

MORE SURVIVAL KITS!

These kits may very well duplicate themselves with previous survival kit list
If that is the case then delete whatever you don't want!

From richard@io.org Sat May 29 18:42:00 1996
Date: Wed, 29 May 1996 18:35:34 -0400
Newsgroups: misc.survivalism
Subject: HUGE compendium of survival lists & related info
From: davelee@visi.net (David Lee)
Date: Wed, 29 May 1996 15:38:30 GMT

Collected Wisdom - Survival Lists

v 1.7.4 posted 5-2-96

Your use of this information is at your own risk. Good Luck!

Surviving a life-threatening situation will generally require several elements,
including the will to survive and a proper mental attitude, physical fitness,
knowledge and skills (survival skills, first aid, wild plant identification,
land navigation, knotmaking, etc), and, finally, tools (which could include
survival manuals). Anyone who focuses solely on tools without developing the
other elements may come to regret it.

These lists are nothing more than a reference tool for you to create your own
survival kit. Your first step should be to stop and THINK. For what
emergencies am I preparing? How long am I likely to be on my own?

How much space do I have and how much weight can I carry? How much
am I willing to spend?

For instance, I live in eastern Virginia, which is reasonably populated, so I
believe there is little chance that I would ever be on my own for more than five
days. Needless to say, if I lived or traveled in Alaska or Western states with
vast open spaces, I would have to change my assumptions dramatically!

Similarly, when I go winter camping, I bring extra supplies in the event I get
snowed in.

Next, you must determine the size and weight of your kit(s). If you are
assembling something to keep in your pocket or briefcase, you will probably have
few tools and those that you have will be of a miniature variety (i.e., a wire
saw). On the other hand, a tool-box sized kit for your vehicle might contain a
heavier and more durable folding saw.

Finally, you must think about how much you are willing to spend. If your total
budget is \$100, it would be imprudent to spend \$70 on a Leatherman Super Tool.
You might be better off picking up a used USAF survival knife for \$10. On the
other hand, quality matters, so don't be misled by cheap low-quality gear. Try
to make sure each item has more than one use. And KISS!

Since this is my compendium, I will begin with my list:

(1) Survival Kit from Penrith Survival Equipment (contents listed below), wrapped in plastic and sealed, in one pocket; [add extra hooks]

(2) Ziplock bag in another pocket contains: space blanket, thin pea-less plastic whistle, disposable cigarette lighter, several water purification tablets, pencil stub, bandages, some Spectra fishing line (high tensile strength and I can sew with it), waterproof matches, needles, knife. I will soon add a teeny-tiny bottle of 100% DEET because I am sensitive to insect bites;

(3) depending on what I'm doing I would supplement with: first aid kit, larger "storm" whistle, large 5" sheath knife (Busse Combat Knives), mini-hatchet (Safety Pocket Ax from A.G. Russell (800) 255-9034 may not be available), flashlight, water purification tablets, food, water filter-straw, snares, 550 cord, book on edible plants.

To the degree possible, I like to split the contents among the pockets of my parka or use a discreet all-black fannie pack.

Will I be COMFORTABLE in the woods with just this? No. Will I be ALIVE in the woods with just this? No guarantees, but these tools help give me a fighting chance!

The following lists were culled from the best survival books on the market.

Each book is worth a place in your library!

Any errors/omissions are mine.

Please refer to the listed book for more information.

THE SAS SURVIVAL HANDBOOK John Wiseman

Survival Kit (Pocket-Size):

Matches

Candle

Flint

Magnifying Glass

Needles and Thread

Fish-hooks and Line

Compass

Beta Light [the only known source is Penrith Survival Equipment,
see below for more]

Snare Wire

Flexible Saw (wire saw)

Medical Kit:

pain reliever

intestinal sedative

antibiotic

antihistamine

water sterilizing tablets
anti-malaria tablets
potassium permanganate
Surgical Blades
Butterfly Sutures
Plasters (band-aids)
Condom

Survival Pouch (larger kit):

Mess Tin
Fuel
Flashlight
Flares
Marker Panel (surveyor's tape?)
Matches
Brew Kit (tea kit) [Those Brits! Of course, it's easy to make fun of
this item, but peace of mind in an emergency is an important
consideration. For you it may be cards, smokes, or even a
harmonica]
Clear Plastic Bag
Food
Knife & sharpener
...all in a waterproof pouch

THE URBAN SURVIVAL HANDBOOK John Wiseman

Standard Kit:

Paper Money
Coins
Phone card
Paper and pencil stub
Needle and Thread
Tiny Flashlight
Safety Pins
Tweezers
Tiny Scissors
Aspirin/Pacetamol
Scalpel blade
Magnifying lens
Bandages
Whistle

... and add to it your personal necessities:

tiny screwdriver
antihistamine tablets
other medicines
tampons
condoms
spare contact lenses
matches

THE BACKPACKER'S HANDBOOK Hugh McManners

Useful Equipment:

- Swiss Army Knife
- can opener
- map
- waterproof matches
- flashlight
- compass
- map
- binoculars

Survival Kit:

- fishing line
- scalpel
- pencil stub
- safety pins
- thin wire
- mirror
- wire saw
- fishing hooks and sinkers
- potassium permanganate

sewing kit (large-eyed needles, waterproof thread, large buttons)

clear plastic bag [multiple uses include putting around tree branches in bright sunlight to produce water]

- button compass
- antibiotics
- magnifying glass
- salt
- bandages
- water sterilizers
- matches

...in a storage tin

[the Editor suggests you consider skipping the pencil stub and instead use an ink-pen refill cartridge. The best would be from Fisher Space Products in Boulder City Nevada (702) 293-3011 because they are sealed, write well under adverse conditions, and won't rub off like pencil.]

BACKPACKER MAGAZINE June 1995

Always carry:

- Knife
- cigarette lighter
- garbage bag

10 Essentials:

- knife

lighter
garbage bag
water bottles
high-energy food
map & compass
rain gear
warm clothes
signal whistle & mirror
medical kit
sunglasses
flashlight (headlamp) with spare batteries & bulb
fire starter
iodine
emergency kit (fish hooks, nylon cord, etc)

[note there are more than 10 items because nobody agrees on which items to include!]

COMMON SENSE SURVIVAL FOR OUTDOOR ENTHUSIASTS Bob Newman
[mini guide to surviving for 5 days]

Five-Day Survival Kit:

First Aid

6 2"x2" gauze pads
6 4"x4" gauze pads
roll of standard medical gauze tape
assortment of povidone iodine wipes
eye patch
antibiotic/antiseptic cream
package of steri-strips
moleskin
bandage scissors & tweezers
1 3" elastic bandage
1 3" gauze roller bandage
Sawyer brand Extractor Kit (snake & insect bites)
2 cravats

Signals

sturdy plastic whistle
pencil flare launcher with 6 flares
shatterproof signal mirror
sturdy flashlight with extra batteries
extra bullets/shells if you have a firearm
several strips (3"x12") international orange cloth

Fire

1 35mm film canister with cotton balls coated with petroleum jelly
magnesium block with striker
commercial tinder sticks
magnifying glass

butane lighter
waterproof container of wooden "strike anywhere" kitchen matches

Food and Water

100 yards 15 lb. test fishing line
hooks, mostly small
1 packaged prepared catfish/scavenger bait
1 bottle Potable Aqua brand, Halazone, or iodine tabs for H2O
10' surgical tubing
2 plastic collapsible containers
1 clear plastic bag, large
1 dry compressed sponge (unused)

Shelter

1 solar blanket
50' parachute cord
several chemical heat packs
wire saw
1 8'x8' tarp, reflective on one side
3 survival candles

Other

fixed or lock-blade knife
Silva compass
topographic map
spare eyeglasses/sunglasses
spare wool hat
aspirin or Tylenol
prescription medicine
other items unique to your needs

SURVIVAL FM-2176 June 1992 (US Army)

Issues to think about: (p 3-3)

first-aid
water purification
fire starting
signaling
food procurement
shelter

Items to include: (p 3-3)

lighter, metal match, waterproof matches
snare wire
signal mirror
wrist compass
fish and snare line
fish hooks
candle
small hand lens
oxytetracycline tablets (diarrhea or infection)

water purification tablets
solar blanket
surgical blades
butterfly sutures
condoms for water storage
chap stick
needle & thread
knife

SURVIVAL KITS (Appendix A):

COLD Climate Kit
food packets
snare wire
smoke, illumination signals
waterproof match box
saw/knife blade
wood matches
first-aid kit
MC-1 magnetic compass
pocket knife
saw-knife-shovel handle
frying pan
illuminating candles
compressed trioxand fuel
signal mirror
survival fishing kit
plastic spoon
survival manual (AFM 64-5)
poncho
insect headnet
shovel
water bag
packing list
sleeping bag

HOT Climate Kit
canned drinking water
waterproof matchbox
plastic whistle
smoke, illumination signals
pocket knife
signal mirror
plastic water bag
first-aid kit
sun screen
plastic spoon
food packets
compressed trioxane fuel
fishing tackle kit
MC-1 magnetic compass
snare wire

frying pan
wood matches
insect headnet
reversible sun hat
tool kit
kit, packing list
tarp
survival manual (AFM 64-5)

OVERWATER Kit

kit, packing list
raft boat paddle
survival manual (AFM 64-5)
insect headnet
reversible sun hat
water storage bag
MC-1 magnetic compass
boat bailer
sponge
sun screen
wood matches
first aid kit
plastic spoon
pocket knife
food packets
flourescent sea marker
frying pan
seawater desalter kit
compressed trioxane fuel
smoke, illumination signals
signal mirror
fishing tackle kit
water proof match box
raft repair kit

SURVIVAL: A MANUAL THAT COULD SAVE YOUR LIFE Chris & Gretchin Janowsky (Paladin Press)

[geared toward long-term survival]

Chris runs the World Survival Institute in Tok, Alaska and is a regular contributor to the American Survival Guide. The WSI can be reached at (907) 883-4243 or by writing to Box 394C, Tok, Alaska, 99780 He also produces videotapes, including a set of 4 wilderness survival tapes, 5 combat martial arts tapes, and 5 emergency response tapes. Beware of imitators selling his Tracking & Ambush tape!

This is his 1980s-era list:

SURVIVAL BELT:

belt pack 4"x5"x2" waterproof nylon
small folding knife 3" blade

knife sharpener (E-Z Lap Diamond Sharpener)
1 2" flint
1 large safety pin
waterproof tape
Ziplock plastic bag
nylon twine
wire ring saw
1 container fire starter
flashlight micro-lithium
spool wire
gaff hook
1 nail
3 small animal snares
1 fishing kit
metal signal mirror

FISHING Kit (p 56):

4-1/2" x 3" x 1-1/4" box
4 assorted dry flies #12 hooks
4 assorted dry flies #14 hooks
3 large lead jigs in assorted colors #4 hooks
4 small ice fishing jigs, assorted colors #12 hooks
6 lead-lined jigs, assorted colors #6 hooks
6 short shank #4 hooks
4 short shank #14 hooks
4 short shank #2 hooks
6 long shank #4/0 hooks
1 gaff hook #8/0 hook
3 Swedish pimples, assorted sizes (ice fishing jigs)
2 large safety pins
1 band-tied 3-hook worm harness
1 Rapella lure
1 red & white Dare-devil
1 small gold spoon
1 small silver-spoon
1 container floating fly dope
6 4" plastic worms
3 2" plastic worms
6 3-way swivels
6 ball-bearing snap swivels
assortment of lead weights
1 tapered fly line
50 yards 18# test braided nylon squidding line
1 steel leader 8"
3 nylon leaders 20" each
container fish poison

MEDICAL Kit:

1 sterile 2" Kling bandage
tweezers
scissors
5 Band-Aids

1 package Tums
4 sterile 3"x3" dressings
4 sterile 4"x4" dressings
1 sterile Adaptec 4"x4" dressing
1 3x5 moleskin
4 individual application tubes antibiotic ointment
1 eyewash applicator with saline solution
1 pkg aspirin
triangular bandage
4 alcohol prep pads
4 butterfly bandages

LARGE SURVIVAL Kit for indefinite survival:

sewing awl
needle nose pliers with wire cutter
needle
dental floss (for sewing)
folding knife
Sierra saw (folding)
ring saw
survival saw
snow shovel
visqueen (heavy plastic tarp)
water generator
3'x3' signal cloth
fishing kit: safety pins, 150' 18 lb line, hooks, floats, bait, etc
multivitamins
protein tablets
hard candy
dried eggs
dried milk
tent cloth
file
silverware
3 space blankets
compass
signal mirror
2 sky blazers
4 candles
micro-lithium flashlight, battery, bulb
fire starter
matches
butane lighter
flint
bug dope (GI)
12 snares
spool snare wire
plastic drinking tube
2 heavy zip-lock bags
p38 can opener
water purification tablets
sling shot rubber and ammo

diamond knife sharpener
whistle
towel & face cloth
soap
2 orange smoke signals
75 yards 42 lb nylon twine
75' nylon cord
1 pair work gloves
metal cup
mess kit
small grill
mousetrap
1 roll surveyors tape
folding water jug

WORLD SURVIVAL INSTITUTE Chris Janowsky (907) 883-4243 (see above for more)

This is Chris' 1996 list. Note how it has evolved.

SURVIVAL KIT

complete fishing kit
gill net
awl with extra thread
25 ft 550 cord
carton cutter (razor knife)
solar battery charger for AA batteries, with rechargeable batteries
signal mirror
magnifying glass
2 pre-made wire snares
bug dope (insect repellent)
camo paint kit
Katadyne H2O purifier
extra H2O purification tablets
spool of nylon twine, with capped center holding safety pins and sewing
needles
2 compasses (1 regular, 1 lensatic)
duct tape
waterproof notepad with pens and pencils
space blanket
thermometer
Altibaro (combination altimeter and barometer)
spool of trip wire

SPEED POUCH INSIDE SURVIVAL KIT:

lock-back knife
EZ-Lap diamond knife sharpener
WSI Hot Spark flint
fire starter
small flashlight
slingshot rubber
surveyor's tape

electrolytes

MEDICAL KIT

6 3X3 gauze pads
4X4 gauze pads (6 doubles, 4 singles)
3 4X5 Kling bandages
3 3X5 Kling bandages
1 field dressing
10 Adaptec non-adhering dressings
triangular bandage
Ace bandage
assorted bandaids
assorted rolls of tape, 1 waterproof
safety pins, various sizes
moleskin
swab sticks
field surgical instruments
assorted sizes of suture thread and needles
iodine
antibiotic cream/ointment
Lanacane cream
eye drops
Tylenol
Bactine
potassium iodine tablets
ground yarrow flowers and leaves
Tums
vitamins
toothbrush
dental powder
dental floss
snake bite kit (optional)

FANNY PACK

fishing line, 2 kinds
small crookneck flashlight
mousetrap
book: Survival, A Manual That could Save Your Life
waterproof collection bag
net bag
2 ponchos
100 ft 550 cord
sierra saw with extra blade
3 heavy-duty water bags
6 regular water bags

MISC ITEMS FOR BELT

canteen with drinking/cooking cup and outside pocket for water tablets
large knife with sheath

CAMPING AND WOODCRAFT Horace Kephart (1917)

[reprinted in 1988 by the University of Tennessee Press]

This short list does not do justice to this work. This book contains over 800 pages of outdoor skills, from different types of fires for different purposes to diet and cooking to how to build temporary and permanent shelters. The hardcover costs US\$29.00 and will give you a lifetime of pleasure. While outdoor technology has improved in the past 75 years, most of the skills he teaches have not changed in 1000 years.

hatchet [the editor strongly recommends a small (1# head) hatchet]
sheath knife (heavy or wet jobs)
pocket knife (fine jobs/surgery)
compass
watch
whistle
maps
paper & pen
matches in waterproof container
flashlight
spare eyeglasses
first aid kit
repair kit: small scissors, tweezers, dental floss, needle, safety pins
 rubber band, shoelace, twine, snare wire, rigged fish line,
 hooks, split shot, etc
toilet articles: towel, soap, toothbrush, comb, mirror

BACKPACKING ONE STEP AT A TIME Harvey Manning

The Ten Essentials:

1. Extra Clothing
 2. Extra Food
 3. Sunglasses
 4. Knife
 5. Fire Starter
 6. Matches
 7. First-Aid Kit
 8. Flashlight
 9. Map
 10. Compass
- *. Whistle
*. Sun screen
*. Insect Repellant
* Repair Kit: cloth tape, ripstop tape, thread, needles, awl and coarse thread, safety pins, clevis pins, nylon cord, light steel wire, nails and screws, pliers
*. Toilet Kit: toothbrush & paste, soap, small towel, polished steel mirror, comb, handkerchief
*. Other: fishing tackle, notepad & pencil, etc

SPORTS AFIELD OUTDOOR SKILLS Frank Golad

special sections on:
Swiss Army Knife
Super Glue
Survival Food: Amway Nutrilite bars
Monofilament

Pocket-Sized Survival:

wooden matches in waterproof container OR butane lighter
cotton balls
thick candle
instant soup or bouillon cubes
concentrated food or candy
small folding knife
small compass
Band-Aids
several feet heavy fishing line (20- or 30-lb test)
fish hooks and 1 or 2 jigs or flies
...and possibly:
survival book
field guide to edible plants
snake-bite kit
aluminum foil

Survival Fishing Kit:

few hooks various sizes and styles
couple trout lines (Wolly Worm patterns size 6 or 8)
10 feet mono line at least 10-lb test
rubber bands
...all in a 35mm container that can double as a float

AMERICAN SURVIVAL GUIDE Daniel C. Friend (March 1990)

INVENTORY for BASIC SURVIVAL KIT:

SHELTER and WARMTH

"Emergency" space blanket or bag
heavy duty plastic trash bag (2.5 mil)
550 parachute cord 25'
9' transparent vinyl mending tape (wrap around flashlight)

WATER

heavy-duty plastic water bag (large heavy-duty Ziplock bag will do)
iodine-based water tablets
large cotton bandana or triangular bandage

HEAT, LIGHT, and SIGNALING

9-hour candle
waterproof match case
waterproof strike-anywhere matches
2 birthday candles
disposable lighter

magnesium fire starter
card-type magnifying lens [Fresnel?]
police whistle on lanyard [beware of metal whistles they freeze to lips
in cold]
stainless steel double-surface signal mirror
AA or AAA flashlight with fresh batteries
50' surveyor's tape
3"x5" cards and pen

KNIVES and TOOLS

Swiss Army knife or Leatherman tool
knife sharpener (opposed tungsten carbide tips)
hemostats
small "ignition point" file
6" sharpened piece of hacksaw blade
4" extra-heavy duty sewing needle
6 heavy duty rubber bands

DIRECTION FINDING

good quality liquid-filled luminous compass

FIRST AID

clean cotton bandana or triangular bandage (see WATER)
hemostats (see KNIVES and TOOLS)
flexible fabric band-aids of various sizes
handiwipes
insect repellent
aspirins or Tylenol
moleskin or mole foam
Pepto Bismol

GENERAL

mosquito headnet (for fishing or insects)
safety pins, 2 large 4 medium
telephone change
snare wire, brass or copper
survival cards

IN ADDITION TO THE BASIC SURVIVAL KIT ALWAYS INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING ITEMS IN YOUR PACK:

individual ready-to-eat canned food (sardines, etc)
detailed map
separate first-aid kit, including prescription medications
small transistor radio
extra pair eyeglasses in unbreakable case

INVENTORY for AUGMENTATION KIT:

FIRST AID

4 3"x3" sterile pads
1 roll 2" cling bandage
trial size pack Coricidin D decongestant tablets

blister pack of 9 Cepacol throat lozenges
blister pack Pepto Bismol tablets
Neosporin antibiotic ointment
extra safety pins
6 flexible fabric band-aids

SHELTER and WARMTH

4'x7' poly blanket or extra space blanket
9-hour candle
25' 550 parachute cord
small disposable lighter

FOOD and WATER

2 tins sardines
heavy duty nylon spoon
snare wire
mosquito head net
iodine water purification tablets
plastic water bag

SIGNALING

spare batteries for flashlight

HOW TO STAY ALIVE IN THE WOODS Bradford Angier

Survival Kit (Chapter 25)

Hudson Bay Company Emergency Kit contents:

tea bags 28
vitamin pills 50
pilot bread 30 oz.
butter 16 oz.
strawberry jam 14-1/2 oz.
Klik 12 oz. (meat product?)
condensed milk 14 oz.
chocolate bars 10.5 oz.
matches 100
knife 1
spoon 1
whistle 1
double-faced mirror 1
fishing line 1
fish hooks 4
snare wire 1 oz.
candles 2
Kleenex tissue (small amount)
camphor

Being Ready (chapter 26)

first come matches
then the compass

adhesive bandage
glasses
watch
map
mirror
magnifying glass
knives
ax
saw
Carborundum (whetstone)
gun and ammunition
sleeping provisions
tent or tarp
flashlight
whistle
binoculars or telescope
insect repellent
fishing gear
writing materials
water purifier
cooking outfit
survival rations
rope or cord
toilet kit
medicine kit
extra clothing
portable memory

72-HOUR EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS CHECKLIST Barry & Lynette Crockett

[too long to include; the whole book is a list geared toward family survival in emergencies--covers everything from food & water & toiletries to the importance of mental-well being using teddy bears and other such items for children]

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS FOR MISSIONARIES Barry & Lynette Crockett

annotated list of topics:
Emergency Evacuation Plan
Risk Probability Checklist
72-Hour Kit
Finding Safe Water in an Emergency
[every natural disaster has a topic]
Hazmat Accidents
Civil Disturbances
Developing National Emergency

Commercially available survival kits are available from:

PENRITH SURVIVAL EQUIPMENT

The Square

Morland

Penrith

Cumbria CA 3AZ United Kingdom

postage: 4 first-class stamps; best to use a credit card to avoid currency problems

Telephone 01931 714444

Facsimile 01931 714450

SURVIVAL KIT R1016 - British Pounds 17.50 (appx \$US 26.25)

"This kit contains over 30 essential items each carefully chosen and having several uses. Included are items for navigation (with plastic button compass), first aid, water purifying/carrying, fishing, fire starting, cooking, cutting, signaling, writing equipment, etc. Full instructions on use of contents and first aid, plus emergency message form and pencil are included. Pocket sized. 200g."

[This kit appears to be modeled on the survival list published by John Wiseman in the SAS Survival Handbook (above). For an additional 10 Pounds (appx \$US15.00), you can upgrade to Combat Survival Kit R1013, which is identical except for the inclusion of a button compass made of brass instead of plastic. On the other hand for \$15.00 you can get a pretty accurate Silva compass.]

[The editor received his Survival Kit on 3-18-96. It is a tin securely wrapped in waterproof tape. The contents are listed as follows: Tin (cooking pot, drinking cup) with detachable handle, lid with heliograph, miniature plastic button compass, hacksaw blade with knife, stainless steel wire saw, wind and waterproof matches with striker, flint and steel firelighter, candle, cotton wool, potassium permanganate, water carrier, snare, fish hooks (3) [very tiny! you may want to supplement!], 10m fishing line, puritabs (6), single edged razor blades (2), adhesive dressings, safety pins, needles (2), thread, lip salve, salt and dextrose tablets, survival aids-memoire, emergency message form, pencil, masking tape, waterproof label. Detailed instructions on the various uses of the contents together with survival and first aid information are included on waterproof paper. Contents may occasionally vary due to availability. The tin appears to be very solidly packed; there is no rattle when I shake it. THIS IS THE BEST COMMERCIALY AVAILABLE SURVIVAL KIT I HAVE SEEN TO DATE.]

WALKERS GO PACK R1015 - British Pounds 7.95 (appx \$US 12.00)

"A neat pocket-sized pack containing all the essential survival aids for a hill walker or climber. Packed in a welded pouch with a see-through front and Velcro flap. 15.5 x 12.5cm. 210g. Contents include: survival bag, permanent match, perry whistle, miniature compass, adhesive dressings, Puritabs, pencil, emergency message form, mint cake, waterproof Survival Aide Memoire"

[The editor received his Walker's Go Pack 3-18-96. It is somewhat larger than the Survival Kit (above). It is sealed with Velcro in a bright yellow plastic sleeve with a clear front. The contents include: 7' x 3' 120-gauge plastic survival bag [very thin...would tear easily], wind proof matches (5) and striker,

instructions and first aid information and emergency message form on waterproof paper, perry whistle, mini compass, water sterilization tablets (6), adhesive dressings (3), mint cake (30g) [expires July 31 1996], pencil stub. Clearly, this is designed to keep you alive 1 or 2 nights--just long enough for the user to get out of the woods (using compass or whistle). Is this a worthwhile purchase? Not for Americans. When you consider the cost (about \$12.00 plus air freight -- probably another \$5.00) you can assemble a better kit on your own. Here's a quick and dirty shopping list: emergency blanket (\$3), mini compass (\$4), and emergency whistle (\$1.50) from Major Surplus & Survival 800/441-8855, Bic Lighter (\$1) at your drugstore, Potable Aqua (\$4) and Survival Candy (\$1.10) from Survival Supply Co. 916/621-3836. Add your own pencil stub, paper, bandages, and a large clear plastic garbage bag and drop them all in a Ziplock bag. Total cost is about \$15.00 and you have a better emergency blanket, more candy, more water tablets ... you get the picture.]

[It would cost too much to return this item, so here is what I did: removed the plastic bag and replaced with \$3 space blanket, removed the mint cake, added lighter, added miniature flint & steel, and add a small knife (Swiss Army or a folder such as the AFCK-800S or a mini blade such as Busse Combat Recruit). Together with the Survival Kit, I now have a good combo that unobtrusively fits in two pockets.]

BETA LIGHT L3280 - British Pounds 54.95 (appx \$US 83.00)

"A self-illuminated unit, the Betalight Torch is compact, robust, and has an in-service life of over 10 years. Illuminates well without affecting night vision. This torch works without batteries, light being provided by a glass capsule internally phosphor-coated and filled with tritium gas which activates the phosphor to emit light."

[The editor received his beta light 3-18-96. It is ruggedly constructed and emits a dim green light. There is no on/off switch; there is merely a flap that can be opened or closed. How bright is it? I would compare it to the newer watches that glow green such as the Timex Indiglo. It is bright enough to read a map, find a keyhole, or possibly lure fish. Don't expect to cook dinner or follow a trail with it! My beta light has the following markings: SAUNDERS-ROE DEV LTD HAYES MIDDX UK NATO No X4/6260-00-965-3582 BETALIGHT T19c1]

Other sources for survival gear:

Major Surplus & Survival, Inc.
435 W. Alondra Blvd.
Gardenia, CA 90248
(310) 324-8855
(800) 441-8855
fax (310) 324-6909

Survival Supply Co.
PO Box 1745
Shingle Springs, CA 95682
(916) 621-3836
fax (916) 621-0928

[a cheapskate's paradise!]

Nitro-Pak Preparedness Center
151 N. Main Street
Herber City, UT 84032
(801) 654-0099
fax (801) 654-3860

Brigade Quartermasters
1025 Cobb International Blvd
Kennesaw, GA 30152-4300
(770) 428-6870
(800) 338-4327
fax (800) 892-2999

The following lists were found on the Internet. If any author would like me to add, modify or delete an entry, please let me know. Remember, ANY IDIOT CAN POST TO THE INTERNET and can make him- or herself sound authoritative. Rely on your own judgment as you read everything that follows!!!

From: Edward Lawrence <eal>

Ed's Flight Emergency Kit

Please note: This is similar to a 'bug-out bag', but the purpose is to survive for a few days, until located by searchers. Since the items I have picked for my kit will be used after a forced landing, they are weighted toward medical and shelter, with long term survival last in priority. In the event of a forced landing in unsettled, rough terrain, you can expect to survive no more than three days. No food items are included as you won't starve to death in this time. This obviously is not acceptable in a 'bug-out bag', so add to my list for such needs.

This is posted with an expectation of CONSTRUCTIVE comment. Please, no flames! Positive comments accepted, negative individuals will not get a reply.

1. FISKARS (tm) Stainless Hunting knife, 5 in. blade, sheath with sharpener.
2. First Aid Kit, sealed, 2 ½ dia x 7 ½ in long. Contains:
 - 1 collapsible drinking cup
 - 6 adhesive bandages
 - 1 roll adhesive tape
 - 1 TYLENOL (tm) packette
 - 1 sterile gauze pad
 - 1 antiseptic wipe
 - 2 First Aid Creme packettes
 - 1 moist towlette
 - 1 windshield cleaner
 - 1 Highway Distress Banner

1 First Aid Booklet

(I don't expect the windshield cleaner or highway banner to be useful but do not want to break the seal to remove them from the packet.)

Mfg. by QUEEN CITY Group, Inc.

3. J & J Band-Aids (32 ea.).
4. J & J Antiseptic wipes (10 ea.)
5. J & J Adhesive Tape (1 roll)
6. J & J Instant Cold Pack.
7. Deep Woods OFF (tm)
8. Survival Signaling Mirror, Air Force Type Mfg by Safesport Manf. Co, Denver, Co 80202
9. 1 SILVA (tm) Type 3 Compass
10. 1 fondue candle 1 1/2 in. dia x 5/8 in deep, in aluminum holder.
11. 2 pack of disposable butane lighters.
12. SKYBLAZERS (tm) SURVIVAL Belt Pack. Contains:
 - 3 RED Flares
 - 1 Green Dye Markers for water or snow
 - 1 Orange Banner
13. 2 J & J 4x4 Sterile Pads
14. 1 J & J 3x3 Sterile Pad
15. 1 J & J First Aid Guide
16. 2 Band-Aid Knuckle bandage
17. 2 Emergency Blankets (poly, the cheap ones)
18. 1 roll Nylon Twine, #18, 260 ft.
19. 1 SURVIVAL(tm) whistle/compass/waterproof match holder, mirror.
appx 1 in dia. x 5 in. long.
20. 1 tweezers
21. CHARTER ARMS(tm) EXPLORER II .22 pistol & 250 rounds of .22 LR HP ammo
22. 1 tube #30 sun screen
23. 1 Emergency flashlight, hand operated generator type. (Made in Russia!)
purchased from Black Feather Electronics 1-800-526-3717 EL-1 \$7.95

All of the above fits in a small tackle box, appx 7 x 7 x 14 inches. wt 9 lbs.

In addition, in my Map case, I carry a large Fresnel lens, appx 8x10 inches. This is to start fires. Takes up almost no space. Also, in my map case are more survival instructions on Plastic cards, bound together at one corner by a plastic grommet. These tell me what is safe to eat, hand and ground signals, etc.

Also, I have a reversible Flight jacket. Dark Blue on the outside, International Orange on the inside. And a similar roll up cap. I purchased these items from ALOHA Surplus, Hillsboro, OR. when I was up there last summer. And I also carry a 2-man tent.

I have no connection with any organization that sells or produces and of the items mentioned above. I am writing this list for your inspection, and assume no responsibility for how this information is used.

From: medintz@falcon.cc.ukans.edu (Mike S. Medintz)

Buck Special 6", with leather sheath and with the grip wrapped in friction tape.
Gerber Gator 4"
Pliers (channellock-type)
P-38 can opener
"church key" can opener
1 bottle of Polar Pure(tm) water purifier.
3-1qt canteens
army-surplus ripstop poncho with liner
2D Mag-Lite with extra bulb and batteries
Silva model 15 compass
200 wooden matches
flint striker
sierra cup
coffee can
½ pound beef jerky
1 pound hardtack
20 tea bags (always the caffeine hound)
1 bottle, homemade hot sauce (I'll give out the recipe if you ask nicely)
½ pound, dried fruit
wool shirt
one pair wool socks
one set, long underwear
one pair, wool fatigue pants
10 3"x3" gauze pads
10 butterfly bandages
15 1"x3" bandages
2 3"x180" gauze roller bandages
1 roll, waterproof tape
3 8"x10" compress bandages
4 oz., povidone-iodine scrub
1 bar, Ivory.
toothbrush
extra bootlaces
50' parachute cord
one roll, duct tape

The Buck Special, compass, 1 canteen, and one of the large compress bandages I keep lashed to the outside of a backpack. Everything else rides inside

From: davistm@aol.com (DavisTM)

The intent is for this kit to be very compact, portable (fits into a large fanny pack), relatively inexpensive, and provide the basics of food, water, shelter, and medical supplies.

2 - 3600 kcal food rations
6 - 250mL water rations (1/day/person if water cannot be found)
1 - bottle water purification tablets (50)
1 - bottle potassium iodide tablets (14)

- 2 - emergency blankets
- 2 - plastic ponchos
- 1 - magnesium fire starter
- 6 - 18 hr. heat packs
- 3 - 12 hr. light sticks
- 1 - signal mirror
- 1 - emergency flare
- 1 - flashlight/locator strobe
- 4 - AA batteries (for above)
- 1 - emergency whistle
- 1 - multi-function shears (like EMT shears with Swiss Army knife functions too)
- 1 - 50 ft. nylon rope
- 1 - pkg. toilet tissue
- 1 - Life Card (compass, survival tips, Fresnel lens, etc.)
- 1 - snake bite kit
- 4 - 4x6 field dressings
- 1 - 250mL sterile water (U.S.P. for first aid use)
- 1 - trauma pack (see below)
- 1 - first aid & meds pack (see below)

Trauma Pack:

- 2 - 2" sterile gauze wraps
- 2 - 4" sterile gauze wraps
- 1 - triangular bandage
- 5 - 4x4 sterile gauze pads
- 5 - 4x4 sterile burn dressings
- 1 - 3" elastic bandage
- 2 - blood stopper bandages
- 1 - cold pack
- 2 - 8x10 absorbent pads
- 2 - eye pads
- 1 - 1" waterproof tape
- 1 - pkg. wound closure strips
- 2 - mini isolation kits

Meds Pack:

- 20 - 1x3 adhesive bandages
- 5 - ex. large bandages
- 1 - 4 oz. burn cream
- 1 - lip balm
- 3 - ammonia inhalants
- 10 - antiseptic towelettes
- 10 - hydrocortisone cream packets
- 10 - triple antibiotic ointment packets
- 1 - 1 oz. dibucaine ointment
- 1 - 15 ml eye drops
- 1 - ½ oz. anti-fungal cream
- 10 - decongestant packets (2 tablets)
- 15 - ibuprofen packets
- 15 - extra-strength Tylenol packets
- 10 - antihistamine packets
- 10 - diarrhea relief packets

10 - Pepto-Bismol packets

Please note that the omission of any hunting, fishing, or cooking supplies, and the lack of any guns or other similar weapons is intentional. This pack is not designed to be a "lets go live in the wilderness for 6 months because the global economy has collapsed (as predicted), there are riots in the streets (also predicted), and the "New World Order" (whatever that means) has taken over and their first order of business is to take everyone's guns (predicted)". Rather, this is a basic survival kit designed to keep 2 people alive for at least 72 hours in the event of an earthquake (or similar natural disaster), stranded car in the middle of the desert or a blizzard, light plane crash, etc.

From: elkins@galileo.mis.net (Sean Elkins)

Some items that I would consider adding:

- *Boots or hiking shoes
- *Currency-money orders if you are preparing for natural disaster, precious metals if the breakdown of society is what you fear.
- *Folding cookstove (sterno type?)
- *Duct tape
- *Small emergency shelter (tarp, tube tent or bivy sack)
- *A cap in a dark neutral color
- *Towel
- *Gerber or Leatherman-type multitool
- *Can opener
- *CAR-15 rifle w/five 20rd mags
- *insect repellent
- *entrenching tool
- *knife sharpener

From: Mike Owens <mrowens@ebicom.net>

- All items are in a Large Ruck;
- Military 2 piece rain suit
- Military sleeping bag (mummy style)
- Rapelling harness(Mil issue)
- Commo wire
- Bi-phone
- Wool gloves and Shells
- Jungle Boots
- Socks (asst)
- Changes of clothes
- Chem lights (asst colors,12 total)
- Small pop-up tent
- 9 MRE's

Basic First -Aid Kit
zip lock bags
3 two quart canteens(attached to the outside)
asst powdered soups and energy bars

I also keep a LBE over the ruck, which includes

Angle head flashlight
2 one quart canteens
2 ammo pouches w/40rds 30-06 & 15rds 12 ga
Large hunting knife
Gerber Multipliers
Compass
Collapsible entrenching tool
Buttback, contents are as follows;
 fire starter
 emergency blanket
 tri wing stove w\fuel
 Flares
 water markers
 Firefly Strobe light
 Bug Dope
 Camo Makeup
 550 cord
 Signal Mirror
 Small chain type saw
 Another first aid kit(I know I have 2)
 matches

Mountaineer's 12 Essentials

source: <http://www.io.org/~richard/book/book.htm>

1. Complete change of clothing
2. Extra food
3. Sunglasses
4. Knife
5. Fire Starters
6. Emergency matches
7. First Aid Kit
8. Flashlight
9. Maps
10. Good compass
11. Space blanket
12. survival guide

Blue Ridge Mountains Rescue Group - Search and Rescue Kit
(visit the BRMRG homepage for more)

clothes and foot gear for fair and foul weather
rain gear

5 large heavy duty plastic trash bags
water container 1 or 2 liter
headlamp flashlight and backup light
candle & lighter
knife
compass
personal first aid kit
pen and paper
whistle
two pairs plastic gloves
day pack
2 pieces Perlon - 5' and 7'
1 locking D caribeener
20' nylon webbing
leather gloves

From: thomen@ibm.net (Mark Thomen)

Here's the kit I carry in my plane, fits in fairly small backpack:

Signaling Devices

1. Signaling Mirror (NSN 6350-00-105-1252) w/lanyard
2. (8) Cyalume sticks: 30 min yellow, (3) 12 hr yellow (2/94), 12 hr green, (3) 12 hr red (1/97)
3. Metal Whistle w/lanyard
4. Mk 13 day/night flare
5. 60 sec Signal smoke (exp 12/96)
6. (9) Olin 8 sec magnesium aerial flares (exp 9/97)
7. SDU-5/E Strobe marker, ser #003629 (NSN 6230-00-067-5209) w/lanyard, spare battery
8. Survival Marker (International Orange), 34"x34" (Army "yoo-hoo rag")
9. Sea dye packet

Tools/Weapons

1. Backpack (contains all gear except AR-7)
2. Inventory list (this list)
3. AR-7 Survival Rifle, serial #A293692 w/100 rds .22 LR
4. Gerber MK II Survival Knife, ser #111646 w/lanyard
5. Swiss Army Knife w/lanyard
6. Swiss Army Officers Compass w/lanyard
7. Diamond-coated knife sharpener
8. Leatherman Mini-Tool w/lanyard
9. Survival Saw ("Wyoming Saw")
10. 1 roll electrician tape
11. 60' 550 lb test parachute cord
12. 50' light multipurpose nylon cord
13. Emergency Fishing Kit (NSN 4220-00-244-0764)

Miscellaneous

1. Camo bush hat and Mosquito net

2. Land Survival manual, Army FM 21-76 (6/92 ed)
3. 4 12"x12" zip-top bags
4. Numerous 4"x4" zip-top bags
5. Portable Hammock (doubles as gill net)
6. Thermometer (on backpack zipper)
7. 12 tongue depressors
8. 2 "P-38" can openers
9. 5' surgical tubing

Fire-Starters

1. (2) Bic butane lighters
2. Waterproof match box w/20 Blue Tip matches
3. (5) camping candles
4. Magnesium block fire starter
5. Flint and striker
6. (3) packets Trioxane

First Aid

1. 1 oz tube Betadine ointment (exp 10/97)
2. 5/8 oz tube Mycitracin antibiotic ointment (exp 2/97)
3. 5 yds ½" adhesive tape
4. 1/3 oz tube Petroleum Jelly
5. 1 oz "6/12" insect repellent stick
6. .5 oz "Skeeter Stik" external anesthetic (exp 1/97)
7. 3 oz SPF 30 sunblock lotion (exp 12/96)
8. 1 Surgical blade, 5 single-edge razor blades
9. Splinter tweezers
10. Chapstick
11. Red Cross Emergency First Aid kit (augmented)
 - a. Pocket 1 (Severe Bleeding and Burns)
 1. 1 large folded pad
 2. 2 gauze roller bandages
 3. 5 4"x4" sterile pads (added)
 4. 5 yds gauze roller bandage (added)
 - b. Pocket 2 (Medium Cuts)
 1. 2 dry swabs
 2. 2 medium pads with gauze roller bandages
 3. 4 sterile water wash pads
 4. 4 alcohol swabs (added)
 5. 4 2"x2" sterile pads (added)
 - c. Pocket 3 (Small cuts)
 1. 6 sterile water wash swabs
 2. 4 dry swabs
 3. Assorted bandages
 4. 2 packages, each containing above 3 items
 - d. Other pockets
 1. 2 triangular bandages with pins
 2. 12 Aspirin (325 mg) (Personal Items pocket) (exp 9/93)
 3. Space blanket
 4. Bandage Scissors
 5. 6 ammonia inhalants (Personal Items pocket)
12. .5 first aid field dressings, 4"x7" (FSN 6510-201-7455)

13. ACE bandage, 2-1/2"
14. Soap Bar
15. Second Space blanket
16. Military casualty blanket (orange/silver)
17. Jobst inflatable full arm splint
18. Jobst inflatable full leg splint

Food/Water

1. Katadyn Pocket Filter, .2 micron, ser #76673
2. 2-1/2 qt collapsible water bag
3. 2 MRE Meatballs w/BBQ sauce
4. 5 MRE complete meal packets (in aircraft)
5. MRE applesauce
6. MRE crackers
7. MRE potato patty
8. MRE Blackberry Jam
9. MRE Cocoa beverage powder
10. 4 Survival Chocolate Bars
11. 4 .7 oz Dextrose bars

From: trm@webe.hooked.net (Timothy Manley)

A bug-out bag depends on what you're preparing for. A general purpose "I'm away from home, trying to get to home" bag could hold a number of things.

1. Enough food for 3 to 5 days for you & your family. MRE's aren't very good and they cost too much, but they pack a good number of calories for the mass they carry. Remember, the average person eats about 1.7 pounds of food per day, so pack accordingly, better to over do it than under do it.
2. One gallon of water per person
3. An advanced first-aid kit, one with sutchers and clamps. You should also take a "First Responder Course" so that you can know who to use most of that equipment.
4. A good knife, not a lock-back, but a solid knife with a hard steel and good edge, you may need to cut rope, cut wire, saw something.
5. Depending upon your adherence to concealed weapon laws a handgun may be included.
6. A truncheon.
7. An axe/hatchet
8. A tool kit (w /ratchet set, screwdriver set, hammer & nails)
9. A radio that can pick up television channels, preferably one with a crank so no batteries needed.
10. A hand held CB.
11. A flashlight, a good flashlight, perhaps one for each member of the family.
12. TOILET PAPER
13. Hobo pocket knife (knife, spoon, fork)
14. Compass
15. Rope (good stuff, not the nylon crap you find in hardware stores, get rapelling rope.

been an area of interest and study and practical experience for no other reason than to see if it were possible, for many years.

The early day fur trappers were the very picture of survival under all types of conditions pre 1840 era, their equipment and their attitude. If you will, read the book by Joe Meeks who was there, it can be found at your local library. I don't recall the title; but I think he only wrote the one.

Things to consider for survival.

(1) What are you surviving?

(2) Winter, desert, natural disaster, Arctic, or total break down of law and order.

(3) Are you single or responsible for a family, parents, etc.

(4) Do you live in a rural or metro area.

(5) Are you willing to protect what you have with whatever force necessary.

(6) Medical, what do you know about it beyond minor first aid.

(7) There is safety in numbers. Everyone must contribute.

(8) Read a fiction work called "Lucifers Hammer" Really makes one think. Great survival research went into that one. Plus It will keep you awake nights reading.

Personally I feel The red cross is a poor substitute for medical training. I took every course they had and still felt lacking so I took a first responder course from our local ambulance service which is fantastic. Buck Tilton offers a wilderness first responder course that is by far the best and the price is right. By the way Buck is considered a foremost expert in this area.

ICS books publishes a full line of books for the outdoors that I will have online in the near future and will post the address when it is active. Other survival books will also be available by various authors. If these books are of interest to anyone you might as well buy them from me, the price is the same as elsewhere. Plus I will make it easy, no gas to burn, no crowds to put up with just order by mail.

I will say this, There is no such thing as a perfect survival kit or bug out pack or first aid kits. To put one together requires a lot of thought in a lot of different areas. Also the cost to do the job must be considered. The kit I have assembled for myself, is heavy in medical plus all the "tools that my experience tells me is necessary" I can probably assemble and market my "so called super kit" for about 40% less than an individual who takes my list and assembles it piece by piece. It would probably sell in the 650.00 range. Realize that this is a very comprehensive unit that I feel will serve under any circumstance. It contains no food or water, but does have a purifier that can be used on effluent and produce safe water. A person can go with more or less, depending on his desires.

Private pilots flying into Canada and Alaska are required to carry survival supplies including a firearm and ammo, which is definitely worth considering, here again on a personal level I travel nowhere without one. There is such a thing as survival on the highways and streets too :). THIS NEXT AREA SOME INDIVIDUALS GET VERY EMOTIONAL ABOUT SO I REPEAT, THIS IS MY OPINION. I have no use for assault style firearms at all. For those who do I recommend AR-15 or

mini-14, these are 223 caliber. Useless in my mind and very expensive. The only advantage they have is that ammo is small and you can carry a lot of it, you will also waste a lot of it. The same holds true with the M1-A, this is the new version of the military M-14 that was the army issue rifle in the early 60's. It is .308 caliber which is a super caliber but the price range runs from \$1000.00 to \$1500.00, just not worth it. So much for my attitude on military type assault rifles.

Food: Great question. What do you need and for how long? I have pretty much followed along with what I carry when backpacking. Freeze dried food has a shelf life of approx. 10 years, takes little space and doesn't taste that bad. Sure beats MRE's. I have a 30 day supply for one person which is 10 days for 3 people, beyond that I am going hunting and fishing. Several name brands are available and can be purchased in # 10 cans. canned foods are good to have too. The only grains that I want is rice. To hell with grinding wheat. Stock up on flour now in sealed #10 cans.

Another area is clothing, the layer system is not only the best but the most expensive, especially when you look at "Gortex". Boots are a necessity (don't skimp here). I recommend 400 + gram "thinsulate" type. Bear in mind that if it insulates from the cold it also insulates from the heat, they must breathe also. Cabalis is a great source for these. Hypothermia can be deadly even in mild climates. Wool can be purchased at the local army surplus store and is the best in my mind. It retains at least 40% of it's insulating qualities even when soaking wet. I like medium weight "thermax" long underwear, "Duo fold" is also very good, and "Gortex" outer shells.

Sleeping bags for each person, should be the type that twin, here again don't skimp, use fiber fill type, goose or duck down is next to useless when wet.

Communication: A good quality AM, FM, Shortwave portable radio is a good idea, Grundig makes the best. Also the most expensive. It is small and very good quality, in the event of a disaster the only way you have of knowing what is happening is the short wave operators. Also a hand held 2 meter 2 way radio, is very good (requires a license). Grundig radios can be purchased at outlets like incredible universe and circuit city. I have been giving a lot of thought to small portable scanners that can be programmed for the short wave bands.

Hope this helps any of you out and if you want to narrow your ideas down I can be more specific instead of generalize, Art Bell has a page on the net that is worth reading too I will have to look up his site address and post it later.

NOTE: AR-15, mini-14, M-1A, thermax, duo-fold, thinsulate, and Gortex are registered trademarks.

[EDITOR'S NOTE: I'M NOT SURE WHERE I FOUND THIS, NOR HOW MUCH WEIGHT TO ASSIGN TO THE SUGGESTIONS!]

Poorman's Gear Review

I examined many, many camp stoves before finally settling on the perfect one. I wanted a stove that would preform well in any

weather, simple to assemble in the field, low maintenance with few replacement parts to worry with, inexpensive efficient fuel, and most importantly inexpensive.

The stove I settled on did not, however, come from a camp store. Instead it came from Wal-Mart. I purchased a Coleman single-burner propane stove. It simply screws onto a mini propane canister and it is ready to cook. While my other friends in SAR are busily putting their MSG's and Whisperlite's together and pumping their fuel.

I'm cooking away on my Coleman. At \$17.88 for the stove, and \$2.18 for the propane canisters (which provide about 12-16 hours of cook time) this stove is a real bargain. It has preformed admirably at 20 degrees Celsius and in 25 mph winds. The rain is also no match for this stove. Contrary to popular belief, this stove will not weigh down your pack, one canister and the stove are all you will need, and best of all no parts to hassle with.

In Search and Rescue, we spend a lot of precious time in the field. We can't be weighed down by a huge, uncomfortable backpack, which effectively does nothing more than tire the wearer out. Most searchers have found that fanny packs are the most efficient.

These packs are comfortable to wear, and still have enough room to carry the essential equipment for wilderness survival. Many of my friends use packs from Mountainsmith. These are very nice packs, however they aren't extremely roomy, and are kind of expensive. My personal preference is the Super Waist Belt Pack from ISIS International.

The pack is inexpensive, \$44.00 plus shipping, and easily hold every thing I need for the field, and more. The pack is of heavy-duty construction and is very comfortable on the hips. It offers five exterior pockets, two are on the belt, one large main compartment with three removable dividers, and one internal mesh pocket. Padded and durable, this pack is a definite plus.

I have a few recommendations in this department. The fire starter I use by choice comes from those stores in which everything is only \$1.00. The package contains approximately 20 bricks and is manufactured by Flamgo. They are quick and efficient, easy to light and relatively safe. What more can you ask for a buck. If you are an extremely tight budget, try the lint from the lint screen in your dryer. There is a reason they tell you to remove it before use, it burns well. Best of all, it is free.

I went a little eccentric here, and purchased a good bag. I use a Kelty NBS-15 15 degree bag. I paid around \$115 for it, and it has never let me down.

It is extremely comfortable mummy, and has some spare room for keeping gear warm, too. I want to take this opportunity to make a recommendation, though. No matter what bag you use, be it a box-bag from Wal-Mart to a Marmot, sometimes you find yourself in weather not suited for your bag.

When I first started SAR I used a cheap 30 degree bag from A department store. On searches, though, I sometimes found myself in much colder temperature. I purchased an Emergency Space Bag, by Space brand. Used on the outside of your bag, it could lower your bag rating by as much as 10-15 degrees. Used on the inside... well let's just say you'll be toasty.

HOOTS_DAVE@Tandem.COM wrote:

Over the last few years, when discussing lists of survival items, I've tended to move to the abstract, i.e., Shelter, Heat, Water, Food, Medicine, Clothing, etc. When someone asks me what I pack, I refer to the abstracted list. This helps people, I've found, by identifying common categories that they encounter in daily life, as opposed to: "well, take some flint and steel, and a fishing kit, and don't forget your iodine tablets!".

Also, because of the company I work for, I've adopted the "fault-tolerant" approach to kits. For example, I've got at least two of everything from each category in my bug-out bag. Having two different items, i.e., flint and steel and a bic lighter, allows me flexibility in case one breaks (although it's hard to break a flint, not to mention the steel!).

Along with this, is the modular approach to kit building. My most basic kit is a 2"x4"x5" (approx) belt bag (I forget the proper name at the moment). IT holds my fire-building equipment, water purification, two space blankets, a metal collapsible cup, first-aid kit, sewing kit, fishing kit....and more. It fits into a larger shoulder bag (Yugoslavian military surplus) that contains 100 ft. paracord, sportsman's blanket, extra clothing, food, etc. The third module is a fanny pack, and the fourth is a backpack (equipment from the previous three are extracted and placed into the backpack). The modularity and scalability allow me tremendous flexibility. I can easily go from module 1 to module 4 in a matter of a couple of minutes.

Lastly, I take what experience has shown me I need. When I first went out into the backwoods by myself, I took a very comprehensive first aid kit, which weighed probably 5 pounds or so. Now I take one that is customized and weighs about 10 ozs. I've also pared down in other areas: instead of a hatchet, I take an SP8 (from Ontario Knives, it's a blunt-nosed mini-machete), for example.

NOTE OF THE CO-AUTHOR: THIS FILE AS ALL THE OTHERS STILL HAS TO BE WORKED UPON YET I BELIEVE THAT MUCH INFORMATION CAN BE USED IN ITS PRESENT FORM, LATER ON IT WILL BE DONE IN HYPERTEXT ETC SO BARE WITH ME, USE THEM, AND IF YOU HAVE ANY TIPS SEND THEM TO ME IN MY E-MAIL. THANKS

richard@io.org

FIRE BUSH MEMORY HELPER:*

- 1) Have your matches container attached ON YOU & WATER TIGHT.
- 2) An axe is the most important tool in the bush, more so than the gun, bow and arrow, next in line is a good machete or those new all purpose shovels. pix*
- 3) The hunting knife comes next, but well sharpened & A GOOD ONE.
- 4) A bit of snare wire, some small waxed string & a long leather shoe lace, a strong rope, are more useful than a gun.
 - A) Snare wire, to snare rabbits, partridge & trouts.
 - B) Wax string to attach which you'll have to make in survival
 - C) Strong rope to suspend your game, or attach big snare, pulling.
 - D) Well oiled leather string to tie your luggage, transport pull an animal from water
- 5) THIS BOOK FOR ALL KIND OF USES & S/KIT. PRACTICE IT!!!
- 6) Your gun, ammo & other stuff in traveling kit.
(MAX 40 LBS!)
- 7) NEVER enter the bush without a good warm parka, even if it's hot day, better to carry it on your back, than having nothing when night comes and you find that you MUST stay in the bush.
- 8) MAKE SURE you NEVER enter wood without good strong boots. The army type is not the best, for the leather sole slips on wood unless it has the nonskid & WOOL SOCKS 1 SPARE.
- 9) You MUST have some kind of container to boil things with, you may forget the tea or coffee but NEVER the container.
- 10) A 3 days Survival pack via food ex: pinole, pemmican,

spiroolina, peanuts.

- 11) ALWAYS carry a lot of matches and spare Bic lighters.
(Keep them Dry!)
WE URGE YOU TO BRING 4 BICS LIGHTERS
- 12) Don't waste matches, use hot embers to light cigarettes,
BRING CANDLES (2)
- 13) SEE BEST #1 AND #2 S/KIT #3
one for on you and one for 40 LBS,
1 group of 4. (SAS) **** 2 do asap

PRACTICE FIRE LIGHTING:

FIRE IS ESSENTIAL TO SURVIVAL. It provides warmth, protection, a means of signaling, boils water, cooks and preserves food.

YOU MUST LEARN TO LIGHT A FIRE UNDER ANY CONDITIONS ANYWHERE, FAST & ANY TIME.

IT IS NOT ENOUGH TO KNOW ALL THE METHODS YOU HAVE TO BE EXPERT AT THEM.

FIRST ESSENTIAL ABILITY:

THE ABILITY TO LIGHT FIRE UNDER ALL KIND OF CONDITIONS IS ONE OF THE FIRST ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE IN SURVIVAL.

THUS YOUR ABILITY TO DO SO WILL GIVE YOU GREATER CONFIDENCE IN YOUR ABILITY TO OVERCOME OBSTACLES IN ALL AVENUES OF LIFE AND SPECIALLY IN SURVIVAL.

WARNING! WARNING! WARNING!

THE FOLLOWING FILE IS NOT TERMINATED BUT SOON WILL BE DONE ASAP IN HYPERTEXT AND WITH PIX WHEN NEED BE SO PLEASE BARE WITH ME TILL THEN, MUCH INFORMATION CAN BE USED MEANWHILE FOR YOUR ENJOYMENT OR PLEASURE. MEANWHILE IF YOU HAVE ANY TIPS FOR ME SEND THEM UP BY E-MAIL TO: richard@io.org

SURVIVAL KNIVES:

A strong knife is the survivor's best friend. Not all knives are created equal. Utility and strength are the hallmarks of any survival knife.

It MUST have a full tang; the portion of the blade that extends into the handle for maximum strength.

A knife with full tang has a blade that is one solid piece from the tip to the butt of the handle. The design is standard for all GI-issue knives as well as high-quality civilian models. A survival knife also has saw-teeth cut into the back, or "spine" of the blade opposite the cutting edge. These are not designed to saw through

branches but to cut shallow, squared grooves into wood and bone.

A shallow groove cut into two sides of a sapling will prevent a tied rope from sliding along its length, and sharp sided notches are vital to the construction of quality snares and dead fall. Its handle should ALWAYS be contoured to fit its user's hand and should ALWAYS have a grooved, checkered or knurled surface.

A smooth handle is slippery when wet or while the user is wearing gloves, making the knife hard to get a grip on and dangerous. The knife should also have a wide finger-guard that extends beyond the blade in either direction. This will prevent the hand from sliding over the blade if a slip should occur. Finger-guards on some newer survival knife have a flat and cross-point screwdriver tip ground into either end.

The butt end of the handle should terminate in a solid, heavy, and firmly attached butt cap. The butt cap is meant to be used as a hammer, and MUST be equal to the task. One survival knife; the Imperial Schrade M-7S, has a unique buttcap that's squared on 3 sides for hammering and has a claw-type nail puller and ice claw on the forth.

It's important that the blade have a "false" or unsharpened edge running 2 or 3 inches along the spine and down to the tip. The false edge is not usually sharpened because its purpose is to penetrate rather than to cut. Having a false edge makes the blade terminate in a needle-like point, very useful for drilling holes in wood, bone or leather.

Before buying a survival knife, give some consideration to the type of ground edge it has. Sharpness at this point is not important, but the shape of the edge itself is.

THERE ARE 5 BASIC EDGE TYPES:

They are saber-ground, flat-ground, hollow-ground, semi-hollow ground and diamond-ground. The ground edge is what determine how strong the blade is and how sharp it can be made.

Until recently the saber ground edge was the standard for survival knives, military blades and bayonets and in general still is. But now the new US Army M (Field knife made by Buck) has a semi-hollow ground edge.

The saber-ground edge is shaped like a V, beginning about half way down the blade and ending in a point at the cutting edge. It is difficult to sharpen because the entire surface of the ground edge MUST be honed down to make the point formed at the cutting edge sharp.

It also dulls rather quickly regardless of how hard the steel is

because the V formed by the edge is wide. (The narrower the V, the sharper the edge.) The advantage of the sabre-ground edge is that the maker need remove only a minimum amount of material from the blade, leaving fully half of it at full thickness.

The result is a blade that it can with practice & work, be made sharp enough to shave the hair off someone's arm while retaining enough brute strength to withstand the abuse of being used a prybar, wedge, or climbing tool. The legendary Marine Corps K-Bar Fighting knife and the USAF Pilot's survival knife have saber-ground edges.

The flat-ground edge is similar tooth V formed by the sabre-ground edge, except that it begins at the blade's spine and ends at the cutting edge giving the entire blade a sharp "V" shape.

A flat-ground blade is necessarily wide in comparison to its thickness but can be honed to razor sharpness with little trouble and retains a functional cutting edge very well. It is not as strong as the sabre-ground edge because more steel is removed when the edge is formed, but many experienced woodsmen have been willing to make the sacrifice.

The Trailmaster, a large Bowie knife from the Cold Steel company, has a flat-ground edge, as do many folding knives. The hollow-ground edge is the sharpest of them all. This is the edge found on straight razors and a few fillet knives.

It is formed by grinding a wide groove along the length of the blade on either side, beginning at the spine of the blade and ending at the cutting edge. Unfortunately, so much metal is removed from the blade to form the edge that it becomes downright weak. Consequently, no companies are making a hollow-ground belt knife and it is just as well.

The semi-hollow ground edge is another matter. This edge has such a strong following that it can be found on nearly every hunting knife ever made. It is formed by grinding a groove length-wise along either side of the blade, much the same as the hollow-ground edge.

The difference is that the semi-hollow edge has a much smaller radius, beginning only halfway down the blade and ending at the cutting edge. This leaves half the blade a full thickness to maximize the strength while narrowing the cutting edge into a sharp V that will take and hold a very keen honed edge.

Because of the advent of superior alloys and heat treating methods, this edge is gaining still more popularity among survivalists & professional woodsmen for whom a broken knife is not just an inconvenience but a serious problem. The Gerber BMF Survival knife, US Navy UDT knife and the Buck M9 Field knife have semi-hollow

ground edges.

The last type or diamond-ground edge is unique to double-edges knives & daggers. Essentially a saber-ground edge that has been duplicated on what would otherwise be the spine of the blade, it produces a second cutting edge. However this edge can not be made sharp and is inherently weak because so much metal is removed from the blade. Better to stay away from that type of knife is our advice.

BOWIE-TYPE SURVIVAL KNIFE:

The Rambo type has the characteristics that distinguish the Bowie from other blades' types is its wide, thick blade, good balance, heavy finger-guard and a long false edge. Today there are at least a dozen hollow-handle survival knives on the market, proof enough that the design has following among outdoorsmen.

At first glance it appears to be a wonderful idea to use the handle as a storage place for survival items, until one REMEMBERS that that's where the tang should be.

Hollow knives have no tang to speak of because the blade mounts to the handle rather than running through it. The design quite virtually takes the backbone out of the knife, making it prone to breakage during hard use.

I suggest that anyone in the market for a serious survival knife that carries its own emergency items give some consideration to knives like the Imperial Schrade M-7S or Gerber BMF.

Both of these offer the strength of a full tang and come with sheath pouches containing compass, matches, wire-saw and fishing tackle. Having said that, we recommend that anyone who still wants a hollow-handle knife purchase the Buckmaster made by Buck Knives.

The so-called "blood grooves" still found on many blades including the legendary K-Bar should be avoided. Folded knives have little value as general duty survival knives because, like hollow-handle knives, they have no tang.

Still the folding knife has a place in the survivalist's kit. The large size and brute strength of the general survival knife, so desirable for building shelters, butchering large animals, and a host of other heavy chores, work against its delicate tasks.

Fashioning wooden implements and sensitive snare triggers and filleting fish are best accomplished by smaller, thinner blades. For these and many other light duty chores, we recommend any good 3 blades stockman knife. Personally I love the Swiss Army knife.

Choosing a survival knife with so much variety of brands, sizes and styles can

be a confusing experience.

The following list is a list of what we feel are the 5 best survival knives on the market today based on hard experiences and not on specifications or manufacturer's claims. They are listed in order of preference with their average retail price even though this may change a lot as the years go by or by countries.

Imperial Schrade M-7S	=	\$50.00
USAF Survival Knife	=	\$30.00
Buck M9 Field Knife	=	\$100.00
Gerber BMF	=	\$150.00
USMC Combat knife	=	\$40.00

[The editor believes Busse Combat Knives offers the best sheath knives on the market, but they are not cheap! Tel. (419) 923-6471. The best folder is the Benchmade AFCK-800S (503) 655-6004]

FIRE STARTING TOOLS:

Matches are something every woodsman MUST HAVE AT ALL TIMES. Used carefully, a single book of matches is capable of starting 25 fires; 2 books = 40 fires.

Assuming that the survivalist is walking back to civilization, at that the average person can walk 25 miles a day, if he makes a new campfire each night and does not waste any matches, he will have to walk 500 miles before exhausting a single book.

Wooden "strike anywhere" safety matches offer the advantage of being hotter burning and less apt to be blown out by a breeze but these can be quite volatile often igniting against themselves. Many a woodsman, myself included, has had the unpleasant experience of having a pocketful of these little wonders ignite from rubbing against one another. So ALWAYS carry them in an airtight container.

The newest breed of wooden matches is a bit safer. They are equally to being blown out, but will only light when struck against the igniter strip on the side of the box they come in.

These can be carried in a match holder, pill bottle or even wrapped in a plastic sandwich bag as a protection against moisture, but they are useless unless a section of the igniter is included. Disposable butane lighters are one of the many modern technologies most of have come to take for granted.

A single Bic type lighter is the equivalent of about 100 books of matches and has the advantage of being impervious to water. If it becomes dunked all one has to do is wait until the flint and igniter wheel dry out & it's back in business.

But the value of the butane lighter does not end when the supply of butane is exhausted. I have found that by removing the metal hood surrounding the gas port

the lighter can be used as spark-thrower to ignite dried grass, cotton fibers and other fine tender. It seems the flint in a disposable butane lighter ALWAYS lasts twice as long as its butane supply and that can be an advantage in the wilderness.

Chemical fire starters are also a great asset, especially in very cold or wet weather. Military Trioxane bars and the smaller Hexamine tablets, available in most Army-Navy surplus stores, are very stable, have an almost infinite shelf life, and burn with a hot, smokeless blue flame that can be used to start a fire with wet wood or windy conditions.

Either of them can also be used alone to heat water or canned food. Trioxane comes in a box containing 3 foil-wrapped bars and retails for about \$2.00 per box. Hexamine tablets come 6 to a cardboard tube and retail for around \$1.00 per tube.

Both of these are very effective for starting fires under adverse conditions, but I prefer the larger Trioxane bars. Having one of these in my pack has saved my fingers on several subzero mornings when the temperature was so low I had only seconds in which to get the fire started before my hands turned into frostbitten claws.

The magnesium fire-starting block comes onto the market almost a decade ago but has NEVER gained much popularity. This is one of those items that apparently works fine in the lab but not in the field. Better forget it altogether.

Candles are an old tried and true fire starting aid that every woodsman should at least have one "Emergency Candle" in his pocket or kit to help light fires in wet weather.

A LIT CANDLE PLACED UNDER A PILE EVEN OF THE WETTEST TWIGS WILL START A FIRE, EVEN IN A LIGHT RAIN.

One of the beauty is that they are real cheap. Tea candles that come in their own metal container are also very cheap and in some cases even better.

FISHING GEAR:

There is no reason for anyone venturing into or near wilderness to be without a good supply of fishing gear. Improvised hooks made of bone or wood and fishing line made of twisted plant fibers are things of the past and completely unnecessary for the modern woodsman to survive in the wild.

Survivalists have ALWAYS realized the value of a fishing kit in the forest where streams are plentiful and fish provide an abundant & reliable source of food every month of the year.

A good working fishing kit is so small and light that it will fit into a jacket pocket. The kit I have used for the past 10 years is

self-contained, dirt cheap to make, and unbelievably effective. We have used it to take brook trout, bluegill, perch, rock bass, etc.

The kit I used consists of a plastic 35 mm. film bottle with a Snap-On cap. The film bottle is my container of choice for most small items because it is unbreakable, tough and has a watertight seal.

In it I place an assortment of long-shank hooks (they seem to be most effective), about a dozen split-shot sinkers at least 30 feet of 20 pound test mono-filament line held in a small coil with a rubber band or a wire tie, a scented rubber worm, and a Swedish Pimple or spinner for jigging. And even with all this, there is still room for swivels, a steel leader, extra hooks or a number of other small items.

But the film bottle itself is an important part of the fishing kit. With a few wraps of brightly colored vinyl tape around its circumference that can be used for many uses, it will also work efficiently as a fishing float or "bobber".

As an alternative, making a bobber from a twig is simple. First select a dry softwood twig about 4 inches long and 3/4 of inch in diameter (these dimensions are not critical and are given only as suggestion).

Remove the bark, if the twig is dry it should come off easily with your thumbnail. If the wood is darkened scrape the surface lightly with a knife until the entire surface is a light tan color. Remove about 2 inches of colored vinyl tape from the film bottle.

Lay the fishing line parallel along the surface of the twig, fastening the two together. The bobber can now be slid along the line until the desired depth is achieved. The emptied bottle can be used in the same way. Artificial bait (lures) can be very effective for catching fish without the conventional rod and reel.

A small spinner can be used for jigging in pools or slow moving streams and will be active enough in fast moving streams to attract trout and creek chubs.

Swedish Pimples are probably the most effective lures for bass, crappies, perch and sunfish. A scented rubber worm is attractive to all types of fish and can be cut into small sections to extend its usefulness.

Floating flies are effective for catching trout, bass and perch, and are also easily tied in the field using thread, feathers, animal fur or even one's own hair. Live bait can be found at nearly any time of the year, including winter. Earthworms are available on the banks of rivers, streams and lakes until the ground freezes in winter.

Grasshoppers, crickets, bees and most any other insects will be attractive to most type of fishes, especially bass and perches.

Grubs, insect pupae and salamanders can be found in rotting stumps & logs throughout the year. Freshwater clams are excellent bait and they too can be found close to shore in lakes and streams at all times of the year.

And ALWAYS REMEMBER that fishes are cannibalistic creatures. If more live bait is somehow unavailable, the first fish caught can be sacrificed as bait to catch others.

One item we believe should be a part of any woodsman's kit is the 4 tined frog spearhead.

A spear-shaft can be quickly made from a straight green sapling and fastened securely to the spearhead simply by forcing the tapered shaft into it. The spear head cost only about \$3.00 and could be used to take frogs, fish and even small animals.

Rabbit burrows are often shallow and straight, making it simple to thrust the spear through the burrow entrance and impale the rabbit. This tactic like many others in survival, is not pleasant, but when the alternative is starvation, the choice is easy.

SHELTER MATERIALS: PONCHO:

A PONCHO IS ONE OF THE MOST VERSATILE TOOLS FOR PROTECTION AGAINST THE ELEMENTS.

It can be worn as a raincoat, wrapped around a sleeping bag or bedroll to keep it dry, used as water-proof shelter, or to collect rain, shadow maker against a burning sun, or simply used to cover a person who MUST sleep in the open.

SPACE BLANKET:

The basic model is simply a large sheet of reflective aluminum laminated plastic, usually 84 X 54 in 7 weighs about 2 ounces. It is reputed to be able to reflect up to 80% of a person's body heat back at them. My own experience is that it does not provide sufficient insulation by itself to keep a person warm in cold weather.

It does however make a wonderful shelter roof, being waterproof and windproof. An added bonus is that its shiny silver coating turns the entire shelter into a giant mirror that is easily spotted from the air. A variation of this is the cloth backed vinyl sportsman's blanket, available in red, sliver or woodland camouflage.

This blanket has about the same size as the space blanket, weighs 12 oz. but it is a bit more durable and made to be used over and over. Whereas the space-blanket is designed to be used only once.

Another inexpensive and effective shelter material is the polypropylene plastic sheeting used as tarpaulins and painter's drop cloths. It is light, water and windproof & is available in

clear or black.

We recommend the clear one because it is more easily spotted from the air and makes a more efficient solar still for collecting and purifying water.

ROPES:

While not absolutely necessary to the construction of an emergency shelter, 100 feet or so of strong, light nylon cord is invaluable for erecting shelters quickly, not to mention the 100's uses it has around camp, including the use as heat booster in a campfire.

P/S: You also MUST learn some basic knots. (Square/Bowline & Double half hitch.#?**))

SIGNALS:

Those in need of rescue should be aware of the techniques for alerting a search party to their whereabouts.

The lost or stranded hunter needs to be especially well informed because he has not gotten a lot of time. It is rather hard fact that most hunters are given up for dead after a maximum of 72 hours in cold weather.

The signal flare is a tried and true method of signaling, but it can only be effective if the searchers are close enough to see its trail as it arcs through the sky. Even then the flare is only visible for only a few seconds and can be obscured from sight by high terrain.

The most common type of signal flare is the single shot flare pistol. These pistols use a flare cartridge that resembles a 12 gauge shotgun shell. But be warned, flare pistols are usually constructed of cast metal or even plastic. NEVER attempt to fire a shotgun shell in on. They usually start around \$60.00.

Pencil flares are another more compact type of signal flare launcher. It is a compact tube slightly larger than a pencil. Since it is smaller than the flare pistol it also uses a smaller less obvious flare.

WHISTLES:

Loud piercing whistles have had some value in signaling search parties in the past, particularly in densely forested areas or under foggy conditions.

The sound of a whistle will carry for miles in mountainous country. Sports whistles work very well, but there is currently a unit on the market that incorporates a liquid filled compass, match holder,

signal whistle and lanyard. The entire unit is about 6 inches long by 2 inches in diameter and composed of orange plastic. About \$5.00 it should be a welcome addition to any survival kit.

FLASHLIGHTS:

They are not only generally useful, they make an excellent signaling device. New flashlight, most notably the near indestructible Mag-Lite, use high intensity Krypton or halogen bulbs that give the standard 2 cell D size flashlight as much brilliance as the old 6 volts type. Even the AA Mini Mag-Lite provides more light than standard D-cell flashlights.

There are currently several aluminum flashlights on the market but we recommend the Mag-Lite by name because it has proven track record for durability, bulbs are readily available from most stores. They have adjustable beams that can be focused from broad to spotlight.

As a signal the flashlight is useful only at night, but its beam can be seen from as far as 5 miles away, depending on the size and power of the light.

Considering its utility, it would be foolish for anyone to venture into the wilderness without a good flashlight, spare batteries and an extra bulb, even if the light is just a cheap plastic model.

FIRE AS SIGNAL: SEEN 15 MILES AWAY

Fire is also useful as a distress signal and in some situations it may even be the best way to attract help. A large but controllable signal fire built on the highest point possible will be visible from more than 15 miles away depending on weather conditions and is sure to be seen by passing aircraft.

AS A SURVIVAL FIREARMS RIFLE IS BEST!:

Unless at war a true survivalist does not need to be Rambo with its fully automatic weapon. The rifle is most often selected as a survival gun for a number of reasons.

It has more range, accuracy and killing power than a handgun or shot gun in any given caliber. It is easy to become proficient with than a handgun, its ammunition is smaller than used in the shotgun; and finally, the rifle is more certain of getting the job done at longer ranges than either of the other two.

Yet even though nearly all experienced outdoorsmen agree that the rifle is best suited for the role of survival gun, there exists some disagreement about which caliber is most capable of meeting the needs of the survivalist. We believe the .22 Long Rifle is the best choice available for use in all-around survival rifle.

Why the .22? Versatility is the biggest reason. In the hands of a skilled marksman the vastly underrated long Rifle cartridge can and has been used to take nearly every edible animal on the N. American continent.

We have used it successfully to take rabbits, porcupine, squirrels, ducks, geese, trout and even white tail deer at distances of up to 100 yards. As a sporting cartridge, the .22 is illegal to use on many of these animals, but the need to eat in a survival situation is recognized by all.

Apart from its proven killing power and accuracy, the .22 Long Rifle cartridge is even more attractive because of its small size and portability. The standard box of 50 rounds weighs only 6 oz. 500 rounds are more than sufficient for any contingency, including repeated signaling with gunshots, yet weigh less than 4 pounds.

For the woodsman who wants a survival gun but can not choose a rifle or shotgun, there is a very nice compromise from Savage Firearms. The Model 24 is an over and under shotgun/rifle combination and is available in a number of caliber/gauge combinations.

Like 30/30/20 gauge, .22 Long Rifle/20 gauge or .22 Long Rifle/.410. When not in use the Model 24 breaks down into 3 separate pieces, the stock and receiver, the barrels and the forearm, and fits easily into a full size backpack.

Following is a list of firearms that we have used and can recommend for use by anyone needing a firearm to provide themselves with food in an emergency. Two of them, the Charter Arms AR & and the Marlin 70P, are semi-autos with screw-off barrels that were designed specifically for use as backpack survival rifles.

The AR-7 has long been a favorite of canoeists because its receiver and barrel can be detached from and stowed in the hollow plastic stock, making it the world's only floating rifle.

Marlin Model 25 bolt-action .22	=\$100.00	US
Charter Arms AR-7 semi-auto .22	=\$150.00	
Savage Model 24 over & under	=\$260.00	
Armscor Model 20P semi-auto .22	= \$90.00	
Marlin Model 70P semi-auto .22	=\$100.00	

MARKSMANSHIP:

Far too many sports hunters take to the field with little or no shooting skills, secure in the fact that if they miss they can ALWAYS go home to a hot meal.

But if you are stranded or injured you can not afford to be so blithe concerning your marksmanship. In the wild every single

cartridge represents a meal or an important signal. Like all skills shooting has its own procedures and techniques that MUST be followed to become even mediocre.

First is proper sight alignment. Place the rifle butt against the shoulder with the stock securely nested into the hollow of the shoulder. Lean forward slightly, NEVER backward. If the gun is equipped with telescopic sights, simply place the intersection of the cross-hair on the target and hold it as steadily as possible.

If the gun has "iron" sights, look through the notch in the rear sight and align the front sight blade with it until the blade sits in the rear sight notch flush with its top. Place the aligned sights directly under the target. Whenever possible, rest the stock for-end (not the barrel) on a convenient tree branch or other supports to help hold it steady.

Next is proper trigger squeeze. More shots are missed because of a jerked trigger than for any other reasons. The trigger of any rifles or pistol for that matter MUST ALWAYS be gently pulled back toward the shooter with the ball of the forefinger, directly opposite the fingernail and ahead of the first joint.

The shooter should NEVER know precisely when the gun will fire, but should press the trigger with steadily increasing force while concentrating on keeping the sights aligned with the target. When the gun discharges it should come as a surprise.

The shooter should hold his breath during this exercise to prevent excessive barrel wobble.

That is basically all there is to shooting. Assuming the sights are in proper alignment with the target and the barrel is held steady and the firing distance is reasonable, the shooter who follows these simple instructions will hit his intended target.

LEN BOOK MEDICAL SUPPLIES:**

Most survival manuals put a great deal of emphasis on herbal medicines and with good reasons. There are virtually thousands of wild plants, trees and shrubs that have proven medicinal value. The major drawback to herbal medicine is that the woodsman needs to possess a great deal of knowledge to prepare and use them properly.

In most instance it is safer and easier to carry a broad supply of modern medicine. However for everyone's convenience we have included some ways to prepare and use those medicinal herbs.

ASPIRIN:

It is an inexpensive yet fairly effective pain killer. It will help you ease the swelling in an injured or bruised limb, bring back

down a fever & dampen the pain of minor injuries. Aspirin also works to thin blood and so MUST NOT be used when internal bleeding is suspected.

IBUPROFEN TABLETS:

They are available under a number of brand names, including the original medical name, Motrin. They are very effective against pain.

Four of the over the counter tablets are equal to one prescription strength Motrin tablet. Except for possible stomach upset ALWAYS a potential side effect of Motrin, taking 4 Ibufropen will not harm the user.

However, use this dosage only in cases of very severe pain, NEVER exceed it and do not repeat it more often than once every 4 hours.

REMEMBER, pain is the body's signal that something is wrong. NEVER use a pain killer to make it possible to walk on an injured leg or to overcome a suspected back injury.

Doing so will only make matters worse. It is better to be laid up for a couple of days with a minor injury than for a couple of weeks with an injury compounded by foolishness.

BAR OF SOAP:

It should ALWAYS be part of any wilderness first-aid kit. Doctors now agree that the best way to prevent infection in minor cuts and scrapes is not with peroxide, alcohol, mercurio-chrome or any of the other popular disinfectants but simply to wash the wound with soap and water.

(MAKE SURE that the water is germ free by either boiling it or adding purifying substances.)

My advice however is that you should use non-scented soap (ex: Sunlight bars), the reason because scented soap attracts mosquitoes etc.

ANTIBIOTIC OINTMENTS:

Such as Neosporin are also NECESSARY to a functional first-aid kit. These ointments take up where the soap and water leave off, providing a protective coating that keeps bacteria out of a wound as well as antibiotics to kill any germs that might still be there after the washing. Most antibiotics ointments also contain zinc oxide to accelerate healing.

IODINE:

It is not necessary to disinfect cuts, but it is a good idea to include a bottle of it in your kit. It will disinfect wounds, (although it destroys skin cells in the process) but it's most important as a water purifier.

WARNING: VERY POISONOUS!

2 or 3 drops in a quart canteen will kill any virus, bacteria or trematode living in it. Iodine is also highly poisonous to humans!

NEVER exceed 3 drops per quart of water and ALWAYS MAKE CERTAIN that some of the water is sloshed over the mouth of the canteen before drinking from it.

Commercially made iodine water purification tablets are available from most stores that sell camping equipment, but are 2 or 3 times more expensive than a bottle of ordinary iodine disinfectant and tend to disintegrate over time.

BUTTERFLY SUTURES:

They are a relatively new innovation that have found wide acceptance among outdoorsmen who do not have quick access to medical help but may need to close gaping wounds quickly before serious blood loss can occur.

In days past, the only recourse was to stitch the wound closed with a needle and some type of thread. This is not recommended in the less than sterile environment of the wilderness because the needle and thread often introduce new infectious organisms that can breed in the closed wound.

Nearly as effective as stitches, butterfly sutures are essentially very sticky tapes enclosed in a sterile envelope.

After thoroughly washing the wound and stopping the bleeding as much as possible, the butterfly suture is used to pull the wound closed and hold it there.

SAFETY TAPE: Duct tape

A fairly new item that was originally designed to wrap the fingers of factory workers to prevent minor cuts and scratches. The tape is made by applying a latex coating over surgical grade cotton gauze and wrapping it in roll form. It will stick tenaciously to itself but will not adhere to anything else including skin.

Since most cuts sustained by woodsmen are on the fingers, safety tape is perfect for bandaging even serious wounds on the digits quickly and with almost no blood loss. After washing the wound thoroughly, apply a generous coating of an antibiotic ointment and wrap the finger with several snug (not tight) layers of safety tape.

This will close the wound. Leave the tape on for a least 12 hours before carefully removing it to apply a looser wrap over a fresh coating of antibiotic ointment. Safety tape is also useful for wrapping sprained joints and applying splints to broken bones. It comes in a variety of widths up to 3 inches & an assortment of colors, although only white should be used as a bandage.

At the time of this writing there is only one source for safety tape that we are aware of. The company is General Bandages Inc. Box 99 Morton Grove Illinois 60053 USA. A free roll is available from them for the asking.

MULTIVITAMIN TABLETS:

They are an often overlooked item of the well-equipped first-aid kit. It is ironic that so many of the folks who religiously take vitamins at home will forget them in the woods.

In a survival situation a good multivitamin can help to stave off the effects of malnutrition by providing the vitamins & minerals necessary to remain healthy and energetic. ** see Spectrum 29

TOOTHBRUSH:

It is another vital accessory that many woodsmen even trained survivalists tend to forget. A gum infection can set in quickly in the woods and can become an abscess without proper dental hygiene.

A tooth abscess can virtually kill its victim overnight with a fever that can easily top the 100 degree mark. Toothpaste is optional (salt is a good one), but no woodsman should ever be without a toothbrush.

In a pinch the twig brush, an old fashioned cleaner that precedes the modern toothbrush will suffice. The twig brush is made by chewing a section of green twig (we recommend the witch hazel shrub) until the end is frayed and fibrous.

Care should be taken to avoid twigs from poisonous shrubs like Dogwood **. Maple, oak, poplar, birch, beech and even pine can be safely used to make a twig brush.

PRESCRIPTION DRUGS:

For those going into very remote place these drugs can be a real asset. Penicillin, xylocaine, light prescription pain killers can sometimes be obtained by scheduling an appointment with the family doctor.

Any doctor worth his salt will question your motives at length before consenting to write a prescription and will probably have a good bit of advice to offer concerning the use of prescription

drugs in the wilderness.

Listen carefully to this advice and take notes; it may save your life in an emergency. Most doctors will also ask that you return any unused drugs when you come back. A well-stocked emergency medical kit can be invaluable in a survival situation and may even save your life. It need not be large or heavy but it MUST be as functional and efficient as possible.

Adequate medical kits can be made from small duffels, lunch boxes or even zip-lock plastic bag or even several ordinary hinged bar-soap containers filled with an assortment of small items and held closed by heavy rubber bands.

A LIST OF ITEMS:

1 tube antibiotic ointment.
1 roll 1" wide safety tape.
Butterfly sutures, assorted sizes.

1 bottle Ibuprofen tablets.
1 bottle of aspirin /1 bottle of iodine
1 small bar hand soap. / 1 toothbrush

1 pair of tweezers / 1 small pair scissors
6 alcohol prep pads/ 1 toenail clippers.
1 section latex rubber tubing, 2 feet long
for tourniquet (or 2 feet long Velcro strip)

1 bottle of multivitamins / 1 roll cotton gauze
1 package sewing needle, assorted sizes
1 styptic pencil. 1 mini-first-aid book.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS:

Only size and weight limit the utility of any survival kit. Although most experts highly urge anyone not to go over 40 lb. as a maximum. Of course the size and complexity of a deer hunter's survival kit will be less than that of a boater or off-road driver.

The aforementioned items are those that have been proven useful many times and all of them are recommended for inclusion in any survivalist's kit. The following items are also very useful, but probably none of them are critical to survival. Of course, whether or not a particular item is necessary or not depends on the season, terrain, individual wants and a host of other factors.

SLINGSHOTS:

Most of us had slingshots as children. Those of us who are older than we care to admit probably made ours from rubber inner tubes and a Y-shaped stick. They were effective, but not nearly as

powerful as the latest generation of high-velocity slingshots powered by tough latex rubber tubing.

Using marbles or ball bearings as ammo, this new breed of slingshots is easily capable of taking most small game animals, providing the hunter has enough skills to hit them. Some models even fold into a compact unit for easy storage in a backpack.

SPARE SOCKS: (Dear Spocks)

They are very important in cold weather. The best one all around are wool ones. Wet socks do little to keep feet warm and wearing wet socks in cold weather can result in trench-foot, frozen toes even gangrene. The military has long realized the importance of clean, dry socks in cold weather, especially under conditions of prolonged exposure.

LEATHER GLOVES:

Another important item to anyone in any weather. During warm weather a pair of heavy leather gloves will protect the hands from scratches, cuts, blisters and burns. In cold weather with a pair of wool liners inside, they will like-wise protect them from frostbite and cold.

G-I issue gloves are adequate for all around use but the leather used to make them is not as heavy as that used in some of the civilian models, most notably those from Well-Lamont company. Ironically the less durable military gloves sell at twice the price of civilian work gloves. (Go figure?!)

WIDE HAT:

The wide-brimmed military type bush hat is more versatile than many folks realize. It offers nothing in the way of warmth during cold weather, but when it is warm the bush hat will help to keep the sun off the wearer's head and out of his eyes.

Being made of heavy cloth it can be saturated with water and worn wet to keep the head cool, yet still retain enough water repellence to keep a pouring rain out of your eyes. Many have used theirs to filter mud, silt, and microscopic organisms from swamp water, even as berry bucket or pot-holder for campfire cooking or even as trap to catch minnows for use as bait.

For the hunter this rumpled, misshapen appearance of the bush hat works to make him less recognizable in almost any terrain.

DOG RAG: (VERY USEFUL & MANY USES)

Used by Special Forces in Vietnam; it is nothing more than a very large handkerchief or square of heavy cloth preferably flannel or

jersey and measuring 3 to 4 feet across.

It can be used to filter muddy water, as an emergency tourniquet, arm-sling, as pot-holder, tied at the 4 corners to make a hobo bindle, as a sweatband, or a wash-cloth.

In desert area it can be used to sponge up the dewdrops that collect on rock in the early morning. The gathered dew can then be wrung out into a canteen cup, tin can or directly into the mouth.

WIRE TIES:

Large, colored wire ties, like those included with some brands of plastic bag are infinitely useful in the wild. They can be used to quickly fasten together the frame of an emergency shelter or bundle of dry grasses into an insulated sleeping mat.

Or they can be used one per pair of eyelet's, to replace a boot-lace that has been sacrificed to make a snare or hunting bow. They will even serve to fasten branches, ferns, and leafy boughs to one's clothing as hunting camouflage.

ELECTRONIC & SURVIVAL:

Besides the **Panasonic tracker, the electronics of today is so compact and energy efficient that there is no reason whatsoever not to have a radio receiver on any venture away from civilization.

Personal AM/FM receivers are smaller than a deck of cards and can operate on 2 AAA alkaline cells for a week or more. One of the best backpack radio would be one that receives AM, FM, VHF-TV & Weather Band frequencies. They cost less than \$20.00 and will operate on 4 AA batteries for a month when used for about 3 hours each day.

A good radio receiver can be most important for maintaining the morale of a stranded woodsman by constantly reminding him that civilization still exists. The receiver is also valuable for the weather reports it provides, especially if it has Weather Band capability.

SEWING KIT:

A sewing kit can be valuable not only to the survivalist but also to the recreational woodsman who is neither lost nor stranded. Clothing tears, ripped backpack seams, and a variety of other frequent damage that can be repaired only by needle and thread are common to wilderness travel.

A very workable kit can be made by placing a small spool of thread and a package of assorted sewing needles in a 35mm film bottle. The total cost of this type of kit is less than \$1.00.

OTHER NEAR ESSENTIAL ITEMS: (LBE)

We highly recommend that any woodsman have with him a G-I type plastic canteen, canteen cup, canteen cover and nylon pistol belt. This heavy grommated pistol belt is a handy place to carry a survival knife, medical kit, pouches and nearly all the smaller component of a practical survival kit.

One of the best harness is the US Army LBE (Load bearing equipment) harness which is basically just a pistol belt with heavy canvass suspenders attached. This belt should be worn with a heavy canvass suspender, otherwise it will slip off you too easily. It provides you with the most efficient and comfortable method of carrying other survival equipment that we have found.

I have a razor-sharp USAF survival knife taped securely to the left shoulder strap (I am right-handed) in the upside down position for quick and easy access. (No I am no Rambo) I also have 2 ammo pouches attached to the belt that contain fishing tackle, matches, sewing kit, medical gear, Trioxane bars, .22 ammunition and an assortment of other items too numerous to list.

Also attached to the belt is a small map pouch that contains a Silva map compass, a stainless steel mirror (All purpose blade see**) and a laminated waterproof map of the area I intend to be traveling. Occasionally I carry 2 canteens and still have plenty of room to attach extra pouches, a machete or hatchet and just about anything else that can be feasibly attached to the belt or suspenders.

This LBE outfit is a completely self-contained survival kit that wears comfortably and weighs less than 15 pounds with 2 full canteens.

INSECT REPELLENT:

The importance of a good insect repellent depends on the terrain and the weather. In the snow or desert it has little value, but if you are traveling through h or near a swampy area in warm weather, an effective insect repellent is worth its weight in gold.

Mosquitoes are usually the least of your worries; more important are the 300 species of horsefly and deerfly and the 600 species of blackflies. These parasitic flies are all very determined biters and all potentially dangerous to humans.

Deerflies and horseflies both inflict bites that are quite painful, often bleed freely and swell into large wheels that can itch intensely for several days. (Ouch!!!)

These 2 flies are credited with the ability to remove up to a pint and half of blood from a domestic animal in a single day. A human without protection in areas of heavily infestation could be in real

danger.

Blackflies also pose a danger to the unprepared. Their bite is painless but ALWAYS bleeds freely and is followed by dime size wheal that itches intensely for several days. This fly has been known to kill thousands of animals in a single season and humans exposed to area of heavily blackflies infestation have in many cases required hospitalization.

All 3 of these flies have a proven ability to transmit a variety sometimes fatal diseases, including tularemia. Less noticeable ticks and chiggers also transmit a variety of diseases, most notably Lyme disease.

There are a number of wild plants that can be used as an effective insect repellent (specially catnip, cedar, and other mints), but few are as effective as a single bottle of repellent containing DEET stashed in the survival kit.

We do not recommend aerosol spray because it is bad for the ozone layer besides taking too much room in your kit. A small bottle of Muskol brand repellent contains 100% DEET and will last for weeks in the wild. In the absence of insect repellent, the survivalist can protect himself by covering his face, hands and other exposed areas with a layer of mud.

Clothing should be buttoned as snugly as possible around the wrists and neck and trousers' legs should be bloused or tied securely around the ankles. Small, smoky "smudges" fires can be set around the perimeter of the camp to deter mosquitoes after dark and help the survivalist get a good night's sleep.

SMUDGE FIRES:

Smudges fires are made by building a small hot fire and then partially smothering it with wet leaves, grass or pine needles. With a good bed of coals a smudge fire will smolder for several hours and produce enough smoke to repel biting insects.

RECOMMENDED ITEMS FOR SURVIVAL KIT:

No survival kit will provide for every contingency in every environment, but the following are pretty much generic to all conditions. Any working survival kit should contain each of these, although those that have been recommended by name are offered merely as suggestions and are subject to personal preference.

Survival Knife, Shrade M7-S or USAF survival knife.
Compass, Silva Type 3 / This survival book, Matches, wooden, waterproof, strike anywhere" type. Butane lighter (I recommend 4) 2 on you at all times and 2 in your survival kit.

Fishing kit (in 35mm film canister)
Space-blanket or large plastic tarp
Nylon cord 100 feet
1 blade survival knife **see? for inf.

Flashlight, AA Mini Mag-lite (batteries & bulbs)
Signal flares, gun or pencil type with launcher
Fire starting tables, Trioxane or Hexamine
Candles (at least 2)

Canteen, with metal cup, cover and belt (LBE)
Spare socks, 1 pair, wool is best.

Radio receiver, AM-FM with Weather Band
(Or and with a Panasonic tracker**)
Medical supplies (see***) Poncho / sunglasses

OPTIONAL ITEMS FOR SURVIVAL KIT:

.22 rifle, Charter Arms AR-7 or Marlin 70-P
.22 ammo's, 100 rounds Remington Viper
Slingshot, latex tubing type
Gloves, leather & wool ones

Bush hat / Wire ties / Dog rag / Sewing kit
Insect repellent, bottle, 100% DEET
Spearhead, frog 3-tined
Prescription drugs (xylocaine, penicillin)

Here could go either an addition to it or a 3rd class of items ex:
soap, toothbrush, sponge, toilet paper, food / etc.

WHAT DO I DO FIRST?:

It is safe to say that anyone who suddenly finds himself thrust into a do-or-die survival situation will not be in a clear state of mind. This will be particularly true if he has been injured.

Panic is the mortal enemy of anyone in a survival situation. It can and does cause people to do things that are counter-productive to their survival, even to the point of being suicidal.

Since panic is a non-cerebral function, it can be most effectively controlled by maintaining a logical approach to the task of staying alive.

THE FIRST THING THE SURVIVALIST MUST DO IS MAKE HIMSELF AS COMFORTABLE AS POSSIBLE.

The critical thinking portion of the mind is seriously hampered by physical discomfort, so the survivalist needs to address the requirement of his body before attempting to devise an escape plan. He should apply first aid to any injuries, take an analgesic if in

pain, build a fire to warm himself or find or construct a shelter if the weather is bad.

Once he has established a base camp and made himself as comfortable as possible, the survivalist can then take stock of both his supplies and his situation. Assuming that he has with him a well-equipped survival kit and that each of its components has withstood the ordeal up to that point.

He can use map if he has one and his compass to determine his approximate location, learn what obstacle lies between himself and civilization, and plot the most direct route back home. If he has a working radio receiver, he should use it, not only to gather weather reports and forecasts, but also entertainment.

Proper attitude is also a vital part of the survival process. The way one perceives his situation is at least as important as his knowledge and skill. A successful survivalist is NEVER lost, only momentarily perplex. He may wonder when he will get home, but NEVER if he will get home.

In most cases, the survivalist's best option will be to walk back to civilization. Before starting the trek, MAKE CERTAIN that you have a good idea of where you are headed as possible. Travel as lightly as you can, but not to the point of leaving behind transportable tools that might have critical importance on the trail.

If package food is available, it should make up most of the weight carried because the pack will become lighter as the food is eaten, and REMEMBER, there is absolutely nothing to prevent you from taking as many rest periods as you feel are necessary.

Forced march has no application in real life and is in fact counterproductive. NEVER push yourself to the point of exhaustion because a tired mind and body are apt to make dangerous even deadly mistakes.

Based on our experience, a cold, tired survivalist who continues to push on after his body tells him to stop will become irritable and jumpy and may go right over the edge into a blind panic.

IN A NUTSHELL, ONE OF THE BIG SECRETS TO SURVIVAL IS TO BE KIND TO YOURSELF.

If you are cold, build a fire, if you are hungry, eat; and if you are tired, rest. Believe in yourself and NEVER doubt your own capabilities.

All of us are born with inherent powerful survival instinct. That, a few basic pieces of equipment, and a little bit of knowledge are all that will be required to emerge alive and healthy from the most

challenging wilderness survival situation. Believe it!

BEST CLOTHING = WOOL: BEST WOOL IS FROM RABBIT FUR.

MOST SURVIVAL SPECIALIST AGREE THAT THE BEST CLOTHING FOR
RETAINING BODY HEAT IN WET WEATHER IS MADE FROM WOOL!

Gortex will help to keep you dry. Thinsulate Will keep you warm,
when you are dry, but ONLY WOOL will keep you warm when you are
soaking wet.** (Eve-n- Soak- King wet!)

[section deleted]

NEARLY ALL COLD WEATHER FATALITIES OCCUR AMONG SPORTS HUNTERS:

A group from whom taking to wilderness without proper clothing,
preparation, or training is almost traditional...

In a study conducted by the NRA in 1978 it was determined that the
person least like to survive in extended stay in the wilderness was
the armed sport hunter.

[section deleted]

WARNING! WARNING! WARNING!

THE FOLLOWING FILE IS NOT TERMINATED BUT SOON WILL BE DONE ASAP
IN HYPERTEXT AND WITH PIX WHEN NEED BE SO PLEASE BARE WITH ME
TILL THEN, MUCH INFORMATION CAN BE USED MEANWHILE FOR YOUR
ENJOYMENT OR PLEASURE. MEANWHILE IF YOU HAVE ANY TIPS FOR ME
SEND THEM UP BY E-MAIL TO: richard@io.org

[section deleted]

SURVIVAL RATION BOX: *

Sufficient ration of #hydrates de carbon# under all latitudes
assuring to the survivor about 500 calories/day.

THIS RATION BOX HAS BEEN TESTED BY & FOR THE ARMY THUS GOOD FOR
CIVILIANS CONTAINING THE MAXIMUM OF UNIVERSAL ELEMENTS FOR
SURVIVAL.

It is called: "BEST UNIVERSAL RATION" because it contains the
best nutritive elements that CAN BE EATEN with or without water
and yet giving enough energy to keep the body alive without
complications. IF one doesn't use too much energy.

1 gram of protein (with water) gives about: 400 calories / 1 gram
of fat = 800 calories / 1 gram #hydrate de carbon# with water =
400 calories.

This ration MUST be eaten as instructed for best result. For the first day, if the survivor does not eat, he will draw his energy in his own fat reserves coming from the food he ate the day before.

WORK SPECIAL NOTE:

Thus it is recommended to do the most physical work such as shelter construction, find and gathering fuel for fire, the placing of signalization devices etc. as much as possible on the first day when the survivor still has the maximum energy.

This survival ration is mainly composed of #hydrate de carbon# but contains enough fat to gear the production of #sucs gastriques# which will neutralise the stomach contraction which gives hunger feelings.

It is next to impossible to starve in a wilderness if one knows how to look for, if no game, look for fish, mollusc, birds, plants, roots etc.

FOOD TO BRING:

One MUST consider the weight and its nutritive and energetic value in calories. The energy is measure in calories. A person in good health spends easily 4,000 calories per day.

So 1 kilo of food MUST supply 400 calories per 100 grams of food in order to make up for the lost. Only oils & dry food contains as much.

The food MUST also contain 10% of protein (P) to help maintain the skin tissues and at least 20% lipids (L) to increase the resistance of the organism and as for the #Glucides# (G). See** end of this chapter.

They give energy which if not used right away will be transformed in fat which is not a problem for the men in the wild since fat is beautiful even Vital. (Calories = Cal)

In the following list** those who have less than 25 % are in brackets. Spices are not included since their food value is low but they have their value as to the taste buds and the moral. Dry food sold in store is excellent, light, nourishing but costly. So dry it yourself with the new invention from USA a drying machine more on this to get information ****

RATIONS WISDOM:

ONE COULD LIVE MANY MONTHS WITH ONLY 4 ELEMENTS.

Powder milk, oil, enriched cereal and poly-vitamins capsules. I

would personally add: Spirolina, peanuts, barley, salt, sugar. As well as fat, Pemmican and Pinhole, Gorp, Rockomini. ** See #? *** for recipe.

FOOD PACK SURVIVAL 4lbs: *

1 lb. of Pemmican, 1 lb. of Pinhole, 1lb. salted peanuts, 1lb. of Pinhole or Gorp.

SURVIVAL RATIONS: *

Fat which in calories is the most concentrated food is the sustenance most difficult to come by when living off the land.

Butter, lard, bacon dripping, tallow, oleomargarine has more than twice as many calories pound for pound than sugar & nearly 3 times as much as honey.

Therefore in survival conditions include a preponderance or priorities of EDIBLE fats with the idea of completing the diet from natural sources.

Since bears eat insects such as larva, grubs; it maybe that the best way to get your fat would be to do the same, meaning use the insects to get your fat of the land if no other means available.

ALL SEEDS IN CONES RICH IN FAT, AND PROTEIN: ***

(Find all seeds and roots which are rich in fat and protein and have them first in the list of survival plants..)

BODY COOKING! REMEMBER:

ONCE YOUR FEET ARE WARMED UP WE FEEL WARMER ALL OVER & NOTHING IS WARMER THAN 2 PAIRS OF SOCKS. (Wool is best of all.)

REMEMBER again, in order not to freeze body hands & feet one MUST cover his head, even cover your forehead.

YOU LOOSE 1/3 HEAT BY HEAD UNCOVERED.
SO COVER YOUR ASS AND HEAD EVEN YOUR NOSE!

[section deleted]

Editor's note: the next post and subsequent discussion revolves around survival in a combat situation. I myself ignore the military aspects and view it as just another good list of things to think about in a survival situation. Remember, some of our soldiers get a LOT of training on how to live off the land and those

sources shouldn't be ignored.

From: J.Capell@zds.com (John L Capell)

Pack Inventory

(outside pockets of pack)

Canteen, 2 Quart

Rifle Ammo Cases, 3 20 Round (60 rounds total)

Shotgun Shell Boxes, 3 5 Round 000 Buck

Shotgun Shell Band, 9 Rounds (+ boxes = 24 rounds total)

Shotgun Shells, Water Proof Clear Bagged, 6 spark Throwers, 3 Flares

Radio, 2-meter Handheld

Clear Parka

Glock Folding Shovel & Branch Saw

Ghilli Suit

(inside pouch of Pack)

Pack of Underwear, Socks, Brown T-Shirt, Water Proof Clear Bagged

Flashlight

Duct Tape / Electrical Tape / Spool of Fishing Line / Zip Ties

Fence/Wire Cutters

Pepper Spray

First Aid Kit (Standard kit , + added items)

Emergency Blanket

Chap Stick

Aspirin

Water Purifier Tablets (1 bottle)

Toenail/Fingernail Clippers

Cough Drops

Snakebite kit

Clear Parka

Toilet Paper, Water Proof Clear Bagged

Wire Hand Band Saw

Magnesium Fire Starter Block

Pistol holster, Trouser Belt Type

Maintenance Kit for Mini Mag Light (lens, batteries, bulbs)

3 Compasses, Map Type, Hiking Type, Zipper-Pull type

Several Green Trash Bags, Large

Quick Energy Food Pack(s)

Scope Lens Cleaner (Lens Pen)

Spare Battery for Leica Laser Range Finder

Misc Writing Utensils, Pads, Pencil Sharpener, Waterproof notebook, Black Marker

Sewing Kit

Ranger Hand Book / Medical Hand Book

Chewing Gum

Gatoraide Mix (2 - 2qt packs)

Canteen Water Purifier Unit

Lighters (2)

Face Paint
Mirror
Extra Shoe Laces
Hearing Protection (Ear Plugs)
Insect Repellant
Swiss Army Knife
Small Phillips/Standard Screw Driver
Scope/Rifle Allen wrench kit
Gun Cleaning Kit
Lubricating Oil
Solvent Bottle / Powder & Copper Solvent
Combat Harness Inventory
Alice Belt, Load Bearing Y-Harness
Pistol Holster, Leg Harness Type
Glock 19 Loaded with 15 rounds FEDERAL HYDRA SHOKs
Canteen, 1 Quart
Mini-Mag Light (Spare bulb in base) red Lens
Leatherman Super Tool
Double Pistol Magazine Pouch
Two (2) GLOCK Model-19 15 round pistol magazines
Loaded with 14 rounds each FEDERAL HYDRA SHOKs
Double Edged 6" Blade Knife
Duty Pouch
Rifle Ammo Band Loaded w/ 20 Rounds .300 Win Mag
Notebook & Pencil, Water Proof Clear Bagged

Uniform Bag Inventory
High Top Black Leather/Canvas Boots (not in bag)
Gum Bottom Shoes
Hat, Black Floppy
Belt, Trouser, Green
Shorts, Green
BDU Pants, Long
Long Sleeve Outer Shirt, Black
Long Sleeve Outer Shirt, Camo
Sunglasses
Boot Knife (Spiderco)
Gloves, Black, 2 pair, Thick & Thin
Head Cover, Stretch, Black
Pack of Underwear, Socks, Brown T-Shirt, WP Clear Bagged
Wrist Watch
Document Wallet
Several Plastic Bags, Large, for Gear Stashing

Spare Uniform Bag Inventory
(all WP clear bagged)
3 Packs Underwear, Socks, Brown T-Shirt
2 Pair BDU Pants, Long
2 Long Sleeve Outer Shirts, Black

Additional Items

Leica 1000m Laser Range Finder/Binoculars, Soft Case
Night Vision Binoculars, Soft Case

Primary Weapons

Custom Remington 700 BDL Heavy Barrel, Leupold Mark 4 Scope
Winchester Defender 12 Gauge Shotgun, Pistol Grip Stock, Pack-Clips on Sling

From: wendel@wendel.se (S.O.Wendel)

I don't have the time right now to comment on each and every item that you listed (and especially did not list) but I would like to say this:

1. The stuff you listed weighs a lot more than 25-30 lbs.
2. You MUST be able to carry each and every item of kit in your back-pack or on your person. You CAN NOT depend on someone else to take care of it for you.
3. You must bring clothing for every season of the year. The actual items of clothing would be different, depending on where in the US you live. But you must bring it all. And you MUST always bring two pairs of boots. Preferably one pair of all leather boots (Gore-Tex if you can afford it) and one pair of cooler boots.
4. If you carry a civilian rifle make sure that it has a fibre-glass or carbon fibre stock, preferably of a thumb-hole design. A civilian wooden stock will break.
5. Bring a knife with a longer blade than 6". It should be 7" or more. The Ka-Bar USMC knife, or the new SOG Seal Team 2000 would be fine. Especially the latter (which is what I use nowadays). You need three knives, just as you listed, a 7-8" blade one, a 5" folder (folding hunter or Spyderco Clipit Endura) and a Swiss Army type.
6. You must carry a light weight camping stove. The Coleman Peak 1 range is good (especially the Feather 442 that burns ordinary unleaded gas). You must also carry pots and a small frying pan. Aluminum, not stainless steel. And remember, you must be able to survive on your own so you must carry all the food you need for at least 2-3 days. And BTW forget the Army-type mess kit, it's too heavy. Get something light weight.
7. You need a lightweight sleeping bag. And what the British call a "bivvy-bag" to use instead of a tent. If you want to fight like the Rangers you must be able to live like the Rangers.
8. Get a GOOD compass. Some of the Swedish-made Silvas are among the best you can get at any price. And MAPS of the area where you intend to operate.
9. First aid kit.
10. You need a lot more than 60 rounds of ammo. Be prepared to carry 180 rounds or more just for yourself, for starters. Plus your share of whatever

is needed for support weapons like MG's and the like. If you can get hold of a couple of Carl Gustav AT Recoilless Rifles, with an ample supply of high-explosive and HEAT rounds, then that would come in handy. They're the best. Get the version with the carbon-fibre reinforced tube, it weighs less than the all-steel tube. A few AT-4's could be a substitute, but then you wouldn't have the HE capability.

11. And before you do anything get the following books and memorize what's in them:

- a) US Army Ranger Handbook (ST 21-75-2)
- b) An infantryman's guide to urban combat (FM 90-10-1)
- c) USMC Sniping (Available as ISBN 0-87947-420-3, published by Desert Publications, Cornville, AZ)

12. And finally, make sure that you are able to carry it all for extended periods of time. Say 25 miles a day for a number of days in a row. And I'm not kidding, you'll need that if you want to fight like Rangers, which is what you would have to do in order to survive. If you're in good shape you can do it. I have personally taken part in the International 100-mile Marches in Nijmegen, Holland, two years in a row. There you do 25 miles a day for four consecutive days, with a pack, marching at good speed. (Some 8,000 military personnel from up to 20 different countries, including some 500 US Army and USAF, take part every year).

From: mcdaniel@u.washington.edu (Henry McDaniel)
J.Capell@zds.com (John L Capell) writes:

Add:

Antibiotics. If you visit the doctor and get any, save some. They usually give you more than you need anyhow.

Binoculars/ field glasses.

Gas mask with filter(s).

Bandages (large-small), cotton roll, water-proof tape, cotton swabs/q-tips. and other assorted goodies. Everyone should carry some medical supplies.

You need a good watch. It should be water proof, have a timer and night light. Mine is a "Timex Expedition" with features: compass ring, analog and digital display, two timezones, two alarms, timer, stopwatch, night light.

Bed roll.. optional of course.

By the way a superb battery is RAYOVAC MAXIMUM AKALINES. They seem to last forever in storage or in use. No joke... I've had two in one flashlight for a year now.. they are still going strong (and I do use this light for hours at a time on occasion.) And before

being put in the flashlight they were in storage for TWO YEARS.
Check em' out. Stay away from Ni-Cad rechargeable!

From: wendel@wendel.se (S.O.Wendel)

When you start out you bring food for 2-3 days with you. That is intended as a reserve. When you're in the field you will have to "live off the land" (suggested reading: John Wiseman's "The SAS Survival Handbook", read it and learn, you'll need it!). No Big Mac's for the duration, you know.

Basic Survival Equipment By Michael Ironwolf

[section deleted]

In any survival situation, the basic needs of food, water and shelter must be met as well as personal protection from those attempting to appropriate YOUR food, water and shelter. We should expect an increase in the number of individuals interested in survival. In addition, after observing the lawlessness that occurred in St. Croix what with the military HELPING the looters, we should also expect some "SOFT Survivalists" (NO GUNS) to become "Hard Survivalists" (LOTS OF GUNS). Please welcome them into our ranks. (They didn't know any better). This basic list of individual equipment will give anyone, veteran or newbie, a place to start obtaining the hardware they will need in the very near future.

The following list of equipment should be considered a BASIC load and will continue to be improved as finances permit. Ideally, your "Bug Out Bag" is utilized to provide for your needs enroute to your retreat site or if relocation is necessary due to pursuit by an invading army or secret police.

Your personal equipment demands the best that money can buy. In almost every case this is government issue or contract overrun produced equipment. Take advantage of the millions of dollars of R & D the government has done and buy things that will literally last decades if properly maintained.

Mandatory Basic Equipment Survey Checklist

- 3 Bag, Duffle, G.I., Nylon, Type II, O.D.
- 1 Belt, Pistol, Nylon, LC-2, O.D.
- 1 Harness, LBE "Y" or "H", Nylon, O.D.
- 2 Cover, Canteen, Nylon, O.D., 1 qt.
- 1 Cup, Canteen, Steel, 1 qt.
- 2 Canteen, Plastic, O.D., 1 qt.
- 3 Opener, Can, P-38, Steel or Aluminum
- 1 Utensil, Eating, Knife/Fork/Spoon
- 1 Kit, Mess, G.I., Steel or Aluminum
- 3 Matches, Waterproof/Windproof, Survival, Boat
- 2 Knife, Combat, U.S.M.C. K-Bar or Equiv

2 Pouch, Magazine, G.I., Nylon, O.D., 3 X 30 rd.
 1 Shovel, Tri-fold, (G.I. Reconditioned NOT Chinese Import !)
 1 Cover, Shovel, Nylon or Neoprene
 1 Buttpack w/carrying Strap, G.I., O.D. (Nylon or Web)
 1 Sling, Silent, 1 1/4" or M60 GPMG
 1 Compass, Lensmatic, G.I., O.D., Tritium
 1 Compass, Backup (Silva or Equiv)
 1 Blanket, G.I., O.D., 80% Wool
 1 Bag, Sleeping, G.I., O.D., Intermediate (Synthetic NOT Down)
 2 Pouch, First Aid/Compass, Empty
 1 Flashlight, Anglehead, O.D. or Black
 1 Frame, Ruck, ALICE, LC-2 (or LC-1)
 1 Ruck, ALICE, large or medium, G.I., Nylon, O.D.
 1 Pr. Straps, Shoulder, Quick Release, ALICE, LC-2, (or LC-1)
 1 Waist Belt, ALICE LC-2 (only)
 1 Bladder, Canteen, 5 qt.
 1 Poncho, Camo, Nylon , G.I., (1 req'd., 2 recommended)
 1 Poncho, O.D., Rubber, G.I.
 1 Liner, Poncho, Camouflage
 1 pr. Pants, Rain, O.D. or Camo
 1 Case, Map, Assault Systems type, Small
 1 Kit, 1st Aid, Parachutist, Complete
 1 Stove, Special Forces, ESBIT Type, Small
 9 Hexamine, Bar, Heating (For Stove)
 1 Carbiner, Steel, Black, (Search & Rescue Type)
 1 Webbing, Tubular, 1" Black, Swiss seat, 14' long
 1 Mirror, Distress, Signal, 2' X 3", G.I.
 3 Repellent, Insect, G.I.
 2 Stick, Camo., Shades-Loam, light green, Sand, White, Etc.
 1 Balm, Lip, Arctic
 1 Balm, Lip, Hot Climate (With #35 Sun screen)
 2 Bot Tab, Water Purifier (Potable Aqua) (Iodine NOT Chlorine)
 1 Filter, Water, Micro-ceramic, (First Need)
 2 Soap, Ivory (UNSCENTED)
 2 Toothbrush/Toothpaste
 1 Razor
 1 Washcloth, O.D.
 1 Towel, O.D.
 1 Can, Silicone, Waterproofing Spray
 4 Ration, MRE, G.I., Current Manufacture

Mandatory Clothing Survey Checklist

1 pr. Boots, Combat or Jungle
 1 pr. Laces, Boot
 3 pr. Socks, O.D., cushion Sole or Equiv.
 3 Shirts, T., Choice of: O.D., Black, AIRR, or Camo
 1 pr. Shells, gloves, D3A
 1 pr. Liners, gloves, D3A, wool, O.D.
 1 Sweater, Wool, Choice of O.D., Black, or Camo. ONLY
 1 Sweater, Acrylic, Same as above, ONLY IF ALLERGIC to WOOL
 1 Belt, Pants

- 1 set Long Underwear, Black, Thermax
- 2 set Pants and Shirt set, Fatigue, Camouflage, Ripstop
G.I.Woodland, G.I.Tigerstripe Viet-Nam
- 1 Jacket, Field, M65 Pattern of Uniform Chosen.
- 1 Liner, Jacket, Field, M-65
- 1 Cap, Patrol, Ear Flaps, Pattern Of Uniform Chosen
- 1 Cap, Boonie, Pattern Of Uniform Chosen

Minimum Weapon Requirement

- 1 Rifle, Colt AR-15
- 1 Kit, Cleaning (Rod, Patches, Oil)
- 1 Case, Kit, Cleaning
- 7 Magazine, Colt AR-15, 30 Round
- 600 Rounds .223 Ammunition

- 1 Pistol, U.S. Govt Issue Type
 .45 Cal Colt Govt
 9mm Beretta 92F
 9mm SIG SAUER P226
- 3 Magazine, Pistol, 15 Round
- 200 Rounds Ammunition

Tips & Tricks :

1. The ammunition requirements are BARE MINIMUM. Should you be forced to defend yourself, you and your team could eat up a case of 1000 rounds in 6 or 7 MINUTES! Stock up now !
2. Always purchase surplus used excellent/very good or contract production overruns. DO NOT BUY overseas imports (except for Korean Jungle Boots...OK) or reproductions. You NEED the tough mil spec construction/materials.
3. Your sleeping bag should ALWAYS be synthetic (holofil) or equivalent. DO NOT USE GOOSE DOWN. It gets wet, you freeze. You freeze, You die.
4. Water purification tablets should be IODINE based. Chlorine based tablets do not kill giardia parasites.
5. Use an unscented soap like ivory. Its cheap, keeps for a long time and is a good CATFISH BAIT for fishing. In addition, heavy perfume scents can be detected by animals in the bush (2 & 4 footed animals)
6. Don't be afraid to take advantage of the new fabrics to make like more comfortable. Gortex (waterproof), Thermax (warmth) and Kevlar (antiballistic) are very useful. In addition, use of silicone waterproofing spray on cammies, boots, packs

and sleeping bags is recommended.

7. When packing your kit ALWAYS distribute the weight evenly. Remember that someone besides an adult male (wife, children) may be forced to "get started" without you.
8. The construction of your "Bug Out Bag" is a personal project and should reflect your personal needs. It is not a good idea to buy a cute little prepackaged "survival bag", set it in the closet and forget it. Remember that 35-40% of the cost of that product is "profit" to the dealer. Good equipment at good prices can be had at small surplus stores, gun shows and even better deals can be had by mail order.

If you are a serious equipment buyer, immediately purchase the Live Free Report on "Buying Surplus" for an EXCELLENT background on equipment purchasing. Next time we will discuss current sources of military equipment and surplus.

This equipment list is an expanded version of a list originally posted on Ken Segers Survival Bulletin Board 821-2815 St Louis. Support your survival computer bulletin boards.

For a complete list of reports on preparedness subjects and the most recent version of "Survival Sources" please send a LSASE and \$1 To: Research Reports P.O. Box 42003-214 Phoenix, AZ 85080=8A

Your Family Disaster Supplies Kit - FEMA

Your Family Disaster Supplies Kit

After a disaster, local officials and relief workers will be on the scene, but they cannot reach everyone immediately. You could get help in hours, or it may take days. Would your family be prepared to cope with the emergency until help arrives?

Your family will cope best by preparing for disaster before it strikes. One way to prepare is by assembling a Disaster Supplies Kit. Once disaster hits, you won't have time to shop or search for supplies. But if you've gathered supplies in advance, your family can endure an evacuation or home confinement.

To prepare your kit

Review the checklists in this document.
Gather the supplies that are listed. You may need them if your family is confined at home.

Place the supplies you'd most likely need for an evacuation in an easy-

to-carry container. These supplies are listed with an asterisk (*).

Disasters happen anytime and anywhere. And when disaster strikes, you may not have much time to respond.

A highway spill of hazardous material could mean instant evacuation.

A winter storm could confine your family at home. An earthquake, flood, tornado or any other disaster could cut off basic services--gas, water, electricity and telephones--for days.

Water

Store water in plastic containers such as soft drink bottles. Avoid using containers that will decompose or break, such as milk cartons or glass bottles. A normally active person needs to drink at least two quarts of water each day. Hot environments and intense physical activity can double that amount. Children, nursing mothers and ill people will need more.

Store one gallon of water per person per day (two quarts for drinking, two quarts for food preparation/sanitation)*

Keep at least a three-day supply of water for each person in your household.

Food

Store at least a three-day supply of non-perishable food. Select foods that require no refrigeration, preparation or cooking and little or no water. If you must heat food, pack a can of sterno. Select food items that are compact and lightweight. *Include a selection of the following foods in your Disaster Supplies Kit:

Ready-to-eat canned meats, fruits and vegetables

Canned juices, milk, soup (if powdered, store extra water)

Staples--sugar, salt, pepper

High energy foods--peanut butter, jelly, crackers, granola bars, trail mix

Vitamins

Foods for infants, elderly persons or persons on special diets

Comfort/stress foods--cookies, hard candy, sweetened cereals, lollipops, instant coffee, tea bags

First Aid Kit

Assemble a first aid kit for your home and one for each car. A first aid kit* should include:

- Sterile adhesive bandages in assorted sizes
- 2-inch sterile gauze pads (4-6)
- 4-inch sterile gauze pads (4-6)
- Hypoallergenic adhesive tape
- Triangular bandages (3)
- 2-inch sterile roller bandages (3 rolls)
- 3-inch sterile roller bandages (3 rolls)
- Scissors
- Tweezers
- Needle
- Moistened towelettes
- Antiseptic
- Thermometer
- Tongue blades (2)
- Tube of petroleum jelly or other lubricant
- Assorted sizes of safety pins
- Cleansing agent/soap
- Latex gloves (2 pair)
- Sun screen

Non-prescription drugs

- Aspirin or nonaspirin pain reliever
- Anti-diarrhea medication
- Antacid (for stomach upset)
- Syrup of Ipecac (use to induce vomiting if advised by the Poison Control Center)
- Laxative
- Activated charcoal (use if advised by the Poison Control Center)

Contact your local American Red Cross chapter to obtain a basic first aid manual.

SUPPLIES

There are six basics you should stock in your home: water, food, first aid supplies, clothing and bedding, tools and emergency supplies and special items. Keep the items that you would most likely need during an evacuation in an easy-to-carry container--suggested items are marked with an asterisk(*). Possible containers include a large, covered trash container; a camping backpack; or a duffle bag.

Tools and Supplies

Mess kits, or paper cups, plates and plastic utensils*
Emergency preparedness manual*
Battery-operated radio and extra batteries*
Flashlight and extra batteries*
Cash or traveler's checks, change*

Nonelectric can opener, utility knife*
Fire extinguisher: small canister, ABC type
Tube tent
Pliers
Tape
Compass
Matches in a waterproof container
Aluminum foil
Plastic storage containers
Signal flare
Paper, pencil
Needles, thread
Medicine dropper
Shut-off wrench, to turn off household gas and water
Whistle
Plastic sheeting
Map of the area (for locating shelters)

Sanitation

Toilet paper, towelettes*
Soap, liquid detergent*
Feminine supplies*
Personal hygiene items*
Plastic garbage bags, ties (for personal sanitation uses)
Plastic bucket with tight lid
Disinfectant
Household chlorine bleach

Clothing and Bedding

* Include at least one complete change of clothing and footwear per person.

Sturdy shoes or work boots*
Hat and gloves
Rain gear*
Thermal underwear
Blankets or sleeping bags*
Sunglasses

Special Items

Remember family members with special needs, such as infants and elderly or disabled persons.

For Baby*

Formula
Diapers

Bottles
Powdered milk
Medications

For Adults*

Heart and high blood pressure medication
Insulin
Prescription drugs
Denture needs
Contact lenses and supplies
Extra eye glasses

Entertainment--games and books.

Important Family Documents

Keep these records in a waterproof, portable container.

Will, insurance policies, contracts, deeds, stocks and bonds
Passports, social security cards, immunization records
Bank account numbers
Credit card account numbers and companies
Inventory of valuable household goods, important telephone numbers
Family records (birth, marriage, death certificates)

SUGGESTIONS AND REMINDERS

Store your kit in a convenient place known to all family members. Keep a smaller version of the Disaster Supplies Kit in the trunk of your car.

Keep items in air-tight plastic bags.

Change your stored water supply every six months so it stays fresh.

Rotate your stored food every six months.

Re-think your kit and family needs at least once a year. Replace batteries, update clothes, etc.

Ask your physician or pharmacist about storing prescription medications.

CREATE A FAMILY DISASTER PLAN

To get started...

Contact your local emergency management or civil defense office and your local American Red Cross chapter. Find out which disasters are most likely to happen in your community. Ask how you would be warned. Find out how to prepare for each.

Meet with your family.
Discuss the types of disasters that could occur.
Explain how to prepare and respond.
Discuss what to do if advised to evacuate.
Practice what you have discussed.

Plan how your family will stay in contact if separated by disaster. Pick two meeting places: 1) a location a safe distance from your home in case of fire. 2) a place outside your neighborhood in case you can't return home. Choose an out-of-state friend as a "check-in contact" for everyone to call.

Complete these steps.

Post emergency telephone numbers by every phone.
Show responsible family members how and when to shut off water, gas and electricity at main switches.
Install a smoke detector on each level of your home, especially near bedrooms; test monthly and change the batteries two times each year.
Contact your local fire department to learn about home fire hazards.
Learn first aid and CPR. Contact your local American Red Cross chapter for information and training.

Meet with your neighbors.

Plan how the neighborhood could work together after a disaster. Know your neighbors' skills (medical, technical). Consider how you could help neighbors who have special needs, such as elderly or disabled persons. Make plans for child care in case parents can't get home.

Remember to practice and maintain your plan.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency's Family Protection Program and the American Red Cross Disaster Education Program are nationwide efforts to help people prepare for disasters of all types. For more information, please contact your local or State Office of Emergency Management, and your local American Red Cross chapter. Ask for "Your Family Disaster Plan" and the "Emergency Preparedness Checklist."

Or write to:

FEMA
P.O. Box 70274
Washington, D.C. 20024
FEMA L- 189
ARC 4463
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Frugal Squirrel's HomePage for Patriots, Survivalists, and Gun Owners
<http://www.netside.com/~lcoble/>

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