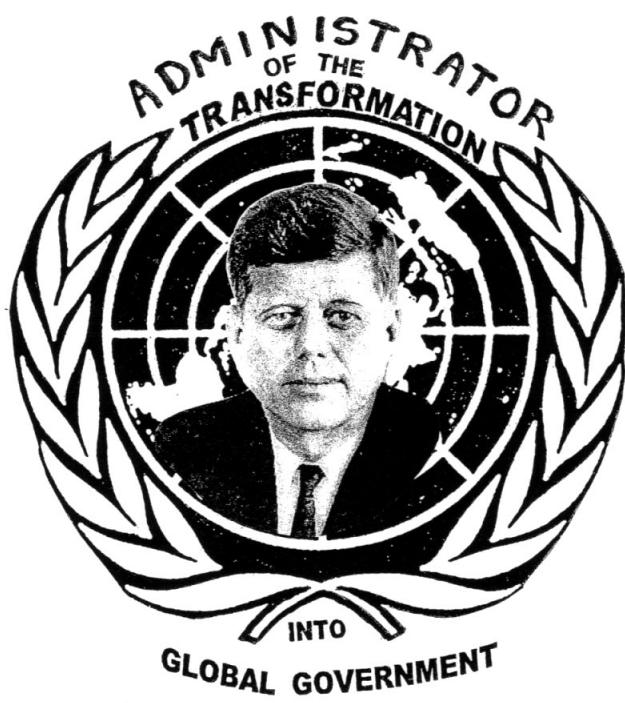


#4 JFK



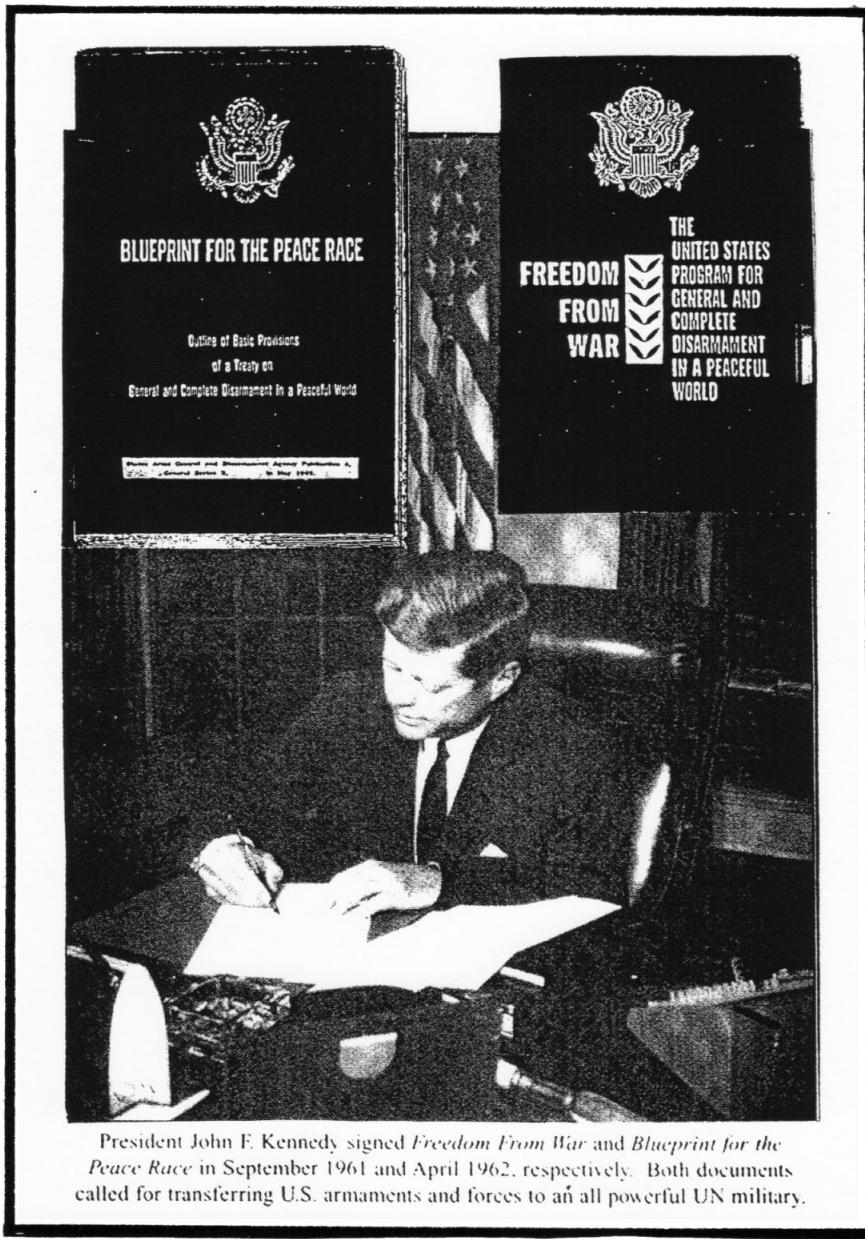
**John F. Kennedy:** Kennedy signed the "Foreign Aid and Assistance Act of 1961 (Public law 87-195. These funds were used to entice foreign countries to go under world government. Kennedy started the Peace Corps which sent Americans to foreign nations to do the same. He addressed the people as "citizens of the world". Kennedy carried on FDR's New Deal but he called it the "New Frontier".

Kennedy signed the United States into 8 economic regions. He also signed Public Law 87-297 the program for general and complete disarmament of the United States on September 26, 1961. It was heralded as "Freedom from War". He did not tell the people that it meant freedom from having a national armed force as our common defense. Nor were the people told that they would no longer have guns to protect their liberty. Reference to this is found in State Department Publication 7277, the Blue print for the Peace Race, Public Law 87-297, and the current attempts by the United Nations to disarm American citizens.

Kennedy made a speech before the members of the United Nations to convince them to join the general and complete disarmament program. He gave them a copy of the little Blue Book – Publication 7277 by the U.S. State Department. Six months later he came out with a more comprehensive book called the "Blue Print for the "Peace Race". The people were told that "peace" and "freedom" was being achieved, but they were not told of the consequences. They were not told that it meant they would be totally disarmed as individuals and left helpless against a totally planned socialistic militarized world government, even to the point of not having an armed force to defend and protect themselves. No system of government survives without an armed force to sustain it!

Note: This article is in no way comprehensive. Due to the condition of the political situation in the United States, this short report is being provided because of expediency.

## Does the President and Congress Have the Power To Eliminate Our Entire Armed Forces and the People's Firearms?



President John F. Kennedy signed *Freedom From War* and *Blueprint for the Peace Race* in September 1961 and April 1962, respectively. Both documents called for transferring U.S. armaments and forces to an all powerful UN military.

## Quo Warranto? Can Elected Representatives Do So?

Answer: No, they have no power to do this! They have no authority! This law is a bogus law! We have never given any authorization to the president or the Congress (1) to eliminate our entire national armed forces, and transfer them on a permanent basis to the communist dominated United Nations; nor (2) to totally ban every privately owned firearm belonging to the people! Congress sent this General and Complete Disarmament Law to John F. Kennedy to sign in 1962, and he did sign it! It became officially titled as Public Law 87-297. Every president and Congress since has supported these two goals and objectives, and they appropriate funds, every two years, to enhance P.L. 87-297. The sovereignty of the people is destroyed by this act. It is the cause of all anti-gun laws. We have been betrayed! History has proven that no nation ever did nor ever can retain its liberty, freedom, independence and justice whenever the people lost control of 'the purse and the sword'. We have lost control of the purse! The two policy books above require a militarized *force* 'to preserve internal order' when we are totally disarmed. That is the reason for erecting the Homeland Security Agency, a militarized agency. Americans, wake up, the trap is set! You are about to be destroyed by it!

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



## An Act

75 STAT. 631.

To establish a United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

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

### TITLE I—SHORT TITLE, PURPOSE, AND DEFINITIONS

#### SHORT TITLE

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

- (a) The conduct, support, and coordination of research for arms control and disarmament policy formulation;
- (b) The preparation for and management of United States participation in international negotiations in the arms control and disarmament field;
- (c) The dissemination and coordination of public information concerning arms control and disarmament; and
- (d) The preparation for, operation of, or as appropriate, direction of United States participation in such control systems as may become part of United States arms control and disarmament activities.

#### DEFINITIONS

SEC. 3. As used in this Act—

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

# PUBLIC LAW 87-297

## 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. 1049], 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 92-332 [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], 92 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.

The initial law passed in 1961, signed by John F. Kennedy, was a progression of the goals and objectives of the United Nations Charter. The intent of the U.N. Charter was to disarm all nations and to command a U.N. controlled army over the world. Every president since Franklin D. Roosevelt, up to and including George W. Bush, has promoted this law, bar none. President Ronald Reagan signed the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Force Treaty (INF), which allowed Russia's Mikhail Gorbachev to oversee the destruction of American defensive weaponry. Gorbachev was made a member of the National Task Force on U.S. Military Base Closings. George Bush will officiate in another big round of U.S. base closings scheduled for 2005.

The above grid shows the number of additions, up to and including 1983, that were made to Public Law 87-297 since its inception. Many more were added since. They have been difficult to locate because they were being included in massive appropriations bills. In particular, Public Law 101-216, is an amendment that was added and signed into law on December 11, 1989 by President George Herbert Walker Bush. Public Law 101-216 repeated word-for-word the definition of the terms "arms control and disarmament" as you see in Section 3 (a) on the reverse side of this sheet. The definition of "peace" means total and complete disarmament of the nation, down to the very last guns in the hands of citizens.

## 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.



# Congressional Record

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

## 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:

- (a) The conduct, support, and coordination of research for arms control and disarmament policy formulation;
- (b) The preparation for and management of United States participation in international negotiations in the arms control and disarmament field;
- (c) The dissemination and coordination of public information concerning arms control and disarmament; and
- (d) The preparation for, operation of, or as appropriate, direction of United States participation in such control systems as may become part of United States arms control and disarmament activities.

##### DEFINITIONS

Sec. 3. As used in this Act—

- (a) The terms “arms control” and “disarmament” mean the identification, verification, inspection, limitation, control, reduction, or elimination, of armed forces and armaments of all kinds under international agreement including the necessary steps taken under such an agreement to establish an effective system of inter-

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.

# Vital Speeches of the Day

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

OCTOBER 15, 1961

Reprint: VOL. XXVIII  
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*

WE MEET in an hour of grief and challenge. Dag Hammarskjold 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 Hammarskjold 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

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

provided—in the Middle East, in Asia, in Africa this year in the Congo—a means of holding man's violence within bounds.

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. Hammarskjold'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

the eyes of an international disarmament organization, a steady reduction in force, both nuclear and conventional, until 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 inter-nationalize 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 clouded 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.

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 battlefields 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, whose 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, sometimes by a band of guerrillas, recently single assassin, sometimes 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 killed 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

Secondly, I wish to report to you on the crisis over Germany 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

old bitter concepts of imperialism and sovereign claims. The 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

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.

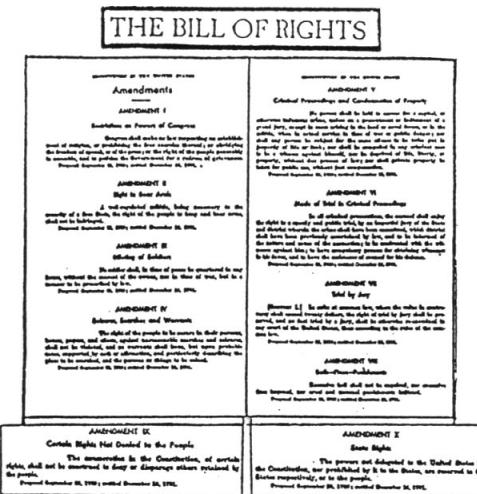
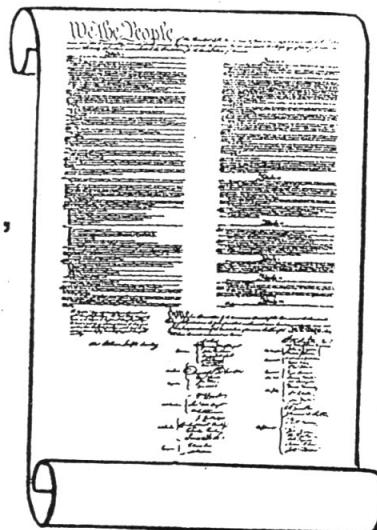
But however close we sometimes seem to that dark and final abyss, let no man of peace and freedom despair. For he does not stand alone. If we all can persevere, if we can in every land and office look beyond our own shores and ambitions, then surely the age will dawn in which the strong are just and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

# THREE UNANSWERED QUESTIONS:

1. IF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES WAS NEVER GIVEN THE POWER TO DESTROY THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION, THEN HOW CAN HE BE ALLOWED TO SIGN OUR ARMED FORCES AWAY IN ACCORD WITH PUBLIC LAW 87-297? \*



2. IF THE SECOND AMENDMENT IS UNALIENABLE AND UNREPEALABLE, THEN HOW CAN A "GENERAL & COMPLETE DISARMAMENT PROGRAM" BE EFFECTED IN ACCORD WITH PUBLIC LAW 87-297?

Trygvie Lie, has written a book in which he tells about the "deal" between the "American Delegate" (Hiss), and the "Soviet Delegate" (Molotov) that the HEAD OF THE UNITED NATIONS' MILITARY STAFF SHOULD ALWAYS BE A COMMUNIST (See page 45, -- "In the Cause of Peace" by Trygvie Lie.)

\*One of the purposes of the military is to guard the existence of the Constitution. If the United States gives up its armed forces, that will mark the end of our sovereignty.

**Patriotism And Presidents**

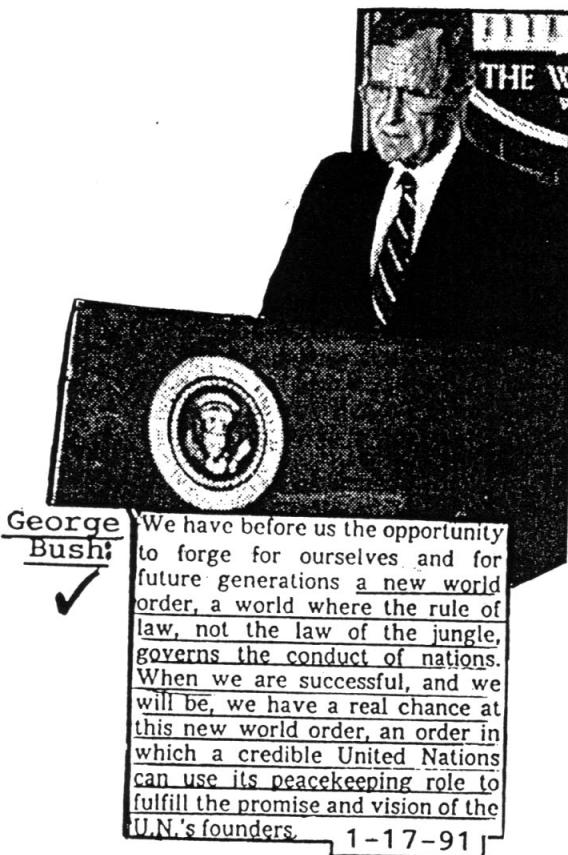
Patriotism means to stand by the country.

It does not mean to stand by the President or any other public official save exactly to the degree in which he himself stands by the country.

It is patriotic to support him insofar as he efficiently serves the country. It is unpatriotic not to oppose him to the exact extent that by inefficiency or otherwise he fails in his duty to stand by the country.

In either event, it is unpatriotic not to tell the truth—whether about the President or anyone else—save in the rare cases where this would make known to the enemy information of military value which would otherwise be unknown to him.

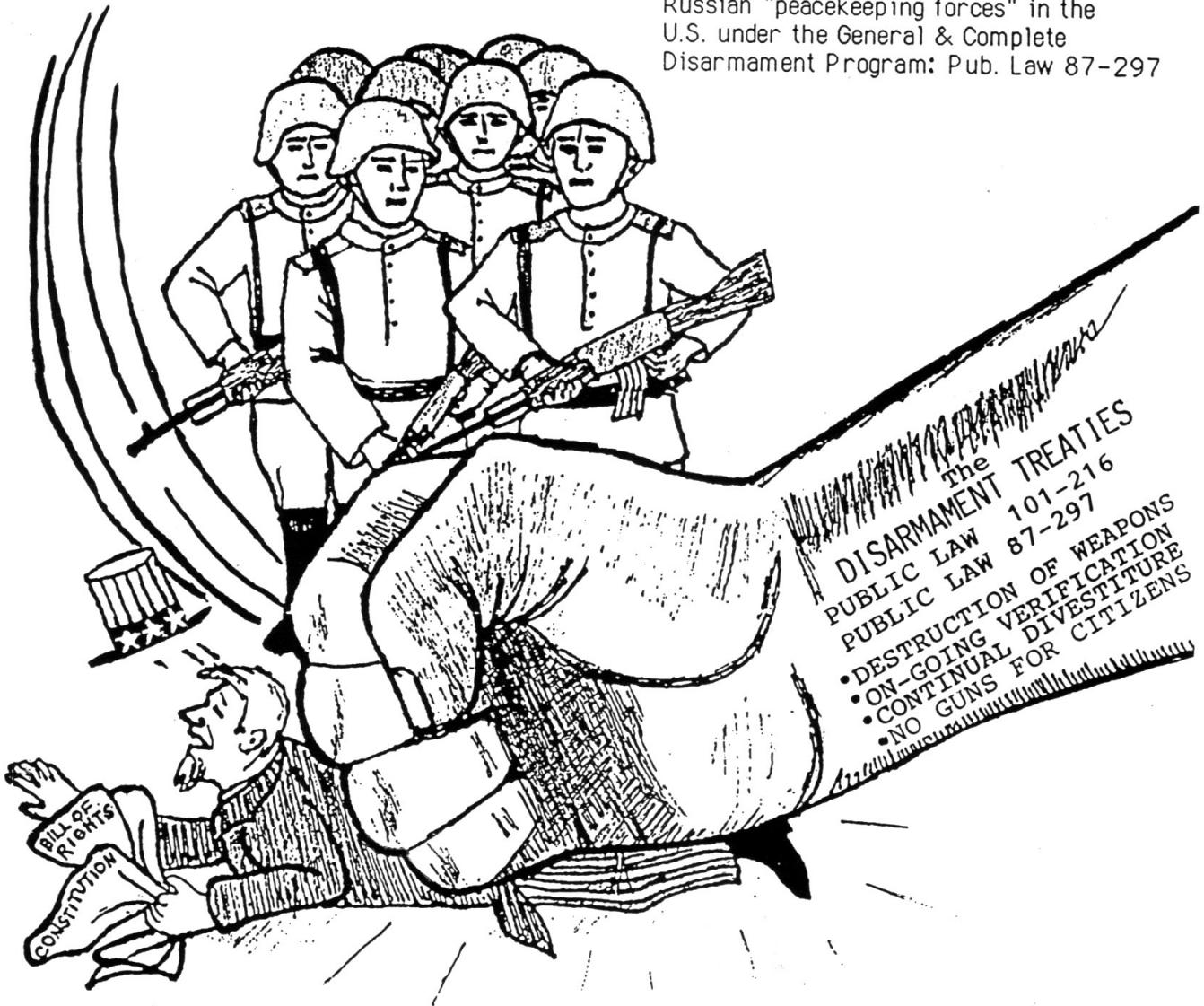
—THEODORE ROOSEVELT



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

The promise and vision of the Constitution's founders is superior to those of U.N.'s founders.

# THE MOST SPECTACULAR PEACE MOVEMENT ON RECORD



Dimitri Z. Manuilsky of the Lenin School of Political Warfare in Moscow said:

"War to the hilt between communism and capitalism is inevitable. Today, of course, we are not strong enough to attack. Our time will come in 20 to 30 years. To win we shall need the element of surprise. The bourgeoisie will have to be put to sleep."

"So we shall begin by launching the most spectacular peace movement on record. There will be electrifying overtures and unheard of concessions. Then capitalist countries, stupid and decadent, will rejoice to cooperate in their own destruction."

"They will leap at another chance to be friends. As soon as their guard is down, we shall smash them with our clenched fist."

*The Evening Outlook Monday August 5, 1963*

3.

IT ISN'T NECESSARY FOR US TO PROVE INTENT! ALL THAT IS NECESSARY FOR US TO PROVE IS: "IS THE CAPABILITY THERE?"

**NO ARMY**

**NO NAVY**

**NO AIR FORCE**

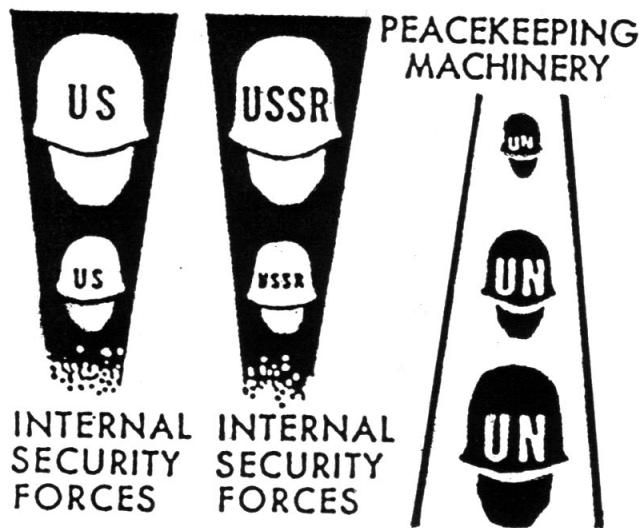
(AND NO GUNS FOR THE CITIZENS)

### U.S. THREE-STAGE DISARMAMENT PLAN

STAGE I

STAGE II

STAGE III



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

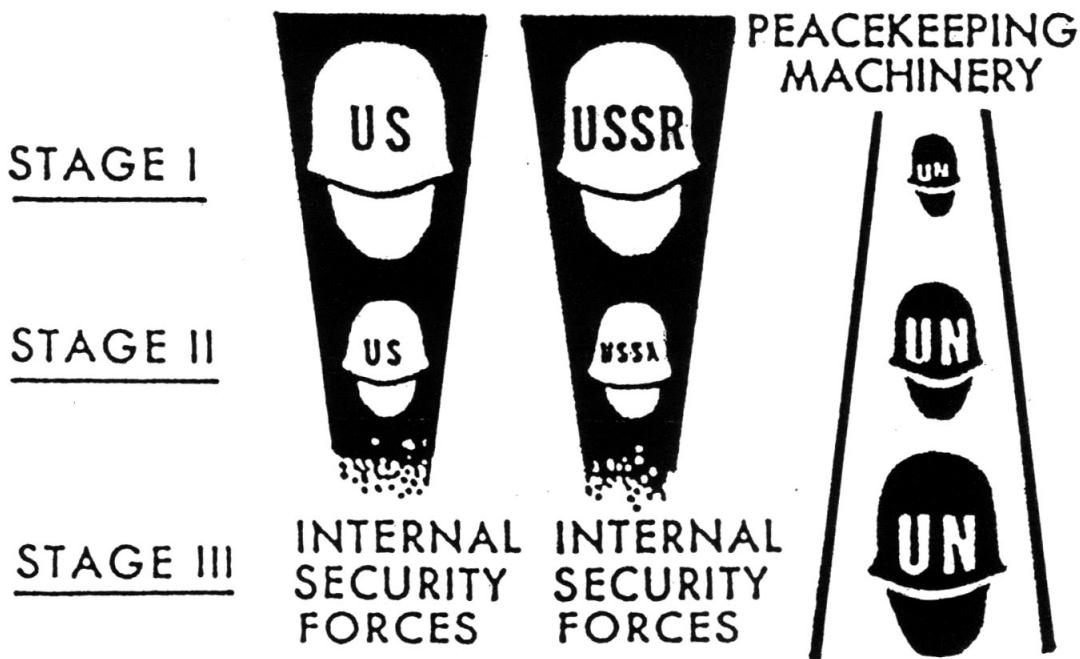
# New World Order

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

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

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

## U.S. THREE-STAGE DISARMAMENT PLAN



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

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

## 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.



# Congressional Record

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

## 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:

- (a) The conduct, support, and coordination of research for arms control and disarmament policy formulation;
- (b) The preparation for and management of United States participation in international negotiations in the arms control and disarmament field;
- (c) The dissemination and coordination of public information concerning arms control and disarmament; and
- (d) The preparation for, operation of, or as appropriate, direction of United States participation in such control systems as may become part of United States arms control and disarmament activities.

#### DEFINITIONS

Sec. 3. As used in this Act—

- (a) The terms “arms control” and “disarmament” mean the identification, verification, inspection, limitation, control, reduction, or elimination, of armed forces and armaments of all kinds under international agreement including the necessary steps taken under such an agreement to establish an effective system of inter-

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.



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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

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

[Roll No. 287]

#### YEAS—400

Ackerman	Clement	Fippo
Akaka	Clinger	Ford (MI)
Alexander	Coble	Ford (TN)
Anderson	Coleman (MO)	Frank
Andrews	Coleman (TX)	Frenzel
Annunzio	Combest	Frost
Applegate	Condit	Gallaway
Archer	Conte	Gallo
Atkins	Conyers	Gaydos
AuCoin	Cooper	Gejdenson
Baker	Costello	Gekas
Ballenger	Coughlin	Geren
Barnard	Cox	Gibbons
Partlett	Coyne	Gillmor
Barton	Craig	Gilman
Bates	Dannemeyer	Gingrich
Bellenson	Darden	Glickman
Bennett	Davis	Gonzales
Bentley	de la Garza	Goodling
Bereuter	DeFazio	Gordon
Berman	Delay	Goss
Bevill	Dellums	Gradison
Bilbray	Derrick	Grandy
Bilirakis	DeWine	Grant
Bliley	Dicks	Gray
Boehlert	Dingell	Green
Boogs	Donnelly	Guarini
Bonior	Dorgan (ND)	Gunderson
Borski	Dornan (CA)	Hall (OH)
Bosco	Douglas	Hall (TX)
Boucher	Downey	Hamilton
Boxer	Dreier	Hammerschmidt
Brennan	Duncan	Hancock
Brooks	Durbin	Hansen
Broomfield	Dwyer	Harris
Browder	Dymally	Hastert
Brown (CA)	Dyson	Hawkins
Brown (CO)	Early	Hayes (IL)
Bruce	Eckart	Hayes (LA)
Buechner	Edwards (CA)	Heffley
Bunning	Edwards (OK)	Hefner
Burton	Emerson	Henry
Bustamante	Engel	Herger
Byron	English	Hertel
Callahan	Erdreich	Hiller
Campbell (CA)	Espy	Hoagland
Campbell (CO)	Evans	Hochbrueckner
Cardin	Pascall	Holloway
Carper	Fawell	Hopkins
Carr	Fazio	Horton
Chandler	Feighan	Houghton
Chapman	Fields	Hoyer
Clarke	Fish	Hubbard
Clay	Flake	Hughes

Hutto	Moody	Shays
Hyde	Moorhead	Shunway ✓
Inhofe	Morella	Shuster
Ireland	Morrison (WA)	Sikorski
Jacobs	Mrazek	Siski
James	Murtha	Skaggs
Jenkins	Myers ✓	Skeen
Johnson (CT)	Nagle	Skelton
Johnson (SD)	Natcher	Slattery
Johnston	Neal (MA)	Slaughter (NY)
Jones (GA)	Nelson	Slaughter (VA)
Jones (NC)	Nowak	Smith (FL)
Jontz	Oakar	Smith (IA)
Kankorski	Oberstar	Smith (NE)
Kaptur	Kasich	Smith (NJ)
Kastenmeier	LaFalce	Smith (TX)
Kennedy ✓	Lagomarsino	Smith (VT)
Kennelly	Lancaster	Smith, Denny (OR)
Kildee	Lantos	Smith, Robert (NH)
Kleczka	Laughlin	Smith, Robert (OR)
Kolter	Leach (IA)	Snowe
Kostmayer	Leath (TX)	Solaz ✓
Kraus	Lehman (CA)	Solomon
Lentz	Lehman (FL)	Spratt
Levin (MI)	Lantos	Staggers ✓
Levin (CA)	Laughlin	Stallings
Lewis (CA)	Leach (IA)	Stangeland
Lewis (FL)	Leath (TX)	Stark
Lewis (GA)	Lehman (CA)	Perosi
Lightfoot	Lipinski	Perkins
Livingston	Lloyd	Petri
Lloyd	Long	Pickett
Long	Lowery (CA)	Porter
Lowery	Lowery (NY)	Poshard
Luken, Thomas	Luken, Thomas	Price
Lukens, Donald	Lukens, Donald	Pursell
Machietti	Machietti	Rahall
Madigan	Madigan	Rangel
Manton	Manton	Ravenel
Markey	Markey	Regula
Marlenee	Marlenee	Rhodes ✓
Martin (IL)	Martin (IL)	Richardson
Martin (NY)	Martin (NY)	Ridge
Martinez	Martinez	Rinaldo
Matsui	Matsui	Roberts
Mavroules	Mavroules	Robinson
Mazzoli	Mazzoli	Martin (NY)
McCandless	McCandless	Roe
McCloskey	McCloskey	Rogers
McCollum	McCollum	Rohrabacher
McCrery	McCrery	Rose
McCurdy	McCurdy	Rostenkowski
McDade	McDade	Ritter
McDermott	McDermott	Roberts
McEwen	McEwen	Robinson
McGrath	McGrath	Roth
McHugh	McHugh	Rowland (CT)
McMillan (NC)	McMillan (NC)	Rowland (GA)
McMillen (MD)	McMillen (MD)	Royal
McNulty	McNulty	Russo
Saxton	Saxton	Sabo
Meyers	Meyers	Saiki
Mfume	Mfume	Sangmeister
Michel	Michel	Sarpallus
Miller (CA)	Miller (CA)	Savage
Miller (OH)	Miller (OH)	Sawyer
Miller (WA)	Miller (WA)	Saxton ✓
Mineta	Mineta	Schaefers
Moakley	Moakley	Scheuer
Mollohan	Mollohan	Schiff
Montgomery	Montgomery	Schneider
		Schroeder
		Schuette
		Mineta
		Schulze
		Moakley ✓
		Sharp
		Shumer ✓
		Whittaker ✓
		Watkins
		Waxman
		Weber
		Weiss
		Weldon
		Wheat
		Whittaker ✓
		Whitten ✓
		Williams
		Wilson
		Wise
		Wolf
		Wolpe
		Wyden
		Wylie
		Yates
		Young (AK)
		Young (FL)
		Shaw

## HOW CONGRESS VOTED ON PUB. LAW 101-216 TO ELIMINATE OUR ARMED FORCES.

#### NAYS—11

Armey	Dickinson	Sensenbrenner
Aspin	Hunter	Spence
Bateman	Kolbe	Stump
Crane	Kyl	

#### NOT VOTING—21

Anthony	Foglietta	Murphy
Bryant	Garcia	Neal (NC)
Collins	Gephhardt	Nelson
Courter	Hatcher	Quillen
Crockett	Huckaby	Roukema
Dixon	Molinari	Towns
Florio	Morrison (CT)	Yatron

The Clerk announced the following pair:

On this vote:

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

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

## NO MORE ARMY - NAVY - OR AIR FORCE AND NO MORE FIREARMS FOR CITIZENS.

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



# An Act

To establish a United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

75 STAT. 631.

*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:

- (a) The conduct, support, and coordination of research for arms control and disarmament policy formulation;
- (b) The preparation for and management of United States participation in international negotiations in the arms control and disarmament field;
- (c) The dissemination and coordination of public information concerning arms control and disarmament; and
- (d) The preparation for, operation of, or as appropriate, direction of United States participation in such control systems as may become part of United States arms control and disarmament activities.

### DEFINITIONS

**Sec. 3. As used in this Act—**

- (a) The terms “arms control” and “disarmament” mean the identification, verification, inspection, limitation, control, reduction, or elimination, of armed forces and armaments of all kinds under international agreement including the necessary steps taken under such an agreement to establish an effective system of inter-

national control, or to create and strengthen international organizations for the maintenance of peace.

(b) The term "Government agency" means any executive department, commission, agency, independent establishment, corporation wholly or partly owned by the United States which is an instrumentality of the United States, or any board, bureau, division, service, office, officer, authority, administration, or other establishment in the executive branch of Government.

(c) The term "Agency" means the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

## TITLE II—ORGANIZATION

### UNITED STATES ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY

**Establishment.** "Sec. 21. There is hereby established an agency to be known as the United States Control and Disarmament Agency".

#### DIRECTOR

**Sec. 22.** The Agency shall be headed by a Director, who shall serve as the principal adviser to the Secretary of State and the President on arms control and disarmament matters. In carrying out his duties under this Act the Director shall, under the direction of the Secretary of State, have primary responsibility within the Government for arms control and disarmament matters, as defined in this Act. He shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. He shall receive compensation at the rate of \$22,500 per annum.

#### DEPUTY DIRECTOR

**Sec. 23.** A Deputy Director of the Agency shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. He shall receive compensation at the rate of \$21,500 per annum. The Deputy Director shall perform such duties and exercise such powers as the Director may prescribe. He shall act for, and exercise the powers of, the Director during his absence or disability or during a vacancy in said office.

#### ASSISTANT DIRECTORS

**Sec. 24.** Not to exceed four Assistant Directors may be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. They shall receive compensation at the rate of \$20,000 per annum. They shall perform such duties and exercise such powers as the Director may prescribe.

#### BUREAUS, OFFICES, AND DIVISIONS

**Sec. 25.** The Director, under the direction of the Secretary of State, may establish within the Agency such bureaus, offices, and divisions as he may determine to be necessary to discharge his responsibilities under this Act, including, but not limited to, an Office of the General Counsel.

#### GENERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

**Sec. 28.** The President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, may appoint a General Advisory Committee of not to exceed fifteen members to advise the Director on arms control and disarmament policy and activities. The President shall designate one of the members as Chairman. The members of the committee may receive the compensation and reimbursement for expenses specified for

consultants by section 41(d) of this Act. The Committee shall meet at least twice each year. It shall from time to time advise the President, the Secretary of State, and the Disarmament Director respecting matters affecting arms control, disarmament, and world peace.

## TITLE III—FUNCTIONS

### RESEARCH

**Sec. 31.** The Director is authorized and directed to exercise his powers in such manner as to insure the acquisition of a fund of theoretical and practical knowledge concerning disarmament. To this end, the Director is authorized and directed, under the direction of the President, (1) to insure the conduct of research, development, and other studies in the field of arms control and disarmament; (2) to make arrangements (including contracts, agreements, and grants) for the conduct of research, development, and other studies in the field of arms control and disarmament by private or public institutions or persons; and (3) to coordinate the research, development, and other studies conducted in the field of arms control and disarmament by or for other Government agencies in accordance with procedures established under section 35 of this Act. In carrying out his responsibilities under this Act, the Director shall, to the maximum extent feasible, make full use of available facilities, Government and private. The authority of the Director with respect to research, development, and other studies shall be limited to participation in the following insofar as they relate to arms control and disarmament:

(a) the detection, identification, inspection, monitoring, limitation, reduction, control, and elimination of armed forces and armaments, including thermonuclear, nuclear, missile, conventional, bacteriological, chemical, and radiological weapons;

(b) the techniques and systems of detecting, identifying, inspecting, and monitoring of tests of nuclear, thermonuclear, and other weapons;

(c) the analysis of national budgets, levels of industrial production, and economic indicators to determine the amounts spent by various countries for armaments;

(d) the control, reduction, and elimination of armed forces and armaments in space, in areas on and beneath the earth's surface, and in underwater regions;

(e) the structure and operation of international control and other organizations useful for arms control and disarmament;

(f) the training of scientists, technicians, and other personnel for manning the control systems which may be created by international arms control and disarmament agreements;

(g) the reduction and elimination of the danger of war resulting from accident, miscalculation, or possible surprise attack, including (but not limited to) improvements in the methods of communications between nations;

(h) the economic and political consequences of arms control and disarmament, including the problems of readjustment arising in industry and the reallocation of national resources;

(i) the arms control and disarmament implications of foreign and national security policies of the United States with a view to a better understanding of the significance of such policies for the achievement of arms control and disarmament;

(j) the national security and foreign policy implications of arms control and disarmament proposals with a view to a better understanding of the effect of such proposals upon national security and foreign policy;

(k) methods for the maintenance of peace and security during different stages of arms control and disarmament;

(l) the scientific, economic, political, legal, social, psychological, military, and technological factors related to the prevention of war with a view to a better understanding of how the basic structure of a lasting peace may be established;

(m) such related problems as the Director may determine to be in need of research, development, or study in order to carry out the provisions of this Act.

**PATENTS**

Sec. 32. All research within the United States contracted for, sponsored, cosponsored, or authorized under authority of this Act, shall be provided for in such manner that all information as to uses, products, processes, patents, and other developments resulting from such research developed by Government expenditure will (with such exceptions and limitations, if any, as the Director may find to be necessary in the public interest) be available to the general public. This subsection shall not be so construed as to deprive the owner of any background patent relating thereto of such rights as he may have thereunder.

**POLICY FORMULATION**

Sec. 33. The Director is authorized and directed to prepare for the President, the Secretary of State, and the heads of such other Government agencies, as the President may determine, recommendations concerning United States arms control and disarmament policy: *Provided, however,* That no action shall be taken under this or any other law that will obligate the United States to disarm or to reduce or to limit the Armed Forces or armaments of the United States, except pursuant to the treaty making power of the President under the Constitution or unless authorized by further affirmative legislation by the Congress of the United States.

**NEGOTIATIONS AND RELATED FUNCTIONS****Sec. 34. Under the direction of the Secretary of State—**

(a) the Director, for the purpose of conducting negotiations concerning arms control and disarmament or for the purpose of exercising any other authority given him by this Act, may (1) consult and communicate with or direct the consultation and communication with representatives of other nations or of international organizations and (2) communicate in the name of the Secretary with diplomatic representatives of the United States in this country and abroad.

(b) the Director shall perform functions pursuant to section 2(c) of Reorganization Plan 8 of 1953 with respect to providing to the United States Information Agency official United States positions and policy on arms control and disarmament matters for dissemination abroad.

(c) the Director is authorized (1) to formulate plans and make preparations for the establishment, operation, and funding of inspection and control systems which may become part of the United States arms control and disarmament activities, and (2) as authorized by law, to put into effect, direct, or otherwise assume United States responsibility for such systems.

<sup>67</sup> Stat. 642.  
5 USC 1332-15.  
note.

Sec. 35. The President is authorized to establish procedures to (1) assure cooperation, consultation, and a continuing exchange of information between the Agency and the Department of Defense, the Atomic Energy Commission, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and other affected Government agencies, in all significant aspects of United States arms control and disarmament policy and related matters, including current and prospective policies, plans, and programs, (2) resolve differences of opinion between the Director and such other agencies which cannot be resolved through consultation, and (3) provide for presentation to the President of recommendations of the Director with respect to such differences, when such differences involve major matters of policy and cannot be resolved through consultation.

**TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS****GENERAL AUTHORITY**

Sec. 41. In the performance of his functions, the Director is authorized to—

- (a) utilize or employ the services, personnel, equipment, or facilities of any other Government agency, with the consent of the agency concerned, to perform such functions on behalf of the Agency as may appear desirable. It is the intent of this section that the Director rely upon the Department of State for general administrative services in the United States and abroad to the extent agreed upon between the Secretary of State and the Director. Any Government agency is authorized, notwithstanding any other provision of law, to transfer to or to receive from the Director, without reimbursement, supplies and equipment other than administrative supplies or equipment. Transfer or receipt of excess property shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, 63 Stat. 377, as amended;
- (b) appoint officers and employees, including attorneys, for the Agency in accordance with the civil service laws and fix their compensation in accordance with the Classification Act of 1949, 63 Stat. 954, as amended;
- (c) enter into agreements with other Government agencies, including the military departments through the Secretary of Defense, under which officers or employees of such agencies may be detailed to the Agency for the performance of service pursuant to this Act without prejudice to the status or advancement of such officers or employees within their own agencies;
- (d) procure services of experts and consultants or organizations thereof, including stenographic, reporting, services, as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$100 per diem for individuals, and 60 Stat. 810, to pay in connection therewith travel expenses of individuals, including transportation and per diem in lieu of subsistence while away from their homes or regular places of business, as authorized by section 5 of said Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. 73b-2): *Ante,* pp. 339, *Provided,* That no such individual shall be employed for more than one hundred days in any fiscal year unless the President certifies that employment of such individual in excess of such number of days is necessary in the national interest: *And provided further,* That such contracts may be renewed annually;

Sec. 41. In the performance of his functions, the Director is authorized to—

- (a) utilize or employ the services, personnel, equipment, or facilities of any other Government agency, with the consent of the agency concerned, to perform such functions on behalf of the Agency as may appear desirable. It is the intent of this section that the Director rely upon the Department of State for general administrative services in the United States and abroad to the extent agreed upon between the Secretary of State and the Director. Any Government agency is authorized, notwithstanding any other provision of law, to transfer to or to receive from the Director, without reimbursement, supplies and equipment other than administrative supplies or equipment. Transfer or receipt of excess property shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, 63 Stat. 377, as amended;
- (b) appoint officers and employees, including attorneys, for the Agency in accordance with the civil service laws and fix their compensation in accordance with the Classification Act of 1949, 63 Stat. 954, as amended;
- (c) enter into agreements with other Government agencies, including the military departments through the Secretary of Defense, under which officers or employees of such agencies may be detailed to the Agency for the performance of service pursuant to this Act without prejudice to the status or advancement of such officers or employees within their own agencies;
- (d) procure services of experts and consultants or organizations thereof, including stenographic, reporting, services, as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$100 per diem for individuals, and 60 Stat. 810, to pay in connection therewith travel expenses of individuals, including transportation and per diem in lieu of subsistence while away from their homes or regular places of business, as authorized by section 5 of said Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. 73b-2): *Ante,* pp. 339, *Provided,* That no such individual shall be employed for more than one hundred days in any fiscal year unless the President certifies that employment of such individual in excess of such number of days is necessary in the national interest: *And provided further,* That such contracts may be renewed annually;

Sec. 41. In the performance of his functions, the Director is authorized to—

- (a) utilize or employ the services, personnel, equipment, or facilities of any other Government agency, with the consent of the agency concerned, to perform such functions on behalf of the Agency as may appear desirable. It is the intent of this section that the Director rely upon the Department of State for general administrative services in the United States and abroad to the extent agreed upon between the Secretary of State and the Director. Any Government agency is authorized, notwithstanding any other provision of law, to transfer to or to receive from the Director, without reimbursement, supplies and equipment other than administrative supplies or equipment. Transfer or receipt of excess property shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, 63 Stat. 377, as amended;
- (b) appoint officers and employees, including attorneys, for the Agency in accordance with the civil service laws and fix their compensation in accordance with the Classification Act of 1949, 63 Stat. 954, as amended;
- (c) enter into agreements with other Government agencies, including the military departments through the Secretary of Defense, under which officers or employees of such agencies may be detailed to the Agency for the performance of service pursuant to this Act without prejudice to the status or advancement of such officers or employees within their own agencies;
- (d) procure services of experts and consultants or organizations thereof, including stenographic, reporting, services, as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$100 per diem for individuals, and 60 Stat. 810, to pay in connection therewith travel expenses of individuals, including transportation and per diem in lieu of subsistence while away from their homes or regular places of business, as authorized by section 5 of said Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. 73b-2): *Ante,* pp. 339, *Provided,* That no such individual shall be employed for more than one hundred days in any fiscal year unless the President certifies that employment of such individual in excess of such number of days is necessary in the national interest: *And provided further,* That such contracts may be renewed annually;

(e) employ individuals of outstanding ability without compensation in accordance with the provisions of section 710(b) of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 2160), and regulations issued thereunder;

(f) establish advisory boards to advise with and make recommendations to the Director on United States arms control and disarmament policy and activities. The members of such boards may receive the compensation and reimbursement for expenses specified for consultants by section 41(d) of this Act;

(g) delegate, as appropriate, to the Deputy Director or other officers of the Agency, any authority conferred upon the Director by the provisions of this Act; and

(h) make, promulgate, issue, rescind, and amend such rules and regulations as may be necessary or desirable to the exercise of any authority conferred upon the Director by the provisions of this Act.

#### FOREIGN SERVICE RESERVE AND STAFF OFFICERS

**SEC. 42.** The Secretary of State may authorize the Director to exercise, with respect to Foreign Service Reserve officers and Foreign Service Staff officers and employees appointed or employed for the Agency, the following authority: (1) The authority available to the Secretary of State under the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended, (2) the authority available to the Secretary under any other provision of law pertaining specifically, or generally applicable, to such officers or employees, and (3) the authority of the Board of Foreign Service pursuant to the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended.

#### CONTRACTS OR EXPENDITURES

**SEC. 43.** The President may, in advance, exempt actions of the Director from the provisions of law relating to contracts or expenditures of Government funds whenever he determines that such action is essential in the interest of United States arms control and disarmament and security policy.

#### CONFlict OF INTEREST AND DUAL COMPENSATION LAws

**SEC. 44.** The members of the General Advisory Committee created by section 26 of this Act, and the members of the advisory boards, the consultants, and the individuals of outstanding ability employed without compensation, all of which are provided in section 41 of this Act, may serve as such without regard to the provisions of section 281, 283, 284, or 1914 of title 18 of the United States Code, or of section 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U.S.C. 99), or of any other Federal law imposing restrictions, requirements, or penalties in relation to the employment of individuals, the performance of services, or the payment or receipt of compensation in connection with any claim, proceeding, or matter involving the United States Government, except insofar as such provisions of law may prohibit any such individual from receiving compensation from a source other than a nonprofit educational institution in respect of any particular matter in which the Agency is directly interested. Nor shall such service be considered as employment or holding of office or position bringing such individual within the provisions of section 13 of the Civil Service Retirement Act (5 U.S.C. 2263), section 212 of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (5 U.S.C. 59a), or any other Federal law limiting the reemployment of retired officers or employees or governing the simultaneous receipt of compensation and retired pay or annuities.

(e) employ individuals of outstanding ability without compensation in accordance with the provisions of section 710(b) of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 2160), and regulations issued thereunder;

(f) establish advisory boards to advise with and make recommendations to the Director on United States arms control and disarmament policy and activities. The members of such boards may receive the compensation and reimbursement for expenses specified for consultants by section 41(d) of this Act;

(g) delegate, as appropriate, to the Deputy Director or other officers of the Agency, any authority conferred upon the Director by the provisions of this Act; and

(h) make, promulgate, issue, rescind, and amend such rules and regulations as may be necessary or desirable to the exercise of any authority conferred upon the Director by the provisions of this Act.

#### FOREIGN SERVICE RESERVE AND STAFF OFFICERS

**SEC. 42.** The Secretary of State may authorize the Director to exercise, with respect to Foreign Service Reserve officers and Foreign Service Staff officers and employees appointed or employed for the Agency, the following authority: (1) The authority available to the Secretary of State under the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended, (2) the authority available to the Secretary under any other provision of law pertaining specifically, or generally applicable, to such officers or employees, and (3) the authority of the Board of Foreign Service pursuant to the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended.

#### CONTRACTS OR EXPENDITURES

**SEC. 43.** The President may, in advance, exempt actions of the Director from the provisions of law relating to contracts or expenditures of Government funds whenever he determines that such action is essential in the interest of United States arms control and disarmament and security policy.

#### CONFlict OF INTEREST AND DUAL COMPENSATION LAws

**SEC. 44.** The members of the General Advisory Committee created by section 26 of this Act, and the members of the advisory boards, the consultants, and the individuals of outstanding ability employed without compensation, all of which are provided in section 41 of this Act, may serve as such without regard to the provisions of section 281, 283, 284, or 1914 of title 18 of the United States Code, or of section 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U.S.C. 99), or of any other Federal law imposing restrictions, requirements, or penalties in relation to the employment of individuals, the performance of services, or the payment or receipt of compensation in connection with any claim, proceeding, or matter involving the United States Government, except insofar as such provisions of law may prohibit any such individual from receiving compensation from a source other than a nonprofit educational institution in respect of any particular matter in which the Agency is directly interested. Nor shall such service be considered as employment or holding of office or position bringing such individual within the provisions of section 13 of the Civil Service Retirement Act (5 U.S.C. 2263), section 212 of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (5 U.S.C. 59a), or any other Federal law limiting the reemployment of retired officers or employees or governing the simultaneous receipt of compensation and retired pay or annuities.

(e) employ individuals of outstanding ability without compensation in accordance with the provisions of section 710(b) of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 2160), and regulations issued thereunder;

(f) establish advisory boards to advise with and make recommendations to the Director on United States arms control and disarmament policy and activities. The members of such boards may receive the compensation and reimbursement for expenses specified for consultants by section 41(d) of this Act;

(g) delegate, as appropriate, to the Deputy Director or other officers of the Agency, any authority conferred upon the Director by the provisions of this Act; and

(h) make, promulgate, issue, rescind, and amend such rules and regulations as may be necessary or desirable to the exercise of any authority conferred upon the Director by the provisions of this Act.

#### FOREIGN SERVICE RESERVE AND STAFF OFFICERS

**SEC. 42.** The Secretary of State may authorize the Director to exercise, with respect to Foreign Service Reserve officers and Foreign Service Staff officers and employees appointed or employed for the Agency, the following authority: (1) The authority available to the Secretary of State under the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended, (2) the authority available to the Secretary under any other provision of law pertaining specifically, or generally applicable, to such officers or employees, and (3) the authority of the Board of Foreign Service pursuant to the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended.

#### CONTRACTS OR EXPENDITURES

**SEC. 43.** The President may, in advance, exempt actions of the Director from the provisions of law relating to contracts or expenditures of Government funds whenever he determines that such action is essential in the interest of United States arms control and disarmament and security policy.

#### CONFlict OF INTEREST AND DUAL COMPENSATION LAws

**SEC. 44.** The members of the General Advisory Committee created by section 26 of this Act, and the members of the advisory boards, the consultants, and the individuals of outstanding ability employed without compensation, all of which are provided in section 41 of this Act, may serve as such without regard to the provisions of section 281, 283, 284, or 1914 of title 18 of the United States Code, or of section 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U.S.C. 99), or of any other Federal law imposing restrictions, requirements, or penalties in relation to the employment of individuals, the performance of services, or the payment or receipt of compensation in connection with any claim, proceeding, or matter involving the United States Government, except insofar as such provisions of law may prohibit any such individual from receiving compensation from a source other than a nonprofit educational institution in respect of any particular matter in which the Agency is directly interested. Nor shall such service be considered as employment or holding of office or position bringing such individual within the provisions of section 13 of the Civil Service Retirement Act (5 U.S.C. 2263), section 212 of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (5 U.S.C. 59a), or any other Federal law limiting the reemployment of retired officers or employees or governing the simultaneous receipt of compensation and retired pay or annuities.

(e) employ individuals of outstanding ability without compensation in accordance with the provisions of section 710(b) of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 2160), and regulations issued thereunder;

(f) establish advisory boards to advise with and make recommendations to the Director on United States arms control and disarmament policy and activities. The members of such boards may receive the compensation and reimbursement for expenses specified for consultants by section 41(d) of this Act;

(g) delegate, as appropriate, to the Deputy Director or other officers of the Agency, any authority conferred upon the Director by the provisions of this Act; and

(h) make, promulgate, issue, rescind, and amend such rules and regulations as may be necessary or desirable to the exercise of any authority conferred upon the Director by the provisions of this Act.

#### FOREIGN SERVICE RESERVE AND STAFF OFFICERS

**SEC. 42.** The Secretary of State may authorize the Director to exercise, with respect to Foreign Service Reserve officers and Foreign Service Staff officers and employees appointed or employed for the Agency, the following authority: (1) The authority available to the Secretary of State under the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended, (2) the authority available to the Secretary under any other provision of law pertaining specifically, or generally applicable, to such officers or employees, and (3) the authority of the Board of Foreign Service pursuant to the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended.

#### CONTRACTS OR EXPENDITURES

**SEC. 43.** The President may, in advance, exempt actions of the Director from the provisions of law relating to contracts or expenditures of Government funds whenever he determines that such action is essential in the interest of United States arms control and disarmament and security policy.

#### CONFlict OF INTEREST AND DUAL COMPENSATION LAws

**SEC. 44.** The members of the General Advisory Committee created by section 26 of this Act, and the members of the advisory boards, the consultants, and the individuals of outstanding ability employed without compensation, all of which are provided in section 41 of this Act, may serve as such without regard to the provisions of section 281, 283, 284, or 1914 of title 18 of the United States Code, or of section 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U.S.C. 99), or of any other Federal law imposing restrictions, requirements, or penalties in relation to the employment of individuals, the performance of services, or the payment or receipt of compensation in connection with any claim, proceeding, or matter involving the United States Government, except insofar as such provisions of law may prohibit any such individual from receiving compensation from a source other than a nonprofit educational institution in respect of any particular matter in which the Agency is directly interested. Nor shall such service be considered as employment or holding of office or position bringing such individual within the provisions of section 13 of the Civil Service Retirement Act (5 U.S.C. 2263), section 212 of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (5 U.S.C. 59a), or any other Federal law limiting the reemployment of retired officers or employees or governing the simultaneous receipt of compensation and retired pay or annuities.

tor of any such department, agency, or armed force, or an officer or employee of any such contractor or subcontractor, and (B) has been authorized to have access to Restricted Data under the provisions of sections 2163 or 2455 of title 42.

**COMPTROLLER GENERAL AUDIT**

**Sec. 46.** No moneys appropriated for the purpose of this Act shall be available for payment under any contract with the Director, negotiated without advertising, except contracts with any foreign government, international organization or any agency thereof, unless such contract includes a clause to the effect that the Comptroller General of the United States or any of his duly authorized representatives shall, until the expiration of three years after final payment, have access to and the right to examine any directly pertinent books, documents, papers, and records of the contractor or any of his subcontractors engaged in the performance of, and involving transactions related to such contracts or subcontracts: *Provided, however,* That no moneys so appropriated shall be available for payment under such contract which includes any provisions precluding an audit by the General Accounting Office of any transaction under such contract: *And provided further,* That nothing in this section shall preclude the earlier disposal of contractor and subcontractor records in accordance with records disposal schedules agreed upon between the Director and the General Accounting Office.

**TRANSFER OF ACTIVITIES AND FACILITIES TO AGENCY**

**Sec. 47.** (a) The United States Disarmament Administration, together with its records, property, personnel, and funds, is hereby transferred to the Agency. The appropriations and unexpended balances of appropriations transferred pursuant to this subsection shall be available for expenditure for any and all objects of expenditure authorized by this Act, without regard to the requirements of apportionment under section 665 of title 31.

(b) The President, by Executive order, may transfer to the Director any activities or facilities of any Government agency which relate primarily to arms control and disarmament. In connection with any such transfer, the President may under this section or other applicable authority, provide for appropriate transfers of records, property, civilian personnel, and funds. No transfer shall be made under this subsection until (1) a full and complete report concerning the nature and effect of such proposed transfer has been transmitted by the President to the Congress, and (2) the first period of sixty calendar days of regular session of the Congress following the date of receipt of such report by the Congress has expired without adoption by either House of the Congress of a resolution stating that such House does not favor such transfer. The procedures prescribed in title II of the Reorganization Act of 1949 shall apply to any such resolution.

**USE OF FUNDS**

**Sec. 48.** Appropriations made to the Director for the purposes of this Act, and transfers of funds to him by other Government agencies for such purposes, shall be available to him to exercise any authority granted him by this Act, including, without limitation, expenses of printing and binding without regard to the provisions of section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U.S.C. 111); purchase or hire of one passenger motor vehicle for the official use of the Director without regard to the limitations contained in section 78(c) of title 5 of the

United States Code; entertainment and official courtesies to the extent authorized by appropriation; expenditures for training and study; expenditures in connection with participation in international conferences for the purposes of this Act; and expenses in connection with travel of personnel outside the United States, including transportation expenses of dependents, household goods, and personal effects, and expenses authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended, not otherwise provided for.

**AFFORPIATION**

**Sec. 49.** (a) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$10,000,000 to remain available until expended, to carry out the purposes of this Act.

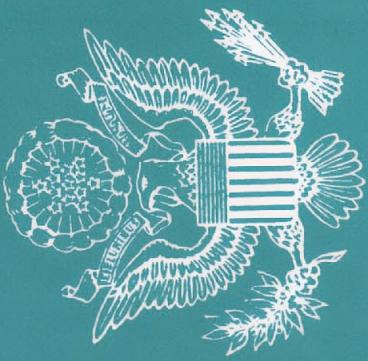
(b) Funds appropriated pursuant to this section may be allocated or transferred to any agency for carrying out the purposes of this Act. Such funds shall be available for obligation and expenditure in accordance with authority granted in this Act, or under authority governing the activities of the agencies to which such funds are allocated or transferred.

**REPORT TO CONGRESS**

**Sec. 50.** The Director shall submit to the President, for transmittal to the Congress, not later than January 31 of each year, a report concerning activities of the Agency.

**Approved September 26, 1961, 12:45 p.m.**

O

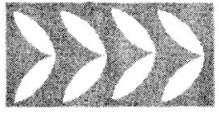


THE  
UNITED STATES  
PROGRAM FOR  
GENERAL AND  
COMPLETE  
DISARMAMENT  
IN A PEACEFUL  
WORLD

FREEDOM  
FROM  
WAR



**FREEDOM  
FROM  
WAR**



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

*DEPARTMENT OF STATE*

## **Introduction**

The revolutionary development of modern weapons within a world divided by serious ideological differences has produced a crisis in human history. In order to overcome the danger of nuclear war now confronting mankind, the United States has introduced at the Sixteenth General Assembly of the United Nations a *Program for General and Complete Disarmament in a Peaceful World*.

This new program provides for the progressive reduction of the war-making capabilities of nations and the simultaneous strengthening of international institutions to settle disputes and maintain the peace. It sets forth a series of comprehensive measures which can and should be taken in order to bring about a world in which there will be freedom from war and security for all states. It is based on three principles deemed essential to the achievement of practical progress in the disarmament field:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE PUBLICATION 7277

Disarmament Series 5

Released September 1961

Office of Public Services

BUREAU OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

---

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office  
Washington 25, D.C. - Price 15 cents

### **First, there must be immediate disarmament action:**

A strenuous and uninterrupted effort must be made toward the goal of general and complete disarmament; at the same time, it is important that specific measures be put into effect as soon as possible.

**Second, all disarmament obligations must be subject to effective international controls:**

The control organization must have the manpower, facilities, and effectiveness to assure that limitations or reductions take place as agreed. It must also be able to certify to all states that retained forces and armaments do not exceed those permitted at any stage of the disarmament process.

**Third, adequate peace-keeping machinery must be established:**

There is an inseparable relationship between the scaling down of national armaments on the one hand and the building up of international peace-keeping machinery and institutions on the other. Nations are unlikely to shed their means of self-protection in the absence of alternative ways to safeguard their legitimate interests. This can only be achieved through the progressive strengthening of international institutions under the United Nations and by creating a United Nations Peace Force to enforce the peace as the disarmament process proceeds.

## FREEDOM FROM WAR

### THE UNITED STATES PROGRAM FOR GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT 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

There follows a summary of the principal provisions of the United States Program for General and Complete Disarmament in a Peaceful World. The full text of the program is contained in an appendix to this pamphlet.

- the means for their delivery, other than those required for a United Nations Peace Force and for maintaining internal order;
- The institution of effective means for the enforcement of international agreements, for the settlement of disputes, and for the maintenance of peace in accordance with the principles of the United Nations;
- The establishment and effective operation of an International Disarmament Organization within the framework of the United Nations to insure compliance at all times with all disarmament obligations.

### **TASK OF NEGOTIATING STATES**

The negotiating states are called upon to develop the program into a detailed plan for general and complete disarmament and to continue their efforts without interruption until the whole program has been achieved. To this end, they are to seek the widest possible area of agreement at the earliest possible date. At the same time, and without prejudice to progress on the disarmament program, they are to seek agreement on those immediate measures that would contribute to the common security of nations and that could facilitate and form part of the total program.

### **GOVERNING PRINCIPLES**

The program sets forth a series of general principles to guide the negotiating states in their work. These make clear that:

4

- As states relinquish their arms, the United Nations must be progressively strengthened in order to improve its capacity to assure international security and the peaceful settlement of disputes;
- Disarmament must proceed as rapidly as possible, until it is completed, in stages containing balanced, phased, and safeguarded measures;
- Each measure and stage should be carried out in an agreed period of time, with transition from one stage to the next to take place as soon as all measures in the preceding stage have been carried out and verified and as soon as necessary arrangements for verification of the next stage have been made;
- Inspection and verification must establish both that nations carry out scheduled limitations or reductions and that they do not retain armed forces and armaments in excess of those permitted at any stage of the disarmament process; and
- Disarmament must take place in a manner that will not affect adversely the security of any state.

### **DISARMAMENT STAGES**

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

#### **FIRST STAGE**

The first stage contains measures which would significantly reduce the capabilities of nations to wage

5

aggressive war. Implementation of this stage would mean that:

- **The nuclear threat would be reduced:**

All states would have adhered to a treaty effectively prohibiting the testing of nuclear weapons. The production of fissionable materials for use in weapons would be stopped and quantities of such materials from past production would be converted to non-weapons uses.

States owning nuclear weapons would not relinquish control of such weapons to any nation not owning them and would not transmit to any such nation information or material necessary for their manufacture.

States not owning nuclear weapons would not manufacture them or attempt to obtain control of such weapons belonging to other states.

A Commission of Experts would be established to report on the feasibility and means for the verified reduction and eventual elimination of nuclear weapons stockpiles.

- **Strategic delivery vehicles would be reduced:**

Strategic nuclear weapons delivery vehicles of specified categories and weapons designed to counter such vehicles would be reduced to agreed levels by equitable and balanced steps; their production would be discontinued or limited; their testing would be limited or halted.

- **Arms and armed forces would be reduced:**

The armed forces of the United States and the Soviet Union would be limited to 2.1 million men each (with appropriate levels not exceeding that amount for other militarily significant states); levels of armaments would be correspondingly reduced and their production would be limited. An Experts Commission would be established to examine and report on the feasibility and means of accomplishing verifiable reduction and eventual elimination of all chemical, biological and radiological weapons.

- **Peaceful use of outer space would be promoted:**

The placing in orbit or stationing in outer space of weapons capable of producing mass destruction would be prohibited. States would give advance notification of space vehicle and missile launches.

- **U.N. peace-keeping powers would be strengthened:**

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

- **An International Disarmament Organization would be established for effective verification of the disarmament program:**

Its functions would be expanded progressively as disarmament proceeds.

- It would certify to all states that agreed reductions have taken place and that retained forces and armaments do not exceed permitted levels.
- It would determine the transition from one stage to the next.

- States would be committed to other measures to reduce international tension and to protect against the chance of war by accident, miscalculation, or surprise attack:
- States would be committed to refrain from the threat or use of any type of armed force contrary to the principles of the U.N. Charter and to refrain from indirect aggression and subversion against any country.

A U.N. peace observation group would be available to investigate any situation which might constitute a threat to or breach of the peace.

States would be committed to give advance notice of major military movements which might cause alarm; observation posts would be established to report on concentrations and movements of military forces.

- Further development of methods for the peaceful settlement of disputes under the United Nations;
- Establishment of a permanent international peace force within the United Nations;
- Depending on the findings of an Experts Commission, a halt in the production of chemical, bacteriological, and radiological weapons and a reduction of existing stocks or their conversion to peaceful uses;
- On the basis of the findings of an Experts Commission, a reduction of stocks of nuclear weapons;
- The dismantling or the conversion to peaceful uses of certain military bases and facilities wherever located; and
- The strengthening and enlargement of the International Disarmament Organization to enable it to verify the steps taken in Stage II and to determine the transition to Stage III.

### THIRD STAGE

During the third stage of the program, the states of the world, building on the experience and confidence gained in successfully implementing the measures of the first two stages, would take final steps toward the goal of a world in which:

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

- The U.N. Peace Force, equipped with agreed types and quantities of armaments, would be fully functioning.
- 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.
- The peace-keeping capabilities of the United Nations would be sufficiently strong and the obligations of all states under such arrangements sufficiently far-reaching as to assure peace and the just settlement of differences in a disarmed world.

## Appendix

### DECLARATION ON DISARMAMENT

#### THE UNITED STATES PROGRAM FOR GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMA- MENT IN A PEACEFUL WORLD

The Nations of the world,  
*Conscious* of the crisis in human history produced by the revolutionary development of modern weapons within a world divided by serious ideological differences;  
*Determined* to save present and succeeding generations from the scourge of war and the dangers and burdens of the arms race and to create conditions in which all peoples can strive freely and peacefully to fulfill their basic aspirations;

*Declare* their goal to be: 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 where adjustment to change takes place in accordance with the principles of the United Nations; a world where there shall be a permanent state of general and complete disarmament under effective international control and where the resources of nations shall be devoted to man's material, cultural, and spiritual advance;

*Set forth* as the objectives of a program of general and complete disarmament in a peaceful world:

(a) 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;

- (b) The elimination from national arsenals of all armaments, including all weapons of mass destruction and the means for their delivery, other than those required for a United Nations Peace Force and for maintaining internal order;
- (c) The establishment and effective operation of an International Disarmament Organization within the framework of the United Nations to ensure compliance at all times with all disarmament obligations;
- (d) The institution of effective means for the enforcement of international agreements, for the settlement of disputes, and for the maintenance of peace in accordance with the principles of the United Nations.

*Call on* the negotiating states:

- (a) To develop the outline program set forth below into an agreed plan for general and complete disarmament and to continue their efforts without interruption until the whole program has been achieved;
- (b) To this end to seek to attain the widest possible area of agreement at the earliest possible date;
- (c) Also to seek—without prejudice to progress on the disarmament program—agreement on those immediate measures that would contribute to the common security of nations and that could facilitate and form a part of that program.

*Affirm* that disarmament negotiations should be guided by the following principles:

- (a) Disarmament shall take place as rapidly as possible until it is completed in stages containing balanced, phased and safeguarded measures, with each measure and stage to be carried out in an agreed period of time.
- (b) Compliance with all disarmament obligations shall be effectively verified from their entry into force. Verification arrangements shall be instituted progressively and in such a manner as to verify not only that agreed limitations or reductions take place but also that retained armed forces and armaments do not exceed agreed levels at any stage.
- (c) Disarmament shall take place in a manner that will not

affect adversely the security of any state, whether or not a party to an international agreement or treaty.

(d) As states relinquish their arms, the United Nations shall be progressively strengthened in order to improve its capacity to assure international security and the peaceful settlement of differences as well as to facilitate the development of international cooperation in common tasks for the benefit of mankind.

(e) Transition from one stage of disarmament to the next shall take place as soon as all the measures in the preceding stage have been carried out and effective verification is continuing and as soon as the arrangements that have been agreed to be necessary for the next stage have been instituted.

*Agree upon* the following outline program for achieving general and complete disarmament:

## STAGE I

### *A. To Establish an International Disarmament Organization:*

(a) An International Disarmament Organization (IDO) shall be established within the framework of the United Nations upon entry into force of the agreement. Its functions shall be expanded progressively as required for the effective verification of the disarmament program.

(b) The IDO shall have: (1) a General Conference of all the parties; (2) a Commission consisting of representatives of all the major powers as permanent members and certain other states on a rotating basis; and (3) an Administrator who will administer the Organization subject to the direction of the Commission and who will have the authority, staff, and finances adequate to assure effective impartial implementation of the functions of the Organization.

(c) The IDO shall: (1) ensure compliance with the obligations undertaken by verifying the execution of measures agreed upon; (2) assist the states in developing the details of agreed further verification and disarmament measures; (3) provide for the estab-

lishment of such bodies as may be necessary for working out the details of further measures provided for in the program and for such other expert study groups as may be required to give continuous study to the problems of disarmament; (4) receive reports on the progress of disarmament and verification arrangements and determine the transition from one stage to the next.

**B. To Reduce Armed Forces and Armaments:**

(a) Force levels shall be limited to 2.1 million each for the U.S. and U.S.S.R. and to appropriate levels not exceeding 2.1 million each for all other militarily significant states. Reductions to the agreed levels will proceed by equitable, proportionate, and verified steps.

(b) Levels of armaments of prescribed types shall be reduced by equitable and balanced steps. The reductions shall be accomplished by transfers of armaments to depots supervised by the IDO. When, at specified periods during the Stage I reduction process, the states party to the agreement have agreed that the armaments and armed forces are at prescribed levels, the armaments in depots shall be destroyed or converted to peaceful uses. (c) The production of agreed types of armaments shall be limited.

(d) A Chemical, Biological, Radiological (CBR) Experts Commission shall be established within the IDO for the purpose of examining and reporting on the feasibility and means for accomplishing the verifiable reduction and eventual elimination of CBR weapons stockpiles and the halting of their production.

**C. To Contain and Reduce the Nuclear Threat:**

(a) States that have not acceded to a treaty effectively prohibiting the testing of nuclear weapons shall do so. (b) The production of fissionable materials for use in weapons shall be stopped.

(c) Upon the cessation of production of fissionable materials for use in weapons, agreed initial quantities of fissionable materials from past production shall be transferred to non-weapons purposes.

(d) Any fissionable materials transferred between countries for peaceful uses of nuclear energy shall be subject to appropriate safeguards to be developed in agreement with the IAEA.

(e) States owning nuclear weapons shall not relinquish control of such weapons to any nation not owning them and shall not transmit to any such nation information or material necessary for their manufacture. States not owning nuclear weapons shall not manufacture such weapons, attempt to obtain control of such weapons belonging to other states, or seek or receive information or materials necessary for their manufacture.

(f) A Nuclear Experts Commission consisting of representatives of the nuclear states shall be established within the IDO for the purpose of examining and reporting on the feasibility and means for accomplishing the verified reduction and eventual elimination of nuclear weapons stockpiles.

**D. To Reduce Strategic Nuclear Weapons Delivery Vehicles:**

(a) Strategic nuclear weapons delivery vehicles in specified categories and agreed types of weapons designed to counter such vehicles shall be reduced to agreed levels by equitable and balanced steps. The reduction shall be accomplished in each step by transfers to depots supervised by the IDO of vehicles that are in excess of levels agreed upon for each step. At specified periods during the Stage I reduction process, the vehicles that have been placed under supervision of the IDO shall be destroyed or converted to peaceful uses.

(b) Production of agreed categories of strategic nuclear weapons delivery vehicles and agreed types of weapons designed to counter such vehicles shall be discontinued or limited. (c) Testing of agreed categories of strategic nuclear weapons delivery vehicles and agreed types of weapons designed to counter such vehicles shall be limited or halted.

**E. To Promote the Peaceful Use of Outer Space:**

(a) The placing into orbit or stationing in outer space of weapons capable of producing mass destruction shall be prohibited.

- (b) States shall give advance notification to participating states and to the IDO of launchings of space vehicles and missiles, together with the track of the vehicle.

**F. To Reduce the Risks of War by Accident, Miscalculation, and Surprise Attack:**

- (a) States shall give advance notification to the participating states and to the IDO of major military movements and maneuvers, on a scale as may be agreed, which might give rise to misinterpretation or cause alarm and induce countermeasures. The notification shall include the geographic areas to be used and the nature, scale and time span of the event.
- (b) There shall be established observation posts at such locations as major ports, railway centers, motor highways, and air bases to report on concentrations and movements of military forces.
- (c) There shall also be established such additional inspection arrangements to reduce the danger of surprise attack as may be agreed.

- (d) An international commission shall be established immediately within the IDO to examine and make recommendations on the possibility of further measures to reduce the risks of nuclear war by accident, miscalculation, or failure of communication.

**G. To Keep the Peace:**

- (a) States shall reaffirm their obligations under the U.N. Charter to refrain from the threat or use of any type of armed force—including nuclear, conventional, or CBR—contrary to the principles of the U.N. Charter.
- (b) States shall agree to refrain from indirect aggression and subversion against any country.
- (c) States shall use all appropriate processes for the peaceful settlement of disputes and shall seek within the United Nations further arrangements for the peaceful settlement of international disputes and for the codification and progressive development of international law.

- (d) States shall develop arrangements in Stage I for the establishment in Stage II of a U.N. Peace Force.
- (e) A U.N. peace observation group shall be staffed with a standing cadre of observers who could be despatched to investigate any situation which might constitute a threat to or breach of the peace.

**STAGE II**

**A. International Disarmament Organization:**

The powers and responsibilities of the IDO shall be progressively enlarged in order to give it the capabilities to verify the measures undertaken in Stage II.

**B. To Further Reduce Armed Forces and Armaments:**

- (a) Levels of forces for the U.S., U.S.S.R., and other militarily significant states shall be further reduced by substantial amounts to agreed levels in equitable and balanced steps.
- (b) Levels of armaments of prescribed types shall be further reduced by equitable and balanced steps. The reduction shall be accomplished by transfers of armaments to depots supervised by the IDO. When, at specified periods during the Stage II reduction process, the parties have agreed that the armaments and armed forces are at prescribed levels, the armaments in depots shall be destroyed or converted to peaceful uses.

- (c) There shall be further agreed restrictions on the production of armaments.

- (d) Agreed military bases and facilities wherever they are located shall be dismantled or converted to peaceful uses.
- (e) Depending upon the findings of the Experts Commission on CBR weapons, the production of CBR weapons shall be halted, existing stocks progressively reduced, and the resulting excess quantities destroyed or converted to peaceful uses.

**C. To Further Reduce the Nuclear Threat:**

Stocks of nuclear weapons shall be progressively reduced to the minimum levels which can be agreed upon as a result of the find-

ings of the Nuclear Experts Commission; the resulting excess of fissionable material shall be transferred to peaceful purposes.

**D. To Further Reduce Strategic Nuclear Weapons Delivery Vehicles:**

Further reductions in the stocks of strategic nuclear weapons delivery vehicles and agreed types of weapons designed to counter such vehicles shall be carried out in accordance with the procedure outlined in Stage I.

**E. To Keep the Peace:**

During Stage II, states shall develop further the peace-keeping processes of the United Nations, to the end that the United Nations can effectively in Stage III deter or suppress any threat or use of force in violation of the purposes and principles of the United Nations:

- (a) States shall agree upon strengthening the structure, authority, and operation of the United Nations so as to assure that the United Nations will be able effectively to protect states against threats to or breaches of the peace.
- (b) The U.N. Peace Force shall be established and progressively strengthened.
- (c) States shall also agree upon further improvements and developments in rules of international conduct and in processes for peaceful settlement of disputes and differences.

**STAGE III**

By the time Stage II has been completed, the confidence produced through a verified disarmament program, the acceptance of rules of peaceful international behavior, and the development of strengthened international peace-keeping processes within the framework of the U.N. should have reached a point where the states of the world can move forward to Stage III. In Stage III progressive controlled disarmament and continuously developing principles and procedures of international law would proceed to

a point where no state would have the military power to challenge the progressively strengthened U.N. Peace Force and all international disputes would be settled according to the agreed principles of international conduct.

The progressive steps to be taken during the final phase of the disarmament program would be directed toward the attainment of a world in which:

- (a) States would retain only those forces, non-nuclear armaments, and establishments required for the purpose of maintaining internal order; they would also support and provide agreed man-power for a U.N. Peace Force.
- (b) The U.N. Peace Force, equipped with agreed types and quantities of armaments, would be fully functioning.
- (c) 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.
- (d) The peace-keeping capabilities of the United Nations would be sufficiently strong and the obligations of all states under such arrangements sufficiently far-reaching as to assure peace and the just settlement of differences in a disarmed world.

# Just in case . . . YOU THINK

P.L. 101-216 LAWS OF '101st CONG.—1st SESS. Dec. 11  
 ommendations for policy guidance to OSIA consistent with sections 2(d), 22, and 34(c) of this Act.

22 USC 2595b.

"SEC. 63. AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR ON-SITE INSPECTION AGENCY.

"There are authorized to be appropriated \$49,830,000 for fiscal year 1990 and \$48,831,000 for fiscal year 1991 for the expenses of the On-Site Inspection Agency in carrying out on-site inspection activities pursuant to the INF Treaty.

"SEC. 64. DEFINITIONS.

"As used in this title—

"(1) the term 'INF Treaty' means the Treaty Between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles (signed at Washington, December 8, 1987); and  
 "(2) the term 'OSIA' means the On-Site Inspection Agency established by the President, or such other agency as may be designated by the President, to carry out the on-site inspection provisions of the INF Treaty.'

Approved December 11, 1989.

PUBLIC LAW 101-216 [H.R. 1495]; December 11, 1989

## ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AMENDMENTS ACT OF 1989

*For Legislative History of Act, see Report for P.L. 101-216 in U.S.C.C. & A.N. Legislative History Section.*

*An Act to amend the Arms Control and Disarmament Act to authorize appropriations for the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and for other purposes.*

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

### SECTION I. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Arms Control and Disarmament Amendments Act of 1989".

### TITLE I—ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY

#### SEC. 101. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1988.

Section 49(a) of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 49. (a) To carry out the purposes of this Act, there are authorized to be appropriated—

"(A) \$36,000,000 for the fiscal year 1990 and \$37,316,000 for the fiscal year 1991; and  
 "(B) such additional amounts as may be necessary for fiscal years 1990 and 1991 for increases in salary, pay, retirement, other employee benefits authorized by law, and other non-discretionary costs, and to offset adverse fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates."

#### SEC. 102. DUTIES OF THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR.

Section 23 of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act (22 U.S.C. 2563) is amended in the second sentence to read as follows: "The Deputy Director shall have direct responsibility, under the supervision of the Director, for the administrative management of the Agency, intelligence-related activities, security, and the Special Compartmental Intelligence Facility, and shall perform such other duties and exercise such other powers as the Director may prescribe."

#### SEC. 103. DUTIES OF THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 27 of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act (22 U.S.C. 2567) is amended by striking out "who shall perform" and all that follows through the period and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "one of whom should serve as special representative for conventional arms control negotiations, and the other should serve as special representative and chief science advisor to the Director. The two Special Representatives shall perform their duties and exercise their powers under the direction of the President and the Secretary of State, acting through the Director."

(b) APPLICATION.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to individuals who are appointed as Special Representatives on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

THERE HAVE BEEN SO MANY UPDATES SINCE THE LAW WAS FIRST WRITTEN IN 1961 – AT LEAST 19 UPDATES!

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

CONTENTS	
Title I—Short Title, Purpose, and Definitions	63
Section 1—Short Title	63
Section 2—Definitions	64
Title II—United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	64
Section 21—Director, Vice-Director	64
Section 22—Program Directors	64
Section 23—Bureau, Office, and Divisions	64
Section 24—General Advisory Committee	64
Section 25—Programs for Visiting Scholars	64
Title III—Provisions Relating to the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	65
Section 31—Powers	65
Section 32—Policy Formulation	65
Section 33—Negotiations and Related Functions	65
Section 34—Control of Nuclear Weapons	65
Section 35—Control of Chemical Weapons	65
Section 36—Verification of Arms Control Agreements	65
Title IV—Administrative Provisions	65
Section 41—Personnel Authority	65
Section 42—Foreign Service Personnel	65
Section 43—Contracts or Expenditures	65
Section 44—Comptroller, Auditor, and Dual Compensation Law	65
Section 45—Comptroller General Audit	65
Section 47—Transfer of Assets and Facilities to Agency	65
Section 48—Audit and Inspection	65
Section 49—Report to Congress	65
Section 51—Specialties Fluent in Russian Language	65

P.L. 101-216

## LAWS OF 101st CONG.—1st SESS.

Dec. 11

SEC. 101. ARMS CONTROL IMPLEMENTATION AND COMPLIANCE RESOLUTION.

22 USC 2565  
note.

The Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency should study, and report to the Congress on, the advisability of establishing in the Agency an arms control implementation and compliance resolution bureau, or other organizational unit, that would be responsible for—

- (1) managing the implementation of existing and future arms control agreements;
- (2) coordinating the activities of the Special Verification Commission and the Standing Consultative Commission; and
- (3) preparing comprehensive analyses and policy positions regarding the effective resolution of arms control compliance questions.

## SEC. 105. ARMS CONTROL VERIFICATION.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF WORKING GROUP.—The President should establish a working group—

- (1) to examine verification approaches to a strategic arms reduction agreement and other arms control agreements; and
- (2) to assess the relevance for such agreements of the verification provisions of the Treaty Between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles (signed at Washington, December 8, 1987).

(b) INFORMATION AND DATA BASE.—(1) The Agency shall allocate sufficient resources to develop and maintain a comprehensive information and data base on verification concepts, research, technologies, and systems. The Agency shall collect, maintain, analyze, and disseminate information pertaining to arms control verification and monitoring, including information regarding—

- (A) all current United States bilateral and multilateral treaties; and
- (B) proposed, prospective, and potential bilateral or multilateral arms treaties in the areas of nuclear, conventional, chemical, and space weapons.

(2) The Agency shall seek to improve United States verification and monitoring activities through the monitoring and support of relevant research and analysis.

(3) The Agency shall provide detailed information on the activities pursuant to this section in its annual report to the Congress.

## SEC. 106. EXPENSES OF TRAVEL CONTINUING BEYOND THE END OF THE FISCAL YEAR.

Section 48 of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act (22 U.S.C. 2588) is amended by inserting after "personal effects" the following: "(including any such travel or transportation any part of which begins in one fiscal year pursuant to travel orders issued in that fiscal year, but which is completed after the end of that fiscal year)".

## SEC. 107. REPORTING REQUIREMENT ON PROSPECTS FOR CONVERSION OF UNITED STATES DEFENSE INDUSTRIES.

The Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Commerce, shall study, and (not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act) submit to the Congress a report, on concrete steps which could be taken to improve prospects

103 STAT. 1854

P.L. 101-216

## ACDA AMENDMENTS

Dec. 11

for conversion of portions of United States defense industries to nondefense-related activities as opportunities are presented through the achievement of successful arms control agreements.

## TITLE II—ON-SITE INSPECTION ACTIVITIES

SEC. 201. ON-SITE INSPECTION AGENCY.

The Arms Control and Disarmament Act is amended by adding at the end the following:

## "TITLE V—ON-SITE INSPECTION ACTIVITIES

22 USC 2595.

## "SEC. 61. FINDINGS.

"(The Congress finds that—

(1) under this Act, the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency is charged with the formulation and implementation of United States arms control and disarmament policy in a manner which will promote the national security;

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

"(3) the On-Site Inspection Agency was established in 1988 pursuant to the INF Treaty to implement, on behalf of the United States, the inspection provisions of the INF Treaty;

"(4) on-site inspection activities under the INF Treaty include—

"(A) inspections in the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and the German Democratic Republic,

"(B) escort duties for Soviet teams visiting the United States and the Basing Countries,

"(C) establishment and operation of the Portal Monitoring Facility in the Soviet Union, and

"(D) support for the Soviet inspectors at the Portal Monitoring Facility in Utah;

"(5) the personnel of the On-Site Inspection Agency include civilian technical experts, civilian support personnel, and members of the Armed Forces; and

"(6) the senior officials of the On-Site Inspection Agency include representatives from the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and the Department of State.

## "SEC. 62. POLICY COORDINATION CONCERNING IMPLEMENTATION OF ON-SITE INSPECTION PROVISIONS.

"(a) INTERAGENCY COORDINATION.—OSIA should receive policy guidance which is formulated through an interagency mechanism established by the President.

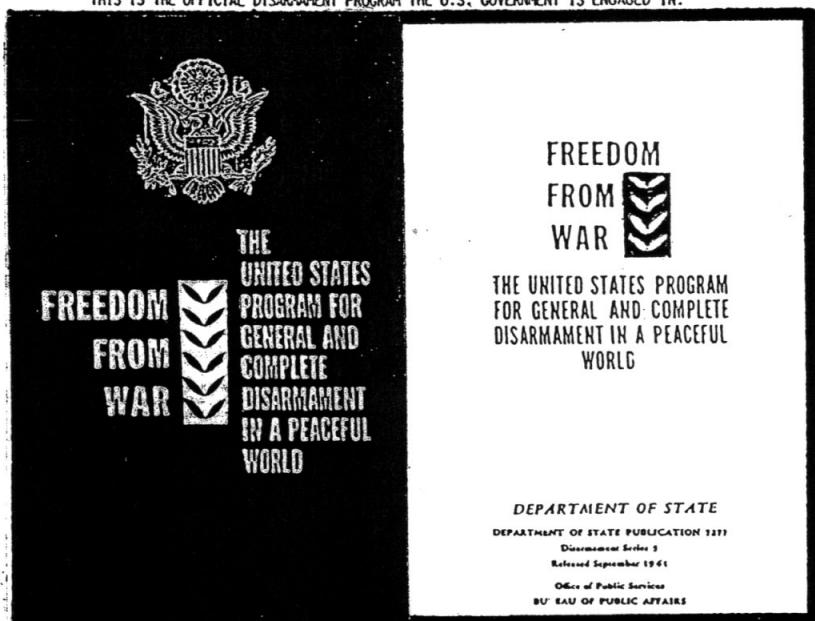
"(b) ROLE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.—The Secretary of Defense should provide to OSIA appropriate policy guidance formulated through the interagency mechanism described in subsection (a) and operational direction, consistent with section 113(b) of title 10, United States Code.

"(c) ROLE OF THE DIRECTOR.—The Director should provide to the interagency mechanism described in subsection (a) appropriate rec-

103 STAT. 1855

# THIS IS STATE DEPT. PUBL. #7277.\*

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



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

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

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

Pg.  
9

### DISARMAMENT STAGES

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

Pg.  
5

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

Pg.  
3

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

Pg.  
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.

Pg.  
10

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

Pg.  
7

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

Pg.  
9

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

Pg.  
5

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

Pg.  
5

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

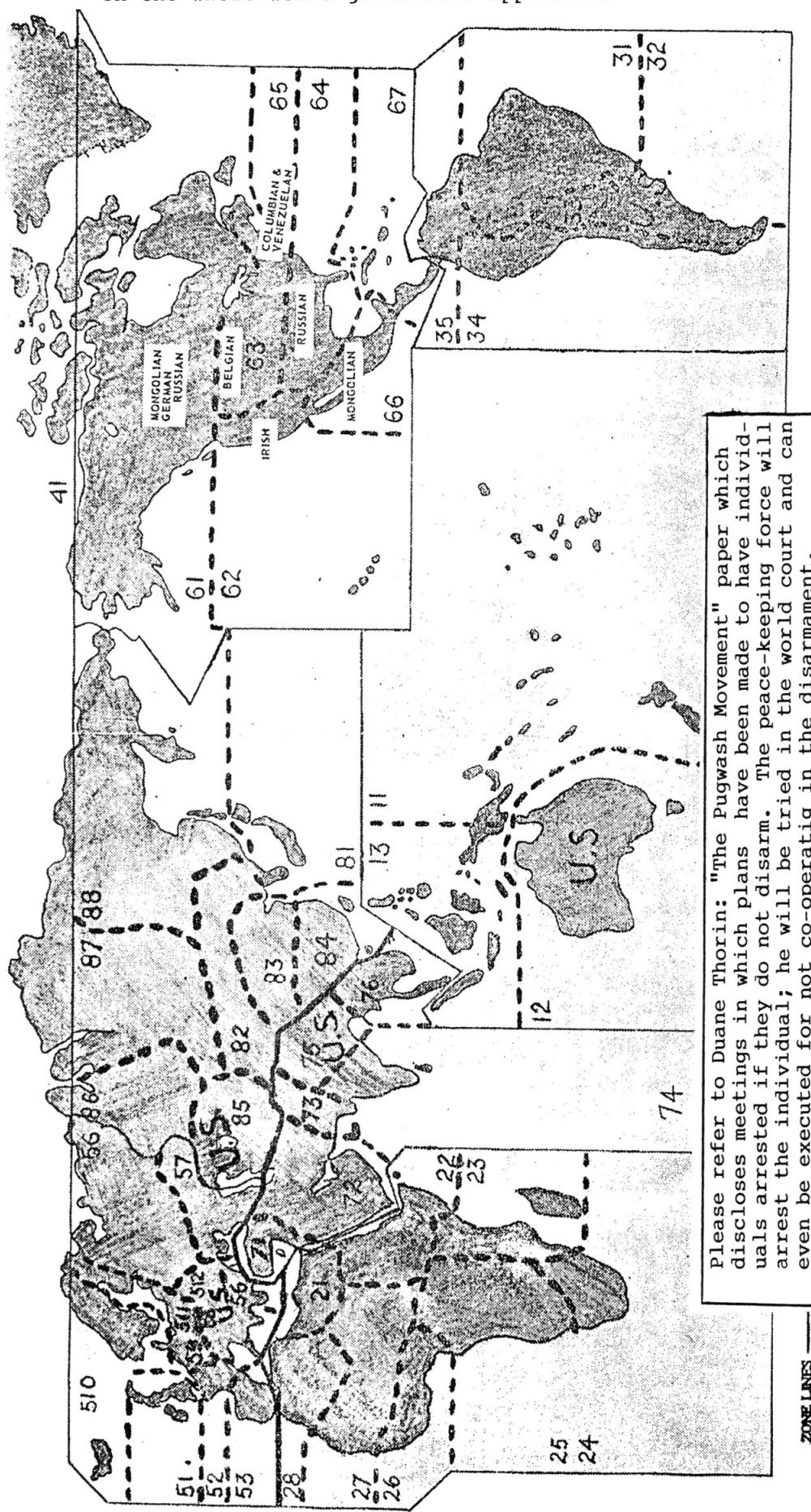
Pg.  
5

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

Pg.  
5

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

Note: This is the world troop map. Don't let it scare you. It is presented here to show that the planning has been extensive, and of long-standing, to place the U.S.A. under a world army-police system. By stopping the funding to the United Nations and cancelling the "United Nations Participation Act of 1945(and amendments) we could literally"pull the plug" on the whole world government apparatus.



Please refer to Duane Thorin: "The Pugwash Movement" paper which discloses meetings in which plans have been made to have individuals arrested if they do not disarm. The peace-keeping force will arrest the individual; he will be tried in the world court and can

WORLD GOVERNMENT PLAN -- ALIEN TROOPS TO POLICE IT 5

- | <i>United States troops to be stationed:</i> |   |
|--|---|
| Region 12.                                   | Australia.                                    |
| Region 32.                                   | Uruguay, Argentina.                           |
| Region 55.                                   | Yugoslavia, Greece, A.<br>Roumania, Bulgaria. |

Region 58.	Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia.
Region 75.	India, Nepal, Bhutan, Tibet, F. Pakistan.
Region 85.	Karak SSR, Turkmen, Uzbek, Tadzhik, Kirghinz SSR.

This map, adopted in 1952 in London by the *World Association of Parliamentarians for World Government*, shows what alien troops would occupy and police the six regions into which the United States and Canada would be divided.

The ruling body or World Parliament would consist only of appointed members. It would reflect population strengths; so Asia would dominate it.

There would be a World Director, 8 zone directors and 51 regional directors. None of the zone or regional directors or secretaries would ever serve in their own countries. So an alien would command troops stationed in the U.S., and through them enforce World Government law, and prevent Americans from "sheltering behind native soil".

**Executive Order 11044**

**INTERAGENCY COORDINATION OF ARMS CONTROL AND  
DISARMAMENT MATTERS**

WHEREAS there has been established by law the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; and

WHEREAS the Arms Control and Disarmament Act provides that the Director of that Agency shall be the principal adviser to the Secretary of State and the President on Arms control and disarmament matters and requires the Director to assume primary responsibility within the Government for such matters under the direction of the Secretary of State; and

WHEREAS the Act authorizes and directs the said Director to coordinate significant aspects of the United States arms control and disarmament policy and related matters; and

WHEREAS it is desirable that the President establish procedures for coordination, and for the resolution of differences of opinion between the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and other affected Government agencies, concerning all significant aspects of arms control and disarmament policy and related matters:

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Arms Control and Disarmament Act (75 Stat. 631; 50 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.), and as President of the United States, it is hereby ordered as follows:

**SECTION 1. *Definitions.*** As used hereinafter:

- (a) The word "Director" means the Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.
- (b) The term "affected agencies" shall include the Department of Defense, the Atomic Energy Commission, the Central Intelligence Agency, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and, when not inappropriate in the context, the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and shall include also such other agencies as the Director may designate hereunder.
- ✓ (c) The terms "arms control" and "disarmament" shall be defined as they are defined in section 3 (a) of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act.
- (d) The term "related matters" shall include those matters which are necessary to, desirable for, or otherwise directly connected with the functions described in sections 3 and 4 of this order.

**SEC. 2. *Cooperation.*** The Director and the heads of affected agencies shall keep each other fully and currently informed on all significant aspects of United States arms control and disarmament policy and related matters, including current and prospective policies, plans and programs. Differences of opinion concerning arms control and disarmament policy and related matters arising between the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and other affected agencies with respect to such subjects which involve major matters of policy and cannot be resolved through consultation shall be promptly referred to the President for decision. In such instances the head of an agency presenting recommendations with respect to such differences to the President shall give the heads of affected agencies notice of the occasion for and substance of his recommendations.

**SEC. 3. *Policy coordination.*** (a) The Director shall establish procedures consistent with this order and the Arms Control and Disarmament Act to assure coordination of:

- (1) his recommendations to the Secretary of State and the President and to the heads of affected agencies

relating to United States arms control and disarmament policy;

(2) Government planning for the conduct and support of research for arms control and disarmament policy formulation, including the comprehensive and balanced plan provided for in Section 4 of this order;

(3) Government planning for the dissemination of public information concerning arms control and disarmament;

(4) the preparation for and management of United States participation in international negotiations in the arms control and disarmament field; and

(5) 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.

(b) The Director shall exercise leadership in assuring that differences of opinion concerning arms control and disarmament policy and related matters are resolved expeditiously and shall take such steps as may be appropriate in order to produce common or harmonious action among the agencies concerned.

SEC. 4. *Research.* With the advice and assistance of affected agencies, the Director shall develop and keep current a comprehensive and balanced program of research, development and other studies needed to be conducted by or for the Government for arms control and disarmament policy formulation. The Director shall maintain a continuing inventory of Federal activities related to the planned program and advise the affected agencies as to their respective participations in the planned program in order to produce harmonious action and prevent duplication of effort. The Director shall periodically submit to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget a consolidated schedule of such activities with assessments of their respective programs by the responsible agencies, together with his evaluations regarding these activities.

SEC. 5. *Force and armament levels.* The Secretary of Defense shall keep the Director informed with respect to the planning of armed forces levels and armaments and, for consideration in connection with such planning, the Director shall furnish the Secretary of Defense statements of existing and projected arms control and disarmament policies.

JOHN F. KENNEDY

THE WHITE HOUSE,

August 20, 1962.

## The Economic and Social Consequences of Disarmament

U.S. Reply to the Inquiry of the  
Secretary-General of the United Nations  
PART II 7

UNITED STATES ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY  
Washington, D.C.  
March 1962

... aid among the  
The United States does not  
perceive a need for new U.N. institutions in this  
field.

### Resources To Be Released by Disarmament

On numerous occasions the U.S. Government has taken the position that the achievement of disarmament would present opportunities for enlarged assistance to less developed countries.

Thus, on October 24, 1950, speaking to the General Assembly of the United Nations, President Truman said:

If real disarmament were achieved, the nations of the world, acting through the United Nations, could join in a greatly enlarged program of mutual aid. As the cost of maintaining armaments decreased, every nation could greatly increase its contributions to advancing human welfare. All of us could then pool even greater resources to support the United Nations in its war against want.

In this way, our armamenis would be transformed into food, medicine, tool for use in underdeveloped areas, and

into other aids for human advancement. The latest discoveries of science could be made available to men all over the globe. Thus we could give real meaning to the old promise that swords shall be beaten into ploughshares and that the nations shall not learn war any more.

The policy remained the same, though administrations changed. Thus, on April 16, 1953, speaking before the American Society of Newspaper Editors, President Eisenhower said:

We are prepared to reaffirm, with the most concrete evidence, our readiness to help build a world in which all peoples can be productive and prosperous.

This Government is ready to ask its people to join with all nations in devoting a substantial percentage of the savings achieved by disarmament to a fund for world aid and reconstruction. The purposes of this great work would be to help other peoples to develop the under-developed areas of the world, to stimulate profitable and fair world trade, to assist all peoples to know the blessings of productive freedom.

The monuments to this new kind of war would be these: roads and schools, hospitals and homes, food and health.

We are ready, in short, to dedicate our strength to serving the needs, rather than the fears, of the world.

We are ready, by these and all such actions, to make of the United Nations an institution that can effectively guard the peace and security of all peoples.

And in April 1956 President Eisenhower reiterated that pledge.

At the United Nations the United States took the initiative in introducing resolutions in support of the presidential statements so that the General Assembly from time to time has echoed these views in its resolutions. For example, Resolution 724 (VIII) of the 1953 General Assembly embodied the U.S. position in this language:

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Desirous of strengthening the United Nations in its mission of guarding the peace and security of all peoples and of promoting higher standards of living and conditions of economic and social progress and development in under-developed countries,

Looking forward to the time when sufficient progress in internationally supervised worldwide disarmament will make it propitious to devote additional resources to assist development and reconstruction, particularly in the under-developed countries,

Adopts the following declaration:

"We, the governments of the States Members of the United Nations, in order to promote higher standards of living and conditions of economic and social progress and development, stand ready to ask our peoples, when sufficient progress has been made in internationally supervised worldwide disarmament, to devote a

SOURCE: