

# Vital Speeches of the Day

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VITAL SPEECHES OF THE DAY

## Future Of The United Nations Organization

### PROPOSALS FOR NEW DISARMAMENT PROGRAM

By JOHN F. KENNEDY, President of the United States

*Delivered to the United Nations General Assembly, United Nations,*

*New York, September 25, 1961*

**W**E MEET in an hour of grief and challenge. Dag Hammarskjöld is dead. But the United Nations lives. His tragedy is deep in our hearts, but the tasks for which he died are at the top of our agenda. A noble servant of peace is gone. But the quest for peace lies before us.

The problem is not the death of one man—the problem is the life of this Organization. It will either grow to meet the challenges of our age, or it will be gone with the wind, without influence, without force, without respect. Were we to let it die—to enfeeble its vigor—to cripple its powers—we would condemn our future.

For in the development of this Organization rests the only true alternative to war; and war appeals no longer as a rational alternative. Unconditional war can no longer lead to unconditional victory. It can no longer serve to settle disputes. It can no longer concern the great Powers alone. For a nuclear disaster, spread by winds and waters and fear, could well engulf the great and the small, the rich and the poor, the committed and the uncommitted alike. Mankind must put an end to war—or war will put an end to mankind.

So let us here resolve that Dag Hammarskjöld did not live—or die—in vain. Let us call a truce to terror. Let us invoke the blessings of peace. And, as we build an international capacity to keep peace, let us join in dismantling the national capacity to wage war.

#### II.

This will require new strength and new roles for the United Nations. For disarmament without checks is but a shadow—and a community without law is but a shell. Already the United Nations has become both the measure and the vehicle of man's most generous impulses. Already it has provided—in the Middle East, in Asia, in Africa this year in



John Kennedy knowingly gave us away!  
Not only did he sign the law for General and Complete Disarmament, he signed the Foreign Aid & Assistance Act!

or a cause of tension. The mere existence of modern weapons—ten million times more powerful than any that the world has ever seen, and only minutes away from any target on earth—is a source of horror and discord and distrust. Men no longer maintain that disarmament must await the settlement of all disputes—for disarmament must be a part of any permanent settlement. And men may no longer pretend that the quest for disarmament is a sign of weakness—for in a spiralling arms race, a nation's security may be shrinking even as its arms increase.

For fifteen years this Organization has sought the reduction and destruction of arms. Now that goal is no longer a dream—it is a practical matter of life or death. The risks inherent in disarmament pale in comparison to the risks inherent in an unlimited arms race.

It is in this spirit that the recent Belgrade Conference—recognizing that this is no longer a Soviet problem or an American problem, but a human problem—endorsed a program of "general, complete and strictly internationally controlled disarmament." It is in this same spirit that we in the United States have labored this year, with a new urgency and with a new, now statutory agency fully endorsed by the Congress, to find an approach to disarmament which would be so far-reaching yet realistic, so mutually balanced and beneficial, that it could be accepted by every nation. And it is in this spirit that we have presented, with the agreement of the Soviet Union—under the label which both nations now accept of "general and complete disarmament"—a statement of newly agreed principles for negotiation.

But we are well aware that all issues of principle are not settled—and that principles alone are not enough. It is therefore our intention to challenge the Soviet Union, not to an arms race, but to a peace race, to advance together step by step, stage by stage, until general and complete disarmament has been achieved. We invite them now to go beyond agreement in principle to reach agreement on actual plans.

The program to be presented to this Assembly—for general and complete disarmament under effective and international control—moves to bridge the gap between those who insist on a gradual approach and those who talk only of the final and total achievement. It would create machinery to keep the peace as it destroys the machinery of war. It would proceed through balanced and safeguarded stages designed to give no State a military advantage over another. It would place the final responsibility for verification and control where it belongs—not with the big Powers alone, not with one's adversary or one's self, but in an international organization within the framework of the United Nations. It would assure that indispensable condition of disarmament—true inspection—and apply it in stages proportionate to the stage of disarmament. It would cover delivery systems as well as weapons. It would ultimately halt their production as well as their testing, their transfer as well as their possession. It would achieve, under the eyes of an international disarmament organization, a

it had abolished all armies and all weapons except those needed for internal order and a new United Nations peace force. And it starts that process now, today, even as the talks begin.

In short, general and complete disarmament must no longer be a slogan used to resist the first steps. It is no longer to be a goal without means of achieving it, without means of verifying its progress, without means of keeping the peace. It is now a realistic plan, and a test—a test of those only willing to talk and a test of those willing to act.

Such a plan would not bring a world free from conflict and greed—but it would bring a world free from the terrors of mass destruction. It would not usher in the era of the super-State—but it would usher in an era in which no State could annihilate or be annihilated by another.

In 1946 this nation proposed the Baruch plan to internationalize the atom before other nations even possessed the bomb or demilitarized their troops. We proposed with our allies the disarmament plan of 1951 while still at war in Korea. And we make our proposals today, while building up our defenses over Berlin, not because we are inconsistent or insincere or intimidated, but because we know that the rights of free men will prevail—because, while we are compelled against our will to rearm, we look confidently beyond Berlin to the kind of disarmed world we all prefer.

I therefore propose, on the basis of this plan, that disarmament negotiations resume promptly, and continue without interruption until an entire program for general and complete disarmament not only has been agreed upon but has been actually achieved.

#### IV.

The logical place to begin is a treaty assuring the end of nuclear tests of all kinds, in every environment, under workable controls. The United States and the United Kingdom have proposed such a treaty that is both reasonable and effective and ready for signature. We are still prepared to sign that treaty today.

We also proposed a mutual ban on atmospheric testing, without inspection or controls, in order to save the human race from the poison of radioactive fallout. We regret that that offer has not been accepted.

For fifteen years we have sought to make the atom an instrument of peaceful growth rather than of war. But for fifteen years our concessions have been matched by obstruction, our patience by intransigence, and the pleas of mankind for peace have met with disregard.

Finally, as the explosions of others beclouded the skies, my country was left with no alternative but to act in its own interests and in the interests of the free world's security. We cannot endanger that security by refraining from testing while others improve their arsenal. Nor can we endanger it by another long, uninspected ban on testing. For three years we accepted those risks in our open society while seeking agreement on inspection. But this year, while we were negotiating in good faith in Geneva, others were secretly preparing new experiments in destruction.

But the great question which confronted this body in 1945 is still before us—whether man's cherished hopes for progress and peace are to be destroyed by terror and disruption—whether the "foul winds of war" can be tamed in time to free the cooling winds of reason—and whether the pledges of our Charter are to be fulfilled or defied: pledges to secure peace, progress, human rights and world law.

In this hall there are not three forces, but two. One is composed of those who are trying to build the kind of world described in Articles 1 and 2 of the Charter. The other, seeking a different world, would undermine this Organization in the process.

Today of all days our dedication to the Charter must be maintained. It must be strengthened, first of all, by the election of an outstanding civil servant to carry forward the responsibilities of the Secretary General—a man endowed with both the wisdom and the power to make meaningful the moral force of the world community. The late Secretary General nurtured and sharpened the United Nations obligation to act. But he did not invent it. It was there in the Charter. It is still there in the Charter.

However difficult it may be to fill Mr. Hammarskjöld's place, it can better be filled by one man rather than by three. Even the three horses of the troika did not have three drivers, all going in different directions. They had only one—and so must the United Nations executive. To install a triumvirate, or any panel or any rotating authority, in the United Nations administrative offices would replace order with anarchy, action with paralysis, confidence with confusion.

The Secretary General, in a very real sense, is the servant of this Assembly. Diminish his authority and you diminish the authority of the only body where all nations, regardless of power, are equal and sovereign. Until all the powerful are just, the weak will be secure only in the strength of this Assembly.

Effective and independent executive action is not the same question as balanced representation. In view of the enormous change in the membership of this body since its founding, the United States delegation will join in any effort for the prompt review and revision of the composition of United Nations bodies.

But to give this Organization three drivers—to permit each great Power to decide its own case—would entrench the cold war in the headquarters of peace. Whatever advantages such a plan may hold out to my own country as one of the great Powers, we reject it. For we prefer world law, in the age of self-determination, to world war, in the age of mass extermination.

#### III.

Today, every inhabitant of this planet must contemplate the day when this planet may no longer be habitable. Every man, woman and child lives under a nuclear sword of Damocles, hanging by the slenderest of threads, capable of being cut at any moment by accident or miscalculation or by madness. The weapons of war must be abolished before they abolish us.

Men no longer debate whether armaments are a symptom

Our tests are not polluting the atmosphere. Our deterrent weapons are guarded against accidental explosion or use. Our doctors and scientists stand ready to help any nation measure and meet the hazards to health which inevitably result from the tests in the atmosphere.

But to halt the spread of these terrible weapons, to halt the contamination of the air, to halt the spiralling nuclear arms race, we remain ready to seek new avenues of agreement. Our new disarmament program thus includes the following proposals:

—First, signing the test-ban treaty, by all nations. This can be done now. Test ban negotiations need not and should not await general disarmament.

—Second, stopping the production of fissionable materials for use in weapons, and preventing their transfer to any nation now lacking in nuclear weapons.

—Third, prohibiting the transfer of control over nuclear weapons to states that do not own them.

—Fourth, keeping nuclear weapons from seeding new battlegrounds in outer space.

—Fifth, gradually destroying existing nuclear weapons and converting their materials to peaceful uses; and

—finally, halting the unlimited testing and production of strategic nuclear delivery vehicles, and gradually destroying them as well.

## V.

To destroy arms, however, is not enough. We must create even as we destroy—creating world-wide law and law enforcement as we outlaw world-wide war and weapons. In the world we seek United Nations emergency forces which have been hastily assembled, uncertainly supplied and inadequately financed will never be enough.

Therefore, the United States recommends that all Member nations earmark special peace-keeping units in their armed forces—to be on call to the United Nations, to be specially trained and quickly available, and with advance provision for financial and logistic support.

In addition, the United States Delegation will suggest a series of steps to improve the United Nations machinery for the peaceful settlement of disputes—for on-the-spot fact-finding, mediation and adjudication—for extending the rule of international law. For peace is not solely a matter of military or technical problems—it is primarily a problem of politics and people. And unless man can match his strides in weapons and technology with equal strides in social and political development, our great strength, like that of the dinosaur, will become incapable of proper control—and, like the dinosaur, will vanish from the earth.

## VI.

As we extend the rule of law on earth, so must we also extend it to man's new domain: outer space.

All of us salute the brave cosmonauts of the Soviet Union. The new horizons of outer space must not be given by the

the subjugation of the poor by the rich. My nation was once a colony—and we know what colonialism means; the exploitation and subjugation of the weak by the powerful, of the many by the few, of the governed who have given no consent to be governed, whatever their continent, their class or their color.

And that is why there is no ignoring the fact that the tide of self-determination has not yet reached the communist empire where a population far larger than that officially termed "dependent" lives under governments installed by foreign troops instead of free institutions—under a system which knows only one party and one belief—which suppresses free debate, free elections, free newspapers, free books and free trade unions—and which builds a wall to keep truth a stranger and its own citizens prisoners. Let us debate colonialism in full—and apply the principle of free choice and the practice of free plebiscites in every corner of the globe.

## IX.

Finally, as President of the United States, I consider it my duty to report to this Assembly on two threats to the peace which are not on your crowded agenda, but which cause us, and most of you, the deepest concern.

The first threat on which I wish to report is widely misunderstood: the smoldering coals of war in South East Asia. South Vietnam is already under attack—sometimes by a single assassin, sometimes by a band of guerrillas, recently by full battalions. The peaceful borders of Burma, Cambodia and India have been repeatedly violated. And the peaceful people of Laos are in danger of losing the independence they gained not so long ago.

No one can call these "wars of liberation." For these are free countries living under their own governments. Nor are these aggressions any less real because men are knifed in their homes and not shot in the fields of battle.

The very simple question confronting the world community is whether measures can be devised to protect the small and the weak from such tactics. For if they are successful in Laos and South Viet-Nam, the gates will be opened wide.

The United States seeks for itself no base, no territory, no special position in this area of any kind. We support a truly neutral and independent Laos, its people free from outside interference, living at peace with themselves and with their neighbors, assured that their territory will not be used for attacks on others, and under a Government comparable—as Mr. Khrushchev and I agreed at Vienna—to Cambodia and Burma.

But now the negotiations over Laos are reaching a crucial stage, the cease-fire is at best precarious. The rainy season is coming to an end. Laotian territory is being used to infiltrate South Viet-Nam. The world community must recognize—and all those who are involved—that this potent threat to Laotian peace and freedom is indivisible from all other threats to their own.

cold reaches of the universe must not become the new arena of an even colder war.

To this end, we shall urge proposals extending the United Nations Charter to the limits of man's exploration in the universe, reserving outer space for peaceful use, prohibiting weapons of mass destruction in space or on celestial bodies, and opening the mysteries and benefits of space to every nation. We shall propose further co-operative efforts between all the nations in weather prediction and eventually in weather control. We shall propose, finally, a global system of communications satellites linking the whole world in telegraph, telephone, radio and television. The day need not be far away when such a system will televise the proceedings of this body to every corner of the world for the benefit of peace.

## VII.

But the mysteries of outer space must not divert our eyes or our energies from the harsh realities that face our fellowmen. Political sovereignty is but a mockery, without the means of meeting poverty, illiteracy and disease. Self-determination is but a slogan if the future holds no hope.

That is why my nation—which has freely shared its capital and its technology to help others help themselves—now proposes officially designating this decade of the 1960's as the United Nations Decade of Development. Under the framework of that resolution, the United Nations' existing efforts in promoting economic growth can be expanded and co-ordinated. Regional surveys and training institutes can now pool the talents of many. New research, technical assistance and pilot projects can unlock the wealth of less developed lands and untapped waters. And development can become a co-operative, and not a competitive, enterprise—to enable all nations, however diverse in their systems and beliefs, to become in fact as well as in law both free and equal nations.

## VIII.

My country favors a world of free and equal states. We agree with those who say that colonialism is a key issue in this Assembly. But let the full facts of that issue be discussed in full.

On the one hand is the fact that, since the close of World War II, a world-wide declaration of independence has transformed nearly 1 billion people and 9 million square miles into forty-two free and independent states. Less than 2 per cent of the world's population now lives in "dependent" territories.

I do not ignore the remaining problems of traditional colonialism which still confront this body. Those problems will be solved, with patience, goodwill and determination. Within the limits of our responsibility in such matters, my country intends to be a participant, and not merely an observer, in the peaceful, expeditious movement of nations from the status of colonies to the partnership of equals. That continuing tide of self-determination which runs so strong has our sympathy and our support.

But colonialism in its harshest forms is not only the exploitation of new nations by old, of dark skins by light—or

and Berlin. This is not the time or the place for immoderate tones, but the world community is entitled to know the very simple issues as we see them. If there is a crisis it is because an existing peace in that area is under threat—because an existing island of free people is under pressure—because solemn agreements are being treated with indifference. Established international rights are being threatened with unilateral usurpation. Peaceful circulation has been interrupted by barbed wire and concrete blocks.

One recalls the order of the Czar in Pushkin's "Boris Godunov": "Take steps at this very hour that our frontiers be fenced by barriers . . . that not a single soul pass o'er the border, that not a hare be able to run or a crow fly."

It is absurd to allege that we are threatening a war merely to prevent the Soviet Union and East Germany from signing a so-called treaty of peace. The western allies are not concerned with any paper arrangement the Soviets may wish to make with a regime of their own creation, on territory occupied by their own troops and governed by their own agents. No such action can, however, affect either our rights or our responsibilities.

If there is a dangerous crisis in Berlin—and there is—it is because of threats against the vital interests and the deep commitments of the Western Powers, and the freedom of West Berlin. We cannot yield these interests. We cannot fail these commitments. We cannot surrender the freedom of these people for whom we are responsible. A "peace treaty" which carried with it provisions which destroyed the peace would be a fraud. A "free city" which was not genuinely free would suffocate freedom and would be an infamy.

For a city or a people to be truly free, they must have the secure right, without economic, political or police pressure, to make their own choice and to live their own lives. And, as I have said before, if anyone doubts the extent to which our presence is desired by the people of West Berlin, we are ready to have that question submitted to a free vote in all Berlin and, if possible, among all the German people.

The elementary fact about this crisis is that it is unnecessary. The elementary tools for a peaceful settlement are to be found in the Charter. Under its law, agreements are to be kept, unless changed by all those who make them. Established rights are to be respected. The political disposition of peoples should rest upon their own wishes, freely expressed in plebiscites and free elections. If there are legal problems, they can be solved by legal means. If there is a threat of force, it must be rejected. If there is a desire for change, it must be a subject for negotiation. And if there is negotiation, it must be rooted in mutual respect and concern for the rights of others.

The Western Powers have calmly resolved to defend, by whatever means are forced upon them, their obligations and their access to the free citizens of West Berlin and the self-determination of those citizens. This generation learned from bitter experience that either brandishing or yielding to threats can only lead to war. But firmness and reason can lead to

the kind of peaceful solution in which my country profoundly believes.

We are committed to no rigid formulas. We seek no perfect solution. We recognize that troops and tanks can, for a time, keep a nation divided against its will, however unwise that policy may seem to us. But we believe a peaceful agreement is possible which protects the freedom of West Berlin and allied presence and access, while recognizing the historic and legitimate interests of others in assuring European security.

The possibilities of negotiation are now being explored; it is too early to report what the prospects may be. For our part, we would be glad to report at the appropriate time that a solution has been found. For there is no need for a crisis over Berlin threatening the peace—and if those who created this crisis desire peace,—there will be peace and freedom in Berlin.

X

The events and decisions of the next ten months may well decide the fate of man for the next ten thousand years. There will be no avoiding these events. There will be no appeal from these decisions. And we in this hall shall be remembered either as part of the generation that turned this planet into a flaming funeral pyre or as the generation that met its vow to "save succeeding generations from the scourge of war."

In the endeavor to meet that vow, I pledge you every effort that this nation possesses. I pledge you that we shall neither commit nor provoke aggression, that we shall neither flee nor invoke the threat of force, that we shall never negotiate out of fear and we shall never fear to negotiate.

Terror is not a new weapon. Throughout history it has been used by those who could not prevail either by persuasion or by example. But inevitably they failed—either because men are not afraid to die for a life worth living, or because the terrorists themselves came to realize that free men cannot be frightened by threats and that aggression would meet its own response. And it is in the light of that history that every nation today should know, be it friend or foe, that the United States has both the will and the weapons to join free men in standing up to their responsibilities.

But I come here today to look across this world of threats to a world at peace. In that search we cannot expect any final triumph—for new problems will always arise. We cannot expect that all nations will adopt like systems—for conformity is the jailer of freedom and the enemy of growth. Nor can we expect to reach our goal by contrivance, by fiat or even by the wishes of all.

But however close we sometimes seem to that dark and final abyss, let no man of peace and freedom despair. For he does not stand alone. If we all can persevere, if we can in every land and office look beyond our own shores and ambitions, then surely the age will dawn in which the strong are just and the weak secure, and the peace preserved.

Ladies and gentlemen of this Assembly: The decision is ours. Never have the nations of the world had so much to lose—or so much to gain. Together we shall save our planet—or together we shall perish in its flames. Save it we can—save it we must—and then shall we earn the eternal thanks of mankind and, as peace-makers, the eternal blessing of God.

IT WAS AT THIS APPEARANCE BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY THAT KENNEDY PRESENTED THE LITTLE BLUE  
BOOK "FREEDOM FROM WAR—THE UNITED STATES PROGRAM FOR  
GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT IN A PEACEFUL WORLD" 9-25-61.  
THE NEXT DAY, 9-26-61, THE LAW TO DISARM THE NATION WAS  
PASSED INTO LAW. IT WAS ENTERED INTO PUBLIC LAW AS P.L. 87-297.



**Public Law 87-297**  
**includes the disarming**  
**of every law-abiding citizen**  
**in the United States!**  
**This law is the reason**  
**for the gun grabbing**  
**that is going on**  
**in state legislatures.**  
**How safe will you be**  
**when there are no armed forces**  
**and**  
**no guns possessed by**  
**law-abiding citizens?**  
**It's worth thinking about, folks!**

1961

U.S. DISARMAMENT AGENCY FOR  
WORLD PEACE AND SECURITY

The yeas and nays were ordered.  
The question was taken; and there  
were—yeas 290, nays 54, no. voting 91,  
as follows:

(Roll No. 216)

YEAS—290

Abbitt	Conde	Green, Pa.
Abernathy	Cook	Griffin
Adair	Corbett	Griffiths
Addabbo	Corman	Gubser
Addonizio	Cramer	Hagan, Ga.
Albert	Cunningham	Hagan, Calif.
Anderson	Curtin	Hallack
Min.	Curtis, Mass.	Halpern
Andrews	Curtis, Mo.	Hansen
Ashley	Daddario	Harding
Aspinall	Daniels	Hardy
Avery	Davis, John W.	Harris
Bailley	Davis, Tenn.	Harvey, Ind.
Baker	Dawson	Hays
Baldwin	Delaney	Healey
Baring	Dent	Hochler
Barrett	Denton	Humphill
Barry	Diggs	Henderson
Bass, N.H.	Dingell	Herlong
Bates	Donohue	Hollifield
Becker	Downing	Holland
Beckworth	Doyle	Horan
Belcher	Dulski	Hosmer
Bennett, Fla.	Durno	Huddleston
Betta	Dwyer	Hull
Blatnik	Edmondson	Isard, Tex.
Blitch	Killott	Inouye
Boland	Kilworth	Jarman
Bolling	Everett	Jennings
Bolton	Evins	Joelson
Bonner	Fallon	Johnson, Calif.
Bow	Fasell	Johnson, Md.
Boykin	Feighan	Jonas
Brademas	Fenton	Jones, Ala.
Bray	Finnegan	Judd
Breeding	Fino	Karsten
Brewster	Fisher	Kastenmeier
Bromwell	Flood	Kee
Brooks	Flynt	Kelth
Broomfield	Fogarty	Kelly
Brown	Forrester	Koogh
Broyhill	Fountain	Kilday
Burke, Ky.	Frelinghuysen	Kilgore
Burke, Mass.	Friedel	King, Calif.
Byrne, Pa.	Fulton	King, Utah
Cahill	Gallagher	Kitchin
Cannon	Garland	Kluczyński
Cederberg	Garmatz	Knox
Chamberlain	Gary	Kornegay
Chelf	Glavin	Kowalski
Chenoweth	Glenn	Kunkel
Ciancy	Goodell	Kyl
Clark	Granahan	Landrum
Coad	Grant	Lane
Cochran	Gray	Langen
Collier	Green, Oreg.	Lankford

Latta	Murray	Schwengel
Lennon	Natcher	Scott
Leinhardt	Nelson	Sorantow
Libonati	Nix	Stacy-Brown
Lindsay	Norbal	Bolden
McCormack	Nypard	Shipley
McDowell	O'Brien, Ill.	Shriver
McFall	O'Hara, Ill.	Sibal
McIntire	O'Hara, Mich.	Slack
McMillan	Olson	Smith, Miss.
McSwain	O'Neill	Smith, Va.
Macdonald	Owsteg	Springer
Mac	Patman	Stafford
Maddon	Perkins	Staggers
Magnuson	Phillips	Stephens
Mahon	Pike	Stratton
Mailhard	Poage	Stubbinsfield
Marshall	Poff	Sullivan
Martin, Mass.	Price	Taylor
Mathias	Pucinski	Thompson, N.J.
Mathews	Quis	Thompson, Tex.
May	Randall	Thomson, Wis.
Morrow	Reece	Thornberry
Miller, Orem	Reifel	Tollison
Miller	Rhodes, Pa.	Trimble
George P.	Rohman	Tuck
Mulliken	Rivers, Alaska	Tupper
Mills	Roberts	Ullman
Minaball	Robison	Vanik
Moeller	Rodino	Van Zandt
Monagan	Rogers, Colo.	Wallhauser
Moore	Rogers, Fla.	Walter
Moorehead	Rogers, Tex.	Watts
Ohio	Rooney	Whalley
Moorehead, Pa.	Rostenkowski	Whitaker
Morgan	Roush	Wickensham
Morris	Ryan	Wildall
Morrison	St. Germain	Wright
Morse	Santangelo	Yates
Mosher	Schnock	Young
Most	Schneibell	Zablocki
Murphy	Schwelker	

NAYS—54

Alford	Garvin	Rhodes, Ariz.
Alger	Goodling	Riley
Anderson, Ill.	Groes	Rivers, S.O.
Ashbrook	Halcy	Roudebush
Ashmore	Harrison, Wyo.	Roussot
Beermann	Harvey, Mich.	Rutherford
Bennett, Mich.	Hastand	Saylor
Bruce	Hoffman, Ill.	Scherer
Burleson	Hoffman, Mich.	Smith, Calif.
Casoy	Jensen	Taber
Davis	Johansen	Teague, Tex.
James O.	King, N.Y.	Udall, Morris K.
Derounian	Lipcomb	Utt
Davine	McVey	Van Pelt
Dole	Meador	Williams
Dominick	O'Konski	Wilson, Ind.
Dora	Pasman	Winstead
Findley	Pillman	
Gathings	Ray	

NOT VOTING—91

Alexander	Hooven	Rabaut
Anfuso	Holtzman	Rains
Arends	Ichord, Mo.	Reuss
Auchincloss	Johnson, Wis.	Roosevelt
Ayres	Jones, Mo.	St. George
Bass, Tenn.	Karh	Saund
Battin	Kearns	Schadeberg
Bell	Kilburn	Shelley
Berry	Kirwan	Sheppard
Boggs	Laird	Short
Buckley	Lozer	Sikes
Byrnes, Wis.	McCulloch	Siler
Carey	McDonough	Sisk
Callender	MacGregor	Smith, Iowa
Chipfield	Martin, Nebr.	Spence
Church	Mason	Steed
Colmer	Michel	Teague, Calif.
Cooley	Miller, N.Y.	Thomas
Dague	Montoya	Thompson, La.
Derwinski	Moulder	Toll
Dooley	Muller	Vinson
Dowdy	Norrell	Weaver
Farbstein	O'Brien, N.Y.	Wells
Ford	Osmers	Westland
Frazier	Pelly	Wharton
Gilbert	Peterson	Whitten
Hall	Pfost	Willis
Harmon, Va.	Pflicher	Willson, Calif.
Harsha	Pirnie	Younger
Hébert	Powell	Zelenko

So the bill was passed.  
The Clerk announced the following  
pairs:  
On this vote:  
Mr. Toll for, with Mr. Hébert against.  
Mr. Farbstein for, with Mrs. Norrell  
against.  
Mrs. Church for, with Mr. Dowdy against.

Mr. Byrnes of Wisconsin for, with Mr.  
Battin against.  
Mr. McCulloch for, with Mr. Short against.  
Mrs. Wells for, with Mr. Auchincloss  
against.  
Mr. Sikes for, with Mr. Hall against.  
Mr. Roosevelt for, with Mr. Bell against.  
Mr. Kirwan for, with Mr. Laird against.  
Mr. Arends for, with Mrs. St. George  
against.  
Mr. Buckley for, with Mr. McDonough  
against.

Mr. WINSTEAD and Mr. GATHINGS  
changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."  
The vote was announced as above re-  
corded.



This is the record of  
how the House of  
Representatives  
voted when the general  
and complete disarma-  
ment law was in front  
of them.  
290 congressmen voted  
to do away with our  
armed forces and our  
citizens guns.  
Only 54 were opposed.  
91 did not vote. This  
would destroy our  
nation. This is  
treason!

This is a page from the Congress-  
ional Record for September 19,  
1961 showing how the House voted  
on Public Law 87-297 to force  
Complete Disarmament of the  
United States and all of its citizens.



**The following —————→  
is taken from the  
Congressional Record  
showing how the  
House of Representatives  
and the Senate  
voted to eliminate our  
armed forces and bring us  
down to  
general and complete  
disarmament!**

**Note that the father of  
ex-president George Bush  
(Prescott Bush), who was a  
strong supporter of this law  
(Public Law 87-297),  
is listed as voting  
in favor of the idea!**  
**Note that Al Gore's father is  
also listed as being in favor  
of the same law!**

September 8 1961 ✓

AS EX-PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH SO PROUDLY PUTS HIS ARM AROUND HIS SON (TEXAS GOVERNOR GEORGE W. BUSH), YOU HAVE ALL THE EVIDENCE THAT YOU NEED TO PROVE THAT "LITTLE GEORGE" IS GOING TO FOLLOW IN HIS PAPPY'S AND HIS GRANDPAPPY'S FOOTSTEPS, AND WILL CONTINUE THE #7277 PROGRAM (PUBLIC LAW 87-297) TO COMPLETELY DISARM EVERY DECENT LAW-ABIDING AMERICAN CITIZEN.

PUB. LAW  
87-297

Miller  
Monroney  
Morse  
Morton  
Moss  
Muskie  
Neuberger  
Pastore  
Pell  
Prouty  
Proxmire  
Randolph  
Robertson  
Saltonstall  
Scott  
Smith, Maine  
Sparkman  
Symington  
Wiley  
Williams, N.J.  
Williams, Del.  
Yarborough  
Young, Ohio

Stennis  
Talmadge  
Thurmond  
Tower

—13—  
Smathers  
Smith, Mass.  
Young, N. Da

Arms control and disarmament policy,  
being an important aspect of foreign policy.

section regarding the use of advisory boards.  
Sincerely,  
JOHN J. McCLOY,  
Adviser to the President on Disarmament.

Ex: Pres. Geo. Bush's father voted for complete disarmament  
al Gore's father also " " " "

The Bush family has turned into a dynasty. All of them have supported a global govt. agenda!



10-18-03 SENTINEL AP

Sen. Prescott Bush, R-Conn., attempts to "dis-associate himself" from Missouri Sen. Stuart Symington during a hearing on Capital Hill in this Aug. 17, 1962 file photo.

## Bush's grandfather was director of bank seized by government

### Feds seized it in 1942 under the Trading with the Enemy Act

By JONATHAN D. SALANT  
Associated Press Reporter

WASHINGTON — President Bush's grandfather was a director of a bank seized by the federal government because of its ties to a German industrialist who helped bankroll Adolf Hitler's rise to power, government documents show.

Prescott Bush was one of seven directors of Union Banking Corp., a New York investment bank owned by a bank controlled by the Thyssen family, according to recently declassified National Archives documents reviewed by The Associated Press.

Fritz Thyssen was an early financial supporter of Hitler, whose Nazi party Thyssen believed was preferable to communism. The documents do not show any evidence Bush directly aided that effort. His position with Union Banking never was

a political issue for Bush, who was elected to the Senate from Connecticut in 1952.

Reports of Bush's involvement with the seized bank have been circulating on the Internet for years and have been reported by some mainstream media. The newly declassified documents provide additional details about the Union Banking-Thyssen connection.

Union Banking was owned by a Dutch bank, Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart N.V., which was "closely affiliated" with the German conglomerate United Steel Works, according to an Oct. 5, 1942, report from the federal Office of Alien Property Custodian. The Dutch bank and the steel firm were part of the business and financial empire of Thyssen and his brother, Heinrich Thyssen-Bornemisza, the report said.

The 4,000 Union Banking shares owned by the Dutch

bank were registered in the names of the seven U.S. directors, according a document signed by Homer Jones, chief of the division of investigation and research of the Office of Alien Property Custodian, a World War II-era agency that no longer exists.

E. Roland Harriman, the bank chairman and brother of former New York Gov. W. Averell Harriman, held 3,991 shares. Bush had one share.

Both Harrimans and Bush were partners in the New York investment firm of Brown Brothers, Harriman and Co., which handled the financial transactions of the bank as well as other financial dealings with several other companies linked to Bank voor Handel that were confiscated by the U.S. government during World War II.

Union Banking was seized by the government in October 1942 under the Trading with the Enemy Act.

No charges were brought against Union Banking's American directors.

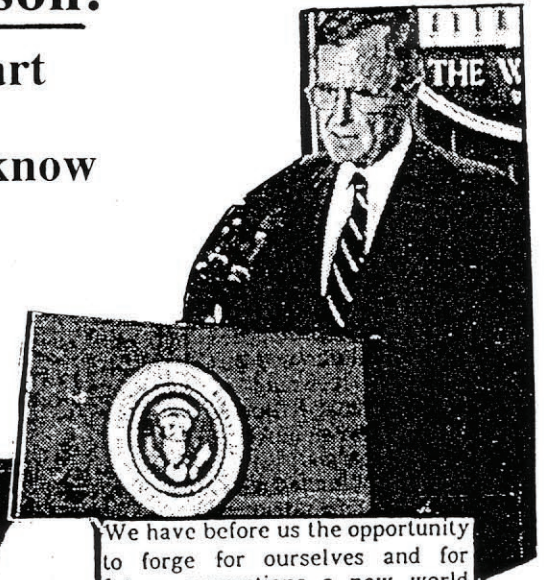
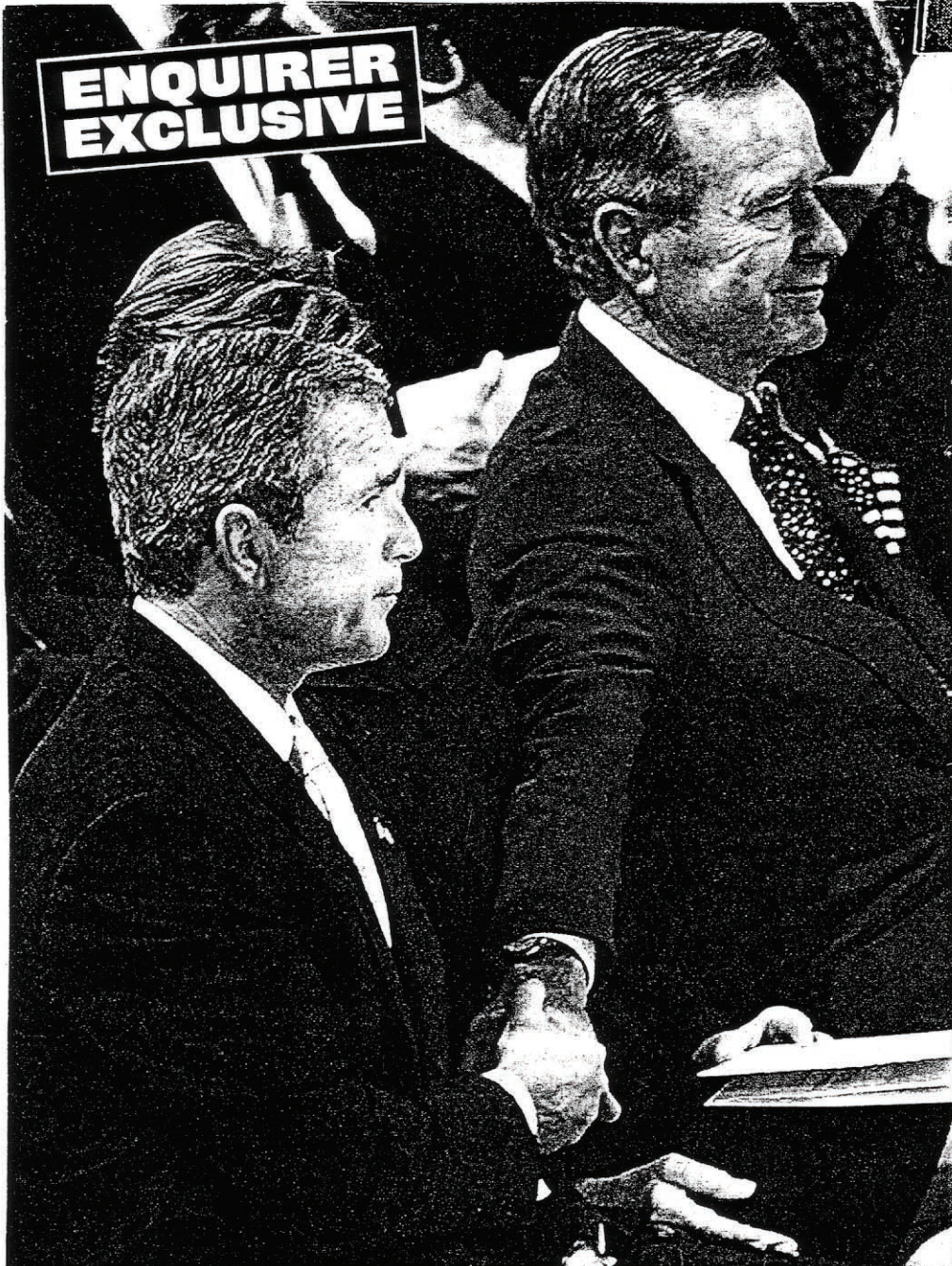


# Like father, like son, like grandson!

While the armed forces of America depart  
to fight in foreign lands, little do they know  
that the advancement of the  
"New World Order" continues....

SEPTEMBER 14, 2001

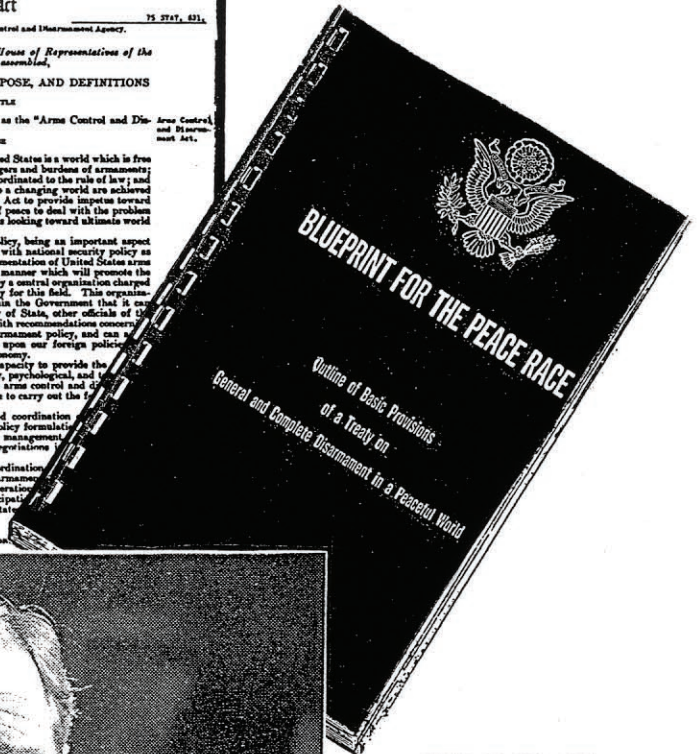
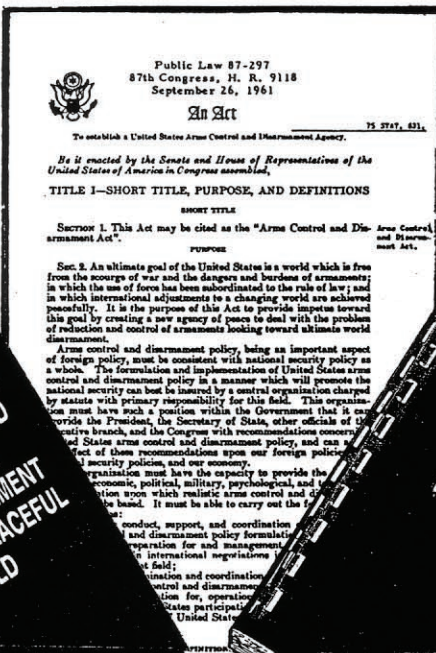
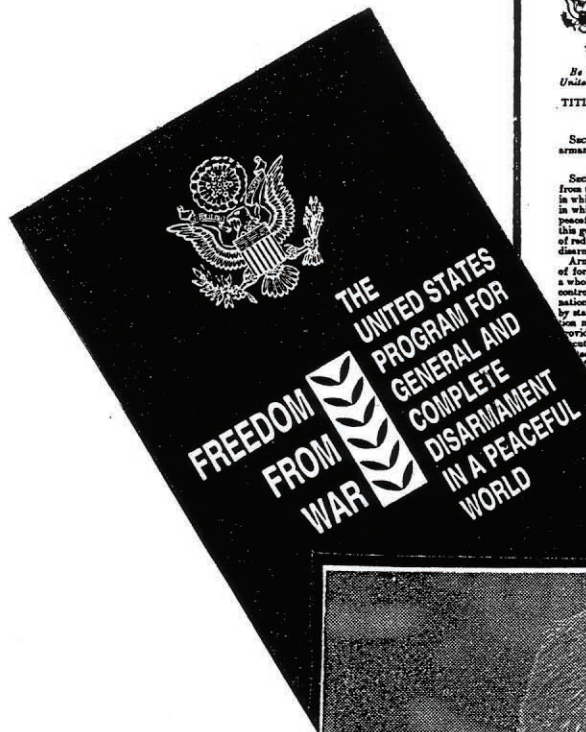
**ENQUIRER  
EXCLUSIVE**



We have before us the opportunity to forge for ourselves and for future generations a new world order, a world where the rule of law, not the law of the jungle, governs the conduct of nations. When we are successful, and we will be, we have a real chance at this new world order, an order in which a credible United Nations can use its peacekeeping role to fulfill the promise and vision of the U.N.'s founders." 1-17-91

...but  
is  
hidden  
behind  
3 bushes:  
Prescott Bush,  
George H. Bush,  
and  
George W. Bush.

**WELL DONE, SON:** President Bush gets a hand squeeze from his father after giving his speech at remembrance service at the National Cathedral in Washington, D.C.



How much faith can any people have in a president who would use these government documents to sell out his nation? When Geo. W. Bush speaks of a "peaceful world" -or of 'securing the peace' or when he refers to freedom or democracy, he is selling you this so-called 'peace' program. I'm giving you a copy of each of the three documents.



"....and securing the peace that will follow this war." "....those who defend the peace and freedom."...."Our world will be more free and peaceful".

George W. Bush March 25, 2003 Excerpts from his speech relating to the war with Iraq.

## Question:

When Public Law 87-297 was before the Congress, *did they realize* that it called for the "elimination of all armed forces and armaments of all kinds" which includes taking away all guns from law-abiding people?

## Answer:

Yes!! Mr. Quie laid it bare before their eyes, as you can see from the discourse below. P.L. 87-297 called for the United States to eliminate its armed forces. Mr. Quie wanted the Congress to delete the word "elimination" from the bill by voting "aye" on his amendment. He could not get sufficient support from the Congress, and the word was left in. This happened during the administration of John F. Kennedy, who at the time ordered the State Department to publish the policies of disarmament in a little blue book which is called Publication 7277. Read the following text from the Congressional Record.

This proves that they knew they were voting to completely disarm the United States and give away our armed forces.

### Public Law 87-297



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

#### An Act

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 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 disarmament.

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:

- The conduct, support, and coordination of research for arms control and disarmament policy formulation;
- The preparation for and management of United States participation in international negotiations in the arms control and disarmament field;
- The dissemination and coordination of public information concerning arms control and disarmament; and
- 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—

- 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 inter-



United States  
of America

## Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 87<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 107

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1961

No. 165

### ELIMINATION OF ARMED FORCES

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Minnesota is recognized.

(Mr. QUIE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Chairman, if we strike out the word "elimination" in line 12, the definition will read:

(a) The term "disarmament" includes the control, reduction, limitation, inspection, verification, or identification of armed forces and armaments of all kinds.

I think it would be unwise, dangerous, foolish, to state in a bill that disarmament means the elimination of armed forces and armaments of all kinds. There would be nothing more dangerous for this country, there would be nothing more dangerous in the cause of world peace than to have any important country lay down its arms completely. There is no nation in the world today that is not dominated by another nation, that has eliminated its arms or its armed forces completely. You can see the way the people who have called themselves the noncommitted nations in Belgrade look to a country like Russia that has great arms, and who have talked and acted tough. I think that is why they talked mostly about colonialism, but did not object strenuously to the testing of the atomic bomb by Russia or any of colonialistic and aggressive acts. You

can imagine what would happen in case we, under an international agreement, eliminated all armed forces, even every soldier, and all weapons whatsoever. All another nation would have to do would be to secretly have a few armed forces and a few devastating weapons, and immediately we would be unable to defend ourselves now that there are these new kinds of weapons, especially nuclear weapons.

Quite a bit has been written on this subject. There could be arms control at a reasonable level with inspection and an identification of these weapons. Then if, in a sneaky way, some country should add a few more troops, should add a few more weapons, it would be difficult for us to protect ourselves. It is just like some people want in this country, for nobody to have any weapons at all. Should that happen in this country we would find the police force unable to cope with the criminals. We have to have an armed force, and under any international agency I imagine not only would they have their own police force but they would have access to the armed forces of those countries in the international agreement who are friendly to the cause in case of an aggression against a peaceful country.

So I believe if we are to have a meaningful arms control we should take out this word "elimination" and remove it from this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. QUIE].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. QUIE) there were—ayes 52, noes 80.

So the amendment was rejected.

This provision has never been rescinded.

**YOU want to believe that what YOU just saw is AN OLD LAW, and not in use, but you are WRONG!**

**YOU enjoy thinking that it won't happen in YOUR lifetime but YOU are WRONG! It will be finished in YOUR lifetime!**

**Public Law 87-297 is a very active law!**

**YOU have been revamped so that YOUR system is now in accord with military concepts.**



**Public Law 87-297 is called the “parent document” for “The United States Program for General and Complete Disarmament in a Peaceful World”. Every two years money is appropriated by the Congress to keep it going. Public Law 87-297 is on-going and is in its last stages! Can you guess why the Congress and the president keeps this information away from the public?**

**Turn this page over and look at the list of additions that have been added to it.**



Every two years the Congress appropriates funds to keep the Disarmament Program rolling. Usually these additions are assigned their own 'public law' number and they are classed as "an amendment" to Public Law 87-297.

Many additions have been added to Public Law 87-297 since it was signed in 1961 by President John Kennedy. Look over this grid that has

been taken from a government source showing some of the amendments added to the initial Public Law 87-297. This grid covers the period from 1963 through 1983:

**1. Arms Control and Disarmament Act, as amended**

Public Law 87-297 [H.R. 9118], 75 Stat. 631, approved September 26, 1961 as amended by Public Law 88-186 [S. 777], 77 Stat. 341, approved November 26, 1963; Public Law 88-426 [H.R. 11049], 78 Stat. 400, approved August 14, 1964; Public Law 88-448 [H.R. 7381], 78 Stat. 484, approved August 19, 1964; Public Law 89-27 [H.R. 2998], 79 Stat. 118, approved May 27, 1965; Public Law 90-314 [H.R. 14940], 82 Stat. 129, approved May 23, 1968; Public Law 91-246 [S. 3544], 84 Stat. 270, approved May 12, 1970; Public Law 92-352 [H.R. 14731], 86 Stat. 489, approved July 13, 1972; Public Law 93-332 [H.R. 12799], 88 Stat. 289, approved July 8, 1974; Public Law 94-141 [S. 1517], 89 Stat. 756, approved November 29, 1975; Public Law 95-108 [H.R. 6179], 91 Stat. 871, approved August 17, 1977; Public Law 95-338 [H.R. 11832], 92 Stat. 458, approved August 8, 1978; Public Law 96-66 [H.R. 2774], 93 Stat. 414, approved September 21, 1979; Public Law 96-465 [H.R. 6790], 94 Stat. 2071 at 2159, approved October 17, 1980; Public Law 97-339 [H.R. 3467], 96 Stat. 1635, approved October 15, 1982; and Public Law 98-202 [H.R. 2906], 97 Stat. 1381, approved December 2, 1983.

Sometimes the appropriations for Public Law 87-297 are tucked into a huge piece of legislation called "Appropriations Bills" and it takes an enormous amount of searching to locate the Disarmament funding; nevertheless, it continues on every two years. Public Law 87-297, the Arms Control and Disarmament Act, has never been rescinded.

Here is more, giving evidence that Public Law 87-297 is an active law, and is funded every two years or earlier.

You may pull the sheets out that are behind here and check over these pages that come from the Internet.

Notice that they are updated to 1999.



When you read the additional amendments to Public Law 87-297 you would think you are reading "world law"! The Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (A.C.D.A.) is so expanded and intermeshed with Human Rights Treaties (designed to replace our Bill of Rights). Notice how much money is allocated to the president to reduce our army to a stated size and then transfer it on a permanent basis under the control of the communists who operate the "Security Council of the United Nations".

Can we trust that the Russians and the Chinese will not hide military equipment while we completely disarm ourselves? Notice that Public Law 101-216, referred to on Page 2 in these Internet pages, is also in this binder. Disarming of the law-abiding citizens is also a part of Public Law 87-297. Keep in mind that "democracy" is actually a stand-in word for communism.

Section 2551 referred to in these pages lists the goal of the United States to be a world free of the scourge of war and the dangers and burdens of possessing armaments. It is a general overview of complete disarmament of the United States and all of its citizens. In the Federal Depository Library you may find the parent document, Public Law 87-297 listed in *The United States Code Books*, under Title 22 -- Foreign Relations and Intercourse, beginning with Section 2551. Also see 2552, 2571, and 2573, etc.

# LII

legal information institute

## US CODE COLLECTION



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### **TITLE 22 > CHAPTER 35 > SUBCHAPTER I > Sec. 2551.**

Notes on Sec. 2551.

#### **SOURCE**

Pub. L. 87-297, title I, Sec. 102, formerly Sec. 2, Sept. 26, 1961, 75 Stat. 631

Pub. L. 94-141, title I, Sec. 144, Nov. 29, 1975, 89 Stat. 758

Pub. L. 103-236, title VII, Sec. 703, 719(a), Apr. 30, 1994, 108 Stat. 491, 501

renumbered Sec. 102 and amended Pub. L. 105-277, div. G, subdiv. A, title XII, Sec. 1223(1), (21), Oct. 21, 1998, 112 Stat. 2681-768, 2681-772.

#### **AMENDMENTS**

1998 - Pub. L. 105-277, Sec. 1223(1)(A), in first undesignated par., substituted "addressing" for "creating a new agency of peace to deal with".

Pub. L. 105-277, Sec. 1223(1)(B), struck out second undesignated par. which read as follows: "Arms control, nonproliferation, 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, nonproliferation, 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, nonproliferation, and disarmament policy, and can assess the effect of these recommendations upon our foreign policies, our national security policies, and our economy."

Pub. L. 105-277, Sec. 1223(1)(C), in last undesignated par., in introductory provisions, substituted "The Secretary of State" for "This organization", substituted "The Secretary shall have" for "It shall have", and struck out "and the Secretary of State" after "the President", in subpar. (1) inserted ", nonproliferation," after "arms control", redesignated subpar. (3) as (2) and struck out former subpar. (2) which read as follows: "When directed by the President, the preparation for, and management of, United States participation in international negotiations and implementation fora in the nonproliferation field.", redesignated subpar. (4) as (3) and struck out ", as appropriate," before "direction of", and redesignated subpar. (5) as (4). 1994 - Pub. L. 103-236, Sec. 719(a), inserted ", nonproliferation," after "Arms control" in second undesignated par. and after "arms control" wherever appearing in second and third undesignated pars.

Pub. L. 103-236, Sec. 703, substituted subpars. (1) to (5) for former subpars. (a) to (d) which read as follows: "(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." 1975 - Pub. L. 94-141 substituted "It shall have the authority, under the direction of the President and the Secretary of State," for "It must be able"

#### **EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1998 AMENDMENT**

Amendment by Pub. L. 105-277 effective Apr. 1, 1999, see section 1201 of Pub. L. 105-277,

<http://www4.law.cornell.edu/uscode/22/2551.notes.html>

11/10/2002

set out as an Effective Date note under section 6511 of this title

#### **SHORT TITLE OF 1999 AMENDMENT**

Pub. L. 106-113, div. B, Sec. 1000(a)(7) (div. B, title XI, Sec. 1101), Nov. 29, 1999, 113 Stat. 1536, 1501A-485, provided that: "This title (enacting sections 2652c and 2797b-2 of this title and section 1526 of Title 50, War and National Defense, amending sections 2577, 2593a, 2797b, 2797b-1, 2797c, and 3282 of this title, enacting provisions set out as notes under sections 2593a, 2652c, 3282, 5601, 5853, and 6723 of this title and section 7704 of Title 42, The Public Health and Welfare, and amending provisions set out as a note under section 2155 of Title 42) may be cited as the 'Arms Control and Nonproliferation Act of 1999'."

#### **SHORT TITLE OF 1994 AMENDMENT**

Section 701(a) of Pub. L. 103-236 provided that: "This part (part A (Sec. 701-719) of title VII of Pub. L. 103-236, enacting sections 2578 and 2593a to 2593d of this title, amending this section, sections 2562, 2565 to 2568, 2571, 2573 to 2577, 2579, 2581, 2585, 2591, 2593, 2791, 2797, and 2797b of this title, section 5315 of Title 5, Government Organization and Employees, and section 2139a of Title 42, The Public Health and Welfare, repealing sections 2578, 2589, 2590, and 2592 of this title, enacting provisions set out as notes under this section, and repealing provisions set out as notes under this section) may be cited as the 'Arms Control and Nonproliferation Act of 1994'."

#### **SHORT TITLE OF 1989 AMENDMENT**

Pub. L. 101-216, Sec. 1, Dec. 11, 1989, 103 Stat. 1853, provided that: "This Act (enacting sections 2577a and 2595 to 2595c of this title, amending sections 2563, 2567, 2588, and 2589 of this title, and enacting provisions set out as notes under sections 2565 and 2567 of this title) may be cited as the 'Arms Control and Disarmament Amendments Act of 1989'."

#### **SHORT TITLE OF 1987 AMENDMENT**

Pub. L. 100-213, Sec. 1, Dec. 24, 1987, 101 Stat. 1444, provided that: "This Act (enacting sections 2578, 2579, and 2593 of this title, amending sections 2589 and 2592 of this title, and enacting provisions set out as a note under section 2578 of this title) may be cited as the 'Arms Control and Disarmament Amendments Act of 1987'."

#### **SHORT TITLE OF 1982 AMENDMENT**

Pub. L. 97-339, Sec. 1, Oct. 15, 1982, 96 Stat. 1635, provided: "That this Act (amending sections 2571, 2585, and 2589 of this title) may be cited as the 'Arms Control and Disarmament Amendments Act of 1982'."

#### **SHORT TITLE OF 1977 AMENDMENT**

Pub. L. 95-108, Sec. 1, Aug. 17, 1977, 91 Stat. 871, provided that: "This Act (enacting sections 2567 and 2577 of this title and amending sections 2571, 2581, and 2589 of this title and section 5315 of Title 5, Government Organization and Employees) may be cited as the 'Arms Control and Disarmament Act Amendments of 1977'."

#### **SHORT TITLE**

Pub. L. 87-297, title I, Sec. 101, formerly Sec. 1, Sept. 26, 1961, 75 Stat. 631, as renumbered Sec. 101 by Pub. L. 105-277, div. G, subdiv. A, title XII, Sec. 1223(21), Oct. 21, 1998, 112 Stat. 2681-772, provided that: "This Act (enacting this chapter) may be cited as the 'Arms Control and Disarmament Act'."

#### **INTERNATIONAL ARMS SALES CODE OF CONDUCT**

Pub. L. 106-113, div. B, Sec. 1000(a)(7) (div. B, title XII, subtitle F), Nov. 29, 1999, 113 Stat.

1536, 1501A-508, provided that: "SEC. 1261. SHORT TITLE.

"This subtitle may be cited as the 'International Arms Sales Code of Conduct Act of 1999'.  
 "SEC. 1262. INTERNATIONAL ARMS SALES CODE OF CONDUCT. "(a) Negotiations. - The President shall attempt to achieve the foreign policy goal of an international arms sales code of conduct. The President shall take the necessary steps to begin negotiations within appropriate international fora not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act (Nov. 29, 1999). The purpose of these negotiations shall be to establish an international regime to promote global transparency with respect to arms transfers, including participation by countries in the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms, and to limit, restrict, or prohibit arms transfers to countries that do not observe certain fundamental values of human liberty, peace, and international stability. "(b) Criteria. - The President shall consider the following criteria in the negotiations referred to in subsection (a): "(1) Promotes democracy. - The government of the country - "(A) was chosen by and permits free and fair elections; "(B) promotes civilian control of the military and security forces and has civilian institutions controlling the policy, operation, and spending of all law enforcement and security institutions, as well as the armed forces; "(C) promotes the rule of law and provides its nationals the same rights that they would be afforded under the United States Constitution if they were United States citizens; and "(D) promotes the strengthening of political, legislative, and civil institutions of democracy, as well as autonomous institutions to monitor the conduct of public officials and to combat corruption. "(2) Respects human rights. - The government of the country - "(A) does not persistently engage in gross violations of internationally recognized human rights, including - "(i) extrajudicial or arbitrary executions; "(ii) disappearances; "(iii) torture or severe mistreatment; "(iv) prolonged arbitrary imprisonment; "(v) systematic official discrimination on the basis of race, ethnicity, religion, gender, national origin, or political affiliation; and "(vi) grave breaches of international laws of war or equivalent violations of the laws of war in internal armed conflicts; "(B) vigorously investigates, disciplines, and prosecutes those responsible for gross violations of internationally recognized human rights; "(C) permits access on a regular basis to political prisoners by international humanitarian organizations; "(D) promotes the independence of the judiciary and other official bodies that oversee the protection of human rights; "(E) does not impede the free functioning of domestic and international human rights organizations; and "(F) provides access on a regular basis to humanitarian organizations in situations of conflict or famine. "(3) Not engaged in certain acts of armed aggression. - The government of the country is not engaged in acts of armed aggression in violation of international law. "(4) Not supporting terrorism. - The government of the country does not provide support for international terrorism. "(5) Not contributing to proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. - The government of the country does not contribute to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. "(6) Regional location of country. - The country is not located in a region in which arms transfers would exacerbate regional arms races or international tensions that present a danger to international peace and stability.

"(c) Reports to Congress. - "(1) Report relating to negotiations. - Not later than 6 months after the commencement of the negotiations under subsection (a), and not later than the end of every 6-month period thereafter until an agreement described in subsection (a) is concluded, the President shall report to the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate on the progress made during these negotiations. "(2) Human rights reports. - In the report required in sections 116(d) and 502B(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151n(b) and 2304(b)), the Secretary of State shall describe the extent to which the practices of each country evaluated meet the criteria in paragraphs (1)(A) and (2) of subsection (a).'

## **CONGRESSIONAL DECLARATIONS; PURPOSES OF 1994 AMENDMENT**

Section 702 of Pub. L. 103-236 stated congressional declarations and purposes of amendments by part A of title VII of Pub. L. 103-236 (see Short Title of 1994 Amendment note above) to strengthen United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and to improve congressional oversight of arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament activities of United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and of Agency's operating budget

**REPORT ON REVITALIZATION OF ACDA**

Section 717(b) of Pub. L. 103-236 provided that not later than Dec. 31, 1995, Director of United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency was to submit to Congress a detailed report describing actions undertaken to revitalize United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency

**SOVIET WEAPONS DESTRUCTION**

Pub. L. 102-228, title II, Dec. 12, 1991, 105 Stat. 1693, as amended by Pub. L. 102-484, div. A, title XIV, Sec. 1421(a)(2), (3), Oct. 23, 1992, 106 Stat. 2565; Pub. L. 103-236, title I, Sec. 139(17), Apr. 30, 1994, 108 Stat. 398; Pub. L. 104-106, div. A, title XII, Sec. 1204, Feb. 10, 1996, 110 Stat. 470, provided that: "PART A - SHORT TITLE "SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.

"This title may be cited as the 'Soviet Nuclear Threat Reduction Act of 1991'." "PART B - FINDINGS AND PROGRAM AUTHORITY "SEC. 211. NATIONAL DEFENSE AND SOVIET WEAPONS DESTRUCTION. "(a) Findings. - The Congress finds - "(1) that Soviet President Gorbachev has requested Western help in dismantling nuclear weapons, and President Bush has proposed United States cooperation on the storage, transportation, dismantling, and destruction of Soviet nuclear weapons; "(2) that the profound changes underway in the Soviet Union pose three types of danger to nuclear safety and stability, as follows:

**(A)**

ultimate disposition of nuclear weapons among the Soviet Union, its republics, and any successor entities that is not conducive to weapons safety or to international stability;

**(B)**

seizure, theft, sale, or use of nuclear weapons or components; and

**(C)**

transfers of weapons, weapons components, or weapons know-how outside of the territory of the Soviet Union, its republics, and any successor entities, that contribute to worldwide proliferation; and "(3) that it is in the national security interests of the United States

**(A)**

to facilitate on a priority basis the transportation, storage, safeguarding, and destruction of nuclear and other weapons in the Soviet Union, its republics, and any successor entities, and

**(B)**

to assist in the prevention of weapons proliferation. "(b) Exclusions. - United States assistance in destroying nuclear and other weapons under this title may not be provided to the Soviet Union, any of its republics, or any successor entity unless the President certifies to the Congress that the proposed recipient is committed to - "(1) making a substantial investment of its resources for dismantling or destroying such weapons; "(2) forgoing any military modernization program that exceeds legitimate defense requirements and forgoing the replacement of destroyed weapons of mass destruction; "(3) forgoing any use of fissionable and other components of destroyed nuclear weapons in new nuclear weapons; "(4) facilitating United States verification of weapons destruction carried out under section 212; "(5) complying with all relevant arms control agreements; and "(6) observing internationally recognized human rights, including the protection of minorities. "(c) As part of a transmission to Congress under subsection (b) of a certification that a proposed recipient of United States assistance under this title is

committed to carrying out the matters specified in each of paragraphs (1) through (6) of that subsection, the President shall include a statement setting forth, in unclassified form (together with a classified annex if necessary), the determination of the President, with respect to each such paragraph, as to whether that proposed recipient is at that time in fact carrying out the matter specified in that paragraph.

"SEC. 212. AUTHORITY FOR PROGRAM TO FACILITATE SOVIET WEAPON

### **DESTRUCTION.**

"(a) In General. - Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the President, consistent with the findings stated in section 211, may establish a program as authorized in subsection (b) to assist Soviet weapons destruction. Funds for carrying out this program shall be provided as specified in part C. "(b) Type of Program. - The program under this section shall be limited to cooperation among the United States, the Soviet Union, its republics, and any successor entities to

(1)

destroy nuclear weapons, chemical weapons, and other weapons,

(2)

transport, store, disable, and safeguard weapons in connection with their destruction, and

(3)

establish verifiable safeguards against the proliferation of such weapons. Such cooperation may involve assistance in planning and in resolving technical problems associated with weapons destruction and proliferation. Such cooperation may also involve the funding of critical short-term requirements related to weapons destruction and should, to the extent feasible, draw upon United States technology and United States technicians. "PART C - ADMINISTRATIVE AND FUNDING AUTHORITIES "SEC. 221. ADMINISTRATION OF NUCLEAR THREAT REDUCTION PROGRAMS.

"(a) Funding. - "(1) Transfer authority. - The President may, to the extent provided in an appropriations Act or joint resolution, transfer to the appropriate defense accounts from amounts appropriated to the Department of Defense for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for operation and maintenance or from balances in working capital accounts established under section 2208 of title 10, United States Code, not to exceed \$800,000,000 for use in reducing the Soviet military threat under part B. "(2) Limitation. - Amounts for transfers under paragraph (1) may not be derived from amounts appropriated for any activity of the Department of Defense that the Secretary of Defense determines essential for the readiness of the Armed Forces, including amounts for - "(A) training activities; and "(B) depot maintenance activities. "(b) Department of Defense. - The Department of Defense shall serve as the executive agent for any program established under part B. "(c) Reimbursement of Other Agencies. - The Secretary of Defense may reimburse other United States Government departments and agencies under this section for costs of participation, as directed by the President, only in a program established under part B. "(d) Charges Against Funds. - The value of any material from existing stocks and inventories of the Department of Defense, or any other United States Government department or agency, that is used in providing assistance under part B to reduce the Soviet military threat may not be charged against funds available pursuant to subsection (a) to the extent that the material contributed is directed by the President to be contributed without subsequent replacement. "(e) Determination by Director of OMB. - No amount may be obligated for the program under part B for fiscal year 1992 or fiscal year 1993 unless expenditures for that program for that fiscal year have been determined by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to be counted against the defense category of the discretionary spending limits for that fiscal year (as defined in section 601(a)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 665(a)

(2))) for purposes of part C of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 900 et seq.). "SEC. 222. REPAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS. "(a) Reimbursement Arrangements. - Assistance provided under part B to the Soviet Union, any of its republics, or any successor entity shall be conditioned, to the extent that the President determines to be appropriate after consultation with the recipient government, upon the agreement of the recipient government to reimburse the United States Government for the cost of such assistance from natural resources or other materials available to the recipient government. "(b) Natural Resources, Etc. - The President shall encourage the satisfaction of such reimbursement arrangements through the provision of natural resources, such as oil and petroleum products and critical and strategic materials, and industrial goods. Materials received by the United States Government pursuant to this section that are suitable for inclusion in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve or the National Defense Stockpile may be deposited in the reserve or stockpile without reimbursement. Other material and services received may be sold or traded on the domestic or international market with the proceeds to be deposited in the General Fund of the Treasury. "SEC. 223. DIRE EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS.

"It is the sense of the Senate that the committee of conference on House Joint Resolution 157 (enacted into law as Pub. L. 102-229) should consider providing the necessary authority in the conference agreement for the President to transfer funds pursuant to this title. "PART D - REPORTING REQUIREMENTS "SEC. 231. PRIOR NOTICE OF OBLIGATIONS TO CONGRESS.

"Not less than 15 days before obligating any funds for a program under part B, the President shall transmit to the Congress a report on the proposed obligation. Each such report shall specify - "(1) the account, budget activity, and particular program or programs from which the funds proposed to be obligated are to be derived and the amount of the proposed obligation; and "(2) the activities and forms of assistance under part B for which the President plans to obligate such funds." (Memorandum of President of the United States, May 10, 1996, 61 F.R. 26033, delegated to Secretary of State authority and duty of President under section 211(c) of Pub. L. 102-228 set out above.

## **REPORT ON FULFILLMENT OF PRIMARY FUNCTIONS**

Pub. L. 102-228, title IV, Sec. 401(c), Dec. 12, 1991, 105 Stat. 1699, directed Inspector General of Arms Control and Disarmament Agency to submit, not later than Dec. 15, 1992, to President, Speaker of House of Representatives, and chairman of Committee on Foreign Relations of Senate a report on Agency's fulfillment of primary functions described in section 2551 of this title and directed President to submit comments on any recommendations contained in the report dealing with executive branch organization and direction, prior to repeal by Pub. L. 103-236, title I, Sec. 139(18), Apr. 30, 1994, 108 Stat. 398

## **CONVENTIONAL ARMS TRADE**

Pub. L. 93-559, Sec. 51, Dec. 30, 1974, 88 Stat. 1817, as amended by Pub. L. 97-113, title VII, Sec. 734(a)(8), Dec. 29, 1981, 95 Stat. 1560, provided that: "(a) It is the sense of the Congress that the recent growth in international transfers of conventional arms to developing nations - "(1) is a cause for grave concern for the United States and other nations in that in particular areas of the world it increases the danger of potential violence among nations, and diverts scarce world resources from more peaceful uses; and "(2) could be controlled progressively through negotiations and agreements among supplier and recipient nations. "(b) Therefore, the President is urged to propose to the Geneva Conference of the Committee on Disarmament that it consider as a high priority agenda item discussions among participating nations of that Conference for the purposes of - "(1) agreeing to workable limitations on conventional arms transfers; and "(2) establishing a mechanism through which such limitations could be effectively monitored. "(c) (Repealed. Pub. L. 97-113, title VII, Sec. 734(a)(8), Dec. 29, 1981, 95 Stat. 1560.)'

**EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 12946**

Ex. Ord. No. 12946, Jan. 20, 1995, 60 F.R. 4829, which established within Department of Defense the President's Advisory Board on Arms Proliferation Policy, was revoked by Ex. Ord. No. 13062, Sec. 3(c), Sept. 29, 1997, 62 F.R. 51756, formerly set out as a note under section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act in the Appendix to Title 5, Government Organization and Employees

**SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS**

This section is referred to in section 2595a of this title.

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NEWS REPORT Dateline: 3/29/96 at 9:00 Eastern Standard Time.

In 2006  
high ranking  
military men are  
starting to speak  
out. The military  
has the power  
to form a coup  
if they find that  
the president  
is overthrowing  
the Constitution.

# High Ranking Military Told To "Play-Ball" With New World Order Agenda Or Get Out NOW!

We received information today from a close friend having communication with a military personnel who reports to him that *"there have been reports of high ranking officers, that within the last couple of weeks, have abruptly resigned from the military -- we are talking about line officers, full bird Colonels through three star generals. There have also been low ranking officers, but the report that we have was that they were concerned about the resignation of line officers as well as full bird's and above."*

Also, our friend just received confirmation from a seconded independent source of these military resignations. *"It seems that 56 days ago all military officers were told that they must agree with the coming military agenda. Anyone who did not want to go along would be given an Honorable Discharge. Anyone who did not make a decision within this 100 days, would be given a Dishonorable Discharge."*

*"In addition, Gen. Shalikashvili (Chairman of the Joint Chiefs) was ordered to change the (Uniform Code of Military Justice) UCMJ so that any soldier or officer not obeying any order, regardless of whether or not such order is lawful or constitutional, they will be court-martialed."*

P.S. Something is coming!

From: H & M

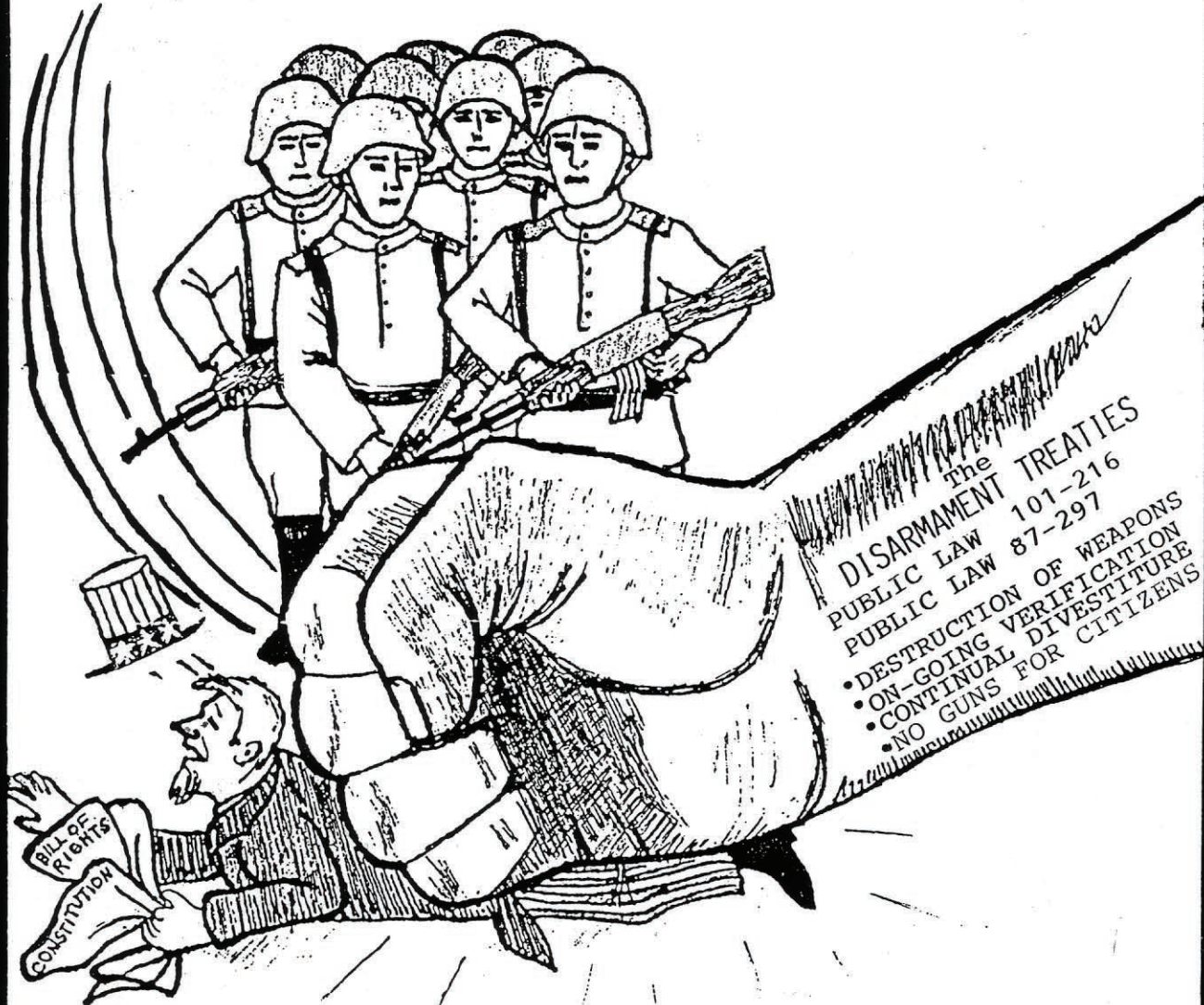
FAX ANY DETAILED SUPPORT INFO TO:  
FAX: 941-473-3622



# Help! Stop! NATIONAL SUICIDE



Russian 'peacekeeping' forces in U.S.  
under Full & Complete Disarmament Program.

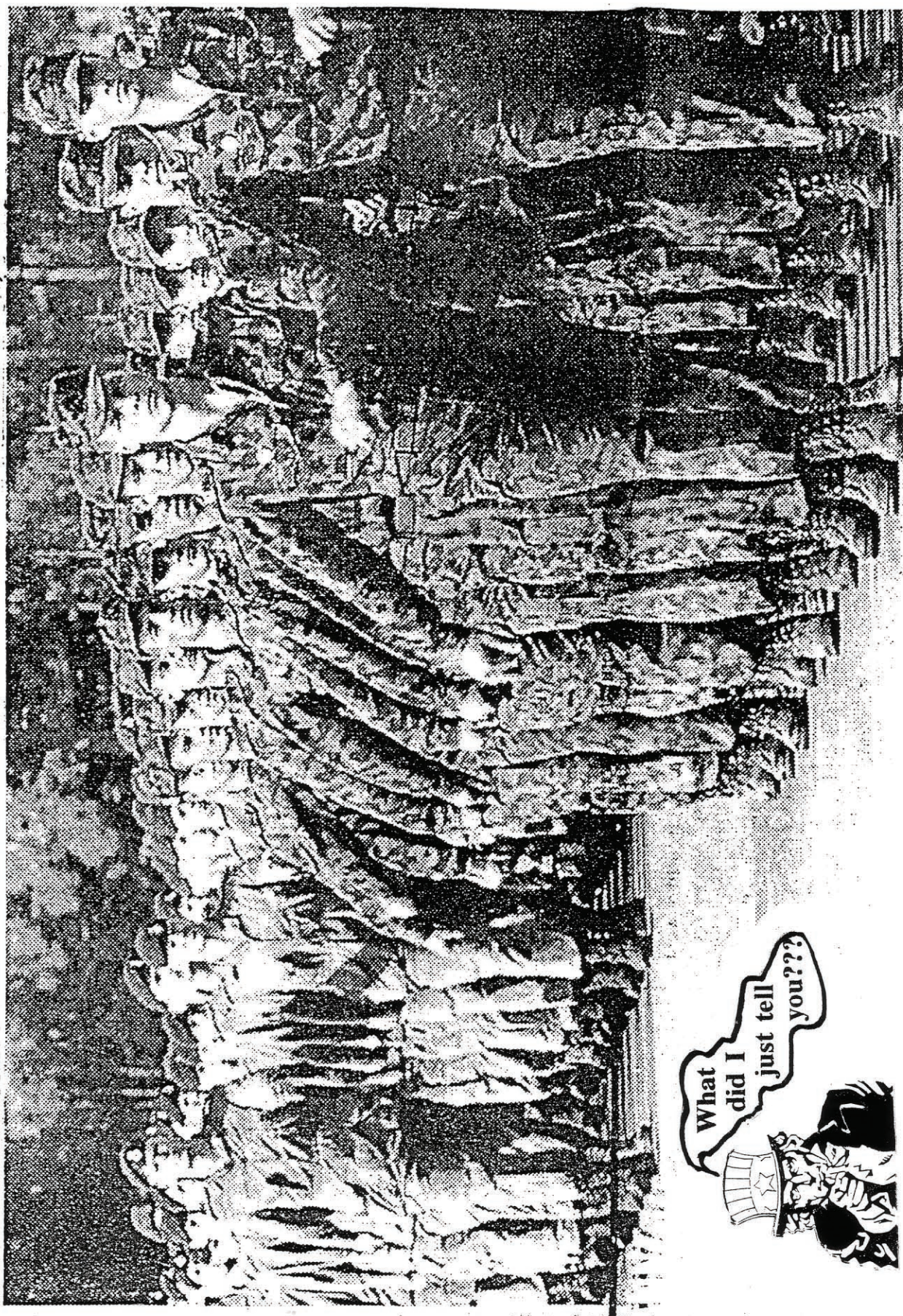


\*\*\*\*\*Press Release Sacramento, Calif. May 13, 1988 \*\*\*\*\*

The Intermediate-range Nuclear Force Treaty (INF) has recently been ratified by Congress calling for the destruction of weapons we need to protect ourselves! The treaty creates a verification process to be used for full and complete disarmament of our nation, with Russians under the sole command of communist Russia, being stationed on United States soil with the right to enter and inspect our national defense installations at any time without prior notice or permission. This is national suicide!

California State Senator Donald A. Rogers

AUG. 10, 1995



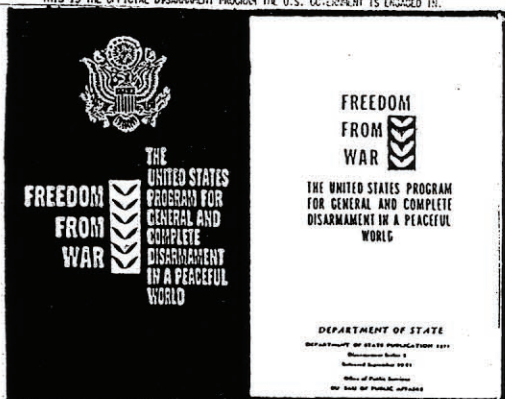
**SOLDIERS OF MANY LANDS** — A Bulgarian platoon, right, is followed by a platoon from Britain during opening ceremonies for the start of a month-long exercise at Fort Polk, Louisiana. Soldiers from 17 countries are participating.

Roberto Schmidt/Agence France-Presse

## SEE HOW IT WORKS?

The following is cut from Page 9 of the State Department Document No. 7277 shown at the left. Read the article below to learn that it is happening.

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



# Base closure bill

7-20-88

## a 'taxpayer victory'

By CHRIS ROSE  
Sentinel Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—The House's move to trim fat from the nation's military budget by approving legislation to expedite the closure of obsolete military bases is a "major victory for American taxpayers," lawmakers say.

On a 223-186 vote, the House last week adopted the Defense Savings Act which streamlines procedures for closing major military bases

recommended for shutdown by a nonpartisan commission. The measure has the potential to shave \$2 billion to \$5 billion off the Pentagon's budget.

It also may indirectly benefit Lemoore Naval Air Station.

"We struck a blow for the taxpayer," said Rep. Dick Arme, R-Tex., sponsor of the bill. "The measure will eliminate billions of dollars in wasteful defense spending by making it possible to close bases in a fair and nonpolitical way."

Under the measure, a base closing commission would be appointed by the Pentagon to come up with a list of facilities to be closed. The list would be submitted by Dec. 31 this year, and the Secretary of Defense would have 15 days to decide whether all or none of the bases would be shut down.

Congress would have no authority to manipulate the panel recommendations, but would have 45

(See BILL; Page 4)

## ★ Bill could benefit LNAS

(Continued from Page 1)

legislative days to approve a resolution to block the closings.

If the list is approved by the Defense Secretary and not stopped by Congress, actual closures would begin in early 1990.

Such a move could benefit Lemoore Naval Air Station, which is very capable of absorbing any units shifted from closed naval air stations bases.

For example, one version of a plan advanced by Rep. Charles "Chip" Pashayan for a plane swap between LNAS, Moffett Field in the Bay Area and Whidbey Island NAS in Washington would see Moffett shut down and LNAS taking on additional units. The legislation could bring that or any similar proposal to fruition.

"We have known for years what kind of savings we could reap by closing obsolete bases," said Rep. Joel Helley, R-Colo. "But every time the Pentagon has tried, classic politics have stood in the way."

At least 400 bases are considered unnecessary, and serve no military purpose, he said. An estimated 30 of the 312 major bases legitimately could be closed.

"Fort Monroe, Va., with its surrounding moat, repelled the British Redcoats during the War of 1812, and Fort Douglas, Ut., was built to protect stagecoaches crossing the great frontier from bandits and Indian raids," he said.

But when it comes to closing military bases like these, the congressional motto has been "don't touch my backyard."

Despite widespread agreement in

Congress and the executive branch that government would save billions by closing unneeded bases, lawmakers have successfully circumvented plans to shut down facilities in their home districts.

Because of this, the original bill was halted from committee to committee.

Arme's legislation would waive some of the environmental restrictions that have made it easy to block closings.

Opponents argue closures will devastate local economies, but supporters counter that "fear of economic disaster actually proves false in most cases."

In 1986, the Pentagon's Office of Economic Adjustment studied the effects of 100 base closings since 1961 and found that after 25 years, a total of 138,138 civilian jobs have now replaced the 93,424 jobs lost when the bases closed.

Office industrial parks or plants have been established at 75 of the former bases, and 42 of the facilities also are being used as municipal or general aviation airports.

Bases never were intended as a "welfare program," said Rep. Les AuCoin, D-Ore., during floor debate on the measure. "It is not an economic development program, it is not a farm crop support program. We should have bases in this country for one purpose and one purpose alone, and that is that they meet a military objective."

The legislation is similar to a bill previously approved by the Senate. Differences in the two measures must be worked out by an appointed conference committee before final passage.

# The Push for Deeper Cuts in U.S. Military

Gen. Powell favors a steady, but slow decline in forces

By Eric Schmitt  
New York Times

Washington

As General Colin Powell revises U.S. military policy to fit a world without the Soviet Union, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is running into strong congressional pressure to cut deeper and faster into the Pentagon budget than he would like.

Democratic leaders in Congress have already made clear that cutting money for a few major weapons while leaving the basic Pentagon budget intact in fiscal 1993 will not be acceptable.

## DAILY BRIEFING

But so far that appears to be the kind of approach that Powell has in mind for the budget that Congress will start considering next month.

In speeches and congressional hearings during the past several months, Powell has articulated his strategic vision for the military after the Cold War.

It is a smaller force, tailored for rapid response to regional conflicts, like the war in the Persian Gulf, instead of global combat with the Soviet Union. It has fewer troops serving abroad and fewer nuclear weapons, although still enough to maintain superpower status.

Powell's conception is reflected in a five-year plan for military



BY ASSOCIATED PRESS

General Colin Powell, President Bush and Defense Secretary Dick Cheney went to lunch at the White House yesterday on the first anniversary of the start of the gulf war

spending that calls for a steady but slow decline of about 25 percent in the current budget of \$291 billion by 1995 and a cut in the armed services from their current level of about 2 million troops to 1.6 million by 1995.

## Reasonable Plan

Powell contends that the plan remains reasonable even though it was largely drafted in 1990, before the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

As a concession to Congress, he has found some immediate savings that could wring \$6 billion to \$8 billion from the \$292 billion budget that the administration will re-

quest later this month for fiscal 1993, which begins October 1. That seems unlikely to satisfy Congress, where members have been talking of cuts in the range of \$15 billion to \$20 billion.

The savings that Powell has identified would come primarily from the cancellation or contraction of several major weapons, including the Navy's Seawolf attack submarine and the B-2 Stealth bomber.

The cuts recommended by Powell and Defense Secretary Dick Cheney will officially be announced in President Bush's State of the Union message January 28.

For Powell, the name of the game is keeping control over how fast the armed forces shrink and avoiding the mistakes he says were made in past military reductions. Those errors, he says, left America woefully unprepared for early battles in World War II and the Korean War.

## 'Base Force' Needs

Powell and Cheney have refused to publicly consider deeper reductions in what they call their "base force" for 1995, defined by Powell as the "minimum force" needed for our enduring needs.

Under that plan, the Army would have 12 active divisions, down from 18. The Navy would



See what I've been telling you! They're following the #7277 complete disarmament plan! Look where I check-marked for you.

# California beware in new base closing plan

The Sentinel — TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 2001

From Ft. Irwin in the Mojave Desert to Port Hueneme Naval Station on the Ventura County coast, China Lake Naval Weapons Center at Ridgecrest and Travis Air Force Base beside Fairfield, alarm bells should be ringing as the Bush Administration proposes a plan for devising a new hit list of military base closures.

Not even the terror attacks of Sept. 11 could deter the U.S. Senate from passing that plan.

Entirely aside from its impact on California cities and other communities around the nation, some military experts worry that closing too many bases could leave America short of defenses.

They note that when radar picked up the aberrant courses of the hijacked American Flight 77 and United Flight 93, it took 40 minutes to scramble jets into the Washington, D.C. area because closer bases are shut down. Fighter jets needed even longer the arrive over Los Angeles, scheduled destination of three of the doomed flights.

That's a far cry from how it could have been in the El Toro Marine Air Station or George Air Force Base near Victorville had been active. It would take even longer for jets to reach San Francisco in an emergency, with Hamilton Air Force Base in Marin County closed and Moffett Field in Mountain View at much reduced levels.

What's more, California is still not over the shock of an eight-year round of base closings between 1988 and 1996 which saw the American military shut down 97 bases around the world — 27 of them here. This state lost almost one-third of the 87 bases the military once operated here.

While the onetime Presidio in San Francisco is largely parkland today and the former Ft. Ord outside Monterey became a state college campus, the long-term fate is still uncertain for shuttered bases like El Toro in Tustin, the naval base at Yerba Buena and Treasure Islands in San Francisco Bay and the Long Beach Naval Shipyard.



California Focus

Tom Elias

In the last two rounds of base closings, the 54 Californians in Congress at least had some small voice when the final closure plan went to a vote. This time, the 55 Californians in the next Congress would have virtually none.

When they talk of base closings, Pentagon officials like to use the phrase "temporary dislocation." But many of the workers who once drew large government salaries for highly skilled labor are still impacted by the closures. They've either been forced to move or, in many cases, take civilian jobs at far lower pay.

That's why, when the Pentagon continues pushing its proposed new base-closing commission, to be charged with singling out 25 percent of all current bases for elimination, hairs should stand up on the backs of California necks.

In formal terms, the Bush administration wants a nine-member "independent commission" to receive a list of base-closing recommendations from Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld — who did not resist when the only Army base in his former Illinois congressional district — the only one anywhere near Chicago — was closed and turned into a bunch of upscale mansions beside Lake Michigan.

Commissioners would be appointed by President Bush, in "consultation" with House and Senate leaders. With no Californians now in the

The only bases that will be left are the ones the U.N. will operate out of! A military government has been on stand-by ....ever since the L.E.A.A. merged the military with

the civilian law enforcement systems! This is that "Homeland Security" they are building!



highest levels of congressional leadership, it's unlikely this state's interests will be represented on the commission.

And even if the commission wanted to make changes, the administration plan would let Rumsfeld block them with a simple written notice. So Rumsfeld, a longtime fixture in Republican administrations who didn't even think of fighting for his old constituents, would have almost exclusive power to decide who loses a base and who doesn't.

Yes, Bush himself would have veto power over whatever Rumsfeld submits, but could not change the plan. He'd either have to take all of it or nothing. Of course, nothing prevents Rumsfeld from discussing it with his boss ahead of time.

And when Congress eventually receives the plan, supposedly around September of 2003, it also could make no changes, but could only accept the entire hit list or reject it by passing a joint resolution. It's not likely Rumsfeld would consult any of the Californians in Congress ahead of time.

In real life, that means Rumsfeld would make the decisions, and there's no reason to believe he'll care a hoot that many parts of California still have not completely recovered from the last round of base closings.

This plan is now before the House. If the Californians there don't stand fast against it, without regard to party, they'll be ignoring the best interests of this state and subjecting even more areas to the trauma and dislocation of losing thousands of quality jobs.

Elias is an author and syndicated columnist.

MEANWHILE: THE CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE, PASSING MORE ANTI-GUN LAWS TO DISARM ALL LAW-ABIDING CITIZENS.



Now it is easy to understand why so much attention was given to widening the bridges in communities all over America! Armored tanks could not pass over narrow bridges!

**The Internal Security Forces of Stage III are now assembled.**

**They constitute a merger of the civilian law enforcement systems with foreign military.**

**This is never done in a Republic (that is, if it is to remain a Republic)!**

**This governmental structure is used to operate a military dictatorship.**

**It is later than you think, folks!**



People are now complaining that George W. Bush could take absolute power over the U. S. government, and put everybody under a full military government since he has instituted the "Homeland Security Agency." And they are asking me if this is true. IS IT TRUE?  
Yes, it is true!

**Remember, when there used to be a sharp line separating (a) the civilian law enforcement system from (b) the military?**

**Well, that line no longer exists! In line with his father, George W. has merged the military and the civilian law enforcement together under one head! Republics become dictatorships when (a) and (b) get merged together under one head.**

**Control of civilian law enforcement rightly belongs to the individual states, but the federal administration through encroachment has usurped the civilian law enforcement system. It still rightly belongs to the states.**

**When "Terrorism" became an accepted excuse for all sorts of alterations in the system, the Homeland Security Agency was created! It is the basis of a military government system.**



**Under the federal Homeland Security Agency every policeman in the U.S.A., all the way down to the beat officer, is now "on line" and answerable to that Agency. This is not right at all!**

**The whole law enforcement system has been revamped so that it is now in accord with military concepts on a regional basis. This means it is in accord to an international basis.**

**Public Law 87-297, the General and Complete Disarmament Law, which was already shown a few pages back, requires a *force 'to preserve internal order'* for use when the nation is fully disarmed on a permanent basis. That *force* is the reason why the Homeland Security Agency was instituted .**

**In some states sheriffs, and police chiefs are being merged with federal marshals. The federal marshals will soon take over, and eventually eliminate the sheriffs which has been a long sought after goal of the federal administration.**



Here's the evidence, folks! Look where the first dot is down below. Keep in mind that the 'national' armed forces may not be from your own nation.

# CREATION OF THE HOMELAND SECURITY



**FREEDOM  
FROM  
WAR**



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

The page on the right is taken from State Department Publication #7277, Page 3. This is the policy book that explains Public Law 87-297 and Public Law 101-216. Notice that "The United States Program for General and Complete Disarmament" calls for (1) *the disbanding of all national armed forces and the prohibition of their reestablishment in any form whatsoever, transferring on a permanent basis all of our armed forces for the United Nations usage in building its army over the whole world.* The Program also provides for (2) an internal order system (a military gov't.) within the emasculated nation while global control systems are instituted over its "homeland". During this *transition period* the nation is taken from a position of sovereignty into full blown global government *communitarian* management.

## FREEDOM FROM WAR

THE UNITED STATES PROGRAM FOR  
GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARM-  
AMENT IN A PEACEFUL WORLD

### Summary

#### DISARMAMENT GOAL AND OBJECTIVES

The over-all goal of the United States is a free, secure, and peaceful world of independent states adhering to common standards of justice and international conduct and subjecting the use of force to the rule of law; a world which has achieved general and complete disarmament under effective international control; and a world in which adjustment to change takes place in accordance with the principles of the United Nations.

In order to make possible the achievement of that goal, the program sets forth the following specific objectives toward which nations should direct their efforts:

- 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;
- The elimination from national arsenals of all armaments, including all weapons of mass destruction and

The United Nations wants to disarm all law-abiding Americans! They want you to transfer all your armed forces over to them on a permanent basis! *Does it really make sense?*



No nation ever did,  
nor ever can,  
retain its sovereignty  
after the loss  
of its armed forces.

Keep in mind that the aggressor is always *peace* loving, for *he* wants to enter the territory of his victim *unopposed*. You see, folks, war exists for the benefit of the defender; it comes about only if the defender wishes to fight for his vital interests rather than surrender them! Tell me, how will you defend your vital interests when you are made totally helpless by being completely disarmed under these treasonous so-called "*laws*"?

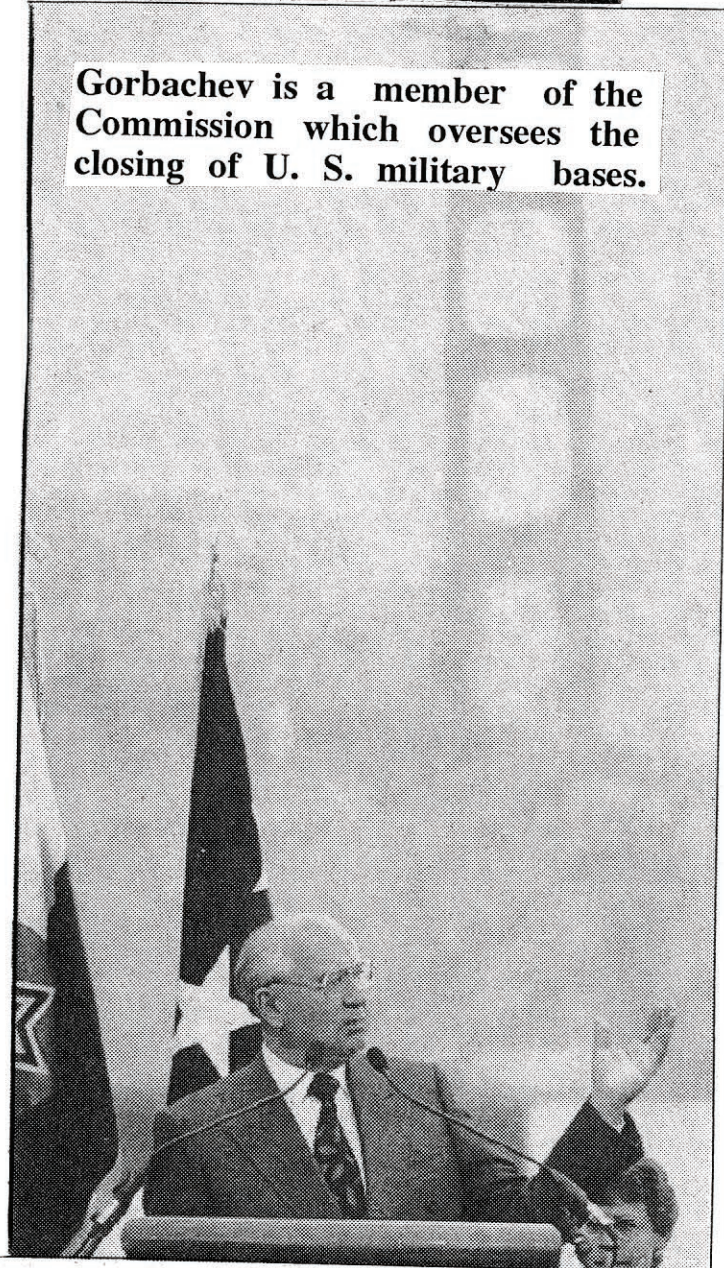
# The Peace Dividend

Gorbachev Pro-Democracy Foundation  
Opens Office at Bay Area's Presidio

LCS ANGELES TIMES

April 11 1993

Gorbachev is a member of the Commission which oversees the closing of U. S. military bases.



Associated Press

Mikhail S. Gorbachev, with the Golden Gate Bridge behind him, opens his foundation headquarters at the Army's Presidio.

THE FORMER HEAD OF THE  
RUSSIAN KGB TAKES OVER A  
U.S. MILITARY POST IN S. F.

By JENIFER WARREN  
TIMES STAFF WRITER

**S**AN FRANCISCO—In an event that would have been unfathomable a few years ago, former Soviet President Mikhail S. Gorbachev opened an office Friday on one of America's most hallowed military posts, the Presidio of San Francisco.

Gorbachev, who resigned from office in 1991 as the Soviet Union crumbled, was given the key to new digs for his pro-democracy foundation by the Presidio's commanding general in a ceremony rich with irony and symbolism.

"Please accept this key as a gesture of our goodwill and our best wishes to you as the newest Presidian," Lt. Gen. Glynn C. Mallory Jr. told Gorbachev.

"I assure you this key is in reliable hands," the world's former top communist replied with a grin.

The Gorbachev Foundation USA was invited to sink roots at the Presidio as part of the post's conversion from the headquarters of the 6th U.S. Army to a national park. The base, a stunning piece of oceanfront real estate that has stood guard over the Bay Area for two centuries, is one of dozens scheduled for closure in cost-cutting moves by the Pentagon.

The Army will vacate the Presidio next year, and the National Park Service is reviewing 350 proposals for potential uses in the new park. They range from construction of a bungee-jumping tower to creation of a center for global environmental studies.

Gorbachev is the first applicant granted permission to move onto the post. His foundation is considered a desirable tenant because it may lure other prestigious organizations with an international focus, a theme the Park Service is promoting.

The foundation's small staff will occupy a stately white

house that was formerly home to a Coast Guard commandant. Ringed by Monterey cypress trees and just steps from the surf, it commands views of the Golden Gate Bridge and San Francisco's skyline.

"The entire Presidio is spectacular, but he got one of the best spots, that's for sure," said Park Service spokesman Howard Levitt. He said the lease arrangements are temporary and may change when the park blueprint is completed next year.

Gorbachev launched his Moscow-based foundation soon after resigning as president, declaring as his top goals global peace and the strengthening of democracy in the former Soviet republics. The foundation's U.S. arm, run by a board chaired by former Sen. Alan Cranston of California, raises money and provides technical support.

On Friday, few who attended the ceremony failed to herald the historic significance of Gorbachev—a onetime Cold War adversary—setting up shop on the oldest continually operating military base in the United States.

"It is only fitting for the leader of a peace foundation to be welcomed by a soldier," said Lt. Gen. Mallory. "It shows that the defenders of the Golden Gate have been successful . . . and now we proudly stand aside."

**G**orbachev gave this assessment of the moment to the crowd of dignitaries shivering in the San Francisco fog:

"This is the symbol of our irreversible transition from an era of confrontation and militaristic insanity to a new world order, one that promises dividends for all."

At the close of the ceremony, Gorbachev was joined via satellite by singer Billy Joel, who announced a June benefit concert to raise money to immunize children in the United States and Russia.

THE EX-PRESIDENT OF SOVIET UNION NOW  
OPERATES OUT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

The ex-president of the Soviet Union (also former head of the Russian secret police--the K.G.B.) Mikhail Gorbachev is going to participate in the National Task Force on U.S. Base Military Closings. This is the reason, not only for closing the Presidio in San Francisco, but also for the presence of Mikhail Gorbachev becoming a resident of California. The law already passed (Public Law 87-297), calling for General and Complete Disarmament of the United States, and the updates to that law, call for foreign countries to observe, inspect and monitor the United States, zone by zone, to see that we do not re-arm. The Zonal Inspection Program includes naval shipyards; naval bases and forces; key armament production plants; missile testing facilities; major posts and forces; fissionable material production plants; key armament production plants; missile testing facilities; major ports; railway centers; motor highways; and waterway crossings.

San Jose Mercury News • Extra • Wednesday, April 21, 1993

Extra 3 C 13

## Gorbachev is upbeat at De Anza College

BY JEFF GOTTLIEB  
Mercury News Staff Writer

Mikhail Gorbachev, the last president of the Soviet Union, said Thursday that while Russia stands "on the verge of massive unemployment," things will get better.

"I have no doubt we'll eventually find a way out of this situation," he told a sold-out audience in the Flint Center at De Anza College in Cupertino.

Gorbachev, wearing a double-breasted blue suit, spoke in monotonic, humorless Russian and often sounded like a professor delivering a long-winded political science lecture.

In a five-minute news conference before his speech, Gorbachev said he would not vote in the referendum on Boris Yeltsin's Russian presidency later this month.

"I believe the referendum is a waste of time," he said. "What we need is new elections."

In his speech, he added, "We need new elections that would create viable institutions."

The elections must be held

soon, while Russia is relatively stable, he said. Otherwise, "we'll have a situation of social unrest that will make the elections impossible."

He said it was not correct to portray Yeltsin always as the reformer and the parliament as the obstacle to change. The parliament, he said, once elected Yeltsin as its leader and backed him on many reforms.

Friday he inaugurated the Gorbachev Foundation USA, which is moving into new headquarters in the Presidio in San Francisco.

In his speech in San Francisco, Gorbachev announced that the foundation is creating a national task force on U.S. military base closings. It will be co-chaired by former San Jose Mayor Tom McInerney and former Democratic Rep. Mel Levine of Southern California.

The group will call for a national conference of the 36 U.S. communities that the base closings affect.

The Mountain View-based Center for Economic Conversion will



Mikhail Gorbachev is flanked Thursday by his translator, left, and Richard Henning of De Anza College.

be a partner in the project. He said it is appropriate for Gorbachev's foundation to sponsor the task force because the former Soviet leader was responsible for the end of the Cold War.

This trip was Gorbachev's side listened to a broadcast of third visit to the Bay Area. "I love San Francisco," he told reporters. "I feel at home here." But this trip had few of the trappings of power of his previous visits. A student walked past the auditorium where people outside for the end of the Cold War.

"Who's speaking?" he asked. When told it was Gorbachev, he shrugged and walked away.

Gorbachev took some mild shots at Yeltsin, his onetime rival. He said "shock therapy" economics has not worked and labeled left politics, he said.

the program "the great leap forward," the name of a failed Chinese economic policy.

In his news conference, Gorbachev was asked whether he would re-enter politics. "I never left politics," he said.

**The Presidio of San Francisco has been shut down and the former president of the Soviet Union is now a member of the National Task Force on U. S. Military Base Closings. Something's gotta be wrong here!!!**



# PRES. EISENHOWER LET THE CAT OUT OF THE BAG BY THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT!

"Non-compliance with United Nations Law and you send in the United Nations force. Take this example: You have two countries - in a border argument. The United Nations orders the matter to be taken to the International Court. One or both of the disputants refuses to submit to compulsory arbitration. The United Nations which by now has in its possession a fleet of submarines armed with nuclear missiles deployed around the world, orders one of the submarines to proceed to the area. The world is then told that if firing breaks out for any reason whatsoever a tactical nuclear weapon will be delivered onto the disputed territory and if this threat fails to prevent armed conflict, you back it up with action."

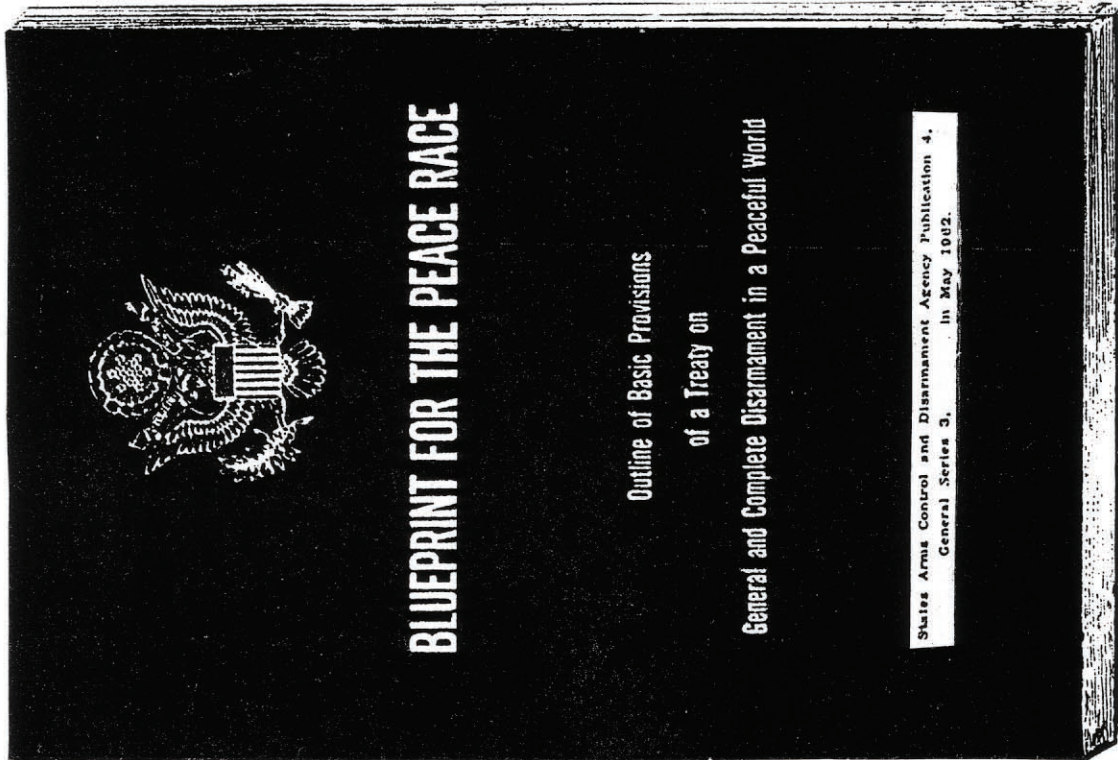
Source of quote: January/February 1968 Vista Magazine, published by the United Nations Association.  
Interview with former President Eisenhower by Mary Kursick Harvey, a senior editor of McCall Magazine.

The United Nations intends to control nuclear weapons all over the world. They will use them for command and control!

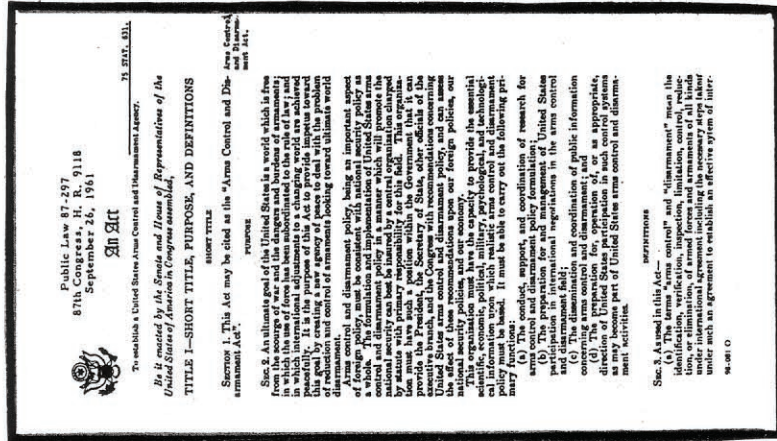


Publication 7277

Under the United Nations the American states are losing all their sovereignty. A true peace must be an armed peace!



The United Nations does not want peace. The U. N. wants control under the guise of peace.



Consider the fate of American citizens who refuse a United Nations' order to disarm!

**PRESIDENT**

**DWIGHT EISENHOWER**

 **LET THE CAT**

**OUT OF THE BAG!**

**ONCE THE UNITED NATIONS**

**TAKES OVER ALL THE**

**WORLD'S MILITARY AND**

**WEAPONS, THEY WILL HAVE**

**THE CAPACITY TO**

**BLACKMAIL ANY COUNTRY**

**WHICH DOES NOT GO ALONG**

**WITH ITS COMMUNIST IDEAS**

**AND COMMANDS. THE U.N.**

**WILL DROP AN ATOMIC BOMB**

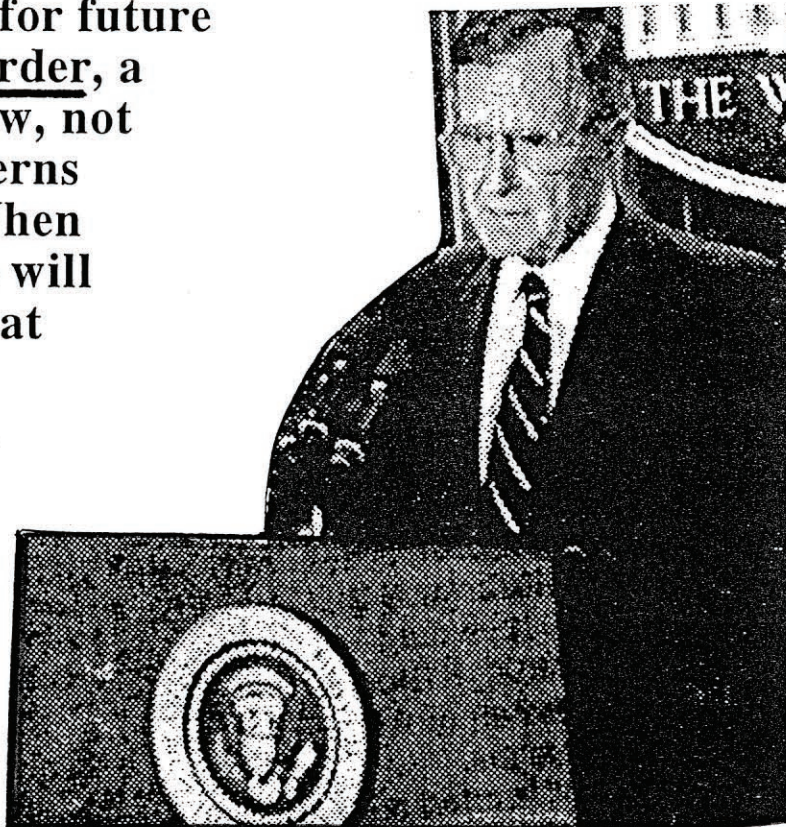
**ON THEM.**



Here's the reason, folks! George H. Bush calls it "peace" yet they want to put you under a *peaceforce*. Force is force ! You are trading national armed forces for a worldwide communist force. Do you suppose you'll have "peace" under such a *peaceforce*?

President George H. Bush  
January 17, 1991

“We have before us the opportunity to forge for ourselves and for future generations a new world order, a world where the rule of law, not the law of the jungle, governs the conduct of nations. When we are successful, and we will be, we have a real chance at this new world order, an order in which a credible United Nations can use its peacekeeping role to fulfill the promise and vision of the U.N.’s founders.”



**BUT THE TREATY POWER DOES NOT ALLOW  
THE UNITED STATES PRESIDENT TO MAKE  
ARRANGEMENTS WITH COMMUNIST ORGAN-  
IZATIONS FOR THE GIVE-AWAY OF UNITED  
STATES ARMED FORCES!**

# WHY IS IT THAT NONE DARE CALL IT TREASON WHEN A U.S. PRESIDENT PLANS THE OVERTHROW OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ??

The Program for General and Complete Disarmament is NOT a program for achieving peace! Make no mistake about that!

Resolution Adopted by the Twelfth General Assembly

November 14, 1957

(on the report of the First Committee (A/3729))

1148 (XII). Regulation, limitation and balanced reduction of all armed forces and all armaments; conclusion of an international Convention (treaty) on the reduction of armaments and the prohibition of atomic, hydrogen and other weapons of mass destruction

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 808 (IX) of 4 November 1954,

Emphasizing the urgency of decreasing the danger of war and improving the prospects of a durable peace through achieving international agreement on reduction, limitation and open inspection of armaments and armed forces,

Welcoming the narrowing of differences which has resulted from the extensive negotiations in the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission,

Believing that immediate, carefully measured steps can be taken for partial measures of disarmament and that such steps will facilitate further measures of disarmament,

1. Urges that the States concerned, and particularly those which are members of the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission, give priority to reaching a disarmament agreement which, upon its entry into force, will provide for the following:

(a) The immediate suspension of testing of nuclear weapons with prompt installation of effective international control, including inspection posts equipped with appropriate scientific instruments located within the territories of the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in Pacific Ocean areas, and at other points as required;

(b) The cessation of the production of fissionable materials for weapons purposes and the complete devotion of future production of fissionable materials to non-weapons purposes under effective international control;

(c) The reduction of stocks of nuclear weapons through a programme of transfer, on an equitable and reciprocal basis and under international supervision, of stocks of fissionable material from weapons uses to non-weapons uses;

(d) The reduction of armed forces and armaments through adequate, safeguarded arrangements;

(e) The progressive establishment of open inspection with ground and aerial components to guard against the possibility of surprise attack;

(f) The joint study of an inspection system designed to ensure that the sending of objects through outer space shall be exclusively for peaceful and scientific purposes;

2. Requests the Disarmament Commission to reconvene its Sub-Committee as soon as feasible for this purpose;

3. Requests the Disarmament Commission to invite its Sub-Committee to establish, as one of its first tasks, a group or groups of technical experts to study inspection systems for disarmament measures on which the Sub-Committee may reach agreement in principle and to report to it within a fixed period;

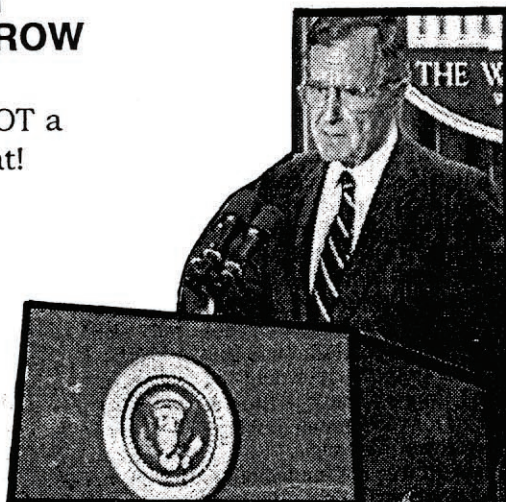
4. Recommends that any such technical group or groups be composed of one expert from each of the States members of the Sub-Committee and one from each of three other States Members of the United Nations which shall be designated by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Sub-Committee;

5. Invites the States concerned, and particularly those which are members of the Sub-Committee, to consider the possibility of devoting, out of the funds made available as a result of disarmament, as and when sufficient progress is made, additional resources to the improvement of living conditions throughout the world and especially in the less developed countries;

6. Requests the Sub-Committee to report to the Disarmament Commission by 30 April 1958 on the progress achieved.

716th plenary meeting,  
14 November 1957.

SOURCE: U.N. doc. A/RES/1148(XII), Nov. 15, 1957.



George Bush:

We have before us the opportunity to forge for ourselves and for future generations a new world order, a world where the rule of law, not the law of the jungle, governs the conduct of nations. When we are successful, and we will be, we have a real chance at this new world order, an order in which a credible United Nations can use its peacekeeping role to fulfill the promise and vision of the U.N.'s founders." 1-17-91

This includes your guns.

General Assembly Resolution 1722 (XVI):  
Question of Disarmament, December 20, 1961

The General Assembly,  
Noting with concern that the continuing arms race is a heavy burden for humanity and is fraught with dangers for the cause of world peace,  
Conscious of its responsibilities, under the Charter of the United Nations, for disarmament,

Recalling its resolution 1378 (XIV) of 20 November 1959, in which it called upon Governments to make every effort to achieve a constructive solution of the problem of general and complete disarmament and expressed the hope that measures leading towards the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control would be worked out in detail and agreed upon in the shortest possible time,

Being deeply concerned that the objectives of that resolution be achieved as early as possible,

I

Noting with satisfaction the report submitted to the General Assembly by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America following their exchange of views on questions relating to disarmament and to the resumption of negotiations in an appropriate body,

1. Welcomes the joint statement of the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America of agreed principles for disarmament negotiations included in that report;

2. Recommends that negotiations on general and complete disarmament should be based upon those principles;

II

Deeming it essential that negotiations on general and complete disarmament under effective international control be resumed at the earliest possible time,

Recognizing that all States have a deep interest in disarmament negotiations,

1. Endorses the agreement that has been reached on the composition of a Disarmament Committee, whose membership will be: Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, France, India, Italy, Mexico, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America;

2. Recommends that the Committee, as a matter of the utmost urgency, should undertake negotiations with a view to reaching, on the basis of the joint statement of agreed principles and taking into account, inter alia, paragraph 8 of those principles, agreement on general and complete disarmament under effective international control;

3. Requests that the Committee submit to the General Assembly a report on such agreement as soon as it has been reached, and in any case submit to the Disarmament Commission, not later than 1 June 1962, a report on the progress achieved;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and provide the necessary services to the Committee.



THE U.N. IS A COMMUNIST ORGANIZATION -- CATCH ON, FOLKS!

Well, I guess by now you have caught on to how I conduct this tour. I'm trying to wake you up, especially if you have been a "Doubting Thomas". I show you key things, key pages out of important documents. You don't have to see the whole document! You don't have the time it takes to go hunt up so many documents. I get right down to brass tacks! I get right into the parts you need to know about and I tell you what you need to look at. It saves time and it saves you a lot of research work trying to find these things. Take a look at this article, on the opposite page, for example.

Can't you see how you are spending your substance, fighting foreign countries, forcing them into a global government which they do NOT want. You get weaker and your defenses grow thin. Then some day, one of the big countries (that you think are your friends!), such as Russia or China, will attack you, and you won't be strong enough to defend yourself because you will have spent yourself silly all over the world.



# General warns of declining Army

## Doubts the ability to fight two wars

By Rowan Scarborough  
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

The commander for all Army forces in the United States warns in an internal memo that "we can no longer train and sustain the force" under current defense spending and says "this threatens our ability to mobilize, deploy, fight and win."

The three-page Aug. 20 memo

### Senate rejects missile defense

For the second time, the Senate defeats a bill that calls for a national missile defense system whenever technology permits to knock out long-range missiles. A4

from Gen. David Bramlett was sent to Gen. Dennis Reimer, Army chief of staff, outlining Army Forces Command's dire outlook for the fiscal year beginning in less

than three weeks.

"My assessment is not good news," Gen. Bramlett wrote. "Funding has fallen below the survival level in [fiscal year] 99. ... Current funding levels place FORSCOM's ability to accomplish its mission at an unacceptable risk."

The document is one of the strongest pieces of evidence in recent months showing that the armed forces' ability to stay sharp and win wars is slipping badly.

The issue is particularly important for Army divisions based in

see MILITARY, page A11

## MILITARY

From page A1

the United States because it is these forces that must be deployed rapidly in time of crisis to back up troops in Asia, Europe and the Persian Gulf.

"We can no longer train and sustain the force, stop infrastructure degradation, and provide our soldiers the [quality-of-life] programs critical to long-term readiness of the force," Gen. Bramlett wrote.

"Unit readiness will be degraded," he wrote. "Commanders at Fort Lewis, Stewart and Bragg report units will drop below ALO in the fourth quarter of [fiscal year] '99. This threatens our ability to mobilize, deploy, fight and win."

"ALO" refers to allowable level of organization. It means the manning level a unit is supposed to reach when it is deployed in a crisis.

Fort Lewis in Washington is home to the 1st Corps, which would reinforce 100,000 U.S. troops in Asia should, for example, North Korea invade South Korea. Fort Stewart, Ga., holds the 3rd Infantry Division, a rapid-response unit. And Fort Bragg, N.C., is the address for the 18th Airborne Corps, which includes the 82nd

Airborne Division.

The ability of these units to carry out their mission is crucial if the Defense Department is to meet its principal objective of fighting two regional wars nearly simultaneously.

Army headquarters at the Pentagon issued a statement last night saying: "The Army leadership depends on candid assessments from the Army's major commanders to evaluate the impact of budget decisions on their commands. This memorandum is the [Forces Command] commander's initial assessment of his potential [fiscal] '99 funding distribution. However, no final decision has been made on funding distribution for the Army major commands."

Gen. Bramlett's memo was immediately cited by a Republican senator as proof the 1.4 million-man armed forces is degrading in operational quality despite Clinton administration assurances to the contrary.

"These concerns indicate that we are returning to the hollow force that our military experienced in the late 1970s," Sen. James M. Inhofe of Oklahoma said yesterday in a letter to Gen. Reimer. "I agree with Gen. Bramlett that your unfunded requirements can only be realized with an increase in the overall funding level for the department."

Mr. Inhofe is a member of the

Senate Armed Services Committee, which later this month plans a special hearing on the state of today's armed forces.

The hearing was urged by Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott, Mississippi Republican.

The senator told President Clinton in a letter this summer that the services are not adequately manned to carry out global missions such as Bosnia peacekeeping, Persian Gulf air and sea patrols, and defending South Korea. In a reply letter, Mr. Clinton rebuffed Mr. Lott's call for added defense spending to a budget of about \$260 billion.

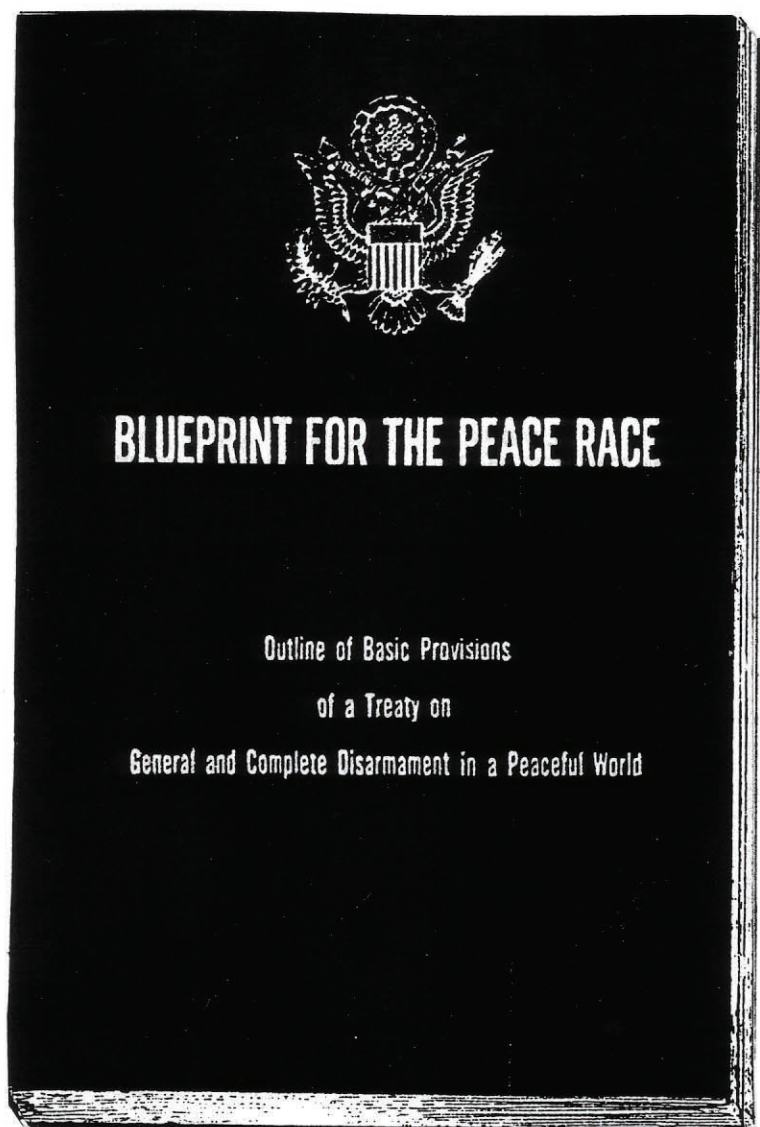
Gen. Bramlett's memo shows how declining defense budgets over the last decade are hitting personnel where they train, live and eat.

The four-star general, who oversees about 200,000 active-duty troops, says his command "mortgaged" building repairs and quality-of-life accounts to maintain training.

"Infrastructure maintenance and repair are now funded below survival levels," he wrote. [Next year] marks the second consecutive year in which FORSCOM could not fund installation infrastructure repair beyond 'break and fix.'"

The Air Force has spare-parts shortages and can't retain enough pilots.

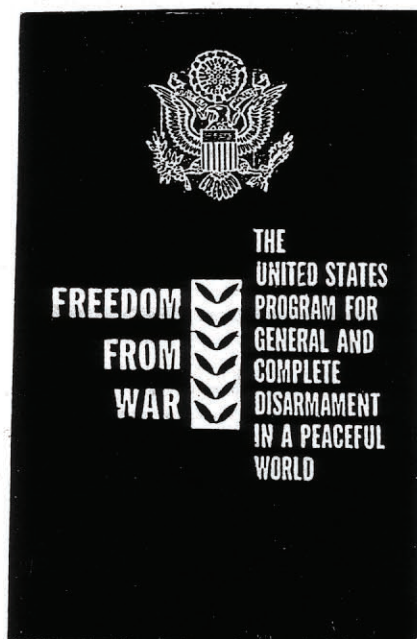
The Washington Times



## PEACE?

oh yeah, sure!

When George W. Bush tells you that he is bringing about "peace", he means "peace" as is defined in these U.S. government books that call for the *complete* disarming of all citizens of the United States, and permanently placing our military under international control.



PUBLICATION 7277

Meanwhile, gun control laws keep increasing for the purpose of slowly and completely divesting every American citizen of his firearms. The United States military is the main force structured behind the "World-wide Military Command and Control Systems" already underway. The reason the United States has been held back as the last country in which his "peace" program will be enforced is that it is the only country wealthy enough to finance wars against those countries that will not come in line with a "new world order".

George W. Bush is enforcing the legislation his father signed while the elder Bush was president: Public Law 101-216, an additional amendment to the parent disarmament document, Public Law 87-297. Every two years the Congress appropriates funds to keep the general and complete disarmament program progressing. The funding continues with every president. The "Human Rights" treaties George W. touts are communist doctrines (instituted by Lyndon Johnson and James Carter) that do not include citizen possession or use of arms.

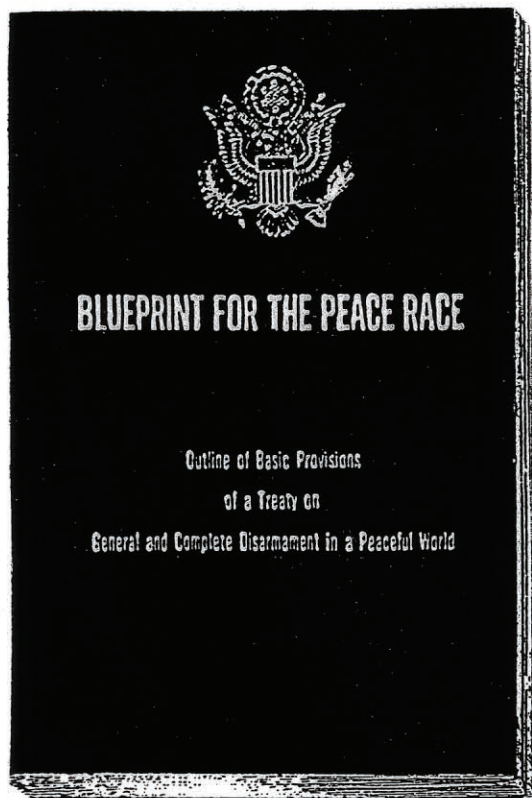
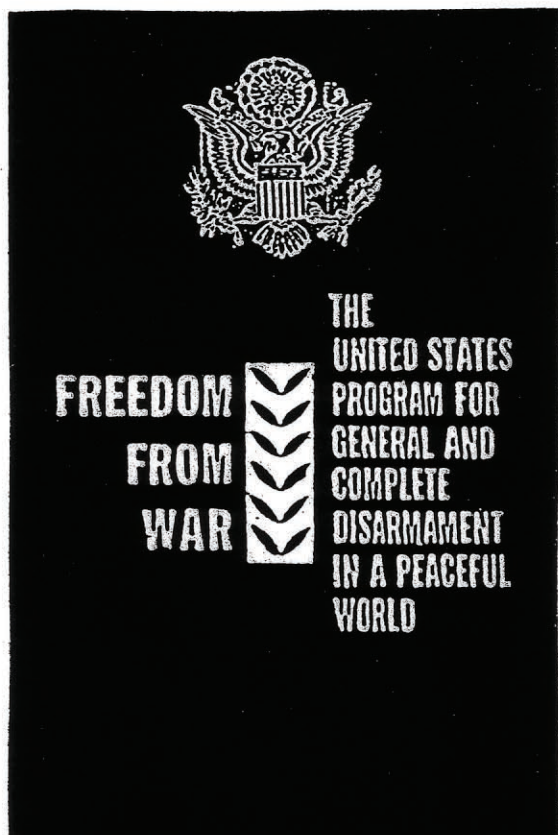
# EVERYONE IS TALKING ABOUT PEACE.



**"The aggressor is always peace loving, for he wants to enter the territory of his victim unopposed. War exists for the benefit of the defender; it comes about only if the defender wishes to fight for his vital interests rather than surrender them." ....Karl Von Clausewitz**

**How are you going to defend your vital interests after the *"United States Program for General and Complete Disarmament in a Peaceful World"* goes into full effect? Under Public Law 87-297 and State Dept. Publication #7277 (the policy book) the United States must continue giving its armed forces away to the communist dominated United Nations. It requires the closing of U.S. military bases, and the complete disarming of all law-abiding citizens!**

**War must occur in defense of your nation! You should never be asked to go to war when the benefit is to serve the aggrandizement of greedy men.**



LET'S SET THE RECORD  
STRAIGHT, GEORGE!

THIS ISN'T THE KIND OF

**FREEDOM**

THAT WE WANT!

THIS KIND OF

**FREEDOM**

**DOESN'T**

**MAKE US**

**FREE!**



**Every president, since the**

**United Nations Charter**

**was signed in 1945**

**by Harry Truman,**

**has been a supporter of the**

**U.N.'s requirement for**

**"general and complete"**

**disarmament!**

**Franklin Roosevelt**

**had hoped to sign the Charter,**

**but he died**

**before it was scheduled**

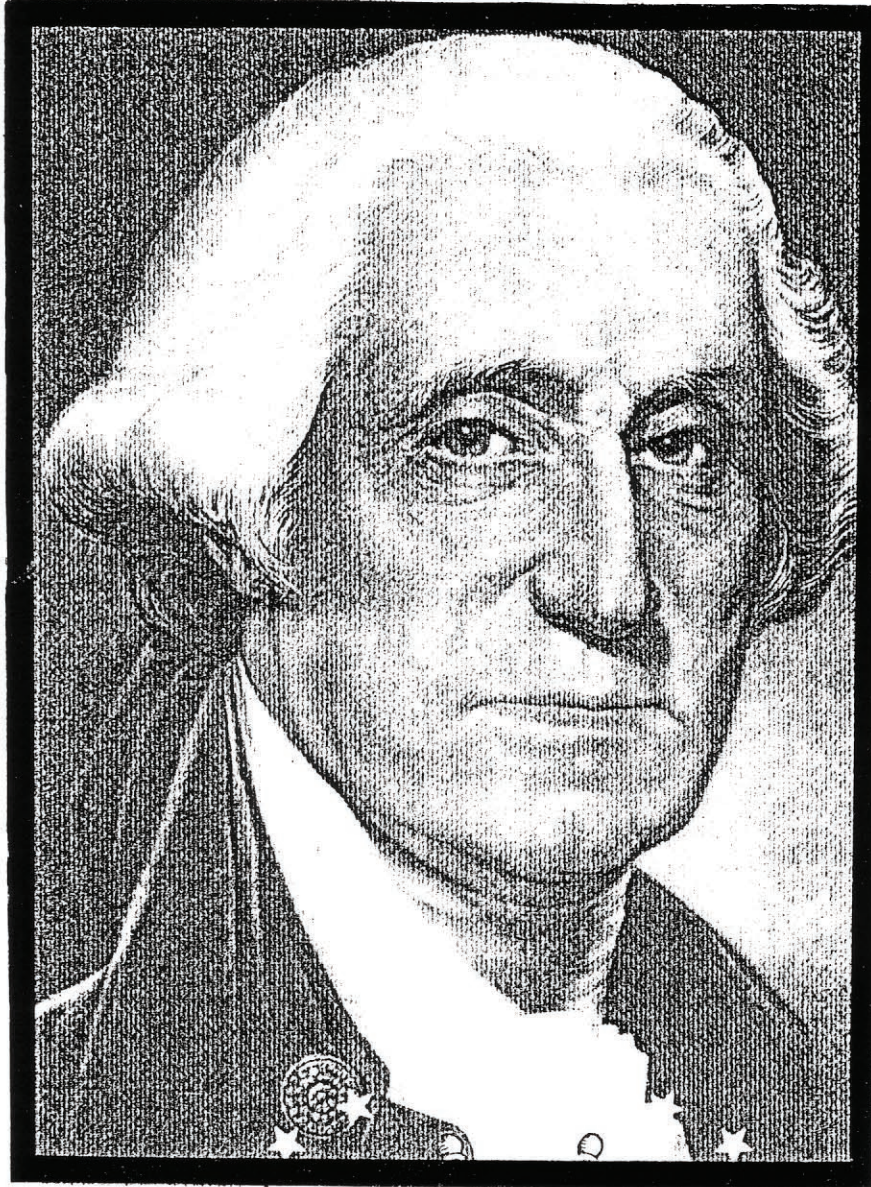
**to be signed.**

**It was unlawfully passed**

**as a "treaty".**

"IF we desire a secure peace,  
it must be known that we are  
at all times ready for war."

..George Washington



The soundness of Washington's  
judgment still applies:

True peace must be  
an armed peace.

# TRULY, A DAY OF INFAMY AS THE U.S. SENATORS RATIFY THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER: JULY 28, 1945! (See below)

S190

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE

JULY 28

Mr. HOEY (when Mr. BAILEY's name was called). My colleague the senior Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY] is detained at home because of illness in his family. If he were present he would vote for the ratification of the Charter. If his vote had been essential to ratification he would have been here regardless of the illness in his family.

Mr. CONNALLY (when Mr. GLASS' name was called). The Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] is absent because of personal illness. He has requested that I announce that fact to the Senate, together with the statement that if he were able to be present he would vote for the ratification of the Charter.

Mr. WHERRY (when the name of Mr. JOHNSON of California was called). I announce that the Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON] is paired on this question with the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED] and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. THOMAS]. If present, the Senator from California would vote "nay." If the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED] and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. THOMAS] were present they would vote "yea."

I also announce that the Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON] is necessarily absent, the Senator from Idaho [Mr. THOMAS] is absent because of illness, and the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED] is absent on official business.

The roll call was concluded.

The result was—yeas 89, nays 2, as follows:

YEAS—89		
Alben	Gerry	Myers
Andrews	Green	O'Daniel
Austin	Gulley	O'Mahoney
Ball	Gurney	Overton
Bankhead	Hart	Pepper
Barkley	Hatch	Radcliffe
Bilbo	Hawkes	Revercomb
Brewster	Hayden	Robertson
Bridges	Hickenlooper	Russell
Erling	Hill	Saltonstall
Brooks	Hoey	Smith
Buck	Johnson, Colo.	Stewart
Burton	Johnston, S. O.	Taft
Bushfield	Kilgore	Taylor
Butler	La Follette	Thomas, Okla.
Byrd	Lucas	Thomas, Utah
Capehart	McCarran	Tobey
Capper	McClellan	Tunnell
Carville	McFarland	Tydings
Chandler	McKellar	Vandenberg
Chavez	McMahon	Wagner
Connally	Magnuson	Walsh
Corden	Maybank	Wheeler
Donnell	Mead	Wherry
Downey	Mohr	White
Eastland	Mitchell	Willey
Ellender	Moore	Willis
Ferguson	Morse	Wilson
Fulbright	Murdoch	Young
George	Murray	

## NAYS—2

Langer Shipstead

## NOT VOTING—5

Ballley Johnson, Calif. Thomas, Idaho  
Glass Reed

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. On this vote the yeas are 89, the nays are 2. Two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein, the resolution of ratification is agreed to, and the treaty is ratified.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask that the President be immediately notified of the action of the Senate in advising and consenting to the ratification of the treaty.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the President will be so notified.

## EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF SERVICE OF SENATOR BARKLEY AS MAJORITY LEADER

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be entered in the body of the RECORD, in regular type, a letter from the President of the United States, dated July 27, 1945, congratulating and commending the majority leader of the Senate on the eighth anniversary of his service as majority leader.

Mr. President, this letter, I think, should go into the RECORD because it is expressive not only of the commendation and the honor which the President of the United States pays the majority leader of this body, but the Honorable ALBEN W. BARKLEY, senior Senator from Kentucky, has served in the capacity of majority leader for a longer period of time than anyone else in the history of the Senate, so far as I am advised.

Mr. President, I wish to say that the distinguished majority leader has at all times maintained the dignity of his political party in this body, but he likewise has approached the discharge of all his duties, as the President of the United States says, without "semblance of partisanship or desire for party advantage whenever the welfare of our Nation required it."

The distinguished senior Senator from Kentucky has served well not only his party, but he has served well the interest of this Republic through the long period, through the convulsive years that he has been privileged to serve this body. Times have been trying. Problems have been most important. No similar period in the whole history of the country can duplicate the problems and the difficulties and great issues and events which we have been called upon to consider here in the last 8 years.

Mr. President, I know that I speak not only for all the members of the majority party, but I feel certain that I voice the sentiments of the minority party in wishing for the Senator from Kentucky long years of further service in this important post which he has filled with such distinguished ability and credit and profit to the country.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LUCAS in the chair). Without objection, the letter will be placed in the RECORD as requested by the Senator from Georgia.

The letter is as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
Washington, July 27, 1945.

DEAR ALBEN: Today marks the eighth anniversary of your service as majority leader of the Senate. I understand that this is twice as long as any of your predecessors have served. These years have been eventful ones. They have been years of great moment to the United States and to the world.

In all of the recent events which have meant so much in shaping the future of our civilization you have played an important and effective role. Not only have

you helped to fulfill the ideals and principles of our party, but you have been willing and anxious to lay aside all semblance of partisanship or desire for party advantage whenever the welfare of our Nation required it.

I congratulate you on your past service as majority leader, and, also, on your 33 years of service in the Congress. The Nation is grateful to you for your patriotic share in the accomplishments of these years, and I know that the years to come will be equally fruitful.

With all best wishes for your continued health and success from your old friend,  
Very sincerely yours,

HARRY TRUMAN.

HON. ALBEN W. BARKLEY,  
The United States Senate,  
Washington, D. C.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, the Senator from Georgia has correctly expressed the sentiments of all those on this side toward the majority leader. I have served in the Congress with the Senator from Kentucky for more than 28 years. I have known of his work through all that span of time. But in late years, since I have been sitting in this seat across the aisle from him, I have come to know him better than ever before. And as I have known him my respect for him has increased and my admiration and affection for him have grown. I have wondered many times how it was possible for him to master the intricacies of the many legislative subjects which come before the Senate; how he could discuss them with such force and such clarity as he has done often and again.

Mr. President, beyond all that he has been kindly and courteous at all times. Persuasive and powerful though he has been in debate, he nevertheless has been considerate of those who may have held divergent views from his.

I especially want to express my deep appreciation and consideration for the kindness he has at all times shown me. He has made me deeply grateful to him.

I rejoice in this service which has been his. It has redounded to his personal credit. It has brought honor to his State. He has been a distinction in the Senate of the United States.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I endorse all that the distinguished Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] and the distinguished Senator from Maine [Mr. WHITE] have said about our colleague the senior Senator from Kentucky. He has been a great leader, and we are all proud of him. Let me make it short by saying, May he live long and prosper. That is my earnest wish, and I believe it is the earnest wish of every other Member of this body.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, at this time I wish to express my very profound appreciation and gratitude, first for the letter of the President, with whom I served in this body, as most of us have, for 10 years. The letter was written upon the occasion of the eighth anniversary of my selection to the post which I hold at this desk.



MRS. BALDWIN:

YOU WERE SO RIGHT!

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

Corrected Testimony of Mrs. Catherine P. Baldwin on the United Nations Charter

EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF

HON. WILLIAM LANGER

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, July 28 (legislative day of  
Monday, July 9), 1945

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD the corrected testimony on the United Nations Charter, given by Mrs. Catherine P. Baldwin, of New York City, before the Committee on Foreign Relations.

There being no objection, the testimony was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Mrs. BALDWIN. My name is Mrs. Catherine P. Baldwin, 1245 Madison Avenue, New York City. I represent myself; an American woman, a mother, a grandmother.

The CHAIRMAN. Proceed.

Mrs. BALDWIN. I am objecting to this charter as given to us from San Francisco because it is in contradiction to our United States Constitution, which all of you Senators, and the President of the United States, and every man who holds office from the highest to the lowest, in this country, is sworn to uphold. If you sign this charter you are signing away the sovereign rights of the people of this country, which you are not authorized to do. You are given specific instructions when you are sent here to represent us. Those authorities are clearly defined.

I do not concur with Senator VANDENBERG when he says we should accept this because it was agreed upon by President Roosevelt at Yalta—when we were told it was San Francisco.

The late Mr. Roosevelt is not here to speak for himself. And, furthermore, he had not the authority to promise anything in the name of the American people without the concurrence of two-thirds of this body—which has not been given.

This is, to my mind, a very direct attempt to sabotage the Constitution of the United States, to take away our sovereign rights.

It is not a new plan. It is one that has been going on for many, many years. Immediately after the last war the procession started. The highly financed propaganda permeated our schools, our colleges, our churches, in fact, every phase of our American life. Attempts have been made to destroy the Star-Spangled Banner—they are still going on. Our histories were rewritten so that you would not recognize American history.

Gentlemen, it is in fact the apex of the pyramid we are facing today. It is well known to the people throughout the length and breadth of this land. The women know what is going on, and we do not intend to stand by and see our sons sent again to fight another foreign war which is not of our making.

Under this charter five men not elected, merely appointed, whom we do not know and whom we may not trust, are given the destiny of this country. It is a demagogic, oligarchic project. It is an instrument of war.

You say that this is an instrument for peace, but it is well known throughout the length and breadth of this land that World War III is in the making. That war will be with Russia. That war will be in the Middle East. We women are not willing to be silent

and see our boys drafted again and sent to the four corners of the earth to fight and to give away our substance.

Under this charter you say we will distribute the raw materials of the world. That is not new, either. You can find that in the 1893 edition of Andrew Carnegie's book, *Triumphant Democracy*, the last chapter, *A Look Ahead*, or the Reunion of Britain and America.

If you give away our raw materials, you will be trespassing on States' rights. If you give them away, you are sending the raw materials of this country to foreign powers who will manufacture them at the low European level, and the goods will be sent back here for us to buy. It clearly tells us that because England will control the seas she will supply the Atlantic States and the West, or Pacific States, and our manufacturers can supply the Middle States. We will not like it at first, they say, but we will soon find it is our duty to the mother country.

When you say that you will give away billions of dollars of our money to England, Russia, and the rest of the world, where are you going to get that money? Where is it coming from? Or are you banking on the capital-levy tax that is in the making?

Those are things the people of the United States should know.

I am willing to say that if, under due process of law, you submit this charter as an amendment to the Constitution, to the people of this country—and after a full and free and honest discussion of the merits and demerits of the matter—they vote to give away their sovereignty and their substance, then I have nothing further to say. But, until that is done, under the constitutional process of the United States, then I do object, and object strongly. I am not willing to have my sons or my grandsons drafted to be put under the authority of five men whom I do not know, or know anything about, or know what their idea of life is.

When the President of the United States went before your body, he did not tell you that this charter guaranteed one single iota of anything. He simply told you it "seeks" to do this, it "seeks" to do this, it "seeks" to do this. It means nothing; nothing at all. You cannot go before the American electorate today with a lot of verbiage, and ask them to give away their substance.

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Some of your colleagues—challenged—have admitted on the public platform that this is unconstitutional. If it is unconstitutional, I do not see how you can even discuss it here in the Senate.

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There are groups in this country, highly financed pressure groups, who are doing very good propaganda work down here in Washington. But you are not hearing from the rank and file back home.

I wish you could be in my place. I go to market and stand perhaps 2 hours to see if I can get enough food for my family for the day. The people are very bitter; they talk to me. The colored, the white, the Christian, the Jew, and the Gentile. They say, "What does it all mean? Of course, we know war is in the making. They are not fooling us. What is the matter with the Senate down in Washington? What are they down there for?"

Gentlemen, the people of this country are slow to arouse. They know they have been betrayed. They have talked, but you turned a silent ear. There comes a time in the his-

tory of every country when the people's silence is very dangerous.

As in the Bible of old, it is said, "Put on the taxes. And the people grumbled. Put on more taxes. And the people grumbled. And so long as the people grumbled it was all right. But when they put on more taxes, and the people were silent, they knew it was the danger signal."

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You will probably hear from them. I have seen some of their members here.

And when I go to the meeting of the Commission for the Organization of Peace, and I hear Mr. Shotwell say "The postwar world will not be governed by international financiers, but by international cartels," I say, gentlemen, under this charter we are going to get international cartels, demagogic government by five men.

I am sure that you will agree with me that the honorable, honest way for the United States Senate to handle this matter is by constitutional means. No one can criticize you for that, when you go before your electorate and tell them the truth of what this document stands for and what it means.

Mr. CONNALLY, you, yourself, said it would be done by constitutional means. The Republican platform said it would be done by constitutional means. The Democratic platform said it would be done by constitutional means.

Mr. FULBRIGHT said it would be done by constitutional means; I heard Mr. FULBRIGHT, at the luncheon for the Commission for the Organization of Peace, say, "We freshmen Congressmen went to Congress pledged to the world government."

Gentlemen, did he forget that he took an oath of office to uphold the Constitution of the United States, or does not an oath of office mean anything any more? If it does not, then it is time the American people knew it.

We are not children; we understand what is going on. We think it is just about time we got back to the founding fathers, and to the Constitution of the United States. I know that when you think of this in your serious moments you will not want to put yourselves in the position of having the people back home say that you were not true to your oaths.

I beg of you, gentlemen, before you put your names to this document, to weigh it carefully.

This is not a peace document; this is a document of force, of aggression, of grabbing—grabbing the raw materials of this country; grabbing our boys, grabbing our money.

We went to war in 1776 because of unfair taxes. What do you think we are going to do when you try to tax us to send billions of dollars to Europe and all over the world? Do you think we are going to stand for that? And where are you going to get it? These are the things you must weigh, and think of carefully. These are the things you must discuss. These are the things for which you must answer to the American people.

So, gentlemen, in all fairness, I, an American woman, a mother, and a grandmother, I beg you—do not go down in history as the betrayers of your country.

I thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Mrs. Baldwin.

# MRS. BALDWIN: YOU WERE SO RIGHT!

The following prophetic speech delivered to the United States Senate (in the hope of stopping the adoption of the United Nations Charter) was published in the Congressional Record, recording the testimony of Mrs. Catherine P. Baldwin who pleaded with the Senators to reject adoption of the United Nations Charter, and to realize that acceptance of this global Charter would lead to divesting our nation of its substance, (that which held the nation together), and would erode the barriers and safeguards, which had always protected the foundation and principles of our freedom and liberty. Evidence now abounds that U.N. membership (globalization) is destroying U.S. substance.



I enlarged  
the printing  
so you  
could  
read it  
better.

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I thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Mrs. Baldwin.

**Here's a second speech  
made by another good lady  
in 1945  
who tried  
to warn  
the Senators  
that  
they were  
making a  
wrong  
move,  
but  
they  
were  
pre-programmed  
and would not listen.**



On March 1, 1945, at the Roxborough High School in Philadelphia, a forum meeting was held by the United Nations Council under the auspices of the American Legion. The principal speakers were Dr. John Nason, a Rhodes scholar, president of Swarthmore, Pa., College, and Mrs. Borden Harriman. At the conclusion of his speech, Dr. Nason said that after full debate on the question of whether or not we should adopt the United Nations-Dumbarton Oaks Conference proposals for a world security organization to be set up at the San Francisco Conference, he knew the American people would want it and they should wire their Senators to that effect.

At the question period I challenged Dr. Nason to debate, and he refused to do so. Then I asked the question, "Is it or is it not true that the United Nations-Dumbarton Oaks Conference proposals for a world security organization to bring peace to the world is none other than the British-Israel World Federation plan for a world government, world currency, world police, world court, world religion, and a world flag to fly above our Stars and Stripes?"

This is the flag, gentlemen [exhibiting], and it is treason to America, and the women will never let it happen. There it is, that flag [indicating].

The CHAIRMAN. Your time is about up. You have another minute.

Mrs. SOMERS. Only yesterday, former Governor Harold Stassen of Minnesota told this committee that the Charter does not assure us that it will prevent war. Yet the American people, and even the members of the committee, are given the impression that it will prevent war.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I pray that God Almighty will inspire you, and so, blessed with the knowledge presented to you by the opponents of this vicious plot to destroy our Republic, you will, like our founding fathers in the First Continental Congress at Carpenter's Hall in Philadelphia, humbly kneel in prayer and ask Almighty God in the name and through the merits of Jesus Christ, our Lord, to give you the strength and courage to vote against this vicious Charter, and by so doing, your names, like Washington, will be immortal in the annals of American history. You will then vote against this vicious Charter.

Senators, all of you, I beg of you, you whom we have elected to represent us, please, gentlemen, do not let us women have to fight these wolves in sheep's clothing alone. Be men like those that William Cullen Bryant wrote about:

So live that when thy summons comes to join the innumerable caravan that moves to that mysterious realm where each shall take his chamber in the silent halls of death, thou go not like the quarry slave at night, scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed by an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

[Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. Please be in order. You are not supposed to express your approval or disapproval or applaud or make any other demonstration. Next is Mrs. Griesel.

Now read  
this speech!

# The United Nations Charter



JULY 1945 ✓

Testimony of Mrs. Helen V. Somers on the United Nations Charter before the United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee

The CHAIRMAN. Give your name and your residence and whom you represent to the reporter.

Mrs. SOMERS. My name is Helen V. Somers, and my address is 2914 Cedar Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and I just represent myself, the organization of the United States Government, the people of the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a good representation. Go right ahead.

Mrs. SOMERS. Mr. Chairman, I wish to place upon the record that I am an American woman, a mother, that I am pro-America and pro-peace, anti-nothing; but I resent the propaganda from any foreign source that tries to interfere in our domestic affairs.

Members of the Foreign Relations Committee, I am before you today, July 11, 1945, to voice my opposition to the United Nations Charter, which is the betrayal of our constitutional Republic, and in doing so I am expressing the sentiments of thousands of other Americans who cannot be here to do likewise.

I definitely oppose the United Nations World Charter because it will change our form of government by setting up a world government and a World Court.

Article I, section 8, clause 9, of the Constitution specifically states that "Congress has the power to institute inferior tribunals only." If our people wish to change our form of government, it can be done only by amendment, by the vote of the people. Consequently, any ratification is illegal.

The United Nations Charter will set up a superstate because you cannot have a World Court without a world government and a world dictator. There will be no freedom, only slavery. George Washington warned against interfering our destiny with that of any other nation. How do I know of the plan to set up a world state? Well, I have been very fortunate in learning of the British-Israel World Federation movement, whose symbol, the unfinished pyramid of Giza, appears on our one dollar bills only, placed there in 1935.

In 1893, Andrew Carnegie wrote a book entitled "Triumphant Democracy", the last chapter A Look Ahead. In it he says:

Time may dispel many illusions, destroy many noble dreams, but I shall ever be of the opinion that the wound once caused by the separation of the child (America) from its Mother (England) will not bleed forever. Let men say what they will, I say as surely as the sun in the heavens once shone upon Britain and America united, so surely is it, one morning, to rise, to shine upon and greet again the Re-united State, the British-American Union.

- 2 -

He left all of his money for the accomplishment of that objective. This world movement of the British Israelites is identical with the Andrew Carnegie-Cecil Rhodes-Theodore Hertzl plan to return the United States to the British Empire. The British-Israel literature boasts of Britain being mighty and that she will be mightier to rule the world.

What is to happen then to our beloved United States? Where will we be? Can't you see? Gone with the wind—No; not if the women of this country have anything to say about it. Never. We will not betray our country to any foreign power.

General Patton, speaking in London to the Officers Club said, "It is our destiny, Britain and America, to rule the world."

In British-Israel, you will learn that Edward, Duke of Windsor, is to be the messiah, the king of the world. In an article in the True Story Magazine, Wally, sunning herself on the beach at Nassau in the Bahamas, dreams of the day when the common people of the world will call on Edward to lead them and become the first President of the United States of the World.

Senator Pepper expressed the same thing about President Roosevelt. Congressman Huber wants to know how the Duke of Windsor, the repudiated leader of our ally, Britain, can travel around our country, with a private coach and crew, while our soldiers and civilians are denied transportation facilities. Gentlemen, Edward, the Duke, is here surveying our land and looking forward to the day you ratify the United Nations Charter and he then will become king of the world. You will find the evidence right here in this folder.

The CHAIRMAN. You may file the folder if you desire.

Mrs. SOMERS. It says:

His excellency, the world potentate, shall create, organize, build, acquire, maintain, use, and command such armies, navies, air forces, and other military means, together with all properties, structures, devices, and means which he deems essential thereto in his sole and absolute discretion necessary to maintain and restore peace throughout the world—

His world, I suppose—

and shall use them for no other purposes whatsoever.

Now, here is the picture, gentlemen, of the world flag hanging in the British-Israel World Federation Meeting in London, England, 6 Buckingham Gate.

The CHAIRMAN. Just file that and go ahead with your testimony.

Mrs. SOMERS. You will also see the picture of the flag which is to fly above our Stars and Stripes.

On February 4, 1944, Scholastic Magazine conducted a poll in 1,303 high schools throughout our Nation, asking our children seven questions, the last of which was "Are you willing to see a flag of the world fly above the Stars and Stripes?" This questionnaire appeared in the Junior Post of the Upper Darby Junior High School of Pennsylvania. This chart compiled on the subject proves it is all One World Movement.

Gentlemen of the committee, do not be deceived; the proponents of this measure are either wolves in sheep's clothing or just dupes, for no sane American would knowingly vote away our sovereignty. Surely you men won't vote yourselves out of office.

The CHAIRMAN. Please use the microphone. Some of the Senators cannot hear you well.

- 3 -

Mrs. SOMERS. On April 9, 1944, at the last meeting of the forum in the Upper Darby High School, the subject of the discussion was World Government. Professor Frazier, of Swarthmore College, spoke on the political and economic aspects—after advocating World Government, World Court, World Bank, world currency, he concluded his talk by saying, "You will have world government whether you like it or not. It will be accomplished more through the religious-minded than the political."

Rabbi William Fineshriber spoke on the moral—he sanctioned all Professor Frazier said, and when questioned later as to his being a member of the World Fellowship, Inc., the special council of which is World Government Foundation, whose founder trustee is Charles H. Davis, who has repeatedly urged our Congress to empower President Roosevelt to set up and create the Federation of the World, a world peace government under the title "United Nations of the World," including its constitution and personnel. Charles Davis prophesies, if world government is not established before this war is over, the world will be headed toward a third World War, on the soil of the United States. Members of this committee, this statement should be investigated.

April 13, 1945, at the Town Meeting of the Air held at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia, Pa., under the auspices of the Salvation Army, the subject for discussion was, Do we have a definite foreign policy now? Congressman Judd, who took the negative side, when questioned as to the legality of Cordell Hull's advocacy of an International Organization with an International Court, admitted it could not be done within the Constitution—they would have to circumvent it.

On November 18, 1944, at the national convention of the Kingdom Message Association, which is an affiliate of the Anglo-Saxon Federation Convention, held in the Hotel Whittier, Fifteenth and Cherry Streets, Philadelphia, the Reverend Louis Fowler presided. The whole back of the stage was covered by an enormous British Union Jack, and on the left corner a small Stars and Stripes. Mr. Fowler said, "The old order must go. Every nation must be pulverized, because only Israel is to survive." He said, "Even the foundation stones must go."

That verifies Dr. Frazier's statement at the Upper Darby Junior High School when he said, "World government will be accomplished through the religious-minded."

Yes, gentlemen; these men are wearing the cloak of religion and interpreting the Bible to put over their political planning. Please get their literature and see for yourselves. There are tons of it throughout the Nation.

The September a year previous, Harold Rand, speaking to the same convention held there, he said:

Had anyone told you people here in Philadelphia, the birthplace of liberty, 25 years ago, that in Senate bill 666 you will witness the destruction of this Republic, the end of the gentile domination of the world and then Israel would come into her own, you would not believe it, but it is going to happen—

and then he quotes the Bible to prove it.

**Don't  
they  
know  
that it's  
against  
the law ?**



**Yes -- they do know that --  
what they are doing --is *against* the law!**

**Oh -- are you asking me how can they  
pull off so much unlawful stuff that is  
against the law? Well, it's because so few  
people have caught on to the tricks, and  
those who do know, can't break through  
the controlled news media.**

**Even informing their families and neigh-  
bors is quite difficult. Because "the news  
media doesn't print it" people just won't  
believe the truth when it gets told to  
them!**

**The connivers know that they must put  
on two faces: one, is used on the people  
they deal with in the back rooms where  
the unlawful moves are planned out; and  
the other face is used on the general  
public "to keep up the trust" the people  
have in them! Most people don't realize  
that I am getting crowded out!**



**IF YOU NEED PROOF THAT OUR  
PUBLIC OFFICIALS ARE  
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.cornell.edu/uscode/html/uscode22/usc\\_sec\\_22\\_00002551----000-.html](http://assembler.law.cornell.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.cornell.edu/uscode/html/uscode22/usc\\_sec\\_22\\_00002552----000-.html](http://assembler.law.cornell.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 direction of the president, 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. Elimination of armed forces and armaments is listed twice in this section. It also includes the requirement for elimination of conventional weapons. As we witness the conduct of public officials as they encroach upon the unalienable right of the people to keep and bear arms, and witness the disregard for the non-repealable status of the Second Amendment of the Bill of Rights, it gives proof of the true intent behind the terms "conventional weapons", 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](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<sup>1</sup> purpose of personal defense, sport, recreation, education, or training."<sup>2</sup> 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](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.<sup>3</sup> 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<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>1</sup> Once the total disarmament law is enforced, there will be no recognized 'lawful' purpose left to protect the right of individuals.

<sup>2</sup> Note that neither national defense nor tyranny is included as reasons for the people to retain possession and use of arms.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> Pres. George W. Bush, is the grandson 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 son) signed Public Law 101-216, an amendment to Public Law 87-297, and it includes a repeat of the definition you see in Section 2552 on the reverse side of this page.



# DO THEY REALLY WANT TO TAKE AWAY ALL OF OUR FIREARMS?

YOU BE THE JUDGE!

Look at Public Law 87-297 which was passed into law in 1961, signed by President John Kennedy. On Page 1, it says they are going to eliminate weapons of ALL kinds.

The State Department Document No. 7277 says:

(Page 10)

"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."

Maxine Waters, a member of the state legislature, said just before the bad gun bill (Roos-Roberti) was passed:

"Let me be honest. I don't like this bill, but I'm going to vote for it, because I hope this bill represents the day when we take every single gun from the hands of Californians and all America across the country."

On January 27, 1984, Senator Bill Richardson reported in the "RICHARDSON REPORT" that Willie Brown, the Assembly speaker, is strongly opposed to gun ownership. Senator Richardson debated the issue on a San Francisco television program at which time, during a break in the filming, Willie Brown told Senator Richardson that his (Brown's) long range interest was the confiscation of ALL guns, but at the present time, it was only feasible to restrict handguns.

"When the debate continued, minutes later," Senator Richardson declared, "I brought his comments to the attention of the audience, where upon Brown promptly developed a bad case of amnesia..." (Politicians like Willie Brown should be required to read the U.S. Constitution and made to understand that such actions are actually against the law.)

The new "Constitution" these same anti-gun people want to bring in to replace our 1789 Constitution reads as follows in Article VIII Section 12:

"No person shall bear arms or possess lethal weapons except police, members of the armed forces, or those licensed under law according to rules established by the Court of Rights and Duties."

The answer to the question --"Do they really want to get all of our guns?"

The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (L.E.A.A.) was a federal agency which worked over the laws and divisions of state governments. It was a strong promoter of gun control. It operated in all the states of this country. One of its many purposes was to link firearms to crime. The reason for that effort was to make possible a totally disarmed civilian population to support the treaties which President Bush is now negotiating with the Russians, Chinese, French, English, etc. for "General and Complete Disarmament in a Peaceful World". These treaties are not confined to just nuclear weapons--they call for the destruction of ALL weapons, except those of the world army and the military systems that will take control over us.

L.E.A.A. was brought into California by an act in the California legislature, which then-Senator George Deukmejian introduced, along with another legislator (Moretti). A scenario was then set to brainwash the population so that outlawing firearms would get the approval of the general public. Although firearms are an essential protective tool, keeping us safe against crime and invasion, they have unjustly been linked and wedded to crime. The following is from the Mantooth Report June 15, 1983:

Director of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), Professor Dean Morris, testified ten years ago before the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence. He made astounding remarks concerning gun confiscation: "I am one who believes that as a first step the U.S. should move expeditiously to disarm the civilian population, other than police and security officers, of all handguns, pistols and revolvers.. no one should have a right to anonymous ownership or use of a gun. That is not a right that we can safely allow anyone ... I think the truth is that we will ultimately have a police force not equipped with guns."

**"There can be no right of privacy in regard to armament ... We seek a disarmed populace." (L.E.A.A.)**

The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration was a federal commission which altered all the states' law enforcement systems, federalized all police systems, & designed the maneuver for the end run around the Second Amendment. Page 340 (attached) is a summary of their work to ban handguns.

The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards & Goals in its publication entitled "A National Strategy to Reduce Crime" called for each state to take the following action no later than January 1, 1983:

- (1) The private possession of handguns should be prohibited for all persons other than law enforcement and military personnel.
- (2) Manufacture and sale of handguns should be terminated.
- (3) Existing hand guns should be acquired by States.
- (4) Handguns held by private citizens as collector's items should be modified and rendered inoperative.

California's Roos-Roberti bill which has been signed by the governor (former senator, George Deukmejian) is open-ended. It is a blank check to the liberals who want all the guns taken away. It has a provision by which the courts can add more guns to the banned list. Unless this legislation is repealed, its ability to wipe out all our guns will be used by those anti-gun legislators who are planning to get all of our guns.



**GUN OWNERS! ARE  
YOU READY FOR THIS?**

(OVER)

the  
**PUGWASH MOVEMENT**  
and  
**U. S. ARMS POLICY**

→ **Duane Thorin**

Being a study of the private deliberations and publications of the Pugwash Movement (Conferences on Science and World Affairs) -- Its aims, claims and proposals relating to U.S. military and foreign policies.

of special significance to the  
1964-65

HIGH SCHOOL DEBATE TOPIC

**Should Weapons Systems  
be placed under  
"International Control"  
?**

Monte Cristo Press, New York, N.Y.

**SECRET PLANNING EXPOSED BY  
DUANE THORIN**

**INDIVIDUALS WHO REFUSE TO  
DISARM WILL BE ARRESTED,  
TRIED IN THE WORLD COURT,  
AND EXECUTED.**

✓ You will find Page 50 & 51 from the above book on the reverse side. These pages reveal what the "general and complete disarmament" engineers think about the individual's right to keep and bear arms.

# THE U.N. "PEACE FORCE" WILL ARREST U.S. GUNOWNERS

Public law 87-297 (the United States Law -- For General and Complete Disarmament --) will be enforceable upon individuals after the president signs the second disarmament treaty. State Dept. Publication 7277 (see page 10) states that all armaments (except those used by the world army) shall be destroyed.

Having asked the questions, Professors Brown and Katz made no attempt within their paper to answer them. Rather they concentrated on the basic subject indicated by the title of their paper, with passing mention that although "they must be satisfactorily answered before total disarmament becomes a reality," those were questions which "cannot all be answered before we take the first major steps toward disarmament."

## SOME ANSWERS PRECEDING THE QUESTIONS

Answers to some of their questions had actually been offered within Pugwash before Professors Brown and Katz got around to asking them. The proposed nature of the international security forces, for example, had been discussed at some length at the Sixth Conference. Professor Wiesner had suggested:

There are many ways to create an international security force. An attractive way would be to have the small nations of the world take on this responsibility with financial and material support from the larger powers. It has even been suggested that France might be willing to join such a group and supply it with a nuclear capability, if it proved desirable to include a nuclear component.

Another American participant at the Sixth Conference, Mr. Richard Leghorn, had suggested:

\*\*\* Essential preconditions to disarmament are three specific authorities empowering the U.N. to enforce the peace. First, there must be a U.N. security force adequately staffed, equipped and controlled to deter resort to violence by any remaining internal security force or likely combination of such national internal security units. Second, the U.N. inspectorate must be empowered to interrogate any individual anywhere about armament matters. Third, the Disarmament Treaty must be regarded as world law enforceable on individuals through a world tribunal empowered to try individuals on charges of violation of the disarmament treaty, and through the U.N. Security force empowered to make arrests when necessary. \*\*\*

(Note.—Little consideration seems as yet to have been given in Pugwash to the matter of *by whom* and *how* a U.N. force thus empowered would itself be controlled.)

## ENFORCING DISARMAMENT ON INDIVIDUALS

Although Mr. Leghorn seems to have covered most of the questions, during the Sixth Conference, which Professors Brown and Katz got around to asking at the Eighth, he perhaps was not very explicit as to just how a world tribunal would be "empowered to try individuals on charges of violation of the disarmament treaty." He did suggest a "legal" precedent, however, on and by which such a tribunal might effectively operate.

Both the West and the U.S.S.R., as well as the U.N., have already endorsed an analogous precedent. The Nuremberg trials established as crimes against humanity not only the conduct of aggressive wars, but also preparing for them. It should be relatively easy, then, for governments to agree to a slight extension of this position and also regard violation of the Disarmament Treaty by any person or group of persons as a crime against humanity. But the next time, let us by all means have the trials ahead of time and not after the mischief is done.

## ARREST OF INDIVIDUALS

### WORLD PEACE THROUGH WORLD PEACE COURT

More detailed answers—or least proposed answers—to the questions posed by Professors Brown and Katz at the Eighth Conference were offered in that same meeting by another American participant, one of the founding members of the Movement, Prof. Leo Szilard. Dr. Szilard's presentation touched on all points which his two colleagues had raised, and more. Most specific of them were his proposals regarding enforcement of a disarmament treaty on individuals.

\*\*\* Let us suppose \*\*\* that the nations \*\*\* were to set up a World Peace Court by treaty and were to define by treaty a set of laws—restricted to crimes against peace—broad enough to cover the advocating of a war or invasion, in violation of the United Nations Charter, or the provisions of the disarmament agreement. \*\*\*

It is my contention that the only way to make the Court effective \*\*\* is to empower the Court to impose the death penalty for failure to appear in Court, when summoned. Such a death penalty imposed by the Court might not be meaningless even if there were considerable doubt whether it could ever be executed. \*\*\*

The Court passing the death sentence, for nonappearance in court \*\*\* might not be in a position to execute the sentence but it would remove the moral inhibition that normally protects the lives of all individuals.

The Court could denounce any and all \*\*\* citizens to try and execute the sentence. An American citizen killing an "outlaw" could not be legally tried for murder in an American court, inasmuch as the treaty setting up the Court would be the law of the land.

In addition to "relying" on \*\*\* citizens thus deputized, the Court could employ perhaps 500 to 1,000 marshals. These "international marshals" could be drawn from all nations. It would be the duty of the marshals to try to execute the death sentences imposed by the Court. Because they might lose their lives in attempting to do so, it would be necessary to assure their families a high financial compensation in case they come to harm in the course of performing their duties. Obviously, it would be advisable for the marshals to reside with their families outside of their country of origin.

It is perhaps worthy of note—inasmuch as it apparently reflects a view held by many in the Pugwash Movement—that in a prior portion of his statement at Eighth Pugwash, Professor Szilard had stated:

The system of control \*\*\* is aimed at securing peace with justice, but it takes into account that peace with justice might not be obtainable in every case and that we may have to choose between peace and justice. The system \*\*\* favors peace over justice, in cases where these two goals cannot be reconciled.

### "CRAZY" IDEAS?

Professor Szilard is recently deceased. It might therefore seem prudent to disregard his above-noted statements, or put them quietly aside as just some of those "crazy" ideas which are said to crop up now and again in the privacy of the Pugwash Conferences. But to do so might be to deny ourselves the very details about the ultimate Pugwash goal which others of the U.S. members have proved either unable or unwilling to provide.

Dr. Szilard was one of the few in Pugwash who could call himself a scientist by virtue of actual accomplishment, rather than merely by profession. His scientific genius helped this nation to obtain atomic

INTERNATIONAL MARSHALS SET BY THE WORLD COURT.  
EXECUTE DEATH SENTENCES



**Not long ago the federal government's 'Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations' tried to eliminate powers belonging to the sheriff, but they were not successful. The attempt today is to move the federal marshals in and merge them with the sheriff into the sheriff's office! I can see it coming: the marshals will be assisted by federal funding to prevail over the sheriff and eventually, the marshals will have ALL the power. This concerns me because, the Sheriff takes an oath to support and defend the Constitution. The marshal takes an oath to follow out orders given to him but it is not an oath to "support and defend" the Constitution.**

**Do you see why  
this situation worries me?**

Folks, you're about to see "Page 340"-this is an official document out of the State of California.

Alert California citizens caught Gov. Reagan sneaking this in, as state policy! It is still the policy guiding, not only California. but the nation.



**When you have no personal firearms,  
you will be totally unable to object to  
what is coming at you.**

**Here's some stuff that you may not  
know about that is going on without  
your knowledge!**

**Take it seriously, folks!**

**This is no dress rehearsal!**