Chapter 5
The Ideal Place To Survive
Ten Critical Survival Categories

A VERY IMPORTANT INFO REPORT

What we have done in this Info Report is give you ten parameters to think about when, why, how and especially where to survive. **Avoiding the truths laid out here could be detrimental to your chance of survival.** Many consider this report to be one of the most vital bits of information to have BEFORE you begin looking at countries for expatriation.

There are PROS and CONS to every subject. We try to address all of them here.

Besides being considered one of our most vital reports, this is one of our most popular reports as well. **The average person may not think about many of these life-and-death subjects when looking to expatriate.**

**We recommend that you spend some time reading and rereading these vital subjects.**

Everyone certainly takes a somewhat different approach to expatriation. But ignoring these profound and important facts and statistics will cloud your judgment on where is the best place to survive the coming years.

These facts and statistics are already taken into consideration in our rating system of the 200 countries in the world. You will see that a majority of the time, most of our top 3 countries are rated the best in these various and vital ten categories.

Remember, we have no bias or personal leanings toward one country over the other. We gather facts and statistics, as well as personal experience to bring you the truth about each of these subjects.

Facts are facts. The truth is the truth. As you will shortly come to understand after you read this report, there are very few places in the world that can be deemed a truly safe place to survive all the potential life-threatening crises that are coming upon this planet.

Again, we have done the work for you. That is why you paid for this series of reports. You may not agree with all of the conclusions we have made, but you must take a serious look at these important survival subjects and the facts and statistics that accompany them.

**NOTE: We are using The Bottom Line (final ratings) found at the last chapter of this book for how the countries are rated.**
Country SIZE (Square miles, not population.)

Would it be easier to survive in a small, medium, or large country?

We think that a large country has a slight considerable edge, for several reasons.

Imagine living on an island that is only 5 to 10 miles wide (like most Caribbean islands). You could drive around the entire island in an hour or two. Everyone would almost know everybody as well as every nook and cranny. You would have very little privacy. No place to “hide” or go (think WWII and Nazis hunting for people). Would it be easier for the storm troopers to round up everyone in a town of one square mile (10 blocks by 10 blocks) or in a county of 5,000 square miles (50 miles by 100 miles)? The same principle applies here.

However, keep in mind that population density is much more important (see below).

Imagine living in Delaware and not being able to go to neighboring states (Pennsylvania, New Jersey, or Maryland) or other areas of the US. Kind of gloomy thought, isn’t it? A country that has much beauty and a variety of landscapes helps the senses and sanity.

A larger country usually has much more in the way of food choices and overall better choices for most things. That is why most islands have to import up to 90% of their food. Limited space, limited resources, limited growing zones. Not every part of the US can grow grains, citrus fruit, stone fruit (apples, peaches, pears, etc.), nuts, beef, ad infinitum. Though the citrus growing areas of Florida and California make their goods available to the areas that grow grains but have not citrus fruit, such as the Great Plains. Get the picture?

Large countries with several growing zones are best for overall food production and availability.

Therefore, LARGE is usually BETTER.

Who fits this category in our Top 25?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>1,068,000 square miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>3,286,000 square miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>2,967,000 square miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>424,000 square miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>496,000 square miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia</td>
<td>439,000 square miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>226,000 square miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>471,000 square miles</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Population Density. (The number of people per square mile.)

Population density is one of the most important survival categories. Why?

During the global collapse, which is now in its beginning stages (and has happened locally around the world many times), the people that will suffer the most are those in large densely populated areas.

Would you rather be living in a densely populated or sparsely populated area during a time of crises?

Would you rather be living in a densely populated or sparsely populated area during a time when food is scarce?

Let’s say you have plenty of food and water and supplies on hand during a crisis because you prepared in advance. What do you think will happen when hundreds, or thousands, or tens of thousands, or even hundreds of thousands of people who live within a day or so walk (or drive) from where you are (about 50 to 300 miles) are caught without food and water?

What are your chances of keeping your provisions? Of keeping your life? Slim to none!

The opposite is the ideal. Living in an area with few people means each person is living on acreage, which usually means more than likely they have provisions too. People in cities, living in high-rise apartments, depend upon the local grocery store just like tens to hundreds of thousands of other people do. People living on acreage usually have food, vegetable gardens, chickens and cows, etc.

So would you rather live in Los Angeles or rural Texas? Get the picture?

Therefore, finding an area to live with low population density is EXTREMELY IMPORTANT.

Who fits this category in our Top 25? There are seven countries that have a population density of less than 25 people per square kilometer (65 people per square mile) of viable land (livable land).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Population Density</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>21 People Per Square Kilometer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>17 People Per Square Kilometer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>17 People Per Square Kilometer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraguay</td>
<td>17 People Per Square Kilometer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>25 People Per Square Kilometer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>17 People Per Square Kilometer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belize</td>
<td>18 People Per Square Kilometer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Self Sufficient Area

What if 95% of the people in the area in which you are living during a crisis are also either prepared or not lacking in the basic necessities of life? Can 95% of the population help out the 5% who are hurting without causing problems for themselves? Why of course they can!

What if you need to barter a few things that you have extra for some things that you do not have, but really want and/or need? IF the area is not lacking in the important basics, there is a good chance you will be able to find what you need. Right?

The opposite scenario isn’t a pretty picture. If 95% of the population is lacking in food, water, and the basics, you will most likely find that a percentage of those people are willing to kill you and take your provisions in order to keep themselves alive. Get the picture?

NOTE: The US government researched this subject. They discovered that 80% of Americans would steal within three days after having no food and 95% would kill for food if they and their family had gone 7 days without food. That is why the US government has funded and built concentration camps, re-education centers, labor camps, detention facilities, relocation centers, debtors’ prisons, and other camps that have the purpose to house or kill you.

Hitler didn’t build all those camps for nothing. He used every one of them to the fullest extent possible. There were nearly 200 camps throughout Europe used by the Nazis.

Stalin didn’t build all those gulags to have them sit empty.

So do you think that the US government has built camps for millions of Americans to let them sit empty?

Get the picture?

Therefore, finding an area to live that has plenty and will not lack in the basics during a crisis is also VERY IMPORTANT.

Who fits this category in our Top 25? Costa Rica, Argentina, New Zealand, and Australia (suffering from drought is taking its toll on Australia food production, though) are the only ones that are truly totally self-sufficient. Others less self-sufficient but not horribly lacking include Ecuador and Peru.

Friendly, Compassionate, Neighbors

What if the area in which you live had suffered crises before and the people all helped each other out instead of selfishly hoarding “their” stuff? What if your neighbors looked out for one another? And there was a sense of compassion in how everyone dealt with each other. Attitudes of “we are all in this together” and “here, let me help you” were the norm, not the exception.
The chance of survivability goes up dramatically when this is the local attitude.

But what about the opposite attitude? Unfriendly neighbors. Selfish neighbors. Neighbors willing to fight or kill you for *your* things. What happens to your chances of survivability then?

This does not even take into consideration the fact that governments will be giving out food and other basic supplies to those people willing to “turn in” their neighbors (and relatives) for “rules” violations and infractions!

Get the picture?

*Then, living in an area where people are kind, unselfish and compassionate and have gone through trials and crises before and helped each other out is also VERY IMPORTANT.*

Who fits this category in our Top 25? Costa Rica, New Zealand, Argentina, Uruguay, Ecuador, and Tonga.

**The Ideal Climate**

Many people think they would have a better chance of surviving on a tropical island than somewhere that had four seasons. So let us take a look at really what climate is best for survival.

Tropical climates have many drawbacks. Food choices should probably be the first and most important concern. You cannot grow most grains, stone fruit (peaches, apples, plums, nectarines, apricots, pears, etc.), many vegetables, grapes, and other fruits in a tropical climate. The heavy rain, the mold, mildew, the ever present devouring bugs, the heat, the soggy soil, as well as other negatives prevent many food producing plants that we have grown accustomed to, from growing in tropical climates.

Yes, bananas, pineapples, coconuts, citrus and other tropical fruit have to have at least a sub-tropical climate to grow. But overall, a mild four-season climate produces more grains, fruits, and vegetables than any other climate. NOTE: Living in a country that has several climate zones helps this situation. They provide all the fruit, vegetables, and grains anyone could want.

Bugs. Tropical climates do not have freezes that kill off mosquitoes, flies, and other pests. This is a HUGE negative when you factor in the horrible diseases found in the tropics, such as malaria, dengue fever, amebic dysentery, Chagas disease, river blindness, typhoid fever and others. Many kinds of bugs eat crops such as fruits and vegetables. Termites and carpenter ants can be very destructive.
However, you need not totally discount a sub-tropical climate, IF you live in the MOUNTAINS of a sub-tropical country. This would include Costa Rica, Peru, Columbia, and Ecuador. The mountainous regions have cool evenings (but not below freezing), fewer bugs (mosquitoes thrive in lowlands, not the mountains), and most vegetables are grown in this environment.

From all of our research, we believe that a MILD four-season climate is the best and most ideal place for survival. Mild winters and mild summers mean little need for cooling the air in the summer and heating in the winter. Some near freezing temperatures allow bugs to die off, kill off disease carrying mosquitoes, allow stone fruit trees (apples, peaches, cherries, etc.) to bear fruit, as well as many other beneficial things. An ideal climate is one that has warm sunny days and cool nights most of the year. There are several places in the world that have this ideal climate. A few of them are in our Top 25.

NOTE: Most of our Top 7 Survival Countries have some form of IDEAL weather. For example: both Costa Rica and Ecuador, have sub-tropical, tropical and temperate zones. Along the coasts and lowlands it can be hot and humid. Up in the mountains of Costa Rica and Ecuador the climate is temperate. It is MUCH less humid. Cool evenings (into the 60’s and even 50’s every night), and the daytime highs stay in the 70’s and low 80’s. This is also similar to New Zealand’s weather along the coasts, though New Zealand is the farthest south you can get in the world outside of Antarctica and Costa Rica is close to the Equator and Ecuador is on the Equator! Though neither Costa Rica or Ecuador has freezing temperatures, the mild climate is considered ideal for many people. No need for heat OR air conditioning saves a ton of money (both in the cost of central air - central heat UNITS and the dramatically lower utilities bills.) Even bugs and critters are considerably fewer in the mountains. The main and only major drawback is the lack of stone fruit production.

Precipitation is also VERY important. Without rain, things will not grow. Rain can be a source of electricity (hydro power from a creek), water for using in the house, and especially water for drinking, either through springs, a well, or catching rainwater. A place that has consistent precipitation throughout the year is ideal for keeping fires down and a constant source for water. Take Southern California. All of its annual rain comes in the winter months. It is typical for Southern California not to receive ANY rain for 6 to 7 months during the hot and dry summer. They then have horrible fires during the driest and hottest months of the year. Afterward, when the torrential winter rains come, they have landslides and floods.

Then there are the natural disasters related to climate. Tornados, hurricanes/cyclones, floods, fires, hail storms, drought, desertification, blizzards (and the resulting avalanches), mudslides, rockslides, landslides, devastating humidity, wind storms, frigid subzero weather, and killer heat waves. The ideal climate has none of these. There are very few places in the world that are immune from all weather related natural disasters.

Who fits this category in our Top 25? Costa Rica, Argentina, Chile, New Zealand, and Australia all have areas of near perfect climate. Uruguay and Ecuador (only in the mountains) have acceptable climate.

The Southern Hemisphere - An Avoidance of War, Pollution & Scarcity
Most people do not know that 90% of the world’s population lives in the northern hemisphere. Only 10% live south of the equator. Interestingly, over half of the population of the southern hemisphere lives in two countries that straddle the equator, Indonesia and Brazil. If only including countries that are wholly south of the equator, only 5% of the world’s population lives in those countries.

The above map shows population density based upon a color-coded system. The white areas have less than 2 people per square kilometer. The yellow areas are 2-10 people per square kilometer. The orange areas are 11-40 people per square kilometer. The red areas are 41-100 people per square kilometer. The dark red areas are 101-500 people per square kilometer. The pink areas are more than 500 people per square kilometer.

This is somewhat of a “dishonest” map, because there is a substantial difference between 5 people per square kilometer and 500 people per square kilometer. Whereas the difference between yellow and dark red mentally does not seem to be “100 times”.

The map below represents true world population. Each red dot represents 100,000 people. Visually look at the map below dividing it into an upper half and lower half. This gives you a true picture of population density – in both hemispheres.
The map below is also accurate in showing the population density per each country. The graft at the right shows how many people live per square kilometer in each country.

Why is this significant?

There are several reasons, but one of the greatest ones is nuclear fallout.

A nuclear war is nearly certain. Volumes have been written on the subject. We are convinced it will happen, sooner rather than later. The evidence is too overwhelming. There is a near 99% chance it will occur in the Northern Hemisphere. There is better than 50% chance nuclear bombs will land in the United States. (The country that hits the US with a nuke or nukes will be a hero in the eyes of 90% of the nations on earth!)

However, if a nuclear war breaks out in the Middle East (as the United States is currently proposing against Iran) or between Pakistan and India or between Russia and the US, or China, North Korea, France, England, Germany, Israel and any of her neighbors, etc. – it is still in the Northern Hemisphere. The nuclear fallout will circumvent the Northern Hemisphere, just as the depleted uranium used in Iraq and Kosovo is already causing millions
to be sick all over the Northern Hemisphere and will eventually kill tens of thousands of people.

Yes, you heard that right. What most people do not know is that a massive amount of nuclear radiation is already circumventing the globe in the Northern Hemisphere. The equivalent of 40,000 Hiroshima bombs have been dropped in the “wars” in Iraq and Kosovo. Much of this radiation is circulating the Northern Hemisphere in the form of Depleted Uranium dust. This radioactive dust comes from the United States’ use of Depleted Uranium in the “wars” in Kosovo and Iraq. We have many articles written by some of the world’s leading experts on depleted uranium fallout. They paint a frightening picture. Thousands are already dead, and thousands more are dying as you read this, and hundreds of thousands will get sick because the dust circulates around the northern hemisphere week after week and month after month.

What you may not know is this incredible fact: Nearly all of the air that circulates around the Northern Hemisphere STAYS in the Northern Hemisphere and does NOT cross the equator. The same is true for the Southern Hemisphere. Air currents stay in their perspective hemispheres and do not cross the equator.

Therefore, every country in the Northern Hemisphere is going to suffer greatly in the next world war. Not just from radiation, but the domino effect of famine/starvation, lawlessness/concentration camps, economic collapse/financial ruin, and massive increases in disease.

NOTE: The ONLY exceptions to this are the countries that are NEAR the Equator in the Northern Hemisphere, such as Costa Rica and Ecuador (which is ON the Equator.) The air currents get close to the Equator then STOP hundreds of miles BEFORE they get to the Equator. Sailors know this as the Doldrums. Also, Costa Rica is the rain forest capital of the

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**NUCLEAR WEAPON STATUS 2005**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total Nuclear Warheads</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>75-110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>100-150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>50-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>14,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>27,600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. India is thought to have produced enough weapons-grade plutonium to produce between 75 and 110 nuclear weapons. The number of actual weapons assembled or capable of being assembled is unknown. No weapons are known to be deployed among active military units or storage.
2. Israel is thought to possess enough nuclear material for between 100 and 110 nuclear weapons. The number of weapons assembled or capable of being assembled is unknown, but likely to be on the lower end of this range.
3. Pakistan may have produced enough weapons-grade uranium to produce up to 110 nuclear weapons. The number of actual weapons assembled or capable of being assembled is unknown. Pakistan’s nuclear weapons are reportedly stored in secure sites, often referred to as “silo sites”.

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**Abstaining Countries**
The following countries have the potential ability to develop nuclear weapons, but have chosen not to do so. Some have reams under international inspection that could produce weapons-grade material.

- Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Republic of Korea, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Turkey, Ukraine.

**Recent Renunciations**
South Africa produced all complete nuclear bombs during the 1980’s, but renounced such activities and joined the NPT in 1991. Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Ukraine acceded to the NPT as non-nuclear weapon states and returned all remaining nuclear weapons to Russia in the early 1990’s.

Egypt and Sweden both had active nuclear weapon programs but renounced them prior to the founding of the NPT in 1970. After 1970, Argentina, Brazil, Libya, Iraq, Romania, South Korea, Spain, Taiwan, and Yugoslavia all had active programs generating nuclear weapons options. All of these programs were renounced by the early 1990’s, except for Libya’s, which was renounced in December 2003.
world (outside of Brazil due to its enormous size.) The rain forest cleans the air of the world. Very little pollution and nuclear radiation actually makes it to Costa Rica due to the Coriolis Effect.

**POLLUTION**

Below is an informative map showing the volume output of major air pollutants throughout the world. As you can see, there are many more sources of pollution in the northern hemisphere, while the southern hemisphere is relatively free of it. As stated earlier, 95% of the entire world’s pollution is generated in the northern hemisphere.

Also, because more than 95% of the pollution generated in the world is produced in the northern hemisphere, there are devastating consequences as a result.

Most airline pilots that fly around the world would tell you that there is a noticeable difference between the air quality in the northern and southern hemispheres. Travelers to the southern hemisphere report being able to see the stars at night with crystal clear vision like no other place on earth. We have experienced this phenomenon. Words cannot describe the difference. This is partly due to the southern hemisphere “facing” the center of the galaxy more than the northern hemisphere. However, the overwhelming amount of pollution in the air in the northern hemisphere and relatively clean air in the southern hemisphere play a larger roll in the clarity and amount of stars that can be seen.

Both halves of this blue globe we call home are equal in size. But the similarities end there. Not only does the Northern half produce and circulate 95% of the world’s pollution, contain 90% of the world’s population, circulate depleted uranium from the equivalent of 40,000 Hiroshima bombs, is home to most of the nations in conflict but is also dependent on the southern half for much of its food. The southern half of the planet contains the majority of
useable clean, fresh water in the form of underground aquifers. Also, south of the Equator contains 85% of the world’s rain forests that filter polluted air and provides life-giving oxygen to most of the life on earth, including humans and animals.

Without a doubt, there is a dramatic difference in air quality between the northern and southern hemispheres. This translates into a dramatic difference in quality of life, living healthy versus living with disease, quality of produce and food, as well as the life and health of plants, animals, and pets.

The most important substance outside of oxygen for any human being is water. You can only live approximately a week without it. The world’s leading experts have been warning that future wars will be fought over water (and food resources) more than ideology or religion.

The map below shows the areas of the world that are currently suffering from water scarcity. Notice that all of South America has little or no scarcity.

The map below shows the volume of water per capita for each country. In North America, Mexico has little, the US is fair, and Canada has excellent water availability per person. The entire continent of South America has a vast amount of water per capita.
This map and chart shows the amount of AVAILABLE water that was being used up in 1995 and what it will be like in 2025. Because of global climate change and various other changes, the map of 2025 is closer to what it will be like in 2015, just a few short years away. Within 10 years, the United States will be in critical freshwater stress. All of South America, and nearly all of the Southern Hemisphere will be in much better shape than the countries in the Northern Hemisphere.

Now there are countries that have HUGE water resources, some in the form of aquifers. Companies are investing in these countries JUST FOR THEIR WATER. Who are these countries? Costa Rica and Paraguay are the two main water resource countries in the world,
and Brazil is a distant third. Some of the world’s top trends researchers are predicting most wars will no longer be fought over borders and religion, but water and resources. It is something that you may just want to take into consideration when choosing a safe haven.

Just stop and think about it for a minute. Ten percent of the people on earth live in the hemisphere that has most of the useable, clean drinking water, contains 85% of the pollution cleaning and oxygen giving rain forests, and is not being contaminated by radioactive dust or 95% of the world’s pollution. Yet they live in a hemisphere with the same amount of square miles (of land and seas) that the other 90% of earthlings live on. Then there is the other hemisphere. This is where 90% of the people on earth have to live with 95% of the world’s pollution, limited fresh water, only 15% of the world’s pollution cleaning rain forests, and is bombarded 24/7 by radioactive dust particles.

The website Wikipedia states the following about the Southern Hemisphere:

“Climates in the southern hemisphere overall tend to be slightly milder than those in the northern hemisphere. This is because the southern hemisphere has significantly more ocean and less land. Water heats up and cools down more slowly than land. The southern hemisphere is also significantly less polluted than the northern hemisphere because of lower overall population densities (a total of 10% of the human population), lower levels of industrialization, and smaller land masses (air currents run mostly west–east so pollution does not easily spread north or south).”

Then there is the subject of global climate change. Whereas the northern hemisphere has seen a dramatic temperature rise, the southern hemisphere has seen relatively little change. There are many websites that contrast the radical difference between hemispheres, but this one has several grafts and does a good job of explaining it:

http://mclean.ch/climate/hemispheres.htm

An international team of scientists has crunchsed the numbers and predicted which areas of the world will be hit hardest by the effects of climate change. They created this map of the
“socioclimatic” future of the world. The dark red areas will be the hardest hit economically, socially, as well as have the greatest impact on lowering lifestyle standards.

Notice that three countries of our Top 7 Safe Havens, Argentina, Uruguay, and Chile are the most immune to global climate change out of the 200 countries in the world.

And the following article published by the UK’s The Independent states that if just one of the three major Antarctic ice sheets melt, the flooding in the Northern Hemisphere will be much worse due to the shift in gravity and the earth’s rotation!

**Melting ice could cause gravity shift**

*Northern hemisphere sea levels ‘will rise the most’ if Antarctic sheet disintegrates*

By Steve Connor, Science Editor UK’s The Independent

Friday, 15 May 2009

The disintegration of the Antarctic ice sheet could cause catastrophic flooding on the east and west coasts of America.

The melting of one of the world’s largest ice sheets would alter the Earth’s field of gravity and even its rotation in space so much that it would cause sea levels along some coasts to rise faster than the global average, scientists said yesterday. The rise in sea levels would be highest on the west and east coasts of North America where increases of 25 per cent more than the global average would cause catastrophic flooding in cities such as New York, Washington DC and San Francisco.

A study into how the West Antarctic Ice Sheet could respond to global warming has found its disintegration would change the focus of the planet’s gravitational field, so sea levels would rise disproportionately more around North America than in other parts of the world. If the ice sheet covering West Antarctica disappears, the loss of so much mass from the southern hemisphere would effectively make the pull of gravity stronger in the northern hemisphere, affecting the spin of the Earth and causing sea levels to rise higher here than in the south, where the mass of ice is currently located.

Also, speaking of climate, it is a known fact that the summers in the northern hemisphere are much hotter than summers in the southern hemisphere, even comparing areas that are same distance from the equator! The winters are also much milder in the southern hemisphere than they are in the northern hemisphere. This may be a bit redundant, but worth mentioning again. This is the scientific explanation:

There is more land in the Northern Hemisphere, and more water bodies in the Southern Hemisphere. Land has a much lower specific heat capacity than water; in other words, water can hold a lot of heat while land cannot. Hence, land gets heated up faster and also cools faster than water. So, during summer, the greater amount of land in the northern hemisphere gets heated up quicker, while in the southern hemisphere, the water soaks a lot of heat and
gets warmer by a much lesser amount. Therefore, the result is that northern summers are hotter than the southern summers. Winters in the Southern Hemisphere are also much more mild than those in the Northern Hemisphere for the very same reason. Harsh winters and summers should not appeal to anyone.

Even though there is more water in the southern hemisphere, the northern hemisphere is where a vast majority of all cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons, and tropical storms form. The two maps below show that very a little area of the southern hemisphere receives any tropical storms. South America is totally immune to these devastating storms. More than 90% of all annual deaths and damage occur in the northern hemisphere.

Map (above left) of the cumulative tracks of all tropical cyclones during the 1985–2005 time period. The Pacific Ocean west of the International Date Line sees more tropical cyclones than any other basin, while there is almost no activity in the Atlantic Ocean south of the Equator.

Many leading climatologists predict that these storms will increase in number and strength, as ocean temperatures continue to rise. It is deep warm water that fuels these destructive storms. Billions of dollars in damage occur every year and hundreds of thousands of people die each decade due to tropical storms.

In the past ten years the number of tropical storms (throughout the world) has increased dramatically. So has the amount of damage, loss of lives, and intensity of the storms as well as length of time the storms last. A major report states, “The energy released by the average hurricane (again considering all hurricanes worldwide) seems to have increased by around 70% in the past 30 years or so, corresponding to about a 15% increase in the maximum wind speed and a 60% increase in storm lifetime.”
Take some time to think about the planet as two halves. One half is incredibly over populated and very polluted. It also is so over crowded that tensions arise over resources, water, borders, religion, and political differences. The other half is mostly calm and peaceful (*), pristine and clean, and sparsely populated in comparison.

(*) In the southern part of Africa, the countries of Mozambique and Zimbabwe have been broiled in civil wars for a long time. Some of the southern parts of Africa are an exception to the peace and tranquility that the rest of the southern hemisphere experiences.

Do NOT discount the validity of this information when considering a place to live. As the world slides into chaos, this information is going to have the definitive answers for living or dying. The world’s elite know this. That is why there is a mass exodus of millions and millions of people out of the United States, Europe, Japan, and other industrialized 1st World countries - with a vast majority of them heading south of the equator. Therefore, it should be repeated.

Take some time to think about the planet as two halves. One half is incredibly over populated and very polluted. It also is so over crowded that tensions arise over resources, water, borders, religion, and political differences. The other half is mostly calm and peaceful, pristine and clean, and sparsely populated in comparison.

The ability to survive is going to be more viable in the southern hemisphere than it will be in the northern hemisphere during the next 5-15 years. There is greater benefit the farther south you go in the southern hemisphere for the reason some (extremely little) pollution does cross the Equator despite the fact that most trade winds stay in their respective hemispheres. Also, the only place on earth that the experts say has not been majorly affected by global climate change is the southern parts of South America.

Who fits this category in our Top 25? Fourteen of the Top 25 countries are in the southern hemisphere. Uruguay, Chile, Argentina, Ecuador, Brazil (90% of the country is below the Equator), Paraguay, New Zealand, Australia, Bolivia, Peru, Mauritius, Madagascar, Tonga, and South Africa. Costa Rica, (and Panama) as stated, is close enough to the Equator to receive the benefits of the Coriolis Effect.

A Libertarian Society

Most people in the United States do not know what a libertarian society is, simply because most Americans are indoctrinated into the left/right paradigm. It is this left/right paradigm that causes much of the heartache, suffering, and loss of personal freedoms that most human beings would like to have. We do not want to offend anyone or get into a political debate. However, to ignore this subject when discussing where to survive the next 5-10 years would be like ignoring the subject of the weather while planning a picnic.

A libertarian society is one that has a basic “live and let live” attitude. “You don’t mess with me and I will not mess with you”. Libertarians agree that murder, rape, robbery and the like should be illegal and punished. However, if one person chooses to live their life in a way that
you disagree with, as long as it does not harm you, then why should you force your way of thinking, living, or morality on another person? Do you want someone to tell you how you can live or think?

A respect for other people and their beliefs, property, and well being is certainly going to be the better place to live than one that is dictatorial, fascist, or even “democratic”. Democracy is when 51% of the people determine what the other 49% can and cannot do. In a crisis, democracies tend to eliminate the “less desirable” part of society for the benefit of those that have connections, money, or are in power.

Libertarian societies are also for the most part peaceful neighbors, as the “live and let live” mindset usually permeates their government’s way of thinking. The world map below is an outstanding portrayal of the nations of the world and their “state of peace”.

The above world map is a phenomenal piece of information. This is the most definitive map of the two we include (the next one follows below). Libertarian societies are usually very peaceful societies. This map shows all the countries in the world and their “peace index”. Various categories have been used by this research company to determine each country’s “peace score”.

Amazingly, half of our top dozen countries are rated either Very High or High on the peace index. Uruguay, Chile, Costa Rica, Argentina, New Zealand, and Australia. Also, 11 of our top 25 countries made the Very High or High “peace score”. The other four are Panama, Italy, Madagascar, Switzerland, and Norway. Four other Top 25 were in the Medium “peace score”, Paraguay, Bolivia, Peru, and Nicaragua.

NOTE: The US is certainly NOT a peaceful country. It is the most blood-thirsty, war-
mongering country on earth. It is NOT libertarian. It is the EXACT OPPOSITE. The US want to shove its ideology down the throats of every country in the world, at the point of a gun (nuclear weapons, economic weapons, threats and more threats.)

Which countries are FAMOUS for the peacefulness and ‘live and let live’ lifestyles?

Costa Rica is one of the few countries in the world that has a constitutional requirement for not having a standing army. All their money goes into their infrastructure, having a clean environment, and their people. Imagine if the US spent the trillions and trillions of dollars it does on military spending and directed that towards infrastructure, environment, and its people?

In a country where the populace is libertarian, you have a much greater chance of survival no matter what your political, religious, or philosophical views are. Religious intolerance has killed hundreds of millions of people throughout world history. The death toll from political and philosophical intolerance is huge as well. No matter what you believe, there will always be someone that thinks what you believe is wrong. And some of those people are willing to either imprison you for it or even kill you because of it. Fascism, communism, anarchy, conservative, liberal – you name any point of view, there are others that oppose it.

In our opinion, survivability certainly greatly depends upon food and water, but living in a libertarian society ranks almost as high. Intolerant nations invade and attack other nations. Intolerant people accuse, attack, abhor, and abolish others they disagree with. It is a word to the wise to heed.

The following world map is a “freedom” map.

THE MAP OF FREEDOM
Crisis after crisis is around the corner. The populace that has a libertarian ideology is certainly going to survive these crises much better than those that have greater sufficiency but live in a non-libertarian society. **Being “turned in” to authorities by your neighbors has in the past, currently is, and certainly will be in the future a real and present danger to you and yours.** This way of thinking is exactly opposite of the libertarian mindset.

If you are politically on the left or on the right, the place to survive is in a libertarian society that respects either of your views.

So where in the world is there a libertarian society? Who tops this category in our Top 25?

Argentina used to be the top choice for being libertarian on the “people to people” level. In other words, the people or citizenry are mostly libertarian. The government is not as libertarian. (FYI: Actually, there are NO libertarian governments anywhere in the world. Those whose citizenry are libertarian have a tendency toward being libertarian.) Argentina is a corrupt republic, similar to the United States. The Argentine people used to have quality personal freedoms that only a few other countries in the world had. However, Argentina has continued its downward slide, and with less economic freedom than some other countries, is falling behind after decades of leading the pack. On most Freedom Surveys, it rates only average in most of the economic categories because of the recent devaluation of the peso and high inflation.

Uruguay is a somewhat libertarian society because they have more economic and tax freedom than Argentina, but less libertarian attitudes of their citizenry. Uruguay has good personal freedoms.

Chile is another country that ranks high on the economic and government freedom scores. It is above average on personal freedoms, but fails somewhat (in our opinion) on the attitude by its citizenry. (Though it is still much better than many countries.) Most surveys rate Chile very high on most freedom categories.

Costa Rica is more ‘conservative’ than some of our other Top 7 Safe Havens, and therefore slightly less libertarian, though it does have a very “green” and eco-friendly mindset. It rates #1 in the world as the Happiest Country on the planet (year after year). It rates as one of the top peaceful countries in the world. And it does make the top of many “friendly” lists as well.

New Zealand is usually ranked in the top ten (out of 200 countries) in most freedom surveys. This is somewhat misleading since the oppressive NWO is not taken into account and the surveys are biased from an economic/materialistic viewpoint. Certainly New Zealand is a 1st World country, has a friendly populace, and is economically prosperous. However, the government does spy on its citizens, like the US does, and like the US, can control them with oppressive tax laws and regulations. It is also a litigious society – and that my friends, is the opposite of a libertarian society. Lawsuits can wreck your life, ruin you financially, and even end up dividing your family or in some worst-case scenarios; you may end up in prison.

Australia is very similar in every way to New Zealand.

Mauritius is surprisingly found high up on most freedom surveys.
Life Expectancy, Education, and a High Quality of Life

Living in a country that has a long life expectancy is a fairly good barometer of what to expect from that country. The opposite is true as well. If the life expectancy on average is only 40 years, what kind of country is that to survive in? Premature death is what we are trying to avoid here! Rampant communicable disease, war and conflict, famine and starvation, are the major factors that determine countries with a *current* low life expectancy. This should not be overlooked.

NOTE: Living in one of the countries with a long life expectancy does not necessarily protect you from war (especially a world war) or potential famine caused by drought and other natural disasters. It does however provide us with information on how that country is *currently* fairing at protecting its citizens from premature death.

Also, happy and content citizens are a major factor in the quality of life that any thinking person should be looking for. Want to live with grouchy, grumpy, complaining, discontent neighbors? There has to be a reason for contentment. Obviously 1st World countries have more content and happy citizens that impoverished nations.

Our first map shows this very clearly.

The following world map color codes countries based upon their citizens well-being and happiness. As you can see, a majority of our Top 25 countries are in the dark red or red categories of being very happy and having substantial “well-being”. Costa Rica ranks #1 in the world for the most happy country. They have won this honor for several years in a row.
The following world map gives the life expectancy of each country. All of our top ten countries are in the 70+ years life expectancy. Six countries, Uruguay, Chile, Ecuador, Costa Rica, Argentina, and New Zealand, are our Top 10 countries that have a life expectancy over 75 years.

The following map shows the GDP (Gross Domestic Product) per capita. GDP is defined as the total market value of all final goods and services produced within the country in a year. The blue countries have the highest GDP. These are countries that are producing goods and services, bringing economic prosperity and wealth to the citizens of that country. As you can see, our top four countries, Argentina, Uruguay, Costa Rica and Chile all have a GDP between 10,001 and 40,000, the same as Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and nearly all of

This world map (below) gives the literacy percentage of every country in the world. The more educated the populace, the higher standard of living, which as you now know from the previous maps, produces a happier and more content populace, a wealthier country, as well as a population that lives longer.

Again, the majority of our Top Survival Countries have at least a 90% literacy rate. The
exceptions are:

Peru, Bolivia, Mauritius, and Brazil have between 80% and 89% literacy. Belize has only 77% literacy. Madagascar is the worst of our Top 20 with only 67% literacy.

Those countries with **superior literacy rates** are:

Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Costa Rica, Trinidad & Tobago, New Zealand, Australia, and Italy all have above 95% or above, literacy rates.

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**Reasonable Cost of Living**

Finding a country in which your US dollars have purchasing power is something not to take lightly. Even if you are a millionaire, you need to pay particular attention to this subject. Why?

If you have been living a millionaire lifestyle here in the States, you are accustomed to a nice home (in a nice neighborhood or area), fine clothes, upscale restaurants, classy automobiles, and choices, choices, choices. If you expatriate to a country that the US dollar has about one fourth the purchasing power it has in the US (like most of Europe), you have just bought yourself a middle-class lifestyle. Which is a major step down in lifestyle from what you are used to.

If you are poor in the US, it would be nearly impossible for you to move to a country in which the US dollar has one fourth the purchasing power. NEARLY IMPOSSIBLE! And do remember that the US dollar’s purchasing power is consistently dropping, month after month. It is only going to get worse.

Even if you are looking into expatriating to a country where the US dollar is equal in purchasing power, do you have the ability to sell everything you own in the US and purchase
equal property in your new country, having some cash on hand for living expenses? Planning on getting a mortgage in the new country? Forget it. It won’t happen. Plan on getting a car loan? Don’t even think about it. Plan on living on credit cards? It is nearly impossible. In other words, you will be paying cash for a home, an automobile, and most other major expenses. That is simply the only way it can be done, with very few exceptions.

Then there are the few countries in the world in which the US dollar has two, three, and even four times the purchasing power it has in the United States. There are actually many countries in which the US dollar has more purchasing power; yet, do you really want to live in Kazakhstan, Bangladesh, Libya, Iran, or Afghanistan? Many homes in these countries do not have indoor plumbing. Many are under Islamic sharia law. There are no Wal-Mart’s or even appliance stores. Get the picture?

And then you have to consider the two-sided coin of job income versus cost of living. Let’s take for example Argentina. Yes food is dirt cheap, property taxes and utilities are a tenth of what they are in the US, land and housing is a fraction of what it is in the States, and you can hire a maid or gardener for less than $2 an hour. But on the other side of the coin, most jobs pay considerably less than they do in the US. If you purchase a business in Argentina, then you are ahead of the game. If you plan on living off savings or have a steady income from back home, you’ll be fine. But if you plan on getting a job (if you get all the legal requirements done), you will most likely be making considerably less than you would in the States. Any country that has a better exchange rate will be similar.

So which Survival Countries have the best purchasing power for the US dollar?

Ecuador is very inexpensive and excellent value for the money. They are certainly on top of the list.

Uruguay is a relatively inexpensive country and has excellent value for your money.

Paraguay has very little culture and very few choices, few American expats, is 3rd world, so is just fair value.

Bolivia is very cheap, but an extremely poor country with few modern conveniences.

Peru and Chile has fairly good value.

Outside of the expensive (yet very desirable) resort areas of Costa Rica, the cost of living and land is reasonable.

Food Production and Availability

Even though we have already addressed the importance of water (needed for growing food), country size (the larger the better for overall food production, variety of food, supply and
demand, etc.), having self sufficient neighbors (everyone has enough food) and population density (starvation causes many to become violent, willing to kill you for your food) – discussing survivability could not be complete without addressing every aspect of food.

The following world map shows where world hunger currently is a problem. The countries in green represent nations that have less than 2.5% of their population “undernourished”. These countries are basically the US, Canada, European countries, Australia, New Zealand, and Argentina. The olive green countries have 2.5% to 4% of their population “undernourished”. Chile, Uruguay, and Ecuador are in this category. Countries in yellow have 5% to 19% of their citizens suffering from being “undernourished”. This is a wide category (5% to 19% is a span of 14%), whereas the green (less than 2.5%) and olive (2.5% to 4%) colored countries are very narrow percentages. Orange countries represents 20%-34% and red colored countries have extreme malnutrition and starvation at greater than 35%.

This next world map is an excellent representation of how all the countries in the world are dependent upon other countries food production to feed their citizenry. This map is over 20 years old (1988-1990), but is still very informative. (See the following world map for a more recent overview of food exports/imports.)
The next world map shows the nations “Winners and Losers” in the current trade balances changes since food and commodity prices have skyrocketed. The red countries are big losers, and the orange countries are “small” losers. The yellow colored countries have seen small gains in their trade balances and the green countries are the “big winners”, with big gains due to their food production capabilities.

The following world map shows the growth of agricultural production during the decade of 1994 to 2004. All of southern South American increased food production greater than 20% (the light green and dark green colored countries). The US had 0% to less than 20% growth. There are very few countries in the world that have huge acreages of fertile land that is not being used to produce food.
With the rising costs of food, the countries that are food exporters are going to see greater economic improvements than those that need to import food for their citizens. The following world map is a current and excellent informative way to visualize this fact.

We have mentioned this in other reports, but it is well worth repeating: Survivability for thousands of years has relied mostly upon food availability. Even in World War II, the cause of death for millions was starving to death, not just bullets, bombs, or bloodthirsty Nazis or Bolsheviks. More people died of starvation than were killed in the concentration camps.
When “push comes to shove”, the one thing people will do almost anything for is food and water. The world’s powerful elite will give up nearly everything else they possess to make sure they and theirs have food. Whereas the countries that produce automobiles or computers or clothing or anything other than food will certainly see their economies suffer, the food producing countries will gain wealth and power.

So what countries besides Argentina have good food production AND availability that made our top 25?

Overall, most of them fair pretty well in this category. After all, without food there is no survivability. Obviously however, there are some countries that stand above the rest, while a few others do not do as well.

In order of food production and availability:

In our Top 25, Argentina is above any other nation on earth, let alone our Top 25. Being the country that produces more food per person than another other nation provides those living in Argentina with an incredible security that a wide variety of food is available and will not become scarce.

New Zealand is #2 on our Top 25 list of countries for food production. The world loves NZ produce. They have a very modern agricultural sector and are a top exporter of dairy products and wool, as well as fruits, vegetables, fish, wine, and other foodstuffs.

Chile has very good food production, but is extremely limited on acreage. The northern third of the country is the uninhabitable Atacama Desert, while the southern third is the nearly uninhabitable tundra-like Patagonia. Only the middle third of the country is good at food production. This area does have productive fertile soil. Chile’s population is not large, so it does have the capability to export a large amount of some foodstuffs such as fish and wine.

Just a few years ago Australia would have been our #2 country for food production and availability. However, the extreme drought has taken its toll on Australia. Rice production is down 95%. Wheat production has been cut in half. Basic food staples that Australia has previously provided for the rest of the world are dramatically curtailed. Yes, Australia still produces enough to feed most of its limited population, but a continued drought may cause Australia to begin importing much more food to feed its own.

Brazil produces a lot of food, but also has a huge population (180 million) to feed. Brazil is a world leader in the production of coffee, soybeans, sugar, oranges, and other citrus fruits.

Costa Rica is a major exporter of coffee, beef, and bananas. They are considered a food exporter of various crops, but they do also import food.

Uruguay is simply too small of a country (68,000 square miles – about the size of Missouri) to be able to truly produce enough food to be considered self-sufficient. They only have 3½ million people to feed, which is a plus. They do produce a large amount of beef.
Ecuador is fairly stable in food production. They produce more bananas than any other nation on earth. Their fish production is currently very good, but with worldwide ocean fish stocks plummeting, hunger could potentially come to Ecuador.

Italy has been an excellent food producer for thousands of years. It does have a population of nearly 60 million people. They are dependent upon some food imports.

Peru produces a wide variety of food but has nearly 30 million mouths to feed.

Paraguay and Bolivia have some food shortages, for various reasons, but mostly due to government corruption and poverty.

Panama, Columbia, Venezuela, and Nicaragua all have pros and cons in food production. Because they are in tropical climate zones, they cannot produce many of the grains and vegetables that are produced in non-tropical countries.

Norway and Switzerland rely on importation of food to feed their citizens. Their harsh climates seriously restrict agriculture production.

South Africa is rich in gold, diamonds, and many minerals but lacking in agricultural production. The mass exodus of the educated white minority is leaving a gaping hole in food production. The country has very little rainfall and is prone to drought.

The island nations in our Top 25 suffer from major food imports. Tonga, Madagascar, Mauritius, Trinidad & Tobago and Dominica all import 50% or more of their food.

The Consensus to Our Ideal Survival Categories

After reading and studying these 10 survival categories, a clearer picture rapidly comes to the forefront of our research.

Uruguay, Chile, and Argentina appear more frequently than any of the other countries. Costa Rica and New Zealand follow in their footsteps. Other countries lag behind.

The southern third of South America splashes onto the scene as a modern day “Noah’s Ark”. The pitter patter of rain is already falling with food shortages, economic crises one after the other, and wars and rumors of wars. The ultimate collapse and crises will come down upon the majority of the inhabitants of this beautiful blue globe floating through space like a torrent of rain in a hurricane.

The flood of crises is soon to be upon us. How can you survive it? How will you survive it? Where will you survive it?

Do not forget to keep all these categories of survivability in mind when making your final decision in which country(s) you should investigate as possibilities for expatriation.
1. Country Size
2. Population Density
3. Self Sufficient Area
4. Friendly, Compassionate Neighbors
5. Ideal Climate
6. Southern Hemisphere – An Avoidance of War, Pollution & Scarcity
7. A Libertarian Society
8. Life Expectancy, Education, & A High Quality of Life
9. Reasonable Cost of Living
10. Food Production & Availability