

#9 RWR



Ronald Wilson Reagan: Ronald Wilson Reagan has been used to sell the people on the idea that we still have honest-to-goodness Constitutional presidents in America. The fact is: there hasn't been any chance of getting a non-internationalist into the oval office – not ever since Charles E. Merriam instructed Franklin Delano Roosevelt on ways to bring in a new world order! Merriam taught that by taking a gradual approach, and using the coat-tails of the Constitution as a cover, the original system could be disposed of, and a global replacement for it built alongside of it - -

simultaneously! Merriam would have been pleased to have seen this actor performing his most challenging role, first as the governor of California, and then dubbing as the president. Actor Reagan was a 13 year member of the *United World Federalists*, an organization pledged to world law. He was a charter member of the ADA (*Americans for Democratic Action*), which was organized by a group of the most notorious liberals and pro-communists in America.

In a 1964 flyer exposing the ADA, these were listed as ADA's objectives: *Recognition of Red China by U.S, and Admission into the U.N. Abolition of all Congressional Investigating Committees Surrender of the Panama Canal Stepped-up aid to Communist regimes Unlimited Immigration Unilateral Disarmament of the U.S. and transference of our Armies, Navies, Air Force and all armaments to the U.N.*

The flyer also said: *"The ADA is the political front and teeth of the CFR (Council on Foreign Relations), which is the hierarchy of the Great Conspiracy to transform the U.S. into a unit of a (U.N.) One World Government."*

Reagan gained fame on the coattails of Senator Barry Goldwater. Less than thirteen hours after he took office in California as governor, he pushed ahead with plans to conduct a massive reorganization of the governor's office (Plan #1, Senate Bill 296). This switched most of the governor's responsibilities to secretaries so that Reagan could devote his time to revising the structure of the state for regional government development. Sometimes he would tell people he was 'totally opposed to regional government', and at other times he would say "I don't want to hear anything

against regional government!” It depended upon who was in his audience. He fought tenaciously against El Dorado and Placer County supervisors who were opposed to the regional agency at Lake Tahoe (TRPA) and wanted to close it down. Reagan won out, but the consequence of Reagan’s victory now attributes to him the questionable glory of becoming the first governor (with Nevada’s Governor Paul Laxalt) to abolish part of a state boundary line. Reagan laid bare an international precedent: regional lines will abolish state and boundary lines. He called California’s government a “horse and buggy” system (Palo Alto Times, 9/13/72; L.A. Times, 11/16/72). He sought support to abolish California’s 58 counties, but ran into stiff opposition from local government officials. Attempting to prove he was right (that regional government was superior to California’s traditional government system), Reagan used taxpayers’ money to fund two highly important reports to further his globalist direction:

(1) The Task Force Report written by Robert Hawkins. Hawkins was paid \$270,000 to do the study; however, Hawkins’ study proved that it was Reagan who was wrong -- that California’s traditional system was much superior to regional government alignment. Besides, local governments did not want to give up their structure and authority, which was the reason why Reagan spent another large sum on the second report, which was known as:

(2) The Politics of Change in Local Government Reform (TPOC). Under John C. Houlihan’s name, this report listed five methods which history documents as causative factors in the demise of established governments, forcing known governments to end. The five methods listed were:

- (a) Collapse of government’s ability to provide needed services;
- (b) A Crisis of major magnitude;
- (c) A Catastrophe that has a physical effect on the community;
- (d) The Corruption of local officials; and
- (e) The high Cost of government and the desire for a higher level of services.

The Politics of Change in Local Government Reform (TPOC) became a national plan. As governor, Reagan signed the Mulford Law, which forced gun owners to lock their firearms in the trunk of their cars; thus, defeating the self-defense purpose and national protection for which guns were meant to provide.

As governor, Reagan allowed the Constitution Revision Commission to make alterations in the State Constitution. He promised to take education back from federal control. Instead, as California's governor, he allowed the state guidelines for schools to be changed from traditional moral principles into a non-religious humanistic environmental and social change document. The school board then became a rubber stamp for policy loaded with progressive socialism. "Educational *sociology* replaced educational excellence as a goal" complained resigning conservative Board member, Clay Mitchel. (L.A. Herald- Examiner 1/15/74.)

As governor, Reagan promoted passage of state legislation for the Planning, Programming, and Budgeting System (P.P.B.S.), a scientific planning and budgeting management system, which later was to become world-wide. He pushed for its adoption in California and made P.P.B.S. operational within the state. Later, as president, he connected every state's (P.P.B.S.) to the federal P.P.B.S. so that the federal government could deal directly into each state planning office. The school system was also put under the P.P.B.S. for control. Federal management of the states and school systems greatly increased into a more covert arrangement aided by revenue sharing. This made it more difficult for people to learn about federal mandates which were changing the policies and programs of the states, and the conduct of the young. It weakened state power and independence! P.P.B.S. ran under different titles such as Management by Objectives, Total Quality Management, Time Management, Instructional Management, Uniform Accounting Systems, etc.

While governor, he took Rockefeller's place on the A.C.I.R (See Pasadena Star News, 1/25/71. Many of his appointments were Rockefeller supporters. A number of California cities became mundialized into world cities without any objection by the governor.

While LEAA was revamping the nation's police, courts, criminal justice system, corrections, and communities, Reagan was their pilot governor. As such, he saw nothing wrong with the unlawful merger of the civilian law enforcement with the military, (which, in turn, laid the foundation for the future institution of the unconstitutional Homeland Security Agency, a dictatorship form of government). His governor copy of the Master Set of LEAA Standards and Goals contained on its 340th page a date for the prohibition of all citizen-owned handguns, plus the searching of cars for firearms, and the establishment of a State Gun Surrender Agency. The 340th page was never approved by the 17 working Committees – they never worked on the gun issue, yet the 340th page summary was in Reagan's Master Set that was to officially guide the state and nation!

Reagan funded the *California Specialized Training Institute* (C.S.T.I.) at Santa Barbara under Louis Guiffreda, where police officers, and people from various occupations, were taught the *Civilian Emergency Management Course* on how to convert civilian government into martial law. Reagan went for briefings every three months at the Hoover Institute in Palo Alto, California, and made time to visit the C.S.T.I. while he was governor. (Incidentally, of those *who will be arrested* are people who state that they are defending their "*legitimate government*".)

Reagan gave his approval of revenue sharing, both as a governor and president. Revenue sharing allowed the federal government to blackmail states into submission, *forcing them to adopt socialistic federally mandated programs, which weakened the states' financial standing while at the same time, they became socialized for international management.* Mandated programs are forced upon states, but if they have no funds to finance them, they must look eagerly to revenue sharing. This reveals one method on how the federal government made big strides in controlling the states.

Even before the North American Union was exposed, Governor Reagan expressed an eagerness to allow a free flow of people from Mexico to come into the United States. In this interim, before he officially ran for president, he even suggested eliminating the U.S. border with Mexico as being a good idea. He suggested another idea at that time: replacing the Star Spangled Banner because "it was too hard to sing". He signed the worst pro-abortion bill on record. Reagan's patriotic utterances were a lot of words he did not mean. It was his *enactments* that told what the real Reagan was about .

Reagan took his place in the "presidential brotherhood" and continued all the on-going globalized modifications and reconstructions installed by previous presidents from Franklin D. Roosevelt's administration and on.

He participated in the vast demands of the United Nations, even setting a day aside by executive order to honor the U.N. He maintained Eisenhower's Open Skies with the Russians; Kennedy's General and Complete Disarmament Program; Nixon's Ten Standard Federal Regional activities; *reforms* by the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations and those of the L.E.A.A.; Carter's Human Rights Treaties; Summit Conferences; and think-tank management by Rockefeller's tax-exempt foundations, CFR, Bilderbergers, and the Tri-lateralists, etc., etc., and kept alive the Planning, Programming and Budgeting System!

Reagan added his own accomplishments: Using Executive Order 12473, he signed on for the Courts Martial Manual, which will overnight, under martial law, take control, operate and apply military management of the United States courts and the judicial system.

While it is true that presidents before him had worked on the UNIDO treaty, it was Reagan who, on October 5, 1981, submitted it as Treaty Document 97-19 to the Senate with his recommendation and consent for Senate ratification. This treaty was also known as the “Constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization” (UNIDO). It had been adopted by the United Nations Conference on the establishment of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a specialized agency. It was a precedent-setting document, which is now destroying our economic structure.

Treaty No. 97-19 “*establishes a new economic and social order,*” and “*provides a new mechanism for decision making.*” This is why America is losing its economic momentum and dynamics, and, as Reagan has told us, we are “moving from an industrial society into a services and information society.” This treaty established the basis for the “new economic and social order”. It made the U.S. *inter*-dependent. It laid the foundation for such additional treaties as NAFTA CAFTA, etc. including the Super Corridor and the North American Union. This treaty was ratified! Quoting from the Preamble of the UNIDO treaty: “*It is necessary to establish a just and equitable economic and social order to be achieved through the elimination of economic inequalities, the establishment of rational and equitable international economic relations, implementation of dynamic social and economic changes and the encouragement of necessary structural changes in the development of the world economy.*”

As president, Reagan brought Louis Guiffreda along to Washington to head the Federal Emergency Management Agency (F.E.M.A.). F.E.M.A. can enforce emergency executive orders and install martial law. Although Carter instituted F.E.M.A., Reagan expanded its powers.

Reagan also brought Edwin Meese III along to Washington, D.C. to be the attorney-general. Meese worked with Reagan while he was California’s governor on a plan to crush dissent – the plan was called “Garden Plot”. Given today’s stock market conditions, that plan could be dramatically expanded. Lyndon Johnson started the domestic espionage and political suppression movement after the 1967 Detroit riots.

These examples show how interrelated the internationalizing “missions” of one president is connected to that of another president (s). Their missions are massive, and carried over multiple presidencies, the people do not realize what is happening to them.

He signed with Mikhail Gorbachev the *Intermediate-Range Nuclear Force Treaty (INF)*, which called for an entire class -- short and medium Ground Launched Ballistic Missiles & Cruise Missiles to be destroyed. This treaty also allowed entry by Russians into key U.S. military installations, bases, defense plants, shipyards, major ports, railway centers, motor highways, etc. to guarantee the U.S. had complied with the destruction agreement. The object of this was ultimate world disarmament. Once discovered, an invention cannot be undiscovered. Some leader will make use of the knowledge, for ill purposes, but a wise nation will maintain a means of counterbalance.

Reagan supported Richard Nixon and his leftist policies and praised Henry Kissinger. He also backed Nixon’s support of Red China’s membership in the United Nations. Reagan supported the cry for a Constitutional Convention on both federal and state levels. Other presidents failed to get the Genocide Treaty passed, but “conservative” Reagan managed to pull off ratification.

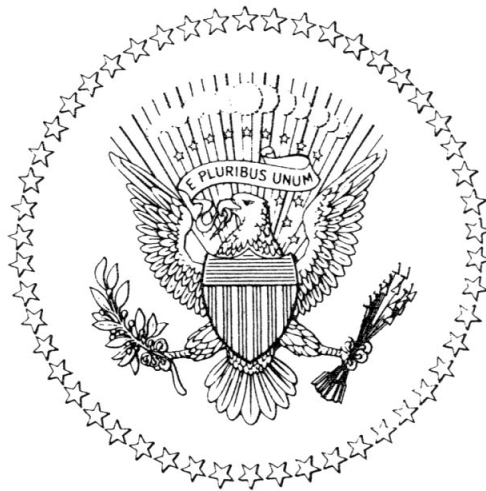
Reagan made many CFR appointments. He appointed Sandra Day O’Conner to the Supreme Court. She was known to be well versed in the socialistic Human Rights Treaties. He also made the appointments to the head of the Advisory Committee on Intergovernmental Relations! Before the P.P.B.S. changed the arrangement, he appointed the chairmen of the Ten Standard Federal Regions by executive order, just as the presidents before him had done. When Reagan issued the executive order connecting the P.P.B.S. (in the Office of Management and Budget) directly into the P.P.B.S. (of each state) that system changed, but it did not close down the Ten Standard Regional alignments.

While Reagan continued with Kennedy’s Public Law 87-297, on May 14, 1984 in a session with reporters in Washington, D.C. he said: “We are willing to meet them (the Soviets) in arms reduction to the *point of total disarmament*, if they would be willing to meet in that.”

Reagan liked to claim that he kept his promises, if so, it was not to the people of the nation. It is moreso likened to the goals of the Americans for Democratic Action (ADA).

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

THE REAGAN PRESIDENCY



A REVIEW OF THE FIRST TWO YEARS
1981 - 1982

THE REAGAN PRESIDENCY

A Review of Accomplishments in 1981 and 1982

A Report Compiled and Edited by the
White House Office of Public Affairs ✓

January 20, 1983

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Editors

Barbara Gleason
Christopher Rizzuto

Production

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THE REAGAN PRESIDENCY AT MID-TERM

The second year of Ronald Reagan's Presidency was a time of testing and transition.

Along with the other countries of the industrialized world, the United States struggled to free itself from the most painful recession in post-war history. By year's end, the underlying problems which had made the recession so severe had begun to respond to the medicine of fiscal restraint. Evidence was accumulating that the economy was poised for recovery.

Acting forcefully and fairly, President Reagan had averted the calamity-in-the-making which greeted him when he took office. By significantly reducing record inflation, taxation, interest rates, excessive spending and regulation, Ronald Reagan kept important promises to the American people.

The President said, "Like FDR, may I say I'm not trying to destroy what is best in our system of humane, free Government. I'm doing everything I can to save it, to slow down the destructive rate of growth in taxes and spending, to prune non-essential programs so that enough resources will be left to meet the requirements of the truly needy."

Behind his persistent push to establish fiscal discipline was the driving force of his vision for America: "The ultimate and overwhelmingly positive goal of my administration," he said, "is to put limits on the power of government, yes, but to do it so that we liberate the powers and the real source of our national genius which will make us great again."

By the end of 1982, grave problems of unemployment remained and a deep recession had driven up federal budget deficits to levels that demanded fresh attack. But the nation's traditional confidence and belief in its greatness were reappearing. Personal savings and investment in stocks and bonds were up sharply; housing had begun a recovery; auto sales were strengthening; and new, computer-based technologies were helping sunrise industries bring promise of stronger growth and more jobs for America.

As the country continued its transition from an industrial to a more service and information-oriented society, the President pointed to our next great challenge and opportunity: to prepare, and in many cases, retrain today's workforce for tomorrow's world.

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While moving to revive the economy, the President acted decisively to meet the challenges of foreign policy. He set forth the most comprehensive series of arms reduction proposals ever seriously discussed with the Soviets and the United States entered arms talks in Geneva and Vienna. He pushed forward with programs to strengthen America's defenses. In visits to Europe and Latin America, and in his conversations with visiting leaders, he reassured American allies while alerting adversaries the United States was determined to fulfill its mission as a trustee of freedom, democracy, progress and peace.

The President presented a bold plan to break the stalemate between Israel and her neighbors in the Middle East. The United States also took the lead to restore sovereignty to Lebanon and bring about the evacuation of all foreign troops.

To His Holiness Pope John Paul II, and to people of the world, the President pledged his strongest personal commitment to achieve an historic agreement with the Soviet Union for comprehensive arms reductions.

Nineteen eighty-two was a difficult year for the United States. But it was also a time of transition, progress and hope for a better 1983. As the New Year began, the President said, "Yes, America has been sorely tried. But if we pull together we can draw on a deep reservoir of courage and strength. We Americans have never been quitters -- and we aren't about to quit now. It was faith in God and in ourselves that made us the greatest country on Earth. Together, we will make America great again."

* * * * *

The pages that follow present a review of the first two years of the Reagan Presidency. This is not intended to be a comprehensive look "warts and all." Rather, it is an attempt to summarize the major achievements and initiatives of a Presidency that is now at the mid-point of the first term, aggressively seeking to turn the nation in a new and better direction.

Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1981 / Oct. 30

passed legislation dealing with the aging. She has twice served on the White House Conference on Aging.

Josephine K. Oblinger, of Illinois, is a State Representative who has drafted legislation regarding issues pertaining to the aging in the areas of care and insurance.

Edna Bonn (Bonny) Russell, of California, is presently director, education and training, at San Jose State University. She is a past member of the California Committee on Aging and chairman during Governor Reagan's term.

Federal Regional Councils

Appointment of Chairmen of the 10 Councils. October 30, 1981

The President today announced the appointments of the following individuals to be Chairman of the 10 Federal Regional Councils:

Region I, Boston—Frederick L. Ahearn, Secretary's Representative, Department of Labor;

Region II, New York—Joseph D. Monticciolo, Regional Administrator, Department of Housing and Urban Development;

Region III, Philadelphia—Linda Z. Marston, Regional Director, Department of Health and Human Services;

Region IV, Atlanta—Clifton G. Brown, Regional Administrator, Department of Housing and Urban Development;

Region V, Chicago—Wayne A. Stanton, Regional Director, Department of Health and Human Services;

Region VI, Dallas—John A. Daeley, Regional Director, Department of Health and Human Services;

Region VII, Kansas City—Patricia S. Keyes, Regional Representative of the Secretary, Department of Transportation;

Region VIII, Denver—Derrell P. Thompson, Western Representative, Department of the Interior;

Region IX, San Francisco—George E. Miller, Regional Director, Department of Health and Human Services;

Region X, Seattle—John R. Spencer, Regional Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency.

Federal Regional Councils are comprised of nine Federal domestic agencies located in 10 standard Federal regions. Each Council is composed of the principal regional officials representing the following departments and agencies: Department of Agriculture, Department of the Interior, Department of Labor, Department of Health and Human Services, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Department of Transportation, Department of Energy, Department of Education, and the Environmental Protection Agency.

Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs

Nomination of Elliott Abrams To Be an Assistant Secretary of State and Statement by the President. October 30, 1981

The President today announced his intention to nominate Elliott Abrams to be Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs. He would succeed Patricia M. Derian. Mr. Abrams will resign his current position as Assistant Secretary of State for International Organizations effective upon his assumption of this new position.

In making today's announcement, the President said "the promotion of liberty has always been a central element of our Nation's foreign policy. In my administration, human rights considerations are important in all aspects of our foreign policy. We will speak up against the enemies of freedom, and we will try to help its friends. We will encourage those who seek freedom, not least by telling the simple truth about their efforts and the efforts of those who seek to oppress them.

As Assistant Secretary for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs, Elliott Abrams will have a key role in this effort. He will give policy advice on human rights issues not only within the State Department but also to the U.S. International Communication Agency and other Government agencies. In so doing, he will help this administration remind both Americans and our

This page from the Presidential Documents reveals the method by which the federal government took control over the states, appointing the Chairman over each of the ten standard regions. In essence, these people became governors over the 50 governors! These were non-elected people, vested with more power than elected representatives. They could not be voted out or recalled, yet they held more power over our lives than our elected officials. These were Ronald Reagan's appointments in 1981. When Ronald Reagan became the president he changed the system so that all of the planning offices in every state became interlocked with the federal office called the "Office of Management and Budget (OMB)", receiving federal directives in that manner.

Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1981

Environmental Protection Agency

*Nomination of Matthew N. Novick To Be
Inspector General. July 22, 1981*

The President today announced his intention to nominate William N. Novick to be Inspector General of the Environmental Protection Agency. Smith Reid.

The President today announced his intention to nominate new N. Novick to be Inspector General of the Environmental Protection Agency. Smith Reid has been Director of the Agency, Deputy Administrator of the Financial Management and Control Administration, and was previously Director of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.

Federal Regional Councils

Executive Order 12314. July 22, 1981

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and statutes of the United States of America, and in order to establish interagency coordinating groups structured to respond to opportunities for promoting Federal policies and support interagency and intergovernmental cooperation, it is hereby ordered as follows:

SECTION 1. *Establishment of Federal Regional Councils.*

(a) There is hereby restructured a Federal Regional Council for each of the ten

standard Federal regions (Office of Management and Budget Circular No. A-105). Each Council shall be composed of a principal policy official in the region at the Administrator, Director, Secretarial Representative, or equivalent level, from each of the following agencies:

- (1) The Department of the Interior.
- (2) The Department of Agriculture.
- (3) The Department of Labor.
- (4) The Department of Health and Human Services.
- (5) The Department of Housing and Urban Development.
- (6) The Department of Transportation.
- (7) The Department of Energy.
- (8) The Department of Education.
- (9) The Environmental Protection Agency.

(b) The President shall designate a Chairman for each Council. Representatives of the Office of Management and Budget may participate in the deliberations of the Councils.

(c) 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.

(d) Whenever matters are to be considered by a Council which significantly affect the interests of agencies not represented on that Council, the Regional Director or other appropriate representative of the affected agency shall participate in the deliberations of the Council.

SEC. 2. *Federal Regional Council Functions.*

(a) Each Council shall, upon request, establish liaison with State, tribal, regional, and local offices, and shall inform elected officials, including State legislators,

concerning Government policies and initiatives, through such mechanisms as are appropriate in individual cases.

(b) Each Council shall respond to State, tribal, regional, and local concerns or inquiries about major agency policy and budgeting decisions, in order to ensure that the total effect of those actions and related actions of other agencies are explained and understood.

(c) Each Council shall assist in explaining the following federalism initiatives:

(1) Reform of the Federal aid system through block grants.

(2) Devolution of Federal programs and functions.

(3) Reduction in the number and impact of Federal regulations and administrative requirements.

(d) Each Council shall coordinate the Federal response to social and economic impacts resulting from Federal actions.

(e) Each Council shall identify significant problems with Federal regulations, policies and actions for resolution in the field or refer such problems to the appropriate agency for resolution in a timely fashion, to ensure that problems which are of interest to State and local governments are acted upon expeditiously.

SEC. 3. Oversight.

(a) The Office of Management and Budget will provide policy guidance to the Councils in consultation with the White House Office of Policy Development; establish policy with respect to Federal Regional Council procedural matters; respond to Council initiatives; seek to resolve policy issues referred to it by the Councils; coordinate Federal Regional Council activities relating to State and local governments with the White House Office of Intergovernmental Affairs; and, coordinate Council activities relating to

specific programmatic areas with the appropriate Federal agencies.

(b) 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.

SEC. 4. General Provisions.

(a) Each agency represented on a Council shall provide, to the extent permitted by law, appropriate staff for common or joint interagency activities as requested by the Chairman of the Council.

(b) Executive Order No. 12149 is revoked.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,
July 22, 1981.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register,
2:17 p.m., July 23, 1981]

NOTE: The text of the Executive order was released by the White House Press Office on July 23.

The Cyprus Conflict

Letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.
July 23, 1981

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. Chairman:)

In accordance with the provision of Public Law 95-384, I am submitting the following report on progress made during the past sixty days toward reaching a negotiated settlement of the Cyprus problem.

The intercommunal negotiations between Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot representatives are continuing under the chairmanship of the United Nations Secretary General's Special Representative

Presidential Documents

Title 3—

Executive Order 12407 of February 22, 1983

The President

Federal Regional Councils

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and statutes of the United States of America, and in order to eliminate a mechanism for interagency and intergovernmental coordination which is no longer needed, it is hereby ordered that Executive Order No. 12314, establishing the Federal Regional Councils, is revoked.

Ronald Reagan

THE WHITE HOUSE,
February 22, 1983.

FR Doc. 83-4884

Filed 2-23-83; 10:33 am

Shipping code 3195-01-M

Reagan did not shut down the regional system. As governor of California, he fought strenuously against objectors. Reagan used this tactic to fool people. Each president revoked the previous executive order of the president before him, adding an advanced program for regional control. Usually this was done by use of the newest version in a closing paragraph. Reagan's advancement connected the state & federal P.P.B.S. making O.M.B. management more covert.

MANUAL
FOR
COURTS-MARTIAL,
UNITED STATES
1984

U.S. COURTS CAN
FUNCTION OVER-
NIGHT UNDER
MARTIAL LAW.

EXECUTIVE ORDER 12473

MANUAL FOR COURTS-MARTIAL, UNITED STATES, 1984

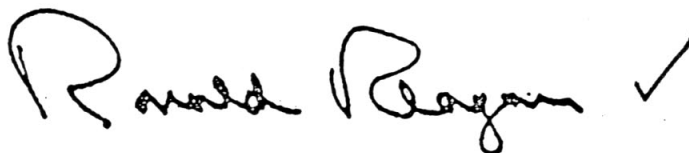
By virtue of the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution of the United States and by Chapter 47 of Title 10 of the United States Code (Uniform Code of Military Justice), I hereby prescribe the following Manual for Courts-Martial to be designated as "Manual for Courts-Martial, United States, 1984."

This Manual shall take effect on August 1, 1984, with respect to all court-martial processes taken on and after that date: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this Manual shall be construed to invalidate any restraint, investigation, referral of charges, designation or detail of a military judge or counsel, trial in which arraignment had been had, or other action begun prior to that date, and any such restraint, investigation, trial, or other action may be completed in accordance with applicable laws, Executive orders, and regulations in the same manner and with the same effect as if this Manual had not been prescribed; *Provided further*, That Rules for Courts-Martial 908, 1103(j), 1105-1107, 1110-1114, 1201, and 1203 shall not apply to any case in which the findings and sentence were adjudged by a court-martial before August 1, 1984, and the post-trial and appellate review of such cases shall be completed in accordance with applicable laws, Executive orders, and regulations in the same manner and with the same effect as if this Manual had not been prescribed; *Provided further*, That nothing contained in this Manual shall be construed to make punishable any act done or omitted prior to August 1, 1984, which was not punishable when done or omitted; *Provided further*, That nothing in part IV of this Manual shall be construed to invalidate the prosecution of any offense committed before the effective date of this Manual; *Provided further*, That the maximum punishment for an offense committed prior to August 1, 1984, shall not exceed the applicable limit in effect at the time of the commission of such offense; *Provided further*, That for offenses committed prior to August 1, 1984, for which a sentence is adjudged on or after August 1, 1984, if the maximum punishment authorized in this Manual is less than that previously authorized, the lesser maximum authorized punishment shall apply; *And provided further*, That Part V of this Manual shall not apply to nonjudicial punishment proceedings which were initiated before August 1, 1984, and nonjudicial punishment proceedings in such cases shall be completed in accordance with applicable laws, Executive orders, and regulations in the same manner and with the same effect as if this Manual had not been prescribed.

The Manual for Courts-Martial, 1969, United States (Revised edition), prescribed by Executive Order No. 11476, as amended by Executive Order Nos. 11835, 12018, 12198, 12233, 12306, 12340, 12383, and 12460 is hereby rescinded, effective August 1, 1984.

The Secretary of Defense shall cause this Manual to be revised annually and shall recommend to the President any appropriate amendments.

The Secretary of Defense, on behalf of the President, shall transmit a copy of this Order to the Congress of the United States in accord with Section 836 of Title 10 of the United States Code.



This is a page from the "manual for Courts-Martial", created under Reagan's Administration. Amendments to it come as presidential orders — (executive orders).

PART I
PREAMBLE

1. Sources of military jurisdiction.

The sources of military jurisdiction include the Constitution and international law. International law includes the law of war.

2. Exercise of military jurisdiction.

(a) *Kinds*. Military jurisdiction is exercised by:

(1) A government in the exercise of that branch of the municipal law which regulates its military establishment. (Military law).

(2) A government temporarily governing the civil population within its territory or a portion of its territory through its military forces as necessity may require. (Martial law). ✓

(3) A belligerent occupying enemy territory. (Military government).

(4) A government with respect to offenses against the law of war.

(b) *Agencies*. The agencies through which military jurisdiction is exercised include:

(1) Courts-martial for the trial of offenses against military law and, in the case of general courts-martial, of persons who by the law of war are subject to trial by military tribunals. See Parts II, III, and IV of this Manual for rules governing courts-martial.

(2) Military commissions and provost courts for the trial of cases within their respective jurisdictions. Subject to any applicable rule of international law or to any regulations prescribed by the President or by other competent authority, military commissions and provost courts shall be guided by the appropriate principles of law and rules of procedure and evidence prescribed for courts-martial.

(3) Courts of inquiry for the investigation of any matter referred to such court by competent authority. See Article 135. The Secretary concerned may prescribe regulations governing courts of inquiry.

(4) Nonjudicial punishment proceedings of a commander under Article 15. See Part V of this Manual.

3. Nature and purpose of military law.

Military law consists of the statutes governing the military establishment and regulations issued thereunder, the constitutional powers of the President and regulations issued thereunder, and the inherent authority of military commanders. Military law includes jurisdiction exercised by courts-martial and the jurisdiction exercised by commanders with respect to nonjudicial punishment. The purpose of military law is to promote justice, to assist in maintaining good order and discipline in the armed forces, to promote efficiency and effectiveness in the military establishment, and thereby to strengthen the national security of the United States.

4. Structure and application of the Manual for Courts-Martial.

The Manual for Courts-Martial shall consist of this Preamble, the Rules for Courts-Martial, the Military Rules of Evidence, the Punitive Articles, and Nonjudicial Punishment Procedures (Parts I-V). This Manual shall be applied consistent with the purpose of military law.

Discussion

The Department of Defense, in conjunction with the Department of Transportation, has published supplementary materials to accompany the Manual for Courts-Martial. These

materials consist of a Discussion (accompanying the Preamble, the Rules for Courts-Martial, and the Punitive Articles), an Analysis, and various appendices. These supplementary ma-

Presidential Documents



Monday, July 19, 1982
Volume 18—Number 28
Pages 891-913

Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1982 / July 14

Assistant Administrator of the International Development would succeed Joni D. Holstine. Mr. Greenleaf is a senior administrator of the Agency for Development. Previously, he was of the Presidential Personnel

Office at the White House.

Mr. Greenleaf was assistant director, Institute of Politics, Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, in 1979-81; director, office of George Bush, during the Reagan-Bush Campaign in 1980; Special Assistant to former President Ford in 1978; assistant director of research, President Ford Committee, in 1976; staff assistant, office of Senator Robert Griffin (R-Mich.) in 1975; and executive assistant for legislative affairs, office of Gov. William C. Milliken of Michigan, in 1973-75.

He graduated from Princeton University (B.A., 1963) and the Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University (M.P.A., 1977). He was born March 13, 1941, in Chicago, Ill.

Office of Science and Technology Policy

Nomination of Ronald B. Frankum To Be an Associate Director. July 14, 1982

The President today announced his intention to nominate Ronald B. Frankum to be an Associate Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy. He will also serve as Principal Deputy to the Director.

Mr. Frankum is currently Deputy Director, Office of Science and Technology Policy, and was Deputy Director, Office of Policy Development, in 1981-82.

He was a member of the Reagan-Bush transition team and served as a senior staff attorney in 1980-81. Previously, Mr. Frankum was adjunct professor of law, University of San Diego, and president, Center for Technical Services, a science and education corporation in San Diego, Calif. He also served as director, San Diego Urban Observatory.

Mr. Frankum graduated from the University of Texas (B.A., 1958) and the University of San Diego (J.D., 1965). He is married, has two children, and resides in McLean, Va. He was born November 17, 1935, in Winfield, Kans.

Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs

Executive Order 12372. July 14, 1982

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including Section 401(a) of the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4231(a)) and Section 301 of Title 3 of the United States Code, and in order to foster an intergovernmental partnership and a strengthened federalism by relying on State and local processes for the State and local government coordination and review of proposed Federal financial assistance and direct Federal development, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Federal agencies shall provide opportunities for consultation by elected officials of those State and local governments that would provide the non-Federal funds for, or that would be directly affected by, proposed Federal financial assistance or direct Federal development.

Sec. 2. To the extent the States, in consultation with local general purpose governments, and local special purpose governments they consider appropriate, develop their own processes or refine existing processes for State and local elected officials to review and coordinate proposed Federal financial assistance and direct Federal development, the Federal agencies shall, to the extent permitted by law:

(a) Utilize the State process to determine official views of State and local elected officials.

(b) Communicate with State and local elected officials as early in the program planning cycle as is reasonably feasible to explain specific plans and actions.

(c) Make efforts to accommodate State and local elected officials' concerns with

ADDITION PHRASE
INSERTED HERE:
"SECTION 204
OF THE "DEMON-
STRATION CITIES
AND METROPOLI-
TAN ACT OF
1966" (42 U.S.C.
3334)"
(EX. OR. 12416
4-8-83)

proposed Federal financial assistance and direct Federal development that are communicated through the designated State process. For those cases where the concerns cannot be accommodated, Federal officials shall explain the bases for their decision in a timely manner.

(d) Allow the States to simplify and consolidate existing Federally required State plan submissions. Where State planning and budgeting systems are sufficient and where permitted by law, the substitution of State plans for Federally required State plans shall be encouraged by the agencies.

(e) Seek the coordination of views of affected State and local elected officials in one State with those of another State when proposed Federal financial assistance or direct Federal development has an impact on interstate metropolitan urban centers or other interstate areas. Existing interstate mechanisms that are redesignated as part of the State process may be used for this purpose.

(f) Support State and local governments by discouraging the reauthorization or creation of any planning organization which is Federally-funded, which has a Federally-prescribed membership, which is established for a limited purpose, and which is not adequately representative of, or accountable to, State or local elected officials.

Sec. 3. (a) The State process referred to in Section 2 shall include those where States delegate, in specific instances, to local elected officials the review, coordination, and communication with Federal agencies.

(b) At the discretion of the State and local elected officials, the State process may exclude certain Federal programs from review and comment.

Sec. 4. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) shall maintain a list of official State entities designated by the States to review and coordinate proposed Federal financial assistance and direct Federal development. The Office of Management and Budget shall disseminate such lists to the Federal agencies.

Sec. 5. (a) Agencies shall propose rules and regulations governing the formulation,

evaluation, and review of proposed Federal financial assistance and direct Federal development pursuant to this Order, to be submitted to the Office of Management and Budget for approval.

(b) The rules and regulations which result from the process indicated in Section 5(a) above shall replace any current rules and regulations and become effective April 30, 1983.

Sec. 6. The Director of the Office of Management and Budget is authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations, if any, as he deems appropriate for the effective implementation and administration of this Order and the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968. The Director is also authorized to exercise the authority vested in the President by Section 401(a) of that Act (42 U.S.C. 4231(a)), in a manner consistent with this Order.

Sec. 7. The Memorandum of November 8, 1968, is terminated (33 Fed. Reg. 16487, November 13, 1968). The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall revoke OMB Circular A-95, which was issued pursuant to that Memorandum. However, Federal agencies shall continue to comply with the rules and regulations issued pursuant to that Memorandum, including those issued by the Office of Management and Budget, until new rules and regulations have been issued in accord with this Order.

Sec. 8. The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall report to the President within two years on Federal agency compliance with this Order. The views of State and local elected officials on their experiences with these policies, along with any suggestions for improvement, will be included in the Director's report.

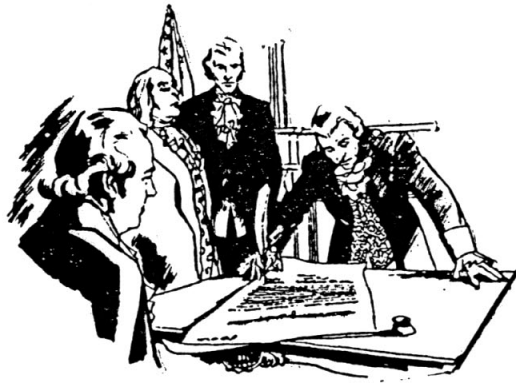
Ronald Reagan

The White House,
July 14, 1982.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 3:18 p.m., July 14, 1982]

ADVANCED TO
SEPT. 30,
1983 BY
EX. ORDER
NO. 12416
(4-8-83)

DELETED TO
SAY "BY
SEPT. 30, 1984"
(EX. ORDER 12416
4-8-83)



SECOND AMENDMENT COMMITTEE

(209)582-8534

P.O. BOX 1776

HANFORD, CA 93232

November 12, 1990

Subject: New World Order

Dear Gun Owners:

Attached you will find a copy of Treaty #97-19. It is a constitution. This constitution is only one of many constitutions that the United Nations has "in force" upon the United States, causing our once free people to be merged with the communist nations of the world. This is the basis upon which President George Bush and the U.S. State Department hinge their authority for converting the United States system of government from a Constitutional Republic into a segment of the international socialist world government: the "New World Order".

The hand-entered comments in the margins are there either to highlight important sections of the treaty, or to offer additional pertinent information to show the dove-tailing with other United Nations documents that are in force (all being components of the worldwide command and control "New World Order").

This treaty is now in force worldwide, having been enacted on behalf of the American people, who not only DO NOT KNOW that this treaty exists, much less the serious changes that it will make in their lives as the treaty helps overthrow the United States Constitution. Consent of the governed has never been granted to permit such destructive treaties and changes.

Two hundred years ago our forefathers engineered the best form of government that could ever be created by man as it conforms to the natural law, places limits on the power that man can exercise over his fellow man, and safeguards our natural rights, which are an endowment from the Creator. This includes the right of the people to keep and bear arms.

The P.P.B.S. (Program, Planning, and Budgeting System referred to on page 5) is not an ordinary accounting system. It is a computerized command and control system, based upon predetermined goals and objectives. It is in operation in the United States in order to socialize the American people and their government in all the economic, social and political aspects of human endeavor. Government funding is granted only when recipients comply to given management performance.

Even though the attached Treaty #97-19 does constitute a great threat to the existence of our U.S. Constitution, and our gun rights, there are several recourses available to us, one of which is attached to this set of papers (see Rebus Sic Stantibus, a principle in international law by which treaties can be nullified). If we fail to stand against these intrusions to our sovereignty, our independence, our right to keep and bear arms, then we, as individuals, as a state, and as a nation, are ruined!

Constitutionally yours,

SECOND AMENDMENT COMMITTEE

Bernadine Smith
Bernadine Smith

BS/jf
Attach.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (UNIDO), ADOPTED BY THE
UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE ESTABLISHMENT
OF THE UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
ORGANIZATION AS A SPECIALIZED AGENCY ON APRIL 8, 1979,
AND SIGNED ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA ON JANUARY 17, 1980



OCTOBER 5, 1981.—Treaty was read the first time and, together with the
accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations
and ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON: 1981
89-118 O

what you are seeing here is
the treaty which authorized Pres
George Bush to establish a "new
world order." (unlawfully, of course!)

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

THE WHITE HOUSE, October 5, 1981.

To the Senate of the United States:

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to
ratification, I transmit herewith a copy of the Constitution of the
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).
This Constitution was adopted by the United Nations Conference on
the Establishment of the United Nations Industrial Development
Organization as a Specialized Agency on April 8, 1979, and signed
on behalf of the United States of America on January 17, 1980. The
report of the Department of State with respect to the Constitution
is also transmitted for the information of the Senate.

The Constitution would establish UNIDO as an independent spe-
cialized agency of the United Nations system. It does not create a
new entity, but rather revises UNIDO's existing legal framework in
a way that significantly improves the position of the United States
and other major donors in budget, program and assessment deter-
minations.

UNIDO's principal purpose is to foster the industrialization of
developing countries. It is currently the third largest executing
agency for the United Nations Development Program. UNIDO's
wide-ranging activities are geared to aid developing countries in
establishing the technical and institutional skills necessary for in-
dustrialization. Many of these activities are consonant with United
States development priorities, including development of indigenous
entrepreneurial and productive capabilities in the private sector.
United States commercial and academic interests also benefit from
UNIDO activity.

In recent years, there has been growing recognition of the need
to formulate more effective institutions within the United Nations
system to deal with the problems of development in an increasingly
interdependent world. Such institutions need to serve the interests of
all member nations and to be governed in a manner that realistically
reflects the political and economic situation in the world today.

The Constitution would give UNIDO a new governing machinery
that will make it more responsive to its member governments and that
will give greater recognition to the special role of major donors, in-
cluding the United States, other industrial democracies, and the
Soviet bloc. If they act together, the major donors will be able to block
decisions on UNIDO's program and budgets. In this respect, the
Constitution is a precedent-setting document.

The Constitution would also provide a specific right of withdrawal
from UNIDO if the United States should ever determine that its
interests are not served by continued membership. This could not be

←
President
Bush
signed
this
treaty
on
Jan 17
1980
in
the
White
House
D.C.
The
treaty
is
now
in
the
Senate
for
ratification.

accomplished under UNIDO's current statute without withdrawal from the United Nations.

While the Constitution refers to the objectives of helping establish a new international economic order, the United States has made clear its view that this does not refer to any preconceived notion of such an order as outlined in some UN resolutions to which the United States has taken exception.

The Constitution offers the United States important advantages over UNIDO's current status. It provides an opportunity to increase UNIDO's effectiveness in promoting economic development in the developing countries and, thus, its contribution to a more equitable and peaceful international environment. In addition to helping create a better institutional framework, ratification of the Constitution by the United States will be a strong reaffirmation of our commitment to the industrial development of the less developed countries and demonstrate our political will to pursue beneficial relations with these countries.

I recommend that the Senate give prompt consideration to the Constitution and advise and consent to its ratification.

RONALD REAGAN.

LETTER OF SUBMITTAL

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, September 12, 1981.

THE PRESIDENT: I have the honor to submit to you, with a view to its transmission to the Senate for advice and consent to ratification, the Constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Establishment of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a Specialized Agency on April 8, 1979, and signed on behalf of the United States of America on January 17, 1980.

The Constitution would establish UNIDO as an independent specialized agency of the United Nations system. UNIDO now exists as an organization formally within the United Nations itself, reporting to the General Assembly.

UNIDO has a mandate to provide developing countries with industrial-related technical assistance (worth \$76 million in 1980), including programs in industrial planning, institutional infrastructure, factory establishment and management, training, feasibility studies, and investment promotion. Virtually all of UNIDO's technical assistance expenditures are funded by voluntary sources, primarily the United Nations Development Program. UNIDO activities funded by the United Nations regular assessed budget (\$47 million in 1980) are largely in support of its technical assistance activities, and include: macro-economic studies of factors affecting industrialization; advice to LDC governments on development policies; industrial sector, regional, country and case studies; statistical data collection and analysis; expert group meetings including sectoral Consultations; information processing and investment promotion. UNIDO's highly diversified activities include many which are congenial to United States development priorities such as: employment generation, private sector development, basic human needs, appropriate technology, and rural and agricultural related development. American commercial and academic interests also benefit from UNIDO activity.

UNIDO was established as an organ of the United Nations General Assembly pursuant to United Nations General Assembly Resolutions 2089 (XX) and 2152 (XXI), adopted in 1965 and 1966, respectively. In 1975, the United Nations General Assembly, endorsing the recommendation of the Second General Conference of UNIDO, adopted Resolution 3362 (S-VII) which established an intergovernmental committee of the whole followed by a conference of plenipotentiaries to draft and consider a constitution to transform UNIDO into a specialized agency of the United Nations. The intergovernmental committee of the whole met five times over a two-year period and was succeeded by the Conference on the Establishment of UNIDO as a Specialized Agency.

(iii)

10-29-80

Handwritten comments included here are the work of Bernadine Smith to speed your reading of document.

*over U.S. Constitution
- Federalist #9
and Federalist #10
beginning a new
republic*

2000

THE
P.P.B.S
TO BE
INCLUDED.

Chapter III establishes the organs of UNIDO. Article 8 specifies a General Conference composed of all members which will act upon the reports of the Board and the Director-General and determine the guiding principles and policies of the organization. Article 9 provides for the Board to be composed of 53 members elected by the Conference, with the following distribution of seats: 33 members elected from the G-77 (developing countries), 15 members elected from Group B (industrialized democracies) and 5 members elected from Group D (the

The Constitution consists of a preamble, twenty-nine articles (in six chapters) and three annexes. The Preamble states that the States Parties, while bearing in mind the “broad objectives” of resolutions

Soviet bloc). Article 10 establishes a Programme and Budget Committee to consist of 27 members elected by the Conference with the following distribution: 15 from the G-77, 9 from Group B, and 3 from Group D.

Chapter IV delineates the process for approval of the program of work and the regular budget (i.e., the budget expenditures to be met from assessed contributions) and the operational budget (i.e., budget expenditures to be met from voluntary contributions). Article 14 stipulates that the Director-General shall prepare and submit a draft work program, regular budget and operational budget to the Board through the Committee. The Committee will consider the Director-General's proposals and make recommendations to the Board by a two-thirds majority vote of those present and voting. The Board will examine the Director-General's proposals and the recommendation of the Committee and adopt the program of work, regular budget and operational budget, for submission to the Conference, by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting. The Conference will approve the submission of the Board by a two-thirds majority vote of those present and voting. The Conference may make no decision or amendment involving expenditures unless the Committee and the Board have had an opportunity to act as indicated above. By commanding more than a third of the votes in the Board and the Committee, the major donor States (i.e., Groups B and D), which share a common desire to keep United Nations agency budgets to a reasonable level, will be able to block work programs and budgets of which they disapprove, if they act together.

Article 15 provides that the scale of assessments for members shall be established by the Conference by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting, upon a recommendation of the Board adopted by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. The Board's recommendation is to be based on a draft prepared by the Committee. The Constitution thereby provides a mechanism for the major donors as a group to veto a scale of assessments which they disapprove. Article 15 also stipulates that the scale of assessments shall be based to the extent possible on the scale most recently employed by the United Nations and no member shall be assessed more than 25 percent of the regular budget.

Chapter VI covers legal matters. Article 23 provides for amendments, with special, stringent provisions for amendments to financial articles. Financial amendments must be approved by two-thirds majorities of the Board and Conference respectively and must be ratified by three-fourths of the Member States. This provision protects the blocking more than a third of the votes which major donors command in the Committee and Board.

Article 25 stipulates that the Constitution shall enter into force when at least eighty States that deposited instruments of ratification notify the Secretary General of the United Nations that they have agreed, after consultations among themselves, that the Constitution shall enter into force. However, for States that had deposited instruments of ratification but did not participate in such notification, the Constitution shall come into force on such later date as they choose.

note

The practical effect of the entry into force provisions is that the Constitution will not enter into force without the agreement and participation of major donors, including the United States. Once the Senate has given its advice and consent to ratification, this provision will afford the United States a strong position to ensure that the basic concerns of the United States, such as budgetary restraint, are taken into account - oh, sure!

Article 27 states that no reservations may be made to the Constitution.

A major problem in the constitutional negotiations was to balance the desire of major contributing countries for control over the regular budget with the insistence by developing countries that funding for technical assistance activities continue to be available on an assured basis. Under current arrangements, a portion of UNIDO's activities in the field of technical assistance is financed by assessments from the regular budget of the United Nations. Under Annex II of the Constitution, 6% of the regular budget of UNIDO will be set aside for technical assistance activities which have heretofore been financed by assessed contributions to the United Nations budget. The six percent figure sets a constitutional ceiling on the portion of the new organization's regular budget which can be devoted to technical assistance. All other technical assistance activities must be financed by voluntary contributions. Since the United States together with the other major contributing countries will have more than a third of the votes in the Board, which must approve the regular budget by a two-thirds majority vote, we will have substantial influence on the overall figure with regard to which the 6% technical assistance figure will be calculated and, therefore, over the absolute amount of technical assistance expenditures from the regular budget.

The combined effect of the 6 percent ceiling, the major donors having more than a blocking third of the votes, and the withdrawal provisions will provide the United States with much greater capacity than presently exists to ensure that regular budget funds for technical assistance are used for programs which we believe should qualify for such funding. In this connection, the United States representative to the Constitutional Conference placed on the record our view that technical assistance financed by assessments, "must fill gaps which would be difficult for the UNDP, with its country specific focus, or other voluntary funds to fill. Specifically, such technical assistance would deal with emergency situations and financial activities that primarily benefit the entire international community, not a single country."

There has been growing recognition in UNIDO of the need to achieve a true consensus on development questions if UNIDO is to cope effectively with development problems. At the same time, there has been growing recognition within the United States of the need for the United Nations to be more responsive to our basic programmatic and budgetary concerns, especially in light of the large United States assessed contributions. The Constitution of UNIDO is a product of both of these movements. It gives an already existing institution a new mechanism of decision-making which provides special recognition of the essential role of major contributors, including the United States. In this way, it is truly a precedent setting document.

The P.P.B. System. (very bad).

note: UN. on the UN. level tries to get the world of world are called UN'S

for the United Nations system which deserves our earnest and rapid support.

The other agencies most concerned, the Department of Labor, the Agency for International Development, and the Department of Commerce have no objection to ratification of the Constitution. I hope that you will ask the Senate to consider the Constitution and give its advice and consent to ratification as soon as possible.

WILLIAM CLARK

U.S. by law +
Notified by signature
Senator advised "never
consider for me = Regis-
tered of
80 notified
no is notified.
it is office
it has to
Quiver to
peace

the
stranger.

In 1945 the UN Charter was proclaimed the law of the land.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

The States Parties to this Constitution,

Bearing in mind the broad objectives in the resolutions adopted by the sixth special session of the General Assembly of the United Nations on the establishment of a New International Economic Order, in the UNIDO Second General Conference's Lima Declaration and Plan of Action for Industrial Development and Co-operation, and in the resolution of the seventh special session of the General Assembly of the United Nations on Development and International Economic Co-operation,

Declaring that:

It is necessary to establish a just and equitable economic and social order to be achieved through the elimination of economic inequalities, the establishment of rational and equitable international economic relations, implementation of dynamic social and economic changes and the encouragement of necessary structural changes in the development of the world economy.

Industrialization is a dynamic instrument of growth essential to rapid economic and social development, in particular of developing countries, to the improvement of the living standards and the quality of life of the peoples in all countries, and to the introduction of an equitable economic and social order.

It is the sovereign right of all countries to achieve their industrialization, and any process of such industrialization must conform to the broad objectives of self-sustaining and integrated socio-economic development, and should include the appropriate changes which would ensure the just and effective participation of all peoples in the industrialization of their countries.

As international co-operation for development is the shared goal and common obligation of all countries it is essential to promote industrialization through all possible concerted measures including the development, transfer and adaptation of technology on global, regional and national, as well as on sectoral levels.

All countries, irrespective of their social and economic systems, are determined to promote the common welfare of their peoples by individual and collective actions aimed at expanding international economic co-operation on the basis of sovereign equality, strengthening of the economic independence of the developing countries, securing their equitable share in total world industrial production and contributing to international peace and security and the prosperity of all nations, in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

The abuse of treaty power allows
this "Constitution" to supersede
the United States Constitution.

Mindful of these guidelines,

Desiring to establish, within the terms of Chapter IX of the Charter of the United Nations, a specialized agency to be known as the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) (hereinafter referred to as the "Organization"), which shall play the central role in and be responsible for reviewing and promoting the co-ordination of all activities of the United Nations system in the field of industrial development, in conformity with the responsibilities of the Economic and Social Council under the Charter of the United Nations and with the applicable relationship agreements,
Hereby agree to the present Constitution.

CHAPTER I.—OBJECTIVES AND FUNCTIONS

Article 1

Objectives

The primary objective of the Organization shall be the promotion and acceleration of industrial development in the developing countries with a view to assisting in the establishment of a new international economic order. The Organization shall also promote industrial development and co-operation on global, regional and national, as well as on sectoral levels.

Article 2

Functions

In fulfillment of its foregoing objectives, the Organization shall generally take all necessary and appropriate action, and in particular shall:

- (a) Encourage and extend, as appropriate, assistance to the developing countries in the promotion and acceleration of their industrialization, in particular in the development, expansion and modernization of their industries;
- (b) In accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, initiate, coordinate and follow up the activities of the United Nations system with a view to enabling the Organization to play the central co-ordinating role in the field of industrial development;
- (c) Create new and develop existing concepts and approaches in respect of industrial development on global, regional and national, as well as on sectoral levels, and carry out studies and surveys with a view to formulating new lines of action directed towards harmonious and balanced industrial development, with due consideration for the methods employed by countries with different socio-economic systems for solving industrialization problems;
- (d) Promote and encourage the development and use of planning techniques, and assist in the formulation of development, scientific and technological programmes and plans for industrialization in the public, co-operative and private sectors;
- (e) Encourage and assist in the development of an integrated and interdisciplinary approach towards the accelerated industrialization of the developing countries;
- (f) Provide a forum and act as an instrument to serve the developing countries and the industrialized countries in their contacts, con-

sultations and, at the request of the countries concerned, negotiations directed towards the industrialization of the developing countries;

(g) Assist the developing countries in the establishment and operation of industries, including agro-related as well as basic industries, to achieve the full utilization of locally available natural and human resources and the production of goods for domestic and export markets, as well as contribute to the self-reliance of these countries;

(h) Serve as a clearing-house for industrial information and accordingly collect and monitor on a selective basis, analyse and generate for the purpose of dissemination information on all aspects of industrial development on global, regional and national, as well as on sectoral levels including the exchange of experience and technological achievements of the industrially developed and the developing countries with different social and economic systems;

(i) Devote particular attention to the adoption of special measures aimed at assisting the least-developed, land-locked, and island developing countries, as well as those developing countries most seriously affected by economic crises and natural calamities, without losing sight of the interest of the other developing countries;

(j) Promote, encourage and assist in the development, selection, adaptation, transfer and use of industrial technology, with due regard for the socioeconomic conditions and the specific requirements of the industry concerned, with special reference to the transfer of technology from the industrialized to the developing countries as well as among the developing countries themselves;

(k) Organize and support industrial training programmes aimed at assisting the developing countries in the training of technical and other appropriate categories of personnel needed at various phases for their accelerated industrial development;

(l) Advise on and assist, in close co-operation with the appropriate bodies of the United Nations, specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, the developing countries in the exploitation, conservation and local transformation of their natural resources for the purpose of furthering the industrialization of developing countries;

(m) Provide pilot and demonstration plans for accelerating industrialization in particular sectors;

(n) Develop special measures designed to promote co-operation in the industrial field among developing countries and between the developed and developing countries;

(o) Assist, in co-operation with other appropriate bodies, the regional planning of industrial development of the developing countries within the framework of regional and subregional groupings among those countries;

(p) Encourage and promote the establishment and strengthening of industrial, business and professional associations, and similar organizations which would contribute to the full utilization of the internal resources of the developing countries with a view to developing their national industries;

(q) Assist in the establishment and operation of institutional infrastructure for the provision of regulatory, advisory and developmental services to industry;

(r) Assist, at the request of Governments of the developing countries, in obtaining external financing for specific industrial projects on fair, equitable and mutually acceptable terms.

CHAPTER II.—PARTICIPATION

Article 3

Members

Membership in the Organization is open to all States which associate themselves with the objectives and principles of the Organization:

(a) States members of the United Nations or of a specialized Agency or of the International Atomic Energy Agency may become Members of the Organization by becoming parties to this Constitution in accordance with Article 24 and paragraph 2 of Article 25:

(b) States other than those referred to in subparagraph (a) may become Members of the Organization by becoming parties to this Constitution in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 24 and subparagraph 2(c) of Article 25, after their membership has been approved by the Conference, by a two-thirds majority of the Members present and voting, upon the recommendation of the Board.

Article 4

Observers

1. Observer status in the Organization shall be open, upon request, to those enjoying such status in the General Assembly of the United Nations, unless the Conference decides otherwise.

2. Without prejudice to paragraph 1, the Conference has the authority to invite other observers to participate in the work of the Organization.

3. Observers shall be permitted to participate in the work of the Organization in accordance with the relevant rules of procedure and the provisions of this Constitution.

Article 5

Suspension

1. Any Member of the Organization that is suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership of the United Nations shall automatically be suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership of the Organization.

2. Any Member that is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the Organization shall have no vote in the Organization if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the assessed contributions due from it for the preceding two fiscal years. Any organ may, nevertheless, permit such a Member to vote in that organ if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the Member.

Article 6

Withdrawal

1. A Member may withdraw from the Organization by depositing an instrument of denunciation of this Constitution with the Depositary.

2. Such withdrawal shall take effect on the last day of the fiscal year following that during which such instrument was deposited.

3. The contributions to be paid by the withdrawing Member for the fiscal year following that during which such instrument was deposited shall be the same as the assessed contributions for the fiscal year during which such deposit was effected. The withdrawing Member shall in addition fulfil any unconditional pledges it made prior to such deposit.

CHAPTER III.—ORGANS

Article 7

Principal and subsidiary organs

1. The principal organs of the Organization shall be:

- (a) The General Conference (referred to as the "Conference");
- (b) The Industrial Development Board (referred to as the "Board");
- (c) The Secretariat.

2. There shall be established a Programme and Budget Committee to assist the Board in the preparation and examination of the programme of work, the regular budget and the operational budget of the Organization and other financial matters pertaining to the Organization.

3. Other subsidiary organs, including technical committees, may be established by the Conference or the Board, which shall give due regard to the principle of equitable geographical representation.

Article 8

General Conference

1. The Conference shall consist of representatives of all Members.

2. (a) The Conference shall hold a regular session every two years, unless it decides otherwise. Special sessions shall be convened by the Director-General at the request of the Board or of a majority of all Members.

(b) Regular sessions shall be held at the seat of the Organization, unless otherwise determined by the Conference. The Board shall determine the place where a special session is to be held.

3. In addition to exercising other functions specified in this Constitution, the Conference shall:

(a) Determine the guiding principles and the policies of the Organization;

(b) Consider reports of the Board, of the Director-General and of the subsidiary organs of the Conference;

(c) Approve the programme of work, the regular budget and the operational budget of the Organization in accordance with Article 14, establish the scale of assessments in accordance with Article 15, approve the financial regulations of the Organization and supervise the effective utilization of the financial resources of the Organization;

(d) Have the authority to adopt, by a two-thirds majority of the Members present and voting, conventions or agreements with respect to any matter within the competence of the Organization and to make recommendations to the Members concerning such conventions or agreements;

This is not true! — universal enlistments are planned. mandatory

PROVIDES 3 BARRIERS

USES P.P.B.S. MANDATORY CONTROL SYSTEM UNDER THE CONFERENCE

DEVELOPMENT OF THE WORLD ORDER

P.P.B.S. PART OF FUNCTION CONTROL

This is not true! — universal enlistments are planned. mandatory

(e) Make recommendations to Members and to international organizations with respect to matters within the competence of the Organization;

(f) Take any other appropriate action to enable the Organization to further its objectives and carry out its functions.

4. The Conference may delegate to the Board such of its powers and functions as it may consider desirable, except for those provided for in: Article 3, subparagraph (b); Article 4; Article 8, subparagraphs 3(a), (b), (c) and (d); Article 9, paragraph 1; Article 10, paragraph 1; Article 11, paragraph 2; Article 14, paragraphs 4 and 6; Article 15; Article 18; Article 23, subparagraphs 2(b) and 3(b); and Annex I.

5. The Conference shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

6. Each Member shall have one vote in the Conference. Decisions shall be made by a majority of the Members present and voting unless otherwise specified in this Constitution or in the rules of procedure of the Conference.

Article 9

Industrial Development Board

1. The Board shall consist of 53 Members of the Organization elected by the Conference, which shall give due regard to the principle of equitable geographical distribution. In electing the members of the Board the Conference shall observe the following distribution of seats: 33 members of the Board shall be elected from the States listed in Parts A and C, 15 from the States listed in Part B, and 5 from the States listed in Part D of Annex I to this Constitution.

2. Members of the Board shall hold office from the close of the regular session of the Conference at which they were elected until the close of the regular session of the Conference four years thereafter, except that the members elected at the first session shall hold office from the time of such election and one half shall hold office only until the close of the regular session two years thereafter. Members of the Board may be re-elected.

3. (a) The Board shall hold at least one regular session each year at such times as it may determine. Special sessions shall be convened by the Director-General at the request of a majority of all members of the Board.

(b) Sessions shall be held at the seat of the Organization, unless otherwise determined by the Board.

4. In addition to exercising other functions specified in this Constitution or delegated to it by the Conference, the Board shall:

(a) Acting under the authority of the Conference, review the implementation of the approved programme of work and of the corresponding regular budget and operational budget, as well as of other decisions of the Conference;

(b) Recommend to the Conference a scale of assessments for regular budget expenditures;

(c) Report to the Conference at each regular session on the activities of the Board;

(d) Request Members to furnish information on their activities related to the work of the Organization;

(e) In accordance with the decisions of the Conference and having regard to circumstances arising between sessions of the Board or the

Conference, authorize the Director-General to take such measures as the Board deems necessary to meet unforeseen events with due regard to the functions and financial resources of the Organization;

(f) If the office of Director-General becomes vacant between sessions of the Conference, appoint an Acting Director-General to serve until the next regular or special session of the Conference;

(g) Prepare the provisional agenda for the Conference;

(h) Undertake such other functions as may be required to further the objectives of the Organization subject to the limitations stipulated in this Constitution.

5. The Board shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

6. Each member of the Board shall have one vote. Decisions shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting unless otherwise specified in this Constitution or in the rules of procedure of the Board.

7. The Board shall invite any Member not represented on the Board to participate without vote in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that Member.

Article 10

Programme and Budget Committee

1. The Programme and Budget Committee shall consist of 27 Members of the Organization elected by the Conference, which shall give due regard to the principle of equitable geographical distribution. In electing the members of the Committee the Conference shall observe the following distribution of seats: 15 members of the Committee shall be elected from the States listed in Parts A and C, 9 from the States listed in Part B, and 3 from the States listed in Part D of Annex I to this Constitution. In designating their representatives to serve on the Committee, States shall take into account their personal qualifications and experience.

2. Members of the Committee shall hold office from the close of the regular session of the Conference at which they were elected until the close of the regular session of the Conference two years thereafter. Members of the Committee may be re-elected.

3. (a) The Committee shall hold at least one session each year. Additional sessions shall be convened by the Director-General at the request of the Board or the Committee.

(b) Sessions shall be held at the seat of the Organization, unless otherwise determined by the Board.

4. The Committee shall:

(a) Perform the functions assigned to it in Article 14;

(b) Prepare the draft scale of assessments for regular budget expenditures, for submission to the Board;

(c) Exercise such other functions with respect to financial matters as may be assigned to it by the Conference or the Board;

(d) Report to the Board at each regular session on all activities of the Committee and submit advice or proposals on financial matters to the Board on its own initiative.

5. The Committee shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

6. Each member of the Committee shall have one vote. Decisions shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting.

THE ENFORCEMENT
FOR THE
NEW ORDER.

(NATIONS)

BALANCERS
OF THE
FUNDS FOR
USED FOR
WORLD
CONTR.

CONVERSION

Article 11

Secretariat

1. The Secretariat shall comprise a Director-General, as well as such Deputy Directors-General and other staff as the Organization may require.

2. The Director-General shall be appointed by the Conference upon recommendation of the Board for a period of four years. He may be reappointed for a further term of four years, after which he shall not be eligible for reappointment.

3. The Director-General shall be the chief administrative officer of the Organization. Subject to general or specific directives of the Conference or the Board, the Director-General shall have the over-all responsibility and authority to direct the work of the Organization. Under the authority of and subject to the control of the Board, the Director-General shall be responsible for the appointment, organization and functioning of the staff.

4. In the performance of their duties the Director-General and the staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any authority external to the Organization. They shall refrain from any action that might reflect on their position as international officials responsible only to the Organization. Each Member undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Director-General and the staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities.

5. The staff shall be appointed by the Director-General under regulations to be established by the Conference upon recommendation of the Board. Appointments at the level of Deputy Director-General shall be subject to approval by the Board. The conditions of service of staff shall conform as far as possible to those of the United Nations common system. The paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in determining the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting staff on a wide and equitable geographical basis.

6. The Director-General shall act in that capacity at all meetings of the Conference, of the Board and of the Programme and Budget Committee, and shall perform such other functions as are entrusted to him by these organs. He shall prepare an annual report on the activities of the Organization. In addition, he shall submit to the Conference or to the Board, as appropriate, such other reports as may be required.

CHAPTER IV.—PROGRAMME OF WORK AND FINANCIAL MATTERS

Article 12

Expenses of delegations

Each Member and observer shall bear the expenses of its own delegation to the Conference, to the Board or to any other organ in which it may participate.

Article 13

Composition of budgets

1. The activities of the Organization shall be carried out in accordance with its approved programme of work and budgets.

2. The expenditures of the Organization shall be divided into the following categories;

(a) Expenditures to be met from assessed contributions (referred to as the "regular budget"); and

(b) Expenditures to be met from voluntary contributions to the Organization, and such other income as may be provided for in the financial regulations (referred to as the "operational budget").

3. The regular budget shall provide for expenditures for administration, research, other regular expenses of the Organization and for other activities, as provided for in Annex II.

4. The operational budget shall provide for expenditures for technical assistance and other related activities.

Article 14

Programme and budgets

1. The Director-General shall prepare and submit to the Board through the Programme and Budget Committee, at a time specified in the financial regulations, a draft programme of work for the following fiscal period, together with the corresponding estimates for those activities to be financed from the regular budget. The Director-General shall, at the same time, submit proposals and financial estimates for those activities to be financed from voluntary contributions to the Organization.

2. The Programme and Budget Committee shall consider the proposals of the Director-General and submit to the Board its recommendations on the proposed programme of work and corresponding estimates for the regular budget and the operational budget. Such recommendations of the Committee shall require a two-thirds majority of the Members present and voting.

3. The Board shall examine the proposals of the Director-General together with any recommendations of the Programme and Budget Committee and adopt the programme of work, the regular budget and the operational budget, with such modifications as it deems necessary, for submission to the Conference for consideration and approval. Such adoption shall require a two-thirds majority of the Members present and voting.

4. (a) The Conference shall consider and approve the programme of work and the corresponding regular budget and operational budget submitted to it by the Board, by a two-thirds majority of the Members present and voting.

(b) The Conference may make amendments in the programme of work and the corresponding regular budget and operational budget, in accordance with paragraph 6.

5. When required, supplementary or revised estimates for the regular budget or operational budget shall be prepared and approved in accordance with paragraphs 1 to 4 above and the financial regulations.

THE CHIEF
OF THE
ADMINISTRATIVE
ARM OF
THE NEW
WORLD
ORDER

REQUIRED
"LOYALTY"
TO WORLD
GOVERNMENT
(SEE OATH
REQUIRED)
BUT LOYALTY
TO U.S.
CONSTITUTION
NO LONGER
POSSIBLE.

6. No resolution, decision or amendment involving expenditure, which has not already been considered in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3, shall be approved by the Conference unless it is accompanied by an estimate of expenditures prepared by the Director-General. No resolution, decision or amendment in respect of which expenditures are anticipated by the Director-General shall be approved by the Conference until the Programme and Budget Committee and subsequently the Board, meeting concurrently with the Conference, have had an opportunity to act in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3. The Board shall submit its decisions to the Conference. The approval by the Conference of such resolutions, decisions and amendments shall require a two-thirds majority of all Members.

Article 15

Assessed contributions

1. Regular budget expenditures shall be borne by the Members, as apportioned in accordance with a scale of assessment established by the Conference by a two-thirds majority of the Members present and voting, upon the recommendation of the Board adopted by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting, on the basis of a draft prepared by the Programme and Budget Committee.

2. The scale of assessments shall be based to the extent possible on the scale most recently employed by the United Nations. No Member shall be assessed more than twenty-five percent of the regular budget of the Organization.

Article 16

Voluntary contributions to the Organization

Subject to the financial regulations of the Organization, the Director-General, on behalf of the Organization, may accept voluntary contributions to the Organization, including gifts, bequests and subventions, made to the Organization by governments, intergovernmental or non-governmental organizations or other non-governmental sources, provided that the conditions attached to such voluntary contributions are consistent with the objectives and policies of the Organization.

Article 17

Industrial Development Fund

In order to increase the resources of the Organization and to enhance its ability to meet promptly and flexibly the needs of the developing countries, the Organization shall have an Industrial Development Fund which will be financed through the voluntary contributions to the Organization provided for in Article 16, and other income as may be provided for in the financial regulations of the Organization. The Director-General shall administer the Industrial Development Fund in accordance with the general policy guidelines governing the operations of the Fund that are established by the Conference, or by the Board acting on behalf of the Conference, and in accordance with the financial regulations of the Organization.

more monetary strengthening of the system for world conquering.

It's going to cost us as we are forced to surrender our sovereignty and our firearms.

Article 18

Relations with the United Nations

The Organization shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations as one of the specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 of the Charter of the United Nations. Any agreement concluded in accordance with Article 63 of the Charter shall require the approval of the Conference, by a two-thirds majority of the Members present and voting, upon the recommendation of the Board.

Article 19

Relations with other organizations

1. The Director-General may, with the approval of the Board and subject to guidelines established by the Conference:

(a) Enter into agreements establishing appropriate relationships with other organizations of the United Nations system and with other intergovernmental and governmental organizations.

(b) Establish appropriate relations with non-governmental and other organizations the work of which is related to that of the Organization. When establishing such relations with national organizations the Director-General shall consult with the governments concerned.

2. Subject to such agreements and relations, the Director-General may establish working arrangements with such organizations.

CHAPTER VI.—LEGAL MATTERS

Article 20

Seat

1. The seat of the Organization shall be Vienna. The Conference may change the seat by a two-thirds majority of all Members.

2. The Organization shall conclude a headquarters agreement with the Host Government.

Article 21

Legal capacity, privileges and immunities

1. The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such legal capacity and such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the exercise of its functions and for the fulfilment of its objectives. Representatives of Members and officials of the Organization shall enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the Organization.

2. The legal capacity, privileges and immunities referred to in paragraph 1 shall:

(a) In the territory of any Member that has acceded to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies in respect of the Organization, be as defined in the standard clauses of that Convention as modified by an annex thereto approved by the Board;

- (b) In the territory of any Member that has not acceded to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies in respect of the Organization but has acceded to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, be as defined in the latter Convention, unless such State notifies the Depositary on depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession that it will not apply this Convention to the Organization; the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations shall cease to apply to the Organization thirty days after such State has so notified the Depositary;
- (c) Be as defined in other agreements entered into by the Organization.

Article 22

Settlement of disputes and requests for advisory opinions

1. (a) Any dispute among two or more Members concerning the interpretation or application of this Constitution, including its annexes, that is not settled by negotiation shall be referred to the Board unless the parties concerned agree on another mode of settlement. If the dispute is of particular concern to a Member not represented on the Board, that Member shall be entitled to be represented in accordance with rules to be adopted by the Board.
- (b) If the dispute is not settled pursuant to paragraph 1(a) to the satisfaction of any party to the dispute, that party may refer the matter: either, (i) if the parties so agree:
- (A) to the International Court of Justice; or
- (B) to an arbitral tribunal;
- or, (ii) otherwise, to a conciliation commission.
- The rule concerning the procedures and operation of the arbitral tribunal and of the conciliation commission are laid down in Annex III to this Constitution.
2. The Conference and the Board are separately empowered, subject to authorization from the General Assembly of the United Nations, to request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on any legal question arising within the scope of the Organization's activities.

Article 23

Amendments

1. At any time after the second regular session of the Conference any Member may propose amendments to this Constitution. Texts of proposed amendments shall be promptly communicated by the Director-General to all Members and shall not be considered by the Conference until ninety days after the dispatch of such communication.
2. Except as specified in paragraph 3, an amendment shall come into force and be binding on all Members when:
- (a) It is recommended by the Board to the Conference;
- (b) It is approved by the Conference by a two-thirds majority of all Members; and

- (c) Two-thirds of the Members have deposited instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval of the amendment with the Depositary.
3. An amendment relating to Article 6, 9, 10, 13, 14 or 23 or to Annex II shall come into force and be binding on all Members when:
- (a) It is recommended by the Board to the Conference by a two-thirds majority of all members of the Board;
- (b) It is approved by the Conference by a two-thirds majority of all Members; and
- (c) Three-fourths of the Members have deposited instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval of the amendment with the Depositary.

Article 24

Signature, ratification, acceptance, approval and accession

1. This Constitution shall be open for signature by all States specified in subparagraph (a) of Article 3, until 7 October 1979 at the Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Austria and subsequently at United Nations Headquarters in New York until the date this Constitution enters into force.
2. This Constitution shall be subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by signatory States. Instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval of such States shall be deposited with the Depositary.
3. After the entry into force of this Constitution in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 25, States specified in subparagraph (a) of Article 3 that have not signed this Constitution, as well as States approved for membership pursuant to subparagraph (b) of that Article, may accede to this Constitution by depositing instruments of accession.

Entry into force

1. This Constitution shall enter into force when at least eighty States that had deposited instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval notify the Depositary that they have agreed, after consultations among themselves, that this Constitution shall enter into force.
2. This Constitution shall enter into force:
- (a) For States that participated in the notification referred to in paragraph 1, on the date of the entry into force of this Constitution;
- (b) For States that had deposited instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval before the entry into force of this Constitution but did not participate in the notification referred to in paragraph 1, on such later date on which they notify the Depositary that this Constitution shall enter into force for them;
- (c) For States that deposit instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession subsequent to the entry into force of this Constitution on the date of such deposit.

Transitional arrangements

1. The Depositary shall convene the first session of the Conference, to be held within three months following the entry into force of this Constitution.

2. The rules and regulations governing the organization established by United Nations General Assembly resolution 2152 (XXI) shall govern the Organization and its organs until such time as the latter may adopt new provisions.

*Article 27**Reservations*

No reservations may be made in respect of this Constitution.

*Article 28**Depositary*

1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall be the Depositary of this Constitution.

2. In addition to notifying the States concerned, the Depositary shall notify the Director-General of all matters affecting this Constitution.

*Article 29**Authentic texts*

This Constitution shall be authentic in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.

ANNEX I

Lists of States

1. If a State that is not listed in any of the lists below becomes a Member, the Conference shall decide, after appropriate consultations, in which of those lists it is to be included.

2. The Conference may at any time, after appropriate consultations, change the classification of a Member as listed below.

3. Changes in the lists below that are made in accordance with paragraph 1 or 2 shall not be considered amendments within the meaning of Article 23.

Lists

[The lists of States to be included by the Depositary in this Annex are the lists determined by the General Assembly of the United Nations for the purpose of paragraph 4 of section II of its resolution 2152 (XXI), as in effect on the date this Constitution enters into force.]

ALREADY
DONE

The regular budget

ANNEX II

A. 1. Administration, research and other regular expenses of the Organization shall be deemed to include:

- (a) Interregional and regional advisers;
- (b) Short-term advisory services provided by the staff of the Organization;

THIS CONSTITUTION
IS UNDER THE
INFLUENCE
AND
CONTROL
OF
COMMUNIST
DOMINATED
UNITED
NATIONS

(c) Meetings, including technical meetings, provided for in the programme of work financed from the regular budget of the Organization;

(d) Programme support costs arising from technical assistance projects, to the extent that these costs are not reimbursed to the Organization by the source of financing of such projects.

2. Concrete proposals conforming to the above provisions shall be implemented after consideration by the Programme and Budget Committee, adoption by the Board and approval by the Conference, in accordance with Article 14.

B. In order to improve the effectiveness of the Organization's programme of work in the field of industrial development, the regular budget shall also finance other activities heretofore financed out of Section 15 of the United Nations Regular Budget, in the amount of 6 per cent of the total of the regular budget. These activities shall strengthen the Organization's contribution to the United Nations development system taking into account the importance of utilizing the United Nations Development Programme country programming process, which is subject to the consent of the countries concerned, as a frame of reference for these activities.

ANNEX III

Rules concerning arbitral tribunals and conciliation commissions

Unless otherwise agreed by all the Members parties to a dispute that has not been settled pursuant to paragraph 1 (a) of Article 22 and that has been referred to an arbitral tribunal pursuant to subparagraph 1 (b) (i) (B) of Article 22 or to a conciliation commission pursuant to subparagraph 1 (b) (ii), the following rules shall govern the procedures and operation of such tribunals and commissions:

1. *Initiation*

Within three months of the conclusion by the Board of its consideration of a dispute referred to it pursuant to paragraph 1 (a) of Article 22 or, if it does not conclude its consideration within eighteen months of such referral, then within twenty-one months of such referral, all the parties to the dispute may notify the Director-General that they wish to refer the dispute to an arbitral tribunal or any such party may notify the Director-General that it wishes to refer the dispute to a conciliation commission. If the parties had agreed another mode of settlement, then such notification may be made within three months of the conclusion of that special procedure.

2. *Establishment*

- (a) The parties to the dispute shall, by their unanimous decision, appoint, as appropriate, three arbitrators or three conciliators, and shall designate one of these as President of the tribunal or commission.
- (b) If within three months of the notification referred to in paragraph 1 above one or more members of the tribunal or commission have not been so appointed, the Secretary-General of the United Nations

THE
U.N.'S
"STATES"
CLAIMED TO
BE ALL THE
COUNTRIES
OF
THE
WORLD!
(A
FEDERATED
NEW
WORLD
ORDER")

shall, at the request of any party, within three months of such request designate any members, including the President, then still required to be appointed.

(c) If a vacancy arises on the tribunal or commission, it shall be filled within one month in accordance with paragraph (a) or thereafter in accordance with paragraph (b).

3. Procedures and Operation

(a) The tribunal or commission shall determine its own rules of procedure. All decisions on any question of procedure or substance may be reached by a majority of the members.

(b) The members of the tribunal or commission shall receive remuneration as provided in the financial regulations of the Organization. The Director-General shall provide any necessary secretariat, in consultation with the President of the tribunal or commission. All expenses of the tribunal or commission and its members, but not of the parties to the dispute, shall be borne by the Organization.

4. Awards and Reports

(a) The arbitral tribunal shall conclude its proceedings by an award, which shall be binding on all the parties.

(b) The conciliation commission shall conclude its proceedings by a report addressed to all the parties to the dispute, which shall contain recommendations to which these parties shall give serious consideration.

I hereby certify that the foregoing text is a true copy of the Constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, adopted at Vienna on 8 April 1979, the original of which is deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

For the Secretary-General: The Legal Counsel

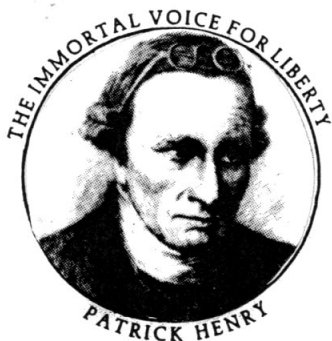


United Nations, New York, 11 October 1979.

O

*The printed + handset
notes in the margins
were done to aid the
readers of this document
to better understand
the attachments also.
Bernadine Smith*

10-29-90



"Let Mr. Madison tell me when did liberty ever exist when the sword and the purse were given up from the people? Unless a miracle shall interpose, no nation ever did, nor ever can retain its liberty after the loss of the sword and the purse."

....Patrick Henry

"Guard with jealous attention the public liberty. Suspect everyone who approaches that jewel. Unfortunately, nothing will preserve it but downright force and whenever you give up that force, you are inevitably ruined."

....Patrick Henry

According to Section 256 of Volume Sixteen of American Jurisprudence, Second: "The general rule is that an unconstitutional statute... though having the form and name of law, is in reality no law, but is wholly void, and ineffective for any purpose... An unconstitutional law, in legal contemplation, is as inoperative as if it had never been passed... Since an unconstitutional law is void, the general principles follow that it imposes no duties, confers no rights, creates no office, bestows no power or authority on anyone, affords no protection, and justifies no acts performed under it... No one is bound to obey an unconstitutional law and no courts are bound to enforce it."

Friends of Patrick Henry

P. O. Box 1776
Hanford, CA 93232

10. The usefulness and permanency of this Government and the happiness of the millions over whom it spreads its protection will be best promoted by carefully abstaining from the exercise of all powers not clearly granted by the Constitution.

JAMES K. POLK

Veto Message, Dec. 15, 1847; *Ibid.*, p. 2476

"Our liberty depends upon freedom of the press and that can not be limited without being lost."

.....Thomas Jefferson

"The entire and absolute freedom of the press is essential to the preservation of government on the basis of a free constitution."

.....Daniel Webster

(Today the press denies us the publication of what the government is doing in P.L. 87-297!)

9. I am determined to uphold the Constitution . . . to the utmost of my ability and in defiance of all personal consequences. What may happen to an individual is of little importance, but the Constitution of the country, or any of its great and clear principles and provisions, is too sacred to be surrendered under any circumstances whatever by those who are charged with its protection and defense.

JOHN TYLER

Protest, Aug. 30, 1842; *Messages and Papers*, p. 2046

Note: If you have no armed forces, you have no Constitution. The latter depends upon the people's ability to support and maintain armed forces.

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

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



ANSWER: YOU BET THERE IS!

**ONE ANSWER IS:
REBUS SIC STANTIBUS.**

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

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

"the situation has changed!"

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

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

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

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

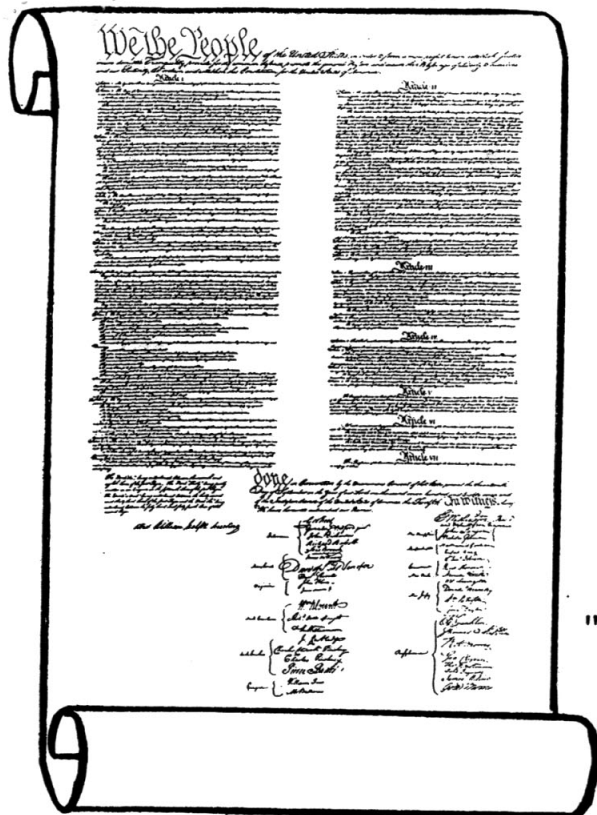
rescind a treaty! Additionally, a repeal, rescinding, and revoking action should be effected against an aberrant previously passed treaty in order to negate previous *international* action. It is a well known fact that one of the checks in the Check and Balance System places the *responsibility upon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

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

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

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

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



UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

WRITTEN TO BE IN PERPETUITY

"The advice nearest to my heart and deepest in my convictions is, that the Union of the states be cherished and perpetuated."

.....James Madison, Advice to My Country: Conclusion.

"Profoundly penetrated with this idea, I shall carry it with me to my grave as a strong incitement to unceasing vows that Heaven may continue to you the choicest tokens of its beneficence; that your union and brotherly affection may be perpetual; that the free Constitution which is the work of your hands may be sacredly maintained;...."

.....Geo. Washington, Farewell Address
September 17, 1796

"It is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned....."

.....Geo. Washington, Farewell Address
September 17, 1796

"Whatever follies we may be led into as to foreign nations, we shall never give up our Union.."

.....Thomas Jefferson to Elbridge Gerry, May 13, 1797

"....and the Union shall be perpetual....."

....."Articles of Confederation" of the 13 original states. Perpetual is said six times in the text.

"When any one State in the American Union refuses obedience to the Confederation by which they have bound themselves, the rest have a natural right to compel them to obedience."

.....Thomas Jefferson, Jan. 24. 1786

"The Constitution, in all its provisions, looks to an indissoluble Union composed of indestructible states..."

.....Salmon P. Chase, U.S. Supreme Court 1864 - 1873 Decision, in Texas v. White 7 Wallace 725

"I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate, and aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity, and the existence of our National Union, and the perpetuity of popular government; and to redress wrongs already long enough endured."

.....Abraham Lincoln April 15, 1861

"A house divided against itself cannot stand...it will become all one thing or all the other."

.....Abraham Lincoln June 1858

"That we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain, that this nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom, and that Government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

.....November 19, 1863 Address by Abraham Lincoln in Gettysburg

"At every hazard and every sacrifice this Union must be preserved."

.....Andrew Jackson, Farewell Address
March 4, 1837

"It is hereby ordained and declared, by the authority aforesaid, That the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact between the original States, and the people and States in the said territory, and forever remain unalterable....."

.....An act to provide for the Government of the Territory Northwest of the River Ohio Aug. 7, 1789

"If there be any among us who would wish to dissolve this Union or to change its republican form, let them stand undisturbed as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it."

.....Thomas Jefferson, First Inaugural Address, March 4, 1801

"We the people of the State of California, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, in order to secure and perpetuate its blessings, do establish this Constitution."

.....California Constitution of 1849

"The governments of the past could fairly be characterized as devices for maintaining in perpetuity the place and position of certain privileged classes.... The Government of the United States is a device for maintaining in perpetuity the rights of the people, with the ultimate extinction of all privileged classes."

.....Calvin Coolidge, Speech Philadelphia
September 25, 1924

"At what point then is the approach of danger to be expected? I answer if it ever reach us it must spring up amongst us; it cannot come from abroad. If destruction be our lot, we ourselves must be its author and finisher. As a nation of free men we must live through all time or die by suicide."

.....Abraham Lincoln, Perpetuation of our Political Institutions.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable!"

.....Daniel Webster, Speech on Foote's Resolution, Jan 26, 1830

"The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them from invasion; and on application of the Legislature, or of the executive against domestic violence."

.....Art. IV Section 4 U.S. Constitution

".....to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity....."

.....Preamble to the United States Constitution, September 17, 1787

".....to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;....."

.....Article 1 Section 8 Paragraph 15
United States Constitution

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

.....Article II Section 1. Paragraph 8 of U.S. Constitution - Oath of office to be taken by the U.S. President.
(Written expressly by the Founding Fathers for all future presidents.)

SUBJECT: OPPOSE CANDIDACY OF REAGAN

WHEREAS: Ronald Reagan has made eloquent conservative speeches while his deeds have served the liberals;

WHEREAS: Despite Reagan's **CLAIM OF CONSERVATISM SINCE 1950**, the left dominated his **POLITICS PRIOR TO 1960**;

WHEREAS: During his **1966 GUBERNATORIAL RACE**, Reagan selected liberal Rockefeller men to run his campaign, and upon election, his **APPOINTMENTS** continued in the same pattern, excluding conservatives;

WHEREAS: Reagan **SUPPORTED NIXON'S LEFTIST POLICIES, PRAISED KISSINGER**, but **BETRAYED CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATES**,

WHEREAS: Reagan **PROMISED ECONOMY** but doubled the State Budget and raised taxes;

WHEREAS: Reagan actively **PROMOTED REGIONAL GOVERNMENT**, contrary to his expressed philosophy of local government;

WHEREAS: Under Reagan, **LIBERAL EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS** accelerated, and PPBS, a budgetary process of political change, established, moving public schools toward total state control;

WHEREAS: Reagan also betrayed conservative principles in the areas of **PROPERTY RIGHTS, INCOME TAX WITHHOLDING, GUN CONTROL, MEDICINE, MENTAL HEALTH, WELFARE REFORM, CRIME CONTROL. ETC.**

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That UROC oppose Ronald Reagan as candidate for President or Vice President, and urge Americans nationwide to carefully scrutinize his record.

Adopted in UROC State Convention
Santa Maria, California
May 4, 1975

Additional copies available from:
United Republicans of California
P.O. Box 431, San Gabriel, CA 91778
Suggested donation: 10 copies — \$1.00
50 — \$4.00, 100 — \$7.00



PLEASE ADDRESS
REPLY TO:

P.O. Box 431
San Gabriel, California
91778

UNITED REPUBLICANS OF CALIFORNIA

Dear _____:

In May, 1975, California's major conservative Republican organization, United Republicans of California, adopted a resolution opposing Ronald Reagan as candidate for President or Vice President.

Because you are an important American, concerned with the political future of this country, we are enclosing for your careful study a copy of the resolution with the accompanying documentation of Reagan's political record in California.

We wish his deeds matched his eloquent conservative rhetoric, but because they do not, members of UROC felt that it was of greatest importance that facts about his non-conservative record here in California be known in time for real conservatives to come forward.

In America's early critical hour, George Washington wisely urged that only those be placed on guard who stood firm for American Independence and principles of freedom.

Similarly, in America's critical hour today, as we approach our Bicentennial Celebration, it is again essential that we seek out and support only proven conservatives for responsible positions at all levels of government, whose deeds are consistent with their words.

Very truly yours,

UNITED REPUBLICANS OF CALIFORNIA

"OPEN THE DOORS AND LET THE PEOPLE IN"

Resolution # 1 Received State Office 4/15/75

Committee: Government Affairs and Efficiency

Originating Units: San Marino # 24, # 236, # 237, # 238

SUBJECT: OPPOSE CANDIDACY OF REAGAN

WHEREAS: Ronald Reagan has made eloquent conservative speeches while his deeds have served the liberals;

WHEREAS: Despite Reagan's claim of conservatism since 1950, the left dominated his politics prior to 1960;

WHEREAS: During his 1966 gubernatorial race, Reagan selected liberal Rockefeller men to run his campaign, and upon election, his appointments continued in the same pattern, excluding conservatives;'

WHEREAS: Reagan supported Nixon's leftist policies, praised Kissinger, but betrayed conservative candidates;

WHEREAS: Reagan promised economy but doubled the State Budget and raised taxes;

WHEREAS: Reagan actively promoted regional government, contrary to his expressed philosophy of local control;'

WHEREAS: Under Reagan, liberal educational programs accelerated, and PPBS, a budgetary process of political change, established, moving public schools toward total state control;

WHEREAS: Reagan also betrayed conservative principles in the areas of property rights, income tax withholding, gun control, medicine, mental health, welfare reform, crime control, etc.;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That UROC oppose Ronald Reagan as candidate for President or Vice President and urge Americans nationwide to carefully scrutinize his record.

DOCUMENTATION ACCOMPANYING UROC RESOLUTION
"OPPOSE CANDIDACY OF REAGAN"

Documentation follows in subsequent sections.

1. CLAIM OF CONSERVATISM SINCE 1950

Reagan claims his conservative speeches made during 50's and 60's for General Electric represent his political sentiments since 1950. ("Where's the Rest of Me?" 1965, p. 302)

Reagan claimed he fought communism, while he headed the Screen Actors Guild, collaborating with Jimmy Roosevelt and Dore Schary, National Anti-Defamation League chairman. ("Biographical Dictionary of the Left," Vol. II, p.535-66; "Where's the Rest of Me?" p.166-67)

2. POLITICS PRIOR TO 1960

- (1) Raised money for Helen Gahagan Douglas in 1950. (San Francisco Examiner, 6/21/65)
- (2) Leader of UWF, United World Federalists, with Alan Cranston in 1959 and was member for 13 years. (UWF-affiliate Letterhead, 5/25/59; "Here's the Rest of Him," Introduction; Radio Verite, 5/8/70)
- (3) Charter member of ADA, Americans for Democratic Action. (Here's the Rest of Him," Introduction)
- (4) Member of National Advisory Council of AVC, American Veterans Committee, 1959, which was previously listed by Calif. Senate Committee on UnAmerican Activities: "reports indicate it is under communist influence." AVC leftist activities continued in 1962. (Calif. Senate Committee on UnAmerican Activities Reports, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1951; San Francisco Chronicle 1/24/62)

3. 1966 GUBERNATORIAL RACE

- (1) His Campaign book, "Where's the Rest of Me," published in 1965, was co-authored with Richard G. Hubler, former Assistant Editor of "Cavalcade," Rockefeller Center News, Assoc. Ed. Newsweek & PM. (Contemporary Authors, 6/65)
- (2) Phillip Battaglia was named Reagan's State Campaign Chairman, a Kuchel-Rockefeller liberal. (Oakland Tribune, 11/27/66; Campaign News Release, 8/17/66)
- (3) Leonard Firestone, named Co-Chairman Campaign Executive Committee, former Rockefeller Delegate. (Campaign Newsletter, 8/17/66; Sacramento Union)
- (4) Casper Weinberger on vital campaign steering committee, a Rockefeller booster and co-founder of California Republican League with other Rockefeller leaders. (San Francisco Examiner, 7/24/66; California Statesman, 3/65; Montrose Ledger, 2/8/68)
- (5) George Millias was Campaign Vice Chairman, former Rockefeller Delegate. (San Francisco Examiner, 7/24/66; Sacramento Union)
- (6) Justin Dart and Marco Hellman, founders of California Republican Council with Rockefeller leaders, and John McCone, Council on Foreign Relations member, were appointed to State Campaign Executive Committee, and Rockefeller men Arch Monson and Charles Duccommun were appointed Campaign Vice Chairmen. (Campaign Newsletter, 8/17/66; California Statesman, 3/65; "Here's the Rest of Him," p. 98; Council on Foreign Relations Report, 8/31/74)
- (7) Assemblyman Robert T. Monagan and Senator John F. McCarthy were made Legislative Advisers. McCarthy was Rockefeller Delegate, and Monagan was member of liberal California Republican League with Rockefeller leaders. (San Francisco Examiner, 7/24/66; Sacramento Union, 3/17/65)
- (8) Mrs. Thurmond Clark and Jack Warner, major Rockefeller backers, were early pre-primary Reagan supporters. (Evans and Novak, Herald Tribune)
- (9) Composition of Reagan's Campaign: After publicly opposing those who had opposed Goldwater, Reagan's selection of Rockefeller, Christopher, Kuchel and Scranton supporters to run his campaign far outnumbered Goldwater backers and members of conservative organizations. (Oakland Tribune, 11/11/64; San Francisco Examiner, 7/24/66)

(more)

4. APPOINTMENTS AS GOVERNOR

- (1) CASPER WEINBERGER appointed "Adviser to the Governor;" appointed as very important Director of Finance, and Chairman of Calif. Commission on Governmental Reorganization. Weinberger is Rockefeller booster, cofounder of Calif. Republican League and Calif. Republican Council with Rockefeller leaders. (Montrose Ledger, 12/15/64, 12/15/66, 2/8/68; Calif. Statesman, 3/65; San Francisco Chronicle, 12/20/66); Weinberger promoter of Regional Government. (Schmitz Newsletter, 2/2/68); Weinberger vowed to eliminate conservative influence in the Republican Party. (Dan Smoot, 11/26/62);
- (2) PETER WEINBERGER, brother of Casper W., appointed Director of Employment, and HERBERT M. WILSON, Democrat, as Deputy Director of Employment. (Calif. Dept. of Employment Newsletter, 3/67)
- (3) PHILLIP BATTAGLIA, a Kuchel-Rockefeller man, appointed Reagan's Executive Secretary. (Sacramento Union, Oakland Tribune, 11/27/66)
- (4) SEN. VERNON STURGEON, founder with Rockefeller leaders of Calif. Republican Council, and considered one of the most liberal Republicans in Senate, was appointed Reagan's Senate liaison. (Oakland Tribune, 11/27/66; California Statesman, 3/65)
- (5) ROBERT T. MONAGAN, member with Rockefeller leaders of Calif. Republican League, supported for Assembly Minority Leader. (Sacramento Union, 3/17/65; Oakland Tribune, 11/27/66)
- (6) JUDGE THOMAS W. CALDECOTT, a former Warren-pledged Delegate, named as Reagan's Legislative consultant. (Los Angeles Times, 2/8/68)
- (7) SPENCER WILLIAMS, with same campaign officers as Kuchel, a Rockefeller man, was appointed to head new Dept. of Human Relations. (Campaign Letterheads, Capitol Report, 2/14/68)
- (8) HOUSTON FLUORNOY, founder with Rockefeller leaders of Calif. Republican Council, described as "lined up strictly with hardened liberals" in "Here's the Rest of Him," was appointed Reagan's Tax Reform Adviser. (California Statesman, 3/65). Former Rockefeller delegate (Sec of State delegate list).
- (9) LOUIS WARSCHAW, husband of liberal Democrat official Carmen Warschaw, was appointed to Appointment Steering Committee. ("Here's the Rest of Him," p. 89)
- (10) DAVID HUBBARD, JOHN FORD, DONN MOOMAW, advocates of liberal direction in education, appointed to the State Board of Education. (See documentation of "educational programs" following)
- (11) DONALD WRIGHT, appointed Chief Justice of California Supreme Court in 1970 under whom the Death Penalty was held unconstitutional, and the Anti-forced Busing Initiative (overwhelmingly passed by voters in Calif.) was blocked; and the devastating Serrano v. Priest decision, declaring the local property tax to finance schools as unconstitutional (because unequal) set in motion a drive toward statewide property tax, a destruction of local control of schools and a dangerous precedent for centralization of other local governmental functions. (6 C 3rd, 628) (5 C 3rd, 584)
- (12) WILLIAM McCOLL was appointed to State College Board of Trustees, knowing McColl intended to use post to launch campaign to unseat conservative Congressman John Rousselot. (L.A. Herald-Examiner, 3/23/71)
- (13) THOMAS G. McCANDLESS, a conservative was nominated for State Board of Education but Reagan quickly withdrew his name when there was a small "sprinkling of protest." (San Mateo Times, 2/16/67, 2/9/67)
- (14) "REAGAN WORKING WITH WRONG CROWD," say GOP legislators. (Montrose Ledger, 12/15/66)

5. SUPPORTED NIXON AND HIS LEFTIST POLICIES, AND PRAISED KISSINGER

- (1) PRAISED NIXON'S REVENUE SHARING: Reagan had "unstinting praise" for President Nixon's revenue sharing program. (Pasadena Star News, 1/25/72; Myrna Oliver, L.A. Herald-Examiner)
- (2) PRAISED NIXON'S FOREIGN POLICY. (L.A. Herald-Examiner, 5/13/72; L.A. Times, 1/27/74)

(more)

- (3) DEFENDED NIXON'S TRIP TO RED CHINA. (Pasadena Star News, 10/3/71; Letter from Gov. Reagan, 8/24/71; Myrna Oliver, L.A. Herald-Examiner; Oregon News Post, 8/2/71)
- (4) BACKED NIXON'S SUPPORT FOR RED CHINA'S MEMBERSHIP IN UNITED NATIONS. (L.A. Herald-Examiner)
- (5) ENDORSED WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM TAIWAN. Reagan strongly endorsed Nixon's agreement to ultimately withdraw all U.S. forces from Taiwan. (L.A. Herald-Examiner, 3/16/71)
- (6) INFLATION: Listed "curbing inflation" as one of Nixon's achievements. (Pasadena Star News, 1/25/71)
- (7) SUPPORTED NIXON FOR REELECTION in spite of his admitted Keynesian economics, proposal of a socialist guaranteed annual wage, continued disarmament and SALT talks, continued "No-Win War" policy, detente with Red China, support of Red China admission to U.N., promotion of the sovereignty-destroying Genocide Treaty, and appointment of Henry Kissinger as Secretary of State and Special Adviser to the President on National Security. He expressed ardent support for Nixon. (L.A. Herald-Examiner, 8/17/72)
- (8) PRAISED NIXON IN EXACT SAME LANGUAGE AS ROCKEFELLER. "For his wisdom and capacity and courage to act anew." (L.A. Herald-Examiner, 5/13/72)
- (9) ASHBROOK CALLED REAGAN SUPPORT FOR NIXON POLITICAL EXPEDIENCY and said Reagan used a double standard in judging Nixon and the Democrats, as four years before he had "hit the roof" over Johnson's \$10 billion deficit, but then was silent over Nixon's \$40 billion deficit. (Alameda Times Star 4/25/72)
- (10) SUPPORTED WAGE AND PRICE CONTROLS. (Myrna Oliver, L.A. Herald-Examiner)
- (11) PRAISED KISSINGER: Reagan said it would be a "disaster to the nation" if Kissinger carried out his threat to resign. (Bergholz, L.A. Times, 6/74)

6. BETRAYED CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATES

- (1) DOROTHY CHAPEL, conservative running for deceased husband's Assembly seat. People around Reagan rooted for opponent BEVERLY. (Oakland Tribune, 4/21/67)
- (2) JOE SHELL. Reagan had promised to support conservative Joe Shell for Governor in 1966. (San Francisco News, 5/18/65). Then Reagan pushed to run himself to stop "hard conservative" Shell, and signs pointed increasingly to Rockefeller in the wings along with Rockefeller's campaign manager. (Closer Up, 5/21/65)
- (3) MAX RAFFERTY. In the race for U.S. Senate between Rafferty and Kuchel, a non aggression pact between Reagan and Kuchel stopped flow of big money to Rafferty Campaign. (Daily Oklahoman, Evans and Novak, 5/30/68) Reagan passed word to key financial backers to stay out of the primary, and they did. (Wall Street Journal, 10/5/66). Reagan went along with plans to re-elect Kuchel. Kuchel was a Rockefeller Delegate and protege of Earl Warren. (San Luis Obispo Telegram-Tribune, 3/3/67; Sacramento Union)
- (4) CONG. JOHN ROUSSELOT, conservative. Reagan appointed William McColl to State College Board of Trustees knowing that McColl wanted to use it to launch a campaign to run against conservative Rousselot. (L.A. Herald-Examiner, 3/23/71)
- (5) JOHN ASHBROOK versus Nixon. Reagan stoutly defended Nixon, his socialist domestic policies and abandonment of anti-communist foreign policy against Ashbrook's justified criticism, and Reagan led Calif. Convention Delegation for Nixon. (See "Supported Nixon" documentation)
- (6) STATE SEN. H.L.(BILL) RICHARDSON, conservative, versus Alan Cranston (D) for U.S. Senate. That there had been a deal made with Cranston to run a weak Republican opposition, or an inadequately financed one, was rumored after a Reagan-Cranston meeting, (L.A. Times, 12/29/73); Reagan chided the John Birch Society for printing expose article linking Cranston with communist activity, (L.A. Times, 6/26/74).
- (7) ASSEMBLYMAN FLOYD WAKEFIELD, conservative, defeated in hard fought race for his re-election by Bruce Nestande, from Reagan's office. (Orange County Election Ballot lists Nestande as Aide to Governor).

(more)

7. PROMISED ECONOMY

- (1) Reagan vowed fiscal responsibility and 10% cut in operating costs of government. (San Francisco Chronicle, 1/13/67)
- (2) HOUSTON FLUORNOY, founder of liberal California Republican Council with Rockefeller leaders, was appointed to chart the TAX REFORM PROGRAM, was made chairman of Advisory Commission on Tax Reform. (L.A. Times, 5/6/68 and 6/13/68)
- (3) DOUBLED THE BUDGET: State Budget grew from \$4.6 billion in 1966 to \$10.2 billion in 1974-75 (L.A. Times, 9/29/74, Source: Department of Finance)
- (4) SALES TAX INCREASED: (Sen. H.L.(Bill)Richardson Report, 1/22/73)
- (5) SPENDING AT FASTER RATE THAN DEMOCRAT BROWN, Sen. John Schmitz charged. (L.A. Times, 2/13/68)
- (6) PRACTICALLY ALL TAXES ROSE UNDER REAGAN: Middle-bracket Personal Income Taxes rose; Inheritance and Gift Taxes rose; Use Tax rose; Corporate Taxes rose, and Cigarette Tax rose. (Guide Book to California Taxes by Russell Bock, 1967 and 1975 editions)
- (7) REAGAN'S INITIATIVE LIMITING TAX REVENUES PERMITTED INTERGOVERNMENTAL TRANSFER PAYMENTS, (the ballot proposition did not pass) would have opened the door to Federal Revenue Sharing and Federal control, while only limiting State revenues.(So. Calif. Pro America Analysis)

8. PROMOTED REGIONAL GOVERNMENT

- (1) Candidate Reagan proclaimed: "Government is best when it is closest to the people." (L.A. Times, 11/5/66)
- (2) After election, Gov. Reagan called for "streamlining" local government by MERGING CITIES AND COUNTIES and to review the entire existing governmental structure in California, saying: "California shouldn't be saddled with a horse and buggy system of local government." (Palo Alto Times, 9/13/72; L.A. Times, 11/16/72)
- (3) REAGAN: A MEMBER OF NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS: ITS OFFICIAL BROCHURE, bearing Reagan's name, urges consolidation of local governments, cooperation of states in consolidation or dissolving local units through comprehensive development of national urbanization planning (policy), with the states' policy complimenting the national policy and with state authority over zoning, building codes, licensing and funding of elementary and secondary education. (GPO 902-553). Reagan, 1 of 26 members, was appointed to replace Rockefeller. (Pasadena Star News, 1/25/71)
- (4) Reagan appointed the California Council on Intergovernmental Relations to hold hearings around the state on reform of local governmental structure. (Local Gov't. Reform Press Release, 2/7/73; Santa Ana Register, 5/20/73).
- (5) SUPPORTED CREATION OF TAHOE REGIONAL GOVERNMENT.("Here's the Rest of Him" p. 82)
- (6) SUPPORTED STATE CONSTITUTION REVISION, calling it modernizing the Constitution, but which permitted delegation of state taxing power to non-governmental agency (groundwork for regional govt.) and urged the Legislature to authorize his subsequent reorganization centralization of the executive branch of government. (L.A. Times, 1/3/67; "Here's the Rest of Him," p.81)
- (7) AMERICAN ASSEMBLY, interlocked with Council on Foreign Relations, called upon state legislatures to "be willing to authorize participation in intergovernmental and regional programs;" called for constitutional revisions to remove restraints on powers of legislatures and pushed for "modernization" of state constitutions. (Impact in the News - Special Report) (The American Assembly's main thrust is U.N. World Government. It promotes State constitutional revisions which permit the delegation of local and state governmental powers to "regional" entities. The words "modernization" and "streamlining" are used to mask this transformation from government by local elected officials to rule by regional appointees.)
(more)

9. LIBERAL EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

- ✓ (1) APPOINTED LIBERALS TO STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION: Dr. John Ford, instrumental in getting sex education in schools, (Pro America So. Calif. Chapter, School Affairs Report, Feb. 1975). Dr. David Hubbard, the Senate Republican Caucus asked Reagan to withdraw the nomination, (Pasadena Star News, 6/1/72). Rev. Donn Moomaw: headed a state advisory committee which drew up guidelines for "moral" instruction in California schools. The result, "Guidelines for the Education of Responsible Citizens in the Schools of California," was adopted Jan. 8, 1970 and is a nonreligious, humanistic document which shifts "morality" from traditional principles of morality, truth, justice and patriotism to concern for environment, social change and duties of citizenship. When conservative Board member Clay Mitchel resigned, he said: "The Board has become a rubber stamp for policy loaded with progressive socialism... The philosophy of the Board has radically changed since 1970 as new appointments have been made... Educational sociology replaces educational excellence as a goal." (L.A. Herald-Examiner, 1/15/74).
- (2) EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION: Reagan signed SB 1302 (1972), a program with \$65+ million plans to send children 3 years and 9 months to classes, to be phased in over 5 years, to restructure teaching methods in all schools serving K-3 children in time, aimed at EACH child, (ECE "Policies" St Bd of Ed, 1/73, p. 4&7; ECE, Dept of Ed, 2/73). "Reagan Backs Riles' Plan for Early Childhood Schooling... The program calls for radically redesigned schooling for children... In addition medical, health and social services would be provided" (L.A. Times, 7/14/72).
- (3) PRESCHOOL AND CHILD CENTERS: Reagan signed AB 99 (1972) pertaining to the state operation of federally funded preschool child centers. Also signed AB 250 (1972) allowing preschool and kindergarten to be combined in public schools. Head Start, compensatory preschool program, SB 702 (1971) signed by Reagan approving \$1,000,000 appropriation. In his 6/24/69 "Sacramento Report" State Sen. John Schmitz wrote: "The would-be educational totalitarians have already turned many of our schools into boiling cauldrons of crisis and strife. We dare not let them extend their turmoil into lives of two and three-year-old children utterly defenseless against it."
- (4) SEX EDUCATION: Reagan signed AB 359 (1972) permitting schools to contract with private agencies to provide instruction in venereal disease. Signed AB 71 (1972) allowing details of venereal disease education in public schools with parental consent.
- (5) PRIVATE SCHOOLS: Reagan signed AB 2265 (1972) enacting provisions for state regulation of private schools of postsecondary, secondary level and below.
- (6) FLUORIDE TREATMENT FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN: Reagan approved SB 1396 (1971) whereby admission to schools would involve proof of child's use of some fluoride treatment of teeth.
- (7) "RACIAL IMBALANCE": Reagan signed AB 724 (1971) empowering the State Dept. of Education to write guidelines on racial balance for school districts and to enforce them, contrary to the 1964 Civil Rights Act which prohibits factors of race as criteria for attendance areas, etc.
- (8) PLANNING, PROGRAMMING, BUDGETING SYSTEM (PPBS): During the Reagan Administration, PPBS was established in the school system. AB 61 (1967) authorized pilot study of PPBS; ACR 198 (1970) created the Joint Committee on Educational Goals and Evaluation; AB 2800 (1971) and SB 1526 (1971) set up the essential PPBS subsystems to facilitate federal funding and centralized control of state schools' goals, evaluation and management of all school programs and people; AB 293 (1971), the Stull Bill, provided for teacher evaluation; the State Board of Education approved "Program Budgeting" in a new California School Accounting Manual (Phase I of PPBS), and Reagan signed AB 1207 (1973) giving the manual legal mandate in districts. PPBS implementation in education (and in other govt. functions) was given considerable impetus by Reagan, who "strongly expressed" the intent of his Administration to activate PPBS, a management tool of political change through funding. (PPB Pilot Projects Report, Geo. Washington Univ., p. 14). (more)

REAGAN'S BETRAYAL AS GOVERNOR:

Camouflaged to look like a "conservative", Ronald Reagan sailed forth with little opposition as he subjected California government to serious damage, making alterations in the power structure of the state which increased the control over our state by the communist dominated United Nations. Reagan, a founder and a thirteen year member of the "U.W.F. ", was always a United World Federalist at heart.

Reprint: Valley Times, Central Valley, Calif., October 23, 1980

The Seditious Cover-up

DEJA VU

by K. M. Heaton

Watching Ronald Reagan stand on the Republican Platform of 1980, fervently expounding his support of the treasured precepts of American political philosophy, brings a sense of having experienced it before. It is like stepping back in time to the 1932 presidential campaign, and hearing once more the dulcet tones of Franklin Roosevelt, as he supported the "conservative" Democratic Platform of that year. One desperately wants to accept the apparent sincerity of Reagan, just as the assurance Roosevelt offered was needed then. The spurious nature of Roosevelt's promises was not long in surfacing, and shadows of the past bely the sincerity of Reagan's promises, portending a similar disillusionment.

Nor is it Reagan's record as Governor alone, which warns of a betrayal of the philosophy he so eloquently enunciates, should he become the occupant of the White House in January. His choice of running mate, of his close advisors, and, most recently, the members of his Women's Advisory Council, all are portents of the future.

If there is one thing above the others, which exposes Reagan as a counterfeit candidate, it is surely the commercial which purports to be a clip of the former Governor of California signing a tax reform measure, which was actually the most liberal abortion bill passed in any state.

The evil men do lives after them, but Ronald Reagan is haunted by his past, while he yet lives. He rode to the Statehouse in California on the strength of "The Speech", in which he castigated the forces

destroying America. He warned against "people for whom we have never voted" over whom we have no control, but who are usurping our rights of decision. One of his first acts as Governor was to appoint a mammoth group of "experts" to make just such decisions... a Commission for whom the people had not voted, and over whom they had no control. Later, he appointed another such Commission, to do for the schools what the first did for the State.

His Office, over which he did have control, participated in producing the most heinous document of any put out by government, which this writer has seen. Titled "The Politics of Change in Local Government Reform," it was a basic text in mass mind control. Included in it were three examples of three California districts where the recommended techniques were being used.

Reagan personally initiated and led the massive attempt to replace local elected government with "substate redistricting" — a euphemism for instilling regional machinery throughout the State. He reorganized the Governor's Office to accommodate the regional superstructure, and the management and control system required to regulate the regional authority. That reorganization became the pilot model for other states, and the Federal executive. He caused the reorganization of the licensing bureau into the massive bureaucracy now known as the Department of Consumer Affairs. He reorganized an auxiliary of the Department of Finance into a super-agency, a teeming bureaucracy now called the Office of Planning and Research, (OPR). The former California Council on

Intergovernmental Relations, which became a target for citizen resistance, because of its promotion of 1313 plans and programs, was quietly folded into the vast recesses of OPR, where its nefarious activities could no longer be monitored and protested.

Even before his election, Candidate Reagan supported the oppressive 1313 Constitution revisions. Many Californians voted for these revisions, because they believed Ronald Reagan was a "conservative", and that the revisions must be alright, or he wouldn't support them. Proposition 1A, far from being the boon Reagan represented it to be, was a necessary preliminary to centralization, and the socialization which accelerated with his election.

One of the first bills he signed after taking the oath of office approved the infamous sex "education" program in the schools. His appointments to the State Board of Education were predominantly "liberal". His most conservative appointment resigned in protest against the Reagan policy of "making the Board a rubber stamp for progressive socialism".

Not only did Reagan not resist the federal Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1968, he encouraged full implementation of its oppressive provisions. The California Council on Criminal Justice (CCCJ) became the prototype for the most dangerous tampering with the system of jurisprudence ever witnessed in a supposedly free country. The CCCJ mushroomed into the most expensive and expansive bureaucracy in the State. The programs it instituted ranged from promotion of gun control (which Reagan says he opposes), to the incredible EIPP, which presumed to determine which infants would grow up to be criminals.

Threatened by vocal adverse

citizen reaction, the CCCJ was allowed to quietly expire, but not before Reagan had prepared a substitute bureaucracy to replace it. Without fanfare, he created yet another unelected body, the Select Committee on Law Enforcement Problems (SCLEP), to "identify, analyze, and examine" another course of action. While the citizens were still storming the CCCJ meetings, the SCLEP was already developing the future of "law enforcement". It was Reagan's SCLEP which originated the State Office of Criminal Justice Planning, and prepared the way for the "prestigious" Commission on Project Safer California, and the Public Safety Agency, which, again, served as pilots for other states.

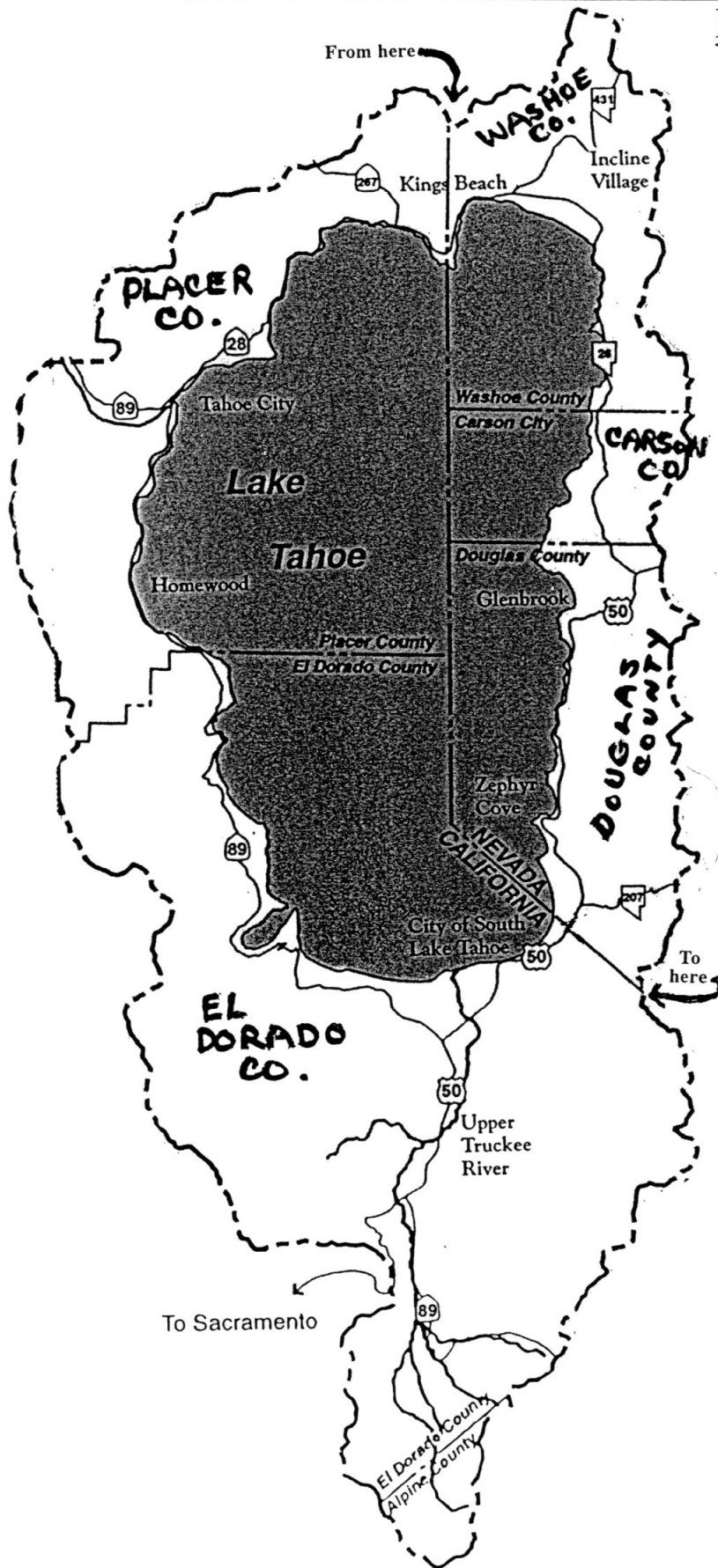
From these interventions with the legal processes came the merging of all "peace-keeping forces", including the military, which reached its ultimate effect in the mindbending facility at San Luis Obispo, which has supplied troops nationwide, who are prepared physically and mentally to overcome "insurgents", who might attempt to resist the de facto government which has replaced the de jure government of the United States of America.

This necessarily limited list of duplicity of the Reagan record is offered in sorrow, and without malice, to attempt to prepare Americans for the future, whatever it brings. Unless the citizenry recognizes that, when it comes to candidates of either major Party for the executive office, "the conservatives get the rhetoric, and the liberals get the action", the helix of disillusion will inevitably result in a diminishing of citizen participation in the election process, to the detriment of the Republic.

The restoration of Constitutional government lies in the representative office, not in the administration. It is to that contest the people must apply their energies, their time, their money, and their concerns. The promises Reagan has made, even granting their sincerity, require legislation. And only Congress can supply that.

REAGAN UNMASKED

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



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

- 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!

REGIONAL GOVERNMENT IS AN
INFERIOR FORM OF GOVERNMENT
AS PROVEN BY THIS STUDY.

. Bernadine Smith

HERE'S THE TRUTH ABOUT REGIONAL GOVERNMENT

Reagan task-force surprise: special district is the most efficient form of local government

By ED SALZMAN

Governor Ronald Reagan last April issued the following statement in forming a highly publicized Task Force on Local Government:

Today, California has some 5,800 units of government below the state level, including 58 counties, 407 incorporated cities, more than 1,100 school districts and almost 4,200 special districts . . . The average citizen is not even aware of all these different units of government. The only time he gets a first-hand knowledge of their existence is when he has a complaint about service, or more likely when he receives his property-tax bill. When they are looking at that long list of governmental units which their tax dollars are taken to support, many citizens wonder whether they are getting their money's worth and whether all these different layers of government are really necessary. The reform and modernization, indeed the streamlining, of local government is, and should be, one of our top priorities.

The Governor rejected proposals to establish regional government as a move toward creating another layer of government. But in doing so, he echoed the very claims about the present structure of local government made by the proponents of regionalism — that the present system makes no sense because there is too much overlapping and duplication, that the public has no real voice in local government, and that wholesome changes must be made to make the system economical and efficient. [Governor's "legacy" task forces seek ways to strengthen local government . . .", *CJ*, January 1973, p. 7].

Task force findings

Now the study period of the task force is about at an end. In his state-of-the-state message, the Governor will tell the Legislature in general terms what his six-man panel has found. Meanwhile, the task force will give Reagan's cabinet a range of policy options, and the recommendations should be published about March 1st.

Will, as the Governor suggested, the task force propose radical changes in local government structure? On the contrary. The task force chairman, Robert B. Hawkins Jr., 32, former director of the state Office of Economic Opportunity, will report that the Governor's premises were wrong and that all the literature on the restructuring of local government is based on false assumptions. Hawkins reported that his group has found:

- Local government in California is not unplanned, uncoordinated, inefficient and uneconomical.

- ✓ • Once a local agency hits the population range of 30,000 to 50,000, it reaches its peak in efficiency and economy.
- ✓ • The claim that special districts are inefficient is wrong; they are more efficient than other forms of local government.
- ✓ • Independent special districts (as contrasted to those operated by cities and counties) go out of business at the rate of five percent a year. This counters the contention that, once formed, a district will remain in business forever.
- ✓ • In the last election, 60 percent of all special district seats were contested. This rebuts the argument that district boards are self-perpetuating and that the public has no voice in their operation.
- ✓ • There is a tremendous amount of cooperation between governmental agencies, although city and county folk don't speak quite the same language.
- ✓ • Multipurpose or umbrella regional governments are not the solution because air basins run east and west, water runs north and south, transportation routes differ, and there is no logical boundary for such a governmental agency in any of California's urban areas.
- ✓ • Changing county lines on a wholesale basis is not practical. Each of the six members of the task force independently drew what he considered ideal lines and all six plans were different.
- ✓ • Local agency formation commissions, which can veto new districts and annexations in each county, should be weakened.
- ✓ • There has to be one level of government with an absolute relationship between what the citizen pays in taxes and what he gets in services — without the possibility of veto by a higher-ranking level of government. The task force has gone deeply into the concept of small neighborhood governments.

If Hawkins rejects the common beliefs about the future of local government, what then will be recommended to the Governor? The above findings and the recommendations that come from them have a common thread — letting people at the lowest level make their own decisions. This means, for example, making it easier for special districts to be formed and dissolved, allowing governmental agencies to make contracts with each other and with private enterprise on a more sweeping level, making it much easier for county lines to be changed when the people in the affected region choose to do so, eliminating the veto power of the local agency formation commissions and replacing it, perhaps, with a higher voting requirement for the formation of new districts.

THE FRAUD REAGAN PULLED OFF

Handguns In American Society

RECOMMENDATIONS

Enforcement of Current Laws

The Commission recommends that existing Federal, State, and local laws relating to handguns be strenuously enforced. It further recommends that States undertake publicity campaigns to educate the public fully about laws regulating the private possession of handguns.

Penalties for Crimes Committed with a Handgun

The Commission urges enactment of State legislation providing for an extended prison term with a maximum term of 25 years for committing a felony while in possession of a handgun.

Stop-and-Frisk Searches

The Commission urges the enactment of State legislation providing for police discretion in stop-and-frisk searches of persons and searches of automobiles for illegal handguns.

Prohibiting the Manufacture of Handguns

The Commission urges the enactment of State legislation prohibiting the manufacture of handguns, their parts, and ammunition within the State, except for sale to law enforcement agencies or for military use.

Prohibiting the Sale of Handguns

The Commission urges the enactment of State legislation prohibiting the sale of handguns, their parts, and ammunition to other than law enforcement agencies or Federal or State governments for military purposes.

Establishing a State Gun Control Agency

The Commission urges the enactment of State legislation establishing and funding a State agency authorized to purchase all voluntarily surrendered handguns, and further authorized to register and modify handguns to be retained by private citizens as curios, museum pieces, or collector's items.

Prohibiting the Private Possession of Handguns

The Commission further urges the enactment of State legislation not later than January 1, 1983, prohibiting the private possession of handguns after that date.

CAUGHT RED-HANDED!

This is the page Reagan sneaked into the finished work of the 17 California sub-committees without their knowledge. It was never approved by them, and they never studied into the gun issue. He entered this page into the Master set as if they had worked on it, and as if it had their approval. It did not! It was sneaked into the committee's work after they shut down and went home. The 17 sub-committees never undertook a study of the gun issue, yet Reagan put this page into their final work and pretended that they worked on it. It is a fraud! Page 341 was also added illegally at that time.

(Shown on back in full size. The date has since been upgraded and still remains on California's books.)

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“CHANGE” IS ALL SET TO WIPE OUT THE MAJOR PRINCIPLES AND SUBSTANCE OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION

This article deals with what “change” has done to deny the people their right in the Second Amendment of the Bill of Rights: the essential right to keep and bear arms! It reveals the unconstitutional actions -- the “change” -- made in the power structure that controls this nation, caused by a runaway socialist presidency. The federal government has engaged in sedition and has entered false evidence which claims that the people voluntarily have chosen to be disarmed! Unless you know how your permission to be disarmed was secretly authorized, you will not be able to stop the on-coming ‘call in’ of all guns! Without evidence, no public official will support you! Don’t wait until the ‘call in’ happens! Every gun owner should realize that his right to own a firearm depends upon exposure of these false Page 340 records. The federal administration has created a powerful military government over this nation (the Homeland Security Agency) which will ‘call in’ your guns. They have *no authorization* to do so, but they intend to claim it to be so! Those who intend to keep their guns, must expose this travesty of justice and the perverted unauthorized use of power while there is still time. Unless you understand how the “change agents” operated, you will not have the necessary evidence to stop the gun prohibitionists. Read on!

Most gun owners would be shocked to learn that THE PEOPLE are considered (by the federal government) as having given THEIR APPROVAL to a federal/state recommendation which prohibits private citizens from owning, possessing, manufacturing, or selling handguns! Just by the act of sneaking in two seditious pages at the back of previous citizen-authorized work, the federal government is prepared to claim it has been authorized by the people to eliminate the people’s right to arms. It was a part of the “change” process!

A page full of fraudulent recommendations was deceptively inserted and enacted *as an authorization in law* thirty-three years ago, but its enforcement and fulfillment had to be delayed until the “change” process could erect a military government system over the U.S.A. Under the innocent-sounding title of the “Homeland Security Agency” a new department was gradually instituted in the president’s cabinet by which the federal administration could handle the bogus gun prohibition authorization. Both of these two “change” projects were started at the same time under a process called “*A National Commitment To Change*”.

Refer to the attached two pages (Page 340 and Page 341) taken from a governor’s Master Set of approved Standards and Goals. Page 340 is the fraudulent

Handguns In American Society

This is Page 340 which was found in the governor's "Master Set of Standards and Goals". Page 340 is a summary of Chapter 9, the Handgun Chapter of the book entitled: "A *National Strategy to Reduce Crime*," which was written by the "National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals." Senators Arlen Specter and Richard Lugar were members of this commission. They worked with the federal group called the "Law Enforcement Assistance Administration" (L.E.A.A.). L.E.A.A. entered California by way of a 1967 act in California called the "Deukmejian-Moretti Act. This Act anticipated the passage of the "Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968" (aka Gun Control Act of 1968). The L.E.A.A. put the state under federal dominance. The motto of the L.E.A.A. was "We seek a disarmed populace....there can be no right of privacy in regard to armaments." Director Dean Morris said: "The U.S. should move expeditiously to disarm the civilian population, other than police and security officers....no one should have a right to anonymous ownership or use of a gun. That is not a right we can safely allow anyone." Not until the L.E.A.A. had achieved the missions that were assigned to it did it disband in April of 1982, after having nine years to work the state over to achieve its assigned objectives.

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A National Commitment To Change

FEDERAL ENCOURAGEMENT

Permanent Advisory Committee

The Commission recommends that LEAA establish an Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals to support the standards and goals implementation effort.

Evaluating Programs

In implementing important standards or groups of standards, the Commission urges that evaluation plans be designed as an integral part of all projects.

PROFESSIONAL, CIVIC, AND EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT

The Commission recommends that national professional and civic groups and appropriate university interests support implementation of the standards and goals.

The 'change' process was operational in 1975, covering the disarming of the people, and the transference of civilian law enforcement system, to the federal level, a grievous mistake. This is provable by this 341st page taken from California governor Ronald Reagan's Master Set of California State Standards and Goals. Also note that the previous page, which he agreed to, (known infamously as Page 340), set a date for outlawing all privately owned firearms belonging to California citizens. Although the date has been extended, the plan is still viable. These commitments to 'change' were acquired throughout the whole nation by the federal "Law Enforcement Assistance Administration". It was a secret action, and not with the approval of the public.

recommendation; nevertheless it sailed through “on the books” as if *authorized by the people*, to be used against the people at the appropriate time! The original deadline date on Page 340 will be re-set by the federal administration whenever the contents of Page 340 are ready to be enforced. The groundwork has been laid for general and complete disarmament! *Acceptance of these pages would wipe out a major principle in the Bill of Rights – the Second Amendment!*

Because it was essential to the general and complete disarmament law for administration officials to be able to override the barriers of the *Second Amendment* of the *Bill of Rights*, they devised a secret clandestine means between themselves and select state officials to add an unauthorized extra page at the back of the finalized work of the 17 Citizen Advisory Committees (CAC) attached to the federal project *supposedly* “to provide us with safe streets”. Every state formed working committees, composed of state and county public officials guided by the federal LEAA, roughly totaling about 500 people per state who represented the *voice of the people of the whole state*.

The work of these various committees in every state went on for several years all over the nation. The members were divided up into groups, each studying some aspect of “change” for law enforcement. Their responsibility was to give approval to those particular Standards and Goals LEAA deemed suitable for their state. Once accepted by the committee, the Standard or Goal could be entered into the final list that was to be presented to the state governor for his signature. At the conclusion all the work of the committees was pooled and made into a Master Set of Standards and Goals that were going to operate the state. The governor had to give approval of the contents by virtue of his Master Set. The Master Set is available in total; however, only two pages from that set are reproduced here: Page 340 and Page 341.

All LEAA’s work was “regional” (a stand in word for international" government). California is the only state in which one citizen had the wherewithal to march into the federal LEAA office based in Sacramento, and demand, charts, Master books, and all sorts of records and documents, which led to the discovery of what the federal government was doing. The fraud had to be national in scope, because the national objective had to be satisfied! The federal LEAA could not apply the Page 340 fraud in only one state. It was LEAA’s responsibility to work over the whole nation! California was the pilot state and the other states followed the lead state governor. It stands to reason that this group completed their mission before they were retired, but no governor is going to admit that he is sheltering such a plan!

Fortunately a lone Californian found the unauthorized next to last page (numbered as the 340th page) in what he had gathered in the LEAA office. That page laid claim

as having the 'consent of the governed' to ban citizen use and ownership of guns, but not one of the 17 Committees in California had ever been assigned, studied or approved the handgun issue! All the contents of Page 340, sitting in the finalized Master Set, readied for passage was unauthorized! I spoke to a member of that group who never missed a meeting of the sub-committee or the full committee, and was assured that there never was a time when the gun issue was taken under discussion by any of the Committees.

Why is the 1975 governor of California, Jerry Brown, who finalized the LEAA work (begun under Ronald Reagan) now trying to come back again as California's governor? Brown closed off all opposition to what they were doing. He shut the door on the opposition, and refused to lend an ear to any protestors.

Gun owners, you may think of this to be only an unlawful action, but the question arises: Will you have the time or the evidence to prove it, when under *catastrophic conditions*, this 340th page is used against you, and you are ordered by the Homeland Security Agency (HSA) to surrender all your handguns?

Most gun owners of today are not aware of these circumstances; or how this fraud was accomplished; or how it can be used to disarm them. Nevertheless, the protestors were not able to get Page 340 removed, and Page 340 and Page 341 passed through, inside the Master Set. When the order is given for the people to surrender all of their guns, the record will show that the authorization was acquired with the permission of the people under the "Change" process!

The right of decent law-abiding people to keep and bear arms cannot be rescinded or revoked in a republic! The irrefutable fact is that the *Bill of Rights* is not subject to repeal! No true self-governing people would even propose that they vote to deprive themselves of their right to arms! If the self-governing people of this nation ever decided to reject this principle, as being no longer desired, it could only be done under the INFORMED consent of the whole people! So far their INFORMED consent has never been given! Yet, those who plan to eliminate the people's right to keep and bear arms will claim that the 'consent of the governed' has already been acquired! Read on!

Thirty-three years ago the federal government created a commission called the "Law Enforcement Assistance Administration" (LEAA). It began "A National Commitment to Change" (Refer to Page 341 - the last page in the governor's Master Set). The work of the "change agents" was not limited to handguns.

In addition, the LEAA also laid the groundwork for merging the military with the civilian law enforcement -- together -- under one agency head. This is something

which is never done in a republic, *if* it is to remain a republic! Even though such a “change” would constitute the formation of a dictatorship, the Homeland Security Agency (HSA) was instituted under Executive Order 13286 (signed into law by President George W. Bush 2-28-03). It merged part of the U.S. military force and the civilian law enforcement together under one agency head! A new form of government was begun. *Acceptance of the Homeland Security Agency wiped out another major principle in the Constitution – the Posse Comitatus Act! This Act prevented the military and the civilian law enforcement from being merged together. To do so would produce a different system of government: one conducive to a global militarized government management system.*

Since the creation of the Homeland Security Agency, every police officer in the United States today is now “on line” beholden to the Homeland Security Agency. If under a declared catastrophe, the police are called upon to make house-to-house searches for firearms, they will be given parameters and details of how they are to act. They will be told what they are to believe and do! But they will NOT be given, nor will they understand, the total integrated picture. Consultants and HSA personnel will be everywhere! So when the call comes for full operation of the military government, and a totally disarmed citizenry is demanded, under whatever excuse fits the moment, our police officers and sheriffs will hear that call, but they will not understand how they are assisting in overthrowing their own government! Agencies are not responsible to the people. They will have control without limits.

The fraudulent plan to set aside the *Second Amendment* of the *Bill of Rights* was dreamed up even before World War II began, over 68 years ago. The objective sprang as a part of the goals of the United Nations Charter. Under this Charter the whole *Bill of Rights* is to be replaced by a set of no less than four international Human Rights Treaties. These socialistic treaties do not allow the people a right to keep and bear arms! The right to have *national armed forces* and a *national common defense* is the keystone of our national sovereignty! The right of the people *to keep and bear arms* is the keystone of our personal liberty and sovereignty! Without either one, neither the Constitution nor the *Bill of Rights* would be able to exist!

The proposition for acceptance of these global treaties was never put before the whole people of the United States for their approval. There was no consent! President Harry Truman signed the nation under the United Nations Charter, and by so doing, subjected the American people to its contents including general and complete disarmament.

President John F. Kennedy’s signature enacted the law on Sept. 26, 1961 (Public Law 87-297) to eliminate our armed forces and armaments of all kinds! There

never was any public consent given in any form to allow for the elimination of our national armed forces or our armaments, yet all our national armed forces were slated to become transferred - - on a permanent basis - - to 'international organizations'. P. L. 87-297 has never been rescinded. It is still viable and can be verified via an Internet search. A copy of it and a little explanatory blue book (State Dept. Pub.7277) is provided with this package.

In the event that a president calls for martial law, and the surrender of all privately owned handguns, you will be poorly prepared to do battle in your defense unless you understand how these events came about. The government will claim it has a legitimate right *with the people's permission* to ban all handguns! If they call for house-to-house searches for guns, they may employ foreign troops instead of our local police.

Constitutional law states that there is no statutory limitation on fraud, but this information is of no value to gun owners unless they have the time required to go through a lengthy investigation and court trial. It is not good to delay. If the president declares martial law, and all privately owned handguns are ordered to be turned in, the people will not have time to prepare a proper defense. The seizure of all guns could proceed rapidly, and be declared a legitimate action! By then it may be too late to stop the anti-gun officials with a peaceful defense.

Meanwhile, the unsuspecting and trusting people rely on their belief that the Constitution and the Second Amendment are still there to protect them, especially their gun rights! Certain legislators and governors know that the "Change" trick has been applied against the people's right to arms. They will be of no help! The people need to bring the existence of the false proposition of "Page 340" out in the open and let the legislators and governor know that they have no authorization, no power under Page 340, and no 'consent of the governed' to override the Second Amendment! There was no commitment to "change" given by the people! The old maxim is still in effect: No man (no public official) can take preeminence over the Second Amendment in the Bill of Rights!

How did Page 340 begin? On June 19, 1968 the first of three deceptive federal "Omnibus Crime Control Acts" was passed, and it was known as Public Law 90-351 (signed into law by Lyndon B. Johnson). The second, known as Public Law 91-644 was passed on January 2, 1971 (signed into law by Richard M. Nixon). The third, known as Public Law 93-83 was passed on August 5, 1973 (also signed into law by Richard M. Nixon). All three documented that there was established within the Department of Justice under the general authority of the federal attorney general a "Law Enforcement Assistance Administration" (LEAA). *Supposedly*, the purpose of

LEAA was to improve law enforcement, the criminal justice system, and to provide the nation with safe streets. The people certainly were taken in!

The LEAA group was guided by no less than six federal work books written by the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals (NACCJS&G). The LEAA altered the nation's laws relative to the police, courts, corrections, criminal justice systems, and community involvement, installing military-oriented standards, goals and recommendations in every state. At the same time, LEAA engineered a satellite data bank called SEARCH (System for Electronic Analysis and Retrieval of Criminal Histories), which was to gather information on people on a global basis, plus their fingerprints, photographs, and histories. Today, SEARCH is capable of storing the information gathered in connection with a National ID card.

One of the six federal work books was entitled: "A National Strategy to Reduce Crime". Page 340 was the summary of directives listed in Chapter 9 of this NACCJS&G book. Chapter 9 is included here for your review. It also dealt with state and federal preemption, and foolishly supplied the direction for reclassifying the Second Amendment as a "state controlled right". The purpose of "state pre-emption" was for states' to be able to legislate freely in the area of gun control. A major change in the principles of our Constitutional system is made: a great loss, indeed! The difference between a state controlled right and the *Bill of Rights* is that a federal law can supersede a state controlled right, but it cannot supersede anything in the *Bill of Rights*! These books were not expected to be for public consumption. Chapter 9 also exposes how "state preemption" could be superseded by "federal preemption" if there were a conflict. Under federal pre-emption, a suffering state would have little or no recourse, because Page 340's directives was the intent of the federal government - - a fact which has massive ramifications.

Under the administrations of Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford during 1974 and 1975 "state pre-emption" was wrongfully being touted as being a good idea. Despite all the good work the National Rifle Association is capable of, unfortunately, they endorsed "state pre-emption", even phoning their members in states all over the nation to support "state preemption" bills pending in their respective state.

Even the federal Supreme Court at that time got into the act with statements made (obiter dictum) by giving its *interpretation* of the Second Amendment 'off the cuff' saying with such misleading remarks as "*Gun rights are not protected by the Second Amendment...There is no constitutional right to keep and bear arms....The Second Amendment restricts the power of the national government, but not the states. Each state must write its own laws.*" Ever since L.E.A.A. and the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations were programmed to 'help the states' write their gun

laws, public officials *think* they have the go-ahead to write the most insensible gun laws. Richard Velde was the head of the L.E.A.A. at that time. States were to be able “to legislate freely in the area of gun control”, a dangerous situation, indeed for the 1970’s, considering all the circumstances that came to bear from U. N. membership in 1945. Even the recent ambiguous 2008 ruling by the Supreme Court on the Second Amendment does not assuage the fraudulence and jeopardy inherent in the “state preemption” strategy! The danger still exists!

Efforts were made to arrange a second meeting with out-going Governor Reagan to have him face off to (1) what was in his Master Set, (2) how dangerous the Standards and Goals were, (3) that he was responsible for moving us under a militarized government, and (4) that his approval was there to prohibit our people from owning guns, but he pushed us away. Shortly thereafter, attempts were made to meet with the recently elected in-coming governor in 1975, Jerry Brown, Jr. but he flatly refused to discuss the matter with the head of the Second Amendment Committee. Many of us tried to our utmost to alert the people, but because the National Rifle Association gave their endorsement to “state pre-emption” the battle was overwhelming.

The only thing our Second Amendment Committee did manage to do was to stop the date Reagan was scheduled to proclaim all the L.E.A.A. work into law on December 31, 1974. That would have been New Year’s Eve when no one was watching what was going on in government! Our efforts exposed and delayed the December 31st date, but Jerry Brown took over the governorship and continued the treacherous work unabated. Reagan’s charisma and press releases kept the people fooled, and there was no one to whom we could plead our case. The state was a part of it! The doors were all closed to us and my group. Even local government officials in charge turned a deaf ear to our outcries. The great majority of people in the nation had no idea how unfit Ronald Reagan was for a Constitutional office, nor how corrupt the LEAA planners were.

The federal government can now order the surrender of all privately owned guns. The federal government will claim it is dealing with a ‘state controlled’ right, and not the Bill of Rights. The president will now feel justified in exercising power over handguns!

Ironically, the people in the State of Illinois are in one of the worst situations. Their state constitution regarding the right to arms provision starts out with: “Subject only to the police power....” The police power is now under the Homeland Security Agency which is beholden to the disarmament law. The state legislatures in New Jersey and California are amongst those known for having passed some appalling restrictive gun laws. Congressman Rush Holt, a Democrat from New Jersey a short

while back had proposed a nationwide bill which called for everyone to declare every gun they owned, including those that are not registered! If they were to hold back and not report even one unregistered gun, they would be subject to a *15 year prison term* that could not be suspended by a court. Imagine! An unsuspecting owner of an unregistered gun would have to serve those 15 years in prison for withholding the information! This bill would have been misconstruction of justice! Even though this bill has not yet passed, it is still on the back burner, so it can be resurrected for enactment shortly before the order emanates from the federal government or the Homeland Security Agency to turn in *all* handguns

Another remarkable irony is presented by what happened in California. Senator George Deukmejian who introduced the LEAA into California, the lead state, with the Deukmejian-Moretti Act, later became the Governor who signed the Roberti-Roos Assault Weapons Act on May 24, 1989, the most restrictive gun legislation in the nation! As Governor, George Deukmejian was proud to sign the outrageous Roberti-Roos anti-gun law instead of fulfilling the Constitutional duty of a governor by re-establishing a well regulated militia in accordance to the law.

Up until the Civil War a strong militia, which George Washington established, was maintained, requiring *every man* to be trained for militia duty. Each kept his own weapons, and realized his responsibility for maintaining the safety of the state and nation. Names of all able bodied men were turned over to various Brigade Inspectors by local assessors in every community. This is quite a contrast to the open borders our nation suffers today, and number of untrained men in the nation.

The nation is now under 'Standards and Goals' that the L.E.A.A. "re-construction crew" laid over the nation to prepare it for full military regionalized operation under international management. The methodology for the standards and goals was derived from the 499-A System: military standards. The revisions in our laws were based upon those military standards; therefore, whatever was being produced would have to be in accord with military concepts. The state was revamped to be in accord with the operations of the Department of Defense systems, the consequence of which was the structuring of a militarized government.

These were the assignments laid out for the L.E.A.A. to create – finding ways in which the constitutional power could be over-ridden and a military arrangement was left in its place. The Homeland Security Agency is now seeking to capture total authority and management over the people by the acceptance of a national identification card. If such legislation is accepted by the states, the 'change' process will charge that the people surrendered full control of themselves under this militarized system and their history will be entered into the SEARCH data bank.

Through the use of the “change” process, socialist administrators have been able to supersede and cancel out principles and rights that otherwise were beyond their power and authority. The safeguards and barriers have been broken. If these situations are not exposed, the Constitution is a shredded document.

Nevertheless, the damage made by the “changes” is still viable as law because the “changes” were never called up for correction. Worse still, the public has been made to think they must cry out for “change!” which is so prominently now displayed by television. They do not realize that this call is the final call as all the candidates for the president’s office are committed to support “change”. .

This is a record of how federal and state socialists have made devastating major alterations in the power structure of the United States Constitution, its principles, barriers and safeguards, including fatal endangerment of the republic by fraudulent and tricky “changes” in the power structure of the United States government; one of which was the galling end run around our most insurmountable barrier: the Second Amendment of the Bill of Rights! We have been set up for a battle that we could lose without the proper knowledge of the unlawful actions that went before! The bottom line is that the goal of involving the people in the “Change” process was to alter the principles of the government in such a way that the change agents would be covered by the CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED! If we had only remembered George Washington’s advice “to guard against impostures of pretended patriotism”. He warned us to resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretext. Americans loyal to their government have not been able to see that they have been chained down in a web forged of “change”. Think over this quotation from one of the greatest military strategists of all times, Sun Tzu, as it may apply to you:

“If you know your enemy and you know yourself, you need not fear the result of a hundred battles. If you know yourself but not the enemy, for every victory gained you will also suffer a defeat. If you know neither the enemy nor yourself, you will succumb in every battle.”

The American people are perched on the edge of a precipice, leaning over wondering what is going on below, urged on by the propaganda press and both of the two political parties that once again encourage them to take the leap with Counterfeit Candidate (A) or Counterfeit candidate (B) Obama, McCain, Hillary, Biden, etc. are all steeped as “change” agents, impostures of pretended patriotism.

HISTORY WILL RECORD THAT THE PEOPLE WANTED

ALL HANDGUNS BANNED!

All the sneaky groundwork by anti-gunners has been laid!

Page 340 will be the “proof” shown to upcoming generations. They will be told that the people voted to prohibit gun ownership. The real truth is that the committees representing the people never saw Page 340! Page 340 falsely claims the seal of approval from the people due to the machinations of the federal government’s ‘change agents’: the L.E.A.A.! Page 340 safeguards forgeries against a future challenge!

The objectives listed on Page 340 were extracted from Chapter 9 of the federal government’s book called: “A National Strategy to Reduce Crime”. A full copy of Chapter 9 is included here as the evidence you need to prove the federal government is guilty of seditious planning and manipulation in an attempt to alter and *change* the constitutional power structure of this nation.

After ‘change agents’ summarized Chapter 9 into a one-page list of recommendations, that one-page list was secretly inserted at the back of the governor’s Master Set of already approved committee work. It was numbered as the 340th page! Its contents was sneaked in by federal/state collaborators, and then falsely claimed as being “official work”, supposedly approved under the authority of assigned committees representing the whole people.

The 341st Page was also added as the very last page in the governor’s Master Set, so that all of the revisions in the power structure could qualify under the National Commitment for CHANGE. When the new world order government is ready to lower the boom on Page 340, the effective date may be altered.

The groundwork has been laid for the end of the Second Amendment!

Handguns In American Society

RECOMMENDATIONS

Enforcement of Current Laws

The Commission recommends that existing Federal, State, and local laws relating to handguns be strenuously enforced. It further recommends that states undertake publicity campaigns to educate the public fully about laws regulating the private possession of handguns.

Penalties for Crimes Committed With a Handgun

The Commission urges enactment of State legislation providing for an extended prison term with a maximum term of 25 years for committing a felony while in possession of a handgun.

Stop-and-Frisk Searches

The Commission urges the enactment of State legislation providing for police discretion in stop-and-frisk searches of persons and searches of automobiles for illegal handguns.

Prohibiting the Manufacture of Handguns

The Commission urges the enactment of State legislation prohibiting the manufacture of handguns, their parts, and ammunition within the State, except for sale to law enforcement agencies or for military use.

Prohibiting the Sale of Handguns

The Commission urges the enactment of State legislation prohibiting the sale of handguns, their parts, and ammunition to other than law enforcement agencies or Federal or State governments for military purposes.

Establishing a State Gun Control Agency

The commission urges the enactment of State legislation establishing and funding a State agency authorized to purchase all voluntarily surrendered handguns, and further authorized to register and modify handguns to be retained by private citizens as curios, museum pieces, or collector's items.

Prohibiting the Private Possession Of Handguns

The Commission further urges the enactment of State legislation not later than January 1, 1983, prohibiting the private possession of handguns after that date.

Handguns In American Society

This is Page 340 which was found in the governor's "Master Set of Standards and Goals". Page 340 is a summary of Chapter 9, the Handgun Chapter of the book entitled: "A *National Strategy to Reduce Crime*," which was written by the "National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals." Senators Arlen Specter and Richard Lugar were members of this commission. They worked with the federal group called the "Law Enforcement Assistance Administration" (L.E.A.A.). L.E.A.A. entered California by way of a 1967 act in California called the "Deukmejian-Moretti Act. This Act anticipated the passage of the "Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968" (aka Gun Control Act of 1968). The L.E.A.A. put the state under federal dominance. The motto of the L.E.A.A. was "We seek a disarmed populace....there can be no right of privacy in regard to armaments." Director Dean Morris said: "The U.S. should move expeditiously to disarm the civilian population, other than police and security officers....no one should have a right to anonymous ownership or use of a gun. That is not a right we can safely allow anyone." Not until the L.E.A.A. had achieved the missions that were assigned to it did it disband in April of 1982, after having nine years to work the state over to achieve its assigned objectives.

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A National Commitment To Change

FEDERAL ENCOURAGEMENT

Permanent Advisory Committee

The Commission recommends that LEAA establish an Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals to support the standards and goals implementation effort.

Evaluating Programs

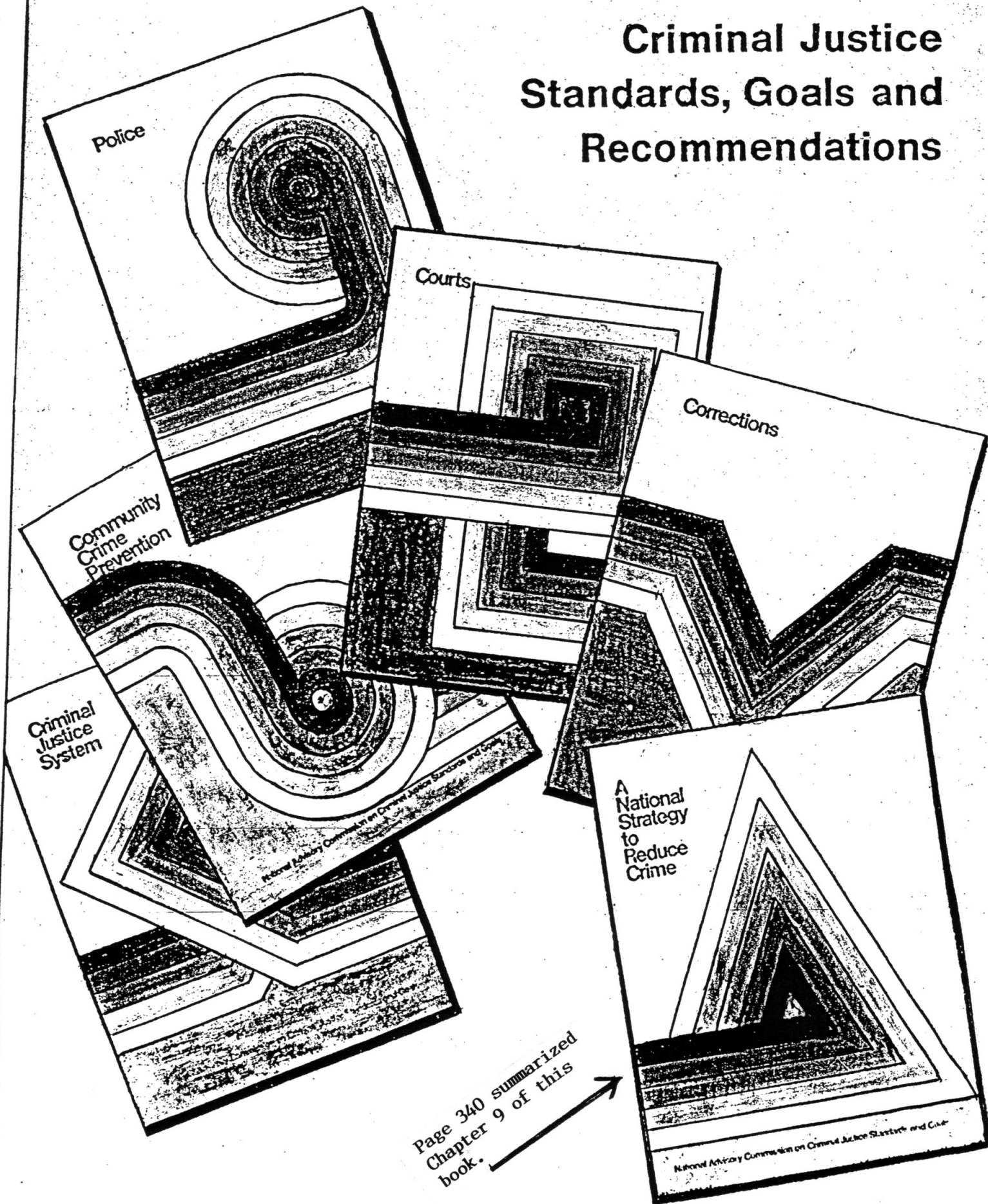
In implementing important standards or groups of standards, the Commission urges that evaluation plans be designed as an integral part of all projects.

PROFESSIONAL, CIVIC, AND EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT

The Commission recommends that national professional and civic groups and appropriate university interests support implementation of the standards and goals.

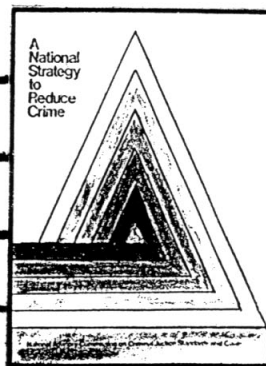
The 'change' process was operational in 1975, covering the disarming of the people, and the transference of civilian law enforcement system, to the federal level, a grievous mistake. This is provable by this 341st page taken from California governor Ronald Reagan's Master Set of California State Standards and Goals. Also note that the previous page, which he agreed to, (known infamously as Page 340), set a date for outlawing all privately owned firearms belonging to California citizens. Although the date has been extended, the plan is still viable. These commitments to 'change' were acquired throughout the whole nation by the federal "Law Enforcement Assistance Administration". It was a secret action, and not with the approval of the public.

Criminal Justice Standards, Goals and Recommendations



National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals

The Federal Fabian Socialists produced it, and
the State Fabian Socialists are enacting it...



195 Pages
Produced in 1973

Handguns In American Society

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...not because of crime! It is really being done to comply
with the law calling for complete disarmament of the
nation! Public Law 87-297

Who's afraid of Edwin Meese?

The story of Operation GARDEN PLOT, a secret California plan to crush dissent ✓

By Ron Ridenhour

Ronald Reagan's nomination of Edwin Meese III as the next U.S. attorney general has touched off a flurry of hurried meetings between civil rights and civil liberties-oriented public interest groups in Washington. The prospect of having Edwin Meese as the top law-enforcement officer in the land, the person charged with enforcing federal law and defending the Constitution, especially the Bill of Rights, has them scared stiff.

They have a good right to be. Since coming to Washington as a member of the Reagan inner circle, Meese has demonstrated a consistent antipathy for the basic political freedoms the Bill of Rights was intended to protect. Careful observers of White House operations believe that Meese has been the architect of all of the most oppressive and blatantly unconstitutional legal initiatives that have so far emerged from the Reagan administration's Department of Justice.

Meese's efforts in that regard line up like a rogue's row of legally bankrupt and potentially oppressive legislative and administrative gambits designed to bypass constitutional checks on the president's power and usher in an era in which the narrow right-wing prejudices of this administration become the law of the land. Meese was behind the move

Taken together, the various Meese-sponsored moves Smith's Justice Department has made suggest a frightening inclination to an authoritarian political expediency reminiscent of the Nixon years. Is there a connection? Does the Reagan administration have a hidden agenda?

I say yes. While the Senate confirmation hearings that will be held to consider Meese's nomination will be used by Democrats and some Republicans to look for an answer to some of those questions, they are likely to find nothing but shadows, unless they look into Reagan and Meese's involvement in a secret Pentagon domestic espionage program that no one in Congress has so far had the courage to deal with. If Congress has the courage to investigate the Reagan-Meese connection to Operation GARDEN PLOT, however, and the events of the month of May 1970, and what I call the restabilization of America, it will become eminently clear that Edwin Meese has no business being attorney general of the United States.

GARDEN PLOT is the direct connection linking Reagan and Meese to the bad old days of Nixon and the police-state tactics of the intelligence community of the '60s and early '70s. Reagan and Meese are involved in it up to their necks. At a clandestine conference convened in Sacramento on May 1970, 1970, barely



to extend tax credits to racially segregated religious schools. He is the designer of the administration's carefully orchestrated campaign to draw ever-tighter the noose of government secrecy, including the ominous Executive Order 84 which requires pre-publication clearance by federal censors of any writings ex-govern-ment officials might make based on their government experience for the rest of their lives. Meese is also the power behind the administration's incessant pressuring of the FBI to lift the restrictions on the infiltration and surveillance of non-violent political groups imposed by former Attorney General Edward Levy.

Ron Ridenhour, a New Orleans based investigative reporter, was the Vietnam veteran who wrote the letter of complaint that initiated the inquiry into the My Lai massacre. He wrote this article for the Herald.

GARDEN PLOT was the military's piece of the domestic espionage and political suppression pie that Lyndon Johnson ordered cooked up after the 1967 Detroit riots. Within days of the riots, Johnson brought in the heads of the CIA, the FBI and the Pentagon and ordered them to put a halt to the spreading violence in America's streets. The FBI and the CIA rapidly expanded the already existing domestic spying programs. Sen. Frank Church's investigation made famous in the mid-'70s: COINTELPRO and CHAOS.

Military planners, however,

Under emergency executive orders of the President, citizens' guns may be confiscated. An economic disaster could be reason enough for the President to enact "Emergency Executive Orders," then call in the guns! If anti-gun forces get "legal" authority to confiscate guns, gun owners who will not relinquish their guns become "an illegal, radical, and unlawful group." Harsh measures of handling this group can be justified on the grounds that "they violated the law."

* Reagan (as California's Governor) hired Louis Guiffreda to head the San Luis Obispo training camp. Reagan, as U.S. president, then brought Louis Guiffreda to Washington to head FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Agency). FEMA can enforce emergency executive orders and martial law.

The San Luis Obispo Training Camp (which trains people from various occupations in how to convert civilian government into martial law) states on Page 16 of its Manual - Section D: "Those causing the violence usually justify their actions in the name of patriotism and defense of the nation, taking law into their own hands." There is also instruction given to the trainees that some people will be in the crowd they are arresting that will be saying they are defending their "legitimate government". The necessity of resolving our problems before errant public officials have a chance to install martial law is apparent. When guns are totally prohibited, those who resist will be dealt with severely. Those who sit back and challenge public officials to take the gun from their "cold dead hand", instead of using the short time left to work out constitutional recourses, may find that they end up losing, not only their lives, but their homes, land, and personal possessions.

took a more systematic approach, appointing a special task force on civil disorders that worked hand and glove with the Kerner Commission, the blue-ribbon panel Johnson set up to analyze the causes of big-city riots that began with Watts in 1965. The Pentagon's task force produced a report in early 1968 that called for a five-pronged program. It was called Operation GARDEN PLOT: The National Master Plan for Civil Disturbance Control.

The transcripts and the military command directives ordering and describing much of what follows were obtained through official sources in the archives of the California National Guard and from the Arizona National Guard through the Freedom of Information Act (some of this material has been shown to the Herald Examiner).

GARDEN PLOT, like CHAOS and COINTELPRO, called for a massive intelligence program and the use of informants and infiltra-

tors to spy on anyone who had a political beef and organized to tell it. Beyond that, however, GARDEN PLOT called for America's police, military and intelligence forces to undertake a series of joint training exercises in prepa-

ration for any contingency, including guerrilla war. The training exercises were designed around contingency plans that were ultimately developed for every large city in the country. The exercises were implemented through the National Guard training programs and called for the secret participation of key officers from all law-enforcement agencies in the county, key National Guard, regular military and intelligence community officers based in the same area. Together they practiced implementing the Pentagon-prepared contingency plan, reacting to pre-scripted civil disturbance scenarios that were controlled by regular army officers.

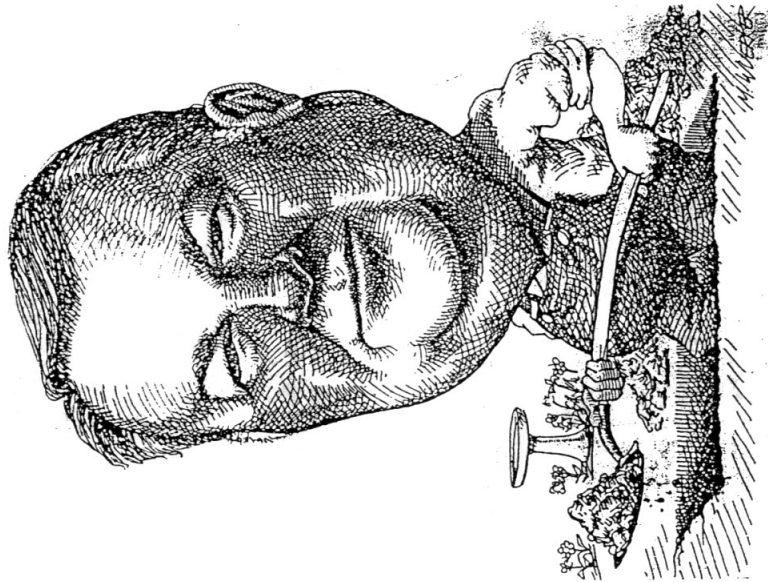
Reacting to scenario development, the joint teams of cops, troops and spooks practiced using the intelligence information provided by their political espionage networks to help quell civil disturbances. The contingency plan invariably moved from some minor incident through a steadily escalating series of confrontations between police or soldiers and political demonstrators or racial antagonists until a declaration of "martial rule" was issued and the military stepped in and assumed control.

continued on back

“The police (civilian law enforcement system) and the military are never -- merged into one -- in a republic,

that is, if it is to remain a
republic! The purpose of
Garden Plot is to convert the
system into a military dicta-
torship!”

SECOND AMENDMENT COMMITTEE
Bernadine Smith



Meese

Continued from page F-1

California under the Reagan gubernatorial administration was one of the most enthusiastic participants in GARDEN PLOT's

During the two days of the conference in Sacramento, speaker after speaker came to the podium to crow of their victories and brag about their techniques. The tran-

“... this is an ongoing effort,” he told them at one point in the 5,000-word speech. “something that despite resistance, despite the activities of some who state that this

is overreacting, this is an operation. This is an exercise, this is an objective which is going forward because in the long run I think it is the only way that we will be able to prevail.

Meese goes on to say that what the GARDEN PLOTTERS had done so far, while a good beginning, is only the beginning. He calls for a long-range plan that will include better-coordinated, more extensive political intelligence gathering, more concerted action to find ways to "successfully prosecute those who are raging the conflict on our campuses and in the streets," including ways to get the courts to "recognize their responsibility in terms of appropriate sentencing to make sure that those people who have been convicted of revolutionary activity, of violation of the penal code, are given punishments, penalties that are consistent with the degree of public disorder and inconvenience which these people have caused."

Meese's speech is, in a word, a dandy. The idea that the man who gave it in full knowledge of the circumstances he was addressing might soon be the attorney general of the United States, the man charged with upholding the Constitution, should make the blood of anyone who believes in the Bill of Rights run cold. Meese is no lover of civil liberties. Quite the contrary. Based on the remarks he made at Sacramento it is quite clear that Ed Meese believes that people active in organized political dissent that challenges his narrow view of the world are no better than common criminals against whom the full weight of all the coercive powers of the state should be brought to bear.

The Senate should take this opportunity to investigate his role in GARDEN PLOT and its possible connection to his insistence at unleashing the intelligence community on domestic dissent. ■

scripts of those speeches read like a primer on how to systematically emasculate the political liberties guaranteed by the Bill of Rights. Speakers were police commanders and intelligence officers, National Guard and regular Army generals, district attorneys and the executive secretary to the governor, Ed Meese.

People in the streets were referred to as revolutionaries, radicals, guerrillas, enemies of society, vandals, visigoths, VC, looks — the list goes on and on. Free speech, civil rights, the right to assembly and a list of other political freedoms guaranteed under the Bill of Rights were characterized by speaker after speaker as simple ploys used by the "revolutionaries" to attack the sanctity of the state. Few speakers failed to mention the role and operational importance of maintaining the best possible intelligence network, pointing repeatedly to the critical link political espionage played in drumming up successful felony prosecutions against people who took active leadership roles in activist organizations.

Ed Meese was the luncheon speaker on the 27th. He came, he assured his listeners, as Ronald Reagan's personal emissary. He mentioned Nixon's name twice, saying that Nixon and Reagan had spoken on the day three weeks earlier when four people were shot to death by Ohio National Guardsmen at Kent State. He added later that Nixon was as concerned with the confrontation between those gathered there and the "revolutionaries" as he was with the war in Vietnam. Meese called the anti-war protest a form of guerrilla war, commending the various tactics and intelligence operations earlier speakers had detailed, assuring his audience that they had the administration's full support.

preparations. When one of the main thrusts of the program called for the establishment of special training schools to teach GARDEN PLOT participants the fine points of "disorder management" as the umbrella doctrine of the program came to be known, Reagan hired the man who set up the Army's model program at Fort Gordon, Georgia to put together its murder image at San Luis Obispo.

During the first two years of GARDEN PLOT's annual joint training exercises, the scenarios were built around racial conflict, but when GARDEN PLOTTERS across the country began their exercises in January 1970, the contingency plans had taken on a new focus. Between January and mid-April of that year, GARDEN PLOT's players began to practice doing battle with enormous crowds who, according to the new scenarios, would pour into the streets in spontaneous protest of a major foreign-policy decision by the president.

On April 30, 1970, two weeks after the last of these GARDEN PLOT war games had been played, Richard Nixon announced the invasion of Cambodia. The next day massive demonstrations against the move began to take shape all over America. When they did, the demonstrators were quickly met by well-organized phalanxes of police and National Guardsmen who attacked them as if they were working from a plan. On May 26, a Friday, the police, military and intelligence community leaders of California's GARDEN PLOTTERS began to congregate in Sacramento, to trade war stories and celebrate their victory. Although some minor skirmishes continued to be fought through the end of the month the anti-war and civil-rights movements, except for a small hard core of committed activists, were effectively over.

THESE FACTS CANNOT BE DENIED

Even though it was George Deukmejian who ended up as the governor who signed California's "Assault Weapons Control Act" (5-24-89), and George Deukmejian who earlier had introduced the Deukmejian-Moretti legislation (Senate Bill 84) which established the California Council on Criminal Justice, it was Reagan as the nation's pilot governor (1967 thru 1974) who reorganized the state so as to accommodate the federal L.E.A.A. Reagan opened up all the doors for the L.E.A.A. to revamp the state so that it became in accord with military concepts built upon a regional government basis. With Reagan's help, L.E.A.A. laid the groundwork for military operation (Homeland Security Agency) of California. These are only a small sample of Reagan's voluminous efforts involved in the restructuring for a socialist global government. Reagan assisted them in the Page 340 fraud which was a federally-instigated plan to claim authority to disarm the people in compliance with P.L. 87-297. This trick happened in every state.



Gov. George Deukmejian is congratulated by Assemblyman Mike Ross after he signed bills to ban sale and possession of assault weapons in California. Other lawmakers (clockwise from left) Senate President Pro Tem David Roberti, Sen. Ruben Ayala, Assem. Johan Klehs, and Assem. Rusty Areias.

THE SIGNING OF THE ROBERTI-ROSS ANTI-FIREARMS LEGISLATION -MAY 24, 1989

CHAPTER II. A LOOK AT THE CALIFORNIA COUNCIL ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE

A BRIEF HISTORY

In 1967, the California Legislature, anticipating the imminent passage of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, passed the Deukmejian-Moretti Act establishing the California Council on Criminal Justice. In 1968 and 1969, the Governor issued executive orders which conferred upon the Council sufficient power to function as a state planning agency under the Federal act. By mid-1968, the full 25-member Council (later increased to 29 and then to 30) had been nominated, sworn, and seated.

Unlike many other state planning agencies, the Council found itself joining a number of well-established criminal justice agencies. For example, California had: (1) a Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training adequately funded and with the statutory ability to set minimum standards for officers and to assist in the establishment of efficient organization and administrative practices within local law enforcement agencies; (2) a separate Department of the Youth Authority and adult Department of Corrections; (3) a nationally recognized Department of Justice with a statewide Bureau of Criminal Statistics; (4) a statewide organization for administration of the courts and for maintaining the personal qualifications of judges; (5) a statewide organization for dealing with riots and disorders and other emergencies; and (6) a mutual-aid pact for assuring cooperation among adjacent local police jurisdictions. Thus, there was much evidence in California of state-sponsored ef-

forts to improve criminal justice prior to passage of the Federal act. There was also much evidence of diverse, autonomous organizations which needed to plan together and to integrate their efforts.

One indicator of the progress that has been made by the Council in achieving its mission of reduction of crime and improvement of the system is the contrast between the "state-of-the-state" in 1969 and the accomplishments achieved by 1972.

In 1969, the Council began operation with a staff of about 20 on temporary assignment from police departments, other state agencies, and contracting firms. Their immediate task was to develop the first statewide comprehensive plan for California. Also at work were nine statewide task forces established by the Council and modeled after the President's Crime Commission. Their task was envisioned to be the implementation of the recommendations of that Commission. In addition, 11 planning regions were established throughout the state, all multi-county regions which, in some cases, were previously established councils of government.

Each region and each task force began to develop comprehensive plans simultaneously. Although the first "plan" comprised some 26 volumes and contained almost 5,000 pages, it truly represented 21 individual plans—one developed by the Council staff, nine by the task forces, and 11 by the planning regions. Thus, it was difficult to determine the Council's real 1969 priorities. However, by mid-summer it was decided by the Council

that the 55 types of activities described by the nine task forces comprised the Council's criminal justice programs.

California's 1969 block action-grant totalled \$2.3 million and for this sum, more than 100 requests totaling \$35 million were made by local and state agencies. The result should have been expected: Interested parties complained of delays in making Federal funds available. Some noted that rural areas were not receiving sufficient funds. Others complained that the major metropolitan areas were being overlooked in favor of rural areas. Some alleged that the Council's 55 programs were unrealistic for major metropolitan criminal justice agencies and more appropriate for rural communities. Others said that the Council's programs were inappropriate in rural communities and more appropriate for major metropolitan agencies.

In the spring of 1969, there was a major transition in the activities of the then almost 30-person staff as the resources of the agency were turned from planning to expediting the flow of Federal funds into projects which could be related to one or more of the 55 programs.

Although grant application forms were designed and procedures developed for evaluating and taking action on grant requests, applications required a minimum of 100 days to process and some required the full year. By the end of 1969, only 44 action grants had been made. Because the process of making them was a random one, the results lacked cohesion and meaning to the overall criminal justice system in California.

In summary, the problems of the Council in 1969 were many. They included: an unrealistic and, from a local perspective, inappropriate set of goals; a small staff with varying degrees of skill, and possessing types of skills not necessarily related to the ultimate mission of the Council; a very impatient criminal justice system with its own urgent problems to be solved and its own conceptions as to how block grant funds should be employed to solve them; a misunderstanding on the part of the Council that a high degree of innovation was required in all projects; and a lack of consensus among the Council about its own mission and the primary purpose of the Act it was administering.

However, the problems of 1969 did establish a foundation for the significant accomplishments visible in 1972. The intervening years have shown substantial growth, improvement, and stabilization in organization and administration. Most importantly, there emerged a focused approach to crime control and the administration of justice.

Thus, in 1972, we find that:

- Every major criminal justice agency in California is now participating in the planning and decision-making process at the state and local levels, and each is aware of its relationship to, and impact

upon, the operations of other elements in the system.

- There is now but one statewide comprehensive plan for criminal justice, reflecting both state and local viewpoints and priorities, and commitments from all parties to its implementation. From the 566 projects in force at the end of 1971, the total number of projects grew by the end of 1972 to more than 900. Further, each project is recognizable as a part of a cohesive whole. Administrative processing has become an efficient routine (approximately one to two months) and staff skills are increasingly devoted to aspects involving substantive issues in criminal justice.
- The Council now has adopted a formal statement of mission—and uses it as a yardstick in decision-making and in assessing progress. It promulgates standards, guidelines, and policies for state and local planning with assurance other agencies will grant them attention. It has established a class of criminal justice specialist within the state civil service—with defined skills appropriate to the Council's mission—and currently has 102 permanent employees.
- The Council has established a now nationally known Crime-Specific program, currently operational against burglary in the six largest city and county jurisdictions in California. While the current level of suppression (a reduction in burglaries of almost 50 percent is reported in some areas) can probably not be sustained, it is anticipated that a permanent significant decrease will be achieved in all target areas. The Council's "impact consciousness" has also led to another program—"Criminal Justice System Development"—which, during 1972, has entailed planning for a massive infusion of funds (about \$2.6 million) to improve the courts system.
- In 1969, the Council's Narcotics Task Force set as its highest priority the establishment of the position of statewide narcotics coordinator. In 1971, the Council declared narcotics to be its highest priority concern. Now there is an office of narcotics program coordination in existence at an appropriately high level of state government and most populous counties also have their own narcotics program planning and coordinating function.
- The need for crime laboratories was enunciated early in the program, leading to a Council master plan for such facilities. Now a statewide network of major regional laboratories with strategically placed satellites is under development. It is 20–30 percent complete and will be fully operational statewide in three to five years.
- Both state and regional organized crime intelligence units are fully operational in areas containing more than 60 percent of the state's population, another Council goal since its inception.

- Fulfillment of another major goal is the expanding television "network" that now provides legal training for law enforcement personnel on a statewide basis. Originated first in the Los Angeles District Attorney's office, the programs are now a function of the State Attorney General's office.
- Also, at the end of 1972, the Council has achieved a substantial portion of yet another major goal. Regional criminal justice training and resource centers are being established throughout the state in accordance with a Council master plan. Approximately eight centers will be located for training of all criminal justice personnel, and for use as central repositories for systemwide materials and services.

These are but some of the areas in which tangible progress has been made toward achievement of the goals of the Council that were first stated in 1969. Summaries of all programs and projects can be found in the 1972 plan and the several *Annual Reports* issued to date. Summaries of projects funded during 1972 are contained in Chapter IV of this report; especially significant projects are highlighted in Chapter III.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF THE CCCJ

Council Mission and Organization

In 1971, the Council sought to clarify its goals and objectives through the adoption of the following mission statement:

"The mission of the California Council on Criminal Justice is to be a catalyst in the reduction of crime in California by assisting all criminal justice agencies in planning for the future, by acting as a clearinghouse and creator of projects for improved methods of preventing crime and returning offenders safely to society, and by marshaling resources to make Californians safe from crime in their streets, neighborhoods, and countryside."

The Council's mission statement augments the statutory provisions set forth in the Deukmejian-Moretti Act of 1967, and the Executive Order designating the Council as California's state planning agency. In 1972, the Council further implemented its mission by adopting amended bylaws which refined its operations and focused attention on substantive issues. (See appendices for copies of these documents.)

The Council—Composition of the Council is defined in its enabling legislation and expanded in its bylaws. Briefly, the Council includes the State Attorney General, 17 members appointed by the Governor, six members named by the State Senate, and six selected by the State Assembly. Members represent a broad spectrum of business and professions, science, education, and the criminal justice system. The Council is augmented by 21 regional planning boards throughout the state. Administering the Council's program is a professional staff of specialists headed by an executive director.

During 1972, the Council itself took a number of steps toward increased administrative efficiency and effectiveness. One of these was the action recommended by the Operations Committee itself (and ratified by the Council) to do away with the Operations Committee and, in its place, create a stronger Executive Committee.

Executive Committee—The newly constituted Executive Committee, which meets monthly, usually two weeks prior to Council meetings, has taken over the "housekeeping" functions of the Council to free the Council itself for more attention to the substantive issues of crime control in California, for the purpose of identifying critical problems, setting meaningful priorities, and planning purposeful crime reduction and criminal justice system improvement programs.

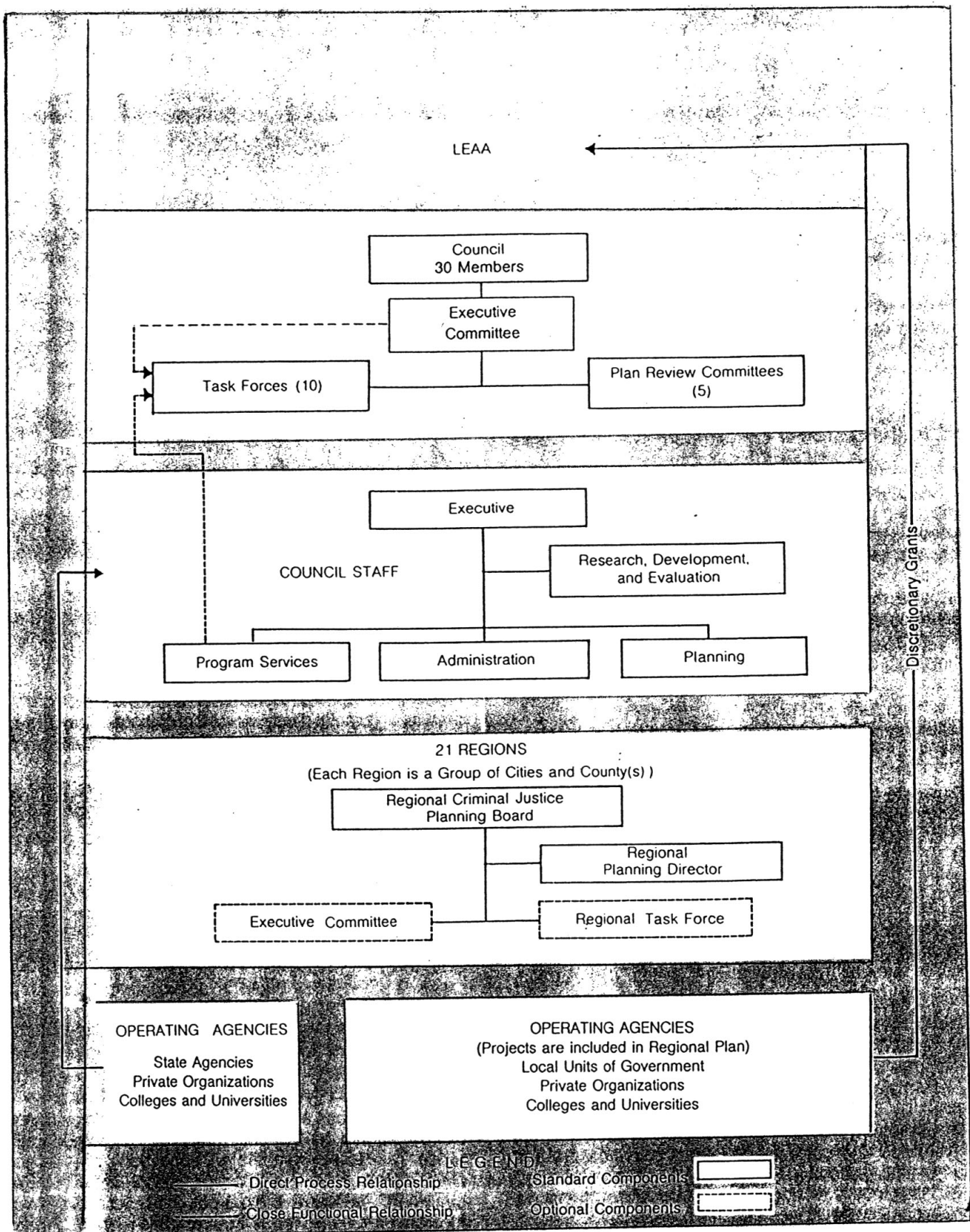
The Committee, with its seven Council members appointed by the chairman, spends much of its time developing policies and procedures for recommendation to the Council. It is further concerned with the Council's budget, administrative matters, routine business matters, legislation, and task force and committee progress. It also supervises and coordinates implementation of Council-initiated programs such as Crime-Specific and Narcotics Impact.

Task Forces—The statewide task forces were reorganized early in 1972 to conform to the program categories of the Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Although most of the statewide task forces compare generally to the previous designations, two new task forces were created—Community Relations and Crime Prevention. The Crime Prevention Task Force absorbed the functions and membership of the previous Narcotic, Drug, and Alcohol Abuse Task Force and, to a lesser extent, the Police Services Task Force.

The 10 task force categories are:

- Task Force to Upgrade Law Enforcement Personnel
- Task Force on the Prevention of Crime
- Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency
- Task Force on Improvement of Detection and Apprehension of Criminals
- Task Force on Prosecution, Courts, and Law Reform
- Task Force to Increase Effectiveness of Corrections and Rehabilitation
- Task Force to Reduce Organized Crime
- Task Force to Prevent and Control Riots and Disorders
- Task Force to Improve Community Relations
- Research and Development Task Force

The task forces are each chaired by a Council member, appointed by the chairman with Council concurrence. Task force members are appointed by the Council chairman, following consultation with task force chairmen, and serve without compensation. Each task force is responsible for determining and recommending to the Council the scope, emphasis, and priorities of its



program area and for keeping its program statements current. Each year these program statements are included in the state plan and serve as guidelines for local and regional planning. The task forces also review certain individual proposals for action projects and make recommendations to the Council. Task forces meet to develop program statements and approve projects from approximately April to December of each year. During the first quarter of the year, the statewide task force members serve on Plan Review Committees which review, evaluate, and make recommendations on regional plans.

Criminal Justice Planning Boards—Twenty-one regional criminal justice planning boards have been established in California for the purposes of planning, developing, coordinating, and evaluating criminal justice improvement programs within the regional geographical boundaries.

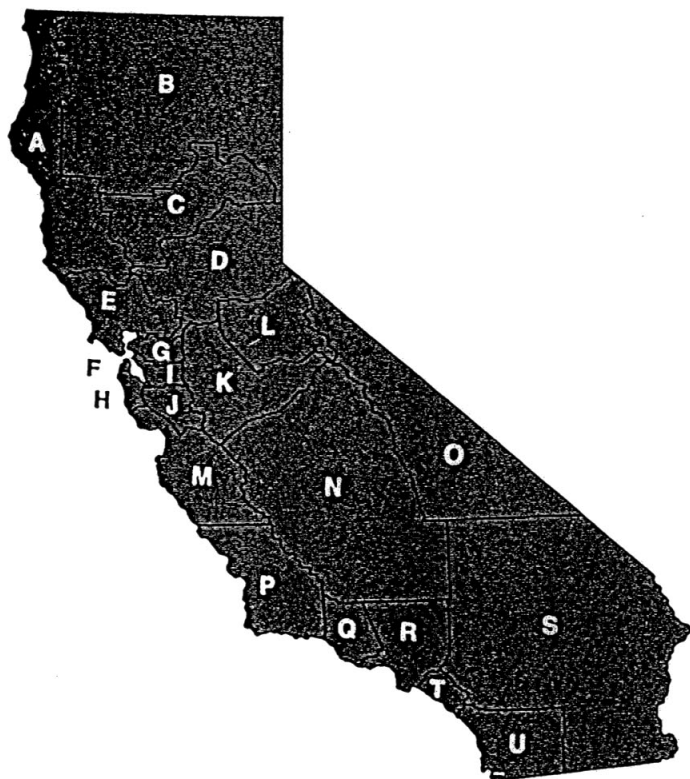
The boards are composed of representatives of local units of government, criminal justice agencies, and citizens within the areas which comprise the regions. Activities are augmented by appropriate regional task forces and committees. Each board is responsible for compiling an annual regional criminal justice plan for all cities and counties within its boundaries. Regional boards also consider inclusion of projects which emanate from local units of government or private organizations within their boundaries and make recommendations concerning these projects to the Council. The boards are funded by Council planning grants.

Regional Plan Certification—Plan Review Committees, composed of Council members and state task force members, have the basic responsibility of making recommendations to the Council regarding certification of regional plans. Also, the Plan Review Committees stipulate action on individual projects within regional plans. This can range from "fund" (subject only to staff development of a final contract) to "do not fund"; or the project may be approved in principle subject to further task force or Council review.

With the exception of projects currently in progress and to be funded for a second or third year, the Council only funds projects included in certified regional plans.

STAFF STRUCTURE OF THE CCCJ

The staff of the Council is responsible for carrying out the policies and directives of the Council in executing its statutory and administrative responsibilities. Under the leadership of an executive director, it performs comprehensive criminal justice planning; administers comprehensive crime study programs and research activities; stimulates, coordinates, and evaluates proposals in the criminal justice field; provides for research and development of new methods for the prevention and reduction of crime including the treatment of offenders and delinquent persons; assists local units of government in the development of improved criminal justice planning capability; disseminates information on criminal justice research and development projects; and performs the necessary activities for implementing Federal programs



CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING REGIONS

REGION COUNTIES

- A Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake, Mendocino
- B Lassen, Modoc, Tehama, Trinity, Shasta, Siskiyou
- C Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Plumas
- D El Dorado, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, Sierra, Sutter, Yolo, Yuba
- E Napa, Marin, Solano, Sonoma
- F San Francisco
- G Contra Costa
- H San Mateo
- I Alameda
- J Santa Clara
- K Mariposa, Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus
- L Calaveras, Alpine, Amador, Tuolumne
- M Monterey, San Benito, Santa Cruz
- N Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera, Tulare
- O Inyo, Mono
- P San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara
- Q Ventura
- R Los Angeles
- S Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino
- T Orange
- U San Diego

in the fields of criminal justice and delinquency prevention and control. The authority for permanent staff appears in Section 13804 of the California Penal Code.

The objectives of Council staff are:

1. To develop annually a comprehensive plan for control of crime and improvement of the administration of criminal justice which is acceptable to LEAA, and which provides a realistic basis for the expenditure of Federal funds as well as setting objectives for the criminal justice system to achieve.
2. To implement the plan within 12 months and to provide technical support to state and local agencies to assure maximum conformity of projects to Council programs.
3. To assure the fiscal integrity of the program through the application of principles of sound fiscal management and control supplemented by fiscal audits.
4. To assist in the improvement of criminal justice planning and the commitment of local government to the implementation of the results of such planning through support and encouragement of planning efforts in individual criminal justice agencies and regional planning boards.
5. To measure the effectiveness of the programs undertaken and utilize the results of these measurements in future planning.
6. To provide a clearinghouse function in the identification of significant developments in criminal justice throughout the state and nation and to interpret and disseminate these reports to California criminal justice administrators and planners and elective officials.

The Council staff was reorganized during the latter part of 1971 to improve the quality of its services to local agencies, regional planning boards, statewide task forces, and the criminal justice system as a whole. The reorganization changed the assignments of many key Council staff, and expanded several functions. A new team-leadership concept was introduced through the expansion of the Council's Program Services Division. Team leaders were assigned to the specific areas of law enforcement, corrections, courts, and systemwide programs. The staff reorganization also reflected the major program areas of the statewide task forces, themselves restructured in 1972 to conform to the 10 functional categories of the nationwide program of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

The program of regional plan review and certification produced new staff functions to ensure the proper implementation of approved plans. In addition to providing technical assistance in the area of proposal development, the staff is heavily involved in the review and evaluation of regional plans in conjunction with preparation of the statewide comprehensive plan.

During 1972, the Council staff has continued to emphasize the need for improved planning capability at both the state and regional levels. Efforts in the areas of planning, research, and development have been aimed toward programs producing short-term measurable results (e.g., control of specific major crimes), as well as long-term system improvements (e.g., crime control planning and the establishment of regional criminal justice training centers). Additionally, the staff has sought a greater degree of coordination with other state and Federal agencies involved in criminal justice programs.

Staffing of functions relating to technical assistance to local agencies and the support of task forces has been increased because of the greater emphasis placed upon program monitoring of grant projects. Also, the 1970 increase in the number of regions, from 16 to 21, resulted in the need for more assistance to the regions in the areas of comprehensive planning and program development. Expansion of the budget review, monitoring, and audit functions reflects the acceleration of the Council's action program, and the need to maintain tight fiscal controls. Additional staffing has been required to handle the increased work load of the fiscal and accounting sections.

Staff effort is directed toward reduction of crime and improvement of the criminal justice system by implementation of Council-initiated programs and by bringing to fruition the regional plans encompassing local units of government and criminal justice agencies throughout the state. The program is intended to implement criminal justice plans in an organized and coordinated fashion, resulting in reduced crime and improved performance of the various disciplines of the criminal justice system. Additionally, the program contributes to improvement of the continuous planning cycle through the monitoring and evaluation of existing programs, thus providing the data needed to plan for future activities.

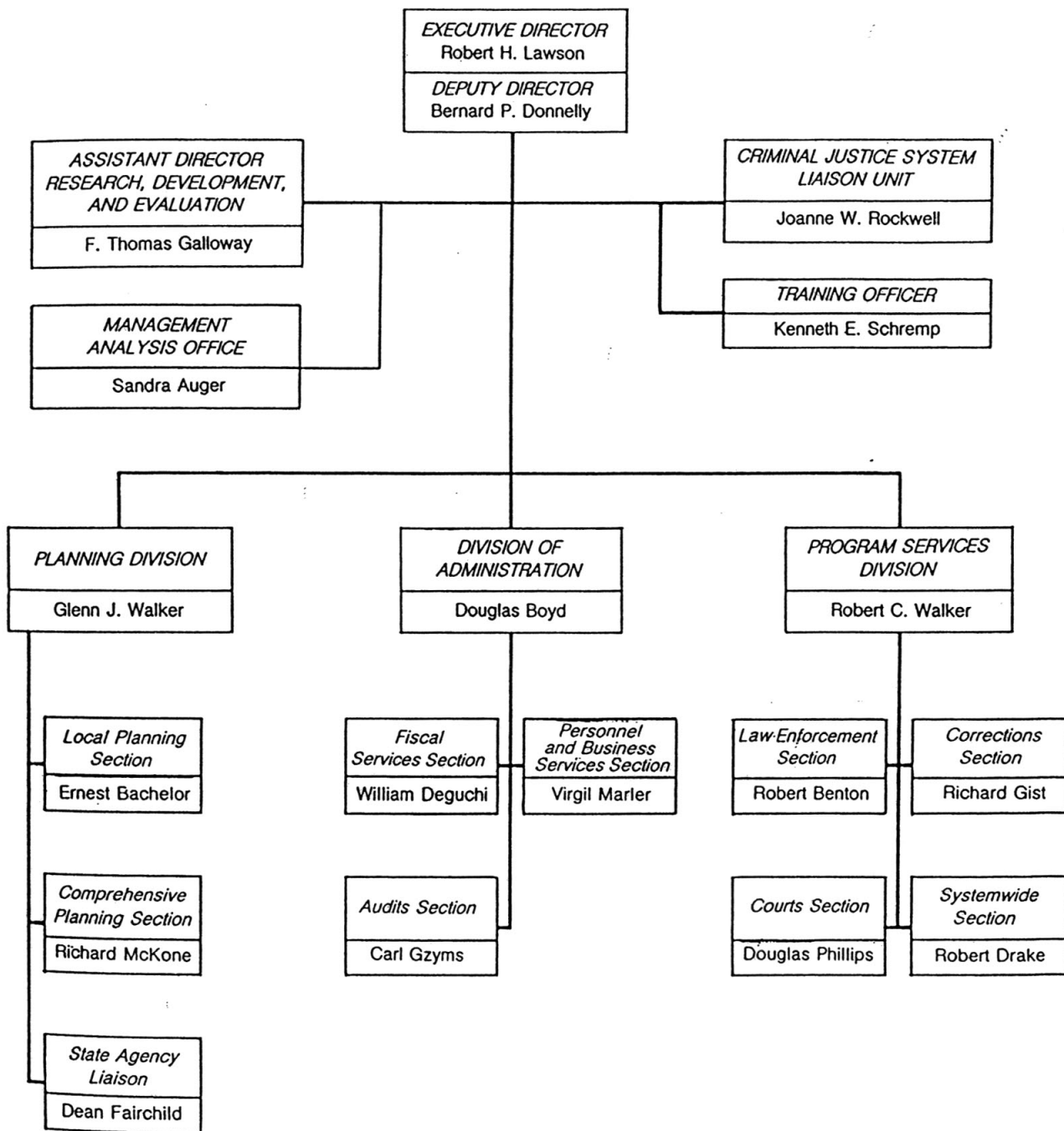
The Council staff, headed by the executive director, has three major operational divisions. They are the Planning Division, Program Services Division, and Division of Administration. The executive office includes a director, a deputy director, assistant director for research, development, and evaluation, a criminal justice system liaison unit, a training officer, and a management analysis office (see staff organization chart, page 23).

Executive

Executive Director—The executive director, with the assistance of the deputy director, represents the Council in meetings with public agencies, local governing bodies, and various organizations concerned with the problems of crime and delinquency. He informs the Council and its staff of the need for modification of tasks or courses of action and, through his public contacts, keeps abreast of public attitudes. The executive director, through the efforts of the division chiefs, coordinates activities of the staff to promote efficiency and maximum utilization of funds and manpower.

CALIFORNIA COUNCIL ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Staff Organization



The executive director also functions as the intermediary between the Council and the staff in development of policy. It is his responsibility to participate in and evaluate the desires and instructions of the Council and interpret them in the form of defined tasks to the staff. Additionally, he functions as liaison between the Council, the regions, all related Federal agencies, the state agencies, and criminal justice planning agencies from other states.

Deputy Director—The deputy director assists the executive director in formulating, implementing, and administering departmental policies and programs, and directs and coordinates the day-to-day activities of the Council staff. He represents the Council before various agencies and organizations, and acts as liaison with the Legislature. He directs special projects and studies and acts for the executive director in his absence.

Assistant Director—The primary responsibilities of the assistant director are research, development, and evaluation. Further, he develops and recommends long-range plans and strategies for effective crime control in California. In particular, his objective is to identify and characterize the current status of crime and the administration of justice; impediments to system improvement; and to identify and recommend the organizational, legal, and policy context from which long-range action plans can be launched.

Criminal Justice System Liaison Unit—This unit is responsible for designing, establishing, maintaining, and evaluating Council communications to, and liaison with, components of the criminal justice system and the environment in which that system operates. Major elements of the program include publications, state and local liaison, national liaison, mass communication, media liaison, internal affairs, and public contacts.

Training Officer—A training officer began work last year to identify the training needs of the Council at both the state and regional levels, and then to develop appropriate training programs to meet these needs. Programs are geared toward providing needed technical and spe-

cialized training at all levels, and improving work performance generally.

Management Analysis Office—A staff resource to the executive director, deputy director, and line management of the Council, the office assists in the identification of problems and the development of solutions, testing of management proposals, evaluation of ongoing operations and systems, and the design of new or revised procedures. The office is also responsible for development and maintenance of a Council policy manual and a staff procedures manual.

Other divisions of the Council staff are:

Program Services Division

This division is engaged in grant and project development, review, monitoring, and evaluation. It also provides staff support and guidance to local agencies and to the 10 statewide Council task forces in setting criminal justice program priorities, and advises the executive director's office on the appropriateness of project funding.

Planning Division

This division develops comprehensive statewide plans and assists in the development of local plans for the administration of criminal justice. The division also provides direction to criminal justice agencies throughout the state by developing planning criteria and coordinating Federal requirements with local needs.

Division of Administration

This division monitors the expenditures of grant funds to ensure that monies are expended for approved purposes and to report to the Federal Government on such expenditures. In addition, the division reviews the fiscal aspects of grant applications submitted to the Council by other organizations. The division also is responsible for coordinating, developing, and evaluating the management analysis, fiscal, personnel, and business services for Council staff.

**CALIFORNIA COUNCIL
ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE**



1972 ANNUAL REPORT

SIGNING A BILL THAT IS AGAINST THE LAW.

The Hanford Sentinel

Thursday, May 25, 1989

Page 9



AP Laserphoto

Gov. George Deukmejian is congratulated by Assemblyman Mike Ross after he signed bills to ban sale and possession of assault weapons in California. Other lawmakers (clockwise from left) Senate President Pro Tem David Roberti, Sen. Ruben Ayala, Assem. Johan Klehs, and Assem. Rusty Areias.

THE SIGNING OF THE ROBERTI-ROOS ANTI-FIREARMS LEGISLATION -MAY 24, 1989

The signing of the Roberti-Roos Assault Weapons Act (an open-ended act to which more banned firearms could be added to the list) was the culmination of many years of work and a major milestone for George Deukmejian and the federal promoters of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Centralization of power and the need to eliminate resistance of the people is what led to the signing of this bill -- not reduction of crime. Firearms are an age old form of resistance. George Deukmejian entered the legislature in 1963 and was an assemblyman for four years. In 1967 he became a senator. In 1974 he became the attorney-general. In 1982 he became the state governor. In all rungs of his political career he served the purposes of the L.E.A.A. As a senator he introduced the Deukmejian-Moretti Act, as attorney-general he promoted L.E.A.A.'s criminal justice regions, worked on the "Standard and Goals" and as governor he officiated in the signing of the bill to begin the disarming of Californians. David Roberti was elected to the assembly in 1967 and moved to the senate in 1971. Ruben Ayala entered the legislature in 1974. Klehs entered the legislature in 1982. For Deukmejian, it was the end of a 21-year effort. For the federal government, it cleared the way for complete disarmament under Pub.Law 87-297.

HOW DID WE EVER BECOME INVOLVED WITH L. E. A. A.?

The truth is: Congress created the L.E.A.A. It simply *took us over* under the guise of fighting crime, but L.E.A.A. was really fighting *against the rights of the decent law-abiding people of the U.S.A!*

Seven years after John F. Kennedy signed the law in 1961 called "The Arms Control and Disarmament Act" (Public Law 87-297), and he ordered the State Department to issue Publication #7277¹, Lyndon B. Johnson then followed him up, by signing a law to create the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (L.E.A.A.). The L.E.A.A. was created by passage of the law called the "Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968". After Johnson signed this initial Act, two amendments to his Act followed, and they were signed by Richard Nixon in 1971 and 1973. The L.E.A.A. is referred to in each of these three Acts. Only the first page of each of these three Acts is included in this report. Various attorneys-general have held power over the L.E.A.A., and in turn, the L.E.A.A. has held power over the state governors. This substantiates the fact that federal attorneys-general *once did, still do, and must continue to retain control over governors*, until the "general and complete disarmament" of the nation, including all citizens, is achieved!

While Ronald Reagan was the governor of California, he was made the "pilot" governor over the nation, and it was his responsibility to lead all the nation's governors into adoption of L.E.A.A.'s objectives.² The police systems, which rightfully do belong under control of the individual states, were federalized under his lead. Reagan, was programmed, tasked, and scheduled to proclaim the contents of his Master Set into law for the State of California, which unbeknown to the people, included the secret Directive on Page 340, hidden in his Master Set.³ Even his Citizen Committee did not see it!

The current federal attorney-general, Alberto Gonzales, as well as the new Secretary of State, Condoleezza Rice, both will play a major roll in the Disarmament Plan. Rice, and Gonzales who has replaced Janet Reno as Attorney-general, undoubtedly, will be apprised of the hidden Directive as they play their role with the president in achieving the total and complete disarmament of the United States .

¹ Publication #7277 is known as "Freedom From War: The United States Program for General and Complete Disarmament" in a Peaceful World." A "democracy" is a disarmed country.

² This effort resulted in acquiring the militarization of law enforcement under a unified command, a requisite of the *Homeland Security Agency*, which in turn, is transferring control of the United States to 'international organizations' referred to in Section 3 of Public Law 87-297 for the militarized operation of the U.S. under that which is called a "*New World Order*".

³ An article exposing Reagan is located in "The Blocking of A Charlatan" by Bernadine Smith

Public Law 90-351
90th Congress, H. R. 5073
June 19, 1968

AN ACT

To assist State and local governments in reducing the incidence of crime, to increase the effectiveness of law enforcement and criminal justice systems at all levels of government, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968."

TITLE I—LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

DECLARATIONS AND PURPOSE

Congress finds that the high incidence of crime in the United States threatens the peace, security, and general welfare of the Nation and its citizens. To prevent crime and to insure the greater safety of the people, law enforcement efforts must be better coordinated, intensified, and made more effective at all levels of government.

Congress finds further that crime is essentially a local problem that must be dealt with by State and local governments if it is to be controlled effectively.

It is therefore the declared policy of the Congress to assist State and local governments in strengthening and improving law enforcement at every level by national assistance. It is the purpose of this title to (1) encourage States and units of general local government to prepare and adopt comprehensive plans based upon their evaluation of State and local problems of law enforcement; (2) authorize grants to States and units of local government in order to improve and strengthen law enforcement; and (3) encourage research and development directed toward the improvement of law enforcement and the development of new methods for the prevention and reduction of crime and the detection and apprehension of criminals.

PART A—LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

Sec. 101. (a) There is hereby established within the Department of Justice, under the general authority of the Attorney General, a Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (hereafter referred to in this title as "Administration").

(b) The Administration shall be composed of an Administrator of Law Enforcement Assistance and two Associate Administrators of Law Enforcement Assistance, who shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. No more than two members of the Administration shall be the same political party, and members shall be appointed with due regard to their fitness, knowledge, and aptitudes to perform the functions, powers, and duties vested in the Administration by this title.

(c) It shall be the duty of the Administration to exercise all of the functions, powers, and duties created and established by this title, except as otherwise provided.

PART B—PLAYING GRANTS

Sec. 201. It is the purpose of this part to encourage States and units of general local government to prepare and adopt comprehensive law enforcement plans based on their evaluation of State and local problems of law enforcement.

Public Law 91-644
91st Congress, H. R. 17825
January 2, 1971

AN ACT

To amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1970".

TITLE I—OMNIBUS CRIME CONTROL AND SAFE STREETS ACT AMENDMENTS

LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

Sec. 2. Section 101 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 101. (a) There is hereby established within the Department of Justice under the general authority of the Attorney General, a Law Enforcement Assistance Administration [hereinafter referred to in this title as "Administration"] composed of an Administrator of Law Enforcement Assistance and two Associate Administrators of Law Enforcement Assistance, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Beginning at the end of the term of either of the first two of the Associate Administrators shall be a member of a political party other than that of the President.

"(b) The Administrator shall be the executive head of the agency and shall exercise all administrative powers, including the appointment and supervision of Administration personnel. All of the other functions, powers, and duties created and established by this title shall be performed by the Administrator with the concurrence of either one or both of the two Associate Administrators."

PLANNING GRANTS

Sec. 3. (a) The third sentence of section 203 (a) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 is amended to read as follows: "The State planning agency and any regional planning units within the State shall, within their respective jurisdictions, be responsible for the development and coordination of the planning activities of the law enforcement agencies, units of general local government, and public agencies maintaining programs to reduce crime and control delinquency."

"(b) Subsection (c) of section 203 of such Act is amended by inserting the following after the period at the end of the first sentence: "The Administration may waive this requirement, in whole or in part, upon a finding that the requirement is inappropriate in view of the respective law enforcement planning responsibilities exercised by the State and its units of general local government and that adherence to the requirement would not contribute to the efficient development of the State planning units under this part. In allocating funds under this subsection, the State planning agency shall ensure that the State and counties within the State planning units are permitted to develop comprehensive plans and coordinate functions at the local level."

"(c) Subsection (c) of section 203 is amended further by striking out the word "the" preceding sentence" and inserting in lieu thereof "this subsection".

"(d) Section 204 of such Act is amended by striking the second sentence.

Omnibus Crime
Control Act
of 1968.

64 5747, 1080
64 5747, 1081

82 5447, 139,
42 USC 3731.

42 USC 3733.

42 USC 3734.

Public Law 93-83

93rd Congress, H. R. 8152

August 6, 1973

AN ACT

To amend title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to improve law enforcement and criminal justice, and for other purposes.

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Crime Control Act of 1973".

Sec. 2. Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 is amended to read as follows:

"TITLE I—LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

"DECLARATION AND PURPOSE

"Congress finds that the high incidence of crime in the United States threatens the peace, security, and general welfare of the Nation and its citizens. To reduce and prevent the incidence of crime, delinquency, and to insure the greater safety of the people, law enforcement and criminal justice efforts must be better coordinated, intensified, and made more effective at all levels of government.

"Congress finds further that crime is essentially a local problem that must be dealt with by State and local governments if it is to be controlled.

"It is therefore the declared policy of the Congress to assist State and local governments in strengthening and improving law enforcement and criminal justice at every level, and to encourage the use of the purpose of this title to (1) encourage States and units of local government to develop and adopt comprehensive plans based upon their evaluation of State and local problems of law enforcement and criminal justice; (2) authorize grants to States and units of local government in order to improve and strengthen law enforcement and criminal justice; and (3) encourage research and criminal justice directed toward the development of new methods for the prevention and reduction of crime and the detection, apprehension, and rehabilitation of criminals.

"PART A—LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

"Sec. 101. (a) There is hereby established within the Department of Justice under the general authority of the Attorney General, a Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (hereinafter referred to in this title as "Administration" and composed of an Administrator of Law Enforcement Assistance and two Deputy Administrators of Law Enforcement Assistance, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

"(b) The Administrator shall be the head of the agency. One Deputy Administrator shall be designated the Deputy Administrator for Policy Development. The second Deputy Administrator shall be designated the Deputy Administrator for Administration.

"PART B—PLANNING GRANTS

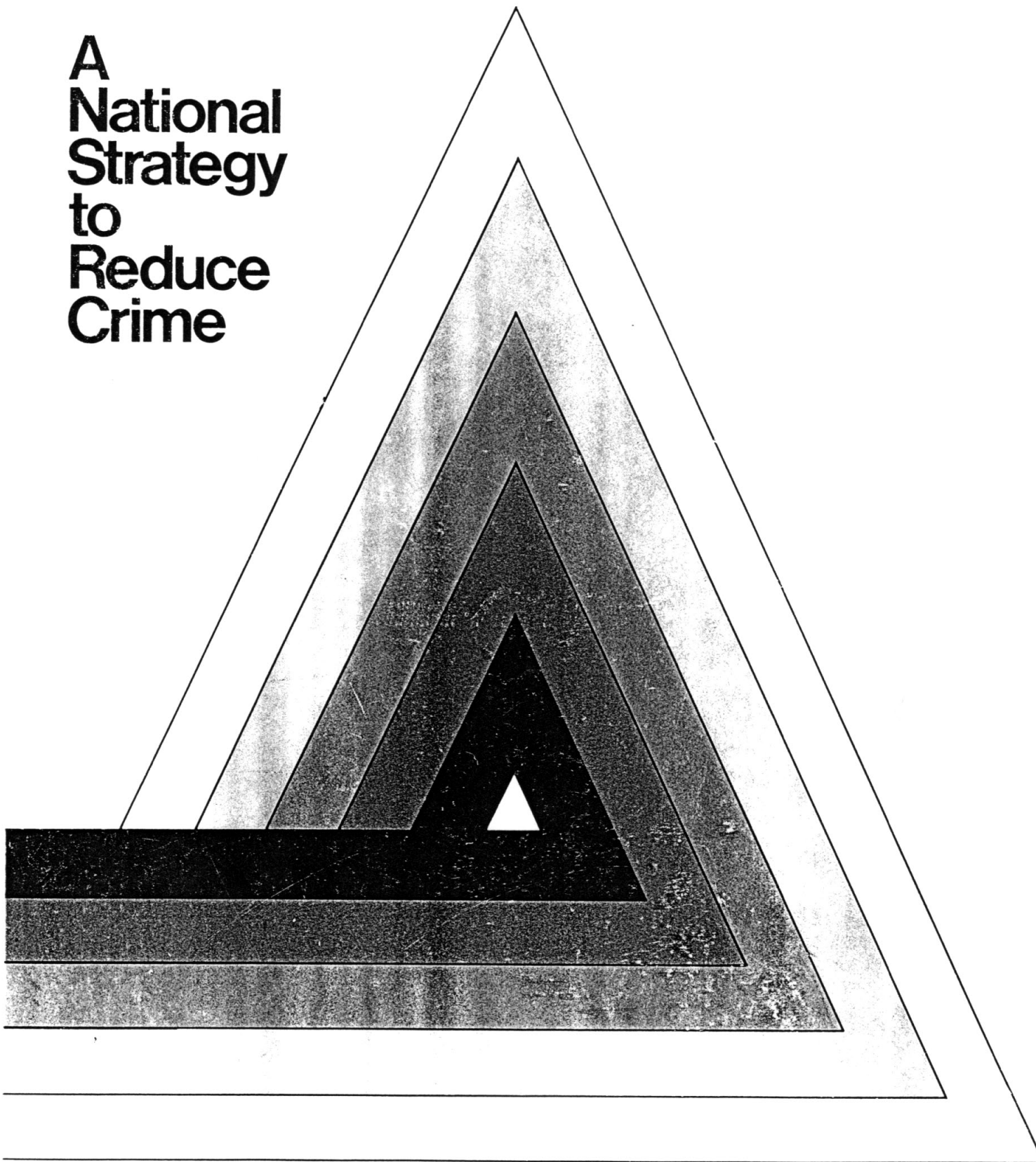
"Sec. 201. It is the purpose of this part to encourage States and units of general local government to develop and adopt comprehensive law enforcement and criminal justice plans based on their evaluation of State and local problems of law enforcement and criminal justice.

87 STAT. 192
Control Act
of 1973.
1973
84 Stat.
1168.
42 USC 3701.

Crime

Lyndon B. Johnson

A National Strategy to Reduce Crime



National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals

**NATIONAL
ADVISORY
COMMISSION
ON
CRIMINAL
JUSTICE
STANDARDS
AND GOALS**

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This volume, *A National Strategy to Reduce Crime*, is one of six reports of the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals.

The Commission was appointed by the Administrator of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) on October 20, 1971, to formulate for the first time national criminal justice standards and goals for crime reduction and prevention at the State and local levels.

The views and recommendations presented in this volume are those of a majority of the Commission and do not necessarily represent those of the Department of Justice. Although LEAA provided \$1.75 million in discretionary grants for the work of the Commission, it did not direct that work and had no voting participation in the Commission.

Membership in the Commission was drawn from the three branches of State and local government, from industry, and from citizen groups. Commissioners were chosen, in part, for their working experience in the criminal justice area. Police chiefs, judges, corrections leaders, and prosecutors were represented.

Other recent Commissions have studied the causes and debilitating effects of crime in our society. We have sought to expand their work and build upon it by developing a clear statement of priorities, goals, and standards to help set a national strategy to reduce crime.

Some State or local governments may already meet standards or recommendations proposed by the Commission; most in the Nation do not. In any case, each State and local government is encouraged to evaluate its present status and to implement those standards and recommendations that it deems appropriate.

The precise standards and recommendations of the Commission are presented in the other Commission reports. Those five volumes, entitled *Criminal Justice System*, *Police*, *Courts*, *Corrections*, and *Community Crime Prevention*, are addressed to the State and local officials and other persons who would be responsible for implementing the standards and recommendations. Synopses of all Commission

standards and recommendations are presented in this volume to provide an overview of that material.

A seventh volume, *Proceedings of the National Conference on Criminal Justice*, is being published by the Commission. The *Proceedings* do not constitute a statement of the Commission, but they are included with the reports of the Commission for the convenience of the interested reader. They contain the edited transcripts of the National Conference on Criminal Justice, sponsored by LEAA and held in Washington, D.C., on January 23-26, 1973.

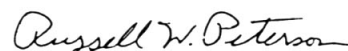
The purpose of *A National Strategy to Reduce Crime* is to present a broad picture of the Commission's work and its strategy for the reduction of crime in America. Many of the chapters of this volume are based on the companion reports. This volume also contains a substantial amount of material that does not appear in any other Commission report, including material in the chapters entitled *National Goals and Priorities*, *Criminal Code Reform and Revision*, *Handguns in American Society*, and *A National Commitment to Change*.

This Commission has completed its work and submitted its report. The Commission hopes that its standards and recommendations will influence the shape of the criminal justice system in this Nation for many years to come. And it believes that adoption of those standards and recommendations will contribute to a measurable reduction of the amount of crime in America.

The Commission thanks Jerris Leonard, Administrator of LEAA, and Richard W. Velde and Clarence M. Coster, Associate Administrators, for their efforts in authorizing and funding this Commission and for their support and encouragement during the life of the Commission.

The Commission expresses its sincerest gratitude to the task force chairmen and members and to the many practitioners, scholars, and advisers who contributed their expertise to this effort. We are also grateful to the Commission staff and to the staffs of the task forces for their hard and dedicated work.

On behalf of the Commission, I extend special and warmest thanks and admiration to Thomas J. Madden, Executive Director, for guiding this project through to completion.



RUSSELL W. PETERSON
Chairman

Washington, D.C.
January 23, 1973

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This project was supported by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, U.S. Department of Justice, under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, and do not necessarily represent the official position of the U.S. Department of Justice.

Chapter 9

Handguns In American Society

Americans are accumulating handguns at a rate estimated at more than 1.8 million weapons a year.¹ The national arsenal of privately owned handguns is estimated to be as high as 30 million.²

Nowhere in the world is the private ownership of handguns, on a per capita basis, as high as in the United States. Similarly, nowhere among the industrial nations of the world is the criminal homicide rate as high as in the United States.

In the United States, during 1971 alone, approximately 9,000 Americans,³ including 94 police officers,⁴ were murdered with handguns. In 1971, more than 600 accidental deaths resulted from the improper use of handguns.⁵

In the past few years, handguns have also had a searing effect on American political life. In 1968, Senator Robert F. Kennedy of New York was killed

by a handgun. In 1972, Governor George C. Wallace of Alabama was wounded and crippled by a handgun. Early in 1973, Senator John C. Stennis of Mississippi was wounded seriously by a handgun.

Not surprisingly, the American public is concerned about gun control. The polls show that the vast majority of American citizens favor firearm control. As long as modern polling has existed, the polls have shown majority support for firearms control. Never have less than two-thirds of those polled favored gun control.⁶ Most recently, in a 1972 Gallup Poll, 71 percent of all persons polled, and 61 percent of all gun owners polled, indicated they were in favor of gun control.⁷

This citizen concern has been recognized by Congress and by the President. In 1968, Congress enacted the Gun Control Act; and since taking office, President Nixon has expressed his support for legislation banning the possession of cheap handguns.

For these reasons, and because the members of the Commission are dedicated to the goal of reducing crime and violence in America, the Commission believes that it would be derelict in its duties if it did

¹ Data received from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, Department of the Treasury.

² George Newton and Franklin Zimring, *Firearms and Violence in American Life*, A Staff Report to the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence (1969), p. 6.

³ Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports—1971*, pp. 7, 8.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 44.

⁵ Estimates made by the National Safety Council from data contained in "Accidental Facts, 1972."

⁶ Hazel Erskine, "The Polls: Gun Control." *Public Opinion Quarterly* (Fall 1972), p. 455.

⁷ *Ibid.*

not address the vital issue of handguns in today's society.

Prohibition on Handguns

✓ The Commission believes that the violence, fear, suffering, and loss caused by the use of handguns must be stopped by firm and decisive action. The Commission therefore recommends that, no later than January 1, 1983, each State should take the following action:

- ✓ • The private possession of handguns should be prohibited for all persons other than law enforcement and military personnel.
- ✓ • Manufacture and sale of handguns should be terminated.
- ✓ • Existing handguns should be acquired by States.
- ✓ • Handguns held by private citizens as collector's items should be modified and rendered inoperative.

The recommendations of the Commission apply only to handguns, a term which for the purposes of this chapter refers to a firearm designed to be fired with one hand. The term also includes the personal possession or control of a combination of parts from which a handgun can be assembled. The term includes both pistols (sometimes referred to as automatics) and revolvers, but does not include antique firearms.

The Commission believes that laws currently in force regarding rifles and long guns require no change. The Commission does not wish to curtail the use of rifles and long guns by hunters and other legitimate users.

Further, the Commission makes recommendations for State and local units of government only, not for the Federal Government. Congress is on record on the subject of firearms; it has passed some controls and has encouraged States and local units of government to enact their own laws and adopt their own ordinances. It remains for the State and local governments to address the problems surrounding the public possession of handguns.

In an effort to prohibit possession of handguns, the Commission encourages States to examine and implement all recommendations proposed in this chapter. The recommendations are intended to be an operative package.

Some States, however, may want to implement the recommendations in stages. They are urged to do so in the order in which they are presented in this chapter. Further, some States may already have taken steps proposed in the recommendations. In keeping with these local variances, the Commission urges each State to work out a combination of steps best suited to complete control of handguns.

Toward this end, it is the recommendation of the Commission that States study their present laws

regulating handguns and take measures to insure that existing laws are enforced fully and are adhered to scrupulously by their citizens. Next, the Commission recommends that the penalties attached to committing a crime with the use of a handgun be increased. Further, to safeguard the lives of police officers, States should enact stop-and-frisk laws to authorize search of persons and automobiles when the officer has reasonable suspicion to believe that he is in danger due to a suspect's possession of and access to a weapon.

✓ As an additional step, the Commission recommends that States prohibit the manufacture, importation, or sale of all handguns other than those for use by law enforcement or military personnel. States should also establish agencies authorized to purchase handguns from private individuals for a just price, and further authorized to modify rare and valuable guns that owners wish to retain as collector's items. Finally, States should prohibit the private possession of all handguns other than those which have been designated as collector's items and rendered inoperative.

WHY HANDGUNS MUST BE CONTROLLED BY THE STATES

To maintain an orderly society, a government must regulate certain of its citizens' acts. Rights and freedoms cannot exist without recognition that one person's rights exist only to the degree they do not infringe on those of another.

Such a balance must be maintained in the possession and use of handguns. The Commission believes that private use and possession of handguns infringes on the right of the American public to be free from violence and death caused by the use of handguns. Public welfare does not permit the civilian possession of machineguns, flame throwers, handgrenades, bombs, or sawed-off shotguns; neither can it any longer tolerate the private possession of handguns.

Removing the handgun from American society will not eliminate crime and violence, but documentation shows there is a strong correlation between the number of privately owned handguns and the corresponding use of guns in crimes of violence.

Nationally, the handgun is the principal weapon used in criminal homicide. Reported crime statistics for 1971 indicate that 51 percent of all murders and nonnegligent manslaughters were committed with the use of a handgun.⁸

Handguns are also an important instrument in other crimes of violence. Possibly a third of

⁸ UCR—1971, p. 8.



Saturday night special.

all robberies and one-fifth of all aggravated assaults are committed with handguns.⁹

Countries that have restrictive regulations on the private possession of handguns have considerably lower homicide rates than does the United States. For example, in Tokyo, Japan, a congested metropolis of more than 11 million people, and where it is illegal to own, possess, or manufacture handguns, there was only one handgun homicide reported in 1971.¹⁰ In contrast, during the same time period, Los Angeles County, Calif., with a population of just over 7 million, reported 308 handgun homicides.¹¹

Cultural differences account for some of this disparity but this explanation alone cannot account for the wide difference in homicide rates nor for the fact that Japanese statistics reflect a consistent yearly decrease in the number of crimes committed with

firearms since the 1964 national prohibition against all firearms.¹²

In the past 10 years in the United States, 722 police officers were murdered while performing in the line of duty; 73 percent of them were murdered with handguns. During the same 10 years, nine police officers were killed by handguns in Great Britain, 26 in Japan, and in France, "not enough to make a percentage." These countries all have stringent handgun control laws.¹³

The Commission is aware that many persons keep firearms in their homes because they fear for the lives and safety of themselves and their families. It should be known, however, that many "gun" crimes are family killings—not the "stranger" crimes where protection is needed. In 1971, one-fourth of all murders were "intra-family" in which a family member seized the weapon at hand. When a gun was seized, the fatality rate was five times higher than by an attack with any other weapon.¹⁴

⁹ Newton and Zimring, *Op. cit.*, pp. 70, 73.

¹⁰ Data received from the Metropolitan Police Department, Tokyo, Japan.

¹¹ Telephone Survey of Los Angeles County, Calif., Police Departments (conducted by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, 1972).

¹² Data received from the Japanese National Police Agency.

¹³ National Conference of Christians and Jews, *Hot Line* (November 1972), p. 6.

¹⁴ Newton and Zimring, *Op. cit.*, p. 44.



SOURCE: "A NATIONAL STRATEGY TO REDUCE CRIME"

National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals

Further, the self-protection afforded by a handgun often is illusory. Although many handguns are acquired to defend family and property from intruders, a handgun in the home is more likely to kill a member of the family than it is to provide life-saving protection from burglars and robbers. A survey conducted in Detroit, Mich., indicated that more people are killed in household handgun accidents in 1 year than die as a result of home burglaries and robberies in 4½ years.¹⁵

RECOMMENDATIONS

In the following section the Commission sets out its detailed recommendations for the control of handguns. Each recommendation is followed by explanatory notes.

Enforcement of Current Laws

The Commission recommends that existing Federal, State, and local laws relating to handguns be strenuously enforced. It further recommends that States undertake publicity campaigns to educate the public fully about laws regulating the private possession of handguns.

Federal laws, if utilized, present a sound legislative base for control of handguns. The Federal Gun Control Act of 1968 (18 U.S.C. 900-928) encourages States to enact their own legislation in the area of firearms, and provides two key statutory incentives to do so.

First, Congress provides assistance for State and local gun control by prohibiting interstate gun transactions by any person in violation of local laws. In section 922(b)(2) of the Gun Control Act, Congress provided:

(b) It shall be unlawful for any licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, licensed dealer, or licensed collector to sell or deliver—

(2) any firearm or ammunition to any person in any State where the purchase or possession by such person of such firearm or ammunition would be in violation of any State law or any published ordinance applicable at the place of sale, delivery or other disposition, unless the licensee knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the purchase or possession would not be in violation of such State law or such published ordinance.

Federal law becomes a seal at the border of the State, prohibiting licensed importers, manufacturers, dealers, or collectors from selling or delivering firearms to such persons in violation of State law or local ordinance.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 64.

Second, Congress encourages States to enact their own firearms legislation. Congress said:

No provision of this chapter shall be construed as indicating an intent on the part of the Congress to occupy the field in which such provision operates to the exclusion of the law of any State on the same subject matter, unless there is a direct and positive conflict between such provision and the law of the State so that the two cannot be reconciled or consistently stand together.

Thus, States may legislate freely in the area of gun control, and only when Federal and State law are in direct conflict will the doctrine of Federal preemption come into play.

The Gun Control Act of 1968 contains other provisions critical to an effective national policy of handgun control. These are:

- A ban on interstate transactions of firearms and ammunition, and a prohibition against any person receiving firearms and ammunition from out of State; licensed dealers would be exempt from this provision.
- The requirement that a buyer submit a sworn statement attesting to his competence and setting out the essential facts of the transaction in interstate mail order shipment and receipt of firearms.
- Prohibition against sale of rifles, shotguns, or ammunition to persons under 18, and of handguns to persons under 21.
- Establishment of licensing provisions for manufacturers, dealers, importers, and collectors.
- The requirement that several types of firearms, including short-barreled shotguns and machine guns, be registered with the Federal Government.
- Prohibition of sale of firearms to convicted felons, fugitives from justice, or persons under indictment for crimes punishable by more than 1-year imprisonment.

Many States and units of local government have statutes or ordinances that make it illegal with varying limitations to carry a handgun on or about the person or in a vehicle, and in some areas a handgun can be carried only by a person possessing either a special permit and/or registration.

The Commission firmly believes that the enforcement of these existing laws—Federal, State, and local—would substantially reduce the availability of handguns to criminals and incompetents, and effect a reduction in the level of violence in America today.

The Commission, however, does not include current laws dealing with mandatory minimum sentences within the scope of this recommendation.

The Commission believes that some of these laws are inconsistent with current knowledge about incarceration and its effect on rehabilitation. Also, juries are sometimes reluctant to convict a defendant

- ✓ Further, the self-protection afforded by a handgun often is illusory. Although many handguns are acquired to defend family and property from intruders, a handgun in the home is more likely to kill a member of the family than it is to provide life-saving protection from burglars and robbers. A survey conducted in Detroit, Mich., indicated that more people are killed in household handgun accidents in 1 year than die as a result of home burglaries and robberies in 4½ years.¹⁵

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The Commission, however, does not include current laws dealing with mandatory minimum sentences within the scope of this recommendation.

The Commission believes that some of these laws are inconsistent with current knowledge about incarceration and its effect on rehabilitation. Also, juries are sometimes reluctant to convict a defendant

if they must in effect impose an exceedingly long prison term. For these reasons, the Commission recommends instead prison sentences up to 25 years but with no mandatory minimum.

✓ The public should also be educated fully about the laws in force through State publicity campaigns, through enlisting the aid of print, radio, and television media, and by making information easily available to interested citizens and citizen groups.

Penalties for Crimes Committed with a Handgun

✓ The Commission urges enactment of State legislation providing for an extended prison term with a maximum term of 25 years for committing a felony while in possession of a handgun.

Because of its ease of portability and concealment, the handgun is by far the principal weapon of criminal gun use. Although nationally handguns constitute only one-fourth of all privately owned firearms, they account for more than three-fourths of all criminal gun violence. If the public ever is to experience a feeling of relative safety and well-being, there must be positive and effective measures enacted to remove and eliminate the constant threat of the criminal use of handguns.

✓ The Commission does not intend that legislatures mandate minimum sentences for those committing a felony while in possession of a handgun. Rather, this recommendation provides that extended prison sentences may be imposed if there are circumstances warranting their application.

This proposal allowing for increased prison sentences is consistent with the rest of the Commission's recommendations. In its *Report on Corrections*, the Commission recommends against incarceration beyond terms of 5 years except for dangerous and repeating offenders, for whom terms of up to 25 years may be appropriate. The Commission believes that individuals who perpetrate felonies while in possession of a handgun clearly fall within the defined exceptions, and should be subject to the imposition of an extended sentence.

The benefits to be derived from enactment of legislation providing extended sentences for persons possessing firearms while committing felonies are twofold. First, the gun-wielding criminal would be removed from society for a substantial time period; and, second, many criminals, considering the risk too great, would be dissuaded from the continued use and possession of handguns.

Most Americans appear to agree with this approach. On February 16, 1969, the Gallup Poll conducted a survey using the following question:

It has been suggested that anyone who commits a crime with a gun be given double the regular sentence. Does this sound like a good idea to you, or a poor idea?

The answers indicated that 58 percent of respondents thought that it would be a good idea.¹⁶

✓ Stop-and-Frisk Searches

The Commission urges the enactment of State legislation providing for police discretion in stop-and-frisk searches of persons and searches of automobiles for illegal handguns.

The fourth amendment provides that "The right of people to be secure in their persons, homes, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated."

The Commission believes that police discretion to stop and frisk persons and to search automobiles for handguns is reasonable in situations where there are articulable reasons to believe that a police officer's life is in danger. In suspicious circumstances, officers, for their own safety, must have the right to search the person and portion of the vehicle accessible to the occupants for deadly weapons, especially handguns.

In *Firearms and Violence in American Life*, a staff report to the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, the problem is stated as follows:

Firearms are not only the most deadly instrument of attack, but also the most versatile. Firearms make attacks possible that simply would not occur without firearms. They permit attacks at greater range and from positions of better concealment than other weapons. They also permit attacks by persons physically or psychologically unable to overpower their victim through violent physical contact. It is not surprising, therefore, that firearms are virtually the only weapon used in killing police officers.

The policeman, himself armed, is capable of defending against many forms of violent attack. He is trained and equipped to ward off attacks with blunt instruments, knives, or fists, and his firearm is usually sufficient to overcome his attacker, even if surprised at close range. It is, therefore, the capacity of firearms to kill instantly and from a distance that threatens the lives of police officers in the United States.¹⁷

Stop-and-frisk legislation should include broad police powers to search for weapons where strong articulable suspicion exists to indicate that the suspect is engaged in criminal conduct and there is suspicion that he is armed. This is consistent with the holding of the U.S. Supreme Court in *Terry v. Ohio*, 389 U.S. 22 (1968).

¹⁶ Erskine, *Op. cit.*, p. 468.

¹⁷ Newton and Zimring, *Op. cit.*

Speaking for the court in the *Terry* decision, Chief Justice Earl Warren stated:

The crux of this case, however, is not the propriety of Officer McFadden's taking steps to investigate petitioner's suspicious behavior, but rather, whether there was justification for McFadden's invasion of Terry's personal security by searching him for weapons in the course of that investigation. We are now concerned with more than the governmental interest in investigating crime; in addition, there is the more immediate interest of the police officer in taking steps to assure himself that the person with whom he is dealing is not armed with a weapon that could unexpectedly and fatally be used against him. Certainly it would be unreasonable to require that police officers take unnecessary risks in the performance of their duties. American criminals have a long tradition of armed violence, and every year in this country many law enforcement officers are killed in the line of duty, and thousands more are wounded.

Virtually all of these deaths and a substantial portion of the injuries are inflicted with guns and knives.

In view of these facts, we cannot blind ourselves to the need for law enforcement officers to protect themselves and other prospective victims of violence in situations where they may lack probable cause for an arrest. When an officer is justified in believing that the individual whose suspicious behavior he is investigating at close range is armed and presently dangerous to the officer or to others, it would appear to be clearly unreasonable to deny the officer the power to take necessary measures to determine whether the person is in fact carrying a weapon and to neutralize the threat of physical harm.

Justice John M. Harlan, concurring, stated:

If the State of Ohio were to provide that police officers could, on articulable suspicion less than probable cause, forcibly frisk and disarm persons thought to be carrying concealed weapons, I would have little doubt that action taken pursuant to such authority would be constitutionally reasonable.¹⁸

✓ Prohibiting the Manufacture of Handguns

The Commission urges the enactment of State legislation prohibiting the manufacture of handguns, their parts, and ammunition within the State, except for sale to law enforcement agencies or for military use.

Effective immediately upon the enactment of the legislation, and under penalty of fine or imprisonment or both, all manufacturers within the State should be required to cease production of handguns, their parts, and ammunition, other than those designated or destined for sale to law enforcement agencies or to the Federal or State government for use by military personnel.

¹⁸ See also *Adams v. Williams*, 92 S. Ct. 1921 (1972).

Any attempt to eliminate the private possession of handguns should necessarily begin with obstruction at the primary source, the firearms manufacturer. The usefulness of handguns would be greatly lessened by the elimination of the availability of handgun ammunition.

Legislation should be effective immediately in order to preclude the possibility of stockpiling handguns and ammunition.

The Commission urges the enactment of State legislation prohibiting the importation into a State of all handguns, their parts, and ammunition.

Effective immediately upon enactment of the legislation, and under penalty of fine or imprisonment or both, imports of all handguns, their parts, and ammunition should be prohibited.

Importation of handguns for law enforcement and military agencies would be permitted.

This legislation, when combined with the preceding section prohibiting the manufacture of firearms, their parts, and ammunition, would eliminate all legal sources of handguns and ammunition in a State except where the gun is already in existence in the State.

Effective enforcement of statutes prohibiting the manufacture or importation into a State of firearms or ammunition would restrict the handgun problem to those already in the hands of citizens. Of all handguns, law enforcement officials consider the so-called "Saturday night special" to be the most common and most dangerous in criminal use. This is a handgun cheaply and quickly cast in metal; it has a relatively short life span and, with normal attrition, should disappear eventually from use.

✓ Prohibiting the Sale of Handguns

The Commission urges the enactment of State legislation prohibiting the sale of handguns, their parts, and ammunition to other than law enforcement agencies or Federal or State governments for military purposes.

The Commission believes that any legislation to eliminate the private possession of handguns should require an immediate cessation of all handgun sales. Although a ban on production and importation of handguns and their parts would eliminate the source of any new handguns, there is a vast number of used handguns available for sale to the public. This legislation would eliminate the potential use of these second-hand weapons. Perhaps more significantly, it would also preclude any tendency to stockpile handguns in anticipation of the prohibition of their possession.

Establishing a State Gun Control Agency

The Commission urges the enactment of State legislation establishing and funding a State agency authorized to purchase all voluntarily surrendered handguns, and further authorized to register and modify handguns to be retained by private citizens as curios, museum pieces, or collector's items.

The Commission believes that the best way to obtain compliance with any prohibitive regulation is to offer a reasonable and practical alternative.

Many handguns presently in private possession represent a substantial financial investment, and the possessor would have an understandable reluctance to forfeit possession without receiving remuneration. The convenience of having easy access to a certain and proper buyer, willing to pay a fair price, would tend to discourage efforts to negotiate private sales, and at the same time would offer a positive motivation to comply with the law.

The program can be effective only if all persons, regardless of social or economic position, are aware of the existence of the program, the location of the purchasing centers, and the time constraints involved. All communication media should be encouraged to inform the public about the program to exchange handguns for monetary compensation.

Utilization of this agency should be voluntary. Purchasing centers should operate with the single determination to achieve the goal of substantially reducing the number of handguns in private possession. If, because of the absence of the threat of prosecution, a stolen handgun or one that had been used in a crime were forfeited, and thus eliminated from potential use in another crime, then certainly it would be to the benefit of society.

Some handgun owners have collections that are both rare and valuable; the Commission does not believe these handguns should be forfeited, or the collections diminished. Personnel at the purchasing centers should be authorized, upon a sworn statement that the handgun was intended for use as a curio, museum piece, or collector's item, to modify the firing mechanism to render the weapon inoperable as a firearm. Modified weapons should be fully registered and identified, with a copy of the registration constituting authorization for possession. Any future alteration to the firing mechanism

enabling the handgun to be used again as a firearm would result in a forfeiture of the authorization for possession and subject the owner to prosecution for violation of any possession laws then in effect.

Prohibiting the Private Possession of Handguns

✓ The Commission further urges the enactment of State legislation not later than January 1, 1983, prohibiting the private possession of handguns after that date.

Effective on January 1, 1983, and under penalty of fine or imprisonment or both, possession of a handgun should be made illegal for any person other than law enforcement or military personnel, or those persons authorized to manufacture or deal in handguns for use by law enforcement or the military.

All of the arguments against prohibiting the private possession of handguns become, by comparison, subordinate to the death, tragedy, and violence that abound in the absence of such legislation.

CONCLUSION

The Commission hopes that its position on handguns will be well received and widely supported by the American people. It recognizes, however, that there may be some initial opposition from citizens who have strong convictions in favor of private possession of all kinds of firearms, including handguns. The Commission respects the opinions of these persons and urges a full airing of all views, and open and thorough debate on the handgun issue in public forums, the press, and other appropriate places at the State and local levels.

It would be easy for the Commission to sidestep this issue altogether and to limit its recommendations to the popular and uncontroversial.

After lengthy discussion and careful deliberation, however, the Commission concludes that it has no choice other than to urge the enactment of the recommendations proposed in this chapter. The Commission believes that the American people are willing to make the personal sacrifices necessary to insure that the level of crime and violence in this Nation is diminished.

HOW "THE SYSTEM" WAS MOVED INTO MILITARY CONCEPTS

The systems engineer who had first located Page 340 in the L.E.A.A. office told me the following:

"After the collapse of the German Third Reich, not only did the United States pick up Adolph Hitler's scientists, but the "planners" received a tremendous augmentation when in 1945 they rummaged over what was left of Hitler's Third Reich and this country retrieved the inductive type of reasoning and logic that was used to operate that totalitarian government. They saw the thorough planning systems that Hitler's regime used and they seized upon the thoroughness of Hitler's management systems. A lot of these elementary concepts were taken by the U.S. Air Force and were amalgamated within the prerogative of their responsibilities which at that time resulted in the setting up of what we now call the "Military Standards 499 Systems (Mil-Standard 499 Systems). This is defined as a systematic process (a methodology) of solving sequential problems. The result is that 99% of the lower practitioners of these final systems engineering techniques and methodologies --with their short and long range plannings, are completely unaware -- completely oblivious to the fact of where or why these concepts were developed. Many of our government employee planners are deploying techniques about which they realize little or nothing. They are ignorant. This is a very dangerous situation.

They are completely unaware -- completely oblivious to the fact of where these concepts were developed or why! They are doing things that they know nothing about, deploying techniques about which they are ignorant.. This is a very dangerous situation.

The totality of 499 Systems has been split up into a zillion different little portions, and different little portions are being practiced by all these various committees all over the country in various governmental endeavors. They get the parameters and details of the tasks they have to perform only but they are not given, nor do they understand, the total integrated picture.

When the whole thing is in place the U.S. government will be overthrown and replaced by a military government and the people who worked in the systems will little understand how their part fit into the complete system; nor how they assisted in overthrowing their own government." End of quotation

Bernadine Smith

THE PIECES ALL FIT TOGETHER FOR SEDITION ACTIVITY!

".... Thomas Macaulay



**A DELIBERATE PLAN FOR THE TOTAL AND COMPLETE
DISARMAMENT OF THE UNITED STATES!**

Collusion: In the early 70's, the state attorneys-general and governors participated under the leadership of the federal attorney-general who had previously launched the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration into national action to design "Standards and Goals" (secretly abolishing firearms of law-abiding citizens). Page 340 was entered into the *governor's* Master Set of Standards and Goals, and is still an ongoing effort by the governor and state law-makers.



In a recent conversation with Rep. Charles Duke, Colorado, the question was posed, "How will the federal gov't enforce the crime bill and most specifically the weapons ban. He faxed these pics of police patches as a 'probable enforcement arm'.

Does our Constitution provide for a "Federal or U.S. Police Force"? Given the section in the original Crime Bill which would authorize the recruitment of former Royal Hong Kong Police...our next question.. who would make up this federal force?





**IF YOU NEED PROOF THAT OUR
PUBLIC OFFICIALS ARE
PLANNING TO TAKE
AWAY ALL FIREARMS
AND PUT OUR ENTIRE
U. S. ARMED FORCES**

UNDER COMMUNIST CONTROL -- go to these

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

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

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

http://assembler.law.cornell.edu/uscode/html/uscode22/usc_sec_22_00002551----000-.html

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

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

Locate this Section on the Internet at:

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

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

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

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

IN SECTION 2573, you will find “*Policy Formation*”. It contains two prohibitions; one states, “No action shall be taken pursuant to this chapter or any other Act that would obligate the United States to reduce or limit the Armed Forces or armaments of the United States in a militarily significant manner, except pursuant to the treaty-making power of the President, or unless authorized by the enactment of further legislation by the Congress of the United States. Realize that the U.S. president and the Congress hold the power to activate their complete disarmament goals! Then it will be permissible for the United States to reduce or eliminate Armed Forces and armaments, and to prohibit individuals from the acquisition, possession, or use of firearms. The second prohibition is a *swinging door*. It was first added in 1963, at which time the federal government tried to silence the heavy public outcry when word got around that two years prior, in 1961, John F. Kennedy had signed the Disarmament Law: Public Law 87-297! That resulted in adding the following disclaimer: “Nothing contained in this chapter shall be construed to authorize any policy or action by any Government Agency which would interfere with, restrict, or prohibit the acquisition, possession, or use of firearms by an individual for the lawful¹ purpose of personal defense, sport, recreation, education, or training.”² At times this disclaimer is removed; other times (for the convenience of the government) it is entered back again, depending upon the extent of the outcry. Locate this Section on the Internet at:

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

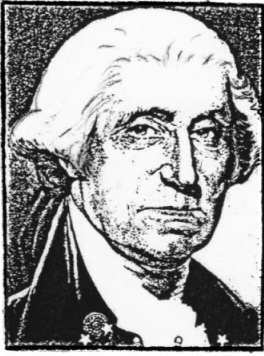
Note: Ever since Franklin D. Roosevelt encouraged enactment of a *New World Order*, and called it “*The New Deal*”, every United States president since has favored this General and Complete Disarmament Law, which is a component of global government planning. Harry Truman officiated in signing the United States under the obligation of the United Nations Charter and began to implement globalism. The United Nations professes to be ‘peaceful’ and claims that “the use of force is subordinated to the rule of law”. It believes “international adjustments to a changing world can be achieved *peacefully*”. Has anyone ever heard of a workable law where there is no force behind it? The U.N. was built to have the only army in the world and all nations would have to give troops and access over their territory to the powerful U.N. Security Council.³ Neither the U.S. presidents nor the Congress are vested with the power to deprive this nation of its military; nor to prohibit the people from owning arms; nor to overthrow the Constitution! Meanwhile, the newly established Homeland Security (a militarized “agency” composed of un-elected persons over which the people have no power, have not voted for, nor have any way to remove them from office), is being given more and more authority and federal money to expand its control over the people of this nation. “Consent of the governed” has never been given to any president to engage in these pursuits. Whenever the current President George W. Bush⁴ speaks of “peace”, “freedom”, “a safer world”, and “a more peaceful world” -- it is the 1961 General and Complete Disarmament Law to which he is referring.

¹ Once the total disarmament law is enforced, there will be no recognized ‘lawful’ purpose left to protect the right of individuals.

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

³ The global-minded resolutions that are passed in the United Nations are sent to the heads of state of all member nations for enactment within their own country.

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



"When firearms go, it all goes!"

..... George Washington

Can you name 5 good reasons for giving support to the law-abiding gun owners? In case you can't --- here's some well-documented reasons:

Reason No. 1 - 'Cause when the guns go, the right to private ownership of land also goes! The United Nations policy for the *elimination of private ownership of land* has never been rescinded!

Reason No. 2 - 'Cause when the guns go, the right to use an automobile will be restricted! Government officials are seriously planning for everyone to use mass transit or ride bicycles!

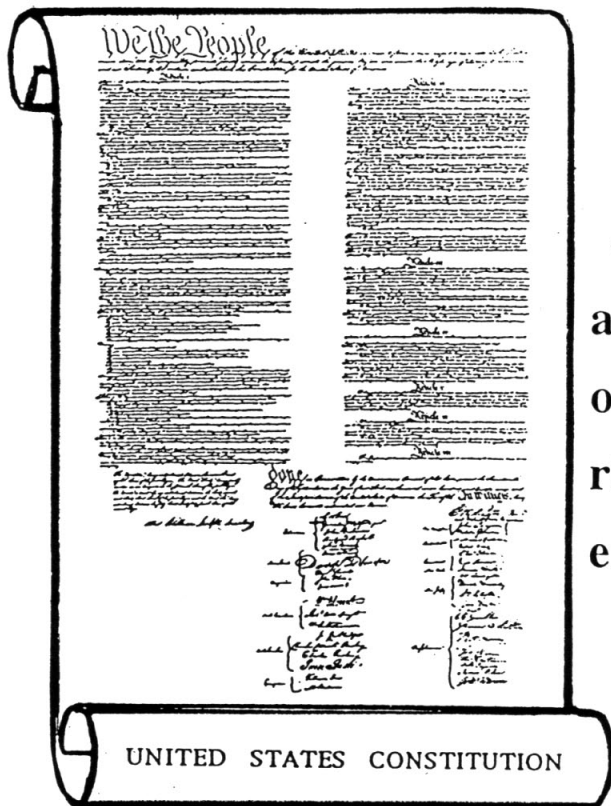
Reason No. 3 - 'Cause when the guns go, you will no longer have the right to vote for *representatives of your choice*! The new world order system disapproves of *elected representation* and intends to install its own trained "elite" group to rule over the people!

Reason No. 4 - 'Cause when the guns go, there will be no more states! The effort to abolish the states and to replace them with "*regions*" has been under development for many years! As the states become eliminated, the Constitution (which united them) will be consequently discarded, and the rights of the people will be left unguarded and subsequently destroyed!

Reason No. 5 - 'Cause when the guns go, everyone will *lose* the right to participate in a religion of *their own choice*! A "world" religion under the control of the communists who run the United Nations has been developed! The intention is to force it upon the world's population!

Isn't it obvious that the reason government officials are pushing to get our guns is to take away from us our resistance to these hidden and most undesirable plans?

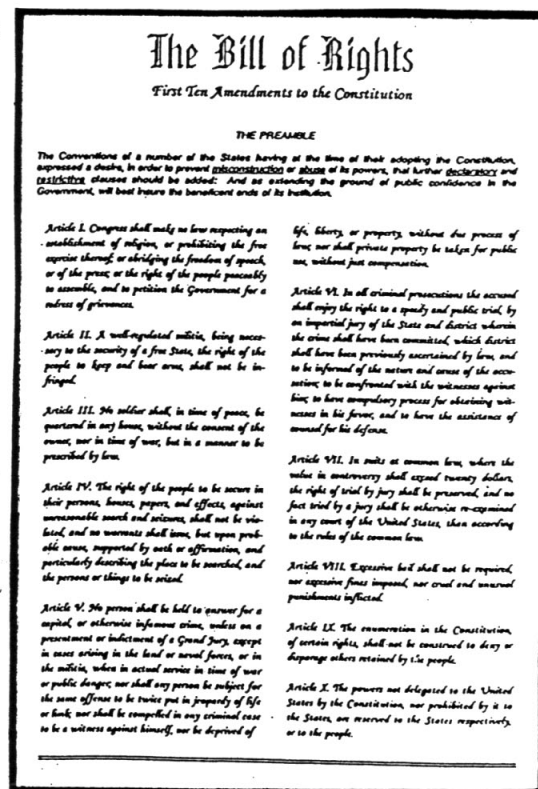
**EVERYONE HAS A GOOD REASON TO SUPPORT THE RIGHT
OF THE LAW-ABIDING PEOPLE TO KEEP THEIR FIREARMS!**



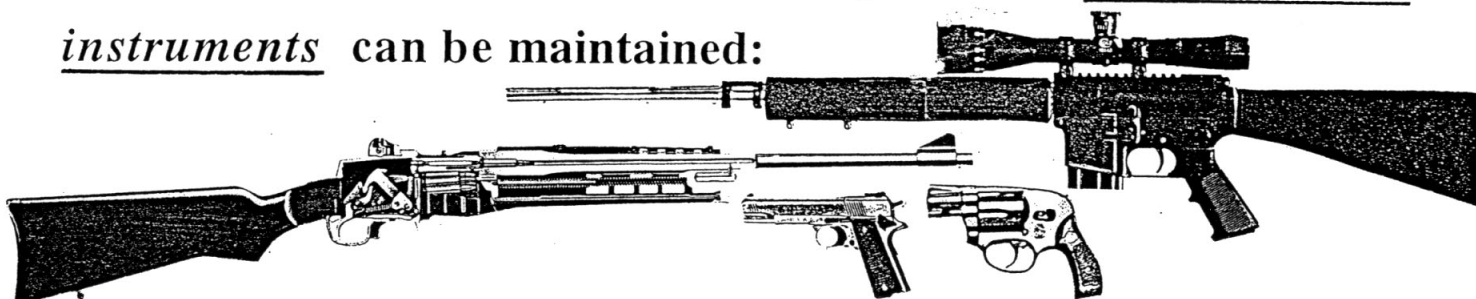
THE ONLY WORKABLE MEANS

← This instrument guards us against *the loss of our authority* over our public officials, and sustains our right to *limit* the power that *they* can exercise *over us*.

This instrument → guards against *the loss of liberty* and forbids public officials from interfering with *these, our most endangered rights and needs*.



These instruments are indispensable tools that provide us with *the only workable means* by which the other two instruments can be maintained:



Second Amendment Committee

P.O. Box 1776

Hanford, California 93232

(559) 584-5209

THE COMMAND IN THE SECOND AMENDMENT OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS

"...the sentence means that the people are the militia..."

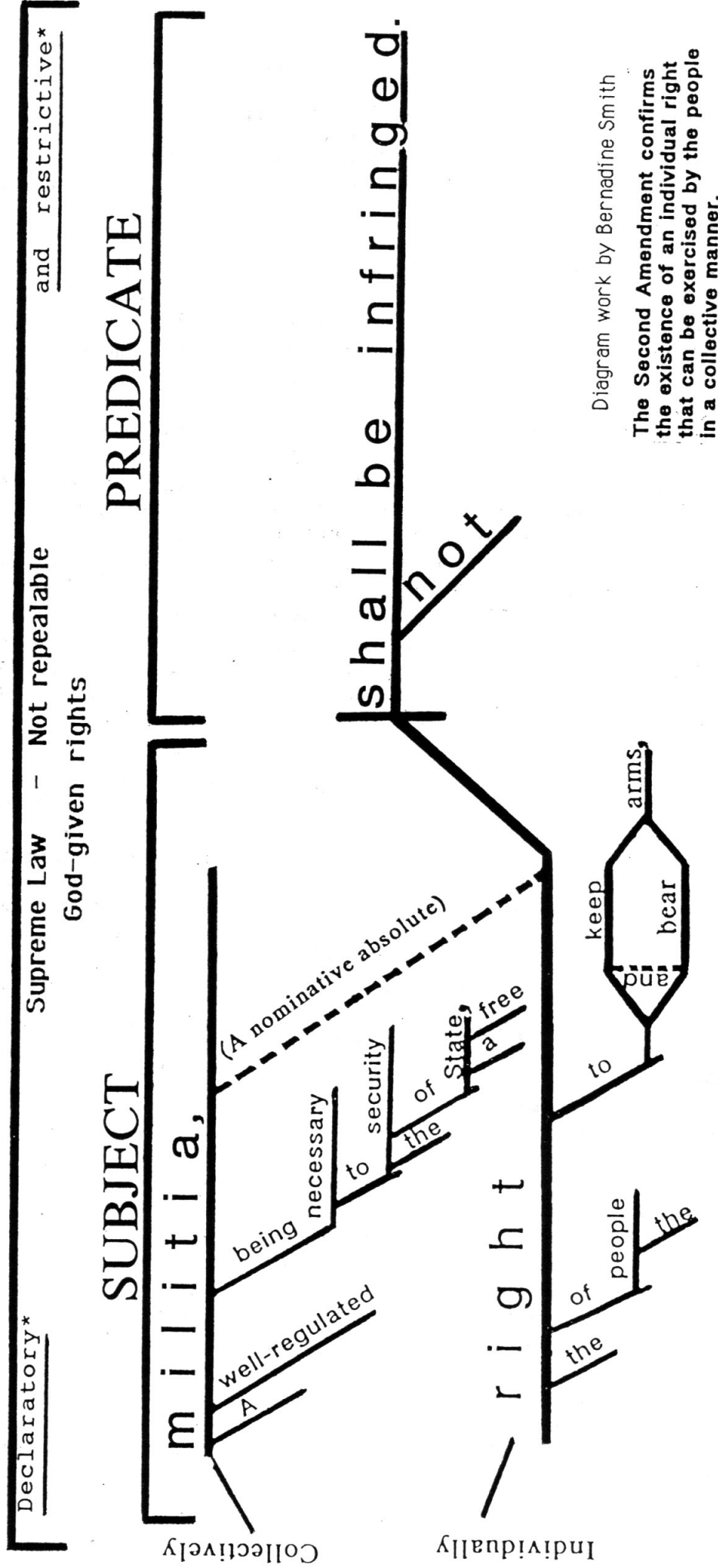


Diagram work by Bernadine Smith

and it proves¹¹ that the people have the right that is mentioned." ... A. C. Brocki

• • teacher of Advanced English, a foremost expert in grammar, former Senior Editor for Houghton Mifflin.

*The Preamble to the Bill of Rights reads as follows:

The Conventions of a number of the States having, at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added: And as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government, will best insure the beneficent ends of its institution:

Interpreting the Meaning & Purpose of the Second Amendment

By Bernadine Smith

If you ever lose
your guns, you
are past history!
This amendment
is unrepeatable.

The framers of the Constitution were quite skillful in the use and drafting of the English Language. By putting the Militia at the forefront of the sentence which composes the Second Amendment of the Bill of Rights, they stressed the importance of the collective use of the right to arms. The collective right used in this manner, has equal status with the individual aspects of this absolute right.

When the 1787 Constitution was ready to be submitted to the governors of the states for ratification, Patrick Henry, the immortal voice for liberty, lectured daily against it in the Virginia State House for three weeks, criticizing the Constitution, warning that it has been written "*as if only good men will take office!*" He asked what they would do when *evil men* took office. "*When evil men take office, the whole gang will be in collusion,*" he declared, "*and they will keep the people in utter ignorance and steal their liberty by ambush!*"¹

(¹ Entrapment from a concealed position)

Patrick Henry asked, "*What resistance could be made if the people have no guns?*" ... "*Your guns are gone!*" ... "*Your laws on treason are a sham and a mockery because of their mutual implication.*" Henry told the Continental Congress that a major reason for his objections to the Constitution was that "*it does not leave us the means for defending our rights or waging war against tyrants!*" He declared, "*This Constitution will trample on your fallen liberty!*" Patrick Henry warned that the new federal government was being given "*too much money and too much power*", and that it would end up "*consolidating all power unto itself*",

convert us "*into one solid empire*". Amongst other things, one of the areas upon which he felt the need for modification and limitation was the use of the treaty power, an area in which he predicted that "*the President would lead in the treason*". His fervor and graphic descriptions of "*execrable tyranny*" which would befall the people if they could not take arms against evil men who might take office, placed Patrick Henry in the forefront of the effort to protect the natural rights of the people. He wanted the immediate opening of another Constitutional Convention to strengthen particular parts of the Constitution. That suggestion not being workable, he proclaimed, "*The least*

"The strongest reason for the people to retain the right to keep and bear arms is, as a last resort, to protect themselves against tyranny in government."

Thomas Jefferson

you can do is guard it with a Bill of Rights!"

Young James Madison, at the time, saw no need for a Bill of Rights, since the new federal government was to exercise only those powers which were delegated to them. Patrick Henry thus said, "*Let Mr. Madison tell me when did liberty ever exist when the sword and the purse were given up from the people? Unless a miracle shall interpose, no nation ever did, nor ever can retain its liberty after the loss of the sword and the purse.*" At first,

James Madison could not ever envision the possibility of tyranny happening under this Constitution. However, Madison was later blocked from taking a seat in the first Senate. That blow to a man who had been the Secretary of the Constitutional Convention, caused Madison to re-think the probability of danger. His promise to follow through with a proposed Bill of Rights garnered support for him to take a seat in the first House of Representatives. So it was that the Bill of Rights, palladium of man's natural rights, was finalized on December 15, 1791 and it became the un-revocable and superior part of the Constitution of the United States.

Patrick Henry placed all his hopes upon the vigilance of the people of the future to protect the liberty that he helped win in the War of Independence, by their standing behind the Bill of Rights, forbidding any infringement or curtailment of not only the Second Amendment, but of the sworn oath taken "to support and defend the Constitution".

Thomas Jefferson, our Third President, supported the idea of a Bill of Rights, confirming the authority of the people by saying: "*The strongest reason for the people to retain the right to keep and bear arms is, as a last resort, to protect themselves against tyranny in government.*"

May the words that Patrick Henry spoke always be heeded through all the ages to come, as he cautioned: "*Guard with jealous attention the public liberty. Suspect everyone who approaches that jewel! Unfortunately, nothing will preserve it but downright force, and whenever you give up that force, you are inevitably ruined!*" ♦

ENGLISH USAGE EXPERT INTERPRETS SECOND AMENDMENT

By J. Neil Schulman

....the sentence means that the people are the militia...

I recently had a conversation with Mr. A.C. Brocki, editorial coordinator for the Office of Instruction of the Los Angeles Unified School District. Mr. Brocki taught Advanced Placement English at Van Nuys High School for several years, as well having been a senior editor for Houghton Mifflin. He is considered the foremost expert in grammar in the school district, the person others go to when they need a definitive answer on English grammar. I asked Mr. Brocki to parse the following sentence:

"A well-schooled electorate, being necessary to the security of a free state,
the right of the people to keep and read books, shall not be infringed."

Mr. Brocki informed me that the sentence was overpunctuated, but that the meaning could be extracted anyway.

- "A well-schooled electorate" is a nominative absolute.
- "being necessary to the security of a free State," is a participial phrase modifying "electorate."
- The subject (a compound subject) of the sentence is "the right of the people."
- "shall not be infringed" is a verb phrase,
- with "not" as an adverb modifying the verb phrase "shall be infringed."
- "to keep and read books" is an infinitive phrase modifying "right."

I then asked him if he could re-phrase the sentence to make it clearer. He responded,

"Because a well-schooled electorate is necessary to the security of a free state,
the right of the people to keep and read books shall not be infringed."

I asked if the sentence could be interpreted to restrict the right to keep and read books to a well-schooled electorate, say, registered voters with a high-school diploma? He said, "No." I then identified my purpose in calling him, and read him the Second Amendment in full:

"A well-regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the
right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed."

Mr. Brocki said he thought the sentence had sounded familiar, but that he hadn't recognized it.

I asked, "Is the structure and meaning of this sentence the same as the sentence I first quoted you?" He said, "yes." I asked him to re-phrase this sentence to make it clearer. He transformed it to:

"Because a well-regulated militia is necessary to the security of a free state,
the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed."

I asked him whether the meaning could have changed in 200 years. He said, "no." I asked him whether this sentence could be interpreted to restrict the right to keep and bear arms to "a well-regulated militia." He said, "no." According to Mr. Brocki, the sentence means that the people are the militia, and that the people have the right which is mentioned.

I asked him if another professional in English grammar or linguistics could interpret the sentence to mean otherwise. He said that he couldn't see any grounds for another interpretation. I asked him if he would be willing to stake his professional reputation on this opinion, and be quoted on this. He said, "yes." At no point in the conversation did I ask Mr. Brocki his opinion on the Second Amendment, gun control, or the right to keep and bear arms.

J. Neil Schulman is the author of *Alongside Night* (1982) and *The Rainbow Cadenza* (1983). He has recently founded the Committee to Enforce the Second Amendment. He can be reached at P.O. Box 94 Long Beach, Ca. 90801

GUNRIGHTS WERE MEANT TO BE BEYOND THE REACH OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

"A well-regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed."Second Amendment of the Bill of Rights

U. S. Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson



The Hanford Sentinel/Saturday, May 6, 1995

Clinton: Militias are 'un-American'

TOM RAUM
Associated Press Writer

EAST LANSING, Mich. — President Clinton sternly denounced self-styled militias that he said call government an enemy and preach violence against it. "How dare you call yourselves patriots and heroes," he demanded.

As rescue workers ended their search for bodies in the Oklahoma City bomb blast, Clinton said Friday in commencement remarks at Michigan State University that those who sow hatred and division are "wrong and un-American."

"There is no right to resort to violence when you don't get what you want," Clinton said in his harshest denunciation yet.

Clinton spoke of groups "nearby and those far away," a pointed reference to the Michigan Militia, one of the most active such or-

ganizations in the country.

James and Terry Nichols face charges of conspiring to build explosives at James Nichols' Michigan farm with Timothy McVeigh, the only person arrested so far in the April 19 bombing of the federal building in Oklahoma City.

The brothers have attended meetings of the Michigan Militia but have been disavowed by the group.

Leaders of the group said Clinton had wrongly portrayed their movement as violent.

"He's uninformed, he doesn't know what he's talking about," spokesman Ken Adams said.

"We've got the best government in the world, but there are some people that abuse their authority."

Mark Price, operations officer for the militia, said Clinton ought to meet with the people he's talking

See CLINTON; Page 5

The civilian militia is a part of the "Bill of Rights", and is not repealable! Clinton is setting the stage to operate against the law! See how he conflicts with Supreme Court Justice Robert Jackson, the proper constitutional authority.

"The very purpose of a Bill of Rights* was to withdraw certain subjects from the vicissitudes of political controversy, to place them beyond the reach of majorities and officials and to establish them as legal principles to be applied by the courts. One's right to life, liberty, and property, to free speech, a free press, freedom of worship and assembly, and other fundamental rights may not be submitted to vote; they depend on the outcome of no elections."

....JACKSON, J., West Virginia State Board of Education v. Barnette 1943 319 US 624,638, 87 L ed 1628, 1638, 63 S Ct 1178, 147 ALR 674.

The first ten amendments to the United States Constitution are called the Bill of Rights. The first ten amendments to the United States Constitution are different than the 11th to the 26th amendments. The first ten are not repealable. The 11th to the 26th are repealable. The Bill of Rights is not only an amendment to the United States Constitution, it is also a document of its ownself. It is the *American Magna Carta*.

The laws in the Bill of Rights are laws that are higher than the rest of the Constitution to which they are attached. The reason for this is that the Bill of Rights contains *natural rights* --the laws endowed to man by the Creator. Even if a person so desired, he could not divest himself of his natural rights. *No one* can deny himself of them because we can not deny *posterity* these rights. It is incumbent upon us to preserve and to pass these rights on to them.

*The Preamble to the Bill of Rights: The conventions of a number of the states having, at the time of their adopting the constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further *declaratory* and *restrictive* clauses should be added: and as extending the ground of public confidence in the government, will best insure the beneficent ends of its institution:

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE DECISION OF ROBERT H. JACKSON SUPREME COURT JUSTICE

"The very purpose of a Bill of Rights was to withdraw certain subjects from the vicissitudes of political controversy, to place them beyond the reach of majorities and officials and to establish them as legal principles to be applied by the courts. One's right to life, liberty, and property, to free speech, a free press, freedom of worship, and assembly, and other fundamental rights may not be submitted to vote; they depend on the outcome of no elections."

.....JACKSON, J., West Virginia State Board of
Education v Barnette 1943 319 US 624,638,
87 L ed 1628, 1638, 63 S Ct 1178, 147 ALR 674.

The importance of the decision by Robert H. Jackson, Supreme Court Justice, is that it reflects the proper constitutional intent of the first Ten Amendments of the Constitution of the United States of America, which collectively are known as the Bill of Rights.

Justice Jackson's decision makes these points as statements of fact:

1. All (public) officials and majorities are required to abide by the position that the Bill of Rights is a special document which *confirms* and protects the sacred rights of the people.
2. The Bill of Rights was drawn up especially to prohibit political controversy over the most endangered rights of the people.
3. Unalienable rights are not subject to repeal or infringement.
4. Jackson's decision rejects recognition or acceptance of popular opinions or whims of public officials and majorities, and affirms that the rights contained in the Bill of Rights are completely outside of the capricious presumptions of either group.
5. It was intended by those who drafted the Bill of Rights that the confirmed rights within are to be correctly applied and respected by the courts.
6. Rights within the Bill of Rights are not dependent upon the outcome of any election. These fundamental rights may not be submitted to vote. This includes public officials and majorities of any kind. Also, this would prohibit state and federal Supreme Courts from the position taken in which it is inferred that they have the right to interpret the meaning of the Second Amendment.
7. The decision extends protection to any other fundamental right of the people, not necessarily or specifically listed in the Bill of Rights.

AMERICAN HERITAGE

The Bill of Rights

First Ten Amendments to the Constitution

THE PREAMBLE

The Conventions of a number of the States having at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added: And as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government, will best insure the beneficent ends of its institution.

Article I. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the rights of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Article II. A well-regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.

Article III. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Article IV. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable search and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Article V. No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger, nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of

life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Article VI. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

Article VII. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Article VIII. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Article IX. The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Article X. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

This document contains the highest law. It records the endowments from the Creator. It cannot be repealed, altered, or reduced by acts of man. It is higher law than that portion which is above George Washington's signature.

The militia referred to in Article II of this document has the function of preventing insurrection, rebellion, sedition, and tyranny whenever caused by the government against the people and was meant for people to use to secure their liberty.

This document contains laws written by man to delegate power and to limit man's authority over his fellow man. Although not advisable, these laws can be altered by acts of man.

The militia referred to in this document, has the function of preventing insurrection and rebellion whenever caused by the people against the government.

We the People

UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

When we speak of "the Constitution" we embrace both documents as one; however, these are actually two separate documents that were later joined together to make up for the deficiencies in the Compact.



Duane Thorin

GUN OWNERS! ARE YOU READY FOR THIS?

(OVER)

the PUGWASH MOVEMENT and U. S. ARMS POLICY

→ Duane Thorin

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

of special significance to the
1964-65

HIGH SCHOOL DEBATE TOPIC

Should Weapons Systems
be placed under
"International Control"
?

Monte Cristo Press, New York, N.Y.

SECRET PLANNING EXPOSED BY
DUANE THORIN

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

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

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

PUBLIC LAW 87-297 (THE UNITED STATES LAW --- FOR GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT ---) WILL BE ENFORCEABLE UPON INDIVIDUALS AFTER THE PRESIDENT SIGNS THE SECOND DISARMAMENT TREATY.

STATE DEPT. PUBLICATION 7277 STATES THAT ALL ARMAMENTS(EXCEPT THOSE USED BY THE WORLD ARMY) SHALL BE DESTROYED. Page 10

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

SOME ANSWERS PRECEDING THE QUESTIONS

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

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

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

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

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

ENFORCING DISARMAMENT ON INDIVIDUALS

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

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

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INTERNATIONAL MARSHALS COULD EXECUTE DEATH SENTENCES SET BY WORLD COURT.

WORLD PEACE THROUGH WORLD PEACE COURT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"CRAZY" IDEAS?

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

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

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ARREST OF INDIVIDUALS