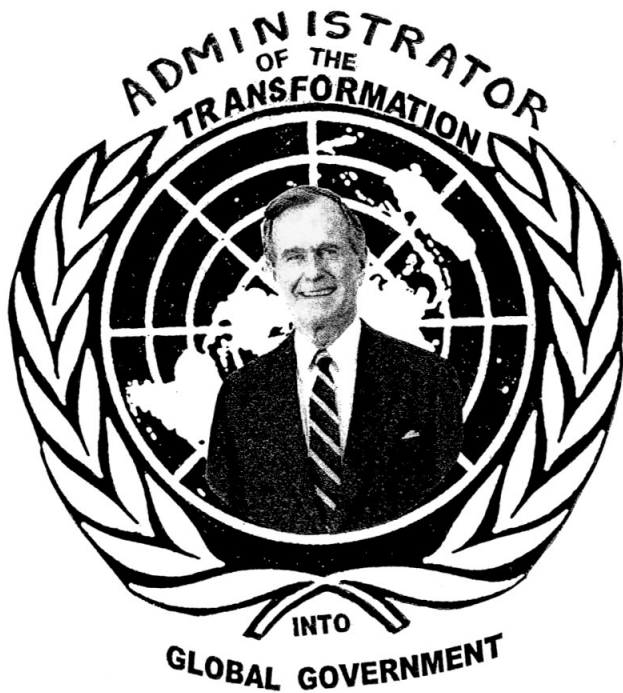


**#10 GHWB**



**George Herbert Walker Bush:** George H. W. Bush was the son of Prescott Bush, a Senator who had ties to Germany's Nazi industrialists. George was an ambassador to the United Nations 1971 – 1973. He was the chief of the U.S. liaison office in China in 1974-1975. He was a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, and the Tri-Lateralists. Bush was the director of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) 1976-1977. He was the vice-president under Ronald Wilson Reagan . 1981-1989. When he campaigned for president, he promised not to raise taxes, and said "Read my lips", but when he was elected, he did raise the taxes. He was president (1989-1993) James Baker was the Secretary of State and Richard 'Dick' Cheney was his Secretary of Defense. He signed nuclear disarmament treaties with the Soviet Union. He signed the

North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) in 1992. Was president during the Kuwait war and Desert Storm. . He signed Public Law 101-216 in December 1989, an amendment to the General and Complete Disarmament law, which confirms Bush's intent to disarm the people of the United States and turn our armed forces over to the Security Council of the United Nations on a permanent basis. George Herbert Walker Bush was the first to openly call for "a new world order". This was done in a statement he made on January 17, 1991, in which he said that "a credible United Nations can use its peacekeeping role to fulfill the promise and vision of the U.N.'s founders." Bush signed Executive Order 12816 for Management Improvement in the Federal Government. He continued the internationalist "milestones" which Reagan had achieved. Bush urged the U.N. to create a well-trained and highly mobile military force to prevent wars around the world. He offered to turn over to the United Nations an American military base, to give the international force a place to train. Directed all U.S. military schools to add "peacekeeping" to their curriculum. Was criticized by senior administration officials who complained that Bush stopped short of creating a U.N. standing army.

In 1990 he launched the Citizens Democracy Corps as a new initiative to support the voluntary efforts of American citizens to help strengthen the emerging Democratic institutions and market economies of central and eastern Europe, expanded to include the Soviet Union as well.

On February 1, 1992 he addressed the General Assembly of the United Nations and said: "It is the sacred principles enshrined in the United Nations Charter to which the American people will hence-forth pledge their allegiance." David Rockefeller once said: "We are on the verge of a global transformation. All we need is the right major crisis and the nations will accept the New World Order." Referring to David Rockefeller Bush said "Everything I am and have I owe to this man."

On September 21, 1992 Bush made a United Nations speech and he called it "The New Era".

In 1992 he signed one of the Human Rights Treaties.

(over)

George H. W. Bush signed Executive Order #12803. The United States infrastructure has been put up for sale, and these things can be sold to private parties (such as roads, tunnels, bridges, electricity supply facilities, mass transit, rail transportation, airports, ports, waterways, water supply facilities, recycling and wastewater treatment facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, housing, schools, prisons, and hospitals.) The E.O. does not define “private parties. Foreigners were allowed to buy the infrastructure of the U.S.A.

A resolution for the impeachment of President George Bush was introduced on January 16, 1991 by Texas Representative Gonzalez, known as House Resolution 34. It contained 4 Articles of impeachment.

Article I Contended that Bush “has prepared, planned and conspired to engage in a massive war against Iraq, employing methods of mass destruction that will result in the killing of tens of thousands of civilians, many of whom will be children.

Article II stated: ....“the president has planned, prepared, and conspired to commit crimes against the peace by leading the United States into aggressive war against Iraq in violation of Article 2 (4) of the U.N. Charter, the Nuremberg charter, and other international instruments and treaties and the Constitution of the United States.

Article III ....violated the Constitution. federal law, and the U.N. Charter by bribing, intimidating, and threatening others, including the members of the U.N. Security Council, to support belligerent acts against Iraq. It is clear that the president paid off members of the U.N. Security Council in return for their votes.....”

In Article IV Gonzalez points out that despite congressional ratification of the UN Security Council Resolution of November 29, 1990 ‘....’the president has not received a declaration of war by Congress, and in contravention of the written word, the spirit and the intent of the U.S. Constitution, has declared that he will go to war regardless of the views of Congress and the American people.

Bush was for gun control, gutted the Star Wars program, expanded aid and trade to the Peoples’ Republic of China, committed America to helping Gorbachev reforms succeed by massive economic aid, loans, and high tech transfers, lifted a 10 year ban on selling strategically sensitive materials to the Soviet bloc, brought Soviet military and KGB leaders into U.S. military bases, defense plants, and into Congress, sought “open skies” with the Soviets to allow Soviet surveillance flights all across America, proposed the sharing of U.S./Soviet intelligence data especially related to terrorism and “greater cooperation between the KGB and the CIA”, and called the Soviet Union “America’s new partner in peacekeeping” .

<p>This article is in no way comprehensive. Due to the condition of the political situation in the United States, this short report is being provided because of expediency.</p>
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JUST WHO VOTED FOR THIS 1989 UPDATED AMENDMENT TO THE GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT LAW (P.L. 87-297) ? ? ?

# Public Law 101-216

P.L. 101-216

22 USC 2595b.

22 USC 2595c.

LAW OF 101st CONG.—1st SESS.  
Recommendations for policy guidance to OSIA consistent with sections 2(d), 22, and 34(c) of this Act.

SEC. 61. AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR ON-SITE INSPECTION AGENCY.  
"There are authorized to be appropriated \$49,830,000 for fiscal year 1990 and \$48,831,000 for fiscal year 1991 for the expenses of the On-Site Inspection Agency in carrying out on-site inspection activities pursuant to the INF Treaty."

SEC. 61. DEFINITIONS.

"As used in this title—

"(1) the term 'INF Treaty'—

LAW OF 101st CONG.—1st SESS.  
Disarmament  
that

SEC. 101. ARMS CONTROL IMPLEMENTATION AND COMPLIANCE RESOLUTION.  
The Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency should study, and report to the Congress, the feasibility of establishing in the Agency an arms control compliance resolution bureau, or other

(1) managing the implementation of control agreements;  
(2) coordinating the activities of the Commission and the Standard Commission and the Stand- regarding the effective questions.

SEC. 105. ARMS CONTROL

International  
agreements  
Union of Soviet  
Socialist  
Republics.  
22 USC 2571a.

## PUBLIC LAW 101-216 [H.R. 1495] December 11, 1989 ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AMENDMENTS ACT OF 1989

For Legislative History of Act, see Report for P.L. 101-216 in U.S.C.C. & A.N. Legislative History Section.  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.  
This Act may be cited as the "Arms Control and Disarmament Amendments Act of 1989".

TITLE I—ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT

SEC. 101. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1990.  
Section 49(a) of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act is amended to read as follows:  
"SEC. 49. (a) To carry out the purposes of this Act, there are authorized to be appropriated—  
(A) \$36,000,000 for the fiscal year 1990; and  
(B) such additional amounts as may be necessary for fiscal years 1990 and 1991 for increases in salary, pay, retirement, other employee benefits authorized by law, and other non-discretionary costs, and to offset adverse fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates."

SEC. 102. DUTIES OF THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR.  
Section 23 of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act (22 U.S.C. 2563) is amended in the second sentence to read as follows: "The Deputy Director shall have direct responsibility, under the supervision of the Director, for the administrative management of the Agency, intelligence-related activities, security, and the Special

SEC. 103. DUTIES OF THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES.  
(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 27 of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act (22 U.S.C. 2567) is amended by striking out "who shall perform" and all that follows through the period and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "one of whom should serve as special representative for conventional arms control negotiations, and the other should serve as special representative and chief science advisor to the Director. The two Special Representatives shall perform their duties and exercise their powers under the direction of the President and the Secretary of State, acting through the Director."

(b) APPLICATION.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to individuals who are appointed as Special Representatives on or after the date of enactment of this Act.  
103 STAT. 1853

Dec. 11

## ACDA AMENDMENTS

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

## TITLE II—ON-SITE INSPECTION ACTIVITIES

SEC. 201. ON-SITE INSPECTION AGENCY.  
The Arms Control and Disarmament Act is amended by adding at the end the following:

"TITLE V—ON-SITE INSPECTION ACTIVITIES

SEC. 61. FINDINGS.

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

(2) as defined in this Act, the terms 'arms control' and 'disarmament' mean 'the identification, verification, inspection, limitation, control, reduction, or elimination, of armed forces and armaments of all kinds under international agreement to establish an effective system of international control';  
(3) the On-Site Inspection Agency was established in 1985 pursuant to the INF Treaty to implement, on behalf of the United States, provisions of the INF Treaty;

22 USC 2595.

Arms Control  
and  
Disarmament  
Amendments  
Act of 1989  
22 USC 2251  
note.

22 USC 2569.

22 USC 2595a.

22 USC 2567  
note.

This law was passed in 1989

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





A vote for Public Law 101-216 is a vote to support its parent document, Public Law 87-297. This is a clear-cut violation of the oath of office. Elimination of the nation's common defense destroys the sovereignty of the nation and obsoletes its Constitution!

Republicans and Democrats! Is there a dime's worth of difference? Public Law 101-216 was only a 3 page bill! It was no big job to find the definition of disarmament which was plainly in view, yet Congress voted to continue financing the giving away of our armed forces to the United Nations.

Look closely at the names of the congressmen who voted to support Public Law 101-216. It passed the Senate by voice vote.

# CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

Public Law 101-216

October 12, 1989

(Roll No. 287)

YEAS—400

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

Hutto	Moody	Shays
Hyde	Moorhead	Shumway ✓
Inhofe	Morella	Shuster
Ireland	Morrison (WA)	Sikorski
Jacobs	Mrazek	Sisk
James	Murtha	Skaggs
Jenkins	Myers ✓	Skeen
Johnson (CT)	Nagle	Skelton
Johnson (SD)	Natcher	Slattery
Johnston	Neal (MA)	Slaughter (NY)
Jones (GA)	Nielson	Slaughter (VA)
Jones (NC)	Nowak	Smith (FL)
Jontz	Oakar	Smith (IA)
Kankorski	Oberstar	Smith (NE)
Kaptur	Obey	Smith (NJ)
Kasich	Olin	Smith (TX)
Kastenmeier	Ortiz	Smith (VT)
✓ Kennedy	Owens (NY)	Smith, Denny
✓ Kennelly	Owens (UT)	(OR)
Kildee	Oxley	Smith, Robert
Kiecicka	Packard	(NH)
Kolter	Pallone	Smith, Robert
Kostmayer	Panetta	(OR)
LaFalce	Parker	Snowe
Lagomarsino	Parris	✓ Solarz
Lancaster	✓ Pashayan	Solomon
Lantos	Patterson	Spratt
Laughlin	Paxon	✓ Staggers
Leach (IA)	Payne (NJ)	Stallings
Leath (TX)	Payne (VA)	Stangeland
Lehman (CA)	Pease	Stark
Lehman (FL)	✓ Pelosi	Stearns
Lent	Penny	Stenholm
Levin (MI)	Perkins	Stokes
Levine (CA)	Petri	Studds
Lewis (CA)	Pickett	Sundquist
Lewis (FL)	Picklo	Swift
Lewis (GA)	Porter	Synar
Lightfoot	Poshard	Tallon
Lipinski	Price	Tanner
Livingston	Pursell	Tauke
Lloyd	Rahall	Tauzin
Long	Rangel	Thomas (CA) ✓
Lowery (CA)	Ravenel	Thomas (GA)
Lowey (NY)	Ray	Thomas (WY)
Luken, Thomas	Regula	Torres
Lukens, Donald	Rhodes	Torricelli
Mahtley	Richardson	Trafficant
Madigan	Ridge	Traxler
Manton	Rinaldo	Udall
Markey	Ritter	Unsoeld
Marlenee	Roberts	Upton
Martin (IL)	Robinson	Valentine
Martin (NY)	Roe	Vander Jagt
Martinez	Rogers	Vento
Matsui	Rohrabacher	Visclosky
Mavroules	Ros-Lehtinen	Volkmer
Mazzoli	Rose	Vucanovich
McCandless	Rostenkowski	Walgren
McCloskey	Roth	Walker
McCollum	Rowland (CT)	Walsh
McCrery	Rowland (GA)	Watkins
McCurdy	Roybal	Waxman
McDade	Russo	Weber
McDermott	Sabo	Wells
McEwen	Saiki	Weidon
McGrath	Sangmeister	Wheat
McHugh	Sarpallus	Whittaker
McMillan (NC)	Savage	Whitten ✓
McMillan (MD)	Sawyer	Williams
McNulty	Saxton	Wilson
Meyers	Schaefer	Wise
Mfume	Scheuer	Wolf
Michel	Schiff	Wolpe
Miller (CA)	Schneider	Wyden
Miller (OH)	Schroeder	Wyllie
Miller (WA)	Schuetz	Yates
Mineta	Schulze	Young (AK)
Moskley	Schumer ✓	Young (FL)
Mollohan	Sharp	
Montgomery	Shaw	

This law divests us of all of our armed forces! That means No Army! No Navy! No Air Force! No National Guard!



George H. W. Bush! You signed this into law! As president neither you nor the Congress were vested with the power to deprive this nation of its military.

## NOT VOTING—21

Anthony	Foglietta	Murphy
Bryant	Garcia	Neal (NC)
Collins	Gephardt	Nelson
Courter	Hatch	Quillen
Crockett	Huckaby	Roukema
Dixon	Molinari	Towns
Florido	Morrison (CT)	Yatron

## NAYS—11

Armey	Dickinson	Sensenbrenner
Aspin	Hunter	Spence
Bateman	Kolbe	Stump
Crane	Kyl	

The Clerk announced the following pair:

On this vote:

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

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

# Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents



Franklin D. Roosevelt once said: "We have to get over the idea that the reorganization is for efficiency.....it is for management!" The type of management being sought was to control the states to the extent that they could eventually be abolished. The Office of Management and Budget is referred to as "the other presidency."

All power is now in Washington, D.C.

Administration of George Bush, 1992 / Oct. 15

## Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on Russian Action to Resolve Korean Airlines Flight 007 Questions

October 14, 1992

Russian President Boris Yeltsin met today in Moscow with U.S. Ambassador Robert Strauss and family members of Americans killed in the Soviet shootdown of Korean Airlines flight 007 in September 1983. President Yeltsin offered his condolences to the American people, the American families of the victims, and the other countries involved. He also transferred to the United States important documents and information concerning the shootdown from Soviet archives, including information pertaining to the aircraft's black box.

The President is deeply grateful to President Yeltsin for this courageous effort to resolve the many questions which still linger from one of the cold war's greatest tragedies. President Yeltsin's actions demonstrate once again the benefits from the new U.S.-Russian relationship which is grounded in cooperation, respect, and a commitment to forge together a new era of peace.

Today's meeting followed years of discussion of the KAL tragedy between the United States and the Soviet and Russian Governments. The President and other senior American officials have raised this issue repeatedly during the last 2 years in an effort to discover the truth concerning the deaths of 63 American citizens who were aboard the flight.

The delegation of American family members will continue discussions with the Russian Government in Moscow this week on the important issues that remain to be resolved, including disposition of the remains and personal effects of the victims which may have been uncovered during the Soviet search effort, the families desire to hold a memorial service near the crash site, and *ex gratia* payments to each American family. The administration supports the family members in their efforts to reach a final resolution of all issues concerning this tragedy.

## Executive Order 12816— Management Improvement in the Federal Government

October 14, 1992

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in order to coordinate and implement policies with respect to management improvement in the Federal Government, it is hereby ordered as follows:

### Section 1. Establishment and Membership of the President's Council on Management Improvement.

(a) There is established as an interagency committee the President's Council on Management Improvement ("Council").

(b) The Council shall be composed of the Deputy Director for Management of the Office of Management and Budget, who shall serve as Chairman, and one senior official, who is a full-time officer or employee of the Federal Government and who is responsible for management or administration, from each of the following agencies as selected by the heads of those agencies:

- (1) Department of State;
- (2) Department of the Treasury;
- (3) Department of Defense;
- (4) Department of Justice;
- (5) Department of the Interior;
- (6) Department of Agriculture;
- (7) Department of Commerce;
- (8) Department of Labor;
- (9) Department of Health and Human Services;
- (10) Department of Housing and Urban Development;
- (11) Department of Transportation;
- (12) Department of Energy;
- (13) Department of Education;
- (14) Department of Veterans Affairs;
- (15) Agency for International Development;
- (16) Environmental Protection Agency;
- (17) Equal Employment Opportunity Commission;
- (18) Federal Communications Commission;
- (19) Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation;

1939

- (20) Federal Emergency Management Agency;
  - (21) Federal Energy Regulatory Commission;
  - (22) Federal Reserve Board;
  - (23) General Services Administration;
  - (24) Interstate Commerce Commission;
  - (25) National Aeronautics and Space Administration;
  - (26) National Archives and Records Administration;
  - (27) Nuclear Regulatory Commission;
  - (28) Office of Personnel Management;
  - (29) Resolution Trust Corporation;
  - (30) Securities and Exchange Commission;
  - (31) Small Business Administration;
  - (32) Tennessee Valley Authority; and
  - (33) United States Information Agency.
- (c) The Council membership also shall include the following officials:

- (1) Deputy Director, Office of Personnel Management;
  - (2) Deputy Administrator, General Services Administration;
  - (3) Assistant to the President for Policy Development or a full-time officer or employee of the Federal Government designated by that official;
  - (4) Assistant to the President for Presidential Personnel or a full-time officer or employee of the Federal Government designated by that official;
  - (5) Assistant Director for General Management, Office of Management and Budget; and
  - (6) At-large members appointed by the Chairman pursuant to section 3(e) of this order.
- (d) The Council shall have a Vice Chairman selected by the Chairman from among the Council members.

#### **Sec. 2. Functions of the Council.**

- (a) The Council shall serve as an inter-agency forum to discuss problems and recommend improvements in Government management and operations and to provide advice to the Chairman on matters pertaining to the management of the Federal Government. The Council shall:

- (1) assist in the formulation of short- and long-range plans to promote improvements in the management and adminis-

- trative systems and operations of the Federal Government;
- (2) identify specific department and agency management solutions that may have Governmentwide application and assist in the dissemination of this information and the implementation of these solutions;
- (3) serve as a resource to assist in an advisory capacity in the development, review, revision, and implementation of Governmentwide policies in support of the central management agencies of the Federal Government, including the Office of Management and Budget, the Office of Personnel Management, and the General Services Administration; and
- (4) serve as a forum to recommend solutions to interagency management problems.

- (b) In conducting these functions, the Council shall not interfere with existing lines of authority and responsibility in the departments and agencies.

#### **Sec. 3. Responsibilities of the Chairman.**

The Chairman shall:

- (a) establish, in consultation with the Council membership as he deems appropriate, procedures and agenda topics for the Council;
- (b) report, on behalf of the Council and as appropriate, to the President, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the agency heads, and the Cabinet on the goals and accomplishments of the Council;
- (c) establish such committees or working groups of the Council, including an executive committee, as the Chairman may find necessary or appropriate for the efficient conduct of Council functions;
- (d) appoint a Vice Chairman from among the Council's membership to assist the Chairman in representing the Council and to perform duties as determined by the Chairman;
- (e) appoint other full-time officers or employees of the Federal Government to the Council as at-large members for specific terms to provide special expertise to the Council and to perform duties as determined by the Chairman; and

manner. The process, developed with the support of the Indian tribes and the Congress, provides each petitioning group the opportunity for an unbiased, detailed review of its petition.

I support the Federal Acknowledgment Process for the review of all petitions for tribal recognition. It is a stated policy objective of the Administration to restore terminated tribal entities, as appropriate. I do not, however, support establishment of separate recognition procedures or policies exclusive to one State. I note that the members of the Council created under this Act are effectively selected by various California Indian tribes. Thus they are not appointed in conformity with the Appointments Clause of the Constitution, Article II, section 2, clause 2. I sign this bill on the understanding that the Council will serve only in an advisory capacity. In particular, I note that the tribal and descendency lists created by the Council may not, without further congressional action, serve as the basis for determining eligibility for Federal funds or benefits.

Finally, I am also troubled that, although the advice of the Council may influence important decisions, members and staff have been specifically exempted from any restrictions involving financial conflicts of interest. There does not appear to be any justification for this exemption. In order to protect the integrity of the Council, I direct the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Director of the Office of Government Ethics, to ensure that, as a condition of appointment, members and staff of the Council agree to abide by appropriate standards of conduct set forth in 5 C.F.R. 2635.

George Bush

The White House,  
October 14, 1992.

*Note: H.R. 2144, approved October 14, was assigned Public Law No. 102-416. This statement was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on October 15.*

- (f) be supported by the Assistant Director for General Management of the Office of Management and Budget, who shall advise and assist the Chairman in the execution of the responsibilities set forth above and act for the Chairman in his or her absence.

#### **Sec. 4. Administrative Provisions.**

- (a) The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall provide the Council with administrative support as may be necessary for the performance of its functions.
- (b) To the extent permitted by law, the head of each agency represented on the Council shall provide its representative with such administrative support as necessary to enable the agency representative to carry out his or her responsibilities and to support the Governmentwide activities of the Council.

**Sec. 5. Revocation.** Executive Order No. 12479 is revoked.

George Bush

The White House,  
October 14, 1992.

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:32 p.m., October 15, 1992]*

*Note: This Executive order was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on October 15, and it was published in the Federal Register on October 19.*

#### **Statement on Signing the Advisory Council on California Indian Policy Act of 1992**

October 14, 1992

I am signing into law H.R. 2144, the "Advisory Council on California Indian Policy Act of 1992." The Council is to review the status of, and Federal policy towards, California Indian tribes.

In 1978 the Department of the Interior established the Federal Acknowledgment Process to ensure that all petitions for recognition as a federally recognized tribe would be evaluated in an objective and uniform

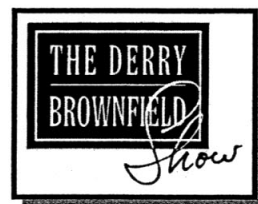
NOTE:

E.O.#  
SEE 12479 :

**NOW SUPERSEDED  
AND REVOKED BY  
E.O. 12816 (ABOVE)**



# THE COMMON SENSE CHRONICLE



Volume 11, Issue 2

SEPTEMBER 2007



## OUR LAND – COLLATERAL FOR THE NATIONAL DEBT

By Derry Brownfield

I consider Wayne Hage one of the most intelligent men I ever met. On our very first visit he was explaining the World Bank, the International Monetary fund and how the world bankers planned on collateralizing the world debt with land. Not just the U.S. national debt, but the “WORLD” debt. A listener sent me a copy of a report of the FOURTH WORLD WILDERNESS CONGRESS, which was held in Denver in 1987. Over 1500 people from sixty countries were told that wilderness lands were to protect the reindeer, the spotted owl and other endangered species. Ninety percent of the group consisted of conservationists, ecologists, government and United Nations bureaucrats. The other ten percent were world banking heavyweights, such as David Rockefeller of Chase Manhattan Bank, London banker Edmund de Rothschild and the Secretary of the U.S. Treasury, James Baker, who gave the keynote address. George W. Hunt, an investment councilor, served as official host and sat in on all the meetings. It was George Hunt that wrote the report from which I have gleaned much of my information.

During the first three days, the group was told that the WILDERNESS CONGRESS was about beating the ozone deterioration and bringing the rain forests back. The following days were closed to the public. With only the bankers in attendance, the topics discussed centered around the creation of a “WORLD CONSERVATION BANK” with collateral being derived from receipt of wilderness properties throughout the world. This bank would have central bank pow-

ers similar to the Federal Reserve. It would create currency and loans and engage in international discounting, counter-trade, barter and swap actions. Rothschild personally conducted the monetary matters and the creation of this WORLD CONSERVATION BANK. This bank would refinance by swapping debt for assets. A country with a huge national debt would receive money to pay off the debt by swapping the debt for wilderness lands. The plan was to swap one trillion dollars of *Third World Debt* into this new bank. In the long term, when the countries won't be able to pay off the loans, governments from around the world will give title to their wilderness lands to the bankers.

George Hunt wrote: “Title to the lands will go to the World Wilderness Land Inventory Trust. This Trust will float into the World Conservation Bank by the unanimous decree of the world's people, saying, God bless you for saving our reindeer. Those people at the congress were ignorant. They don't suspect anything. They're very naïve. Not stupid, ignorant. I'm talking about the 90% that were not the world banking heavyweights.”

Hunt goes on to say that World Bank loans, as they stand now, are not collateralized. They're saying, we want collateral, so when we loan-swap this debt, we're going to own the Amazon if you default. They're going to make their bad loans good by collateralizing them after the fact with all of this land and somebody is going to end up with title to twelve and half billion acres. They have multi-trillions of dollars upon which they can create currencies and loans and they're going to begin to barter and counter-trade and loan-swap against the United States. The World Conservation Bank is a scheme to monetize land. This will function as a world central bank and out of that bank there will grow a one-world fiat currency.

Just in case you did not know it, those who are put into a city or county redevelopment project, the land they own is considered the collateral for the debt that is owed and was made when an investor put up the money for the local government to be able to redevelop the area that was involved in the redevelopment project. Redevelopment is an activity that is a part of the General and complete Disarmament Program.



This isn't some scheme conjured up during the Bushes' and Clinton administrations. The United Nations World Commission on Environment and Development was created in 1982. The commission published the "BRUNDTLAND REPORT" setting the stage for unlimited enactments to take over ecology, and environmental and pollution laws throughout the world. The report stated: "We will have a proposal for very harsh, quasi-spiritual ecological laws for MOTHER EARTH. A MOTHER EARTH COMES FIRST mentality will arise throughout the world."

When James Baker made his keynote speech in 1987, he stated that, "No longer will the World Bank carry this debt unsecured. The only assets we have to collateralize are federal lands and national parks." Baker's definition of federal lands includes Heritage sites, of which there are about 20 in the United States. I say "about" 20, because they are being added on a regular basis. As I write this article Congress is about to vote on a proposed Rim of the Valley National Park that would include over 500,000 acres of National Forest land and 170,000 parcels of private property including many farms and ranches. At the same time there is a bill before Congress called the Northern Rockies Ecosystem Protection Act that would increase the acreage of designated wilderness by 50% in the lower 48 states. \*\*\* While our Heritage sites take in quite a large amount of territory, such as Yellowstone National Park and Mesa Verde, the Grand Canyon and the Everglades, other countries have much greater areas. Brazil for example has the Amazon Conservation Complex and Canada has the Canadian Rocky Mountain Parks. As I write this story the list includes 851 properties in 141 countries, comprising over one third of the earth's land mass. Will all this land collateralize the world's debt? Probably not, so along comes NAIS (the National Animal Identification System).

According to the United States Department of Agriculture, "The first step in implementing a national animal identification system (NAIS) is identifying and registering premises that are associated with the animal agriculture industry. In terms of the NAIS, a premise is any geographically unique location in which agricultural animals are raised, held, or boarded. Under this definition, farms, ranches, feed-yards, auction barns and livestock exhibitions and fair sites are all examples of premises." That may be the definition some government bureaucrat will give you, but the word "premises" under the "international Criminal Court Act 2002- Sect 4, states: The word "premises" includes a place and a "conveyance." Why check with the International Criminal Court Act? Because on June 8, 2007 Under-Secretary of Agriculture Bruce Knight, speaking at the World Pork Expo in Des Moines, is quoted as saying, "We have to live by the same international rules we're expecting other people to do."

Throughout the entire Draft National Animal Identification System Users Guide, land is referred to as a premises and not property. A "Premises" has no protection under the Consti-

tution of the United States, while property always has the exclusive rights of the owner tied to it. Property rights are protected by the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments of the Constitution.

The word "Premise" is a synonym for the word tenement. A definition of the word tenement in law is: Property, such as land, held by one person "leasing" it to another. Webster's New World Dictionary 1960 College Edition defines "Premises" as the part of a deed or "lease" that states its reason, the parties involved and the property in "conveyance." Webster then defines "conveyance" as the transfer of ownership of real property from one person to another. It is quite obvious that the bureaucrats in Washington had a very good reason to use the term "premises" and never mention "PROPERTY."

Let's take another look at the wilderness areas and the World Bank's plans to collateralize its loans. While the wilderness areas cover about one third of the earth's surface, they are wilderness areas for a good reason - they were useless or difficult to homestead, farm or use in a constructive manner. Worldwide the best and more valuable land is occupied by farmers, ranchers and people with the ambition to produce. Wouldn't the World Bankers rather have some productive property than mountains, deserts and swamps?

I am convinced that the word "premise" will put an encumbrance on your deed. The bankers say they want to monetize land. It's your land and my land they want to monetize.

The bankers are in the process of accumulating the wealth of the world. Very few privately owned assets can be termed "real wealth." According to scripture, God made Abraham very wealthy, giving him LAND, CATTLE, silver and gold. (Genesis 24:35) Four thousand years later, wealth continues to be LAND, CATTLE, silver and gold. I don't know where the world deposits of gold are stored, but I'm sure the bankers have them in their control. That only leaves LAND and CATTLE which I believe could be next on the list. Genesis 47 describes how Joseph had storehouses full of grain to feed the people but he didn't have a welfare program. During the first year of the famine, Joseph took "ALL THE MONEY" the people had for only one year's supply of grain. The second year he took all their cattle for another year's supply of grain. The next year they said, "We have nothing left but our bodies and our land. Buy us and our land in exchange for food and we and our land will be servants to Pharaoh." Genesis 47:21 states, "And as for the people, he removed them to the cities and made slaves of them."

James Madison made a statement concerning how our people could lose our freedom by gradual and silent encroachment of those in power. Is it possible that those in power today are gradually and silently in the process of removing the people to the cities to make slaves of them? Federalizing our land and our cattle would certainly be a step in that direction. \*\*



Julio S. Laguarta

LAND

UNITED NATIONS  
POLICY ON  
LAND

NO PRIVATE OWNERSHIP  
TO BE ALLOWED

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

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



## FIABCI announces major effort to change U.N. policy

TORONTO — The International Real Estate Federation (FIABCI) is launching a major effort aimed at changing the United Nations' housing policy, which for the past six years has opposed the right of private property ownership.

The board of the federation approved the plan at FIABCI's 33rd World Congress here last month.

The plan, prepared for the international organization by the National Association of Realtors, calls for coordinated efforts over the next 12 months by national chapters from each of the federation's 41 member nations.

The main focus of the FIABCI effort is next year's meeting in Helsinki, Finland, of the U.N. Habitat Commission, created in 1976 by the Vancouver Habitat Conference to formulate U.N. housing policy. In 1976, the western democratic governments were outmaneuvered by socialist nations in Vancouver, and agreed to a U.N. policy on land use that states:

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

The fact that "land for human settlements" is the theme for the 1983 Habitat Commission meeting means that FIABCI will have the opportunity to change that U.N. policy.

Introducing the FIABCI plan in Toron-



Julio S. Laguarda

to, NAR President Julio Laguarda warned, "Failure to change an official United Nations policy that explicitly opposes the right of private property ownership will ultimately result in the destruction of our industry. In 1983, FIABCI must make

(Continued on page 4)

## FIABCI

(Continued from page 1)

every effort at the U.N. Habitat meeting to achieve that change."

A resolution to approve efforts to get the U.N. policy changed was sponsored by the U.S. delegation, led by American Chapter President Al Wolff, President-elect Ralph Pritchard and ex-FIABCI World President Phil Smaby. NAR Executive Vice President and chief economist Jack Carlson called for and received unanimous support for the plan from the 41 national FIABCI delegations.

The first phase of the project begins this summer. Each FIABCI chapter is to brief its nation's delegates to the 1983 Habitat Commission meeting on the federation's support of private property rights.

Results will be reported to next year's FIABCI World Congress in Jakarta, Indonesia, and will be followed by efforts to persuade delegations at the United Nations headquarters in New York of the need to change the U.N. policy.

# ON LAND



National Association of Realtors  
430 N. Michigan Ave.  
Chicago, Ill. 60611

Second-class postage paid  
at Chicago, Illinois and  
additional mailing points

AS A MEMBER OF  
THE UNITED NATIONS,  
THE UNITED STATES  
MUST ACCEPT THIS U.N.  
POLICY ON LAND.  
THIS MEANS U.S. LAND,  
AS WELL AS OTHER COUNTRIES.

IN CALIFORNIA, LAND, JUST LIKE  
OUR RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS IS UNDER  
THE "POLICE POWER OF THE STATE."  
THE CALIFORNIA LEGISLATIVE COUN-  
SEL TELLS US THAT WHEN "UNDER  
THE POLICE POWER OF THE STATE  
A RIGHT CAN BE ENTIRELY DESTROY-  
ED."

People are not aware that there has been a treaty giving control to the United Nations of all "wetlands". The treaty is called "The Ramsar Convention" and was adopted in 1971. The U.S. became a contracting party in 1986.

## Rivers That Have Been Officially Nominated For United Nations Control

### ALABAMA

Cahaba River  
Chattahoochee River  
Coosa River

### ARIZONA

Santa Cruz River

### ARKANSAS

Arkansas River  
(two applications)  
Ouachita River

### CALIFORNIA

Gualala River  
Lower American River  
San Joaquin River  
San Luis Rey River  
Santa Clara River  
Santa Rosa River

### COLORADO

Gunnison River  
(North Fork)  
South Platte River

### CONNECTICUT

Mianus River  
Connecticut River

### DELAWARE

Broad Creek  
Delaware River

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Anacostia River  
Potomac River

### FLORIDA

Choctawhatchee River  
Everglades  
St. Johns River  
St. Lucie River

### GEORGIA

Coosa River  
Savannah River

### HAWAII

Hanalei River

### IDAHO

Clearwater River

### ILLINOIS

Chicago-Illinois River  
Dubuque River  
Kaskaskia River  
Ohio River  
Upper Mississippi

River (two applications)

### INDIANA

Maumee River  
Ohio River  
Ohio River-Pigeon Creek  
St. Joseph River

### IOWA

Cedar River  
Dubuque River  
Missouri River (two applications)

### KANSAS

Arkansas River  
Missouri River

### KENTUCKY

Licking River  
Ohio River (two applications)

### LOUISIANA

Lower Mississippi River  
Ouachita River

### MARYLAND

Anacostia River  
Lower Susquehanna River  
Patuxent River  
Potomac River

### MASSACHUSETTS

Acushnet River  
Blackstone-Woonasquatucket River  
Connecticut River  
Merrimack River  
Mystic River  
South River  
Taunton River  
Westfield River  
Winnepesaukee River

### MICHIGAN

Detroit River  
Grand River  
Kalamazoo River  
Muskegon River  
St. Joseph River  
St. Mary's River

### MINNESOTA

Minnesota River  
Mississippi River (Minneapolis/St. Paul)  
St. Louis River

Upper Mississippi River

### MISSOURI

Cold Water Creek  
Missouri River  
Osage River  
Upper Mississippi River

### MONTANA

Clearwater River  
Missouri River  
Yellowstone River

### NEBRASKA

Missouri River

### NEW HAMPSHIRE

Connecticut River  
Cocheco River  
Merrimack River  
Winnepesaukee-Merrimack River

### NEW JERSEY

Delaware River  
Passaic River  
Rahway River  
Raritan River

### NEW MEXICO

Rio Grande River  
San Juan River  
Morning Water Child

### NEW YORK

Allegheny River  
Beaverkill River  
Boquet River  
Bronx River  
Buffalo River  
Delaware River  
Genesee River  
Hudson River  
Hudson River (at Sleepy Hollow)  
Mianus River  
Niagara River

### NORTH CAROLINA

French Broad River  
Lower Cape Fear River  
Lower Neuse River  
Lower Roanoke River  
New River  
Savannah River  
Yadkin/Pee-Dee River

### NORTH DAKOTA

Missouri River

Yellowstone River

### OHIO

Black River  
Cuyahoga River  
Great Miami River  
Mahoning River  
Maumee River  
Mill Creek  
Muskingum River  
Ohio River (two applications)

### OKLAHOMA

Arkansas River

### OREGON

Columbia River (in Columbia County)  
Willamette River

### PENNSYLVANIA

Allegheny River  
Delaware River  
Genesee River  
Lehigh River  
Ohio River  
Potomac River  
Rivers of Steel  
Schuylkill River  
Swatara Creek  
Upper Susquehanna-Lackawanna Watershed

### RHODE ISLAND

Blackstone-Woonasquatucket River

### SOUTH CAROLINA

Black River  
Broad-Lower Salunda-Congaree Rivers  
Cooper River  
Edisto River  
Savannah River  
Waccamaw River

### SOUTH DAKOTA

Missouri River

### TENNESSE

Cumberland River  
French Broad River  
Mississippi River (at Memphis)  
Tennessee River (at Chattanooga)  
Tennessee River (in Decatur County)

### TEXAS

Brazos River  
Rio Grande River  
Rio Grande River (at Brownsville)  
Sabine River  
San Antonio River

### UTAH

Jordan River  
San Juan River  
Morning Water Child

### VERMONT

Connecticut River

### VIRGINIA

James River  
Levisa River  
New River  
Potomac River  
Rappahannock River  
Tripps River

### WASHINGTON

Puyallup River  
Snohomish River

### WEST VIRGINIA

Cheat River  
Kanawha River  
New River  
Ohio River  
Potomac River

### WISCONSIN

Dubuque River  
Fox River  
Milwaukee River  
Rock River  
Upper Mississippi River  
Wolf River

### WYOMING

Yellowstone River

Source:

Tom DeWeese  
American Policy Center  
Herndon, Va.

# EXISTING AND TENTATIVE U.N. WORLD HERITAGE SITES IN THE UNITED STATES

(Source: United States Committee, International Council on Monuments and Sites (US/ICOMOS) and National Park Service)

STATE	EXISTING WORLD HERITAGE SITES (22) (AND DATE INSCRIBED)	TENTATIVE SITES IDENTIFIED BY NATIONAL PARK SERVICE FOR NOMINATION (70) (IN COOPERATION WITH THE FEDERAL INTERAGENCY PANEL FOR WORLD HERITAGE)
ALABAMA		MOUNDVILLE SITE
ALASKA	GLACIER BAY NATIONAL PARK AND PRESERVE (1992) WRANGELL-ST. ELIAS NATIONAL PARK AND PRESERVE (1979)	ALEUTIAN ISLANDS UNIT OF THE ALASKA MARITIME NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE (FUR SEAL ROOKERIES) ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE CAPE KRUSENSTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT DENALI NATIONAL PARK GATES OF THE ARCTIC NATIONAL PARK KATMAI NATIONAL PARK
ARIZONA	GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK (1979)	CASA GRANDE NATIONAL MONUMENT HOHOKAM PIMA NATIONAL MONUMENT LOWELL OBSERVATORY ORGAN PIPE CACTUS NATIONAL MONUMENT SAGUARO NATIONAL MONUMENT SAN XAVIER DEL BAC TALIESIN WEST VENTANA CAVE
CALIFORNIA	REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK (1980) YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK (1984)	JOSHUA TREE NATIONAL MONUMENT POINT REYES NATIONAL SEASHORE/FARALLON ISLANDS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SEQUOIA/KINGS CANYON NATIONAL PARKS
CALIFORNIA/NEVADA		DEATH VALLEY NATIONAL MONUMENT
COLORADO	MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK (1978)	COLORADO NATIONAL MONUMENT LINDENMEIR SITE ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		CHAPEL HALL, GALLAUDET COLLEGE WASHINGTON MONUMENT
FLORIDA/GEORGIA	EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK (1979)	OKFENOKEE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
GEORGIA		OCMULGEE NATIONAL MONUMENT SAVANNAH HISTORIC DISTRICT WARM SPRINGS HISTORIC DISTRICT
HAWAII	HAWAII VOLCANOES NATIONAL PARK (1987)	HALEAKALA NATIONAL PARK PU'UHONUA O HONAUNAU NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
ILLINOIS	CAHOKIA MOUNDS STATE HISTORIC SITE (1982)	AUDITORIUM BUILDING, CHICAGO CARSON, PIRIE SCOTT AND COMPANY STORE, CHICAGO EADS BRIDGE, ILLINOIS-ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT HOME AND STUDIO LEITER II BUILDING, CHICAGO MARQUETTE BUILDING, CHICAGO RELIANCE BUILDING, CHICAGO ROBIE HOUSE, CHICAGO ROOKERY BUILDING, CHICAGO SOUTH DEARBORN STREET-PRINTING HOUSE ROW NORTH HISTORIC DISTRICT UNITY TEMPLE, OAK PARK
INDIANA		NEW HARMONY HISTORIC DISTRICT
LOUISIANA		POVERTY POINT
MAINE		ACADIA NATIONAL PARK
MASSACHUSETTS		GODDARD ROCKET LAUNCHING SITE
MISSOURI		WAINRIGHT BUILDING, ST. LOUIS
MONTANA	GLACIER NATIONAL PARK (1995)	
NEW JERSEY/NEW YORK	STATUE OF LIBERTY NATIONAL MONUMENT (1984)	
NEW MEXICO	CARLSBAD CAVERNS NATIONAL PARK (1995) CHACO CULTURE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK (1987) TAOS PUEBLO (1992)	PECOS NATIONAL MONUMENT TRINITY SITE
NEW YORK		BROOKLYN BRIDGE GENERAL ELECTRIC RESEARCH LABORATORIES, SCHENECTADY PRUDENTIAL (GUARANTY) BUILDING, BUFFALO PUPIN PHYSICS LABORATORY, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY ORIGINAL BELL TELEPHONE LABORATORIES
NORTH CAROLINA/TENNESSEE	GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK (1983)	
OHIO		MOUND CITY GROUP NATIONAL MONUMENT
OREGON		CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK
PENNSYLVANIA	INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE (1979)	FALLINGWATER
TEXAS		BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK GUADALUPE MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK
UTAH		ARCHES NATIONAL PARK BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK CANYONLANDS NATIONAL PARK CAPITOL REEF NATIONAL PARK RAINBOW BRIDGE NATIONAL MONUMENT ZION NATIONAL PARK
VIRGINIA	MONTICELLO (1987) UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA HISTORIC DISTRICT (1987)	MCCORMICK FARM AND WORKSHOP VIRGINIA COAST RESERVE
WASHINGTON	OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK (1981)	MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK
WISCONSIN		TALIESIN
WYOMING		GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK
WYOMING/MONTANA	YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK (1978)	
PUERTO RICO	LA FORTALEZA-SAN JUAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL SITE (1983)	

Weekly Compilation of

# Presidential Documents



Monday, May 4, 1992  
Volume 28—Number 18  
Pages 707-758

See Section 1 of  
Executive Order 12803  
for presidential authori-  
zation to sell off  
our counties - lock  
stock in' barrel. This  
is part of the regional  
government planning which  
calls for elimination of  
cities, counties + states.  
Bernadine Smith

# Foreign governments could buy America lock, stock, and barrel.

Administration of George Bush, 1992 / Apr. 30

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approach this situation with calm, with tolerance, and with the respect for the rights of all individuals under the Constitution.

The United States Department of Justice will continue its criminal investigation of the police violence case in Los Angeles to ensure that the civil rights laws of our Nation are fully and equally applied. The Department of Justice has been monitoring this case since its inception, and as is customary in these kinds of situations, the Justice Department moved last night to accelerate the investigation that it started several months ago.

I have just met with the Attorney General of the United States to consider the Federal Government's legal course at this point and to review any other forms of assistance that we should provide the State of California and the city of Los Angeles. I also discussed these matters this morning with Governor Wilson and Mayor Tom Bradley and with other senior members of my administration. We are concerned about any question of excessive police violence, and we are equally concerned about excessive public violence.

The murder and destruction in the streets of Los Angeles last night and today must be stopped. Lootings, beatings, and random violence against innocent victims must be condemned. Society cannot tolerate this kind of behavior.

There are some principles of law and of behavior that should be repeated in these circumstances. First, we must maintain a respect for our legal system and a demand for law and order. Second, we have a right to expect a police force that protects our citizens and behaves in a responsible manner. Third, in the American conscience there is no room for bigotry and racism. And fourth, we have responsibilities as citizens of this democracy.

I want everyone to know that the Federal Government will continue to pursue its legal responsibilities in this case.

Thank you very much.

*Note: The President spoke at 12:05 p.m. in the Briefing Room at the White House.*

## Executive Order 12803— Infrastructure Privatization April 30, 1992

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in order to ensure that the United States achieves the most beneficial economic use of its resources, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Definitions. For purposes of this order: (a) "Privatization" means the disposition or transfer of an infrastructure asset, such as by sale or by long-term lease, from a State or local government to a private party.

(b) "Infrastructure asset" means any asset financed in whole or in part by the Federal Government and needed for the functioning of the economy. Examples of such assets include, but are not limited to: roads, tunnels, bridges, electricity supply facilities, mass transit, rail transportation, airports, ports, waterways, water supply facilities, recycling and wastewater treatment facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, housing, schools, prisons, and hospitals.

(c) "Originally authorized purposes" means the general objectives of the original grant program; however, the term is not intended to include every condition required for a grantee to have obtained the original grant.

(d) "Transfer price" means: (i) the amount paid or to be paid by a private party for an infrastructure asset, if the asset is transferred as a result of competitive bidding; or (ii) the appraised value of an infrastructure asset, as determined by the head of the executive department or agency and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, if the asset is not transferred as a result of competitive bidding.

(e) "State and local governments" means the government of any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, any commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States, and any county, municipality, city, town, township, local public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, regional or interstate governmental entity, council of governments, and any agency



or instrumentality of a local government, and any federally recognized Indian Tribe.

*Sec. 2. Fundamental Principles.* Executive departments and agencies shall be guided by the following objectives and principles: (a) Adequate and well-maintained infrastructure is critical to economic growth. Consistent with the principles of federalism enumerated in Executive Order No. 12612, and in order to allow the private sector to provide for infrastructure modernization and expansion, State and local governments should have greater freedom to privatize infrastructure assets.

(b) Private enterprise and competitively driven improvements are the foundation of our Nation's economy and economic growth. Federal financing of infrastructure assets should not act as a barrier to the achievement of economic efficiencies through additional private market financing or competitive practices, or both.

(c) State and local governments are in the best position to assess and respond to local needs. State and local governments should, subject to assuring continued compliance with Federal requirements that public use be on reasonable and nondiscriminatory terms, have maximum possible freedom to make decisions concerning the maintenance and disposition of their federally financed infrastructure assets.

(d) User fees are generally more efficient than general taxes as a means to support infrastructure assets. Privatization transactions should be structured so as not to result in unreasonable increases in charges to users.

*Sec. 3. Privatization Initiative.* To the extent permitted by law, the head of each executive department and agency shall undertake the following actions: (a) Review those procedures affecting the management and disposition of federally financed infrastructure assets owned by State and local governments and modify those procedures to encourage appropriate privatization of such assets consistent with this order;

(b) Assist State and local governments in their efforts to advance the objectives of this order; and

(c) Approve State and local governments' requests to privatize infrastructure assets, consistent with the criteria in section 4 of

this order and, where necessary, grant exceptions to the disposition requirements of the "Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Cooperative Agreements to State and Local Governments" common rule, or other relevant rules or regulations, for infrastructure assets; provided that the transfer price shall be distributed, as paid, in the following manner: (i) State and local governments shall first recoup in full the unadjusted dollar amount of their portion of total project costs (including any transaction and fix-up costs they incur) associated with the infrastructure asset involved; (ii) if proceeds remain, then the Federal Government shall recoup in full the amount of Federal grant awards associated with the infrastructure asset, less the applicable share of accumulated depreciation on such asset (calculated using the Internal Revenue Service accelerated depreciation schedule for the categories of assets in question); and (iii) finally, the State and local governments shall keep any remaining proceeds.

*Sec. 4. Criteria.* To the extent permitted by law, the head of an executive department or agency shall approve a request in accordance with section 3(c) of this order only if the grantee: (a) Agrees to use the proceeds described in section 3(c)(iii) of this order only for investment in additional infrastructure assets (after public notice of the proposed investment), or for debt or tax reduction; and

(b) Demonstrates that a market mechanism, legally enforceable agreement, or regulatory mechanism will ensure that: (i) the infrastructure asset or assets will continue to be used for their originally authorized purposes, as long as needed for those purposes, even if the purchaser becomes insolvent or is otherwise hindered from fulfilling the originally authorized purposes; and (ii) user charges will be consistent with any current Federal conditions that protect users and the public by limiting the charges.

*Sec. 5. Government-wide Coordination and Review.* In implementing Executive Order Nos. 12291 and 12498 and OMB Circular No. A-19, the Office of Management and Budget, to the extent permitted by law and consistent with the provisions of those authorities, shall take action to ensure that



the policies of the executive departments and agencies are consistent with the principles, criteria, and requirements of this order. The Office of Management and Budget shall review the results of implementing this order and report thereon to the President 1 year after the date of this order.

*Sec. 6. Preservation of Existing Authority.* Nothing in this order is in any way intended to limit any existing authority of the heads of executive departments and agencies to approve privatization proposals that are otherwise consistent with law.

*Sec. 7. Judicial Review.* This order is intended only to improve the internal management of the executive branch, and is not intended to create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable by a party against the United States, its agencies or instrumentalities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

George Bush

The White House,  
April 30, 1992.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register,  
4:17 p.m., April 30, 1992]

*Note: This Executive order was published in the Federal Register on May 4.*

**Message to the Congress  
Transmitting the District of  
Columbia Budget and Supplemental  
Appropriations Request**  
April 30, 1992

*To the Congress of the United States:*

In accordance with the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act, I am transmitting the District of Columbia Government's 1993 budget request and 1992 budget supplemental request.

The District of Columbia Government has submitted two alternative 1993 budget requests. The *first alternative* is for \$3,311 million in 1993 and includes a Federal payment of \$656 million, the amount authorized and requested by the D.C. Mayor and City Coun-

cil. The *second alternative* is for \$3,286 million and includes a Federal payment of \$631 million, which is the amount contained in the 1993 Federal budget. My transmittal of this District budget, as required by law, does not represent an endorsement of the contents.

As the Congress considers the District's 1993 budget, I urge continuation of the policy enacted in the District's appropriations laws for fiscal years 1989-1992 of prohibiting the use of both Federal and local funds for abortions, except when the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term.

George Bush

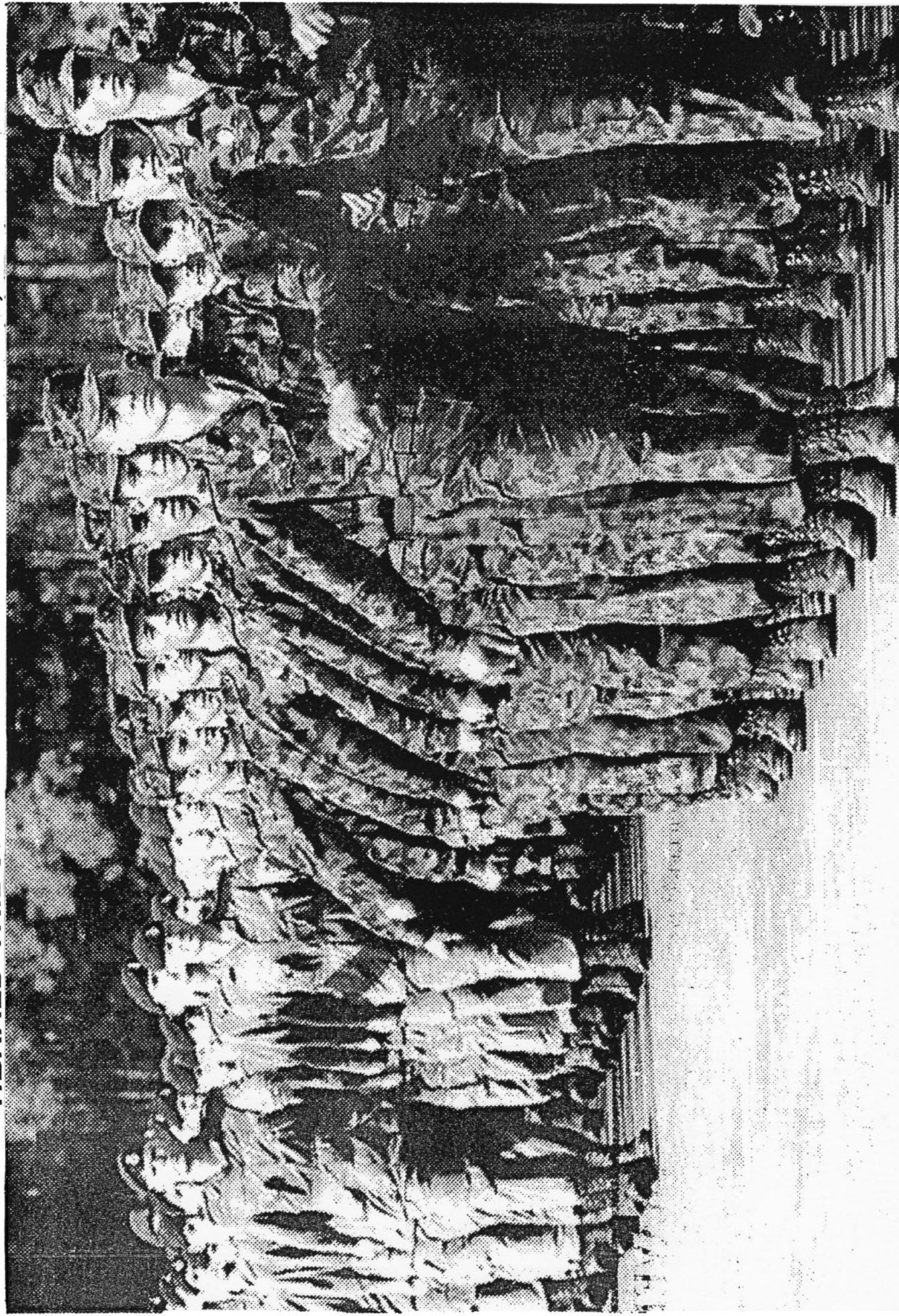
The White House,  
April 30, 1992.

**Statement by Press Secretary  
Fitzwater on the President's Meeting  
With President Richard von  
Weizsäcker of Germany**  
April 30, 1992

The President met for approximately one hour with President Richard von Weizsäcker of Germany, who is in the U.S. on a state visit. The discussion focused on the nature of the new partnership between the U.S. and united Germany. The President stressed our intention to maintain a strong presence in Europe, along with the importance of NATO and the North Atlantic Cooperation Council. He also reiterated our support for reforms and controlling nuclear weapons in Russia and the other republics. President Bush said it was important to reach an agreement on GATT soon and that he looked forward to addressing these and other issues at the upcoming G-7 meeting in Munich.

**Nomination of Robert L. Barry To Be  
United States Ambassador to  
Indonesia**  
April 30, 1992

The President today announced his intention to nominate Robert L. Barry, of New



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

Roberto Schmidt/Agence France-Press

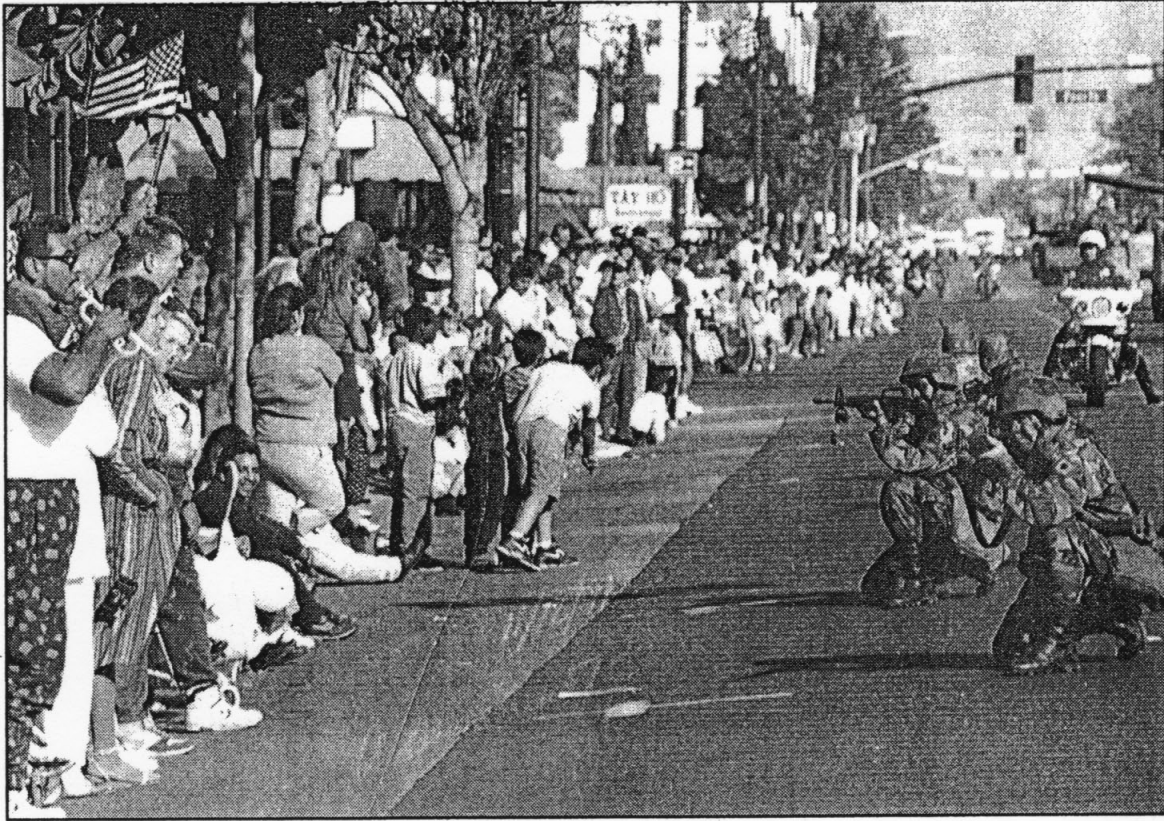






# THIS HAPPENED IN CALIFORNIA

Merced Sun Star November 12, 1991 Page A-2



AP Laserphoto

**ON GUARD** — A U.S. Army troop from Gilroy fix their rifles at a crowd during the Veterans Day parade in downtown San Jose Monday. The three-hour parade was one of the largest in Northern California.

During this parade, clusters of armed soldiers marched for a given number of paces and then squatted down and took aim at the crowds. This was done repeatedly during their performance at the parade, over and over again. What is the reason U.S. Army troops would aim at civilians? When did the armed forces get started with this type of training? Were the people being prepared for control by armed forces in our own military or by soldiers from many lands? In about 1991 a survey was taken regarding the attitude of our military forces. One of the questions in the military survey was: "Would you be willing to fire on U.S. citizens who refused to give up their guns?" Has the allegiance of our men and women in the armed forces been transferred to global internationalists who are intent on replacing the Constitution with a socialized, militarized dictatorship? What arrangements have been made with the U.N. for soldiers from other lands to assist the administration to put down citizen resistance of a communist takeover?

It is absolutely essential (1) that we do not give up our firearms and (2) that we conduct ourselves in a manner that is peaceful. We must have a nationwide investigation as soon as possible of the oval office and any future candidates who would therein enter.

**It is mandatory that our patriotic resistance be conducted in a peaceful manner.**