents a contrasting green against the desert landscape and, like the sycamore, grows to great height allowing observers to determine water sources from a distance.



A young salt cedar. Mature salt cedars reach a large height and can be spotted by desert hunters looking for water or game sign from quite a distance.

Salt cedars must have a water source, but the source of the water needn't necessarily be above ground. When scouting a possible water source by relying on salt cedar as a sign, the hunter should walk among the salt cedar to determine if the water source is available to game. Desert travelers may always obtain water near salt cedars with the use of a shovel. Again, if you find an available water source, check the high ground for browse and game trails.

Keep in mind that the salt cedar does not require an above ground water source, but don't ignore the area if you don't find water in the summer. Water is there just below ground. In the winter and during monsoon summer months, that water may run along the surface and an occasional desert mulie may take advantage of this when the water is available.

Salt cedars like wider areas on the flat desert floor called riparian. The wetter the riparian, the better the salt cedar likes it, so always scout these areas and the high ground on their edges. An occasional salt cedar growing along a dry river bed is an indication of a frequent water source. When the presence of butterflies and midges are also present, scout the area thoroughly. You are sure to find water and game sign.

A tree that is common throughout the entire west that hangs very close to above ground water sources is the cotton wood. You will not find a cotton wood that is not at least within a hundred yards of water.



A huge and spreading tree, cottonwood is a sure sign of water. Cottonwood is common throughout the west.

Cottonwood provides superior shade and shelter for other browse plants close to water. In the desert environment, cottonwood provides a lush and browse-rich landscape. Deer will want to frequent areas of cottonwood. The hunter should scout these areas searching for game trails leading toward nearby high country with growths of pinion pine, juniper, jojoba, sage brush and other browse.

In the northwest and mountain west, look for trails leading for sage brush, mountain areas growing wild cherries, apples, plums, pears and grassy meadows with broad, green leafy herbs.

The mountain west

The mountain west is distinguished from the desert southwest by a more temperate climate. The area is marked by expanses of sand dunes, bare desert rock, salt flats, sage plains and mountains bearing pinion pines, scrub oaks, box elder, choke cherries, elder berries, currents and grasses. Mulies and whitetail make their homes in the expanses of sage brush and in the nooks and crannies of the browse rich mountains.

Mulies make extensive use of the expanses of sage brush prevalent on the plains of the mountain west. They nibble the tender new growth of the knurled, dry shrub, obtaining nutrients, trace minerals and moisture. The brush also provides enough cover to hide and shelter the deer while lying.



Sage brush provides cover and browse for deer,

but is not an absolute indicator of their presence. Other sign, such as water and game trails are necessary to locate game animals.

Sage brush is an important browse plant used by deer, but can grow in extremely dry conditions. It's presence is not enough to ensure the presence of deer. A water source is also necessary to find game animals when scouting an expanse of sage brush. Hunters should seek out water sources near the expanse of sage brush and scout it's edges for game trails. Follow these game trails into the sage brush, looking for bedding areas, deer rubs and broad leafy foliage also used for browse. These signs are good indication of the presence of game animals.

Ranging from northern Arizona, northward to Utah and into southern Idaho, then west to the Pacific coast of California and Oregon grows the shrub oak. Shrub oaks bear acorns like their greater, more expansive eastern cousins. Though longer than the live oaks, white oaks and red oaks of the eastern forests, shrub oak acorns are similar in appearance and nutrition. They provide deer with essential oils, amino acids and carbohydrates necessary to survive the long, cold winters. In the spring, deer browse on the energy rich spring buds and young tender leaves of the shrub oak providing the deer with needed nutrition after the short rations of winter browse.



Shrub oak acorns are longer than their eastern cousins, but are similar in appearance, having the distinctive acorn "cap". They are highly nutritious and prized by deer.

Shrub oaks are shorter growing than their majestic eastern cousins and prefer semi-sheltered gulches and dry conditions. They grow in clumps called oak shrub thickets along hillsides, ridges and dry gulches. There are many varieties of shrub oak and have the distinctive, lobed oak leaf turning orange in the fall. Some varieties' leaves may appear to look similar to holly's, but will be quite dissimilar in it's manner of growth and the fruit it bears.

When scouting good game habitat, always scout thickets of shrub oak. Walk inside the thicket and scan for game trails, deer beds, deer rubs and dropped antlers. Thickets of oak shrub will always attract deer. Their presence is a good indication of game in the area unless it is a frequently trafficked area by humans. Again, water sources make the thicket more valuable to the animal and increase the likely hood of finding your deer.

Juniper is another inhabitant of the mountain west and many times the desert southwest. Junipers are an evergreen. Rich in vitamins, their lobed, needle-like leaves are green in the winter and provide deer with needed browse in the winter when other sources of food are more scarce. Junipers bear berries which are also browsed by deer. Juniper berries are used to flavor gin and utilized in herbal medicine as a diuretic. They are edible to both human and deer, as well as a variety of other wildlife. The berries provide a sugar rich, high carbohydrate diet for the deer, which the deer uses to maintain it's weight for the coming winter months.



Juniper berries. Notice the lobed needles somewhat reminiscent of cedar.

Juniper prefer the higher elevations and withstand drought well. They can be found growing singly with no other trees around or will grow to form juniper forests in relatively thick concentrations. Junipers will remain green in the winter and wet spring months. In the summer quantities of their leaves may become brown and drop off in the stress of drought and heat. Junipers offer excellent shelter and browse for deer.

Because juniper can withstand some severe drought, it's presence is by no means an indication of a water source. Even in large stands of juniper, deer sign can be scarce unless the hunter has previously scouted the area and located stands close to a water source that is well traveled by deer. When scouting a juniper forest, criss-cross the area to several miles within the stand or forest. Look at the game trail to determine if it is old. An

old game trail found in the summer may mean the deer has abandoned the stand during drought months to stay closer to water, but may return to browse the stand in the winter. Waiting along a clearing close to one of these trails during hunting season should bring the hunter some success.



A single juniper tree. Notice other junipers in the background. The landscape is capable of becoming a juniper stand.

The northwest

The northwest is a contrast in terrain. It has many areas that are much like the mountain west. Along the Columbia Plateau the climate is temperate, cold in the winter, hot in the summer with great expanses of sage brush, wheat and alfalfa farms and grass lands. The Columbia Plateau is wide open territory broken by hills, ridges and gorges. Scouting along the Plateau is very much like scouting western Colorado, Utah, southern Idaho or some areas of Montana. Following the rules for hunting the mountain west will work here.

Other areas of the northwest are very, very different. The Pacific northwest is a cool, wet environment. The Cascade mountain range rises two miles into the atmosphere and squeezes the rain from Pacific weather fronts moving into land from the ocean. The Cascades drop sharply toward the ocean where flat plains of forests grow among the sloughs at sea level. The Puget Sound and the various sounds along coastal Washington and Oregon gouge out deep fjords into the land. This is the realm of the blacktail deer.

Blacktails can be seen along the highways and interstates of the region. Unfortunately, the area has become so popular, human encroachment has left little habitat for game and they can be found among residential areas eking out a living. The plant life is so rich and abundant here that

everywhere you look you will find browse. The area is famous for dense growths of lush forests.

Logging has provided many areas of young growth, which deer rely on for browse. Below the snowline, browse will be found year around and deer will migrate to lower elevation when the snow flies at higher elevation. This generally happens around hunting season. Finding recently logged areas that have grown back for a couple of years, especially those that border mountain streams with growths of alder will yield blacktail deer and Roosevelt elk.

On the coastal side of the Cascades, alder grows to great height rivaling even Douglas fir. Deer of all varieties seem to have an attraction toward alder. The young growth, tender leaves and spring buds, are eaten by deer early in the year, while the alder flowers and cones are eaten later in the year. The bark of alder is also used by deer, which is very nutritious and provides the animal with trace minerals. Alder is a deciduous tree and loses its leaves in the winter, yet provides deer with shelter from its dense growth.



Alder leaves and cones. Though the cones look like berries in the photo, they more resemble hops.

Driving eastward across the Cascades, the hunter encounters drier country and the mountain west climate of the Columbia Plateau. However, this terrain gives ground as the hunter approaches the Palouse. Here the hunter encounters prairie grasslands and stands of ponderosa and lodge pole pines. The terrain continues to transform as the hunter travels toward the Bitterroots. Conditions begin to resemble the coastal area of the Pacific northwest. Douglas fir, grand fir, western larch, white pine and lodge pole pine covered mountains dominate the landscape. Here, winters come early and pile up the snow as high as a man's waste. Sometimes higher.

Water is not a factor in finding game in the spring, early summer, late fall and winter as water is in

ample supply. Forage is also good, as with the coastal region, browse can be found everywhere. The big exception in this is in the winter. Unlike the coast, however, browse is much scarcer in the harsher winters. Knowing where prime deer browsing land is will increase your chances of bagging some meat.

In the summer, you will find deer and elk sign everywhere in the inland mountain northwest., but in winter deer and elk tend to herd up. Deer need browse to stay alive in the winter. Snow covers the ground deeply in the inland northwest, so what deer look for in winter range is vegetation that grows above the snow pack and won't be weighted down below the pack. Vegetation that can accomplish this grows in the form of trees and shrubs.

Like the deer in the Pacific northwest, the deer in the inland northwest like alder. Unlike the alder of the Pacific coast, however, inland alder grow to the size of shrubs. Their twisted trunks and twigs stay above the snow pack where deer can strip their bark and eat. Inland alder will take the form of buckhorn alder, which have long flower stems which grow from new growth branches and cascara sagrada which bear berries that turn black when ripe in mid to late summer. These berries are eaten by deer, but don't eat them yourself. They are used in herbal medicine as a laxative and taken in quantity are highly cathartic. That means anything you eat or drink is coming out the other end at high velocity.

Another shrub that grows in thickets along gulches and ridge sides of the inland northwest is the service berry. The service berry is deciduous. The young leaves and buds are high energy browse for deer in the spring. Like the name suggests, service berries bear loads of fruit in their branches. Resembling blue berries, the berries are of the same size, color and even have the matured flower head on the end of the berry. The berries ripen in July in my area, but usually ripen in June in most other climates. The resemblance stops there, however. The berries contain larger seeds, which are not a problem, but the berries also contain much less sugar and their flesh is much meatier and less juicy. This is not a problem for home canners and those who know how to prepare service berries. This is also not a problem for deer who derive quite a bit of sustenance from service berries.

Service berries are also able to stand above the

snow pack where deer are able to strip the bark and eat.



Service berries resemble blue berries, but are much different. They grow on shrub sized trees and contain less sugar. They are very sustaining to humans and deer.



The service berry shrub will bear loads of fruit in it's branches.

Wild fruit trees also abound in the area. Wild cherries, wild apples and wild plums can be found growing on the mountain sides. All of these appeal to deer. Early winter will find deer congregating around wild fruit trees which are abundant in the area. These trees provide a great deal of sustenance to deer just when they need it most.

Of all the fruit trees growing wild in the inland northwest, wild apples are absolute deer magnets. Forget the myth of apples being deer resistant. This is not true in the least. Deer will flock to apples, often herding up to center around a few apple trees in the late fall and early winter. Where you find a

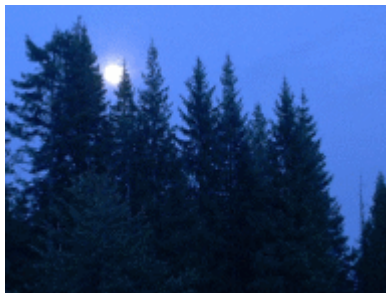
wild apple tree growing always scout the area. In the inland northwest, the presence of apples is a sure sign of the presence of deer.

By looking at the plant life in your area, you may be able to better read the deer sign and make your hunt more successful this year. Scouting actually begins by seeking sources of food as your game animal does. By recognizing the deer's browse, you will be better able to find sign and know where your animal will be this hunting season. If your area is west of the Rockies, look the above plants over first. Good luck this year.



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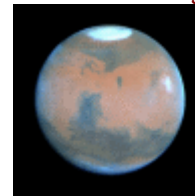
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Firearms And Survival

by Glenn Boman

I suppose that as summer tends to shorten and the prospects of fall coming begin to mingle in my mind, I turn to the possibilities of hunting and what that challenge holds forth. Specifically, I wonder what new toy I might garner into the fold for another “aspect” to my being the great white hunter in the wilds of the Alabama foothills! HA! At any rate, my mind is working overtime in this regard, perhaps as a diversion for the multiplicity of pressing problems that are facing me as the opening of school bears down upon this tired old mind and body. I have decided that my new “toy” should be a 100 yard squirrel rifle. Ever since a friend of mine told me of his exploits a few years back with an old Mossberg target rifle, it has set me on fire to duplicate his feats with my own rig. The farthest shot I have ever made on a squirrel with my favorite little .22 rifle was at about 75 long steps.

The shot in that drama was taken with my all-time favorite .22 rifle.., the little Marlin M-1 carbine model that Marlin stopped making back in the late 1970’s or early 1980’s. I think Mark down at the gun shop said he thought they stopped making it with the last production run of the 1976 year since that was the last time it was “catalogued” from Marlin. That being the case, my rifle is at least 23 years old, has some nicks and dings in the stock, but will outshoot many of the so-called target rifles I’ve seen in the hands of many folks. It is not uncommon to get the much desired “one ragged hole” group from it at 25 yards and at 50 yards or so, it will

group 1 inch or less if I use the right ammo and hold steady and true. So, for some folks, the 75 step squirrel shot was not a major feat nor was it perhaps uncommon for the truly dedicated long range hunter, but still, for me, it is a “one shot kill” that any Marine Corps sniper would have been proud of had he made it.

Though the little Marlin has harvested enough squirrels and small game to fill a freezer of large proportions, and though it has never once failed me, I would still like to have a long range .22 rifle that is inherently capable of a “one ragged hole” group at 100 yards. Such a gun may not exist, but surely with all the production glitches that abound in all the gun manufacturers’ processes, such a gun has come off somebody’s production line somewhere. I have heard some of the old gun traders moan and lament some of the firearms that have come through their hands over the years that they should have kept and how they now question their mental conditions for having let it slip through their fingers. Such men can usually tell you the name of the villain who still possesses the gun but though they’ve approached him on bended knee, he wouldn’t take less than twice their whole list of worldly assets for it. Of course, the gun would allow you to pick-and-choose which eye you’d prefer to eliminate from the small game species that you were hunting whenever a shot presented itself.. and, chances are its trigger pull was slicker than butter. Many men begin to get teary-eyed at this point and drawl on about “what could have been with that gun at their side or cradled in their arms on crisp fall mornings in the deep woods. And, as a listener, those all about begin to reach for handkerchiefs and stifle the impulse to blubber and look

away as they draw deep breaths and try to compose themselves...the reason being that it brings back the painful memories of the time they, too, owned just such a gun... perhaps even the same firearms just described! The Good Lord willing, I'll leave the little Marlin to one of the kids or a grandchild as I depart this earth for better things beyond.. .but, until then, you will never have to reach for your hanky because I got rid of it!

Still, I want another "toy". I want it to eat voraciously from the center of the 10 ring at 100 yards as the 3X-12X "big game" scope settles the crosshairs just so on the target. I want it that way so that any squirrel or rabbit or armadillo nearby can breathe a sigh of relief because they are no longer challenging enough for me and my sniper rifle. They will fear nothing more than having to eek out another day's existence from acorn, wild greens, or buried grubs. But, oh the small critter who dares to sit way over yonder and chatter at me. ..I want him to be mine! That is why I'm beginning to consider the new Butler Creek target barrels for the Ruger 10/22 and the stock that goes with it. The reports from all the "experts" state that it produces the "ragged hole" groups at 50 yards and beyond. They say that it adds about 3 pounds or so to the carry weight of the gun, is easy to install, and does wonders for people like me who are handkerchief reachers and stiflers of gun trades gone sour in the dark recesses of our hidden past. Mark, down at the gun shop states that for about \$319+/- tax, he can get me the new Ruger 10/22 factory complete with the new hammer forged barrels that will do the same thing or more than any add-on type barrels. He is in the business to put food on his table and support the wife and two kids, so

naturally, he would say such things.. .but he has planted the seed of desire in me!

I know that for the survivalist, such a heavy gun without the collapsible stock would be in the way should he take to the dense forests or steep slopes of the various mountain ranges to make his stand, but still, I want a target gun as described previously. Just the thought of being able to hold the mechanical device that would be capable of such accuracy could cause my heart to flutter and sweat beads to pop from my brow. But, why on earth a 3x-12X scope? Everyone knows that a 4x fixed power job is a .22 scope. Right? No! Not for me, anyway. I want to be able to count nose hairs at 100 yards as the trigger squeeze begins. I want the crosshair guided bullet to hit precisely where the crosshairs intersect and I want the critter to never even hear the shot that put him in my pot or frying pan! A variation of the old Marine Corps sniper's motto here, "One shot, one meal." I have never had much use for low power scopes on a .22 and none my rifles in that caliber carry less than a 3x-9x variable centerfire rifle type scope on them. Sure, the big scopes might look out of place on the tiny .22's, but that's what mine wear.

Partly due to that fact, the shot is seldom missed if in the reasonable range. A couple of years ago, I took eight squirrels (Our limit per day here in Alabama) with nine shots and never moved from where I stood under the tree that formed my brace for shooting. The squirrel that took 2 shots was lucky on the first crack of the rifle due to the fact that he decided to turn his head at the very instant that the sear released and the rifle fired. He made the mistake of looking back around to see what had whizzed by his head and was

meat for the larder. That is the same day I took the 75 step squirrel with a two inch holdover. . .all eight of the squirrels were head shots and there was no meat damage.. .we ate well that night with gravy and biscuits rounding the meal fit for a king.

I want a 100 yard .22 rifle! I have even decided to either buy the barrel from Butler Creek or

take the least accurate .22 in my inventory and trade it in on the new Ruger 10/22 so as to get

the cost down within reach of three equal payments over the 90 days that the gunshop will normally take the same as a cash purchase. That is going to be a difficult choice, however, since over the years, I've paired down the battery of .22's to those that will shoot half-inch groups at 25 yards with their scopes set at 7X. I do have one that on occasion will tend to open up groups a tiny bit. It must be sad to be such a gun, knowing that your 1/8th inch lack might be cause for losing your place in the gun rack! Still, people like me often deal in fractions of inches to measure a gun's worth and whether or not it will be kept. Here-in is also a grave danger.. .taking home the new gun only to find out that it won't do the things one dreamed of it doing! This seems to be one of the sadder and darker sides of the gun trade business.. .you've paid good money, built up justification(s) for the purchase or trade, told yourself that there are already too many guns in the closet and other non-binding rationales.. .and when the guilt of having bought the gun anyway subsides, it won't perform as dreamed. One often reaches again for his handkerchief, but for a different reason this time! So, there is danger in gun-dreaming. But, what the heck, it won't happen to me.. .right? The

gun will be of such proportions and perfections that anything but the \$12 per box Olympic Gold Medal loads would insult it.. .so the schemes begin to acquire this piece of man-made artistry and beauty. Already, the wheels of dealing are turning in my head and I've just about decided which gun(s) will go on the sacrificial altar.. .the gunshop's bargaining counter!

Come fall, I want to have my "toy" sighted in with Winchester's newer Power Point 40 grain HP long rifle cartridge. After opening day, I want the squirrel community to be rampant with the latest rumors of the "silent death" that has been taking family members and friends from the colony. I want my frying pan to be full of one shot meals. I want the new gun to shoot 1/8th inch less group than the little Marlin when set on 7X on the scope. And, I want never to have to bring tears to the eyes of gun buffs down at the gunshop with tales of woe on how I once owned such a gun, but let it slip carelessly through my possession.



"It is money, money, money! Not ideas, not principles, but money that reigns supreme in American politics." -- Senator Robert Byrd, West Virginia

Projects For Home And Life

Tote coat for decoys

By WILLIAM W. HUNTER



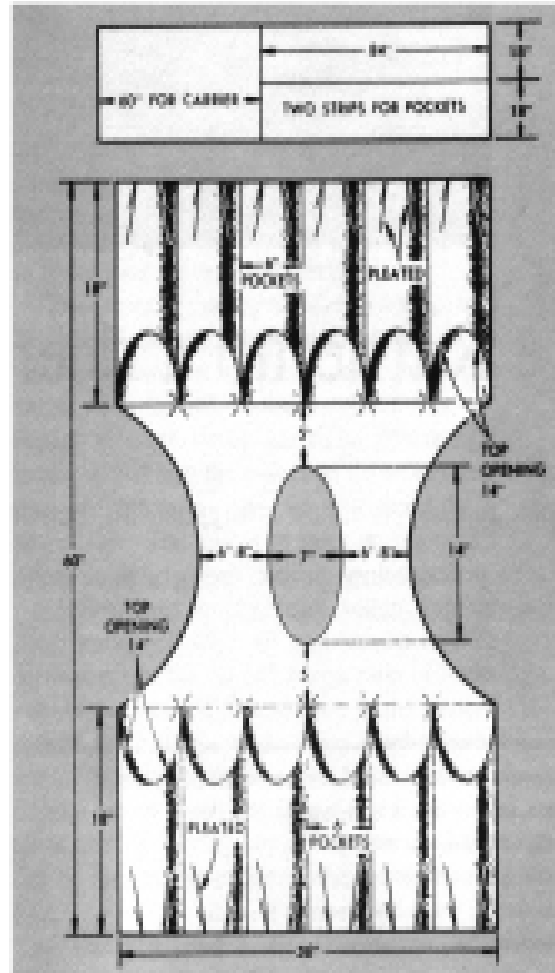
(From Popular Mechanics 1968)

IF YOU'VE ever missed that perfect shot at puddle ducks because of the sack of decoys on your back, you'll go for this canvas tote. Just load your rack of 12 decoys, 6 to each pocket, drop the tote coat over your head and shake it down a little to distribute the load comfortably. You'll still have both hands free to put a scattergun on any duck that gets up unexpectedly from a small backwater or spring hole while you're on the way to the blind, or when you're shooting a river or ditch from the banks. It's a fine way to tote decoys.

When you finally do get to the blind, drop off the rack of decoys, lift the tote over your head, fold it and you have a reasonably comfortable cushion to sit on for the long wait. The tote requires about 4½ yds. of medium-weight canvas. Cut it into three strips as in the upper detail, then cut an oval opening in the carrier piece and cut to the shape indicated in the lower detail to fit over your shoulders. Hem the edges and sew on the pockets, six at each end. Note that each pocket is pleated at the bottom and has a 14-in. opening at the top. Bar-tack each pocket at the top and bottom corners so the coat will take rough usage without tearing.



Follow the pattern below to create your tote coat.



The following opinions and findings are the opinions and findings of the author only and not necessarily the opinions and findings of The Independent American, it's staff, editors or writers.

Nyaa nyaa nyaa naa naa!



The Kiss-Off Commentaries

by Pug Mahone

Gun Confiscations Begin and Neutered Amerikan Wimps Do Nothing!

The line has been crossed! On July 17, 2004, PolicE quasi-military units of Oshkosh, Wisconsin unlawfully and criminally forced American Citizens out of their homes and stole private property in the form of firearms!

It began when policy enforcement officer, Nate Gallagher was wounded by gunfire. The shooter was reported to have fled on foot where he disappeared in an Oshkosh neighborhood. Policy enforcement officers responded by "quarantining" the Oshkosh neighborhood and forcing an evacuation of home owners and renters. Citizens were forced into a gymnasium to await the return to their homes. Citizens were not told that their homes would be searched and their firearms confiscated. Some Citizens were asked permission for a search, but their Fourth Amendment Rights were violated when they were immediately placed under "suspicion" if they refused and their homes were searched anyway.

Hundreds of homes were involved. Possessions were treated with disregard. Some Citizens returned to their homes to find belongings thrown on the floor and strung about randomly. It was the first clue many had that their homes were unlawfully searched. Firearms owners found their property missing. As the owners of missing property called the PolicE, they were informed that their property had been confiscated for ballistic checks. As no bullet had been found that struck policy enforcement officer Gallagher, the statement about ballistic checks were obvious lies.

No suspect was apprehended for the shooting of the PolicE officer, though K-9 and SWAT units were used in the search of the neighborhood. Gallagher's injury was superficial as the bullet merely grazed him. There can be no excuse for the unprovoked shooting of a policy enforcement officer or anyone else. Should a criminal shoot anyone without cause, he or she should be pursued, but the Rights of Citizens should NEVER be violated! The violation of any of the Rights enumerated within the Bill of Rights *is* a provocation of violence!

This country was born on April 19, 1775 when scum-sucking, brain dead morons following orders of the government of the day marched out to Concord and Lexington to confiscate the privately held arms of American colonials. Those scum-suckers were met on Concord green by armed militiamen. Outnumbered, those first militiamen were run off the field. American militiamen responded throughout the day and blasted the king's men back to Boston harbor.

Such were the results of confiscating American arms when American men were men. On July 17, the donut sucking mutants of Oshkosh policy enforcement units encountered a confused and neutered American populace. Years of viewing mainstream media, public education and stupid, apathetic complacency had rendered an Oshkosh populace more resembling subjects than Citizens. Either through cowardice, complacency or stupidity, Oshkosh “residents” complied with policy enforcement officers’ demands and vacated their homes for unlawful search and theft of property. Exactly what should NEVER have happened in America and what should NEVER have been allowed by Americans!

This is exactly the scenario many Americans were warning of with bumper stickers stating, “You can have my gun when you pry it from my cold, dead fingers.” Well, the tough guys in Oshkosh just didn’t show up! No firearms were pried from the hands of Americans or Americans’ enemies in the policy enforcement department.

Make no mistake about what I am about to state. I know exactly what I am writing. The stupid cops that complied with orders to unlawfully enter the homes of Americans and steal their property, especially firearms, should have been met with resistance and, if necessary, with violence! Americans are now faced with the VERY DANGEROUS precedent set by the inaction of their cowardly or confused neighbors in Oshkosh. This precedent negates Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Amendment Rights by assuming that un-American maggots within policy enforcement departments

may, at will, enter the homes of Citizens and steal property if the targeted property for theft is firearms.

Americans would sleep much safer these nights if those Oshkosh policy enforcement rodents had been shot on the scene. An entire neighborhood with dead cops littering the streets is much preferable to real Americans than the loss of freedom and liberty. Those cops were not upholding the law. (The Law of this land is spelled out in America’s Constitution and Declaration Of Independence!) Like the king’s marines on April 19, 1775, the policy enforcement officers of Oshkosh, Wisconsin marched into a peaceful neighborhood to confiscate the arms of Citizens and to violate those Citizens’ Rights. Unfortunately, they were allowed not only to walk away from this criminal act alive, but were not even resisted in any significant way.

Now this precedent has been set. The confiscation of arms will be perpetrated again in other neighborhoods. (Scumsuckers like these cannot relinquish usurped powers once they have acquired a taste for them.) Eventually, some unit of scumsuckers somewhere will raid a neighborhood of real Americans. Americans who know what the term Citizen means. Maybe this time the good-guys will be ready, as they will have witnessed such confiscations in other, less manly, neighborhoods. Neighborhood watchmen will see the approach of the rodents and make a few phone calls. Citizens will arm themselves appropriately for their common defense and await the assault on their Rights. A group of Citizens will meet the scumsuckers and inform them not to violate their neighborhood. An arrogant

“officer” will force the issue and the scumsuckers will have to be shot.

It may be the beginning of a long and brutal war to restore our Constitutional Republic, but much preferable to Soviet style tyranny lasting many generations until a group of people somewhere else on the planet re-develop the thinking process and throw off tyranny in their corner of the world!

Some readers may be shocked at what they’ve just read. You shouldn’t be shocked. The above statements are part of America’s culture. It should be so ingrained within all Americans to react thus when arms confiscations begin! It is I who am shocked and rightly so! I am shocked that enemies of America have been allowed to grow so bold as to try gun confiscation and, worse yet, I am shocked that Americans have allowed these enemies to perpetrate the act without even one shot being fired! That is a true cause for shock!

Make no mistake. This was only a test run for larger actions. America’s enemies have been embolden by Americans’ lack of action to the theft of their arms! They **WILL** take the next step! Maybe in your neighborhood. Maybe in your Uncle’s, brother’s-in-law or friend’s neighborhood. When it does happen, hopefully the maggots will find real Americans waiting for them. When/if they do, Americans across the country *must* be ready to support the defense of America, their neighbors and their Rights! Some areas in this country may have a surplus of ammo, firearms, food and/or medical supplies. Americans must be ready and willing to get these supplies into the hand of real Americans in areas where there is

fighting. If your area is blocked off from re-supplying other areas, shoot up the roadblocks and spread the fighting. Thin out enemy forces throughout the country and disrupt enemy logistics. If/when open warfare occurs in your area, take down as many socialist/enemy targets as possible, disrupting anti-American control over the country.

Why spread the fighting? The scumsuckers use your tax money to develop weapons and forces that can be brought to bear and overpower any single uprising in a confined area. They can not bring unlimited power to bear everywhere at once. Once fighting begins, Americans *must* support their brethren in combat areas. As those areas are cordoned off, shoot up roadblocks and check points on the combat area’s perimeter and widen the area. Continue this tactic as long as the fatherless traitors hold power or the Republic has been restored!

Do not loose track of what you are fighting for. America’s Declaration Of Independence, the Constitution and the Federalist Papers will be the guidelines which all Americans fighting for freedom can agree upon and have a common goal for restoration. Do not compromise any of these documents or the Rights of Americans. If/when the war for restoration does begin, do not stop fighting until these documents have been restored and Americans have their Constitutional Republic back.

If I am called a “terrorist” for my words, I will be in good company. I only wish to safeguard the true government, whose guidelines are the Constitution, and restore my country from the real terrorists who have usurped powers beyond their

authority.

Meanwhile, the property of the Citizens of Oshkosh is being returned. There are mixed reports over whether all firearms have been returned. Some may be still being held at this writing. Oshkosh's policy enforcement department was, at least, at first non-responsive until some Citizens threatened to sue and bring charges for conducting searches without warrants. Will the donut sucking mutants of Oshkosh's policy enforcement department try something like this again? You bet they will. Hopefully, the next time they will face Americans informed to their Rights and will be shot up in the streets!

If That's Not Enough: Connecticut State Police persecute Christians.

On July 29, 2004, a Life and Liberty ministry truck was traveling southbound on interstate 95 heading home for Powhatan, Virginia after concluding a 5 day ministry in Boston, Massachusetts. The driver and passenger were not in violation of any of the unconstitutional corporate regulations governing the use of the roads. Yet, the driver, Dennis Green, and passenger, Michael Marcarvage, were about to encounter the wrath of Connecticut state policy enforcement troopers.

The reason for the wrath of the state troopers? Dennis Green and Michael Marcarvage are members of Life and Liberty ministries. The Life and Liberty truck they were traveling in was adorned with signs and slogans for their ministry work in Boston. Some of these signs conveyed an anti-abortion message, as is Life and Liberty's First Amendment

Right. The Christian messages were apparently enough to provoke policy enforcement officer David Febbraio to take action against Mr. Green and Mr. Marcarvage.

Green and Marcarvage were expecting an un-eventual return home when they neared mile marker 15 on I 95. Here they were alerted to pull over by the flashing lights of a Connecticut highway patrol vehicle. Dennis Green complied and expected to be professionally informed as to the problem by the patrolman.

What occurred was far from an example of professionalism. The occupants of the Life and Liberty truck were approached by an angry patrolman who told them that they could not drive through Connecticut until they removed Christian messages from their truck. Dennis Green, then, asserted his First Amendment Right and stood his ground before the patrolman's onslaught.

Rather than bow to the law, the patrolman began to irately and maliciously search for any reason to arrest the two Life and Liberty ministers. The truck was in compliance with all of the corporate regulations, so the patrolman turned to un-provable, but un-defendable allegations of violations of the seat belt rule. The fact is, that both men were wearing seat belts. The state trooper needed something, anything, to charge his prey with to defend his own arrogance in the face of Citizens' Rights.

Another patrolman arrived at the scene at this time and also began to verbally attack Mr. Green. Upon being informed that he was to be charged with a crime, Green asked that a supervisor be called onto the

scene. The patrolmen refused the repeated requests. At this point, in order to bring some real peace officers to the scene, Green and Marcarvage called 9-1-1 and to collect evidence of the incident, marcarvage began to film the event.

Seeing their victims were obtaining video evidence, the patrolmen began screaming at Marcarvage to turn the camera off, as they hid their victim, Dennis Green, behind the truck out of shot of the camera. Marcarvage began a retreat and asked the patrolmen if Green could be brought into view. The patrolmen responded by unlawfully detaining Green and rushing Marcarvage, placing him under "arrest".

After Michael Marcarvage was arrested for photographing Police while harassing Citizens, Dennis Green was ordered back into the truck and to drive the offending Christian messages out of the State of Connecticut without stopping or taking any exits.

Michael Marcarvage was detained by the Christian fearing sign cops. He was charged with obstruction and improper use of a highway by a pedestrian. Of course, Michael would not have been a pedestrian had the sign cops not unlawfully detained the truck he was traveling in. Video taping cops in the commission of harassment is not obstruction.

While unlawfully detained, Marcarvage was subjected to mocking and ridicule that Christians have come to expect from satanic scumsuckers who fear the message we bring. Mr. Marcarvage was repeatedly called, "Jesus Freak", "wing nut", "scam artist", and "brain-washed" while being held at trooper station G. Well Connecticut, you now know the state of

your State Police. Hopefully, you'll know what to do about it when the time comes.

The actions taken against Green and Marcarvage is not unusual behavior for trooper Febbraio. According to an AP article delivered to me via Dennis Green, this trooper had been arrested for the harassment of a fellow officer in the past.

According to the article;

"SOUTHURY (AP) - Two state troopers were arrested Tuesday on charges they harassed a dispatcher in the Southbury barracks by signing her up for more than a dozen magazine subscriptions.

Troopers David Febbraio, 29, of Danbury, and Brian Stas, 30, of Waterbury, are charged with several counts of harassment.

"We have zero tolerance for any type of activity like this," Lt. Dale Hourigan, commander of Troop A in Southbury, told the Republican-American of Waterbury.

The troopers allegedly subscribed to 16 magazines, including Playboy, Men's Fitness and Cosmogirl, using the 54-year-old dispatcher's home address in New Milford. Some of the magazines, which were not paid for, were addressed to "Gimpy."

The dispatcher is overweight and handicapped, the newspaper reported.

The two men denied subscribing to the magazines, according to court documents, but detectives showed them fingerprints lifted from the subscription cards that matched those in their personnel files.

"The state paid to have that done?" Febbraio allegedly responded.

Febbraio told investigators that it was a practical joke that got out of hand. He said he regretted the prank.

He was accused of eight counts of harassment. Stas is charged with four counts. If convicted, they face up to 90 days in jail on each count, and a \$500 fine.

Both troopers are on paid administrative leave, working desk jobs at state police headquarters in Middletown, said Trooper Roger Beaupre, a state police spokesman.

They were released on a promise to appear Oct. 20 in Bantam Superior Court in Litchfield."

Americans should find it quite distasteful that a "man" presumably hired to perform the duties of a peace officer is found to exhibit characteristics of harassment and is allowed to continue to patrol America's interstate roadways to carry out his sick addiction upon American Citizens. This may seem to be the kind of character that the Connecticut State highway patrol prefers in it's ranks. Not to worry for Christians, though. We know that one day those ranks will end up in Hell.

Election Year:

Do you want to avoid the inevitable clash of arms that gun confiscation and harassment of Citizens are bringing? As these incidents continue and even escalate, Citizens will soon have no choice but to exercise their duty to abolish the offending institutions and institute honest government once again. Such a clash of arms will bring in a very difficult period in American history. It will be marked by

government atrocities, guerilla warfare and assassinations. It will take many years of hard fighting to restore our Republic.

OR_ _ _

Americans could grow wise. We could demand and force an honest paper ballet election system and begin voting for honest third party candidates like Michael Peroutka of the Constitution Party. Call your County Courthouse today and get a sample ballot. Learn about the candidates and initiatives in your area. Vote American and educate your neighbors. America must be restored to it's Constitutional Republic one way or the other. We will either force legislatures to ensure honest elections or we will grow tired of the trampling of tyrannical feet and we will force the scumsuckers out by force.

Make up your mind to it now and get off your butt and start acting!



"When you become entitled to exercise the right of voting for public officers, let it be impressed on your mind that God commands you to choose for rulers, just men who will rule in the fear of God. The preservation of a republican government depends on the faithful discharge of this duty; If the Citizens neglect their duty and place unprincipled men in office, the government will soon be corrupted; laws will be made not for the public good so much as for the selfish or local purposes; Corrupt or incompetent men will be appointed to execute the Laws; the public revenues will be squandered on unworthy men; and the rights of the Citizens will be violated or disregarded. If a republican government fails to secure public prosperity and happiness, it must be because the Citizens neglect the divine commands, and elect bad men to make and administer the Laws." Noah Webster

Info-Line



The Real Meanings And True Origins Of Halloween

by Corcceigh Green

As October draws to an end, days grow shorter and the weather turns cold, one of America's most ominous days of note roles around. Halloween is not actually a "holiday", (derived from holy day), as it has not been recognized as such federally nor in State governments, but it has grown in notoriety among the people and through the media.

As the main stream American enjoys his/her celebrations, Halloween has been accepted as another excuse to party and it's surreal overtones are accepted as a kind of play, especially among adults. Americans can also be curious, fortunately, and many have looked into the background and meanings of the celebrations. Controversy surrounds Halloween upon research into the origins and many Christians feel that the "holiday" should not be celebrated at all.

Some of the pagan origins uncovered by the research of some is substantiated, while others are way off base. With this expose, we will explain the controversy and reveal the real meanings and the true origins of Halloween.

Most Americans can tell you that Halloween grew out of the traditions of All Hallows' Eve. Hallows' Eve being contracted to Hallowe'en (from Hallow evening). The tradition of All Hallows' Eve began in the early Catholic Church when wanting to win more souls among Celtic peoples, Catholic leaders adopted a Celtic pagan festival and added the Christian idea of praying for the souls of departed Christians. The traditions of the Catholic Church, however, has not kept pagan traditions old and new (as we will see) from remaining in the festival and rendering a decidedly pagan tradition.

Researchers have found out much about the pagan traditions of Halloween. They have reported on how the festival is steeped in "druid" religion, human sacrifices and how "druids" believed that it was the night when the dead walked the earth. As I mentioned earlier, some of the research into these pagan beliefs are off base and it is necessary to separate fact from fantasy before understanding why some Christians feel the festival is not appropriate.

When druids aren't "druids"

Everyone "knows" the "druids" celebrated a night they called samhain. Everyone "know" that "druids" were pagan Celtic priests. Everyone "knows" that samhain was the night when the dead walked the earth and human sacrifices were made to pagan gods to appease their lust for blood. Everyone "knows" blood covered the sacrificial alters and bonfires lit the darkness to burn bodies to nothing but bones.

Well, let's look over exactly what we

“know”.

Druid is not a Celtic word. The word in Gaelic (Irish Gaelic) that is closest to the word druid is draoi. Depending upon the Gaeiltacht (dialect) draoi is pronounced dray, dray-uh, dree or drew-uh. Draoi was a term denoting a learned or scholarly class. This class including poets, historians, doctors, lawyers and the professions of the day, such as carpenters and blacksmiths. Some draoi were able to use the title Olamh Fodhla. This title corresponds with the modern phd. Some draoi were priests and were noted as such with the Gaelic term “tagairt”. Not all draoi were priests or what we think of today as “druids”.

As with the term “druid”, we can learn much from the term samhain by referring to the original language from which it is derived. Samhain, being a Gaelic word and written according to rules of grammar that was not developed with Roman script, is not pronounced as it appears. Samhain is properly pronounced sow-in. Samhain, like Halloween, is a contraction of two words. The first word samhain is contracted from is “samhra”. Pronounced sow-ruh, it means summer. The second word is ruinn. Pronounced rin, it means end. Put together the term means “summer’s end”.

Like many ancient societies, Celtic societies depended greatly upon agriculture to remain viable. Marking the end of the growing season by naming a day when summer ended and winter began was highly important. These ancient societies, however, *were* pagan and they expressed pagan beliefs. The ancient Celts *did* believe that the earth was a living being that was born in the spring and died

on oiche samhain (the eve of All Hallows) every year. The ancient Celts believed that when the earth died, pagan deities, spirits and semi-spirits could transcend the bonds between the earth and the unseen realms and walk among men. This included the recently dead. Because one did not know who or what one may encounter on samhain, food was left out on doorsteps and on the table so that one would not offend the wrong being by not offering hospitality, which was considered almost sacred to ancient Celts.

This tradition is survived by “trick or treaters” who dress up in various costumes and collect candy from neighborhoods.

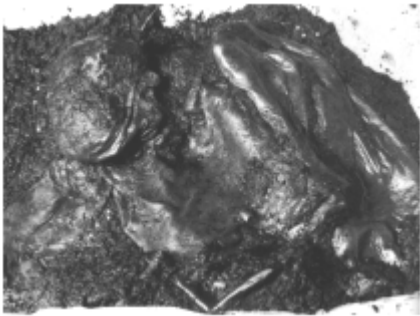
Most historians, having only researched the subject of Celtic society through reading the works of others, such as Julius Caesar, Strabo, Pomponius Mela or one of the English “historians“, will have come to the conclusion that Celts were blood thirsty cannibals that ate their parents and sacrificed each other for the slightest of reasons. Like the same stories told about Christians from the same era, these are not the facts.

The facts are that at the time of the Roman accounts, the various Caesars were invading Celtic territories and needed to convince the public that Celts were mere barbarians and shouldn’t be allowed to run their own society. There were never any archaeological findings that Celts were cannibals or that human sacrifice was a part of their paganisms.

Today, no historian disseminates cannibalism among the Celts as fact. This is provably not so. However, most still conclude that human sacrifice was a way of life among the Celts. This is due to the

discovery of a body preserved in a peat bog by Dr. Anne Ross and Dr. Don Robins in Lindow Moss outside of Manchester, England. The body was obviously that of a Celt, identified so by its tattoos and manner of dress. The body was strangled, having the rope still about its neck and its skull was crushed by trauma caused from a blow from an axe from behind.

It was concluded by these doctors that the body was a “druid prince” and had been sacrificed. It is still being reported as such, but never quite explained just how the conclusion had been arrived at. The disposal of violent criminals, such as murderers and rapists were often carried out in such manner at bogs and was still being conducted in the same manner among the Germanic peoples even up to the first millennium A.D.. How did the doctors “know” this “druid prince” had been sacrificed?



This body met a harsh end, but can we conclude it is a “druid prince”?

The answer was obvious. The body was that of a “druid prince”. It had special status in life and would have made a pleasing sacrifice for the purposes of the “druid religion”. Sounds logical, but how did the doctors “know” the body was that of a “druid prince”? Simple, the body had been sacrificed, so it *must* have been that of a “druid prince”. This is what Americans would refer to as circular

reasoning. It was concluded the body was that of a “druid prince” because it had been sacrificed and it had been concluded that the body had been sacrificed because it was that of a “druid prince”.

When pressed, doctors Ross and Robins admitted they were strongly influenced by the writings of Julius Caesar who they erroneously quoted as stating that Celts “had a penchant for human sacrifices”. Again, the archaeological evidence does not bear this out. The victim in the bog was more likely a criminal or a fatality of battle. The stories written by Caesar of sacrifices during the wars in Gaul were actually recounts of stories Caesar had read by Poseidonios, a Greek historian who wrote to inspire Greek soldiers not to surrender in battle to Celts. As such, much of Poseidonios’ accounts must be viewed with skepticism. Neither the archaeological record, nor the histories, writings or traditions of Celtic peoples uphold human sacrifice among the Celts.

The tradition of lighting bonfires is pointed to by many to uphold human sacrifices. Bodies were said to be thrown into bonfires to burn so that only bones were left. This is said to be the origin of the term bonfire, or “bone fire”. Again, we can determine the origin of this term philologically. The Gaelic term for bonfire is teine-mhor. Pronounced chin-uh war, the term literally means great big fire. Accounts in Celtic mythology have teine-mhorai (plural for great big fires) being lit on winter solstices to render power to the sun, bringing it back northward to return summer with it. Again, nothing about sacrifices. The language where we do find the term for “bone fire” is English.

Where do these hokey, sometimes

fiendish ideas and traditions of Halloween then come from? And why do all of these erroneous ideas of “druids” and dark rituals persist?

I hope I don't shock you, but world leaders are not all that above board in what they believe and what they worship. The Celtic peoples had been Christianized for some time when Anglo, Saxon and Jute tribes invaded Britannia beginning in the 6th century A.D.. These tribes were not Christian and they brought with them the wiccan religion. As they mingled with the Celto-Latin peoples of Britain, they adopted some of the traditions of Celtic and Mediterranean folklore. As the common folk of the invading tribes became Christianized, the leaders (kings, queens and nobles) maintained a tradition they refer to as “illuminated” or enlightened. It is this illuminated tradition that is prompting a false history and hokey, fiendish and even Satanic paradigm in thinking among the common people of various nations.



Above is a photo of the ancient order of “druids” of Albion Lodge. The lodge is neither “druidic” nor Celtic as is claimed. It is located at Blenheim Palace, England and inducts many of England's leaders into its ranks. The traditions are “illuminated” and religious rites are based on English tradition and carried out in the English language.

This photo was taken August 15, 1908. The person circled near the center of the photo is

Winston Churchill being inducted into the ranks of “druids”.

After reading this expose, you might be wondering how Christians should treat the festivities this Halloween. Christians should do what Christians have always done since Christ walked among us and showed us God's way. Act like Christians.

For me, the day is unimportant and I tend to ignore it. Of course, we have our trick-or-treaters who prowl the neighborhoods and collect candy. Satanic cults use the festivities to promote a hokey, funny, party attitude toward their religion and try to recruit new comers into their ranks during this period.

As these cults use the festivities and media to promote their beliefs, Christians, too, can use this mechanism to warn of the true meanings and traditions of Halloween. Trick-or-treaters will come knocking on your door this Halloween to collect candy and treats. Don't disappoint them. As Christ told us, when someone compels us to walk a mile with them, walk with them two. This year, print out this article and fold it up. Place it in a plastic baggie with a candy bar or some such treat showing prominently and hand these out this Halloween. Plant the seed and let it grow as it may.

Halloween is not a time for parties and dressing up. It is not based on old Celtic, so called “earth friendly” beliefs. It is based on the Satanic illuminated traditions and beliefs of elite world leaders bent on leading the common peoples into their one world sphere of influence. Let's recognize this day for what it is.



Much Thanks to Peter Beresford Ellis for his excellent history of what we know of the druids.

The following article is offered for information purposes ONLY. The making of any primary initiator or explosive is a dangerous undertaking.

DO NOT attempt to make or use any of the compounds detailed within the following text without formal training. Injury or loss of life is possible should accidents occur. The Independent American, it's staff and/or writers are NOT responsible for the actions taken by others.

Nitric And Sulfuric Acids

by Corcceigh Green

This article is offered as a continuation of the series of article presented in *The Independent American* detailing alternatives in the manufacture of ammunition should anti-American elements in government find the courage to excessively tax or outright ban the possession of ammunition of Americans. Past articles included *Working With Potassium, Making Black Powder, Red Or White Propellant, Expedient Primers And Chemical Compounds* and *Non-Corrosive Expedient Primers And Chemical Compounds*.

Compounds of potassium are necessary in the manufacture of most propellants and explosives. The manufacture of nitric acid also depends upon potassium nitrate. It will be necessary for the Independent American following this series of articles to have *all* of the information at hand. If you have missed any issues, back issues are for sale on CD rom disk for 15 FRNs for the first year. Single issues beginning with Volume 2, Issue 1 will be 2.5 FRNs per issue. Contact thestaff@theindependentamerican.freeyellow.com

With this article, we will begin the process of detailing how to manufacture expedient smokeless powders. Before we get into the manufacture of smokeless powders, we will need to detail how to acquire or manufacture certain chemicals and acids that are necessary in smokeless powder manufacture. I had always believed that the expedient manufacture of smokeless powder was possible. Now I know it can be done, BUT, it is NOT a one man operation. It will need to be a community effort!

Perhaps the first preparation you must make toward the possible expedient manufacture of smokeless powder is to begin to size up neighbors, friends and relatives as like minded companions to recruit for this purpose. Such companions must not only have skill levels to work with dangerous chemicals, but must realize the state of America's political dilemma and the loss of freedoms, liberty and who America's enemies actually are.

Two of the most prominent ingredients in beginning to manufacture smokeless powder are nitric and sulfuric acids. You will need a quantity of both of these.

Since the manufacture of smokeless powder is a difficult and dangerous undertaking, I do not advise the use of expedient equipment. This is NOT amateur hour! One small mistake is going to get you killed. Distilling sulfuric or nitric acid is going to create fumes that will destroy your lungs and kill you in a very painful manner. **DO NOT follow the instructions in your Anarchist Cookbook or in TM 31-210!!** If you do, you will not be properly protected from acid fumes. Gas masks will NOT work for protection!

Acid quickly destroys charcoal and HEPA filters.

It will also be necessary to wear rubber **chemical** gloves. NOT the thin latex gloves you use for washing dishes! Also wear a thick rubber chemical apron and face shield.

If you are contemplating the need to manufacture these acids, spend some money and properly equip a lab with the appropriate equipment. This is especially true of smokeless powder manufacture, since you may need to continue manufacturing operations. Smokeless powder is a consumable. **Only a well equipped group will be able to manufacture smokeless powder in sufficient quantities and on a continuous basis to supply themselves with Ammunition for hunting and occasional defense.**

If you do not like that Americans find themselves in the situation that they must consider this option to defend themselves from those who are supposed to their servants, then get off your butt now and DO something about it BEFORE it comes to that. In the meantime, You had better be preparing for the worst case scenario.

The equipment you will need to buy for the manufacture of nitric and sulfuric acid are sealable, glass vials, a specific gravity scale, glass distiller beakers and sealable, glass collector beakers, as well as glass rods, glass eye droppers and glass window plates.

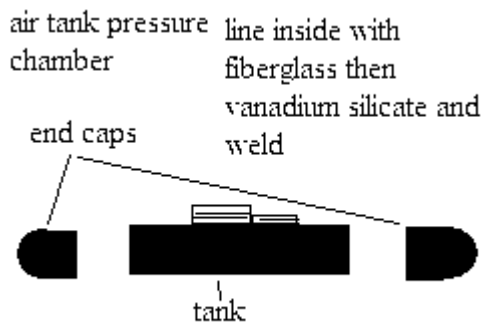
Sulfuric Acid:

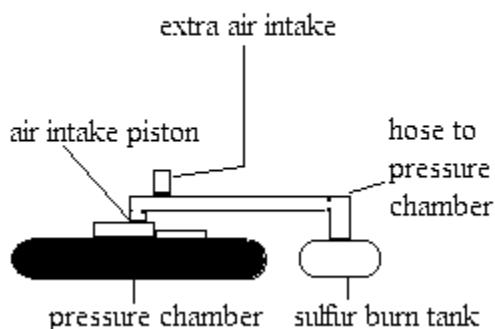
Sulfuric acid is, for the moment, an easy ingredient to come by. It may be

purchased at some home improvement stores and some hardware stores. I highly recommend that you purchase sulfuric acid when you can rather than manufacture it. The quality control will be much better on purchased acids.

If you must manufacture your own, purchase sulfur trioxide in the form of powder from <http://www.dupont.com/sulfurproducts/products/sulfur.html>. Sulfur trioxide is also available from educational and agricultural chemical suppliers. You cannot manufacture sulfuric acid from just any kind of sulfur. You must use sulfur trioxide as a reagent.

It is possible to manufacture sulfur trioxide from sulfur dioxide which is easily manufactured by burning raw sulfur. The gas produced is sulfur dioxide. This gas is mixed with air and heated to 450 degrees centigrade and forced under pressures of 1.5 to 2 atmospheres in the presence of vanadium. The vanadium acts as a catalyst, exchanging oxygen molecules. This may be done in an improvised pressure chamber, like an air tank lined with fiberglass, then vanadium or platinum silicate. After cooling, equalize pressure and allow to stand for an hour. Open your chamber. The powdery residue on the catalyst lining is sulfur trioxide.





2 atmospheres will read as 30 psi on your pressure chamber's dial

It is much easier to buy your sulfur trioxide.

Do not simply add water directly to sulfur trioxide to manufacture sulfuric acid. Sulfur trioxide reacts violently with water to form sulfuric acid. This will form a mist of sulfuric acid that will be easily breathed in or released into the environment.

Place the sulfur trioxide, two teaspoons at a time in a glass gallon jug, then prepare the liquid contents of an automobile battery to add to the sulfur trioxide.

To prepare the contents of an automobile battery, pour the contents into a glass or ceramic pan. Take note of wind conditions. Make certain your pan is not upwind of any residence or animal habitats. Use an electric fan if necessary to carry away fumes from your work area. **NOTE! THESE FUMES ARE DEADLY! PREPARE ACIDS IN UNINHABITED AREAS!** Set your pan outdoors on a hotplate or in a room ventilated with a forced air unit. Set the hotplate on medium heat and allow the battery acid to begin to evaporate. As soon as white

fumes are noticed coming off the contents of the pan, turn off the hotplate, remove the pan and allow to cool while the contents are still under ventilation. The contents are now concentrated sulfuric acid.

Now, slowly add a quarter of the sulfuric battery acid to the sulfur trioxide in the glass, gallon jug. Stir with a glass rod occasionally while adding the sulfuric battery acid. Next, add water, while stirring with the glass rod, until the gallon jug is 2/3 full.

Wash the glass or ceramic pan with baking soda and copious amounts of water. **BE CERTAIN TO RINSE AWAY ALL OF THE BAKING SODA.** When dry, pour the contents of the jug into the pan. Place the pan back onto the hotplate and evaporate as before until fumes are noticed. If fumes are noticed immediately, remove from heat and add water while stirring until heat produces no fumes for at least a few seconds. The results will be concentrated sulfuric acid.

You're not done yet, however. Your quality of sulfuric acid must meet specific perimeters. You will need a sulfuric acid with a specific gravity of roughly 1.84. Your specific gravity target should be 1.83927. Specific gravities of 1.838 to 1.84 will work well enough, though. Test specific gravity by cooling the sulfuric acid slowly to 68 degrees F. Use a glass eyedropper to fill a sealable, glass vial with a sample of the acid. Use the specific gravity scales, following the instruction with the unit, to weigh the acid and determine specific gravity.

If you need to make your acid denser, add more water at room temperature while

stirring. If you need to make your acid less dense, evaporate the acid a bit more. Weigh after each water adding or evaporation to determine specific gravity. Always weigh your acid at 68 degrees F. Make note of your procedure, determining how much water was added or evaporated to reach your targeted specific gravity. Use your notes to adjust your procedure for the next batch. This will allow you to more quickly create your acid. Soon you will have developed your procedure so that very little to no adjustment will be necessary.

Store your acid in small, glass vessels with glass seals. Keep these in a cool, dark area out of the reach of children and animals. Keep some of your sulfuric acid to use to reagent sulfur trioxide in your next batch.

The use of sulfur trioxide will create more sulfuric acid than the concentration of battery acid alone. Desired results can be created using concentrated battery acid alone, but this method will become quite expensive as you will be required to obtain more batteries each time you manufacture sulfuric acid.

When purchasing sulfur trioxide, it will help to purchase a few small quantities from a few different suppliers using an educational identity, such as a school district, or an industrial manufacturing institute, such as metal or brick cleaning, recycling and preparation. It wouldn't hurt to actually offer these services either, just in case.

The next acid you will need is nitric acid.

Nitric Acid:

Nitric acid is also used in industry for cleaning. Like sulfuric acid, however, nitric acid is also known for its ability to nitrate cellulose and glycerin in the manufacture of explosives and propellants. The purchase of quantities of nitric acid *will* be noticed and investigated. Of course, the same is true for the purchase of quantities of sulfuric acid and sulfur trioxide. This is why the educational or industrial cover is necessary.

If you have a good cover and are purchasing sulfuric acid, the purchase of nitric acid is unnecessary and would certainly raise an alarm with bureaucracies. You can manufacture a good quality nitric acid by nitrating sulfuric acid with potassium nitrate.

Material required:

potassium nitrate (see *The Independent American* July/August 2003)

Concentrated sulfuric acid (see above)

Distiller beaker with glass tubing

Collector beaker

Ceramic pan

Water

Ice

Heat source (Bunsen burner or hot plate with wire star)

Glass rod

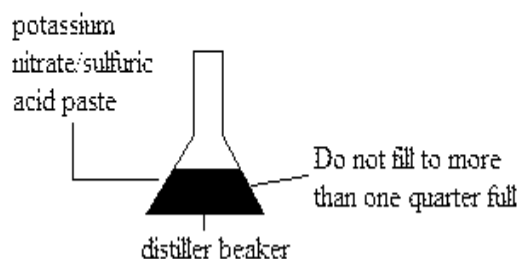
Procedure:

Note: the amount of nitric acid created is the same as the amount of potassium nitrate used. To obtain one cup of nitric acid use one cup of potassium nitrate to one half cup of sulfuric acid.

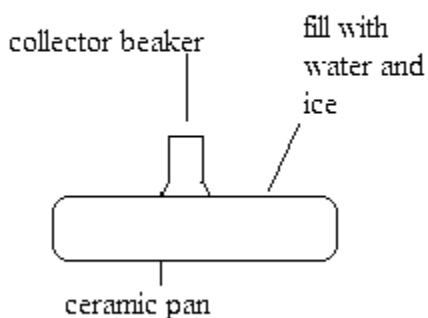
1. Place two parts dry potassium nitrate in distiller beaker. Add one part sulfuric acid

while stirring with glass rod. Continue stirring until paste is formed.

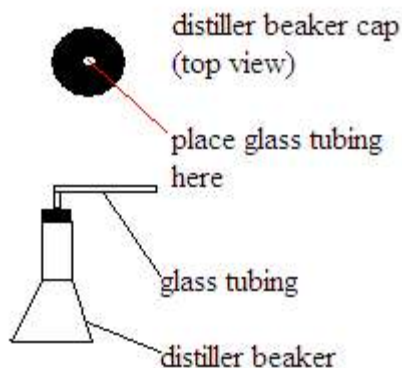
DO NOT fill distiller beaker more than one quarter full.



2. Place collector beaker in ceramic pan and pour water and ice in ceramic pan surrounding collector beaker to one quarter of it's height.

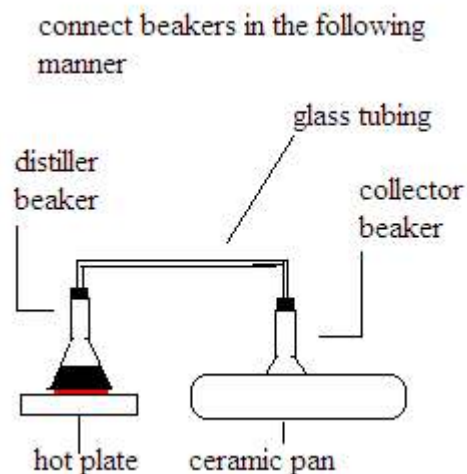


3. Seal the distiller beaker with it's cap, connecting the glass tubing in the hole in the center of the cap.



4. Place wire star on hot plate, if hot plate is being used as heat source. (This is to protect glass distiller beaker.) Place distiller beaker on heat source, but do not activate heat source yet.

5. Seal collector beaker with it's cap, connecting glass tubing from distiller beaker into the cap of collector beaker.



5. Ready to distill nitric acid

6. Activate heat source. Keep heat source setting to medium.

Caution: Do not overheat distiller beaker and do not allow distiller beaker to contact moisture. If distiller beaker breaks, cracks or leaks, area may become saturated with

nitric and sulfuric acid fumes.

7. Red fumes will begin to appear in distiller beaker. Fumes will travel through glass tubing and condense in collector beaker. Continue this process until no more red fumes appear in distiller beaker.

8. Turn off heat source and allow to cool.

9. Disassemble beakers. Wash distiller beaker VERY well with baking soda and copious amounts of water.

10. Check nitric acid in collector beaker. If nitric acid is cloudy, pour into distiller beaker and reassemble nitric acid distiller as in step 5 and repeat steps 6-9.

Store nitric acid as described for sulfuric acid.

Like your sulfuric acid, nitric acid must be of excellent quality and must meet certain specifications. The specific gravity of your nitric acid must be 1.4 or slightly less. Follow the procedure for measuring the specific gravity of your sulfuric acid listed above for measuring the specific gravity of your nitric acid. As with your sulfuric acid, nitric acid's specific gravity may be manipulated by adding water if your acid needs to be denser or you may evaporate to achieve a less dense acid.

As mentioned both of these acids are necessary for the production of smokeless powders. Unfortunately, with today's bureaucratized police state, acquiring these substances in quantity will raise alarms and spur an investigation into your activities. Investigatory bureaucracies know that these substances may be used in the manufacture of explosives. There may, indeed, be organizations within America

that would manufacture explosives to kill Citizens. This has happened as during BATF attacks at Waco, Texas, US Marshall attacks at Ruby Ridge, Idaho, the FBI bomb that detonated inside the World Trade Building in 1993 and evidence is pointing to government involvement in the 9-11-2001 attacks on the World Trade Center and Pentagon.

Unfortunately, investigations into real terrorist organizations will not be yielding or forthcoming. Bureaucracies would rather keep themselves safe from Mr. and Mrs. America, so will work to keep defensive materials out of our hands. This is why it has become necessary for Americans to understand the manufacturing process of ammunition.

We will continue this series in the next issue with another nitrating component of smokeless powder. Until then work safely and develop methods of operations within your community.

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Live Free or Die



Survival Planning, Contingency Kits, & Bugging Out - Part 2

by Tom (from New England)
<berkshire@hd-works.com>

Welcome to part two. Before I continue with the topic, I want to talk about a few things that happened in this neck of the woods within the past month. The area of New York City and Northern New Jersey went on “Orange Alert“. Some of the bridges and tunnels going into Manhattan Island are now closed to commercial traffic, and vehicles entering the city are now subject to “inspection“. This is mostly affecting commercial vehicles; which is how 90% of all goods get shipped into New York City. The end result is that prices for everything have gone up in the city, and there have been rumors of shortages heard.

What makes this even more interesting is that the Republican National Convention is scheduled for the end of August while presumably the city is still at “Orange Alert“. Several left-wing organizations have “protests” planned for the RNC, and several of the more vocal ones have stated that they “will not commit to having peaceful demonstrations“. The dates of the RNC cut very close to my deadline for The Independent American, but if something happens at the beginning of the convention, I will try my utmost to get it in this issue as a “late breaking news” item. In the meantime, I cannot stress this enough. Stay out of large cities. Especially symbolic ones with limited access during times where there will be lots of extra people there for some event. Time and place combinations like that often prove to be irresistible targets for someone who is not afraid to die for their cause. The alert level increase was announced on a Sunday evening a couple of hours in advance. You can guess what the traffic situation was in and around the city that evening and the next morning. Traffic was affected as far North as the Tappan Zee Bridge in Westchester county.

More recently, severe thunderstorms swept through Northern New Jersey, dropping power lines across the New Jersey Turnpike. That resulted in the shutting down of both directions of the “Pike“. Fortunately this occurred late on a Friday evening, so traffic in the region wasn’t affected as much as it would have been if it happened during rush-hour on a weekday. This is just one more example of how bugging-out as a sole survival strategy is a really bad idea. The problems we had up North are mild compared to what Florida just went through with Hurricane Charley.

Hurricane Charley made a surprise right hand turn that caught more than a few people by surprise. I suspect the more intelligent long-time residents of the Sunshine State had already known how hurricanes and tropical storms like to often act in unpredictable ways. Again, the lesson here is clear. If stuff like that is known to happen where you live, then it’s essential you take the necessary preparedness steps to deal it when it (not if) it happens, and to not fully trust “official” sources when they say “don’t worry about it“. I have been through a couple hurricanes that I recall over the years, and the thoughts and prayers of The Independent American staff are with all of you down there.

If you worked at home in a nice safe rural area and never went more than a few miles away from the homestead to run errands, then maybe you won’t need a bug-out or contingency kit. For most of us however, having one should be considered a requirement. As I have stated before, I prefer the term “contingency kit” because it more accurately describes its purpose. Helping you bug-out to a safe location is only one potential use of a contingency kit. As we have seen earlier in the article, bugging out may be impossible to do, or may take longer than expected. In instances such as these, the traditional bug-out kit needs to be expanded to cover additional functions. You may need to procure alternative means of transportation. You may have to find a secure location and sit tight for a little while until things calm down. In certain situations, you may even need to “set up shop” somewhere for longer than expected. Depending how what scenarios and problems you may envision running into while doing your survival planning, you will equip your contingency kit accordingly. As I mentioned in a previous article, a contingency kit needs to serve several essential functions. They are (in no

particular order):

- Communications
- First Aid
- Food
- Fire-Making
- Self-defense
- Shelter
- Water

This all depends on your potential scenarios and situations you think you may encounter. Your contingency kit can consist of two parts. The first is the personal kit consisting of core items that you would keep in a backpack. The second part would be a vehicle kit that supplements your personal kit. Should you have to abandon your vehicle for whatever reason, you can always cache the less portable parts or your vehicle kit, or have the means in the kit to hide your vehicle until you can recover it later.

There are a few different general philosophies towards assembling a contingency kit. One assumes a short-term problem, usually a time frame of 72 hours (3 days) is assumed. Kits of this nature are intended for the user to “ride things out” at a basic existence level for the time frame. After 3 days disaster relief services are supposed to come in and render aid. A variation of this philosophy is a bug-out kit. This version is designed to get the user to his retreat in the event of a TEOTWAWKI-type disaster. Instead of riding things out in natural disasters and minor problems such as blackouts, this kit is focused upon getting its owner to their destination intact. It would, for example, contain more in the way of weaponry and firepower than a simple 72-hour kit. Yet another kit philosophy is what I refer to as a “Robinson Crusoe”-type kit. This kit assumes you will be stuck someplace during a long-term disaster, and will have to “temporarily” set up shop. This type of kit may lean a little heavily towards tools, security devices, and “infrastructure” items.

Most contingency kits will borrow a bit from all philosophies depending on the situation and whims of its user. This leads me to the most important part of any contingency kit. It is the gray matter that sits in your cranium between your ears. Broad knowledge and common sense are the two most important survival tools anyone can have. Those two items will let you make the most of whatever you happen to be carrying with you when the crap

hits the fan. The longhunters and mountain men of old used to prosper in the wilderness with little more than a good knife, tomahawk, flint 'n steel, rifle, blanket, and a small “possibles bag” filled with some sundry items. It was their legendary skill in woodcraft that enabled them to survive.

Water

The U.S. Army says that a soldier under normal circumstances needs a minimum of six quarts of water a day to remain effective. Under physical exertion, you can sweat a quart out of you in the course of an hour. A lot of water intake is done via the foods you eat during the course of the day. Eating survival food such as freeze-dried and MREs means you will have to drink more water, or need more for preparation. A gallon (four quarts) of water weighs 8 1/3 pounds, so a day’s supply would be at least 12 pounds. Carrying around “enough” water for more than a day would be prohibitive considering everything else you might be carrying. The standard U.S. Army individual load for water when I was in consisted of two one quart canteens on the web gear, and a two quart canteen kept on the rucksack. We always, however, had a “Water Buffalo” trailer nearby that was filled every day for filling our canteens.

Chances are you will have to acquire water from sources that are potentially contaminated. I recommend that your contingency kit contain a high-quality water filter such as a PUR/Katydin or MSR unit. At the very least get enough good purification tablets such, as Chlor-Floc, to treat enough water that you may need during the course of the problem. The Chlor-Floc tablets are sold 30 to a package, which will treat eight gallons of water. The Chlor-Floc tablets are what the U.S. Military is currently using, and have replaced the old Iodine tablets. Some people cannot drink water treated with purification tablets, as they suffer digestive upset from it. If you have to go this route, make sure your system can tolerate them. I was recently at a local Eastern Mountain Sports (EMS) store, and noticed that they were selling straw-type filters for \$7 that were good for filtering 20 gallons of water, and would filter out most non-viral nasties that you might encounter. That was the same price that the local Army/Navy store was selling packages of Chlor-Floc for.

For long term contingencies or situations where you might be stuck someplace for a while, you might want to learn how to make medium to large-

scale water filter systems using sand and other materials. You can find chlorine bleach almost anywhere, and it can be used to treat water sources by adding 1 teaspoon to every 10 gallons. Make sure the brand of bleach you use has no extra additives in it.

Food

Unless you can cache food along your bug-out routes, you will have to carry enough food to last however many days you will be on the road. If you have to hike it to your retreat with a pack on your back, you will need to eat two to three times what you “normally” do, due to the extra exercise you will be getting. You will also want stuff that can be eaten with little to no preparation; possibly while on the move. I don’t care much for MREs from having eaten them in the Army way too many times, but they get the job done. You can greatly reduce their bulk by discarding the packaging and just carrying the actual food items in their plastic/foil pouches. I would also not carry the MRE heaters, as they use precious water in order to work. You only need one plastic spoon, or you can discard it if you’re carrying a hobo kit. Besides MREs, you could carry common hiking/backpacking foods such as energy bars, “gorp”, beef jerky, and instant soups and cereals. You can also get “survival food” such as the Mainstay emergency cookies, “survival food tabs”, and Datrex food bars.

While planning your bug-out routes, make note not only of places where you might be able to cache a few MREs, but also places where you might be able to scrounge food. Some of them may be seasonal in nature, and you should take note of this as well. Some may not be obvious, and take some research to find. For example, an industrial park along your route may have a company such as Sysco as a tenant. Sysco is a provision supplier to schools, office buildings and other institutions. They maintain large local warehouses of provisions to supply their customers. Another such company is U.S. Food Service.

Self-Defense

Everybody has a different opinion on survival firearms. In 25 years of being involved in shooting sports, the number of opinions I have heard almost equals the number of fellow enthusiasts I have met. It should come as no surprise that the vast majority of opinions have been no more or less valid than

any other. I read an article in the December, 2003 issue of Gun World magazine on "defensive firearms" by the magazine's editor, Jan Libourel. It was the last in a series, covered long guns, favored shotguns, and definitely reflected the author's residency in the People's Republic of California. Why any gun owner would want to live there when there are plenty of better places for gun owners is beyond me, but as guide for gun owners who live in a socialist state the article was adequate. Anyone who has taken the time to properly think through and develop a survival battery has a valid opinion as to its composition for his or her specific circumstances. My opinion has changed over the years as I continued to learn more about firearms, and changed residences from suburban, to urban, to rural locales. The best advice I have received from a mentor on survival firearms was "Make sure you are completely familiar with whatever you choose, and that it all works flawlessly." Those words of wisdom are 100% applicable no matter what circumstances you are preparing for, and whatever scenarios you envision.

The second-best piece of wisdom came from survival guru Kurt Saxon on what you should choose. His words were "A rifle for reaching out, a pistol on the nightstand, a shotgun by the door. You don't need no more." Unfortunately, most people tend to discount his common-sense approach when they hear his gun selections: .30-06 M1 Garand, .38SPC revolver, and 12ga shotgun. Now Kurt is from the survivalist movement of the 1960s and 70s, so his opinions are colored from that era. The World War II/Korean War-era M1 Garand is a fine reliable rifle in a versatile caliber, albeit a little heavy. A surplus M1 Garand in good condition is getting pricey and hard to find. A new one is expensive. They require those 8-round enbloc clips that self-eject out of the rifle, often into oblivion. Without those clips, the rifle is a poor single-shot. The .38 Special is an adequate defensive caliber with the right ammo. Since you can fire .38s in a .357 Magnum revolver however, going with the .357 gives you more ammo options. The 12 gauge shotgun is the one item in his battery suggestion that few people argue with. Since you have the choice of several different models made by Winchester, Mossberg, Remington, New England Firearms/H&R, and Benelli to name a few, the argument shifts to what make and model you should have. Looking at them from a subjective standpoint, however one could do very well with a survival battery consisting of a good rifle in a .30 cal cartridge, a .357 Magnum

revolver, and a 12 ga. pump shotgun. This battery could be very inexpensively put together, cover shooting ranges out to 800 yards, and be adequate for an individual familiar with tactics and the weapons in question. The three-gun battery is a good start, and we can expand upon it and make it better. Before getting into specifics, however let's try to envision some real-world firearms applications, and potential scenarios the survivalist might plan for.

Most survival firearms are purchased for hunting, self-defense, or both. Hunting is a pretty broad category, and depending on what you're going for you can use anything from a .22LR (long rifle) rimfire up to a .338 Winchester Magnum. My hunting experiences have been limited thus far to upstate New York and Southern New England, ranging from rabbit and squirrel to white tail deer; typical Northeast game. Most of this was done with a .22LR rifle or shotgun. Occasionally I have carried a .30-30 or .30-06 when deer hunting in areas where rifles are allowed, depending on the terrain. In the more populated areas, big game hunting is limited to the use of shotguns and handguns. In rifle country, I've seen people use everything from 6.5x55 Swede, to .45-70, to 7mm Remington Magnum. For those on a severely limited budget, a simple \$80 single-shot break open shotgun made by New England Firearms enables you to hunt everything from small game and upland birds to deer. You just select the correct shells for the game you are seeking. For about \$200-\$300, you could outfit yourself with a decent .22LR rifle and a 12 gauge shotgun. Many hunters prefer the .22LR for small game such as rabbit and squirrel. It doesn't damage the meat as much as a shotgun, and the ammunition is cheaper than shotgun shells. You can pick up a box of 50 .22LR rounds for a dollar. For another \$100-\$250 you can pick up a rifle in a .30 caliber cartridge. There are many military surplus bolt-action rifles starting at around \$100, and a Marlin or Winchester lever-action sells new for around \$250. That will give you the firearm capability to take anything from a squirrel up to black bear.

On the defensive end, you will be most likely dealing with adversaries using the following calibers: .223 Remington (5.56mm NATO), 7.62x39mm Soviet, 9mm Parabellum, and .40 S&W. You might also see .30-30 Winchester and .308 Winchester (7.62mm NATO). Most likely however, the predominant firearms will be in pistol and carbine calibers. You therefore want a rifle

that has an effective range greater than the AR-15, SKS, AK-47, and pistol-caliber carbines. This means a good rifle in a .30 caliber cartridge such as .308, .303 British, .30-06, 7.62x54Rmm Russian, 8mm Mauser, et. al. The two choice calibers would be .308 and .30-06 as they are very common in the states, but you can get good deals on surplus ammo in the other calibers, enabling you to put aside a decent stockpile of ammo at a reasonable cost.

Getting into firefights is generally considered a bad idea in a survival situation, as certain adversaries may have access to resources such as fire support. Therefore any type of activity is going to be more along the lines of "sneak and peek - shoot and scoot" while you stay out of range of all those ARs and AKs. While a semi-automatic "battle rifle" such as an M1A/M14, FAL, or HK-91 would be nice, a bolt action rifle would do just fine for that type of work. The objective of "bugging out" is to get from point "A" to one's retreat location intact and preferably uninjured, and gun battles reduce the chances of that. This means emulating Natty Bumppo instead of John Rambo, and going for the stealth approach.

The usual guns carried in a contingency kit are a rifle and handgun. Usually one firearm is in a larger "defensive" caliber, and the other is in .22 LR. In rural environments, it would be a .30 caliber rifle and a .22 pistol. Most defensive encounters would be at long range, and larger game would be available to hunt if the opportunity presented itself. The .30 caliber rifle would handle both of these tasks. The .22 pistol would be adequate for close-range small game harvesting, and defensive purposes where a low-signature weapon is needed. In urban environments, defensive ranges would be much closer, and concealability would be more of a factor. A good handgun in a defensive caliber such as .40 S&W, .45 ACP, or .357 Magnum would be needed. The low-signature .22 firearm could be another handgun or one of the break-down .22 rifles such as an AR-7 or Marlin Papoose. Some individuals carry three firearms in their contingency kit. They carry a rifle, pistol in a defensive caliber, and a .22 LR firearm of some sort.

Shelter

The purpose of shelter is to protect you from extremes in the environment. This can be something as simple as a lean-to shelter in the

woods, a protective shelter in the event of a Nuke/Bio/Chem attack, or defensive fortifications in the event of a civil disturbance. Shelter should also in a TEOTWAKI/bug-out situation provide concealment in order to avoid potential trouble if possible.

In many areas, secure shelter is readily available by using the techniques and tools talked about earlier in this article. Older "Bell System"-era telecommunications facilities were designed to be nuke-proof and somewhat self-sufficient in the event of an attack. Over the years most have become unmanned as phone companies increasingly adopt remote administration systems for the maintenance of their switching equipment, but the buildings are still designed to survive almost any disaster. Telco buildings are generally alarmed, and entering one sans permission will most likely get you arrested for trespassing and who else knows what now after 9/11. Doing so in a life threatening (such as being caught in a blizzard) or SHTF situation would be a different matter however. Major telecommunications facilities may be targeted in the event of a nuke strike or terrorist attack, and should be avoided. Smaller, out of the way remote facilities in the rural areas would be a different story.

In rural/wilderness areas there should be plenty of natural materials to build a shelter with, if you can't find someplace immediately suitable to hole up in. I carry a military poncho, some wire, and 550-cord in the contingency kit to assist in building shelters. At the very least the poncho and 550 cord can be used to make a quick-n-dirty "hooch" that you can sleep underneath.

First Aid

At the very least you should pick up a book on first aid and read it. The U.S. Army has a Field Manual, First Aid for Soldiers that you can download online. You can also take the first aid/first responder and CPR courses offered by the American Red Cross and other organizations. You then can put together a first aid kit based on your level of expertise, or purchase one of the pre-assembled kits. The member of your group designated as "medical specialist" should have at least an EMT certification, and have a well-stocked medical kit put together. As far as bugging-out is concerned, your kit should be able to handle problems you may encounter while en-route to your retreat.

Communications

When I refer to "communications", in a survivalist/bugging-out context, I'm talking about three things:

- Gathering information about conditions in your area.
- Signaling others in order to get assistance.
- Keeping in touch with members of your group.

Every contingency kit that covers a technological disaster should at the very least contain a portable AM/FM radio. The preferred item to get is a "multiband" AM/FM/short-wave radio. This will enable you to not only hear local news broadcasts for short-term emergencies, but also international broadcasters for problems that may be long-term in nature. There are many different types, and you can't go wrong if you pick up anything made by Sangean, Grundig, or Sony. My recommendation for a beginning receiver is the Grundig FR-200 Emergency Radio. It covers AM, FM, and short-wave bands, and will run on either AA batteries, or off a rechargeable battery pack that you charge with a built-in hand crank.

The second item you should get is a "police scanner" in order to monitor local public safety communications and get real-time information about conditions in your area. Talking about scanners and local public safety communications monitoring can take up an entire article in itself, and if I receive sufficient interest I will write an article on them for The Independent American. A new scanner can cost anywhere from \$100 for a basic model, to \$500 for the top of the line model from Radio Shack. If you check out pawnshops, you can find some real bargains on used scanners. Generally speaking, if you live in a rural area you can listen to everything you need with a basic unit. When you get your scanner, subscribe to Scanning USA Magazine <http://www.scanningusa.com/>.

There has been a previous article in this magazine about license-free radio communications for survivalists. For the most part it comes down to FRS or CB radios. Many survivalists have gotten their ham license; which is a good thing to have. When it comes to the license-free bands, I lean more towards CB than FRS. A properly set-up CB station has better range than a FRS handheld. CB is also more useful while on the highway (channel

19). Here in New England, CB channel 7 a/k/a "Survival" is a popular common channel among survival groups.

The last category under communications consists of items you use to signal search & rescue parties. This includes whistles, signaling mirrors, strobes, signal flares, and EPIRBS (emergency radio beacons). Depending on what scenarios you are preparing for, these items could be a useful addition to a contingency kit. Make sure you have signals for both day and night, and learn the various ground-to-air signals used in search & rescue. Any good survival text will have them. The universal signals for "help" are the letters "SOS", and three of anything. (signal fires, gunshots, et. al.) In International Morse Code, "SOS" is "di-di-dit, dah-dah-dah, di-di-dit" " \85 --- \85" or three short, three long, three short. This can be done with anything from radios to flashlights.

Contingency Kit Assembly

With content requirements out of the way, you can start assembling contingency kits to suit your particular situation. There is no hard and fast rule other than the time-tested "Use whatever works". There is plenty of high quality equipment out there, so a survivalist has a lot of leeway to put together a custom kit to their liking. As part of the work on this article, I put together a general-purpose travel kit as an example for readers of the article. The first-level kit consists of a few standard carry items that remain on one's person; barring certain circumstances. It consists of the following:

- Multi-Tool (Leatherman, Gerber, et. al.) - Mine happens to be a classic Leatherman.
- Small Flashlight (Mini Maglight, Inova, etc.) - Most people use Mini-Maglights, but I usually carry an Inova for its brightness and long battery life. If I were going "tactical" or had to scrounge batteries, I'd use a Mini-Mag with a red lens, which resides on my LBE.
- 3-4" lockblade knife - I currently switch between a SOG Flash II, Spyderco Endura Clipit, and Cold Steel Recon Folder.
- Small "Executive"-type Swiss-Army Knife (on key ring)
- Key ring LED Light (on key ring)

All of these items see use at least three or four times a day, and act as the foundation for the next kit. In a survival situation, these items will go a

long way towards helping you out. This bare bones collection of equipment is more than what the average person keeps with them, and it is a sad comment on today's society that I have been often asked why I carry so much "stuff" on my person. The events of 9/11 have changed this attitude somewhat, but there still remains plenty of ground to be gained.

The second-level kit fits in a small backpack, and is designed to cover a wide range of possible contingencies. I consider it an "extended bug-out" kit, as it enables one to live off the land and scrounge supplies a little better than a regular bug-out kit should the need arise to stay in place a little longer.

- Becker BK7 survival knife
- Multi-tool (in sheath pouch)
- Diamond sharpening rod (in sheath pouch)
- Magnesium block fire-starter with piece of hacksaw blade (in sheath pouch)
- Military vehicle first-aid kit box containing the following:
 - Signal mirror
 - Inova 24/7 light
 - Gill Net
 - Magnesium block fire starter
 - Space Blanket
 - Container of lifeboat matches
 - Trioxane fuel bar
 - Emergency Fishing Kit
 - Straw-type water filter
 - Mini folding saw with wood and metal blades
 - Roll of trip wire
 - Wooden "tongue depressor" wrapped with duct tape, first-aid tape, and electrical tape
- Survival card set (5 cards)
- Swiss-Tech Utili-Key
- Swiss-Tech folding pliers
- GI Can Opener
- 4-5' length of piano wire
- "Jiggler" pick set
- Warded lock pick set
- 6 piece pin-tumbler lock pick set
- Color Field Guide to Common Wild Edibles, by Bradford Angier
- FM 21-76-1, Multiservice Procedures for Survival, Evasion and Recovery
- 2 Black Garbage Bags, 30 Gal.
- Bolt Cutters, 15"
- Large Black Cable Ties

- Lineman's Test-Set Phone (butt-set)
- Grundig FR-200 shortwave receiver
- Water Filter Unit (MSR)
- Two-Quart Canteen
- 2 Ponchos
- Poncho Liner
- Assorted Foodstuffs (Beef-Jerky, Energy Bars, MREs, etc.)
- 22LR Pistol with 100 rounds of ammo
- Personal First Aid Kit:
- Field Dressing
- Snake-bite kit
- First-aid tape
- Bandages and gauze pads
- Alcohol wipes
- Assorted medications and ointments

Recently I have become acquainted with the Spec-Ops Brand equipment line from Texas. They have a website up at <http://www.specopsbrand.com/>. They make a number of bags and backpacks for use by military personnel and others who want top-notch gear while in the field. I purchased their "Tactical Holds Everything" Backpack, "Pack-Rat" Pack Organizer, and Three Pocket All-Purpose Bag. They are currently being evaluated, and a full review of these excellent products will be appearing in a future issue of The Independent American.



[T]he potential of a weapon of mass destruction and a terrorist, massive, casualty-producing event somewhere in the Western world – it may be in the United States of America – that causes our population to question our own Constitution and to begin to militarize our country in order to avoid a repeat of another mass, casualty-producing event. Which in fact, then begins to unravel the fabric of our Constitution. -Gen. Tommy Franks-

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