The right of the people to keep and bear arms makes it possible for the people to defend the Constitution! In turn, the Constitution makes it possible for the people to defend their right to keep and bear arms. Together they are the 'supreme law of the land'. Together they keep limits on the power that man can exercise over his fellow man. They cannot be separated, because IF one is without the other, there can be

no liberty,

no freedom,

nor a just government!

Liberty, freedom and a just government are only empty words when people do not have the means to enforce them.

Vigilance is the duty of the people.

Second Amendment Committee P.O. Box 1776 Hanford, California 93232



Public Law 87-297 87th Congress, H. R. 9118 September 26, 1961

An Act

75 STAT. 631.

To establish a United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

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

TITLE I—SHORT TITLE, PURPOSE, AND DEFINITIONS

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "Arms Control and Dis- Arms Control armament Act".

and Disarmament Act.

PURPOSE

SEC. 2. An ultimate goal of the United States is a world which is free from the scourge of war and the dangers and burdens of armaments; in which the use of force has been subordinated to the rule of law; and in which international adjustments to a changing world are achieved peacefully. It is the purpose of this Act to provide impetus toward this goal by creating a new agency of peace to deal with the problem of reduction and control of armaments looking toward ultimate world



Arms control and disarmament policy, being an important aspect of foreign policy, must be consistent with national security policy as a whole. The formulation and implementation of United States arms control and disarmament policy in a manner which will promote the national security can best be insured by a central organization charged by statute with primary responsibility for this field. This organization must have such a position within the Government that it can provide the President, the Secretary of State, other officials of the executive branch, and the Congress with recommendations concerning United States arms control and disarmament policy, and can assess the effect of these recommendations upon our foreign policies, our national security policies, and our economy.

This organization must have the capacity to provide the essential scientific, economic, political, military, psychological, and technological information upon which realistic arms control and disarmament policy must be based. It must be able to carry out the following primary functions:

(a) The conduct, support, and coordination of research for

arms control and disarmament policy formulation; (b) The preparation for and management of United States

participation in international negotiations in the arms control and disarmament field;

(c) The dissemination and coordination of public information -concerning arms control and disarmament; and

(d) The preparation for, operation of, or as appropriate, direction of United States participation in such control systems as may become part of United States arms control and disarmament activities.

DEFINITIONS

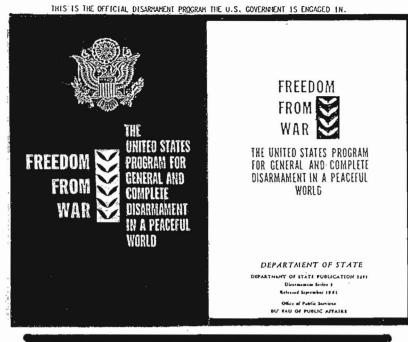
SEC. 3. As used in this Act—

(a) The terms "arms control" and "disarmament" mean the identification, verification, inspection, limitation, control, reduction, or elimination, of armed forces and armaments of all kinds under international agreement including the necessary steps taken under such an agreement to establish an effective sytem of international control, or to create and strengthen international organizations for the maintenance of peace.



THIS IS STATE DEPT. PUBL.

It is the policy book that explains Public Law 87-297



THE UNITED STATES **PROGRAM**

THIS PUBLICATION IS AN ABRIDGEMENT OF THE "BLUEPRINT FOR THE PEACE RACE WHICH IS MORE EX-PLICIT.

The dismantling or the conversion to peaceful uses of certain military bases and facilities wherever located; and

Pg.

19.

Pg.

5

DISARMAMENT STAGES

The program provides for progressive disarmament 24. steps to take place in three stages and for the simultaneous strengthening of international institutions.

Inspection and verification must establish both that nations carry out scheduled limitations or reductions and that they do not retain armed forces and armaments in excess of those permitted at any stage of the disarmament process; and

As states relinquish their arms, the United Nations must be progressively strengthened in order to improve its capacity to assure international security and the peaceful settlement of disputes;

Disarmament must proceed as rapidly as possible, until it is completed, in stages containing balanced, phased, and safeguarded measures;

Each measure and stage should be carried out in an agreed period of time, with transition from one stage to the next to take place as soon as all measures in the preceding stage have been carried out and verified and as soon as necessary arrangements for verification of the next stage have been made;

All items above have been clipped from the State Department booklet No. 7277 (above).

The disbanding of all national armed forces and the prohibition of their reestablishment in any form whatsoever other than those required to preserve internal order and for contributions to a United Nations Peace Force;

Pg.

The peace-keeping capabilities of the United Nations would be sufficiently strong and the obligations of all states under such arrangements sufficiently farreaching as to assure peace and the just settlement of differences in a disarmed world.

The manufacture of armaments would be prohibited except for those of agreed types and quantities to be used by the U.N. Peace Force and those required to maintain internal order. All other armaments would be destroyed or converted to peaceful purposes.

Measures would be taken to develop and strengthen United Nations arrangements for arbitration, for the development of international law, and for the establishment in Stage II of a permanent U.N. Peace Force.

States would retain only those forces, non-nuclear armaments, and establishments required for the 19. purpose of maintaining internal order; they would q also support and provide agreed manpower for a U.N. Peace Force.

(AND NO GUNS FOR THE CITIZENS)

U.S. THREE-STAGE DISARMAMENT PLAN

STAGE I

STAGE II

STAGE III



INTERNAL INTERNAL SECURITY FORCES FORCES



PEACEKEEPING

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.



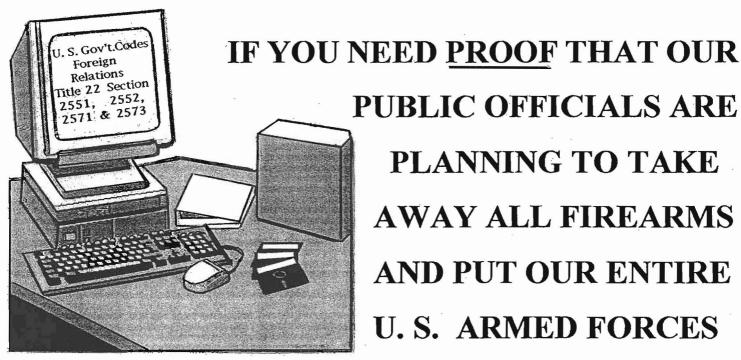
LAND

UNITED NATIONS POLICY ON LAND

NO PRIVATE OWNERSHIP TO BE ALLOWED

National Association of Realtors President Julio S. Laguarta in presenting the NAR plan to the International Real Estate Federation in Toronto, Canada warned that "Failure to change an official United Nations policy that explicitly opposes the right of private property ownership will ultimately result in the destruction of our industry".

"Land, because of its unique nature and the crucial role it plays in human settlements, cannot be treated an ordinary asset, controlled individuals and subject to the pressures and inefficiencies of the market. Social justice, urban renewal development, the provision of decent dwellings and health conditions for people can only be achieved if land is used in the interests of society



PLANNING TO TAKE **AWAY ALL FIREARMS** AND PUT OUR ENTIRE U. S. ARMED FORCES

UNDER COMMUNIST CONTROL -- go to these

Internet sites for proof from U.S. Government sources.

If you go to the library, ask the librarian to show you how to get into the United States Government Code Books. They contain the laws of the United States that are approved and in effect. The law for General and Complete Disarmament is known as Public Law 87-297. Look for it under Title 22, Foreign Relations and Intercourse: Section 2551, 2552, 2571 & 2573. So that you will know what you are looking for, the following is a brief description of four key sections and their Internet locations.

IN SECTION 2551, you will find the Statement of Purpose, which is to make the world free from scourge of war and the danger and burdens of armaments; in which the use of force has been subordinated to the rule of law, and in which international adjustments to a changing world are achieved peacefully. Locate this Section on the Internet at:

http://assembler.law.comell.edu/uscode/html/uscode22/usc sec 22 00002551----000-.html

IN SECTION 2552, you will find a definition of what the U. S. Government means by the term "disarmament". It reads:

(a) The terms "arms control" and "disarmament" mean the identification, verification, inspection, limitation, control, reduction, or elimination, of armed forces and armaments of all kinds under international agreement including the necessary steps taken under such an agreement to establish an effective system of international control, or to create and strengthen international organizations for the maintenance of peace.

Locate this Section on the Internet at:

http://assembler.law.comell.edu/uscode/html/uscode22/usc_sec_22_00002552----000-.html

The policy book published by the State Department that details this law is called Freedom from War - The United States Program for General and Complete Disarmament in a Peaceful World. It documents the elimination of our armed forces on a permanent basis. We shall have no more Army, no more Navy, no more Marine Corps, and no more Air Force! It also calls for the elimination of armaments of all kinds, and they do mean ALL civilian owned guns. Look for this booklet at: http://www.mikenew.com/pub7277.html

IN SECTION 2571, you will find the Director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency is authorized and directed, under the <u>direction of the president</u>, to achieve a long list of goals numbered from (a) through (m) which massively diminishes our defense capabilities, ravages our security, and obliterates our sovereignty. <u>Elimination of armed forces and armaments</u> is listed twice in this section. It also includes the requirement for elimination of <u>conventional</u> weapons. As we witness the conduct of public officials as they encroach upon the <u>unalienable</u> right of the people to keep and bear arms, and witness the <u>disregard</u> for the non-repealable status of the Second Amendment of the Bill of Rights, it gives proof of the true intent behind the terms "<u>conventional weapons</u>", and "general and complete disarmament". The pursuit is for total and complete disarmament of the United States and its people, and for the surrender of U.S. sovereignty to international communist dominated organizations. State Department Publication 7277 makes these facts indisputable. Locate this Section on the Internet at:

http://assembler.law.cornell.edu/uscode/html/uscode22/usc_sec_22_00002571----000-.html

IN SECTION 2573, you will find "Policy Formation". It contains two prohibitions; one states, "No action shall be taken pursuant to this chapter or any other Act that would obligate the United States to reduce or limit the Armed Forces or armaments of the United States in a militarily significant manner, except pursuant to the treaty-making power of the President, or unless authorized by the enactment of further legislation by the Congress of the United States. Realize that the U.S. president and the Congress hold the power to activate their complete disarmament goals! Then it will be permissible for the United States to reduce or eliminate Armed Forces and armaments, and to prohibit individuals from the acquisition, possession, or use of firearms. The second prohibition is a swinging door. It was first added in 1963, at which time the federal government tried to silence the heavy public outcry when word got around that two years prior, in 1961, John F. Kennedy had signed the Disarmament Law: Public Law 87-297! That resulted in adding the following disclaimer: "Nothing contained in this chapter shall be construed to authorize any policy or action by any Government Agency which would interfere with, restrict, or prohibit the acquisition, possession, or use of firearms by an individual for the lawful purpose of personal defense, sport, recreation, education, or training." At times this disclaimer is removed; other times (for the convenience of the government) it is entered back again, depending upon the extent of the outcry. Locate this Section on the Internet at:

http://assembler.law.cornell.edu/uscode/html/uscode22/usc_sec_22_00002573----000-.html

Note: Ever since Franklin D. Roosevelt encouraged enactment of a New World Order, and called it "The New Deal", every United States president since has favored this General and Complete Disarmament Law, which is a component of global government planning. Harry Truman officiated in signing the United States under the obligation of the United Nations Charter and began to implement globalism. The United Nations professes to be 'peaceful' and claims that "the use of force is subordinated to the rule of law". It believes "international adjustments to a changing world can be achieved peacefully". Has anyone ever heard of a workable law where there is no force behind it? The U.N. was built to have the only army in the world and all nations would have to give troops and access over their territory to the powerful U.N. Security Council. Neither the U.S. presidents nor the Congress are vested with the power to deprive this nation of its military; nor to prohibit the people from owning arms; nor to overthrow the Constitution! Meanwhile, the newly established Homeland Security (a militarized "agency" composed of un-elected persons over which the people have no power, have not voted for, nor have any way to remove them from office), is being given more and more authority and federal money to expand its control over the people of this nation. "Consent of the governed" has never been given to any president to engage in these pursuits. Whenever the current President George W. Bush speaks of "peace", "freedom", "a safer world", and "a more peaceful world" — it is the 1961 General and Complete Disarmament Law to which he is referring.

Once the total disarmament law is enforced, there will be no recognized 'lawful' purpose left to protect the right of individuals.

Note that neither national defense nor tyranny is included as reasons for the people to retain possession and use of arms.
The global-minded resolutions that are passed in the United Nations are sent to the heads of state of all member nations for enactment within their own country.

⁴ Pres. George W. Bush, is the <u>grandson</u> of Senator Prescott Bush from Connecticut, who in 1961 helped push passage of Public Law 87-297 through the Congress. Pres. George Herbert Walker Bush (Prescott's <u>son</u>) signed Public Law 101-216, an amendment to Public Law 87-297, and it includes a repeat of the definition you see in <u>Section 2552 on the reverse side of this page</u>.

QUESTION: ARE THERE WAYS TO VOID UNCONSTITUTIONAL TREATIES THAT ARE SELLING US OUT?

ANSWER: YOU BET THERE IS!
ONE ANSWER IS:
REBUS SIC STANTIBUS.

Although it is not commonly known, there is a <u>principle in International Law</u> that the Congress can use to void treaties! What has to happen is that the people must first create a demand for public officials to initiate action to cause the United Nations Charter, <u>the matrix of the problem</u>, to be declared void. The United States membership in that organization will then cease to be obligatory; thus, the United States would no longer be a member of the United Nations.

This principle is known as <u>Rebus Sic Stantibus</u>* which is recognized as the *highest reason in rank* for a country to void a treaty, and it means that:

"the situation has changed!"

Rebus Sic Stantibus means that "there was more to the treaty than what met the eye"....more than the states and the citizens were aware of at the time of its ratification! This is the case with the United Nations Charter which was enacted as a "treaty"! <u>Unfairly and unjustly sold as a "program for peace,"</u> the U.N. Charter was actually engineered to overthrow the American system of government and <u>restructure</u> the United States as a part of a global government. The series of purported treaties that followed are being passed as "laws" and are not at all what the general public has been led to believe that they are supposed to contain.

"An unconstitutional act is not law....as inoperative as though it had never been passed." -- Norton vs. Shelby County, 118 US 425 p. 442

Another route the states may choose to force the repeal of a treaty is by using the decision of the Supreme Court. Keep in mind that it takes only one state to force the Supreme Court to rule on an issue. If the ruling comes out *unfavorable*, the recourse for the state(s) is to *override the Supreme Court* and undertake a repeal action *themselves*. Such an action takes thirty-eight (38) states to successfully override the Supreme Court. Repealing "enabling legislation" alone (negating previous <u>national</u> action) does not complete the necessary procedure to

Rebus Sic Stantibus is the premier principle of international law and is held as the highest reason in rank for voiding a treaty!

rescind a treaty! Additionally, a repeal, rescinding, and revoking action should be effected against an aberrant <u>previously passed treaty</u> in order to negate previous <u>international</u> action. It is a well known fact that one of the checks in the Check and Balance System places the <u>responsibility upon the states to keep the federal government from exceeding the limits of power they delegated to it. Chances are that your state governor or representatives are not versed in international law and do not realize that Rebus Sic Stantibus is a recognized principle of international law which exists between nations and that it allows for the revocation of disastrous treaties that destroy the structure, sovereignty, and liberty of a nation.</u>

The facts regarding the objectives of the United Nations were not known by the general population at the time the U. N. Charter was enacted. Transferring U.S. armed forces to permanent control of communist commanders, allowing the avowed enemies of our country to supervise the closing of our defense plants and military bases, and to prohibit law-abiding Americans from owning firearms is in violation of the United States Constitution! These U.N. objectives do not meet the criteria to qualify the U.N. Charter as a treaty! Also, little known is the fact that a treaty is enforceable upon every individual!

The people have been lied to about the "peace" program and the "safer world"! They were not told of the inverse purposes of the United Nations! Now the truth is being laid bare before the people! The situation has changed! The U. N. was plastered onto the U. S. by using laudable goals as a way of bringing in the U. N.'s hidden objectives! Plenty of grounds exist for putting pressure on representatives to void the U. N. Charter and related world government treaties.

A Word of Warning Regarding the Use of Rebus Sic Stantibus. There is a possibility, because of the deviousness of the courts, that the courts may insist that Rebus Sic Stantibus is a nullification procedure, the type of which they threw out when the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions were defensively tried in more recent times. The courts need to understand that it is *not* the courts who have the "final say" on protection of the nation's sovereignty! In a united action the states have superiority over all three branches of the federal system!

^{* &}lt;u>Source</u>: <u>Black's Law Dictionary</u> -- At this point of affairs; in these circumstances. A name given to a tacit condition, said to attach to all treaties, that they shall cease to be obligatory so soon as the state of facts and conditions upon which they were founded has substantially changed.

JUST WHO VOTED FOR THIS 1989 UPDATED AMENDMENT TO THE GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT LAW (P.L. 87-297) ? ? ? ANSWER ON THE REVERSE SIDE. Public Law 101-216 for conversion of portions of United States defense industries to the achievement of successful arms control agreements. ommendations for policy guidance to OSIA consistent with section 21dl, 22, and 34(c) of this Act. 2(d), 22, and 34(c) of this Act.

SEC. 63. AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR ON-SITE INSPEC. TION ACENCY.

TON ACENCY.

There are authorized to be appropriated \$49,830,000 for fixed with the authorized to reactly year 1991 for the expenses activity year 1990 and \$48,831,000 for fixed year 1990 for fixed year 1990 and \$48,831,000 for fixed year 1990 for fixed years 1990 TITLE II—ON-SITE INSPECTION ACTIVITIES SEC. 201. ON.SITE INSPECTION ACENCY. P.L. 101.219 The Arms Control and Disarmament Act is amended by adding at L.T. 101-516 TITLE V-ON-SITE INSPECTION ACTIVITIES "SEC. 61. FINDINGS. er.Rang 22 USC 2595b. "The Congress finds that-"The Congress finds that—
"(1) under this Act, the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency is charged with the formulation and a manner states arms control and disarmament in this Act, the lerms to the control and disarmament." SEC. 101. JUNS CONTROL IMPLEMENTATION AND COMPLIANCE RESULT. mament policy in a menner which will promote the national security. Policy in a menner which will promote the national disamand defined in this Act, the terms arms control indication, and arms control end detection, or elimination, control and armaments, and armaments of reduction, or elimination, of inspection, catalogish and policy in the control end of the control end dvisability The Director of the United States Arms Control
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SEC. 103. ARMS CONTROL

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SEC. 103. ARMS CONTROL

SEC. 103. ARMS CONTROL 22 USC 2595. 22 USC 2595C tion that PUBLIC DAW 101-216 III.R. 11954; December 11, 1989 ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AMENDMENTS For Legislative History of Act, see Report for P.L. 101-216 in reports. 23 USC 2565 note. he award the Arms Control and Observational Act to an De it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the SECTION I. SHORT TITLE This Act may be cited as the "Arms Control and Disarmament SEC. INS. ARMS CONTROL United Sec. 103- Anna Curing (a) Establish a working establish a working TITLE 1-ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY onitor-SEC 101. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROFRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1988.

Control and Dicarmamant Art is SEC. 101. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1988.

amended to read as follows: Control and Disarmament As 1988.

"(A) 356.000 for the purposes of this Act there are discretionally and and start there are discretionally and additional the fiscal year 1990 and \$37.316,000 for the fiscal year 1990 and start of the fiscal year 1990 and \$37.316,000 for the fiscal year 1990 and start of the fiscal other and year 1990 and start of the fiscal other and year 1990 and start of the fiscal other and year 1990 and start of the fiscal other and year 1990 and start of the fiscal other and year 1990 and start of the fiscal other and year 1990 and start of the fiscal other and year 1990 and start of the fiscal other and year 1990 and start of the fiscal other and year 1990 and start of the fiscal other and year 1990 and start of the fiscal other and year 1990 and start of the fiscal other and year 1990 and start of the fiscal other and year 1990 and start of the fiscal other and year 1990 and al Moninclude (2) 10 8 Arms Control Agency Control USC 2251 ON OF ON. 22 USC 25954 Policy SEC 102 DUTIES OF THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR 22 USC 2589. Sec 102. DUTIES OF THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR

Section 23 of the Arms Control and Disputy Director in the second and Disputy Director shall be second and Disputy Director shall be second sentence to read at Act (22 U.S.C. and the Director in the Second Sentence to the set of the se tary of Dence formu. Subsection 3(b) of title vide to the opriate rec-(a) In CENERAL.—Section 27 of the Arms Control and Disarperform, and all LC 25671 27 of the Arms Control and Disarfieu thereof the India follows through the striking out who shall other shoulde for lowing: "India how the striking out who be serve on the shall of the Disartheir duties Director as special rappressentative negotiative as special apply. Application of the Serve SEC 100. DUTIES OF THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES. 22 USC 2567

"(2) as defined in this Act, the terms 'arms control' and 'disarmament' mean 'the identification, verification, inspection, limitation, control, reduction, or elimination, of armed forces and armaments of all kinds under international agreement to establish an effective system of international control;

thorize appropriations for the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. and for other purposes, pursuant to-House Resolution 255, he reported the bill back to the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER protempore Under the rule, the previous question is or-

dered.

The question is on the amendment. The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore The: question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed. and read a third time, and was read the third time...

The SPEAKER, pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill. The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. BROOMFIELD, Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present

The SPEAKER pro tempore Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 400, nays 11, not voting 21, as follows.:

[Roll No. 287]

YEAS-400 Ackerman Clement Flippo Ford (MI): Akaka Clinger Alexander Coble Ford (TN) Anderson Coleman (MO) Frenzel Andrews Coleman (TX1; Annunzio Combest Frost Gallegly. Applegate Condit Archer Conte Gallo Gaydos Atkins Conyers AuCoin Cooper. Costello Geldenson Baker Gekas. Balleriger Coughlin Geren Barnard COL Glbbons Bartlett Corne Gillmor Barton Gilman Gingrich Hates Dannemeyer Glickman Bellenson Darden Hennett Davis Gonzalez de la Garza Goodling Bentley Bereuter Gordon Berman DeLay Goss Dellums Gradison Bevill Bilbray Derrick Grandy Bilirakis DeWine Grant. Billey Dicks Gray Boehlert Dingell Green Guarini Boggs Donnelly Dorgan (ND) Gunderson Borski Dornan (CA) Hall (OH) Hall (TX) Bosco Douglas Boucher Hamilton Downey Hammerschmidt Dreler Boxer Brennan Duncan. Hancock Brooks Durbin Hansen Broomfleld Harris Dwyer Browder Brown (CA) Dymally. Hastert Dyson. Hawkins Brown (CO) Early. Hayes (IL) Hayes (LA) Bruce Eckart Edwards (CA) Buechner Hefley Edwards (OK) Buoning Hefner Burton Emerson Henry Bustamante Engel Herger English Byron Hertel Callahan Erdreich Hiler Hoagland Campbell (CA) Espy Campbell (CO) Evans Hochbrueckner Pascell Holloway Cardin Fawell! Carper Hopkins Carr. Fazio Horton. Chandler Houghton. Felghan Chapman Fields Hoyer Clarke Fish. Hubbard Clay Flake Hughes

Hutto Moody Moorhend. Hyde Lihofe Morella Ireland' Mrazek-James Murtha Jenkins. Myers V Johnson (CT)
Johnson (SD) Nagle Natcher Neal (MA) Johnston Jones (OA) Nielson Jones (NC) Nownk Jontz Oaksr Kanjorski: Oberstar Obey. Kaptur Kasich. Olin Kastenmeier Ortiz Kennedy V Owens (NY) Owens (UT) Kennelly Oxley Kleczka Packard Kolter Pallone Panetta LaFaloe Parker Lagomarsino Parris. Pashayan V Lancaster Patterson Lantos Laughlin Paxon Payne (NJ) Leach (IA) Payne (VA) Leath (TX) Lehman (CA) Lehman (FL) Pease Pelosi Levin (MI) Perkins Levine (CA) Petri Lewis (CA) Pickett Lewis (PL) Pickle Lewis (GA) Porter Lightfoot Poshard Lipinski Price Livingston Pursell Lloyd' Rahali Rangel LODE Ravenel Lowery (CA) Lowey (NY) Luken, Thomas RAY Regula Lukens, Donald Rhodes: Machtley! Richardson Ridge Rinaldo Madigan Manton Markey Ritter Roberts: Marlenee Martin (IL) Robinson Martin (NY) Roe Martines Rogers Matsul: Mayroules Ros-Lehtinen Mazzoli Rose McCandless Roth. McCloskey McCollum McCrery. McCurdy Roybal McDade **NicDermott** Sabo Salki McEwen McGrath Sangmelster. Sarpalius McHugh McMillan (NC) Savage McMillen (MD) Sawyer McNulty Saxton Schaeler Meyers Mfume Scheuer Michel Schill Miller (CA) Miller (OH) Schneider

Miller (WA)

Montgomery

Schulze

Sharp

Shaw

Schumer &

Minets.

Moakley

Mollohan

Morrison (WA) Rohrabacher. Rostenkowski Rowland (CT) Rowland (GA) Weber Weiss Weldon Wheat Whittaker Whitten Williams Wilson Wise Wolf Wolpe Wyden Wylle Schroeder Schuette Yates

Shava Shunway Shuster Sikorski Sistsky Skaggs Skelton Slattery Slaughter (NY) Slaughter (VA) Smith (FL) Smith (IA) Smith (NE) Smith (NJ) Smith (TX) Smith (VT) Smith; Denny (OR) Smith, Robert (NH) Smith, Robert (OR) Snowe Solarz Solomon Spratt' Staggers V Stallings Stangeland Stark Stearns Stenholm. Stokes Studda Sundquist 8wift Symar Tallon Tanner Tauke Tauzin Thomas (CA) Thomas (GA) Thomas (WY) Torres Torricelli. Trafficant: Traxler. Udall' Unsoeld Upton Valentine Vander Jagt Vento Vierlacks Volkmer Vucanovich Walgren Walker Walsh Watkins Waxman

How Congress Voted On Pub. Law 101-216 To Eliminate Our Armed Forces.

Aspin Bateman Crane

NAYS-11 Dickinson Hunter Kolbe Kyl

Sensenbrenner Spence Stump

NOT VOTING-21 Anthony Murphy Neal (NC) Foglietta Bryant. Garcia Collins Gephardt Nelson Hatcher Courter Quillen Huckaby Roukema Crockett Molinari Dixon Morrison (CT) Yatron Florio

The Clerk announced the following pair:

On this vote:

Mr. Murphy for, with Mr. Quillen against. Messis. KYL, BATEMAN, ASPIN, and KOLBE changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

So the bill was passed. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

No More Army - Navy - or Air Force and No More Firearms for Citizens.

Young (AK)

Young (FL)

There is no individual recorded vote by Senators. They voted by "voice vote" and passed the bill: P.L. 101-216

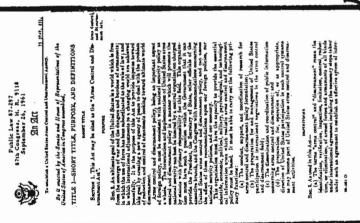
PEACE? OH YEAH, SURE!..



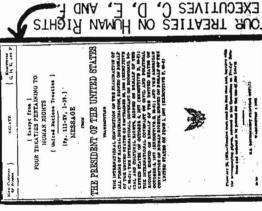
PUBLICATION 7277

NEW WORLD ORDER

The president of the United States and the leaders of the Soviet Union are about to sign the big treaty to give their respective military armed forces to the United Nations. The Bill of Rights will be replaced by the U.N.'s "Human Rights Treaties". This will destroy our sovereignty and our total constitutional government is impractical. It is bound to be a failume.







The 1789 Constitution and the Bill of Rights were drafted and instituted to be in perpetuity.

What the president is doing is against the law.

This program also calls for the confiscation of all citizen-owned firearms.

BLUEPRINT FOR THE PEACE RACE

Outline of Basic Provisions
of a Treaty on

General and Complete Disamament in a Peaceful World

Tals it a corres reproduction of Onlead

Daties Area Control and Disamament Agency Publication 4.

This, too, is against the law.