

#11 WJC



William Jefferson Clinton William Jefferson Clinton was a Rhodes scholar, trained to support world government. He revered Franklin Delano Roosevelt and the New Deal, calling his own administration "The New Beginning." Referring to FDR, Clinton said: "He taught us that our destiny forever is linked to the destiny of the world, that our freedom requires us to support freedom for all others, that humanity's cause must be America's cause." He was a member of the Bildebergers, the Trilateralists, and the Council on Foreign Relations. In November of 2001, the Supreme Court Bar attempted to impeach him and involuntarily disbar him, for lying under oath in regard to a scandal with a White House intern. The effort came to a halt and was dropped when he submitted his resignation from the Bar just hours before the deadline. Repr. Bob Barr once described his feelings about Clinton when he said: "The battle took me to the oval office, where I showed Bill Clinton to be a liar, a cheater, and a moral misfit who should be impeached."

Democratic U.S. Senator Bob Kerrey of Nebraska said: "Clinton's an unusually good liar. Unusually good. Do you realize that?"

Clinton sent thousands of American soldiers to serve under the U.N. in "peacekeeping operations". He gave billions of U.S. taxpayers' money to the United Nations whose Charter is a plan for world government. He ordered our military men to wear the U.N.'s blue helmets and not the insignia of the American Armed Forces. He wanted the U.S. battleship Missouri destroyed (cut up for scrap metal) whose deck was used to sign the surrender papers by Japan in WWII. He wanted the Enola Gay destroyed. The Enola Gay was the aircraft which carried the first atomic bomb that was dropped on Japan to force it to surrender. He denounced the term V-J day as being insensitive to Japan.

Under the Clinton administration the United States transferred technology on multiple war heads to China. About 1995 there was only one company in the U.S. that specialized in making the magnetic metal parts used in cruise missiles. The Clinton Administration approved the sale of it being sold to China. Clinton's administration approved turning over the Navy Base at Long Beach to COSCO, a huge shipping company owned by the government of China. He approved the sale of 46 super-computers to China, which may have "given the PRC more super-computer capacity than the entire Department of Defense" according to Representative Henry Hyde. The Clinton Administration passed on the shipment of high-tech telecommunications equipment to China, including fiber-optic products used for high-speed, secure communications over long distances and advanced encryption software that could help the PRC break our secret codes. Five or six years ago Boeing Aircraft stock was sold to China so that they now own a half of Boeing aircraft.

When he was a candidate running for office Clinton said: "We should not reward China with improved trade status when it has.....failed to make sufficient progress on Human Rights;" but as president, Clinton said: "I am moving, therefore, to de-link Human Rights from the annual extension of "Most-Favored Nation Status". The 104th Congress under Clinton approved MFN for China, and ever since it has been accorded a "Most Favored Nation" (MFN) status. "Most Favored Nation" was renamed in 1998, and it is also known as "Normal Trade Relations (NTR). Imports which the U.S. receives from China have a maximum tariff of 2% while China maintains a 30% to 40% tariff on goods the U.S. ships to China.

Clinton approved the sale of submarine technology to Japan. Japanese students are allowed to study in our universities and they learn of other technologies and take the knowledge of these skills back to their own country, ultimately undercutting our own economic potential.

Clinton refused to deploy the Space Defense Initiative (SDI) to protect the United States. He signed Presidential Decision Directive (PDD-25) which is suspected as having authorized the United States to give all U.S. national armed forces to the United Nations on a permanent basis as agreed to in Public Law 87-297. In 1997 he said: "We need a new government for a new century"

As president, he signed the treaty in creating the United Nations International Criminal Court. He issued Proclamation 7059 in November 1998 that linked and equated the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (a communist document) with the 1791 Bill of Rights.

The series of presidents since Hoover have openly managed to dilute or destroy constitutional principles that once held back the internationalists in their quest for a new world order (a world government). It is being achieved by the president issuing executive orders, with each president issuing more heightening E.O.'s than his predecessors, built so that they all interlock. One of the worst issued by Clinton is E.O. #13132. It shows the power already vested in the Ten Standard Federal Regional "Agencies" (i.e. "*the agency shall...*"). Agencies are not responsible to the people. The people have no control over them.

Agencies weaken the power of the states, leading to their ultimately planned abolishment and replacement by a new world order militarized system. Despite what Executive Order #13132 claims, the fact that we have "agencies" superseding the states, proves the Tenth Amendment IS BEING VIOLATED! Merriam's advice had been to take on conservative cloaks, and use the Constitution to pass legislation that would *undo it*. The Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA) is also an agency.

Since it was the judicial branch of government where the socialists desired to build more control (in addition to appointing justices to the bench of the Supreme Court), they found a part-way solution in compiling the Courts-Martial Manual. It is to be used for military management of the nation's courts under a martial law take over. When Ronald Reagan was president, he used an executive order to construct the master Courts-Martial Manual. Clinton has added to the master Courts-Martial Manual by his Executive Order #13086 on May 12, 1995. His was not the first addition added to this Manual. There have been a number of them by other presidents.

Clinton signed an executive order to extend Border XXI 150 miles north of U.S.-Mexican border, beginning at Santa Barbara. He agreed to the U.N.'s Kyoto Treaty on global warming. He allowed the partial birth abortion procedure to prevail during his administration.

While he was president, Clinton attended an international conference for the NWO where he told members of a wealthy, powerful and secret elite group of men that he had made everything ready for the United States to be taken over, if they wanted him to proceed. According to talk show host Geoff Metcalf, they responded by telling Clinton that Bush had their blessing to be the next president of the United States, and that if he (Clinton) tried anything, they would kill him. The implication was there that the takeover would happen during George W. Bush's administration. Meanwhile, Clinton lined up support for his candidacy for the position of U.N. Secretary-General. He received support from Germany, France, England, Ireland, New Zealand, Morocco, Egypt, and a handful of African states.

On May 30, 2004 addressing the graduates at Cornell University, *as a former president*, he challenged the students to pursue "the eternal mission of American *democracy* so that they would try to build a world with more friends and fewer terrorists." The definition of *democracy* in the United States had been redefined since FDR's mentor, Charles E. Merriam, had changed it and listed it in his book "On the Agenda of Democracy." Merriam's description of *democracy* fits only socialism or communism.

Presidential Documents



Monday, August 23, 1993
Volume 29—Number 33
Pages 1619–1650

1638 Aug. 16 / Administration of William J. Clinton, 1993

Executive Order 12859— Establishment of the Domestic Policy Council August 16, 1993

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including sections 105, 107, and 301 of title 3, United States Code, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Establishment. There is established the Domestic Policy Council ("the Council").

Sec. 2. Membership. The Council shall comprise the:

- (a) President, who shall serve as a Chairman of the Council;
- (b) Vice President;
- (c) Secretary of Health and Human Services;
- (d) Attorney General;
- (e) Secretary of Labor;
- (f) Secretary of Veterans Affairs;
- (g) Secretary of the Interior;
- (h) Secretary of Education;
- (i) Secretary of Housing and Urban Development;
- (j) Secretary of Agriculture;
- (k) Secretary of Transportation;
- (l) Secretary of Commerce;
- (m) Secretary of Energy;
- (n) Secretary of the Treasury;
- (o) Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency;
- (p) Chair of the Council of Economic Advisers;
- (q) Director of the Office of Management and Budget;
- (r) Assistant to the President for Economic Policy;

- (s) Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy;
- (t) Assistant to the President and Director of the Office of National Service;
- (u) Senior Advisor to the President for Policy Development;
- (v) Director, Office of National Drug Control Policy;
- (w) AIDS Policy Coordinator; and
- (x) Such other officials of Executive departments and agencies as the President may, from time to time, designate.

Sec. 3. Meeting of the Council. The President, or upon his direction, the Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy ("the Assistant"), may convene meetings of the Council. The President shall preside over the meetings of the Council, provided that in his absence the Vice President, and in his absence the Assistant, will preside.

Sec. 4. Functions. (a) The principal functions of the Council are: (1) to coordinate the domestic policy-making process; (2) to coordinate domestic policy advice to the President; (3) to ensure that domestic policy decisions and programs are consistent with the President's stated goals, and to ensure that those goals are being effectively pursued; and (4) to monitor implementation of the President's domestic policy agenda. The Assistant may take such actions, including drafting a Charter, as may be necessary or appropriate to implement such functions.

(b) All executive departments and agencies, whether or not represented on the Council, shall coordinate domestic policy through the Council.

(c) In performing the foregoing functions, the Assistant will, when appropriate, work with the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs and the Assistant to the President for Economic Policy.

Sec. 5. Administration. (a) The Council may function through established or ad hoc committees, task forces or interagency groups.

(b) The Council shall have a staff to be headed by the Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy. The Council shall have such staff and other assistance as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this order.

(c) All executive departments and agencies shall cooperate with the Council and provide such assistance, information, and advice to the Council as the Council may request, to the extent permitted by law.

William J. Clinton

The White House,
August 16, 1993.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 3:48 p.m., August 17, 1993]

NOTE: This Executive order was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on August 17, and it was published in the *Federal Register* on August 19.

**Executive Order 12835—
Establishment of the National
Economic Council**
January 25, 1993

By the authority vested in me as President of the United States by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including sections 105, 107, and 301 of title 3, United States Code, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Establishment. There is established the National Economic Council ("the Council").

Sec. 2. Membership. The Council shall comprise the:

- (a) President, who shall serve as Chairman of the Council;
- (b) Vice President;
- (c) Secretary of State;
- (d) Secretary of the Treasury;
- (e) Secretary of Agriculture;
- (f) Secretary of Commerce;
- (g) Secretary of Labor;
- (h) Secretary of Housing and Urban Development;
- (i) Secretary of Transportation;
- (j) Secretary of Energy;
- (k) Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency;
- (l) Chair of the Council of Economic Advisers;
- (m) Director of the Office of Management and Budget;
- (n) United States Trade Representative;
- (o) Assistant to the President for Economic Policy;
- (p) Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy;
- (q) National Security Adviser;
- (r) Assistant to the President for Science and Technology Policy; and
- (s) Such other officials of executive departments and agencies as the President may, from time to time, designate.

Sec. 3. Meetings of the Council. The President, or upon his direction, the Assistant to the President for Economic Policy ("the Assistant"), may convene meetings of the Council. The President shall preside over the meetings of the Council, provided that in his

absence the Vice President, and in his absence the Assistant, will preside.

Sec. 4. Functions. (a) The principal functions of the Council are: (1) to coordinate the economic policy-making process with respect to domestic and international economic issues; (2) to coordinate economic policy advice to the President; (3) to ensure that economic policy decisions and programs are consistent with the President's stated goals, and to ensure that those goals are being effectively pursued; and (4) to monitor implementation of the President's economic policy agenda. The Assistant may take such actions, including drafting a Charter, as may be necessary or appropriate to implement such functions.

(b) All executive departments and agencies, whether or not represented on the Council, shall coordinate economic policy through the Council.

(c) In performing the foregoing functions, the Assistant will, when appropriate, work in conjunction with the Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy and the Assistant to the President for National Security.

(d) The Secretary of the Treasury will continue to be the senior economic official in the executive branch and the President's chief economic spokesperson. The Director of the Office of Management and Budget, as the President's principal budget spokesperson, will continue to be the senior budget official in the executive branch. The Council of Economic Advisers will continue its traditional analytic, forecasting and advisory functions.

Sec. 5. Administration. (a) The Council may function through established or ad hoc committees, task forces or interagency groups.

(b) The Council shall have a staff to be headed by the Assistant to the President for Economic Policy. The Council shall have such staff and other assistance as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this order.

(c) All executive departments and agencies shall cooperate with the Council and provide such assistance, information, and advice to the Council as the Council may request, to the extent permitted by law.

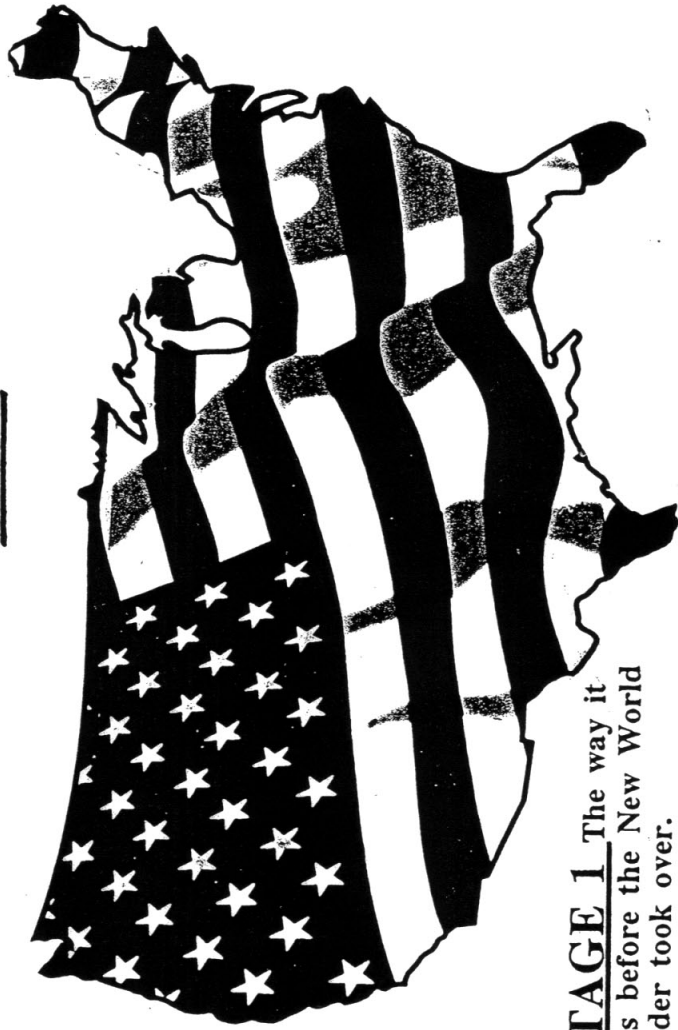
William J. Clinton

The White House,
January 25, 1993.

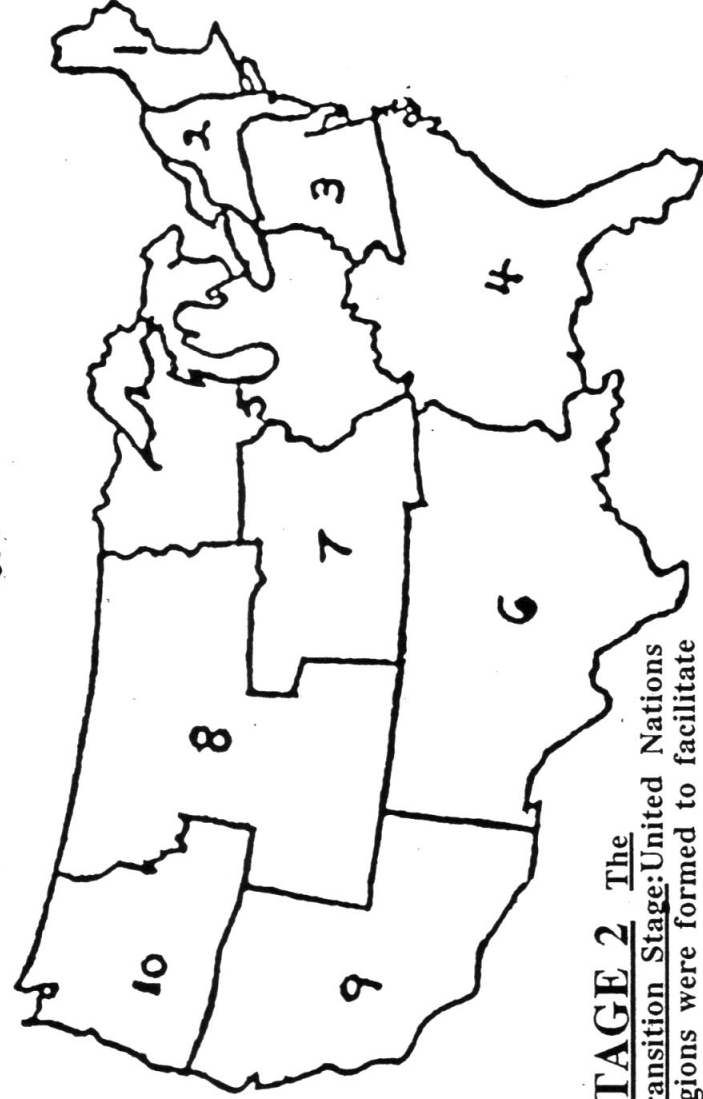
[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register,
2:07 p.m., January 25, 1993]

NOTE: This Executive order was published in the Federal Register on January 27.

THE DISAPPEARING UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



STAGE 1 The way it was before the New World Order took over.



STAGE 2 The Transition Stage: United Nations regions were formed to facilitate objectives to be achieved in Stage 3. Planned "Interstate Compacts" and Multi-State regions will be used to gradually eliminate traditional state boundary lines.

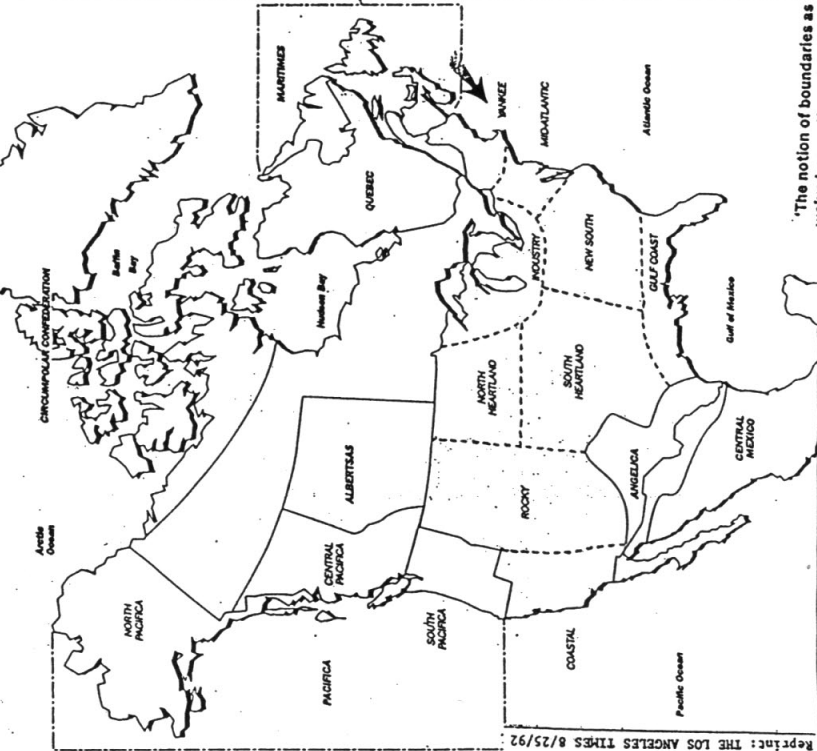
"Americans are so stupid, they don't even know what is happening to them!" (Statement by a foreigner visitor.)

THE DIS-UNITED STATES

21st-Century North America?

Some believe economics will help redraw the continent's boundaries, dividing America, creating a Pacific Rim zone and blurring the U.S.-Mexican border.

■ Six geographers brainstorm the borders of the 21st Century. The changes may be among the most radical ever.



"What we're dealing with is the re-creation of countries," says William B. Wood, State Department geographer. But he also sees a tendency to keep status quo.

"The notion of boundaries as we've known them, in terms of absolute sovereignty and legalities, will in time dwindle."

JALIAN MURPHY
American geographer

STAGE 3 The disappearance of the states -once "united". Former U.S. land converted into new countries. State Dept. geographers claim that treaties are causing old boundaries to disappear. Look for a New York-Vermont-Quebec (Canada) merger via World Heritage Sites.

Remarks Announcing the
Nomination of General John
Shalikashvili To Be Chairman of the
Joint Chiefs of Staff

August 11, 1993

The President. Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. It's a great honor for me to be here today with the Vice President, Secretary Aspin, and General Powell to introduce to you and to our Nation the person whom I have selected to replace Colin Powell as the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General John Shalikashvili. He's widely known to his friends as General Shali. And since we're going to be seeing a lot of each other and you're going to have to write a lot about him, I think I'll just start using the shortened version of his name.

General Shali is superbly well qualified for this position. He is a soldier's soldier, a proven warrior, a creative and flexible visionary who clearly understands the myriad of conflicts, ethnic, religious and political, gripping the world, as well as the immense possibilities for the United States and for the cause of freedom that are out there before us.

He has shown a proven ability to work with our allies in complex and challenging circumstances. He has shown me a real concern for the ordinary men and women who have enlisted in our armed services and who are living through this difficult and challenging period of downsizing. He understands how to downsize the Armed Forces and still maintain the strongest military in the world, with the equipment and, most important, the trained force with the morale we need to always fight and win when we have to.

And finally, I am convinced that he is in a unique position to be an advocate for the men and women in the armed services and for the national security of the United States to the Congress, to the country, and to our military allies throughout the world.

General Shali entered the United States Army as a draftee and rose through the ranks to his current position of Supreme Allied Commander in Europe and the commander in chief of all United States forces there. He's demonstrated his outstanding military talents repeatedly throughout a distinguished career from the day he was first drafted into the Army. He's a decorated Vietnam veteran. He ran Operation Provide Comfort in Iraq. He served on the Joint Chiefs of Staff as General Powell's assistant. He has the deep respect of both the troops who have served under him and the military leaders who have worked with him.

I selected him because I believe he has the ability to lead and to win any military action our Nation might ask of him. Above all, I am confident that in every instance he will give me his absolutely candid and professional military advice, which as President I must have.

He is also a shining symbol of what is best about the United States and best about our armed services. There is much more to his life than most Americans now know. It is a great American story. It began as so many American stories do, in another land. General Shali was born in Warsaw, Poland, the grandson of a Russian general in the Czar's army, the son of a Georgian army officer—that's the Georgia over there not over here—the heir of a family caught in a crossfire of the kinds of ethnic and national rivalries that now trouble so much of our world. In 1944, when he was 8 years old, his family fled in a cattle car westward to Germany in front of the Soviet advance. He came to the United States at the age of 16, settled in Peoria, Illinois, and learned English from John Wayne movies so that he could take a full course load from his first day in school.

Now, I intend to nominate this first generation American to the highest military office in our land, on the strength of his abilities, his character, and his enormous potential to lead our Armed Forces. Only in America.

I intend to nominate him, in particular, because his skills are uniquely well suited to the security challenges we face today. He helped revamp NATO to be a more flexible military and political force. He created a NATO Rapid Reaction Corps to undertake peacekeeping missions that are significantly different from our cold war challenges. He's been a leader in persuading NATO members to consider missions outside traditional alliance boundaries, a very, very important step in the recently announced NATO posture with regard to Bosnia.

The end of the cold war has created many opportunities for our security and many new threats that lurk among the world's continuing dangers. General Shali is the right man to lead our forces in this challenging era.

Our Nation is blessed with the finest military on the face of the Earth and the best military we have ever had. That was made

...."General Shali was born in Warsaw, Poland, the grandson of a Russian general in the Czar's army, the son of a Georgian army officer...."

clearer to me than ever as I approached this selection. For the top ranks of our Nation's military are an impressive bastion of talent, patriotism, and vision. Nothing illustrates that better than the great soldier whom General Shali will replace as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. And I want to take this opportunity before all of America to personally thank General Colin Powell for the magnificent service and leadership he has rendered to this country for so many years; to thank him especially for the last several months of difficult and challenging decision-making we have done together; for always giving me his most candid advice; and for the wonderful job he has done of working with the other service chiefs to come to consensus on challenging and very difficult issues. He has contributed a great deal to a grateful Nation. And I know that we all wish him well.

I think there is no greater way for me at least to express the respect we all feel for General Powell than to name as his successor such a outstanding leader of such caliber, General John Shalikashvili.

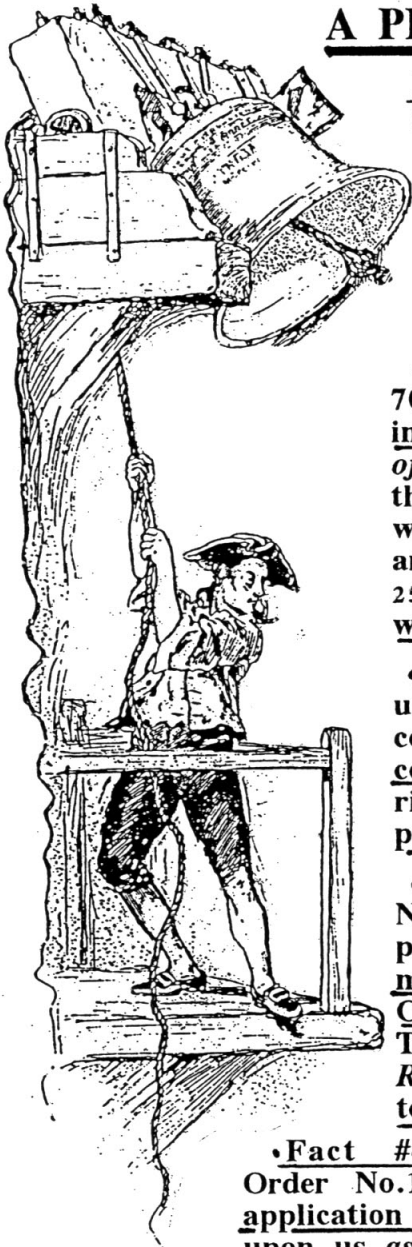
I now invite him to the podium for whatever remarks he might wish to make. General Shali.

NOTE: The President spoke at 5:40 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. Following his remarks, General Shalikashvili made brief remarks and responded to questions from reporters.



Patriotism?
Patriotic to
what??

IF YOU CARE ABOUT YOUR FIREARMS, YOU'D BETTER READ THIS! CLINTON IS GUILTY OF DOING THE WORST THING A PRESIDENT CAN EVER DO TO HIS OWN PEOPLE!



He has pledged himself to replace our Bill of Rights by supplanting it with one conceived by communists and socialists. This action will deny us the right to exercise the Second Amendment! When did we ever agree to become communists? Unless the people put on a massive campaign against this outrageous crime, they will be without a written instrument to document the right to keep and bear arms!

• Fact #1: Clinton issued his Presidential Proclamation No. 7059, on December 9, 1997, and in writing, pledged to support an international 'bill of rights' known as the "Universal Declaration of Human Rights". No right to arms is included! Conversely, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in Article 26, locks in with the "United States Program for General and Complete Disarmament" (See Public Law 87-297 U.S.Code Title 22 Section 2551, etc), a law passed by Congress to disarm the people, all the way down to the very last gun in the hands of law-abiding people!

• Fact #2: The "Universal Declaration of Human Rights" is an umbrella document, composed of 30 principles which seizes control and modifies all human concerns and endeavors to conform to a communist life style. It contravenes our most vital rights, and drastically changes our American way of life. The president is guilty of a high crime in pledging to support it!

• Fact #3: The United Nations has issued their Press Release NGO No.307 on September 14, 1998 insisting that "those 30 principles must now be universally implemented" by all U.N. members. The United States is a U.N. member and President Clinton has committed our country to adopt those 30 principles. The adoption will render our own ordained 1791 American Bill of Rights as useless! This will leave us without a written instrument to document and confirm our right to arms!

• Fact #4: On December 10, 1998, President Clinton signed Executive Order No.13107 entitled "Implementation of Human Rights," forcing application of the massive collection of existing "Human Rights" treaties upon us as "law". E.O. 13107 is an open ended executive order. The Senate has not ratified all of these treaties but Clinton has ordered them to be given the force of law and applied through regional "agencies"!

Quoting from the 'umbrella' treaty, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: "These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations" (Art. 29, Sec. 3.) United Nations Training Manuals are now available to exploit and train American civilian police, and require them to adopt enforcement procedures which implement these communist standards. In accepting these "human rights" treaties in place of our American Bill of Rights, all resistance by the people to a communist life style is eliminated!

• Fact #5: The American Bill of Rights and its Second Article are not repealable! The president has perjured himself because he took an oath to support and defend the American Bill of Rights. The Congress is equally guilty for not stopping him. Call your representative in Washington, D.C. and protest. A disarmed people are ruined.

You can reach Washington D.C. by calling 1-800-335-4949

Second Amendment Committee P.O.Box 1776 Hanford, Calif.93232 (559) 584-5209

[Federal Register: December 15, 1998 (Volume 63, Number 240)]
 [Presidential Documents]
 [Page 68991-68993]
 From the Federal Register Online via GPO Access [wais.access.gpo.gov]
 [DOCID:fr15de98-110]

Presidential Documents

[[Page 68991]]

Executive Order 13107 of December 10, 1998

Implementation of Human Rights Treaties

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and bearing in mind the obligations of the United States pursuant to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD), and other relevant treaties concerned with the protection and promotion of human rights to which the United States is now or may become a party in the future, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Implementation of Human Rights Obligations.

(a) It shall be the policy and practice of the Government of the United States, being committed to the protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms, fully to respect and implement its obligations under the international human rights treaties to which it is a party, including the ICCPR, the CAT, and the CERD.

(b) It shall also be the policy and practice of the Government of the United States to promote respect for international human rights, both in our relationships with all other countries and by working with and strengthening the various international mechanisms for the promotion of human rights, including, inter alia, those of the United Nations, the International Labor Organization, and the Organization of American States.

Sec. 2. Responsibility of Executive Departments and Agencies. (a) All executive departments and agencies (as defined in 5 U.S.C. 101-105, including boards and commissions, and hereinafter referred to collectively as "agency" or "agencies") shall maintain a current awareness of United States international human rights obligations that are relevant to their functions and shall perform such functions so as to respect and implement those obligations fully. The head of each agency shall designate a single contact officer who will be responsible for overall coordination of the implementation of this order. Under this order, all such agencies shall retain their established

AND NOW IT IS
THE
BILL OF RIGHTS
BEING
SUPPLANTED
BY OTHER
COMMUNIST
DOCUMENTS,
THE HUMAN
RIGHTS
TREATIES!

ICCPR- This treaty deals with everyone's "right" to food, clothing, housing, etc., for everyone all over the world.

notice that this executive order is open ended

institutional roles in the implementation, interpretation, and enforcement of Federal law and policy.

(b) The heads of agencies shall have lead responsibility, in coordination with other appropriate agencies, for questions concerning implementation of human rights obligations that fall within their respective operating and program responsibilities and authorities or, to the extent that matters do not fall within the operating and program responsibilities and authorities of any agency, that most closely relate to their general areas of concern.

Sec. 3. Human Rights Inquiries and Complaints. Each agency shall take lead responsibility, in coordination with other appropriate agencies, for responding to inquiries, requests for information, and complaints about violations of human rights obligations that fall within its areas of responsibility or, if the matter does not fall within its areas of responsibility, referring it to the appropriate agency for response.

Sec. 4. Interagency Working Group on Human Rights Treaties. (a) There is hereby established an Interagency Working Group on Human Rights Treaties for the purpose of providing guidance, oversight, and coordination with respect to questions concerning the adherence to and implementation of human rights obligations and related matters.

[[Page 68992]]

(b) The designee of the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs shall chair the Interagency Working Group, which shall consist of appropriate policy and legal representatives at the Assistant Secretary level from the Department of State, the Department of Justice, the Department of Labor, the Department of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and other agencies as the chair deems appropriate. The principal members may designate alternates to attend meetings in their stead.

(c) The principal functions of the Interagency Working Group shall include:

(i) coordinating the interagency review of any significant issues concerning the implementation of this order and analysis and recommendations in connection with pursuing the ratification of human rights treaties, as such questions may from time to time arise;

(ii) coordinating the preparation of reports that are to be submitted by the United States in fulfillment of treaty obligations;

(iii) coordinating the responses of the United States Government to complaints against it concerning alleged human rights violations submitted to the United Nations, the Organization of American States, and other international organizations;

(iv) developing effective mechanisms to ensure that legislation proposed by the Administration is reviewed for conformity with international human rights obligations and that these obligations are taken into account in reviewing legislation under consideration by the Congress as well;

(v) developing recommended proposals and mechanisms for improving the monitoring of the actions by the various States, Commonwealths, and territories of the United States and, where appropriate, of Native Americans and Federally recognized Indian tribes, including the review of State, Commonwealth, and territorial laws for their conformity with relevant treaties, the provision of relevant information for reports and other monitoring purposes, and the promotion of effective remedial mechanisms;

(vi) developing plans for public outreach and education concerning the provisions of the ICCPR, CAT, CERD, and other relevant treaties, and human rights-related provisions of domestic law;

(vii) coordinating and directing an annual review of United States reservations, declarations, and understandings to human rights treaties, and matters as to which there have been nontrivial complaints or allegations of inconsistency with or breach of international human rights obligations, in order to determine whether there should be consideration of any modification of relevant reservations, declarations, and understandings to human rights treaties, or United States practices or laws. The results and recommendations of this review shall be reviewed by the head of each participating agency;

(viii) making such other recommendations as it shall deem appropriate to the President, through the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, concerning United States adherence to or implementation of human rights treaties and related matters; and

(ix) coordinating such other significant tasks in connection with human rights treaties or international human rights institutions, including the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the Special Rapporteurs and complaints procedures established by the United Nations Human Rights Commission.

(d) The work of the Interagency Working Group shall not supplant the work of other interagency entities, including the President's Committee on the International Labor Organization, that address international human rights issues.

Sec. 5. Cooperation Among Executive Departments and Agencies. All agencies shall cooperate in carrying out the provisions of this order. The Interagency Working Group shall facilitate such cooperative measures.

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Sec. 6. Judicial Review, Scope, and Administration. (a) Nothing in this order shall create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable by any party against the United States, its agencies or instrumentalities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

(b) This order does not supersede Federal statutes and does not impose any justiciable obligations on the executive branch.

(c) The term "treaty obligations" shall mean treaty obligations as approved by the Senate pursuant to Article II, section 2, clause 2 of the United States Constitution.

(d) To the maximum extent practicable and subject to the availability of appropriations, agencies shall carry out the provisions of this order.

(Presidential Sig.)<Clinton1><Clinton2>

THE WHITE HOUSE,

December 10, 1998.

[FR Doc. 98-33348
Filed 12-14-98; 8:45 am]
Billing code 3195-01-P

*Refer to "And not a shot
was fired" for an
understanding of the
objectives of an agency."*

The rights covered in the American Bill of Rights
are bestowed upon man by the Creator.

No man can take these rights away!

They are superior to the rights
which are granted
to the people by government.

Government-granted rights
in these Human Rights Treaties
can also be taken away by government!

There is no provision for firearms!

We will be helpless
without our own Second Amendment !

Weekly Compilation of
**Presidential
Documents**



Monday, June 1, 1998
Volume 34—Number 22
Pages 957–1002

Administration of William J. Clinton, 1998 / May 28

973

**Executive Order 13086—1998
Amendments to the Manual for
Courts-Martial, United States
May 27, 1998**

Once a socialist could worm his way into the oval office by being elected as president, he would have control of the executive and legislative branches by virtue of writing executive orders to change the constitutional principles and build the world government. It was the judicial branch where the desire was for more control, other than appointing justices to the Supreme Court. That didn't always take care of the infrastructure, so the Courts-Martial Manual had to be compiled for military management of the nation's subdivisions, etc. When socialist Ronald Reagan was president, he used an executive order to construct the Master Manual. This revision contains the additional touches that the internationalists wanted added to that Manual which was put through under William Clinton's Executive Order 13086. It is 18 – ¼ pages long so only the first page is reproduced here.

and upon all of us and, indeed, thoughtful people throughout the world, an enormous obligation to imagine the future in a way that honors our past but does not chain us to its darkest moments.

So what kind of future are we going to create? How would we go about honoring the past? How will we meet the challenges of the future? What real gifts will we give to our children and our grandchildren? Our artists will have to help us find those answers. And every time someone walks into an American Embassy anywhere in the world, I want them to see that in America we are many people; we are many religions; we are many races; we are many backgrounds; we fight like cats and dogs, but we believe in the common values of freedom and ultimately we believe that what unites us is far more important than what divides us. And it finds expression in the creative genius of the art they will see on the walls of our Embassies. That is what I hope.

And if somehow we can permeate the world with the sense of possibility that was so manifest in that Irish election, then all over the world we'll be giving people with and without the brilliance of artistic gifts a chance to live as God meant them to live. That is your ultimate gift, and I'm very grateful to you.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at approximately 9:45 p.m. on the South Lawn at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Ann Gund, president, and Jo Carol Lauder, chair, Friends of Art and Preservation in Embassies (FAPE); Robin Chandler Duke and John Whitehead, co-chairs, FAPE Millennium Project; Lee Annenberg, chair emerita, FAPE, and her husband, Walter, former U.S. Ambassador to the United Kingdom; Dorothy Lichtenstein, whose gift of an original painting, "Reflections on Senorita 1990," by her late husband, artist Roy Lichtenstein, was unveiled at the dinner; and contemporary artist Chuck Close, whose lino cut entitled, "Roy," was also unveiled at the dinner.

Executive Order 13086—1998 **Amendments to the Manual for** **Courts-Martial, United States** **May 27, 1998**

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including chapter 47 of title 10, United States Code (Uniform Code of Military Justice, 10 U.S.C. 801-946), in order to prescribe amendments to the Manual for Courts-Martial, United States, prescribed by Executive Order No. 12473, as amended by Executive Order No. 12484, Executive Order No. 12550, Executive Order No. 12586, Executive Order No. 12708, Executive Order No. 12767, Executive Order No. 12888, Executive Order No. 12936, and Executive Order No. 12960, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Part II of the Manual for Courts-Martial, United States, is amended as follows:

a. R.C.M. 305(g) through 305(k) are amended to read as follows:

"(g) *Who may direct release from confinement.* Any commander of a prisoner, an officer appointed under regulations of the Secretary concerned to conduct the review under subsections (i) and/or (j) of this rule or, once charges have been referred, a military judge detailed to the court-martial to which the charges against the accused have been referred, may direct release from pretrial confinement. For the purposes of this subsection, "any commander" includes the immediate or higher commander of the prisoner and the commander of the installation on which the confinement facility is located.

(h) *Notification and action by commander.*

(1) *Report.* Unless the commander of the prisoner ordered the pretrial confinement, the commissioned, warrant, non-commissioned, or petty officer into whose charge the prisoner was committed shall, within 24 hours after that commitment, cause a report to be made to the commander that shall contain the name of the prisoner, the offenses charged against the prisoner, and

States embassies in Nairobi, Kenya, and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, I hereby order, by the authority vested in me as President of the United States of America by section 175 of title 36 of the United States Code, that the flag of the United States shall be flown at half-staff at the White House and upon all public buildings and grounds, at all military posts and naval stations, and on all naval vessels of the Federal Government in the District of Columbia and throughout the United States and its Territories and possessions until sunset, Sunday, August 9, 1998. I also direct that the flag shall be flown at half-staff for the same length of time at all United States embassies, legations, consular offices, and other facilities abroad, including all military facilities and naval vessels and stations.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this seventh day of August, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-third.

William J. Clinton

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 8:48 a.m., August 10, 1998]

NOTE: This proclamation will be published in the *Federal Register* on August 11.

Executive Order 13097— Interparliamentary Union

August 7, 1998

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including section 1 of the International Organizations Immunities Act (22 U.S.C. 288), and having found that the Interparliamentary Union is a public international organization in which the United States participates within the meaning of the International Organizations Immunities Act, I hereby designate the Interparliamentary Union as a public international organization entitled to enjoy the privileges, exemptions, and immunities conferred by the International Organizations Immunities Act. This designation is not intended to abridge in any respect privileges, exemptions, or immunities that such organization may have ac-

quired or may acquire by international agreements or by congressional action.

William J. Clinton

The White House,
August 7, 1998

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:15 a.m., August 10, 1998]

NOTE: This Executive order will be published in the *Federal Register* on August 11.

Digest of Other White House Announcements

The following list includes the President's public schedule and other items of general interest announced by the Office of the Press Secretary and not included elsewhere in this issue.

August 2

In the morning, the President returned to Washington, DC, from East Hampton, NY.

August 3

In the morning, the President met with President-elect Andres Pastrana of Colombia in the Oval Office. Later, the President traveled to Cheverly, MD, and returned to Washington, DC, in the afternoon.

August 4

The President announced his intention to appoint Eugene Kinlow, Constance Newman, and Darius Mans as Chair, Vice Chair, and member, respectively, of the District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority.

August 5

In the morning, the President made remarks to the House Democratic caucus at the Cannon House Office Building.

In the evening, the President met with Deputy President Thabo Mbeki of South Africa in the Oval Office.

The President declared a major disaster in Michigan and ordered Federal aid to supplement State and local recovery efforts in the area struck by severe storms and high winds on July 21–22.

EO 13132

Federalism according to Clinton

Source: <http://www.pub.whitehouse.gov/uri-res/I2R?urn:pdi://oma.eop.gov.us/1999/8/5/14.text.2>

<http://library.whitehouse.gov/PressReleases.cgi?date=0&briefing=7>

[Click here for a statement by the President concerning EO 13132.](#)

[Click here for a statement by the Press Secretary concerning EO 13132.](#)

Heads Up exposes this threat to our Constitution

WND has an interesting critique on EO 13132. Author Bresnahan makes one error. WND was not the first to break the news about [EO 13083](#); Doug Fiedor and his Heads Up newsletter posted on www.uhuh.com scooped WND, but was not first.

See the [List 13083 Page](#) for the history of this menacing EO series.

Also see [EO 13083 Section in the List of Laws in this Law Library](#)
and the [Contents](#).

Also of pertinent interest is [Heads Up #140](#). This historic issue covers the Commerce Clause that Congress and Clinton are trying to use to destroy States Rights.

EO 13132

The text on Clinton's new federalism

August 5, 1999

EXECUTIVE ORDER THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release August 5, 1999

EXECUTIVE ORDER

FEDERALISM

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in order to guarantee the division of governmental responsibilities between the national government and

the States that was intended by the Framers of the Constitution, to ensure that the principles of federalism established by the Framers guide the executive departments and agencies in the formulation and implementation of policies, and to further the policies of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Definitions. For purposes of this order:

(a) "Policies that have federalism implications" refers to regulations, legislative comments or proposed legislation, and other policy statements or actions that have substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government.

(b) "State" or "States" refer to the States of the United States of America, individually or collectively, and, where relevant, to State governments, including units of local government and other political subdivisions established by the States.

✓ (c) "Agency" means any authority of the United States that is an

"agency" under 44 U.S.C. 3502(1), other than those considered to be independent regulatory agencies, as defined in 44 U.S.C. 3502(5).

(d) "State and local officials" means elected officials of State and local governments or their representative national organizations.

Sec. 2. Fundamental Federalism Principles. In formulating and implementing policies that have federalism implications, agencies shall be guided by the following fundamental federalism principles:

(a) Federalism is rooted in the belief that issues that are not national in scope or significance are most appropriately addressed by the level of government closest to the people.

(b) The people of the States created the national government and delegated to it enumerated governmental powers. All other sovereign powers, save those expressly prohibited the States by the Constitution, are reserved to the States or to the people.

(c) The constitutional relationship among sovereign governments, State and national, is inherent in the very structure of the Constitution and is formalized in and protected by the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution.

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(d) The people of the States are free, subject only to restrictions in the Constitution itself or in constitutionally authorized Acts of Congress, to define the moral, political, and legal character of their lives.

(e) The Framers recognized that the States possess unique authorities, qualities, and abilities to meet the needs of the people and should function as laboratories of democracy.

(f) The nature of our constitutional system encourages a healthy diversity in the public policies adopted by the people of the several States according to their own conditions, needs, and desires. In the search for enlightened public policy, individual States and communities are free to experiment with a variety of approaches to public issues. One-size-fits-all approaches to public policy problems can inhibit the creation of effective solutions to those problems.

(g) Acts of the national government -- whether legislative, executive, or judicial in nature -- that exceed the enumerated powers of that government under the Constitution violate the principle of federalism established

by the Framers.

(h) Policies of the national government should recognize the responsibility of -- and should encourage opportunities for -- individuals, families, neighborhoods, local governments, and private associations to achieve their personal, social, and economic objectives through cooperative effort.

(i) The national government should be deferential to the States when taking action that affects the policymaking discretion of the States and should act only with the greatest caution where State or local governments have identified uncertainties regarding the constitutional or statutory authority of the national government.

Sec. 3. Federalism Policymaking Criteria. In addition to adhering to the fundamental federalism principles set forth in section 2, agencies shall adhere, to the extent permitted by law, to the following criteria when formulating and implementing policies that have federalism implications:

(a) There shall be strict adherence to constitutional principles. Agencies shall closely examine the constitutional and statutory authority supporting any action that would limit the policymaking discretion of the States and shall carefully assess the necessity for such action. To the extent practicable, State and local officials shall be consulted before any such action is implemented. Executive Order 12372 of July 14, 1982 ("Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs") remains in effect for the programs and activities to which it is applicable.

(b) National action limiting the policymaking discretion of the States shall be taken only where there is constitutional and statutory authority for the action and the national activity is appropriate in light of the presence of a problem of national significance. Where there are significant uncertainties as to whether national action is authorized or appropriate, agencies shall consult with appropriate State and local officials to determine whether Federal objectives can be attained by other means.

(c) With respect to Federal statutes and regulations administered by the States, the national government shall grant the States the maximum administrative discretion possible. Intrusive Federal oversight of State administration is neither necessary nor desirable.

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(d) When undertaking to formulate and implement policies that have federalism implications, agencies shall:

(1) encourage States to develop their own policies to achieve program objectives and to work with appropriate officials in other States;

(2) where possible, defer to the States to establish standards;

(3) in determining whether to establish uniform national standards, consult with appropriate State and local officials as to the need for national standards and any alternatives that would limit the scope of national standards or otherwise preserve State prerogatives and authority; and

(4) where national standards are required by Federal statutes, consult with appropriate State and local officials in developing those standards.

Sec. 4. Special Requirements for Preemption. Agencies, in taking action that preempts State law, shall act in strict accordance with governing law.

(a) Agencies shall construe, in regulations and otherwise, a Federal statute to preempt State law only where the statute contains an express preemption provision or there is some other clear evidence that the Congress intended preemption of State law, or where the exercise of State authority conflicts with the exercise of Federal authority under the Federal statute.

(b) Where a Federal statute does not preempt State law (as addressed in subsection (a) of this section), agencies shall construe any authorization in the statute for the issuance of regulations as authorizing preemption of State law by rulemaking only when the exercise of State authority directly conflicts with the exercise of Federal authority under the Federal statute or there is clear evidence to conclude that the Congress intended the agency to have the authority to preempt State law.

(c) Any regulatory preemption of State law shall be restricted to the minimum level necessary to achieve the objectives of the statute pursuant to which the regulations are promulgated.

(d) When an agency foresees the possibility of a conflict between State law and Federally protected interests within its area of regulatory responsibility, the agency shall consult, to the extent practicable, with appropriate State and local officials in an effort to avoid such a conflict.

(e) When an agency proposes to act through adjudication or rulemaking to preempt State law, the agency shall provide all affected State and local officials notice and an opportunity for appropriate participation in the proceedings.

Sec. 5. Special Requirements for Legislative Proposals. Agencies shall not submit to the Congress legislation that would:

(a) directly regulate the States in ways that would either interfere with functions essential to the States' separate and independent existence or be inconsistent with the fundamental federalism principles in section 2;

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(b) attach to Federal grants conditions that are not reasonably related to the purpose of the grant; or

(c) preempt State law, unless preemption is consistent with the fundamental federalism principles set forth in section 2, and unless a clearly legitimate national purpose, consistent with the federalism policymaking criteria set forth in section 3, cannot otherwise be met.

Sec. 6. Consultation.

(a) Each agency shall have an accountable process to ensure meaningful and timely input by State and local officials in the development of regulatory policies that have federalism implications. Within 90 days after the effective date of this order, the head of each agency shall designate an official with principal responsibility for the agency's implementation of this order and that designated official shall submit to the Office of Management and Budget a description of the agency's consultation process.

(b) To the extent practicable and permitted by law, no agency shall promulgate any regulation that has federalism implications, that imposes substantial direct compliance costs on State and local governments, and that is not required by statute, unless:

(1) funds necessary to pay the direct costs incurred by the State and local governments in complying with the regulation are provided by the Federal Government; or

(2) the agency, prior to the formal promulgation of the regulation,

(A) consulted with State and local officials early in the process of developing the proposed regulation;

(B) in a separately identified portion of the preamble to the regulation as it is to be issued in the Federal Register, provides to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget a federalism summary impact statement, which consists of a description of the extent of the agency's prior consultation with State and local officials, a summary of the nature of their concerns and the agency's position supporting the need to issue the regulation, and a statement of the extent to which the concerns of State and local officials have been met; and

(C) makes available to the Director of the Office of

Management and Budget any written communications submitted to the agency by State and local officials.

(c) To the extent practicable and permitted by law, no agency shall promulgate any regulation that has federalism implications and that preempts State law, unless the agency, prior to the formal promulgation of the regulation,

(1) consulted with State and local officials early in the process of developing the proposed regulation;

(2) in a separately identified portion of the preamble to the regulation as it is to be issued in the Federal Register, provides to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget a federalism summary impact statement, which consists of a description of the extent of the agency's prior consultation with State and local officials, a summary of the nature of their

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concerns and the agency's position supporting the need to issue the regulation, and a statement of the extent to which the concerns of State and local officials have been met; and

(3) makes available to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget any written communications submitted to the agency by State and local officials.

Sec. 7. Increasing Flexibility for State and Local Waivers.

(a) Agencies shall review the processes under which State and local governments apply for waivers of statutory and regulatory requirements and take appropriate steps to streamline those processes.

(b) Each agency shall, to the extent practicable and permitted by law, consider any application by a State for a waiver of statutory or regulatory requirements in connection with any program administered by that agency with a general view toward increasing opportunities for utilizing flexible policy approaches at the State or local level in cases in which the proposed waiver is consistent with applicable Federal policy objectives and is otherwise appropriate.

(c) Each agency shall, to the extent practicable and permitted by law, render a decision upon a complete application for a waiver within 120 days of receipt of such application by the agency. If the application for a

waiver is not granted, the agency shall provide the applicant with timely written notice of the decision and the reasons therefor.

(d) This section applies only to statutory or regulatory requirements that are discretionary and subject to waiver by the agency.

Sec. 8. Accountability.

(a) In transmitting any draft final regulation that has federalism implications to the Office of Management and Budget pursuant to Executive Order 12866 of September 30, 1993, each agency shall include a certification from the official designated to ensure compliance with this order stating that the requirements of this order have been met in a meaningful and timely manner.

(b) In transmitting proposed legislation that has federalism implications to the Office of Management and Budget, each agency shall include a certification from the official designated to ensure compliance with this order that all relevant requirements of this order have been met.

(c) Within 180 days after the effective date of this order, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and the Assistant to the President for Intergovernmental Affairs shall confer with State and local officials to ensure that this order is being properly and effectively implemented.

Sec. 9. Independent Agencies. Independent regulatory agencies are encouraged to comply with the provisions of this order.

Sec. 10. General Provisions.

(a) This order shall supplement but not supersede the requirements contained in Executive Order 12372 ("Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs"), Executive Order 12866 ("Regulatory Planning and Review"), Executive Order 12988 ("Civil Justice Reform"), and OMB Circular A-19.

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(b) Executive Order 12612 ("Federalism"), Executive Order 12875 ("Enhancing the Intergovernmental Partnership"), Executive Order 13083 ("Federalism"), and Executive Order 13095 ("Suspension of Executive Order 13083") are revoked.

(c) This order shall be effective 90 days after the date of this order.

Sec. 11. 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 at law by a party against the United States, its agencies, its officers, or any person.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,

August 4, 1999.

#

Statement by the President on EO Fed

Source: <http://library.whitehouse.gov/PressReleases.cgi?date=0&briefing=5>

To comment on this service: feedback@www.whitehouse.gov

August 5, 1999

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release August 5, 1999

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

As a former Governor, I know how important it is for the American people that the Federal government and State and local governments work together as partners. The executive order on federalism I signed will strengthen our partnership with State and local governments and ensure that executive branch agencies are able to do their work on behalf of the American people. I want to thank the representatives of State and local governments who worked with my administration in developing an executive order that enables us to better serve all of the American people.

30-30-30

To comment on this service: feedback@www.whitehouse.gov

Statement by the Press Secretary

Source: <http://library.whitehouse.gov/PressReleases.cgi?date=1&briefing=6>

August 5, 1999

Statement by the Press Secretary THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release August 5, 1999

Statement by the Press Secretary

President Clinton And Vice President Gore

Strengthening The Partnership With State And Local Governments

President Clinton has signed an executive order entitled "Federalism" that substantially strengthens the governing partnership between the Administration and state and local governments. The new Executive Order ensures comprehensive consultations and enhanced sensitivity to the concerns of State and local Government by establishing requirements that the Federal government must follow as it develops and carries out policy actions that affect State and local governments.

In a letter to the President from leaders of the seven major intergovernmental organizations, the bipartisan group of state and local officials stated, "The executive order constructively responds to the concerns we raised during these consultations and provides to federal agencies strengthened guidance on the importance of federalism and state and local authority." The officials also expressed appreciation to the President for "consulting extensively" with them prior to issuing the new Federalism executive order.

The order directs executive agencies to: (a) closely examine statutory authority supporting any action that would limit the policymaking discretion of state and local governments and carefully assess the necessity for such action; (b) construe Federal statutes to preempt state law only where the exercise of State authority directly conflicts with the exercise of Federal authority under the Federal statutes or there is other clear evidence to conclude that Congress intended the agency to have the authority to preempt state law; (c) not submit legislation that would directly regulate the States in ways that would interfere with functions essential to the States' separate existence; and (d) not attach to Federal grants conditions that are not reasonably related to the purpose of the grant. At the same time, the Order makes clear that federal action is appropriate in the presence of a problem of national scope or significance.

The order requires each Federal agency to establish an accountable process to ensure meaningful and timely input by State and local officials in the development of regulatory policies that have Federalism implications. It also requires that each agency, within 90 days of the order, designate an official within the agency with principal responsibility for the agency's implementation of the order.

Further, the order requires that, when agencies transmit to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) proposed legislation or draft final regulations with Federalism implications, they certify that the requirements of the order have been met in a meaningful and timely manner.

The Federalism Executive Order builds upon the Clinton-Gore Administration's strong partnership with state and local governments on issues such as the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act, welfare reform, the Children's Health Insurance Program, workforce development, and the Clean Water Act, among others. The companion Executive Order on Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments (E.O. 13084) will be reviewed and strengthened as well.

30-30-30

To comment on this service: feedback@www.whitehouse.gov

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[Go to the Uhuh opening Title Page](#)

[Go the Uhuh Home Page](#)

**** uhuh ****

Clinton asks for global jobs effort

ROBERT NAYLOR JR.
Associated Press Writer

DETROIT — President Clinton today urged America's major trading partners to combine their "collective energy and ideas" to solve the world's crisis of chronic unemployment and stagnant wages.

Clinton, speaking to the top economic policy-makers of the seven richest industrial countries, said every nation faced a "stubborn and persistent problem" of how to create more and better-paying jobs.

He said that the problem was different for each country, with the United States hampered by stagnant wages and Europe saddled with high unemployment rates.

"I asked for this conference to summon the same collective energy and ideas and experience to one of the greatest problems of our era," Clinton said. The president said the most advanced industrialized countries had to learn how to obtain and maintain growing living standards for its citizens.

The president continued to pressure Europe and Japan to do more to end the global recession by stimulating domestic demand. He said the United States would do its part by continuing with efforts to reduce its budget deficits.

Clinton also urged the world's industrialized powers

See JOBS; Page 2

Jobs

Continued from Page 1

to talk openly about the challenges they face in a rapidly changing global economy.

"If we can honestly debate these problems, we can help people overcome their fear of change," Clinton said.

"We've got to make our people believe that productivity can be a source of gain, not pain," the president said.

Clinton's remarks came at the opening of a two-day conference that the administration hopes will foster a freewheeling discussions of the jobs problem among finance, labor and economics ministers from the so-called Group of Seven countries — the United States, Japan, Germany, Britain, France, Canada and Italy.

The president said the conference participants needed to have the courage to ask the "hard questions," such as why has unemployment remained high even in periods of economic expansion and how can fears of inflation be balanced against the need to promote growth.

"None of us can find the answers to these questions just within the borders of our own countries," Clinton said, urging the nations to learn from each other.

"Today we are beginning a serious conversation about the economic well being of people in all countries," Clinton said. "This is an historic, important and long overdue moment."

In advance of the speech, Clinton had said he planned to seek a new coordinated strategy among America's major trading partners. However, in the speech the president laid out no major new initiatives.

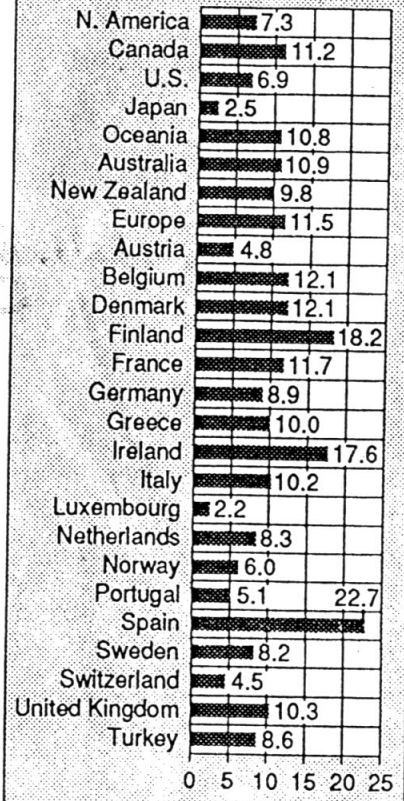
While urging Europe to do more to cut interest rates, Clinton earlier in the day had told reporters that he did not think that rising American rates would choke of the U.S. recovery.

"I think that since there's no inflation in the economy, the interest rates should not continue to go up," the president told reporters before a breakfast meeting with economics ministers.

"If they moderate, tail off a little, we'll be all right," he said. Low in-

World unemployment

We are currently in the worst global employment crisis since the Great Depression of the 1930's. Worldwide, one of three men and women are either unemployed or not earning enough for a minimum standard of living.



Source: International Labour Organization AP

terest rates are the cornerstone to Clinton's strategy to strengthen the economy.

High unemployment has been a problem in all seven nations, although the United States has produced more jobs than Europe. Unemployment rates above 10 percent have plagued many European nations for more than a decade and the problem has worsened as Germany, with Europe's biggest economy, has struggled with a recession.

The bad news behind the creation of new jobs in the United States is that well-paid U.S. factory workers are losing their jobs as manufacturers seek cheaper labor in Asia and Mexico.

BUILDING THE NEW WORLD ORDER . . .

Constitutional government and national sovereignty hang by a thread. The following quote from one of the world's leading globalists hints at what is planned for us:

"Today Americans would be outraged if U.N. troops entered Los Angeles to restore order; tomorrow they will be grateful! This is especially true if they were told there was an outside threat from beyond, whether real or promulgated, that threatened our very existence. It is then that all peoples of the world will plead with world leaders to deliver them from this evil. The one thing every man fears is the unknown. When presented with this scenario, individual rights will be willingly relinquished for the guarantee of their well being granted to them by their world government."

(HENRY KISSINGER IN AN ADDRESS TO THE SUPER SECRET BILDERBERG ORGANIZATION MEETING AT EVIAN, FRANCE, MAY 21, 1992. TRANSCRIBED FROM A TAPE RECORDING MADE BY ONE OF THE SWISS DELEGATES.)

NEWS WATCH MAGAZINE
3706 DAX
BRIDGETON, MO 63044

WILL EXTRATERRESTRIAL LIFE BE USED TO FORCE ACCEPTANCE OF ONE WORLD GOVERNMENT (ALSO KNOWN AS "THE NEW WORLD ORDER")?

The following excerpt was taken from Publication No. 15, entitled "Carnegie Endowment for International Peace" Page 105:

John Dewey, Professor of Philosophy in Columbia University, who was the next speaker, was listened to with great intentness. He said:

"Some one remarked that the best way to unite all the nations on this globe would be an attack from some other planet. In the face of such an alien enemy, people would respond with a sense of their unity of interest and purpose."

October 1992 Comment:

This book published in 1918 by proponents of one-world government should be a warning of the extent to which proponents may go to achieve their dreams of domineering one-world government. This book also documents the length of time that idea has been bandied about. If extraterrestrials do exist, isn't it inconsistent with our best interest to allow our government officials to take away the firearms of the people as is now being tried, and which one-worlders require in their "Program for General and Complete Disarmament"? (P.L.87-297, P.L.101-216) Democracy is a cover word for socialism, designed to destroy true liberty.



GOLD MEDAL PRESENTED BY THE CITY OF BOSTON
TO VISCOUNT ISHII

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

DIVISION OF INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION

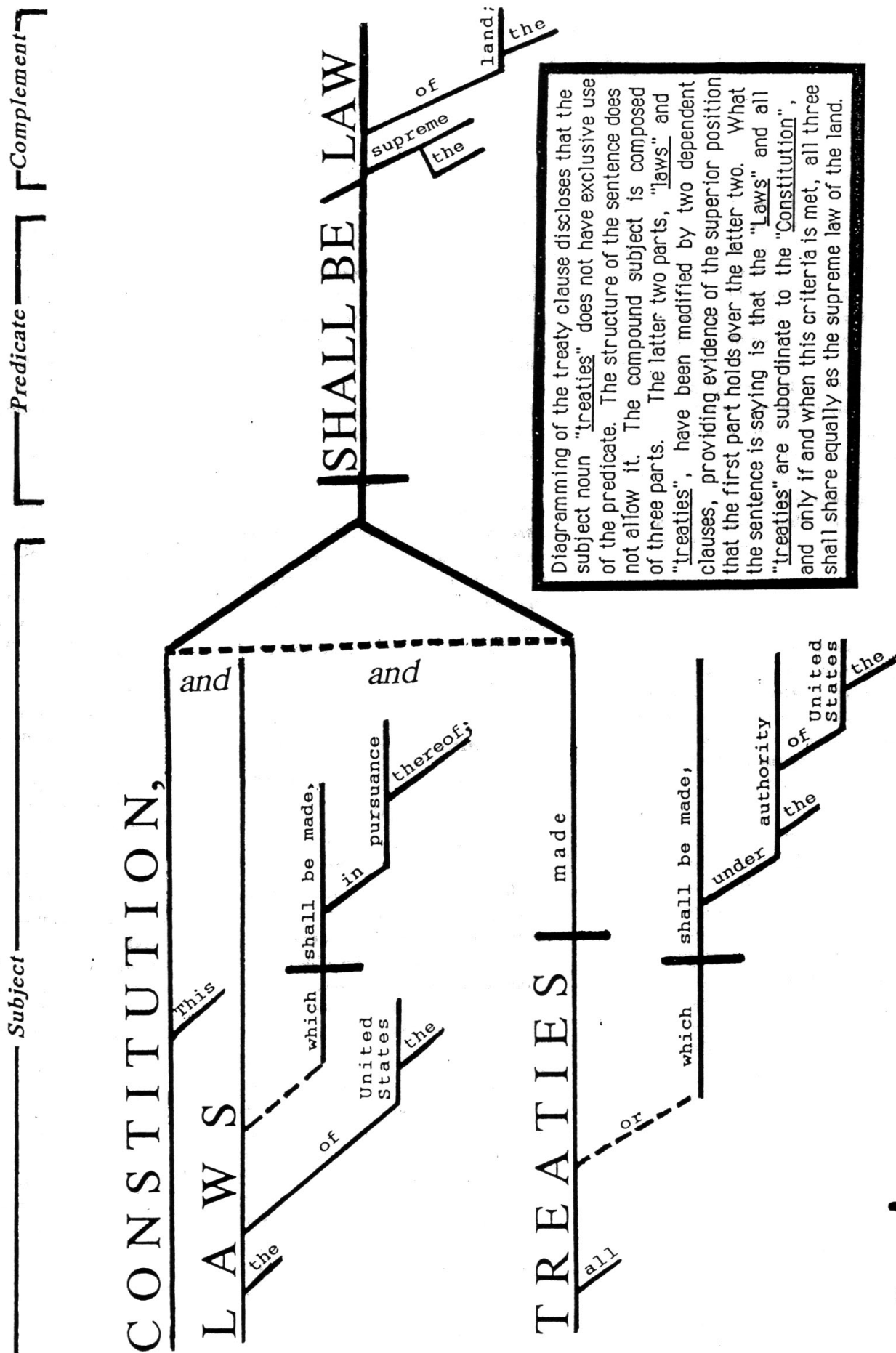
WASHINGTON, D. C.

1918

Publication No. 15

PROOF THAT TREATIES DO NOT SUPERSEDE THE
UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

"This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land;" U. S. Constitution Article VI Line 2



Key:

100

Indicates separation of subject from predicate

Diagrammed by Bernadine Smith
Second Amendment Committee
P.O. Box 1776, Hanford, Ca. 93230

TREATIES DO NOT SUPERSEDE THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

By Bernadine Smith

Diagramming of the treaty clause proves that there is no other way to interpret the treaty clause in the United States Constitution except as presented on the reverse side. *The intent of the treaty clause is obvious.* All treaties must respect, be subjected to, conform to, and be in pursuance of the United States Constitution — the required criterion for judging validity. *The treaty-making power is not boundless.* It cannot violate the principles, nor the spirit or the energy of the Constitution. The language used in it verifies that the construction of the treaty clause was designed to prevent misconstruction of the treaty power.

Those who *deviously* claim that the treaty clause says that "treaties are supreme over the Constitution" - or - that "treaties can cut clear across the Bill of Rights" *intend to deceive for unlawful purposes!* (Refer to John Foster Dulles as the promoter of this untruthful remark.)

Thomas Jefferson said: "Our peculiar security is in the possession of a written Constitution. Let us not make it a blank paper by construction. I say the same as to the opinion of those who consider the grant of the treaty-making power as *boundless.* If it is, then we have no Constitution. If it has bounds, they can be no others than the definitions of the powers which that instrument gives."

The Constitution, laws of the United States, and treaties are, all three, on an equal footing -- only if the criteria is met.

Note that there are *two dependent clauses* within the compound subject

of the diagrammed sentence which *restrain* treaties from becoming *boundless.* (See reverse side.)

First, no treaty can be valid *if it is not made under the authority of the United States.* Under the authority of the United States, all public officials who could participate in the treaty-making process are *already bound by their oath of office* taken to support and defend the spirit and principles of the Constitution.

Second, in order for a treaty to take effect within the nation, it is required that "enabling" legislation be written in order to make the subject matter of the treaty incumbent upon states, courts, individuals, etc. In order to

It is self-evident: the Constitution has pre-set the standards a treaty must meet before it can qualify as being equal to the Constitution.

draft the "enabling" legislation, law-makers are *bound* by that *dependent clause* (within the main treaty clause) to respect the rule to which they must adhere, and which, of course, is that, it must be drafted *in pursuance thereof* to the Constitution.

The president is not above the law nor the requirements of these clauses. The president's oath reads "to preserve, protect, and defend" the Constitution. That oath was especially written by the nation's founders for all future presidents and placed within the body of the Constitution *as a part of the supreme law* so that the nation's chief executive would have to keep himself *within the bounds of Constitutional limitations.*

Thomas Jefferson also said: "By the general power to make treaties, the Constitution must have intended to comprehend only those objects which are usually regulated by treaty and cannot be otherwise regulated....It must have meant to except out of these the rights reserved to the states, for surely *the President and the Senate cannot do by treaty what the whole government is interdicted from doing in any way.*" Manual of Parliamentary Practice. Bergh 2:42 (1801)

The Constitutional duty of states to call out against the federal government whenever it has transgressed, has not been kept. For instance, the Charter of the United Nations, enacted initially as a "treaty" in 1945 was in gross violation of the principles of our Constitution. The Charter has generated a concatenation of sequential unlawful "treaties", which (passed into so-called "law") have resulted in the development of an international socialistic world government (the "New World Order"). *The United Nations Charter, bestows powers upon our president which are forbidden by the United States Constitution!* This is why the presidents have been passing executive orders as "laws", are signing "treaties" which are *altering* the structure, energies, and principles of the Constitutional system, and are transferring all power under the control of the socialist world government.

The people are the guardians of the Constitution. They should hold their state public officials responsible and *require them to take action against the destruction of the republic,* caused by the unlawful use of the treaty power, *while there is still time!* They must declare unqualified laws and treaties as non-laws.