

#8 JEC



**James Earl Carter.** Jimmy Carter was a one term president from 1977 to 1981. Prior to being elected president, Carter served as a regional council chairman of the Middle Flint Area Planning and Development Commission at Ellaville, Georgia from 1964 – 1966. He was known to be in favor of FDR’s “New Deal”. The New Deal planners expected gigantic modifications to happen, but they could not be instituted unless spread over several presidential administrations on a gradual basis. Thus, the public would not feel the sudden shock of the changes being made for operation of a *new world order*. Consolidation of all power in Washington, D.C. under the president’s control was one of the first changes made. This quest gradually weakened the states, and usurped their authority to the extent that their future elimination would be possible. Each presidential administration was given its assignments in conformity with the overall policies of the United Nations Charter, so that the United States could be “comfortably merged with the Soviets” and other socialist countries.

The stream of presidents that took part in the “transition” were led to believe they could depend for their *new* powers upon *the planners’* interpretation of the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment. That (mis)-interpretation of the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment engendered the idea that the federal government could take massive power over the states.

Roosevelt’s Executive Order #8248, reorganizing the executive office of the president moved the socialists from “theory into implementation of international planning and control”. Each and every president who followed Roosevelt was given a related assignment. Control over the media was another essential to promote a smooth transition. Other countries would have to be brought into the global system. For this, John Kennedy’s Foreign Aid and Assistance Act of 1961 was passed. Presidents became legislators! This they did, making thousands of “changes” in essential government operations by presidential use of “executive orders.” (one person, writing a law, signing the law, and passing it into effect as supreme law by his own authority!) No member of Congress has ever attempted to stop this unlawful practice. The Rockefeller-financed *Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations* supplied the necessary ‘draft bill’ legislation for the conversion, eliminating Constitutional safeguards and principles. The presidency today has grown into an on-going dictatorship, by abusing the intent of the treaty power, Presidential Decision Directives and other agreements. Jimmy Carter signed the first internationalist “Human Rights Treaty” written to supersede our true *Bill of Rights*. None of the 4 in that series provides for a right of citizens to use firearms.

New Deal planning is cradle-to-grave total management of people, resources, including political, economic and social changes for everyone. Unlimited power and total management has been made possible. Not all the “re-construction work” for global government installation is completed, which is why the cry is now being fostered for “change”. Most people think the cry for “change” means a return to Constitutional government, but its real purpose is to obtain permission of the people to accept the “change process” as well as the changes already made: too numerous to cover here.

Here are the changes assigned to Carter to make. He officiated in the Panama Canal giveaway to a communist government. He tried to get the Genocide Treaty passed, but could not get enough support. He signed Executive Order # appointing 10 chairmen to manage the Ten Standard Federal Regions, knowing that Interstate compacts would eventually eliminate the borders of all the states. (over)

Carter started the ball rolling for the Federal Emergency Management Agency, a component of the Homeland Security that was yet to come. His Executive Order No. 12148 (7-24-79) was updated to authorize Ronald Reagan to begin installation of a military-command government. The government envisioned by the New Deal has to be militarized to enforce its programs and laws.

Computerized voting machines had begun taking over the election process but nothing was done to guarantee the sanctity of the people's vote.

Carter, thinking that the public could not have any effect upon his decision to assign the Defense Department as a component of the regional government board at Lake Tahoe, signed Executive Order # 12247. The people did see the significance of his action, and it drew such a loud outcry, Carter had to pull the Defense Department away from the controlling board. At that time it gave a warning that the regions were going to be militarized. Today, with the militarized Homeland Security Agency in operation, we realize that *we have been revamped* (changed!) so that we are now in accord with military concepts on a regional basis.

Carter participated in federal seizure of another prerogative belonging to the states: the Department of Education which now controls the thinking of the young. Carter appointed members of the Fellowship of Reconciliation into government positions. From its very beginning the Fellowship of Reconciliation had viewed education as the basic instrument for the cultivation of internationalism.

Every two years funds have to be appropriated by the House of Representatives to cover the expenses of John F. Kennedy's Program for General and Complete Disarmament of the United States (P.L. 87-297). Every president since 1963 has made those appropriations. Public Law 101-216 is one of the many updates to Public Law 87-297.

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.

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

EXECUTIVE ORDER

INTERAGENCY COORDINATING COUNCIL

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution of the United States of America, and in order to provide for interagency coordination of the implementation of Federal urban and regional policy, it is hereby ordered as follows:

1-1 Establishment of the Council.

1-101. There is established the Interagency Coordinating Council.

1-102. The Council shall be composed of the heads of the following agencies, or a designated representative, and such others as the President may designate:

- (a) Department of the Treasury
- (b) Department of Justice
- (c) Department of the Interior
- (d) Department of Agriculture
- (e) Department of Commerce
- (f) Department of Labor
- (g) Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
- (h) Department of Housing and Urban Development
- (i) Department of Transportation
- (j) Department of Energy
- (k) Environmental Protection Agency
- (l) Community Services Administration
- (m) General Services Administration
- (n) Small Business Administration
- (o) ACTION

1-103. The President shall designate the Chairperson of the Council.

1-2. Functions of the Council.

1-201. The Council shall work with Executive agencies to involve all sectors of the Nation, including State, county

and local governments, regional bodies, the private sector, neighborhood groups, and volunteer and civic associations, in a partnership to conserve and strengthen America's communities.

1-202. The Council shall facilitate cooperation and coordination of urban and regional policy implementation among and between Executive agencies.

1-203. The Council shall assist Executive agencies in coordinating timely responses to State, county and local government and community development strategies.

1-204. The Council shall identify and seek to solve interagency and intergovernmental problems which impede the effective functioning of the Federal system.

1-205. The functions of the Council shall neither substitute for nor replace Executive Office of the President clearance, review and decisionmaking procedures.

1-3. Administrative Provisions.

1-301. Executive agencies shall cooperate with and assist the Council in performing its functions.

1-302. The Chairperson shall be responsible for providing the Council with such administrative services or support as may be necessary or appropriate.

1-303. The Chairperson may establish working groups or subcommittees of the Council. The Chairman may invite representatives of nonmember agencies to participate from time to time in the functions of the Council.

1-304. The Chairperson shall report to the President on the performance of the Council's functions.

JIMMY CARTER

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
August 16, 1978.

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*Administration of Jimmy Carter, 1979*

love that crosses vast distances and also crosses very easily the barrier of generations. Families are groups of people, some small, some large, who do not necessarily live together in one place, but who do take responsibility for each other.

There is an old Yiddish proverb, "God gave burdens, but also shoulders." Not only our own shoulders but shoulders to help us bear the burdens that are too heavy for us alone, shoulders to cry on, shoulders to be patted in a gesture of encouragement, shoulders to help others bear their loads and their burdens. That's what a family is—kind of a collection of shoulders.

We're not in this alone. With strong families, I'm convinced, as I know you are, that our Nation's strength now and in the future will be assured. That's a task that I give to you to open your hearts, to study the family structure, the structure of communities and our Nation, and building upon strong families assure the strength of the United States.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 2:36 p.m. in the East Room at the White House.

## Federal Regional Councils

*Executive Order 12149. July 20, 1979*

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and statutes of the United States of America, and in order to provide a structure for interagency and intergovernmental cooperation, it is hereby ordered as follows:

### 1-1. *Establishment of Federal Regional Councils.*

1-101. There is hereby continued a Federal Regional Council for each of the ten standard Federal regions (Office of

Management and Budget Circular No. A-105).

1-102. Each Council shall be composed of a representative designated by the head of each of the following agencies:

- (a) The Department of the Interior.
- (b) The Department of Agriculture.
- (c) The Department of Commerce.
- (d) The Department of Labor.
- (e) The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.
- (f) The Department of Housing and Urban Development.
- (g) The Department of Transportation.
- (h) The Department of Energy.
- (i) The Environmental Protection Agency.
- (j) The Community Services Administration.
- (k) The Office of Personnel Management.
- (l) The General Services Administration.
- (m) ACTION.
- (n) The Small Business Administration.
- (o) The Federal Emergency Management Agency.
- (p) The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
- (q) The Regional Action Planning Commissions.

1-103. The President shall designate one member of each Council to be Chairman. The Chairman may convene an Executive Committee to carry out specific initiatives of the Council.

1-104. Each member of each Council shall be a principal official in the region at the Administrator, Director, Secretarial Representative, or equivalent level. For the Regional Action Planning Commissions (established pursuant to Title V of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, as amended) (42

U.S.C. 3181 *et seq.*) the Federal co-chairman shall serve as the Council member. Representatives of the Office of Management and Budget shall participate in the deliberations of each Council.

1-105. Each member of each Council shall designate an alternate to serve whenever the regular member is unable to attend any meeting of the Council. The alternate shall be a principal official in the Region at the deputy or equivalent level, or the head of an operating unit of the agency.

1-106. When a Chairman determines that matters which significantly affect the interests of agencies which are not represented on the Council are to be considered by that Council, the Chairman shall request the regional director or other appropriate representative of the affected agency to participate in the deliberations of the Council.

1-2. *Federal Regional Council Functions.*

1-201. The Federal Regional Council, as the major interagency mechanism in the field, shall ensure that Federal programs are implemented in a manner which is consistent with overall Government policy, and shall be responsive to State, tribal, regional, and local government concerns.

1-202. Each Council shall develop a mechanism for sharing information about major agency decisions or actions among agencies in the field, and shall ensure a timely and consistent Federal response to State, tribal, regional, and local concerns or inquiries about such actions.

1-203. Each Council shall establish practical and appropriate liaison functions with State, tribal, regional, and local officials, and shall implement regular procedures to inform elected officials about Government policies and initiatives.

1-204. Each Council shall attempt to identify significant problems with Federal policies and actions and, if such problems cannot be resolved in the Region, refer such problems to the appropriate agencies and the Interagency Coordinating Council.

1-3. *General Provisions.*

1-301. The Interagency Coordinating Council, in conjunction with the Office of Management and Budget shall, consistent with the objectives and priorities established by the President, establish policy with respect to Federal Regional Council matters, provide guidance to the Councils, respond to their initiatives and seek to resolve policy issues referred to it by the Councils. The Interagency Coordinating Council shall also provide policy guidance to the Federal Cochairmen of the Regional Action Planning Commissions on intergovernmental matters pertaining to activities undertaken by the Federal Regional Councils.

1-302. The Office of Management and Budget shall provide direction for and oversight of the implementation by the Councils of Federal management improvement actions and of Federal aid reforms.

1-303. Each Agency represented on a Council shall provide, to the extent permitted by law, appropriate staff for common or joint interagency task forces as requested by the Federal Regional Council Chairman or by the Interagency Coordinating Council.

1-304. Each Council member shall be provided administrative support by the member's agency.

1-305. Administrative support required by the Council shall be provided by the Chairman's agency.

1-306. The Federal Regional Councils are encouraged to work with Federal Executive Boards, Federal Executive As-

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sociations, River Basin Commissions, Regional Councils of Government, and other similar organizations in the Region.

1-307. Executive Order No. 11647, as amended, is revoked.

JIMMY CARTER

The White House,  
July 20, 1979.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register,  
4:26 p.m., July 20, 1979]

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hoe Region (as defined by Public Law 91-148), an area of national concern, it is hereby ordered as follows:

1-1. *Tahoe Federal Coordinating Council.*

1-101. There is established an inter-agency committee to be known as the Tahoe Federal Coordinating Council.

1-102. The Council shall be composed of representatives from the following Executive agencies (those of the Western Federal Regional Council, Region IX):

- (a) Department of Defense.
- (b) Department of the Interior.
- (c) Department of Agriculture.
- (d) Department of Commerce.
- (e) Department of Health and Human Services.
- (f) Department of Housing and Urban Development.
- (g) Department of Transportation.
- (h) Environmental Protection Agency.

1-103. The Council shall be chaired by the representative from the Department of Agriculture, which shall be responsible for providing administrative support.

1-104. Other agencies may be invited to designate representatives to participate in the activities of the Council from time to time.

1-2. *Environmental Thresholds.*

1-201. (a) The Council shall develop and issue environmental quality thresholds and carrying capacities for the air, water, and terrestrial components of the area known as the Lake Tahoe Region (Public Law 91-148), which lies within the States of California and Nevada.

(b) These thresholds and carrying capacities shall be developed in consultation with the States of California and

Nevada, the local governments in and around the area, and the public.

(c) These thresholds and carrying capacities shall be based on a refinement and a periodic updating of the Western Federal Regional Council's "Lake Tahoe Environment Assessment" issued during February, 1980, and on other appropriate information.

1-202. The Council shall assist the State and local governments of California and Nevada in adopting and utilizing these thresholds and carrying capacities.

1-203. These thresholds and carrying capacities shall, to the extent permitted by law, be utilized by Executive agencies and the Council in determining the impact of Federal actions on the environment of the Region.

1-3. *Environmental Actions.*

1-301. An Executive agency shall, before authorizing any undertaking within the Region, whether by taking direct action or approving a license, permit, or financial assistance, determine if that undertaking will have a significant or potentially significant adverse effect on the environment of the Region. This determination shall be made in writing and take into account the threshold carrying capacities developed by the Council.

1-302. The Executive agency shall transmit to the Council a copy of its determination as to the environmental impact on the Region.

1-303. (a) The Council will periodically review the agency determinations of the environmental effect on the Region. The Council shall ensure that there is adequate opportunity for public comment on the agency determination.

(b) If the Council concludes that the action to be taken would be compatible with the environment of the Region,



Chairman of the Council shall promptly so notify the agency.

(c) If the Council concludes that the action to be taken would have a significant adverse impact on the resources and ecological values of the Region, the Chairman of the Council shall recommend to the responsible Executive agency that the action not be undertaken or that it be modified to eliminate the adverse impact.

1-304. If the agency disagrees with the recommendations of the Council, the Chairman of the Council shall promptly refer the matter to the Council on Environmental Quality for its recommendation as to the prompt resolution of any disagreement.

1-305. Until the thresholds and carrying capacities are issued, Executive agencies shall, to the extent permitted by law, not take any direct action nor approve any license, permit, or financial assistance in the Region which would significantly (a) stimulate additional development in environmentally sensitive areas as defined by land use plans or zoning ordinances of the Region, or (b) promote automobile traffic into the Region.

1-306. Until the thresholds and carrying capacities are issued, Executive agencies shall review agency actions in the Region which may have an effect on the Region's overall waste treatment planning. This review shall determine if such actions should be deferred until waste water treatment plans, as provided by Section 208 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1288), are adopted by the States of California and Nevada and approved by the Environmental Protection Agency.

1-4. *General Provisions.*

1-401. The Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality and the Secre-

tary of Agriculture shall advise the President from time to time on the effectiveness of this Order. They shall recommend other administrative action which may be taken to improve the coordination of agency actions and decisions whenever such coordination would protect and enhance the Region's natural and ecological values.

1-402. Nothing in this Order shall be construed to limit, delay, or prohibit any agency action which is essential for the protection of public health or safety, for national security, or for the maintenance or rehabilitation of environmental quality within the Region.

JIMMY CARTER

The White House,  
October 15, 1980.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register,  
10:43 a.m., October 15, 1980]

## Federal Actions in the Lake Tahoe Region

*Statement on Signing Executive Order 12247.  
October 15, 1980*

I am today signing an Executive order to improve the coordination of Federal agency activities in the Lake Tahoe Basin. The issuance of this order is a result of the actions I announced on May 30, 1980. In that announcement, I affirmed that Lake Tahoe is an area of national concern and that the quality of the lake must be protected. This step we are taking today will establish a Lake Tahoe Federal Coordinating Council to see that the Federal Government does its part to meet this objective. The Council will be composed of the Departments of Defense, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, Transportation, Health and Human Services, Housing and



Chairman of the Council shall promptly so notify the agency.

(c) If the Council concludes that the action to be taken would have a significant adverse impact on the resources and ecological values of the Region, the Chairman of the Council shall recommend to the responsible Executive agency that the action not be undertaken or that it be modified to eliminate the adverse impact.

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1-402. Nothing in this Order shall be construed to limit, delay, or prohibit any agency action which is essential for the protection of public health or safety, for national security, or for the maintenance or rehabilitation of environmental quality within the Region.

JIMMY CARTER

The White House,

October 15, 1980.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:43 a.m., October 15, 1980]

Federal Actions in the Lake Tahoe Region

Statement on Signing Executive Order 12247. October 15, 1980

I am today signing an Executive order to improve the coordination of Federal agency activities in the Lake Tahoe Basin. The issuance of this order is a result of the actions I announced on May 30, 1980. In that announcement, I affirmed that Lake Tahoe is an area of national concern and that the quality of the lake must be protected. This step we are taking today will establish a Lake Tahoe Federal Coordinating Council to see that the Federal Government does its part to meet this objective. The Council will be composed of the Departments of Defense, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, Transportation, Health and Human Services, Housing and

Urban Development, and the Environmental Protection Agency.

The Council's purpose will be to ensure that Federal programs do not contribute to environmental degradation in the Lake Tahoe Basin. The Council will develop and issue environmental quality thresholds and carrying capacity standards for the air, water, and land resources in the region. Until these standards are adopted, the Council will recommend that proposed Federal actions having significant adverse environmental effects on the Lake Tahoe region not be approved. The Executive order also directs Federal agencies to review their programs and other actions which may affect the Lake Tahoe area and to defer action if such programs would significantly stimulate additional development in environmentally critical areas or would promote pollution from increases in auto traffic.

I am pleased that this Council already is being organized, has begun its assigned tasks, and is working in close consultation with the States, local agencies, and the public.

I am also pleased to see that California and Nevada have recently reached agreement on a revised Bi-State Tahoe Regional Planning Compact. An amended compact has been approved by both States and is now being presented to the Congress for ratification. I congratulate the Governors and legislatures of both States on this achievement. As I noted last May, it is our intention to help make this compact an effective planning instrument for Lake Tahoe. The Federal Council established today will work together with the compact agency to achieve this goal.

I am greatly encouraged by the initiatives taken thus far by the States and by the Congress as well. Pending legislation to provide for acquisition of environmen-

tally sensitive lands at Lake Tahoe is now before the Congress. This legislation will complement the administration actions we are taking now, and it has my full support. I applaud the efforts of Congressmen Santini, Burton, and Fazio in gaining House approval of this bill, and I am hopeful that we will see this measure passed by the full Congress soon. I want to express my appreciation to all who have supported the Santini-Burton legislation, the amendment of the Tahoe Regional Planning Compact, and the establishment of the Federal Coordinating Council.

But the signing of an Executive order on the passage of a law is not a guarantee that we will protect the lake. All Americans have a stake in what we do to affect the quality of this priceless heritage. We all must be careful that the environmental stresses placed on this unique area are not exceeded. Our actions today will determine whether Lake Tahoe—a national treasure—will remain protected for future generations.

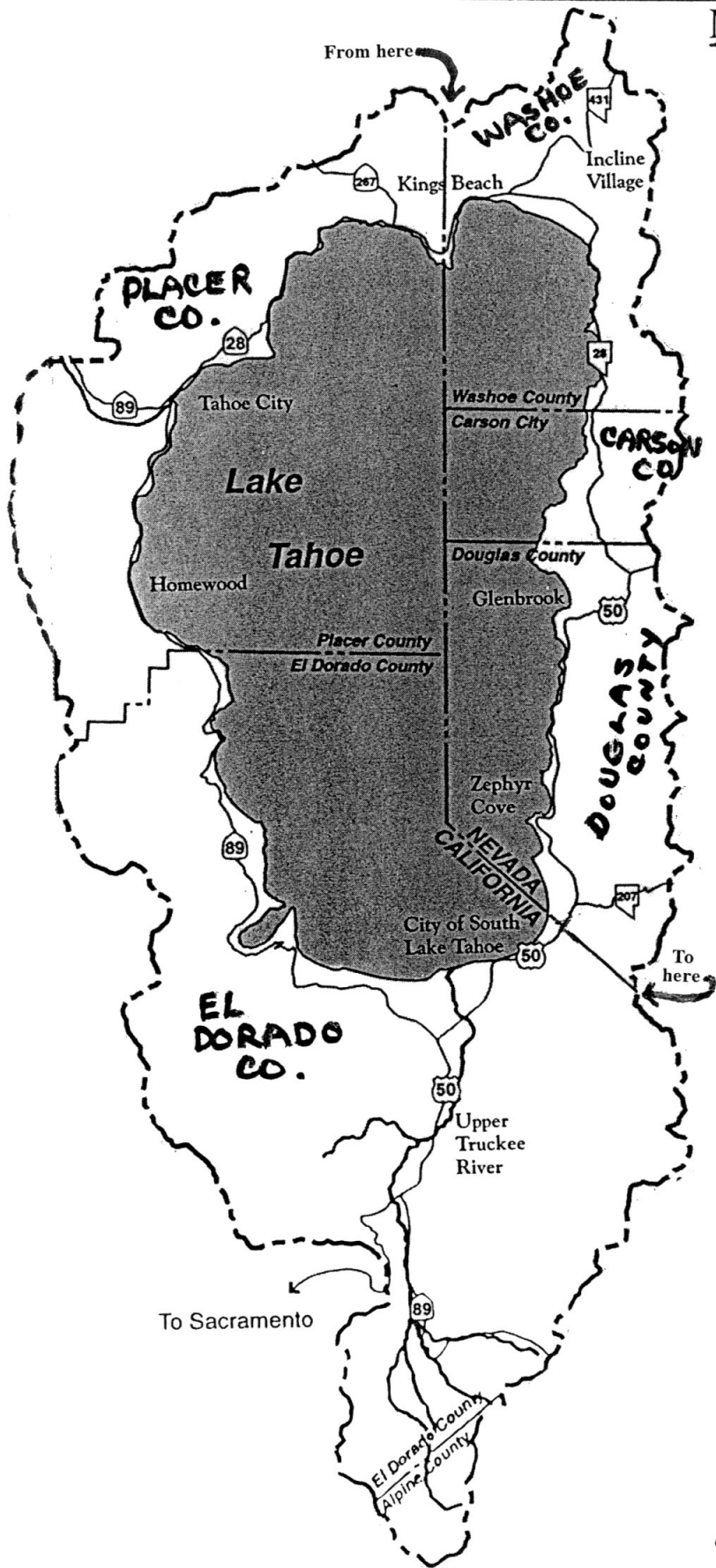
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Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals Reorganization Act of 1980

Statement on Signing H.R. 7665 Into Law. October 15, 1980

I am pleased to sign into law H.R. 7665, the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals Reorganization Act of 1980. This legislation splits the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, our largest Federal appellate court, into two new circuits: the Fifth Circuit, composed of the Canal Zone, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas, and the Eleventh Circuit, composed of Alabama, Florida, and Georgia. There is a limit to the num-

# HERE'S HOW THE PROCESS OF ABOLISHING STATE AND NATIONAL BOUNDARY LINES CAN OCCUR



- On the left is a diagram of the Lake Tahoe Regional Planning Agency. The dark area depicts the lake. The broken line area surrounding the lake is the border of the mandated regional 'Agency' known as the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency. Note that territory was taken from 3 Nevada counties and 2 California counties in order to create the T.R.P.A.

- At the time this Agency was first being installed by Gov. Ronald Reagan who signed A.B. 1362, protesting residents, caught up under the authority of the Agency, filed a suit against the Agency on the grounds that it was unconstitutional for various reasons. The people had no voting rights placed under this taxing non-elected all appointed ruling body. Back to taxation without representation!

- Nevertheless, there was no relief in the court system. The protesters lost the case in court! A striking implication was delivered in the judge's decision in this law suit! It was implied in the judge's decision that the 'line' which separates California from Nevada no longer exists! (The California 'line' referred to is strictly within the area shown by a broken line that comprises the territory of the T.R.P.A. (see opposite diagram).

- On January 7, 1969 California Governor Ronald Reagan sent a letter to Congress 'to re-emphasize his complete endorsement of the T.R.P.A.' and he urged them to approve the arrangement. Again, in 1971 he sent a telegram to support T.R.P.A. in which he said: "Any delay in adoption of a regional plan for the T.R.P.A. would be a rejection of many years' work." Gov. Reagan and Nevada Gov. Paul Laxalt each signed their areas away. Pres. Richard Nixon finalized it when he signed T.R.P.A. into law. The overlaying precedence was then established. Reagan later told the protesters: "I don't want to hear anything against regional government!"

- At the time when Franklin Roosevelt was planning to push for the abolishment of the states, it was admitted that the people would not approve of it. In an article printed in the April 21, 1935 New York Times Magazine, it was stated as follows:

"The *revisionists* may never be heard from publicly -- especially, if the federal courts soon experience a miraculous transformation and begin with unanimity interpreting law in the light of social change." Now, what does that tell you?

- A map was drawn under F.D.R.'s presidency to eliminate our *national borders*. Today we find that our Mexican and Canadian borders have 'regional buffer zones' overlaid upon them! State Department geographers have already drawn maps to merge parts of U.S.A. with Canada and Mexico!

**Constitutional border lines disappear simply by overlaying regional lines down upon them!**