



**NO ARMY**

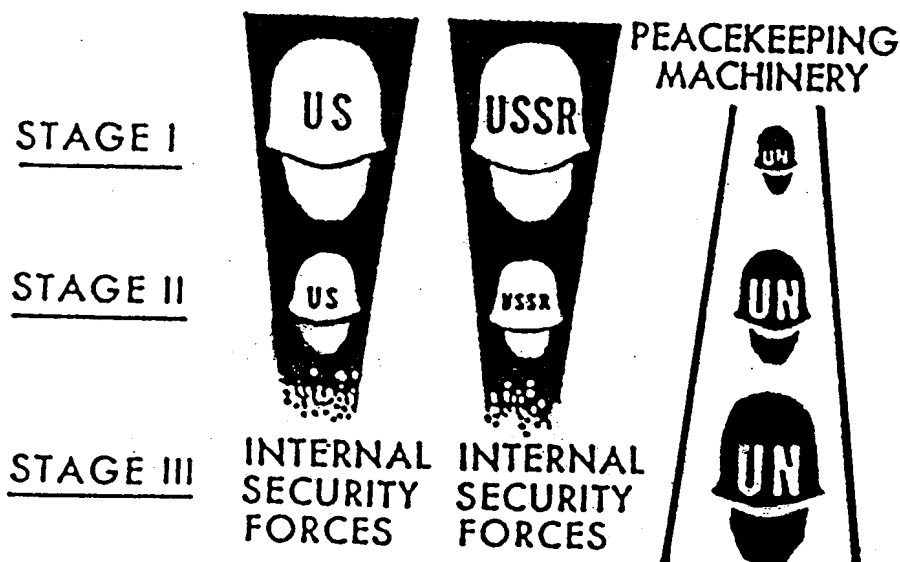
**NO NAVY**

**NO AIR FORCE**

(AND NO GUNS FOR THE CITIZENS)

**Catch on!  
You are  
being  
sold out!**

## U.S. THREE-STAGE DISARMAMENT PLAN



The above diagram was taken from the "Second Annual Report to Congress" January 1, 1962 - December 31, 1962 - United States Arms Control & Disarmament Agency - Publication 14, February 1963, Page 11.

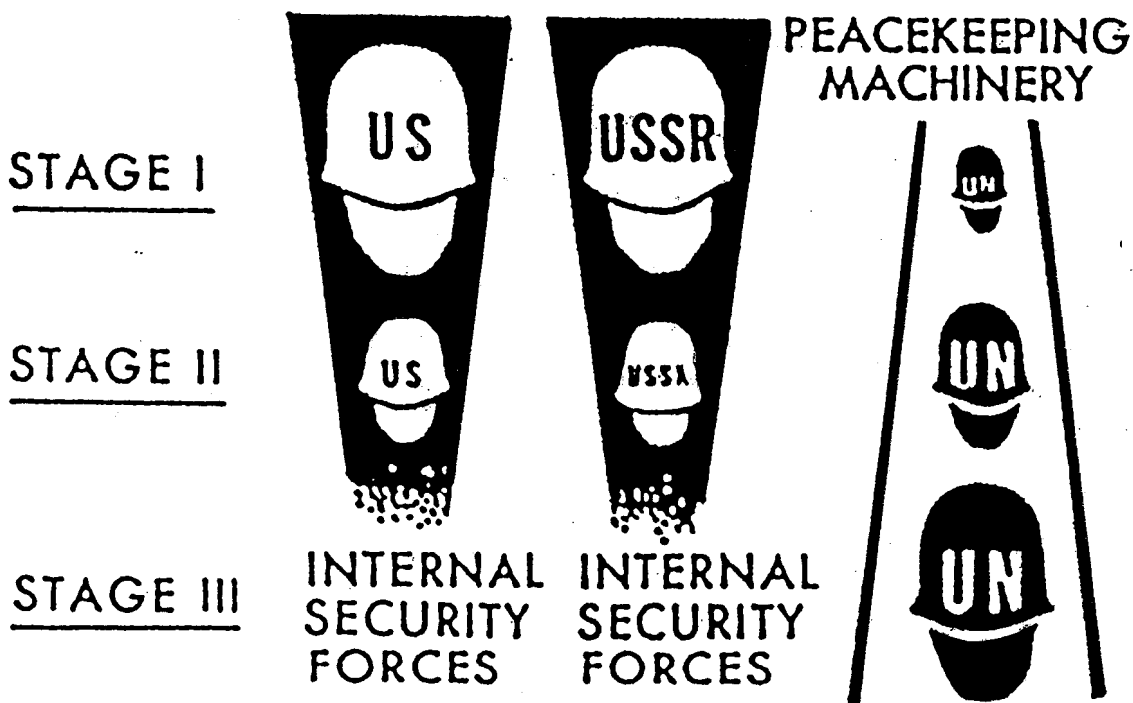
# New World Order

As you read the above diagram, across the span of the three helmets on a horizontal plane, notice that nations go through a reduction in all three stages until there are Z-E-R-O armed forces in the third stage while the Peacekeeping Machinery becomes increasingly strengthened for COMMAND under the Security Council of the COMMUNIST-CONTROLLED United Nations. It is planned that the United States shall be permanently WITHOUT AN ARMY, A NAVY AND AN AIR FORCE. The Internal Security Forces that are to be assigned the duty of keeping order MAY OR MAY NOT be U.S. citizens. Martial rule shall prevail throughout the United States. Long guns and collector's items MUST also be banned so that the Internal Security Forces CANNOT BE CHALLENGED BY THE CITIZENS. Consult your local librarian or your U.S. Congressman for a copy of these important documents which show how the United States' military might is to be TRANSFERRED to INTERNATIONAL CONTROL.

Tell your congressman that THIS IS AGAINST THE LAW. Tell him to repeal Public Law 87-297 and all the Amendments to that law.

# THE UNITED STATES PROGRAM FOR GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT IN A PEACEFUL WORLD

## U.S. THREE-STAGE DISARMAMENT PLAN



(a) Disbanding of armed forces, dismantling of military establishments, including bases, cessation of the production of armaments as well as their liquidation or conversion to peaceful uses;

Armed forces would be cut to a level of 2,100,000 men each for the Soviet Union and United States in the first stage, to 1,050,000 in the second stage, and to zero, except for small internal security and U.N. Peace Force contingents, in the third. Similar reductions in all of the foregoing categories would also have to be applied to other militarily significant powers in the second stage and to all states in the third stage.

*a spoof on -*

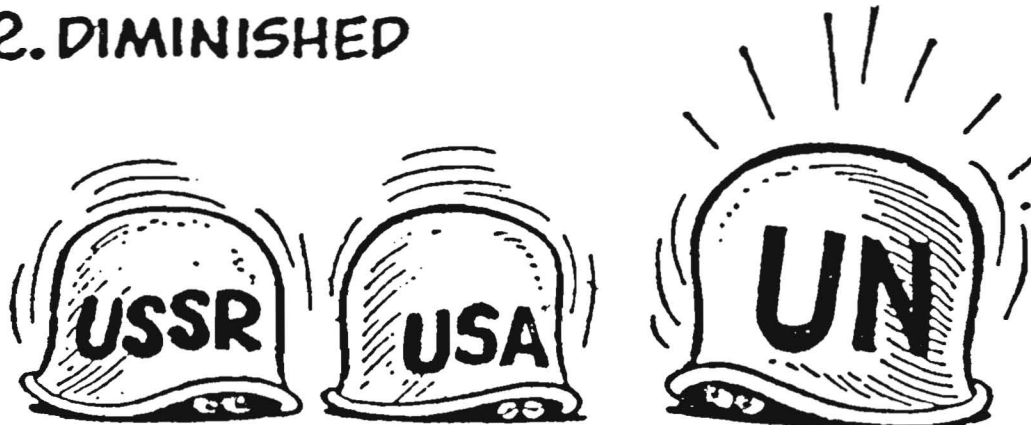
*See Page 11*

## THREE-STAGE SUICIDE

### 1. DELUDED



### 2. DIMINISHED



### 3. DEVoured



# LOOK WHAT'S REPLACING OUR NATIONAL ARMY

## .....A NATIONAL SERVICE PROGRAM!

### UNIVERSAL PUBLIC SERVICE SYSTEM

By Paul Scott

A far-reaching proposal on President Nixon's desk that bears careful watching is a recommendation that he name a special committee to study the feasibility of establishing a Universal Public Service System.

The little-noticed recommendation was made recently by a White House Task Force headed by Mrs. Winthrop Rockefeller, wife of the Governor of Arkansas and a political power in liberal Republican circles.

The basic idea the new President's committee would explore is that "all Americans, probably beginning somewhere between ages of 17 and 19, serve their Country for two years in one of a variety of areas, including health and social welfare programs, and the military."

While similar plans for a Universal Public Service System have been surfaced from time to time in the past, what is significant about the new recommendation is its timing and the group making it. Drafted originally by the "Whiz Kids" of the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations, the new Universal Public Service proposal was proposed by former Defense Secretary Robert McNamara just before he became head of the World Bank. At the time, the plan received a cold reception in Congress and was shelved.

Now revived by the Rockefeller group, it comes at a time that President Nixon has ordered Defense Secretary Melvin Laird to phase out the military draft by 1973. . . .

Recruits for the new social army would be placed in "the school system, day care centers, mental health and mental retardation programs, general health facilities, community services, police, fire protection, environmental and urban renewal programs, VISTA, and Peace Corps."

Reprinted from *The Scott Report*, November 4, 1970

## TO PERPETUATE GLOBAL GOVERNMENT

*a warning from 1970 on what was coming under our socialist presidents. Every one since F.D.R. has been a socialist.*

# LOOK WHAT'S REPLACING OUR NATIONAL ARMY .....

## A NATIONAL SERVICE PROGRAM FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

By Paul Scott

Washington, November 4—A far-reaching proposal on President Nixon's desk that bears careful watching is a recommendation that he name a special committee to study the feasibility of establishing a Universal Public Service System.

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Now revived by the Rockefeller group it comes at a time that

President Nixon has ordered Defense Secretary Melvin Laird to phase out the military draft by 1973.

Supporters of the proposed Universal Public Service System believe that the nation's manpower needs, especially in the health and social fields, will be so great by 1973 that a compulsory system of service will be needed to fill them.

By keeping the military option in their plan, the Rockefeller group believes Congress can be sold on the idea of requiring all American youth to give two years of public service to their country.

One of the objectives of the proposed President's committee would be to highlight the manpower needs and to promote support for the new social army.

### CLEARING THE WAY

In their report to the President, the Rockefeller Task Force noted that "acceptance of universal public service involves a major shift in values; for it puts social duty on a par with military duty and requires every citizen to make a contribution to his country and himself."

The President was told that the establishment of Universal Public Service would have a tremendous impact on the manpower situation in mental disability and other human service fields.

The Rockefeller Task Force claimed that "shortages in such areas as laboratory technicians,

nurses' aides, and child care personnel would virtually disappear. And many young people exposed to public service would choose to make some facet of it their life work."

"Though mechanisms of operation and other details are necessarily vague at this point," the Rockefeller Task Force pointed out, "work settings, except for volunteers for military service, are seen as completely civilian and predominantly non-federal."

Recruits for the new social army would be placed in "the school system, day care centers, mental health and mental retardation programs, general health facilities, community services, police, fire protection, environmental and urban renewal programs, VISTA, and Peace Corps."

The Rockefeller group stressed that the program would also change the outlook of millions of youth, stating:

"Even more important, perhaps, universal public service would enhance mental health by providing a period of social involvement, and options to military service, for all young people."

Other controversial claims made in support of Universal Public Service by the Rockefeller Task Force included:

"It would enhance the skills and broaden the outlook of our youth during the critical developmental period of late adolescence

and youth adulthood;

"It would provide health and mental screening of all young people at a given age, approximately 18, with an opportunity for remedial programming in the following two years."

### COST IN BILLIONS

The study by a Presidential committee is needed, the Rockefeller group states, because of the size and scope of any Universal Public Service System.

Their report pointed out that "a competent and complex administrative structure will have to be set up" to handle the three to four million youth that would be screened each year.

Although the costs would run into the billions, the Rockefeller

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THE EAGLE  
YAKIMA, WASHINGTON

Task Force concluded that the spending would be worth the effort, stating:

"Moving the concept of universal service to reality will involve much thought, discussion and planning. The effort is worthwhile, the Task Force believes, in view of the contribution that universal service promises to the health of our society and the quality of life of our nation. Costs, though difficult to estimate, would be in the billions."

President Nixon has told GOP Senators inquiring about the Task Force's recommendation that he is "giving it serious consideration and believes that the whole question of universal public service ought to be thoroughly studied."

# UNIVERSAL PUBLIC SERVICE

## Obama calls on residents to volunteer

By Ann Sanner

The Associated Press  
May 6, 2009

WASHINGTON — Calling on Americans to volunteer, President Obama signed a \$5.7 billion national-service bill on April 21 that triples the size of the AmeriCorps service program during the next eight years and expands ways for students to earn money for college.

"What this legislation does, then, is to help harness this patriotism and connect deeds to needs," said Obama, a former community organizer in Chicago. "It creates opportunities to serve for students, seniors and everyone in between."

The service law expands ways for students and seniors to earn money for college through their volunteer work. It aims to foster and fulfill people's desire to make a difference, such as by mentoring children, cleaning up parks or buildings and weatherizing homes for the poor.

Congress passed the bill last month with largely bipartisan support, and Obama is seeking \$1.1 billion to fund it next year. Some Republicans say it is too costly and is an unnecessary intrusion by government into something Americans already do eagerly and in great numbers.

The legislation provides for gradually increasing the size of the Clinton-era AmeriCorps to 250,000 enrollees from its current 75,000. It outlines five broad categories in which people can direct their service: helping the poor, improving education, encouraging energy efficiency, strengthening access to health care and assisting veterans.

AmeriCorps offers volunteer opportunities including housing construction, youth outreach, disaster response and caring for the elderly. Most receive an annual stipend of slightly less than \$12,000 for working 10 months to a year.

In Oregon, 850 people serve full time in AmeriCorps, said Patricia Bollin, the Oregon AmeriCorps program officer.

In Marion County, 20 people serve in six programs, which include Family YMCA of Marion and Polk Counties and Youth Mentor Programs. Additionally, there are 13 part-time members, who serve as they go to school, placed through Willamette University.

In Polk County, there are two full-time and 18 part-time members through Western Oregon University.

### Get involved

Several ways to get involved in national service:

#### LOCAL OPPORTUNITIES

To volunteer in your neighborhood, go to <http://www.volunteer.gov>. The Web site, run by the federal government, gives Americans a way to search for service opportunities within a ZIP code or state.

Ask religious leaders or faith-based organizations about ways to help others.

#### OLDER AMERICANS

Senior Corps, a government-run program, gives people 55 and older a chance to conduct safety patrols for local police departments, participate in environmental projects or help tutor children. To join, go to [www.getinvolved.gov](http://www.getinvolved.gov) or call (800) 424-8867.

Search for other opportunities through AARP's Web site at [www.aarp.org/createthegood](http://www.aarp.org/createthegood).

#### STUDENTS

Ask your guidance counselor, principal or PTA about ways to help in the community.

#### COLLEGE AGE AND ADULTS

To join AmeriCorps, go to [www.americorps.gov](http://www.americorps.gov); for Oregon, go to [www.oregonvolunteers.org](http://www.oregonvolunteers.org) or call (800) 942-2677.

Although it's unclear how much impact the bill will have on Oregon AmeriCorps, Bollin said that Oregon AmeriCorps has applied for stimulus money. If the group receives it, Bollin said that would bring in 60 to 70 members right away.

The bill also ties volunteer work to money for college. People 55 and older could earn \$1,000 education awards by getting involved in public service. The awards can be transferred to a child, a grandchild or someone they mentored .

Students from sixth grade through their senior year of high school could earn a \$500 education award for helping in their neighborhoods during a new summer program.

Michelle Maxwell contributed to this story.

## **S.89 -- Universal National Service Act of 2003 (Introduced in Senate - IS)**

108th CONGRESS

1st Session

**S. 89**

To provide for the common defense by requiring that all young persons in the United States, including women, perform a period of military service or a period of civilian service in furtherance of the national defense and homeland security, and for other purposes.

### **IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES**

**January 7, 2003**

Mr. HOLLINGS introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Armed Services

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#### **A BILL**

To provide for the common defense by requiring that all young persons in the United States, including women, perform a period of military service or a period of civilian service in furtherance of the national defense and homeland security, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

### **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

(a) **SHORT TITLE-** This Act may be cited as the 'Universal National Service Act of 2003'.

(b) **TABLE OF CONTENTS-** The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. National service obligation.

Sec. 3. Two-year period of national service.

Sec. 4. Implementation by the President.

Sec. 5. Induction.

Sec. 6. Deferments and postponements.

Sec. 7. Induction exemptions.

Sec. 8. Conscientious objection.

Sec. 9. Discharge following national service.

Sec. 10. Registration of females under the Military Selective Service Act.

Sec. 11. Relation of Act to registration and induction authority of Military Selective Service Act.

Sec. 12. Definitions.

### **SEC. 2. NATIONAL SERVICE OBLIGATION.**

(a) **OBLIGATION FOR YOUNG PERSONS-** It is the obligation of every citizen of the United States, and every other person residing in the United States, who is between the ages of 18 and 26 to perform a period of national service as prescribed in this Act unless exempted under the provisions of this Act.



(b) **FORM OF NATIONAL SERVICE**- National service under this Act shall be performed either--

- (1) as a member of an active or reserve component of the uniformed services; or
- (2) in a civilian capacity that, as determined by the President, promotes the national defense, including national or community service and homeland security.

(c) **INDUCTION REQUIREMENTS**- The President shall provide for the induction of persons covered by subsection (a) to perform national service under this Act.

(d) **SELECTION FOR MILITARY SERVICE**- Based upon the needs of the uniformed services, the President shall--

- (1) determine the number of persons covered by subsection (a) whose service is to be performed as a member of an active or reserve component of the uniformed services; and
- (2) select the individuals among those persons who are to be inducted for military service under this Act.

(e) **CIVILIAN SERVICE**- Persons covered by subsection (a) who are not selected for military service under subsection (d) shall perform their national service obligation under this Act in a civilian capacity pursuant to subsection (b)(2).

### **SEC. 3. TWO-YEAR PERIOD OF NATIONAL SERVICE.**

(a) **GENERAL RULE**- Except as otherwise provided in this section, the period of national service performed by a person under this Act shall be two years.

(b) **GROUND FOR EXTENSION**- At the discretion of the President, the period of military service for a member of the uniformed services under this Act may be extended--

- (1) with the consent of the member, for the purpose of furnishing hospitalization, medical, or surgical care for injury or illness incurred in line of duty; or
- (2) for the purpose of requiring the member to compensate for any time lost to training for any cause.

(c) **EARLY TERMINATION**- The period of national service for a person under this Act shall be terminated before the end of such period under the following circumstances:

- (1) The voluntary enlistment and active service of the person in an active or reserve component of the uniformed services for a period of at least two years, in which case the period of basic military training and education actually served by the person shall be counted toward the term of enlistment.
- (2) The admission and service of the person as a cadet or midshipman at the United States Military Academy, the United States Naval Academy, the United States Air Force Academy, the Coast Guard Academy, or the United States Merchant Marine Academy.
- (3) The enrollment and service of the person in an officer candidate program, if the person has signed an agreement to accept a Reserve commission in the appropriate service with an obligation to serve on active duty if such a commission is offered upon completion of the program.
- (4) Such other grounds as the President may establish.

### **SEC. 4. IMPLEMENTATION BY THE PRESIDENT.**

(a) **IN GENERAL**- The President shall prescribe such regulations as are necessary to carry out this Act.

(b) **MATTER TO BE COVERED BY REGULATIONS-** Such regulations shall include specification of the following:

- (1) The types of civilian service that may be performed for a person's national service obligation under this Act.
- (2) Standards for satisfactory performance of civilian service and of penalties for failure to perform civilian service satisfactorily.
- (3) The manner in which persons shall be selected for induction under this Act, including the manner in which those selected will be notified of such selection.
- (4) All other administrative matters in connection with the induction of persons under this Act and the registration, examination, and classification of such persons.
- (5) A means to determine questions or claims with respect to inclusion for, or exemption or deferment from induction under this Act, including questions of conscientious objection.
- (6) Standards for compensation and benefits for persons performing their national service obligation under this Act through civilian service.
- (7) Such other matters as the President determines necessary to carry out this Act.

(c) **USE OF PRIOR ACT-** To the extent determined appropriate by the President, the President may use for purposes of this Act the procedures provided in the Military Selective Service Act (50 U.S.C. App. 451 et seq.), including procedures for registration, selection, and induction.

## **SEC. 5. INDUCTION.**

(a) **IN GENERAL-** Every person subject to induction for national service under this Act, except those whose training is deferred or postponed in accordance with this Act, shall be called and inducted by the President for such service at the time and place specified by the President.

(b) **AGE LIMITS-** A person may be inducted under this Act only if the person has attained the age of 18 and has not attained the age of 26.

(c) **VOLUNTARY INDUCTION-** A person subject to induction under this Act may volunteer for induction at a time other than the time at which the person is otherwise called for induction.

(d) **EXAMINATION; CLASSIFICATION-** Every person subject to induction under this Act shall, before induction, be physically and mentally examined and shall be classified as to fitness to perform national service. The President may apply different classification standards for fitness for military service and fitness for civilian service.

## **SEC. 6. DEFERMENTS AND POSTPONEMENTS.**

(a) **HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS-** A person who is pursuing a standard course of study, on a full-time basis, in a secondary school or similar institution of learning shall be entitled to have induction under this Act postponed until the person--

- (1) obtains a high school diploma;
- (2) ceases to pursue satisfactorily such course of study; or
- (3) attains the age of 20.

(b) **HARDSHIP AND DISABILITY-** Deferments from national service under this Act may be made for--

- (1) extreme hardship; or

- (2) physical or mental disability.
- (c) **TRAINING CAPACITY-** The President may postpone or suspend the induction of persons for military service under this Act as necessary to limit the number of persons receiving basic military training and education to the maximum number that can be adequately trained.
- (d) **TERMINATION-** No deferment or postponement of induction under this Act shall continue after the cause of such deferment or postponement ceases.

## **SEC. 7. INDUCTION EXEMPTIONS.**

- (a) **QUALIFICATIONS-** No person may be inducted for military service under this Act unless the person is acceptable to the Secretary concerned for training and meets the same health and physical qualifications applicable under section 505 of title 10, United States Code, to persons seeking original enlistment in a regular component of the Armed Forces.
- (b) **OTHER MILITARY SERVICE-** No person shall be liable for induction under this Act who--
  - (1) is serving, or has served honorably for at least six months, in any component of the uniformed services on active duty; or
  - (2) is or becomes a cadet or midshipman at the United States Military Academy, the United States Naval Academy, the United States Air Force Academy, the Coast Guard Academy, the United States

Merchant Marine Academy, a midshipman of a Navy accredited State maritime academy, a member of the Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps, or the naval aviation college program, so long as that person satisfactorily continues in and completes two years training therein.

## **SEC. 8. CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTION.**

- (a) **CLAIMS AS CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR-** Any person selected under this Act for induction into the uniformed services who claims, because of religious training and belief (as defined in section 6(j) of the Military Selective Service Act (50 U.S.C. 456(j))), exemption from combatant training included as part of that military service and whose claim is sustained under such procedures as the President may prescribe, shall, when inducted, participate in military service that does not include any combatant training component.
- (b) **TRANSFER TO CIVILIAN SERVICE-** Any such person whose claim is sustained may, at the discretion of the President, be transferred to a national service program for performance of such person's national service obligation under this Act.

## **SEC. 9. DISCHARGE FOLLOWING NATIONAL SERVICE.**

- (a) **DISCHARGE-** Upon completion or termination of the obligation to perform national service under this Act, a person shall be discharged from the uniformed services or from civilian service, as the case may be, and shall not be subject to any further service under this Act.
- (b) **COORDINATION WITH OTHER AUTHORITIES-** Nothing in this section shall limit or prohibit the call to active service in the uniformed services of any person who is a member of a regular or reserve component of the uniformed services.

## **SEC. 10. REGISTRATION OF FEMALES UNDER THE MILITARY SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT.**

(a) REGISTRATION REQUIRED- Section 3(a) of the Military Selective Service Act (50 U.S.C. 453(a)) is amended--

- (1) by striking `male' both places it appears;
- (2) by inserting `or herself' after `himself'; and
- (3) by striking `he' and inserting `the person'.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT- Section 16(a) of the Military Selective Service Act (50 U.S.C. App. 466(a)) is amended by striking `men' and inserting `persons'.

## **SEC. 11. RELATION OF ACT TO REGISTRATION AND INDUCTION AUTHORITY OF MILITARY SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT.**

(a) REGISTRATION- Section 4 of the Military Selective Service Act (50 U.S.C. App. 454) is amended by inserting after subsection (g) the following new subsection:

`(h) This section does not apply with respect to the induction of persons into the Armed Forces pursuant to the Universal National Service Act of 2003.'.

(b) INDUCTION- Section 17(c) of the Military Selective Service Act (50 U.S.C. App. 467(c)) is amended by striking `now or hereafter' and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting `inducted pursuant to the Universal National Service Act of 2003.'.

## **SEC. 12. DEFINITIONS.**

In this Act:

- (1) The term `military service' means service performed as a member of an active or reserve component of the uniformed services.
- (2) The term `Secretary concerned' means the Secretary of Defense with respect to the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps, the Secretary of Homeland Security with respect to the Coast Guard, the Secretary of Commerce, with respect to matters concerning the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the Secretary of Health and Human Services, with respect to matters concerning the Public Health Service.
- (3) The term `United States', when used in a geographical sense, means the several States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam.
- (4) The term `uniformed services' means the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, commissioned corps of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and commissioned corps of the Public Health Service.