#12 GWB
George W. Bush  Looking back on the cavalcade of U.S. presidents, all being dedicated to FDR, George W. Bush stands out as being the most transparent adherent, and practitioner, of what was taught by Charles E. Merriam: the technique of *Persuasion*. Bush’s talks to the public have been mostly soft-sell. His persuasive style is so obvious that anyone would think that Bush was a student, personally tutored by Merriam himself; nevertheless, he has disgusted the public by the unconstitutional legislation he has signed into law. His approval rate has dropped to 28% or lower. Bush receives his marching orders, just like FDR and the other presidents did, from tax-exempt foundations (Rockefeller, Ford, Carnegie, the CFR, Bildebergers, etc.) the *non-elected* global socialist planners who *tell* the elected presidents what to do! The president is oath-bound to execute the laws written in the Constitution. Instead, each administration has participated in creating so-called “laws” by writing executive orders, which destroy the essential principles, safeguards, and rights of the people, despite all the existing Constitutional protection! Powers forbidden to presidents have flourished! Bush has granted *himself* unlimited power! Bush believes he has no limits! His asinine excuse is that he interprets the Constitution as he sees it! As each administration comes and goes, the U.S. is moved further and further away from its proper method of government. *Someone has to answer for this!*

George W. Bush, signing Executive Order #13286 on February 28, 2003, militarized the international Ten Standard Federal Regional System. The Ten Standard Federal Regional System had been laid over the United States by President Richard Nixon under his Executive Order #11647. Executive Order #13286 (Bush) set the unconstitutional and militarized Homeland Security Agency (HSA) down upon these Ten Standard Federal Regions. Executive Order #13286 revamped the nation so that it is now in accord with military concepts on an international regional government basis. The Homeland Security Agency is not responsible to the people. *It is outside of the control of the people!* Bush picked up on President Ronald Reagan’s work, when in 1975 Reagan authorized the merger of the military with the civilian law enforcement under one agency. Bush went one step further: he seized control over every police officer all over the nation and placed them ‘on line’ beholden to the Homeland Security Agency! This condition first facilitates the planned break down of the sovereignty of the states, and then aids in eliminating them. Local and state police can rightfully belong only to the state! Our police are now merged with the military, and are able to operate under military standards. Not only was this a tremendous violation of the Posse Comitatus Act, this condition now changes the nation from a republic *into* a dictatorship form of government! These changes violate more than just the Tenth Amendment or the right of the states. They destroy the republic, and end our sovereignty!

There no longer is a *television press reporter* brave enough to report these frauds and swindles by the Presidential Brotherhood; nor willing to explain to the general public that the headquarters for overthrowing the Constitution is in the oval office of the president.
President John F. Kennedy’s total and complete disarmament law (Public Law 87-297) violated (1) Article 1 Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution, requiring a common defense, and (2) the Second Amendment, which requires people to be armed citizens to protect their liberty. No nation on earth can preserve its sovereignty without armed citizens and a common defense to sustain it. Yet, every two years since 1961, every president since Kennedy has signed appropriations bills (legislation by the Congress) to provide funds (2-year allocations) to keep Kennedy’s total disarmament law advancing. George W. Bush could have signed such appropriations a possible 4 times during his eight year presidency. The result of Public Law 87-297 is that the only people allowed to own guns in the United States will be the force which has been assigned the duty “to preserve internal order”. (Refer to State Dept. Publ. 7277 Page 3, and the Arms Control & Disarmament Agency booklet “The Blueprint for the Peace Race” Page 2 Item B.) Obviously, that force turns out to be the Homeland Security Agency!

The Homeland Security Agency will increasingly gain more dominant power when the U.S.A. no longer has a national army, navy, air force or national guard. President William Clinton’s signature in May 1994 on Presidential Directive Decision #25 (P.D.D. #25) and its Annexes, have been suspected as the documents that made the official transfer the U.S. national armed forces to the United Nations on a permanent basis. No one was allowed to view P.D.D. #25 in total, not even members of our own Congress, as they tell it, but they have never demanded an investigation as to what was in the full set.

A task set for George W. Bush by the “powers-behind-the-throne” was approving the recommendations of the Commission on Base Closure and Realignment (BRAC) in August of 2005. There were other rounds of base closures made, such as the one in 1995, which permanently closed the Naval Air Station in Alameda, and many other bases. The Presidio of San Francisco, once a key defense base, has also been closed down, and the land turned over to the National Park Service. Presently, a large hotel and a massive art museum is to be built on the former Presidio site.

Many people tried to stop key bases all over the nation from being eliminated or merged, but to no avail. (Reduction of military bases and facilities is referred to in “The Blueprint for the Peace Race” Page 26.) General Sue Ellen Turner accidentally let the cat out of the bag as to what the Commission was developing in 2005, as she spoke at one of the hearings and made reference to “the integration of the Defense Department with the Department of Homeland Security.” BRAC was not conducted for our nation’s benefit. It was done to interface the powers of the Homeland Security Agency with the military, and to integrate its international connection with the global plan for a “World Wide Military Command and Control System” (WWMCCS).

The “World Wide Military Command and Control System” (WWMCCS) was developed (paid for by unaware taxpayers) under orders from the president, spanning many administrations that began with John F. Kennedy’s. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology – Research Engineering Department not only developed the WWMCCS, but it worked with the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration’s criminal justice systems, during the mid-seventies, evaluating the effectiveness of some of the programs LEAA was implementing under Ronald Reagan as the pilot governor.
On October 17, 2000, during the time George W. Bush was campaigning for the office of president he announced a commitment. Bush said: "I want to re-build the military to keep the peace." The voters did not know what he meant, and their silence was considered their approval! They were not aware that Bush carried a copy of John Kennedy's Public Law 87-297 and the little blue book entitled: "Freedom from War - The United States Program for General and Complete Disarmament in a Peaceful World" - State Department Publication 7277 (enclosed). Every time he talked about 'peace' and 'freedom' they thought Bush meant liberation from slavery. Think about this: Ever since John Kennedy signed the total and complete disarmament law, the real intention of the federal administrations is to prohibit the people from owning guns! The fact is that people WITHOUT guns DO become slaves!

George W. Bush was programmed to implement many shocking changes. The Homeland Security Agency was formed out of Public Law 107-296 (called the Homeland Security Act of 2002). It merged the civilian law enforcement systems (police) with the military under one head. This is never done in a republic IF it is to remain a republic! This type of change constitutes the basis and formation of a dictatorship! Bush signed Executive Order #13286 in February 2003 to transfer certain functions to the newly formed "Homeland Security". Still reeling from these unconstitutional executive actions, and from another shocker (the "super corridor"), the North American Union was also sprung on the people. Bush signed a compact with the heads of Mexico and Canada to merge Mexico and Canada with the United States, and form all three countries into a new political arrangement to be known as the "North American Union". This was an attack on the Declaration of Independence. Some people have seen that this three-country merger follows the intention shown in the Gomberg map. This map (enclosed in color) was drawn and released a couple of months before the Pearl Harbor disaster in October 1941, which shows how far back the socialists had been planning to take over the United States, and how they are re-building the world to their desires in piece-meal fashion.

The Gomberg map showed how the three big countries of North America would be joined together, and it was called the United States of North America. It included the Central American countries, as well, in the planned "union", and it even included Greenland! This 1941 map was labeled the "New World Moral Order". George Bush's intention to merge these three countries was really a rebirth of another idea of FDR - a totally different form of government for the United States!

It was no wonder then that Bush would never come forward with the funds he promised to close the national borders against the illegal immigrant invasion. Instead, Bush was persuading the people to believe he could protect them against the illegal invasion by having them carry a Real ID card, which eventually would become a chip in their hand!

Bush was again tasked and programmed. On schedule he signed Public Law 109-13 (the Real ID Act) on May 11, 2005, which included the idea to ultimately get all the people in the nation wearing a chip, either in a card or on their body, such as, in the hand. The Real ID card was sold to the unwary
people under the idea of being able to tell immigrants from citizens, yet all one’s personal history would be electronically recorded in the Real ID chip. It could even list the firearms a person owned without the knowledge of the card carrier being involved.

The fact that the Real ID card is to be controlled by the Homeland Security Agency should be enough evidence to the people that, in all actuality, by accepting a Real ID card, they would become members of the recently formed military government (Homeland Security Agency)! They would, in essence, be renouncing their citizenship under the republic, and accepting membership under the new world order government with a membership card to prove it!

It matters that these transfers of power are understood by the average citizen. Without the proper knowledge, they, and all future generations, will be forced to live under a militarized government, perhaps, for the rest of their lives. Acceptance of the Real ID card would not only move the people under the domination of the militarized HSA, it would be considered as approval by the people for a militarized government to exist! — to legitimize it!

It was *Charles E. Merriam and F.D.R.’s intention to abolish the states. That planning becomes more visible as more and more of these changes occur, and the powers of the state are consolidated under Washington, D.C., consolidated under the federal government. One inducement to become federalized was simply by “accepting federal funds” (revenue sharing). The federal government made it known that the acceptance of federal funds was the equivalent of a legislative enactment! In other words, acceptance of federal funds, was a method of creating law to meet the desires of federal objectives.

When all the interstate compacts become enacted, the boundary lines, separating states, will be forced to disappear, and the state as an entity will be no more. If all state power continues to be consolidated on the federal level, there will no longer be any reason for the states to exist!

The Planning, Programming, & Budgeting System (PPBS) under federal management has already diminished the authority and independence of the states. The PPBS is a management system with its own federal objectives. The nation’s schools and state governments are under this control system.

Since there are three ways to make law, as the federal government tells us: (1) by legislation; (2) by executive orders; and (3) by acceptance of federal funding, it is important that the states understand what they are doing when federal funds are offered to them.

In March 2007 Bush was in Mexico and he pledged to the Mexican people that he “will work as hard as I possibly can” to pass an amnesty bill. He said: “My pledge to you and your government....I will work as hard as I possibly can to pass comprehensive immigration reform.”
Millions of U.S. workers lost their jobs, due to illegal immigrants pouring over the open borders, taking American jobs. The promises Bush made to erect barriers on the borders were never fulfilled. Several diseases the U.S. once conquered are being brought in anew by immigrants.

Bush lied to Congress about the war in Iraq, saying the Iraqi government had weapons of mass destruction, and he intended to liberate the Iraqi people. He spent billions of taxpayer’s dollars each week to conduct the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq, and maimed or killed a great number of U.S. able-bodied men. The cost of war ruins both governments. Wars contribute to the demise of the victor as well as the vanquished. Bush liked being known as a ‘war president’.

Bush set the record for the largest annual deficit in U.S. history. He shattered the economic record for the most private bankruptcies filed in any 12-month period, and he set an all-time record for the most foreclosures in a 12-month period. He set the all-time record for the biggest drop in the history of the U.S. stock market during his administration. The Enron scandal, the first large corporate bankruptcy fraud in U.S. history, occurred under his watch. He has allowed our U.S. markets to become flooded with Chinese manufactured goods.

Bush has continued the purposes behind the Foreign Aid & Assistance Act of 1961, (signed by John F. Kennedy) which authorizes the U.S. to spend humongous amounts of taxpayer’s money in foreign countries. The purpose has been to engender foreign governments to lock themselves into the world government network.

George W. Bush is searching for a catastrophe or crisis big enough to cause a massive change in the U.S. constitutional government and put into operation the stand-by military government the presidential brotherhood has built.

Bush wants something to happen that can tie into one of the big 5 methods in the Houlihan Plan by which governments in the past have been known to change. It is inevitable that the presidential brotherhood will opt for one or more of these five suggestions listed in The Politics of Change in Local Government Reform:

1. A collapse of government’s ability to provide need services;
2. A crisis of major magnitude;
3. A catastrophe that has a physical effect on the community;
4. The corruption of local officials; and
5. The high cost of government and the desire for a higher level of services.

One of the internationalists’ goals is to replace the American dollar with the Amero over the U.S., Canada and Mexico. When the financial collapse of banks and brokerage houses that occurred in late September 2008, the blame was put upon the people who made loans they could not support. It was deeper than that.
Bush came up with the proposal for a 700 billion dollars bailout, to be financed by the American people, as the solution to the banking crisis. The American outcry was strong against the proposal for fear that the American dollar would have been further devalued and a greater panic would be triggered off. The idea of pouring 700 billion (and more) of unbacked dollars into the U.S. money system where there is no gold behind the U.S. dollars, is like throwing gasoline on a fire to put it out. Nevertheless, Bush and the Congress did O.K. the 700 billion dollar bailout for the banks.

The U.S was taken off the gold standard many years ago. Only the words: “full faith and credit of the United States Government” now backs the American dollar. The injection of 700 billion dollars deflates the value of the American dollar, not only for U.S. citizens, but for people in other countries as well who are holding American dollars. If Bush or his successor calls for martial law in the U.S., it is to be remembered that martial law is for small outbreaks of unruly situations where citizens are not obeying the Constitution. To put the whole nation under martial law is neither lawful nor sensible! This vast a scale is something not allowed by the Constitution! It would constitute the actualization of the military dictatorship so desired by the ‘new world order’ internationalists!

Does the blame for the crisis being placed upon the people for making faulty loans, rightfully belong upon the people, or on the federal government? Was this crisis using financial terror purposely set? Whether or not it was, be prepared for the planners behind the presidential brotherhood to engineer another crisis or catastrophe for Bush or his successor to force the demise of the Constitutional government in order to install the international government.

Back in May 9, 2007, Bush signed a directive that granted (him or his successor) dictatorial powers to the office of the president. It is called the “National Security and Homeland Security Presidential Directive.” It has the dual designation of NSPD -51 as a National Security Presidential Directive, and HSPD-20 as a Homeland Security Presidential Directive. This Directive has made preparations for an on-coming national emergency, and has established a new National Continuity Coordinator under the office of the president. This Directive has made plans for the fatal day, and it sails under the banner of “continuity”.

The Congressional Research Service study notes that the president “may seize property, organize and control the means of production, seize commodities, assign military forces abroad, institute martial law, seize and control all transportation and communication, regulate the operation of private enterprise, restrict travel, and in a variety of ways, control the lives of United States citizens.” The Directive suggests that the powers of this order can be implemented without any congressional approval or oversight. Bush has used the office of the president to grant unlimited powers to himself!
Of all the presidents since FDR, George W. Bush has had to carry the biggest load of fraud and deception. He had to continue what the members of the presidential brotherhood before him had started, plus, he had to add those new "missions" for which he was programmed, tasked, and scheduled to introduce and fulfill -- those "missions" drafted by the internationalist think-tanks -- the tax-exempt foundations that are running the oval office.

A recent Executive Order (No. 13476) was signed by Bush on October 9, 2008 entitled: "Facilitation of a Presidential Transition". It applies only to the major party candidates. It will instruct the winner of the November 2008 election of the direction the oval office wants continued, and will make sure that the people surrounding the new "president" (actually the new ‘Administrator of the Transformation into Global Government) will continue to hold on to all the internationalist changes, laws, executive orders, treaties, PDD’s and practices already made in the administration. More of the same and worse! The two major party Republican and Democratic candidates are sewed up in the ‘new world order’. Is there any wonder why a full investigation of the presidential brotherhood is being called for?

What this cavalcade of presidents proves is that there is just one Master Plan for a "new world order" carried from one administration to the next that wipes out all the benefits the people received from the War for Independence. This Master Plan, slipped in over the American people, on a gradual basis, by the occupants of the oval office, will continue until the people get wise to what is happening to them.

The United States Constitution and the Bill of Rights are worth fighting for, but they won’t be restored unless the people coalesce and conduct a citizen-controlled investigation of the oval office.

*Merriam summed up his doctrine by saying: “Revolution is the old way. The new way is Education, Persuasion, Co-operation, and Participation. He intended to bring in the ‘new world order’ using the coattails of the Constitution.

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.
The Two Phantoms Behind George W. Bush

George W. Bush, like all other presidents, in both parties, venerates Franklin D. Roosevelt. Bush, just as all presidents before him, adheres to the doctrine of F.D.R. and his mentor, Charles E. Merriam. Merriam summed up his doctrine by saying: “Revolution is the old way! The new way is Education, Persuasion, Co-Operation, and Participation.” Merriam set the course for F.D.R. and all future presidents on how to discreetly “…bring in socialism (communism)...” In Merriam’s book entitled “On the Agenda of Democracy”, he advocated and defined communism, but he deliberately labeled it “democracy”. So, by using “democracy” as the ‘stand-in’ word, they would be able to gradually convert America into a socialist/communist country. Regarding the tactics they would use, one of the revealing statements Merriam made was: “Fortunately, our Constitution is broad enough in its terms, flexible enough in its spirit, and capable of liberal enough interpretation by the judiciary to permit the adaptation of democracy to changing conditions without serious difficulty.”

The idea was to get past the people’s objection, to daunt their resistance by bringing in communism on the coattails of the Constitution, and by cloaking it with Constitutional rhetoric, they could justify and force its acceptance. Essentially, what he was saying is that the socialists could use the Constitution to successfully bring in communism without the people catching on! Obviously, Merriam’s technique has worked. F.D.R. instituted that method in government and every president since has operated under it.

President Bush is so obvious in his adherence to Merriam’s instruction by his most frequent use of persuasion. “Just trust me” he pleads as he converts the U.S.A. into a dictatorship type of government under the name of ‘Homeland Security’, something so necessary to the New World Order! F.D.R.’s “New Deal” previously consolidated much power at the federal level and led to the breakdown of local control in cities all over the nation. “Human Rights”, “Four Freedoms”, “Regional Government”, Redevelopment, the ‘General and Complete Disarmament Program’ (including taking guns away from the law-abiding citizens), Unification of Laws, the “United Nations”, etc., all can be documented in their origin in the Franklin D. Roosevelt time period. Roosevelt and Merriam broke ground for every president that followed. The “New Deal” at that time was also called the “New World Moral Order”. They laid out the plans and structure, which is why so many presidents pay tribute to Franklin D. Roosevelt, regardless of party. Truly, Charles E. Merriam and F.D.R. are the phantoms behind the scene!

Charles E. Merriam
He was the mentor to F.D.R. Merriam was funded by the Rockefeller family. He was acclaimed to be the father of the behavioral approach to political science. He held three Master degrees in subjects dealing with people, politics, and power. These subjects were co-ordinated in his mind enabling him to plan out and chart the road to a socialist U.S.A.

Franklin D. Roosevelt
Franklin D. Roosevelt was a socialist. F.D.R.’s casual manner and his father-like appearance gave confidence to the nation in the Depression days. He collaborated with Alger Hiss, the convicted communist spy who drafted the United Nations Charter. It is a plan for overthrowing the American system of government.
Executive Order 13476—Facilitation of a Presidential Transition

October 9, 2008

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including section 7301 of title 5, United States Code, and the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–458) (IRTPA), and in order to further the purposes of the Presidential Transition Act of 1963, as amended, and to assist the presidential transition, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Presidential Transition Coordination. (a) To assist and support the transition efforts of the transition teams for the “major party” candidates, as those terms are used in the IRTPA and defined in section 9002(2) and (6) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 9002(2), (6)), and the President-elect, there is established a Presidential Transition Coordinating Council (Council).

(b) The Council shall be composed of the following officials or their designees:

(i) Chief of Staff to the President, who shall serve as Chair;
(ii) Assistant to the President and Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, who shall serve as Vice Chair;
(iii) Assistant to the President and Deputy Chief of Staff for Policy;
(iv) Counsel to the President;
(v) Assistant to the President for Presidential Personnel;
(vi) Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;
(vii) Assistant to the President for Homeland Security and Counterterrorism;
(viii) Assistant to the President for Economic Policy and Director, National Economic Council;
(ix) Attorney General;
(x) Director of National Intelligence;
(xi) Director of the Office of Management and Budget;
(xii) Director of the Office of Personnel Management;
(xiii) Administrator of General Services;
(xiv) Archivist of the United States;
(xv) Director of the Office of Government Ethics; and
(xvi) Such others as the President or the Chair of the Council may select.

(c) The Council shall assist the major party candidates and the President-elect by making every reasonable effort to facilitate the transition between administrations. This assistance may include, among other things, providing information relevant to facilitating the personnel aspects of a presidential transition and such other information that, in the Council’s judgment, is useful and appropriate, as long as providing such information is not otherwise prohibited by law.

(d) In order to obtain a wide range of facts and information on prior transitions and best practices, the Council, its members, or their designees may, from time to time, seek information from private individuals, including individuals within outside organizations, who have significant experience or expertise in presidential transitions. The Council, its members, or their designees shall endeavor to obtain such facts and information from individuals representing a range of bipartisan or nonpartisan viewpoints. If the Council, its members, or their designees find it necessary to seek advice from private individuals or outside organizations, such counsel should be sought in a manner that seeks individual advice and does not involve collective judgment or deliberation.

(e) It shall be the policy of the Council to provide appropriate information and assistance to the major party candidates on an equal basis and without regard for party affiliation.

Sec. 2. Transition Activities and Materials. (a) At the direction of the Council or its designee(s), the Administrator of General Services shall coordinate orientation activities with the appropriate agencies, including the Office of Government Ethics and the Office of Personnel Management, for key prospective presidential appointees.

(b) At the direction of the Council or its designee(s), the White House Office of Presidential Personnel shall supplement as appropriate and necessary the electronic record of all title 5 presidentially appointed positions provided by the Office of Personnel Management to the major party candidates pursuant to section 8403(b) of IRTPA.

(c) The Suitability and Security Clearance Performance Accountability Council shall coordinate with the Council when performing those functions authorized by Executive Order 13467 of June 30, 2008, that are necessary to assist in transition-related activities.

(d) At the direction of the Council or its designee(s), executive departments and
agencies shall prepare a set of briefing materials for new political appointees before the inauguration of the President-elect. The current Administration shall work with the incoming transition team to provide copies of all such materials.

(e) At the direction of the Council or its designee(s) and consistent with the Presidential Transition Act of 1963, as amended, the Administrator of General Services, in consultation with the Archivist of the United States and other appropriate agencies, shall develop a Transition Directory. This directory shall include Federal publications and other materials that provide information on each executive department and agency.

Sec. 3. Transition Agreements. To assist and support the transition, transition agreements between the White House or appropriate executive branch departments and agencies and the transition teams for the major party candidates and the President-elect will be entered into, as necessary, regarding transition procedures and identification of transition contacts.

Sec. 4. General Provisions. (a) In order to take appropriate account of the transition reforms made by IRTPA and to further update and clarify the presidential transition process, this order supersedes Executive Order 13176 of November 27, 2000.

(b) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

(i) authority granted by law to a department or agency, or the head thereof; or

(ii) functions of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget relating to budget, administrative, or legislative proposals.

(c) This order is intended only to facilitate the transition and is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity, by any party against the United States, its agencies, instrumentalities, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

(d) Unless extended by the President, this order shall expire on February 20, 2009.

George W. Bush

The White House, October 9, 2008.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 8:45 a.m., October 10, 2008]

NOTE: This Executive order will be published in the Federal Register on October 14.

Memorandum on Waiver and Certification of Statutory Provisions Regarding the Palestine Liberation Organization Office

October 9, 2008

Presidential Determination No. 2009–03.

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Subject: Waiver and Certification of Statutory Provisions Regarding the Palestine Liberation Organization Office

Pursuant to the authority and conditions contained in section 634(d) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (Division J, P.L. 110–161), I hereby forward for your signature Resolution 110–329, that it is in the national interests of the United States to temporarily waive statutory provisions regarding the Israel-Palestine Peace, Security, and Accountability Act of 2004.

This waiver will be in effect for a period of 6 months, or until the Secretary of State submits to the Congress an implementation report.

Remarks on the National Economy

October 10, 2008

Good morning. Over the past few days, we have witnessed a startling drop in the stock market, much of it driven by uncertainty and fear. This has been a deeply unsettling period for the American people. Many of our citizens have serious concerns about their retirement accounts, their investments, and their economic well-being.

Here's what the American people need to know: That the United States Government is acting; we will continue to act to resolve
Law enforcement on a global scale

Academy forges ties while instructing overseas officers in American policing

By Tim Korte
Associated Press Writer

ROSWELL, N.M. — All police officers face the same issues, no matter where they work their beats.

So says Frank Taylor, the former New Mexico state police chief who runs the International Law Enforcement Academy. The way he sees it, each officer's job comes down to one issue — trying to nab the bad guys.

"They all share one culture," Taylor said. "They work similar hours. They have similar concerns. They face similar problems in terms of working with management, in terms of how to investigate crimes and how to solve them."

That concept forms a fundamental instructional approach at the academy, which has attracted law enforcement administrators from 71 countries since its 2001 opening.

The academy strives to forge ties among students, many from developing nations, to help each other and the United States in global crime-fighting. Whether it's terrorism, drug trafficking or personnel matters, they learn American policing philosophies.

For some students, it's an eye-opener.

Marcel Claudiu Scarlatache, a top-ranking fraud investigator in post-communist Romania's version of the FBI, marveled that police work in the United States "takes into consideration any possibility. It’s not so restrained."

Asking why authorities wouldn't routinely consider all possible scenarios when investigating crimes, he replied, "You just have to bear in mind Americans are going on more than 200 years of democracy. We're going on 18."

The academy is run by New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology under a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Department of State. Most of the instructors come from a program partner, Sam Houston State University in Texas.

Students have included Brazil's chief environmental law enforcer, an art theft investigator from Poland, the director of Colombia's national police human rights office and a Supreme Court justice from the Seychelles.

Most participants, though, are midlevel and executive administrators from all kinds of law enforcement agencies — customs officers, metropolitan police, white-collar investigators and many others.

They've come from Africa, Europe, several former Soviet republics, Asia, South America and the Pacific.

"Many of these countries have had a complete paradigm shift in their types of governments," Taylor said. "Most are wanting to move toward democracy. We are trying to give them ideas we've learned through the years about how to handle police situations."

In the academy's modern classrooms, instructors speak in front of whiteboards, graphs and charts or computer presentations.

At the back of the rooms are glass-walled sound booths where administrators from the State Department's language services office are seated. So far, classes have been taught in 26 languages.

Students wear headphones to hear the simultaneous interpreters, who perform translations in as little as two seconds behind a speaker.

During a recent lecture on strategic planning, a participant from Ukraine raised his hand and posed a question, speaking his native tongue. The instructor donned headphones and listened, then seamlessly replied in English.

The four-week curriculum exposes students to ways of organizing and managing police issues — everything from vetting recruits and motivating subordinates to police ethics and dealing with government corruption, high-tech crimes and crisis management.

There's a strong emphasis on human rights in all presentations.

"It would be difficult to believe anyone to if you said you didn’t learn anything here," said Zamfir Madalin Sava, a Romanian border agent.

And it's not just the students who learn.

Taylor said instructors and academy staffers have adopted new ideas after seeing how officers in some parts of the world address issues that ordinarily aren't part of day-to-day police work in the United States — human trafficking, for example.

Students from China, Hong Kong and Singapore, meanwhile, have been instructive in showing others how to combat cyber-crime.

"We don’t own the market on how to do things. We just have more experience at policing," Taylor said.

Another important goal is to help participants develop personal networks that could pay dividends in a dynamic crime-fighting world.

Students build relationships that, in concept, encourage officers to share information across borders. The reasoning goes that it's easier to pick up the phone to call a friend, and information is more likely to freely flow.

"Having more relaxed borders is not a good thing for decent people. It's only a good thing for criminals. We have to cooperate," said Serghei Carapunari, a white-collar investigator who reports to Moldova's president and parliament.

Finally, administrators hope to instill a favorable image of the United States.

For most students, it's their first trip to America. They live at a Roswell hotel, ride city buses, shop at area stores and mingle with the community's 50,000 residents.

There's also a motorcoach for cultural field trips. Last summer, various groups visited several New Mexico towns, including Albuquerque, Santa Fe, Ruidoso and Las Cruces. Students who went to Farmington also saw Mesa Verde National Park, Colo.

"We interacted with Americans at social functions," Scarlatache said. "They were always interested to talk to Europeans. They offered information about their country and we saw it's a beautiful, interesting country."
This photo provided by Jack Swickard shows instructor Phil Lyons, right, from Sam Houston State University in Texas teaching strategic planning class to students from Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova, Romania and Ukraine at the International Law Enforcement Academy in Roswell, N.M. on Sept. 4 in Roswell. The academy has attracted law enforcement administrators from 71 countries since its 2001 opening. It strives to forge ties among students, many from developing nations, to help each other and the United States in global crime-fighting.
Homeland Security Act a modern-day version of Hitler’s Enabling Act

On March 23, 1933, about two months after terrorists committed an arson attack against the German Reichstag Building, the German Parliament passed a measure bearing the innocuous title “Law for Removing the Distress of People and Reich.” “Its five brief paragraphs took the power of legislation, including control of the Reich budget, approval of treaties with foreign states and the initiating of constitutional amendments, away from Parliament and handed it over to the Reich cabinet for a period of four years,” wrote historian William Shirer in his study The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich. While the Enabling Act explicitly permitted the Reich cabinet to enact laws that “might deviate from the constitution,” it also specified that the powers of Parliament would be protected.

In a speech delivered that day before the Parliament, German Chancellor Adolf Hitler promised that his government “will make use of these powers only insofar as they are essential for carrying out vitally necessary measures.” To those worried about the possibility that the confederated German states would be absorbed into a centralized dictatorship, Hitler extended these assurances: “The separate existence of the federal states will not be done away with.” He also sought to placate those concerned about freedom of religion and other liberties: “The rights of the churches will not be diminished and their relationship to the State will not be modified. The number of cases in which an internal necessity exists for having recourse to such a law as in itself a limited one.”

Hitler’s pose of moderation soon gave way to a reign of terror. As Shirer observes: “It was this Enabling Act alone which formed the legal basis for Hitler’s dictatorship. From March 23, 1933 on, Hitler was the dictator of the Reich, freed from any restraint by Parliament ... To be sure, much remained to be done to bring the entire nation and all its institutions completely under the Nazi heel ... ” But Hitler was able to accomplish that task almost entirely within the law—because Parliament had made the Chancellor a law unto himself.

Shocking as it may seem, the powers to be given to President Bush by Congress in The Homeland Security Act of 2002 (H.R. 5005) are even more expansive than those Hitler received through the Enabling Act. It is a dangerous idea to restructure the federal government in a way that could hasten the establishment of a domestic police state. Clearly the proposed Act would increasingly transfer local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies into a national police force. In order to preserve our American system of independent local police, which is the foundation of our freedom as Americans, this act must be defeated.

Even now, state and local police can provide the most effective counter-terrorism force, if they are provided with critical intelligence in a timely fashion. Following last September’s attack, Johnny Mac Brown, a former head of the National Sheriff’s Association, pointed out: “This is not a federal problem. This is an American law enforcement problem. The FBI certainly has to get this information to the local authorities.” Creating a bureaucratic logjam in a new “Homeland Security Department” would do nothing to help local police uncover and prevent future terrorist plots. We must insist that Congressman Dooley vote NO ON H.R. 5005!

Ricky Martin is a Hanford resident and a former City Council and congressional candidate.

“A long chapter of German’s history ended with the promulgation of the ‘Law for the Uniformity of the States with the Reich’ in the late spring of 1933. It was an important move in the transformation of the Federal Reich into a single centralized State....Young Nazis burning the State line markers, merely imitated what the halberdiers of the French King had done centuries ago.

The Nazi reorganization of the Reich is a revolutionary break with the past....to establish a ‘totalitarian’ State in which there is only one God (Germany), and only one prophet (Adolph Hitler). This policy demands the unification of the Reich both physically and spiritually....bending to the will of the leader. The individual States must be abolished because their existence spells the danger of rival loyalties, eclipsing the only true faith. Political and spiritual resistance must be made impossible. Every function of the State must be coordinated...

Under the Law of the Uniformity of the States with the Reich, the central government in Berlin, acting through the President, appointed Vice-Regents for each of the seventeen States. The Vice-Regents were made responsible only to the Federal government, and they could not be overthrown by a vote of ‘no-confidence’ of the State legislatures. They were empowered to appoint the State governments, which were responsible to them and not to their States. Both the legislatures and the governments were threatened with being put out of business in the near future and then the map would be clean of German States. Meanwhile, the legislatures and governments were allowed to lead a shadow existence, stripped of the right to voice opinions or to command. Celebrating the first anniversary of the Nazi rule on January 30, 1934, the Reichstag adopted in five minutes the Reich Reform Bill, permanently abolishing the State Legislatures and placing their governments under the direct authority of Berlin, of which they will be merely the executive local organs.” ....Taken from “The Twilight of the German Free States” written by Emil Lengyel
TEN STANDARD FEDERAL REGIONS UNDERGIRD THE HOMELAND SECURITY AGENCY

The average American is not aware that the fifty states have been operating under internationally altered concepts, ever since 1972, at which time President Richard Nixon signed two executive orders overlaying a transitional world government framework upon the American states. He initiated and staffed Ten Standard Federal Regions, the intent and purpose of which is to eventually eliminate our states, and to replace them with regionalized world government management agencies, the on-coming “appointive” (non-elective) operational systems. Thirty years later (in 2002), the military teeth were introduced into these managerial regions as President George Bush plastered the militarized Homeland Security ‘Agency’ onto each state in the Ten Federal Regions. HSA also inherited the network of FEMA. At the same time, the force to preserve internal order requirement under complete disarmament of our nation (State Dept. Publ. #7277) became powerfully vitalized!

Given the illusion that the sole purpose of the Homeland Security Agency is to protect Americans from terrorism, the laxity in protecting the people from unrestrained illegal immigration coming over our deliberately loose borders makes a laughing stock of that reason given for the action by President Bush! Currently, the Homeland Security Agency has, in turn, induced an invasion by sheriffs into the neighborhoods of our citizens. Why? A control system directly over the people is being erected for surveillance of the people in their homes—with neighbors reporting on neighbors—just another idea borrowed from Adolph Hitler! Recall the gows (neighborhoods) and the gow liters (Hitler’s government informants).

The American states, cooperating for their own elimination under “the transition into a new world order” should be made aware of Emil Lengyel’s chapter entitled “The Twilight of the German Free States”. It points out how the ground work was laid in Germany, which caused the elimination of its 17 states in favor of installation of Hitler’s dictatorship. Lengyel explained why it took only 5 minutes to permanently abolish the 17 German state legislatures, and place all authority under Hitler’s rising military dictatorship: all the preliminary groundwork had been built years beforehand! That is what is now going on in the United States! Were you ever asked if you would give your consent to a military government and toss out the Constitution? Americans, awaken! This is for real! Pull the wool away from your eyes!

Nixon’s Executive Order No. 11647
February 10, 1972

Nixon’s Executive Order No. 11731
July 23, 1973
When you put all of the pieces together, it doesn't make a pretty picture, does it?

Military Government:
Homeland Security (an agency).
Coast Guard merged with civilian law enforcement under one head.
Becomes the force to preserve internal order as required in State Dept. Pub. 7277, Pg. 3.
"Continuity of Gov't." for operation of govt. from underground.

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 Controlled in O.M.B.
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Public Law 87-297
U.S. Code Books
Title 22
Sec. 2551

"The United States Program for General and Complete Disarmament in a Peaceful World."

No more Army, no more Navy, and no more Air Force.
U.S. national military transferred to United Nations on a permanent basis.
In 3 stages down to "Zero" national military.
Plans to sell off counties to any buyer if federal government has provided funding.
Can sell off roads, tunnels, bridges, rail transportation, airports, mass transit, schools, housing, water supply, etc.
E.O. 12803 Privatization.
Intent to eliminate states.

Groups involved in the conversion: Council on Foreign Relations, Trilateralists, Bilderberg, etc.

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Military Command and Control Systems
began in 1969 at Massachusetts Institute of Technology Research Engineer Dept.

CATHERINE MARTIAL MANUAL
Compiled for operation of U.S. courts in the United States when martial law is declared.

Dialectics
Citizen patrols
Neighborhood Watch
Total Quality Management
Community Oriented Policing
Specialized Training Institute

-DELPHI TECHNIQUE
Bringing diverse groups to a consensus
Facilitators, Change Agents

COP SWAP WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES
Police exchanges with foreign countries.
Includes Russia and China.
L.E.A.A.
Law Enforcement Exchange Program
Passed into law via E.O. #13285 by Geo. W. Bush

Human Rights Treaties
They are communist documents to be enforced upon all American citizens.
No right to own a gun.
They replace the American Bill of Rights.

All American citizens who refuse to be disarmed will be classed as domestic terrorists.

All power now consolidated on federal level.
DEPT. OF PEACE
H.R. Bill No. 2459 (Repr. Kucinich)
which is capable of consigning and transferring all United States federal powers under the U.N.

PLANNED ELIMINATION OF SHERIFFS

First: Removal of his control of the courts and over the jails.

Gun Control
Act of 1968
L.E.A.A.

which in turn utilized 499-A systems (military standards laid upon states), prepared for unified Military Command, federalized police departments in all states. Instituted maneuvers and methods for outlawing guns belonging to citizens.

Bridges widened over nation to accommodate large vehicles like tanks, etc.

Here's what happens when the states allow all power to be consolidated on the federal level.
SLEEPING AMERICANS: WAKE UP! THE FORM OF YOUR GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN CHANGED!

By Bernadine Smith

Sleeping Americans: Wake Up! Not only has the form of your government been changed, you are being asked to consign yourself under a dictatorship, by approving this newly installed militarized global government management system. Taking advantage of the trust you have placed in those whom you have elected to public office, but without your approval, a global government system has been over laid down upon you! The manipulators do not think you care about what is happening, because you did not object to the major transformation when they pulled it off, right under your nose, using the excuse of “terrorism”. Why have you accepted this disastrous alteration in your government system without as much as even a slight whimper?

No longer will the 1787 Constitution be our protectorate against unjust and unlimited power, because it has been unlawfully superseded. Only remnants of its shell appear to remain. Your system of government is no longer that of a “republic”. “Democracy” has been the stand-in word used during the acceptance of the transformation. People are no longer identified as “the ultimate power”. The United States has been captured and transformed into a militarized communitarian global system, mostly without the knowledge of the general population, and their understanding of basic rights, which they thought would be theirs forever. These are being wiped out by manipulators who ironically promise the people “safety” – “safety against terrorism,” as they say!

This transformation from the Constitutional system to this new form had its early beginnings in the 1970’s when the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration first revised the nation with preliminary mergers of the law enforcement systems with the military under one head, which was then called the “public safety agencies”. Better wake up, sleeping Americans, because soon your safeguards, and defenses by virtue of the Bill of Rights will be rewarded with only a sarcastic laugh! The transformation has the intent of a cruel iron hand. It intends to enforce communistic law on a global scale to which it is committed in building a New World Order!

A sharp line had always existed, separating the military from the civilian law enforcement. To merge the two would create a military government, and this was known to be a big no-no if the republic was to remain a republic. The fact is: that line that once separated the two has now been broken, deliberately crossed, and the grievous merger has been made! This action greatly altered the concept by which the United States form of government was constituted and was meant to operate. It changed the system from civilian management into military management while the Constitution “the supreme law of the land” became even more detrued.

President Bush declared that if another event such as 9/11 occurs, he would activate and place full military government into action over the whole nation. He has acknowledged that the Constitution (our only hope against the misuse of power) will be suspended and its protections and safeguards set aside. It will no longer have any standing. No government “of the people, by the people, and for the people” ever existed and retained its authority after a military system was installed over it! That is the fate which has overtaken us since George W. Bush brought on the transformation ‘to make us safe’! It should not be taken lightly nor be allowed to stand. To ignore the potential of this transformation, and to see it expand, is without a doubt, the most fatal mistake of the century.

David Davis, a Supreme Court Justice (1815-1886) left us with these remarkable thoughts on despotism:

The Constitution of the United States is a law for rulers and people, equally in war and peace and covers with the “shield of its protection all classes of men, at all times, and under all circumstances. No doctrine, involving more pernicious consequences, was ever invented by the wit of man than that any of its provisions can be suspended during any of the great exigencies of government. Such a doctrine leads directly to anarchy or despotism, but the theory of necessity upon which it is based is false, for the government, within the Constitution, has all the powers granted to it, which are necessary to preserve its existence; as has been happily proved by the result of the great effort to throw off its just authority.”

....David Davis, Ex Parte Milligan,4 Wallace 2 (1866)

How true! A military government is not only not needed, but it opens the door for pernicious consequences. Nevertheless, the government of the United States has now been revamped so that the government of this nation is in accord with military concepts on an international regional basis – global communism – all done without the consent of the governed! Among the powers vested in the Homeland Security Agency is control of birth certificates and driver’s licenses, which creates a wedge for forcing the people to approve of the unwanted change.

There appears an attempt to gain legitimate status for this unlawful transformation in the power structure of the American government, witnessed in the effort to get the people to consent to using a “national ID card”. Currently, the effort is called the “Real Id Card Act of 2005”. By acceptance on a state-by-state level of this Real Id card, the people can become, as a whole, registered as not only being compliant with the powers and authority now vested in the Homeland Security Agency, but also they can be viewed as extending their consent to the transformation into global government. As a starter, a chip will be placed in each person’s driver’s license, but the ultimate goal is to have the chip installed in the hand of each and every
person, because not everyone is old enough to drive a car, and some people do not own cars, nor drive at all at any age.

The chip will carry the most personal and private information regarding the person wearing it. The chip is also a 'people locator'. This is not the liberty and freedom which men died for during the *War for Independence*! By use of the chip, your total history will be available to anyone who asks for "your papers, please." It can control everything from being hired, to food rationing, health record or gasoline allowance.

George Bush has now transferred directly to himself powers that he previously vested in the Homeland Security Agency. This is tantamount to completion of a dictatorship atop the physical underpinnings already built, and necessary to sustain it. Are you able to turn to the police or the sheriff for help? Not likely, because every policeman in the nation, in every city and town, large and small, in every state in the nation is already beholden to the Homeland Security Agency and is now 'on line' taking orders from the Homeland Security Agency. The sheriffs, too, lack the courage it takes to face the fact that the federal government is misleading the nation and has seized the law enforcement system that rightfully belongs to the states.

When the dictatorial powers of the president and those of the Homeland Security Agency are combined and *fully activated* by these unlawful acts, pronouncements of sovereignty by the people, and endowments which God has granted to each and every individual, will be forbidden! The Constitution will be publicly denounced and outlawed. The people will not be allowed to exercise their former rights nor to claim the 1787 Constitution as the Supreme law, because they will have lost the battle by today’s lack of resistance to the victory of the *transformation agents*. The republican system will then become recognized and known as having been totally overthrown!

As a part of the final transition, the people will be totally without any force, (There will be no guns for the people -- only the militarized Homeland Security Agency and its companion, the world army system, will have any guns.) With no power left for the people to decide their own fate, in any matter whatsoever, the non-elective, appointive system of regional governments will decide the future of all the people. These regional agencies will have more power over the lives of people than our public officials ever had! They can tell you where to live; where to work anywhere in the world, and they are prepared to set your salary as they see fit. You can be sent anywhere in the world to work, *according to your ability*, and your salary will be determined, *according to your need*, which they will determine.

You won't be allowed as an individual to own property (a long-standing United Nations policy). You will be told whether or not you may have children. The world army will give backing to the communistic policies of the Homeland Security Agency. You can't vote these regional global managers out, or recall them, because you do not have that right under the "appointed" global government management system. The states will be abolished and in that act, the state and federal Constitution, which formerly protected you, will no longer be your source of defense. You will have totally become a "Human Resource", a classification already in use.

You will be given a communist bill of rights (called the Human Rights Treaties -- already written), which has been quietly and gradually replacing your inherent true rights listed in the
1791 "Bill of Rights". There are no 'checks and balances' and no 'endowments from the Creator' under the Human Rights Treaties. Your whole life will be monitored and dictated from cradle to grave through the managers of the Homeland Security Agency.

A world army of foreign troops will "preserve order" in this former 'land of the free' and will enforce additional taxes and regulations under the "new world order" rule. Foreign troops can arrest violators, and try them in the World Court, which incidentally, is also in operation and handing down decisions. The unknowing young have not been told of "The United States Program for General and Complete Disarmament in a Peaceful World" (P.L.87-297), which is the source for closing down U.S. military bases that should have been left open for the people's protection. Public Law 87-297 has always been the main source for the effort to prohibit all privately owned firearms. Self-preservation with arms, protection against lawlessness and sedition will be denied to the people by the Homeland Security Agency. Meanwhile open borders promote the merger of Mexico and Canada with the U.S.A under the global government, which is called the North American Union. These conditions alone should have indicated to even the most poorly informed that a new system of government was "in the works"!

Couch potato parents really don't care what suffering they are permitting to fall upon their own children. "It can't happen here", they say, while evidence abounds that it has already happened here! These are facts, yet some do not want to muster the interest in verifying these facts, and they have no intention whatever to stop it! The weak tell us that they just "don't want to hear anything that depresses them", and they just don't care enough about their kids to spend their energy in preventing this burden from falling inextricably upon their own children! Their offspring won't know how it all happened to them, and they will not have the means necessary to make possible an attempt to stop it.

The propaganda press has emasculated many of those who were supposed to provide protection and guidance to their children. The young are being denied the protection that every young person should have so that they can make their own decisions, and decide their own careers and futures, but they may end up getting caught in the trap their parents created for them by parental lack of interest and parental lack of reasoning. So wake up, sleeping Americans, and shoulder your responsibility to your families against this — this, that is real terrorism, a war that is being waged in your own country by your own disloyal public officials against the people they were hired to protect.

The 1791 Constitution and the Bill of Rights are still the supreme law of this country, because they are owned by the people, and we, the people, have never given our permission for public officials to invalidate or disregard them no matter what pretended legislation or bogus executive orders are written to the contrary. Wake up, sleeping Americans, and begin an effort to oppose both of these interconnected dangers: (1) the installation of the Homeland Security Agency, the militarized system — the new form of government — brought on by those who have no authority to overthrow our true government, and (2) the Real Id Card being fostered state-by-state to seduce and deliver acceptance of the people to a new form of government, a commitment to accepting the unlawful Homeland Security Agency, and its dictatorial communist lifestyle.

Second Amendment Committee P.O. Box 1776 Hanford, California 93232
Executive Order 13286—
Amendment of Executive Orders, and Other Actions, in Connection
With the Transfer of Certain Functions to the Secretary of
Homeland Security

February 28, 2003

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-296) and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, and in order to reflect the transfer of certain functions to, and other responsibilities vested in, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the transfer of certain agencies and agency components to the Department of Homeland Security, and the delegation of appropriate responsibilities to the Secretary of Homeland Security, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Executive Order 13276 of November 15, 2002 ("Delegation of Responsibilities Concerning Undocumented Aliens Interdicted or Intercepted in the Caribbean Region"), is amended by:
(a) striking "The Attorney General" wherever it appears in section 1 and inserting "The Secretary of Homeland Security" in lieu thereof; and
(b) striking "the Attorney General" wherever it appears in section 1 and inserting "the Secretary of Homeland Security" in lieu thereof.

Sec. 2. Executive Order 13274 of September 18, 2002 ("Environmental Stewardship and Transportation Infrastructure Project Reviews"), is amended by inserting "Secretary of Homeland Security," after "Secretary of Defense," in section 3(b).

Sec. 3. Executive Order 13271 of July 9, 2002 ("Establishment of the Corporate Fraud Task Force"), is amended by:
(a) inserting "(b) the Secretary of Homeland Security," after "(a) the Secretary of the Treasury," in section 4; and
(b) relettering the subsequent subsections in section 4 appropriately.

Sec. 4. Executive Order 13260 of March 19, 2002 ("Establishing the President's Homeland Security Advisory Council and Senior Advisory Committees for Homeland Security"), is amended by:
(a) striking "the Assistant to the President for Homeland Security (Assistant)" in section 1(c) and inserting "the Secretary of Homeland Security (Secretary)" in lieu thereof;
(b) striking "the Assistant" wherever it appears in sections 2 and 3 and inserting "the Secretary" in lieu thereof;
(c) striking "the Office of Administration" in section 3(d) and inserting "the Department of Homeland Security" in lieu thereof;
(d) striking "the Administrator of General Services" in section 4(a) and inserting "the Secretary of Homeland Security" in lieu thereof; and
(e) inserting "of General Services" after "Administrator" in section 4(a).

Executive Order 13260 of March 19, 2002, is hereby revoked effective as of March 31, 2003.

Sec. 5. Executive Order 13257 of February 13, 2002 ("President's Interagency Task Force to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons"), is amended by:
(a) inserting "(v) the Secretary of Homeland Security," after "(iv) the Secretary of Health and Human Services," in section 1(b); and
(b) renumbering the subsequent subsections in section 1(b) appropriately.


Sec. 7. Executive Order 13231 of October 16, 2001 ("Critical Infrastructure Protection in the Information Age"), as amended, is further amended to read in its entirety as follows:

"Critical Infrastructure Protection in the Information Age"

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 protection of information systems for critical infrastructure, including emergency preparedness communications and the physical assets that support such systems, in the
information age, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Policy. The information technology revolution has changed the way business is transacted, government operates, and national defense is conducted. Those three functions now depend on an interdependent network of critical information infrastructures. It is the policy of the United States to protect against disruption of the operation of information systems for critical infrastructure and thereby help to protect the people, economy, essential human and government services, and national security of the United States, and to ensure that any disruptions that occur are infrequent, of minimal duration, and manageable, and cause the least damage possible. The implementation of this policy shall include a voluntary public-private partnership, involving corporate and nongovernmental organizations.

Sec. 2. Continuing Authorities. This order does not alter the existing authorities or roles of United States Government departments and agencies. Authorities set forth in 44 U.S.C. chapter 35, and other applicable law, provide senior officials with responsibility for the security of Federal Government information systems.

(a) Executive Branch Information Systems Security. The Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has the responsibility to develop and oversee the implementation of government-wide policies, principles, standards, and guidelines for the security of information systems that support the executive branch departments and agencies, except those noted in section 2(b) of this order. The Director of OMB shall advise the President and the appropriate department or agency head when there is a critical deficiency in the security practices within the purview of this section in an executive branch department or agency.

(b) National Security Information Systems. The Secretary of Defense and the Director of Central Intelligence (DCI) shall have responsibility to oversee, develop, and ensure implementation of policies, principles, standards, and guidelines for the security of information systems that support the operations under their respective control. In consultation with the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs and the affected departments and agencies, the Secretary of Defense and the DCI shall develop policies, principles, standards, and guidelines for the security of national security information systems that support the operations of other executive branch departments and agencies with national security information.

(i) Policies, principles, standards, and guidelines developed under this subsection may require more stringent protection than those developed in accordance with section 2(a) of this order.

(ii) The Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs shall advise the President and the appropriate department or agency when there is a critical deficiency in the security practices of a department or agency within the purview of this section.

(iii) National Security Systems. The National Security Telecommunications and Information Systems Security Committee, as established by and consistent with NSD-42 and chaired by the Department of Defense, shall be designated as the "Committee on National Security Systems."

(c) Additional Responsibilities. The heads of executive branch departments and agencies are responsible and accountable for providing and maintaining adequate levels of security for information systems, including emergency preparedness communications systems, for programs under their control. Heads of such departments and agencies shall ensure the development and, within available appropriations, funding of programs that adequately address these mission systems, especially those critical systems that support the national security and other essential government programs. Additionally, security should enable, and not unnecessarily impede, department and agency business operations.

Sec. 3. The National Infrastructure Advisory Council. The National Infrastructure Advisory Council (NIAC), established on October 16, 2001, shall provide the President through the Secretary of Homeland Security with advice on the security of information systems for critical infrastructure supporting other sectors of the economy: banking and finance, transportation, energy, manufacturing, and emergency government services.
(a) Membership. The NIAC shall be composed of not more than 30 members appointed by the President. The members of the NIAC shall be selected from the private sector, academia, and State and local government. Members of the NIAC shall have expertise relevant to the functions of the NIAC and generally shall be selected from industry Chief Executive Officers (and equivalently ranked leaders of other organizations) with responsibilities for security of information infrastructure supporting the critical sectors of the economy, including banking and finance, transportation, energy, communications, and emergency government services. Members shall not be full-time officials or employees of the executive branch of the Federal Government. The President shall designate a Chair and Vice Chair from among the members of the NIAC.

(b) Functions of the NIAC. The NIAC will meet periodically:

(i) enhance the partnership of the public and private sectors in protecting information systems for critical infrastructures and provide reports on this issue to the Secretary of Homeland Security, as appropriate;

(ii) propose and develop ways to encourage private industry to perform periodic risk assessments of critical information and telecommunications systems;

(iii) monitor the development of private sector Information Sharing and Analysis Centers (ISACs) and provide recommendations to the President through the Secretary of Homeland Security on how these organizations can best foster improved cooperation among the ISACs, the Department of Homeland Security, and other Federal Government entities;

(iv) report to the President through the Secretary of Homeland Security, who shall ensure appropriate coordination with the Assistant to the President for Homeland Security, the Assistant to the President for Economic Policy, and the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs under the terms of this order; and

(v) advise lead agencies with critical infrastructure responsibilities, sector coordinators, the Department of Homeland Security, and the ISACs.

(c) Administration of the NIAC.

(i) The NIAC may hold hearings, conduct inquiries, and establish subcommittees, as appropriate.

(ii) Upon request of the Chair, and to the extent permitted by law, the heads of the executive departments and agencies shall provide the NIAC with information and advice relating to its functions.

(iii) Senior Federal Government officials may participate in the meetings of the NIAC, as appropriate.

(iv) Members shall serve without compensation for their work on the NIAC. However, members may be reimbursed for travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law for persons serving intermittently in Federal Government service (5 U.S.C. 5701–5707).

(v) To the extent permitted by law and subject to the availability of appropriations, the Department of Homeland Security shall provide the NIAC with administrative services, staff, and other support services, and such funds as may be necessary for the performance of the NIAC's functions.

(d) General Provisions.

(i) Insofar as the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App.) (Act), may apply to the NIAC, the functions of the President under that Act, except that of reporting to the Congress, shall be performed by the Department of Homeland Security in accordance with the guidelines and procedures established by the Administrator of General Services.

(ii) The NIAC shall terminate on October 15, 2003, unless extended by the President.

(iii) Executive Order 13130 of July 14, 1999, was revoked on October, 16, 2001.

(iv) Nothing in this order shall supersede any requirement made by or under law.

Sec. 4. Judicial Review. This order does not create any right or benefit, substantive
or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity, against the United States, its departments, agencies, or other entities, its officers or employees, or any other person."

Sec. 8. Executive Order 13228 of October 8, 2001 ("Establishing the Office of Homeland Security and the Homeland Security Council"), as amended, is further amended by:

(a) amending section 3(g) to read "(g) Incident Management. Consistent with applicable law, including the statutory functions of the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Assistant to the President for Homeland Security shall be the official primarily responsible for advising and assisting the President in the coordination of domestic incident management activities of all departments and agencies in the event of a terrorist threat, and during and in the aftermath of terrorist attacks, major disasters, or other emergencies, within the United States. Generally, the Assistant to the President for Homeland Security shall serve as the principal point of contact for and to the President with respect to the coordination of such activities. The Assistant to the President for Homeland Security shall coordinate with the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, as appropriate."

(b) inserting ", including the Department of Homeland Security" after "Government departments and agencies" in section 7.

Sec. 9. Executive Order 13223 of September 14, 2001 ("Ordering the Ready Reserve of the Armed Forces to Active Duty and Delegating Certain Authorities to the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Transportation"), as amended, is further amended by:

(a) striking "the Secretary of Transportation" in the title and wherever it appears in sections 1, 5, 6, and 7, and inserting "the Secretary of Homeland Security" in lieu thereof; and

(b) striking "the Department of Transportation" in section 7 and inserting "the Department of Homeland Security" in lieu thereof.


Sec. 12. Executive Order 13154 of May 3, 2000 ("Establishing the Kosovar Campaign Medal"), is amended by striking "the Secretary of Transportation" in section 1 and inserting "the Secretary of Homeland Security" in lieu thereof.

Sec. 13. Executive Order 13133 of August 5, 1999 ("Working Group on Unlawful Conduct on the Internet"), is amended by:

(a) inserting "(6) The Secretary of Homeland Security," after "(5) The Secretary of Education," in section 3(a); and

(b) renumbering the subsequent subsections in section 3(a) appropriately.

Sec. 14. Executive Order 13120 of April 27, 1999 ("Ordering the Selected Reserve and Certain Individual Ready Reserve Members of the Armed Forces to Active Duty"), is amended by striking "the Secretary of Transportation" and inserting "the Secretary of Homeland Security" in lieu thereof.

Sec. 15. Executive Order 13112 of February 3, 1999 ("Invasive Species"), is amended by inserting "the Secretary of Homeland Security," after "Secretary of Transportation," in section 3(a).


Sec. 17. Executive Order 13076 of February 24, 1998 ("Ordering the Selected Reserve of the Armed Forces to Active Duty"), is amended by striking "the Secretary of Transportation" and inserting "the Secretary of Homeland Security" in lieu thereof.

Sec. 18. Executive Order 13011 of July 16, 1996 ("Federal Information Technology"), as amended, is further amended by:
(a) striking “17. Federal Emergency Management Agency,” in section 3(b); and
(b) renumbering the subsequent subsections in section 3(b) appropriately.

Sec. 19. Executive Order 12989 of February 13, 1996 (“Economy and Efficiency in Government Procurement through Compliance with Certain Immigration and Naturalization Act Provisions”), is amended by:
(a) striking “Naturalization” in the title and inserting “Nationality” in lieu thereof;
(b) striking “, the Attorney General” in section 3;
(c) inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security” before “may” in section 3(a);
(d) inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security” before “shall” in section 3(b);
(e) inserting “the Attorney General” before “shall” in section 3(c);
(f) inserting “Secretary of Homeland Security or the” before “Attorney General” wherever it appears in section 4;
(g) striking “The Attorney General’s” in section 4(b) and inserting “Such” in lieu thereof;
(h) striking “the Attorney General” wherever it appears in the first two sentences of section 5(a) and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security and Attorney General” in lieu thereof;
(i) striking “the responsibilities of the Attorney General” in section 5(a) and inserting “their respective responsibilities” in lieu thereof;
(j) inserting “Secretary of Homeland Security or the” before “Attorney General” wherever it appears in the third sentence of section 5(a);
(k) inserting “Secretary of Homeland Security and the” before “Attorney General” in section 6;
(l) striking “the Attorney General’s” in section 6 and inserting “their respective” in lieu thereof; and
(m) inserting “Secretary of Homeland Security, the” before “Attorney General” in section 7.

Sec. 20. Executive Order 12985 of January 11, 1996 (“Establishing the Armed Forces Service Medal”), is amended by striking “the Secretary of Transportation” in section 2 and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof.

Sec. 21. Executive Order 12982 of December 8, 1995 (“Ordering the Selected Reserve of the Armed Forces to Active Duty”), is amended by striking “the Secretary of Transportation” and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof.


Sec. 23. Executive Order 12977 of October 19, 1995 (“Interagency Security Committee”), is amended by:
(a) striking “the Administrator of General Services ("Administrator")” in section 1(a) and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security ("Secretary")” in lieu thereof;
(b) striking “and” after “(16) Central Intelligence Agency,” in section 1(b);
(c) inserting “and (18) General Services Administration,” after “(17) Office of Management and Budget,” in section 1(b);
(d) striking section 1(c)(2) and redesignating sections 1(c)(3) and 1(c)(4) as sections 1(c)(2) and 1(c)(3), respectively;
(e) striking “Administrator” wherever it appears in sections 2, 5(a)(3)(E), 6(a), and 6(e), and inserting “Secretary” in lieu thereof; and
(f) striking “, acting by and through the Assistant Commissioner,” in section 6(c).

Sec. 24. Executive Order 12919 of June 3, 1994 (“National Defense Industrial Resources Preparedness”), is amended by:
(a) striking “The Director, Federal Emergency Management Agency ("Director, FEMA")” in section 104(b) and inserting “The Secretary of Homeland Security ("the Secretary")” in lieu thereof;
(b) striking “The Director, FEMA,” in sections 201(e) and 601(f) and inserting “The Secretary” in lieu thereof;
(c) striking “the Director, FEMA,” wherever it appears in sections 201(e), 202(e), 305, 501, 701(e), and 802(e), and inserting “the Secretary” in lieu thereof; and
(d) inserting “the Department of Homeland Security,” after “Attorney General,” in section 801.
Sec. 25. Executive Order 12906 of April
11, 1994 ("Coordinating Geographic Data
Acquisition and Access: The National Spatial
Data Infrastructure"), is amended by:
(a) striking "and" in section 7(b)(ii);
(b) striking the period at the end of section
7(b)(iii) and inserting "; and" in lieu thereof;
and
(c) inserting a new section 7(b)(iv) to read
"(iv) the national security-related activities of
the Department of Homeland Security as
determined by the Secretary of Homeland
Security."

Sec. 26. Executive Order 12870 of Sep-
tember 30, 1993 ("Trade Promotion Coordin-
ating Committee"), is amended by:
(a) inserting 
"(j) Department of Homeland
Security," after "(i) Department of the Inter-
ior," in section 1; and
(b) relettering the subsequent subsections
in section 1 appropriately.

Sec. 27. Executive Order 12835 of January
25, 1993 ("Establishment of the National
Economic Council"), is amended by:
(a) inserting "(k) Secretary of Homeland
Security," after "(j) Secretary of Energy," in
section 2; and
(b) relettering the subsequent subsections
in section 2 appropriately.

Sec. 28. Executive Order 12830 of January
9, 1993 ("Establishing the Military Out-
standing Volunteer Service Medal"), is
amended by striking "the Secretary of Trans-
portation wherever it appears and inserting
"the Secretary of Homeland Security" in lieu
thereof.

Sec. 29. Executive Order 12824 of De-
cember 7, 1993 ("Establishing the Transpor-
tation Distinguished Service Medal"), is
amended by:
(a) striking "Transportation" in the title
and inserting "Homeland Security" in lieu
thereof; and
(b) striking "Transportation" wherever it
appears and inserting "Homeland Security"
in lieu thereof.

Sec. 30. Executive Order 12807 of May
24, 1992 ("Interdiction of Illegal Aliens"), is
amended by striking "the Attorney General"
in section 2(e)(3) and inserting "the Secretary
of Homeland Security" in lieu thereof.

Sec. 31. Executive Order 12793 of March
20, 1992 ("Continuing the Presidential Serv-
ience Certificate and Presidential Service
Badge"), is amended by striking "the Sec-
retary of Transportation" in section 1 and
inserting "the Secretary of Homeland Secu-
rity" in lieu thereof.

Sec. 32. Executive Order 12789 of Feb-
ruary 10, 1992 ("Delegation of Reporting
Functions Under the Immigration Reform
and Control Act of 1986"), is amended by
striking "The Attorney General" in section
1 and inserting "The Secretary of Homeland
Security" in lieu thereof.

Sec. 33. Executive Order 12788 of January
15, 1992 ("Defense Economic Adjustment
Program"), is amended by:
(a) inserting "(15) Secretary of Homeland
Security;" after "(14) Secretary of Veterans
Affairs;" in section 4(a); and
(b) renumbering the subsequent subsections
in section 4(a) appropriately.

Sec. 34. Executive Order 12777 of October
18, 1991 ("Implementation of Section
311 of the Federal Water Pollution Control
Act of October 18, 1972, as Amended, and
the Oil Pollution Act of 1990"), is amended by:
(a) inserting "and the Secretary of the De-
partment in which the Coast Guard is oper-
ating" after "the Secretary of Transportation"
in sections 2(b)(2) and 2(d)(2);
(b) striking "the Secretary of Trans-
portation" in section 2(e)(2) and wherever it
appears in sections 5 and 8 and inserting "the
Secretary of the Department in which the
Coast Guard is operating" in lieu thereof; and
(c) inserting "the Secretary of the Depart-
ment in which the Coast Guard is operating,"
after "Agriculture," in section 10(c).

Sec. 35. Executive Order 12743 of January
18, 1991 ("Ordering the Ready Reserve of
the Armed Forces to Active Duty"), is
amended by:
(a) striking "the Department of Trans-
portation" in section 1 and inserting "the De-
partment of Homeland Security" in lieu there-
of; and
(b) striking "the Secretary of Trans-
portation" in section 1 and inserting "the Sec-
retary of Homeland Security" in lieu thereof.

Sec. 36. Executive Order 12742 of January
8, 1991 ("National Security Industrial Re-
sponsiveness"), is amended by:
(a) inserting "Homeland Security," after "Transportation," in section 104(a); and
(b) striking "the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency" in section 104(d) and inserting "the Secretary of Homeland Security" in lieu thereof.

Sec. 37. Executive Order 12733 of November 13, 1990 ("Authorizing the Extension of the Period of Active Duty Personnel of the Selected Reserve of the Armed Forces"), is amended by striking "the Secretary of Transportation" and inserting "the Secretary of Homeland Security" in lieu thereof.

Sec. 38. Executive Order 12728 of August 22, 1990 ("Delegating the President's Authority to Suspend any Provision of Law Relating to the Promotion, Retirement, or Separation of Members of the Armed Forces"), is amended by striking "the Secretary of Transportation" in sections 1 and 2 and inserting "the Secretary of Homeland Security" in lieu thereof.

Sec. 39. Executive Order 12727 of August 27, 1990 ("Ordering the Selected Reserve of the Armed Forces to Active Duty"), is amended by striking "the Secretary of Transportation" in section 1 and inserting "the Secretary of Homeland Security" in lieu thereof.

Sec. 40. Executive Order 12699 ("Seismic Safety of Federal and Federally Assisted or Regulated New Building Construction"), is amended by:
(a) striking "Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)" in section 3(d) and inserting "Department of Homeland Security" in lieu thereof;
(b) striking "The Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency" in section 4(a) and inserting "The Secretary of Homeland Security" in lieu thereof; and
(c) striking "The Federal Emergency Management Agency" and "The FEMA" in section 5 and inserting "The Department of Homeland Security" in lieu thereof (in both places).

Sec. 41. Executive Order 12657 of November 18, 1988 ("Federal Emergency Management Agency Assistance in Emergency Preparedness Planning at Commercial Nuclear Power Plants"), is amended by:
(a) striking "Federal Emergency Management Agency" in the title and inserting "Department of Homeland Security" in lieu thereof;
(b) striking "Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)", in section 1(b) and inserting "Department of Homeland Security (DHS)" in lieu thereof;
(c) striking "FEMA" wherever it appears in sections 1(b), 2(b), 2(c), 3, 4, 5, and 6, and inserting "DHS" in lieu thereof; and
(d) striking "the Director of FEMA" in section 2(a) and inserting "the Secretary of Homeland Security" in lieu thereof.

Sec. 42. Executive Order 12656 of November 18, 1988 ("Assignment of Emergency Preparedness Responsibilities"), as amended, is further amended by:
(a) striking "The Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency" wherever it appears in sections 104(c) and 1702 and inserting "The Secretary of Homeland Security" in lieu thereof;
(b) striking "the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency" wherever it appears in sections 104(c), 201(15), 301(9), 401(10), 501(4), 501(7), 502(7), 601(3), 701(5), 801(9), 1302(4), 1401(4), 1701, and 1801(b), and inserting "the Secretary of Homeland Security" in lieu thereof;
(c) striking "consistent with current National Security Council guidelines and policies" in section 201(15) and inserting "consistent with current Presidential guidelines and policies" in lieu thereof;
(d) striking "Secretary" in section 501(9) and inserting "Secretaries" in lieu thereof;
(e) inserting "and Homeland Security" after "Labor" in section 501(9);
(f) striking "and" after "State" in section 701(6) and inserting a comma in lieu thereof;
(g) inserting ", and Homeland Security" after "Defense" in section 701(6);
(h) striking "the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency," in section 701(6); and

Without prejudice to subsections (a) through (i) of this section, all responsibilities assigned to specific Federal officials pursuant
to Executive Order 12656 that are substantially the same as any responsibility assigned to, or function transferred to, the Secretary of Homeland Security pursuant to the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (regardless of whether such responsibility or function is expressly required to be carried out through another official of the Department of Homeland Security or not pursuant to such Act), or intended or required to be carried out by an agency or an agency component transferred to the Department of Homeland Security pursuant to such Act, are hereby reassigned to the Secretary of Homeland Security.

**Sec. 43.** Executive Order 12580 of January 23, 1987 ("Superfund Implementation"), as amended, is further amended by:

(a) inserting "Department of Homeland Security," after Department of Energy," in section 1(a)(2); and

(b) striking "Federal Emergency Management Agency" in section 1(a)(2).

**Sec. 44.** Executive Order 12555 of November 15, 1985 ("Protection of Cultural Property"), as amended, is further amended by:

(a) striking "the Secretary of the Treasury" in sections 1, 2, and 3, and inserting "the Secretary of Homeland Security" in lieu thereof; and

(b) striking "The Department of the Treasury" in the heading of section 3 and inserting "The Department of Homeland Security" in lieu thereof.

**Sec. 45.** Executive Order 12501 of January 28, 1985 ("Arctic Research"), is amended by:

(a) inserting "(i) Department of Homeland Security," after "(h) Department of Health and Human Services;" in section 8; and

(b) relettering the subsequent subsections in section 8 appropriately.

**Sec. 46.** Executive Order 12472 of April 3, 1984 ("Assignment of National Security and Emergency Preparedness Telecommunications Functions"), is amended by:

(a) inserting "the Homeland Security Council," after "National Security Council," in sections 1(b), 1(e)(4), 1(f)(3), and 2(c)(4);

(b) striking "The Secretary of Defense" in section 1(e) and inserting "The Secretary of Homeland Security" in lieu thereof;

(c) striking "Federal Emergency Management Agency" in sections 1(e)(3) and 3(j) and inserting "Department of Homeland Security" in lieu thereof;

(d) inserting ", in consultation with the Homeland Security Council," after "National Security Council" in section 2(b)(1);

(e) inserting ", the Homeland Security Council," after "National Security Council" in sections 2(d) and 2(e);

(f) striking "the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency" in section 2(d)(1) and inserting "the Secretary of Homeland Security" in lieu thereof;

(g) striking "Federal Emergency Management Agency. The Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall:"

in section 3(b) and inserting "Department of Homeland Security. The Secretary of Homeland Security shall:"
in lieu thereof; and

(h) adding at the end of section 3(d) the following new paragraph: "(3) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect the authority of the Secretary of Defense with respect to the Department of Defense, including the chain of command for the armed forces of the United States under section 162(b) of title 10, United States Code, and the authority of the Secretary of Defense with respect to the Department of Defense under section 113(b) of that title.");

**Sec. 47.** Executive Order 12382 of September 13, 1982 ("President's National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee"), as amended, is further amended by:

(a) inserting "through the Secretary of Homeland Security," after "the President," in sections 2(a) and 2(b);

(b) striking "and to the Secretary of Defense" in section 2(e) and inserting "through the Secretary of Homeland Security," in lieu thereof; and

(c) striking "the Secretary of Defense" in sections 3(e) and 4(a) and inserting "the Secretary of Homeland Security" in lieu thereof.

**Sec. 48.** Executive Order 12341 of January 21, 1982 ("Cuban and Haitian Entrants"), is amended by:

(a) striking "The Attorney General" in section 2 and inserting "The Secretary of Homeland Security" in lieu thereof; and
Sec. 49. Executive Order 12208 of April 15, 1980 ("Consultations on the Admission of Refugees"), as amended, is further amended by:

(a) striking "the following functions: (a) To" in section 1–101 and inserting "to" in lieu thereof;

(b) striking "the Attorney General" in section 1–101(a) and inserting "the Secretary of Homeland Security" in lieu thereof;

(c) striking sections 1–101(b) and 1–102; and

(d) redesignating sections 1–103 and 1–104 as sections 1–102 and 1–103, respectively.

Sec. 50. Executive Order 12188 of January 2, 1980 ("International Trade Functions"), as amended, is further amended by:

(a) inserting "(12) The Secretary of Homeland Security" after "(11) The Secretary of Energy" in section 1–102(b); and

(b) renumbering the subsequent subsections in section 1–102(b) appropriately.

Sec. 51. Executive Order 12160 of September 26, 1979 ("Providing for Enhancement and Coordination of Federal Consumer Programs"), as amended, is further amended by:

(a) inserting "(8) The Secretary of Homeland Security," after "(7) Department of the Treasury," in section 1–102;

(b) striking "(s) Federal Emergency Management Agency." in section 1–102; and

(c) relettering the subsequent subsections in section 1–102 appropriately.

Sec. 52. Executive Order 12148 of July 20, 1979 ("Federal Emergency Management"), as amended, is further amended by:

(a) striking the "Federal Emergency Management Agency" whenever it appears and inserting "the Department of Homeland Security" in lieu thereof; and

(b) striking "the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency" whenever it appears and inserting "the Secretary of Homeland Security" in lieu thereof.

Sec. 53. Executive Order 12146 of July 18, 1979 ("Management of Federal Legal Resources"), as amended, is further amended by:

(a) striking "15" in section 1–101 and inserting "16" in lieu thereof;

(b) inserting "(n) The Department of Homeland Security." after "(m) The Department of the Treasury." in section 1–102; and

(c) relettering the subsequent subsections in section 1–102 appropriately.

Sec. 54. Executive Order 12002 of July 7, 1977 ("Administration of Export Controls"), as amended, is further amended by inserting ", the Secretary of Homeland Security," after "The Secretary of Energy" in section 3.

Sec. 55. Executive Order 11965 of January 19, 1977 ("Establishing the Humanitarian Service Medal"), is amended by striking "the Secretary of Transportation" wherever it appears in sections 1, 2, and 4, and inserting "the Secretary of Homeland Security" in lieu thereof.

Sec. 56. Executive Order 11926 of July 19, 1976 ("The Vice Presidential Service Badge"), is amended by striking "the Secretary of Transportation" in section 2 and inserting "the Secretary of Homeland Security" in lieu thereof.

Sec. 57. Executive Order 11858 of May 7, 1975 ("Foreign Investment in the United States"), as amended, is further amended by:

(a) inserting "(8) The Secretary of Homeland Security," after "(7) The Attorney General," in section 1(a); and

(b) redesignating subsection (8) as subsection (9) in section 1(a).

Sec. 58. Executive Order 11800 of August 17, 1974 ("Delegating Certain Authority Vested in the President by the Aviation Career Incentive Act of 1974"), as amended, is further amended by striking "the Secretary of Transportation" in section 1 and inserting "the Secretary of Homeland Security" in lieu thereof.

Sec. 59. Executive Order 11645 of February 8, 1972 ("Authority of the Secretary of Transportation to Prescribe Certain Regulations Relating to Coast Guard Housing"), is amended by striking "the Secretary of Transportation" in the title and in sections 1 and 2 and inserting "the Secretary of Homeland Security" in lieu thereof.

Sec. 60. Executive Order 11623 of October 12, 1971 ("Delegating to the Director of Selective Service Authority to Issue Rules
and Regulations under the Military Selective Service Act”), as amended, is further amended by:

(a) striking “the Secretary of Transportation” in section 2(a) and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof; and

(b) striking “the Department of Transportation” in section 2(a) and inserting “the Department of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof.

Sec. 61. Executive Order 11448 of January 16, 1969 (“Establishing the Meritorious Service Medal”), as amended, is further amended by striking “the Secretary of Transportation” in section 1 and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof.

Sec. 62. Executive Order 11466 of January 16, 1969 (“Authorizing the Acceptance of Service Medals and Ribbons from Multilateral Organizations Other Than the United Nations”), is amended by striking “the Secretary of Transportation” and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof.

Sec. 63. Executive Order 11438 of December 3, 1968 (“Prescribing Procedures Governing Interdepartmental Cash Awards to the Members of the Armed Forces”), as amended, is further amended by:

(a) striking “the Secretary of Transportation” in sections 1 and 2 and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof; and

(b) striking “the Department of Transportation” wherever it appears in sections 2 and 4 and inserting “the Department of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof.

Sec. 64. Executive Order 11366 of August 4, 1967 (“Assigning Authority to Order Certain Persons in the Ready Reserve to Active Duty”), is amended by striking “the Secretary of Transportation” in sections 2 and 3(b) and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof.


(a) striking “the Secretary of Transportation” in sections 1, 3, and 4, and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof; and

(b) striking “the Secretary of Transportation” in sections 2 and 3 and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof.

Sec. 66. Executive Order 11231 of July 8, 1965 (“Establishing the Vietnam Service Medal”), as amended, is further amended by striking “the Secretary of Transportation” in section 1 and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof.

Sec. 67. Executive Order 11190 of December 29, 1964 (“Providing for the Screening of the Ready Reserve of the Armed Forces”), as amended, is further amended by striking “the Secretary of Transportation” in section 1 and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof.

Sec. 68. Executive Order 11139 of January 7, 1964 (“Authorizing Acceptance of the United Nations Medal and Service Ribbon”), is amended by striking “the Secretary of the Treasury” and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof.

Sec. 69. Executive Order 11079 of January 25, 1963 (“Providing for the Prescribing of Regulations under which Members of the Armed Forces and Others May Accept Fellowships, Scholarships or Grants”), as amended, is further amended by striking “the Secretary of Transportation” and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof.

Sec. 70. Executive Order 11046 of August 24, 1962 (“Authorizing Award of the Bronze Star Medal”), as amended, is further amended by striking “the Secretary of Transportation” in section 1 and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof.

Sec. 71. Executive Order 11016 of April 25, 1962 (“Authorizing Award of the Purple Heart”), as amended, is further amended by striking “the Secretary of Transportation” in sections 1 and 2 and inserting “the Secretary of Homeland Security” in lieu thereof.

Sec. 72. Executive Order 10977 of December 4, 1961 (“Establishing the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal”), as amended, is further amended by striking “the Secretary of Transportation” in section 2 and inserting
"the Secretary of Homeland Security" in lieu thereof.

Sec. 73. Executive Order 10789 of November 14, 1958 ("Authorizing Agencies of the Government To Exercise Certain Contracting Authority in Connection With National-Defense Functions and Prescribing Regulations Governing the Exercise of Such Authority"), as amended, is further amended by:

(a) striking "The Federal Emergency Management Agency" in paragraph 21 and inserting "Department of Homeland Security" in lieu thereof; and

(b) inserting at the end thereof the following new Part:

"Part III—Coordination with Other Authorities

25. After March 1, 2003, no executive department or agency shall exercise authority granted under paragraph 1A of this order with respect to any matter that has been, or could be, designated by the Secretary of Homeland Security as a qualified anti-terrorism technology as defined in section 865 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, unless—

(a) in the case of the Department of Defense, the Secretary of Defense has, after consideration of the authority provided under subtitle G of title VIII of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, determined that the exercise of authority under this order is necessary for the timely and effective conduct of United States military or intelligence activities; and

(b) in the case of any other executive department or agency that has authority under this order, (i) the Secretary of Homeland Security has advised whether the use of the authority provided under subtitle G of title VIII of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 would be appropriate, and (ii) the Director of the Office and Management and Budget has approved the exercise of authority under this order.

Sec. 74. Executive Order 10694 of January 10, 1957 ("Authorizing the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force to Issue Citations in the Name of the President of the United States to Military and Naval Units for Outstanding Performance in Action"), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section: "5. The Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating may exercise the same authority with respect to the Coast Guard under this order as the Secretary of the Navy may exercise with respect to the Navy and the Marine Corps under this order."

Sec. 75. Executive Order 10637 of September 16, 1955 ("Delegating to the Secretary of the Treasury Certain Functions of the President Relating to the United States Coast Guard"), is amended by:

(a) striking "The Secretary of the Treasury" in sections 1 and 2 and inserting "The Secretary of Homeland Security" in lieu thereof;

(b) striking "the Secretary of the Treasury" in the title and in subsections 1(j), 1(k), and 5, and inserting "the Secretary of Homeland Security" in lieu thereof; and

(c) striking subsection 1(r) and redesignating subsection 1(s) as subsection 1(r).

Sec. 76. Executive Order 10631 of August 17, 1955 ("Code of Conduct for Members of the Armed Forces of the United States"), as amended, is further amended by: striking "the Secretary of Transportation" and inserting "the Secretary of Homeland Security" in lieu thereof.

Sec. 77. Executive Order 10554 of August 18, 1954 ("Delegating the Authority of the President to Prescribe Regulations Authorizing Occasions Upon Which the Uniform May Be Worn by Persons Who Have Served Honorably in the Armed Forces in Time of War"), is amended by striking "the Secretary of the Treasury" and inserting "the Secretary of Homeland Security" in lieu thereof.

Sec. 78. Executive Order 10499 of November 4, 1953 ("Delegating Functions Conferred Upon the President by Section 8 of the Uniformed Services Contingency Option Act of 1953"), as amended, is further amended by striking the "Secretary of the Treasury" and inserting "the Secretary of Homeland Security" in lieu thereof.

Sec. 79. Executive Order 10448 of April 22, 1953 ("Authorizing the National Defense Medal"), as amended, is further amended by striking "the Secretary of Transportation" in sections 1 and 2 and inserting "the Secretary of Homeland Security" in lieu thereof.
Sec. 80. Executive Order 10271 of July 7, 1951 ("Delegating the Authority of the President to Order Members and Units of Reserve Components of the Armed Forces into Active Federal service"), is amended by striking "the Secretary of the Treasury" and inserting "the Secretary of Homeland Security" in lieu thereof.

Sec. 81. Executive Order 10179 of November 8, 1950 ("Establishing the Korean Service Medal"), as amended, is further amended by striking "the Secretary of the Treasury" in sections 1 and 2 and inserting "the Secretary of Homeland Security" in lieu thereof.

Sec. 82. Executive Order 10163 of September 25, 1950 ("The Armed Forces Reserve Medal"), as amended, is further amended by striking "the Secretary of the Treasury" in sections 2 and 7 and inserting "the Secretary of Homeland Security" in lieu thereof.

Sec. 83. Executive Order 10113 of February 24, 1950 ("Delegating the Authority of the President to Prescribe Clothing Allowances, and Cash Allowances in lieu thereof, for Enlisted Men in the Armed Forces"), as amended, is further amended by striking "the Secretary of the Treasury" in sections 1 and 2 and inserting "the Secretary of Homeland Security" in lieu thereof.

Sec. 84. Executive Order 4601 of March 1, 1927 ("Distinguished Flying Cross"), as amended, is further amended by:

(a) striking "The Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy," in sections 2 and 12 and inserting "The Secretary of Defense" in lieu thereof; and

(b) striking "the Secretary of the Treasury" in sections 2 and 12 and inserting "the Secretary of Homeland Security" in lieu thereof.

Sec. 85. Designation as a Defense Agency of the United States.

I hereby designate the Department of Homeland Security as a defense agency of the United States for the purposes of chapter 17 of title 35 of the United States Code.

Sec. 86. Exception from the Provisions of the Government Employees Training Act.

Those elements of the Department of Homeland Security that are supervised by the Under Secretary of Homeland Security for Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection through the Department's Assistant Secretary for Information Analysis are, pursuant to section 4102(b)(1) of title 5, United States Code, and in the public interest, excepted from the following provisions of the Government Employees Training Act as codified in title 5: sections 4103(a)(1), 4108, 4115, 4117, and 4118, and that part of 4109(a) that provides "under the regulations prescribed under section 4118(a)(8) of this title and"

Sec. 87. Functions of Certain Officials in the Coast Guard.

The Commandant and the Assistant Commandant for Intelligence of the Coast Guard each shall be considered a "Senior Official of the Intelligence Community" for purposes of Executive Order 12333 of December 4, 1981, and all other relevant authorities.

Sec. 88. Order of Succession.

Subject to the provisions of subsection (b) of this section, the officers named in subsection (a) of this section, in the order listed, shall act as, and perform the functions and duties of, the office of Secretary of Homeland Security ("Secretary") during any period in which the Secretary has died, resigned, or otherwise become unable to perform the functions and duties of the office of Secretary.

(a) Order of Succession.

(i) Deputy Secretary of Homeland Security;

(ii) Under Secretary for Border and Transportation Security;

(iii) Under Secretary for Emergency Preparedness and Response;

(iv) Under Secretary for Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection;

(v) Under Secretary for Management;

(vi) Under Secretary for Science and Technology;

(vii) General Counsel; and

(viii) Assistant Secretaries in the Department in the order of their date of appointment as such.

(b) Exceptions.

(i) No individual who is serving in an office listed in subsection (a) in an acting capacity shall act as Secretary pursuant to this section.

(ii) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, the President retains discretion, to
the extent permitted by the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998, 5 U.S.C. 3345 et seq., to depart from this order in designating an acting Secretary.

Sec. 89. Savings Provision.
Except as otherwise specifically provided above or in Executive Order 13284 of January 23, 2003 ("Amendment of Executive Orders, and Other Actions, in Connection With the Establishment of the Department of Homeland Security"), references in any prior Executive Order relating to an agency or an agency component that is transferred to the Department of Homeland Security ("the Department"), or relating to a function that is transferred to the Secretary of Homeland Security, shall be deemed to refer, as appropriate, to the Department or its officers, employees, agents, organizational units, or functions.

Sec. 90. Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect the authority of the Secretary of Defense with respect to the Department of Defense, including the chain of command for the armed forces of the United States under section 162(b) of title 10, United States Code, and the authority of the Secretary of Defense with respect to the Department of Defense under section 113(b) of that title.

Sec. 91. Nothing in this order shall be construed to limit or restrict the authorities of the Central Intelligence Agency and the Director of Central Intelligence pursuant to the National Security Act of 1947 and the CIA Act of 1949.

Sec. 92. This order shall become effective on March 1, 2003.

Sec. 93. This order does not create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity, against the United States, its departments, agencies, or other entities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

George W. Bush

The White House,

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 8:45 a.m., March 4, 2003]

NOTE: This Executive order was published in the Federal Register on March 5. This item was not received in time for publication in the appropriate issue.

Directive on Management of Domestic Incidents
February 28, 2003


Subject: Management of Domestic Incidents

Purpose

(1) To enhance the ability of the United States to manage domestic incidents by establishing a single, comprehensive national incident management system.

Definitions

(2) In this directive:
(a) the terms "Secretary" and "the Secretary," and "Department" and "the Department" mean the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Department of Homeland Security established under section 102 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, Public Law 107-296;
(b) the term "C.I.A." means the Central Intelligence Agency; and
(c) the terms "State," "local," and the "United States" when it is used in a geographical sense, have the same meanings as used in the Homeland Security Act of 2002, Public Law 107-296.

Policy

(3) To prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies, the United States Government shall establish a single, comprehensive approach to domestic incident management. The objective of the United States Government is to ensure that all levels of government across the Nation have the capability to work efficiently and effectively together, using a national approach to domestic incident management. In these efforts, with regard to domestic incidents, the United States Government treats...
HOW THE HOMELAND SECURITY AGENCY FITS INTO THE
UNITED NATIONS CHARTER

From the onset the designers of global government intended to use the office of the president for their “master planning” in producing “change” in America. Their “master plan” is an integrated network of management control systems over all the nation for social, economic, and political change. County and state level master plans (General plans) are integrated with the national (international) “master planning.” This integrated network of centralized management operates in conjunction with the Office of Management and Budget, and an audit and inspection team has been put in place. The “master plan” had to include military management systems and military authorities. First, came the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Years later, the House of Representatives passed H.R. 5005 (the Senate passed Senate Bill 2452) which together produced Public Law 107-296. With president Geo. W. Bush’s signature in November of 2002 the “Homeland Security Agency” (HSA) was then created. It incorporated FEMA. Several months later, in February of 2003, President George W. Bush added to the HSA structure with a massive Executive Order #13286; thus, the Homeland Security became an expanded Agency. (Agencies are not responsible to the people.)

This situation not only satisfied the requirement in State Dept. Publication 7277, calling for a force to preserve internal order after the general and complete disarmament law (P.L. 87-297) divests the U.S.A. permanently of its armed forces, it also made the connection with the U. N. Charter’s requirements in Chapter VIII (Article 52 and Article 53) of the United Nations Charter, which is called Regional Arrangements. Chapter VIII states:

**Article 52:**
1. Nothing in the present Charter precludes the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action, provided that such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.
2. The Members of the United Nations entering into such arrangements or constituting such agencies shall make every effort to achieve pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies before referring them to the Security Council.
3. The Security Council shall encourage the development of pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies either on the initiative of the states concerned or by reference from the Security Council.
4. This article in no way impairs the application of Articles 34 and 35.

**Article 53:**
1. The Security Council shall, where appropriate, utilize such regional arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority. But no enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council, with the exception of measures against any enemy state, as defined in Paragraph 2 of this Article, provided for pursuant to Article 107 or in regional arrangements directed against renewal of aggressive policy on the part of any such state, until such time as the Organization may, on request of the Governments concerned, be charged with the responsibility for preventing further aggression by such a state.
2. The term enemy state as used in Paragraph 1 of this Article applies to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory of the present Charter.

**Article 54:**
The Security Council shall at all times be kept fully informed of activities undertaken or in contemplation under regional arrangements or by regional agencies for the maintenance of international peace and security. (End)

Local law enforcement agencies accept Homeland Security Agency grant money from the federal government, without realizing the consequences of these grants. It has changed our form of government!
THE MILITARIZATION OF UNITED STATES CIVILIAN LAW ENFORCEMENT UNDER INTERNATIONAL UNIFIED COMMAND

UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL PRESS RELEASE #6397 REVEALS U.N. * INTENTION TO COMMANDEER U.S.A. CIVILIAN POLICE FOR U.N. OPERATIONS

United Nations Rapid Response Mechanism

UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION** AND INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

U.N. Standardized Training Recruitment of Local Police

Mil-standards 499-A systems

U.S. President enacts U.N. Resolutions via Executive Orders

N.A.C.C.J.S.G.
L.E.A.A.****

HOMELAND SECURITY BASED ON STATE DEPT. PUB. 7277

Total Quality Management: Dialectics & Facilitators

F.E.M.A. & E.M.A.

Public Safety Agency merges police and military

C.S.T.I.
C.E.M.C.

Federal control of state law enforcement systems

City Managers -- Lowest Link in Chain of command -- have control of City Councils, and Chiefs of Police.

Under 1313 Control***

Community Oriented Policing (COPS) Sovietization of Police

Bringing to a Consensus Use of Delphi Technique

Soviet-American Police Exchange Program

Planned elimination of Sheriffs

Participatory Democracy


THE BUILDING OF THE "RAPID RESPONSE MECHANISM" -- LONG DESIRED BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN THEIR QUEST FOR “NEW WORLD ORDER” MANAGEMENT.

The obvious encroachment of the United Nations into U.S. sovereignty makes it imperative that the U.S. should withdraw from the United Nations as soon as possible. Call your State Governor and demand action.


** The U.N. has already been given control to set standards for U.S. jails. Not a government issued diagram.

*** Public Administration Clearing House -- 1313 E. 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois under Rockefeller dominance.

**** Nat’l. Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals & Law Enforcement Assistance Administration restructured nation for militarized police.

Updated 4-23-07
LET'S SET THE RECORD STRAIGHT, GEORGE!
THIS ISN'T THE KIND OF FREEDOM THAT WE WANT!

THIS KIND OF FREEDOM DOESN'T MAKE US FREE!

SECOND AMENDMENT COMMITTEE P.O. BOX 1776 HANFORD, CA. 93232
HERE'S WHAT'S BEHIND THE BASE CLOSINGS

HERE IN THIS GOVERNMENT BOOK ARE THE TRUE REASONS WHY B.R.A.C. (THE BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSING COMMISSION) WANTS TO CLOSE DOWN OUR ESSENTIAL MILITARY BASES!

With some of the avowed enemies of the United States building up their war machines, and producing nuclear weapons, why are we closing many of our military bases? Ever since we joined the United Nations, the United States was committed to a “Program for General and Complete Disarmament” of our nation in accord with the U.N. Charter.

This little government book tells all about it. It is expanded by Annexes, which are held in secret. The abridged version of this little book is called: “Freedom from War - The United States Program for General and Complete Disarmament in a Peaceful World” (aka Publication No.7277). The abridged version was compiled by the State Department, so that John F. Kennedy could pass it out when he spoke to the United Nations in 1961 to persuade other nations to give their support. 6-1/2 months later, this little book was completed. It unveils the reason why more bases are being closed by the Base Realignment and Closing Commission (B.R.A.C.). “Redevelopment” is used to minimize the economic consequences.

Not all bases will be closed. Only those bases which are to be used by the “world army” will be allowed to stay open. They are being “transformed” and realigned for approval of the International Disarmament Organization (I.D.O.). The I.D.O. is a major arm of the United Nations. This process is being addressed as the “transformation” of the U.S. military. China is being bought into compliance with the disarmament plans also.

Does George W. Bush know about the “Blueprint for the Peace Race”? Yes, he talks about it all the time, right under your nose, but he uses double talk so that the public does not know what is really happening. His latest round of base closings is not for cutting military expenses. He appointed the B.R.A.C. Commission in order to facilitate the transformation of all the military bases of the United States from use by national armed forces to the exclusive use by international forces of the U.N. world army. The agreement for this plan is in this little government book!

How long has this been going on? Ever since J.F.K. signed the General and Complete Disarmament Law, known as Public Law 87-297. (It can be found on the Internet). JFK made a speech at the United Nations on September 25, 1961, asking for global acceptance of the plan (attached), and he presented to every U.N. member a copy of Publ. No. 7277 (also found on the Internet). The very next day, on September 26, 1961, the Congress passed P.L. 87-297 into law, and Kennedy signed it as future policy for all succeeding presidents. Open up the attached little book. It is hand-marked to guide you through.

In Dec.'89 George W's father (Geo.Herbert Walker Bush) signed another disarmament law to increase Public Law 87-297, called P.L. 101-216. There shall be no more national armed forces: No more Army, Navy, Marines, or Air Force! By the end of Stage III they, including our military bases, will all be transformed as a major part of an international U.N.“world army”. This puts an end to our Constitution, our sovereignty, our liberty, and our Declaration of Independence! Catch on! Your government is being overthrown!
NAS Alameda closes for good

MICHHELLE LOCKE
Associated Press Writer

ALAMEDA — With the crack of 21-gun salutes and a final flourish of the flag, a community rang down the curtain on 56 years of history at Alameda Naval Air Station Friday.

"The time has come," Capt. James Dodge told hundreds of people gathered under brilliant skies as he ended his command of the base.

The closing ceremonies, part of the post-Cold War cutback, were largely symbolic, since much of the base has been a ghost town since the airfield closed last June.

Employment, once as high as 6,000, was down to 600.

But for one last day, the 1,700-acre base was alive with memories as old friends strolled the grounds under sunny skies, taking a sentimental journey back to the days when Alameda NAS hummed as a dynamo of wartime production.

"This is memory day," former WAVE Eileen Green said as she made a solitary pilgrimage.

Although there were a few reddened eyes, there was laughter, too.

Amidst the usual exchange of ceremonial gifts, the mayor of Alameda surprised Navy officials by handing over $1 — the sum Franklin Delano Roosevelt paid for the land back in 1936.

Alameda's brushes with history predate its incarnation as a Navy base.

In 1911, daredevil pilot Eugene Ely stunned onlookers by landing a Curtis biplane aboard a ship anchored just off the island.

In 1935, the maiden flight of then-Pan American Airway's China Clipper departed from a point just east of what would later be the base airfield.

The base was commissioned in November 1940 and would eventually be home to 65 squadrons and 17 aircraft support activities encompassing World War II, the Korean and Vietnam wars and the conflict in the Persian Gulf.

In the desperate days after Pearl Harbor, Alameda's population jumped from 30,000 to 76,000 as troops and supplies bound for battle in the Pacific poured through the base.

In March 1942, the USS Hornet set sail from Alameda's Pier 2, carrying 16 B-25 Mitchell bombers destined for Lt. Col. Jimmy Doolittle's "30 Seconds Over Tokyo" bombing raid on Japan. The raid didn't do much damage, but it lifted spirits by proving Japan could be bombed.

Six months later, the Japanese sank the Hornet. But determined to avenge the loss, the Navy rechristened a carrier under construction and sent a second Hornet

See BASE; Page 3

U.S. Navy Chief Romy Barroga, left, and Master Chief Harry Howells bring down the original Naval Air Station Alameda flag during closing ceremonies on Friday. The base has been essentially the home port for sailors at Lemoore NAS.

There is nothing "good" about this!
Franklin Delano Roosevelt opened the doors of government for socialist globalists to apply their ‘planning’ techniques upon unaware American citizens. According to their plans, borders between Canada, Mexico, and the U.S.A. will be eliminated. Boundary lines separating our states are also to be eliminated by regional government compacts.

The united “states” are gradually being consumed under a totalitarian communitarian global management system. The ‘super corridor’ shown above will be 4 football fields wide. Despite protests, eminent domain is already seizing people’s private land, which has been endorsed by George Bush’s E.O. 13406. The East, West corridors are not shown here, but are under construction. International transportation planning only is shown above.

The intent of the socialist/globalists “change” agents is to integrate the people of these 3 countries into a “North American Union” not only socially, economically, and politically but in every other facet of human relationship. The intent also is to take away your right to vote, to own land, to privately own a car, to maintain your authority under the U.S. Constitution and to exercise endowments from the Creator listed in the Bill of Rights. The sovereignty and liberty of Americans inevitably will disappear! “Change” agents are able to make great strides by substituting socialist terms with patriotic labels and titles. A new form of government is being created!

Treaties and agreements such as GATT, NAFTA, CAFTA, and FTAA make such sedition possible. Public officials and some candidates for election in the U.S.A. today push the global system upon the unsuspecting people by calling it “democracy” – *a euphemism for communism/socialism.* (Refer to Charles E. Merriam’s book “On the Agenda of Democracy”). The American people have not been able to catch on due to the political double talk! Some people enjoy planning other people’s lives for them whether or not the victims want that kind of cradle-to-grave tyrannical militarized government! How about you, my friend? Here is where some of your tax money has been going! Also, look for Canamex and the various Corridor maps on the Internet.

MAPS: Geographers Redraw Future National Boundaries

Continued from Page 1
details of the future world map—the charts on these pages are composites based on the predictions of half-a-dozen experts. (See note on Page 5.)

But they do agree that recharting the globe will be the byproduct of several concurrent trends, ranging from the powerful pull of ethnicity and the spread of democracy to changes in the very concept of a modern state.

First, some borders will be altered as nations break away from traditional states, as has happened painfully in Yugoslavia over the past year and peacefully in Czechoslovakia this year. “Borders of present countries or so-called natural boundaries will increasingly lose their importance when they do not correspond to well-recognized linguistic and territorial identities,” said Fabrizio Eno, an Italian geographer.

Second, other new countries will be added as the last colonies become independent countries—the dominant trend during the second half of the 20th Century and evident most recently when the Soviet empire’s collapse spawned 15 new states.

“We are now in a major new phase of demands for ‘self-determination’—demands which, if all are acceded to, will result in significant changes to the world’s political map at both state and sub-state levels,” said David B. Knight, chairman of a special Commission on the World Political Map of the International Geographical Union (IGU).

On a third and more sweeping level, the new lines on a map will be produced by fundamental changes in the role of states, largely in response to economic and social pressures and political alienation.

Commented George Demko, a geographer and director of the Rockefeller Center at Dartmouth College, “The current changes in the political and economic geography of the world are as significant as what the world went through after the Treaty of Versailles.”

“It’s a bit radical,” Minghi conceded. “But it’s what we’re evolving toward.”

All the major trends contributing to a new world map have one important common denominator: They reflect a new push toward devolution, or the transfer of political power from traditional states to smaller units—a shift encouraged by such factors as the spread of democracy, population pressures, communications and north.

• In Europe, the long-rebellious Basque and Catalan regions formally leave Spain. Brittany splits from France. Belgium integrates into the new states of Wallonia and Flanders. And Samiland is carved from the northern Lapp-populated areas of Norway, Sweden and Finland, then joins the northern regions of Canada and Russia in the new Circumpolar Arctic Confederations.

control over defined space.”

But experts at this month’s 27th International Geographical Congress in Washington suggested self-determination will often prevail.

More than ever before, “political movements are inclined toward a subdivision within states,” said Eno, the Italian geographer.

Since up to a third of the world’s current states face border challenges either from neighboring nations or from minorities at home, geographers are already urging steps to prevent repetitions of the bloody conflict in what used to be Yugoslavia.

“What we will need is a U.N. commission on border modification to adjudicate and initiate negotiations before fighting erupts,” said H.J. de Blij of Georgetown University.

In the longer term, the political geographers think the importance of borders will actually wane, as economic and technological interdependence span not only states, but continents.
The Treaty of Westphalia, the 1648 peace accord ending Europe's Thirty Years War and a turning point in the rise of modern states.

As we're challenging the traditional ideas of state sovereignty, globalizing economies and communications, and breaking up the last empires, the geography of the world is unhooking old connections and hooking up new ones. Along with borders, the dynamics and functions of states will change too.

While much of the first two phases in the global reconfiguration may take place within the next decade, this part of the process is likely to last well into the 21st Century, the geographers said.

And the countries that emerge from the process may bear little resemblance to today's states. For example, "Many states won't have armies, only police. And some new states will allow dual citizenship with former host countries, as in the Baltics with the Russian population, or ethnic groups with their place of origin," Cohen said.

A stratified system of governance and power is likely to replace traditional states. "At the top will be a stronger United Nations or an equivalent body responsible for peace, environment, and other global issues," explained Julian Minghi, U.S. representative to the IGU Commission on the World Political Map.

"The second tier will be regional groupings, like the European Community, but also including others dealing with issues like trade, migration and possibly even collective security arrangements at the regional level. That may include joint parliaments."

Already, at least 17 regional blocs—from Latin America's Southern Cone Common Market to Central Asia's Economic Cooperation Organization—are reshaping the globe. The latest is the new continental pact forming the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), completed earlier this month among the United States, Canada and Mexico and awaiting confirmation by those countries' legislatures.

The lowest level will be made up of the smaller states that emerge from this round of boundary realignments—the "Slovenias, Scotslands and Bretons, which each have more autonomy or independence. And these governments will be closer to people where it counts on issues of culture, education, languages."

"People want empowerment at the local level. When they feel their lives are being run by others far away who can't identify with them, they retreat into nationalism and local identities to counter the dehumanizing effect," Knight said.

To avoid being marginalized in traditional states, for example, communities are increasingly likely to seek smaller alternatives that are more familiar, convenient and accountable to them, a trend more important in larger or densely populated states. The possibilities range from Canada's Quebec to Iraq's Kurdistan.

Technology also facilitates fragmentation by opening more options for smaller nations. "It's like a circuit board. You can now move from one point to another without having to go through all the middle points. The world's going to be like that, which means the old ideas of hierarchy and hegemony will become obsolete," Cohen said.

"Nations of all sizes, shapes and manners will be able to reach out to other nations of all sizes, shapes and manners without having to ask for permission from larger powers or without having to go through intermediaries."

Even the emergence of regional blocs encourages the creation of smaller states by offering similar economic, political or strategic protection as the original nation state. Scotland could afford to break from Britain, for example, because it is a member of the European Community.

The accumulative impact of these trends is expected to touch every corner of the globe. Among just a few of the geographers' predictions:

- Australia breaks up into four pieces, giving birth to new states like "Swanland," named after the river, in the west, and "Aboland," after the aborigines, in the north.

- In Russia, new states emerge in the Far East, the Urals, and East and West Siberia; assorted small ethnic enclaves such as Tatarstan and Dagestan gain independence, and places like Kaliningrad, Tuva and Buryat become virtually independent autonomous zones.

- In Asia, India loses Punjab and part of Kashmir. Afghanistan breaks into at least three ethnic pieces. The Philippines loses Muslim-dominated Mindanao. And a large part of Kazakhstan secedes to join Russia.

- In China, despite the longstanding dominance of the Han Chinese, Tibet and Xinjiang move out on their own. Taiwan is absorbed, while Inner Mongolia merges with independent Mongolia. Three new areas, Inner, North and Southeast China, gain autonomy, while developed Guangdong and Shanghai become quasi-independent economic hubs more like present-day Hong Kong than Beijing.

- In Africa, Ethiopia loses northern Eritrea and Tigre to secession and southern Ogaden to Somalia, while Kasai and mineral-rich Katanga secede from Zaire. Sudan splits into two. And South Africa splits into three pieces, creating "Azania" and "Zululand" in the process.

- In the Americas, Brazil breaks up into three autonomous pieces; Canada, as it has been known, disappears altogether; Mexico separates into four or more distinct pieces, and over time, even the United States takes on different form.

The dimensions of change are almost certain to provoke an international debate over the next decade on a basic issue: Should the world's current powers give priority to the right of self-determination, thereby potentially threatening the current configuration of states? Or should they be committed to preserving territorial integrity—potentially at the expense of individual rights?

The United States was founded on the principle of self-determination, but since the onset of global change in 1989 Washington has supported territorial integrity in both Yugoslavia and Iraq—largely due to fears of fragmentation and its rippling effect both in the Balkans and in the Persian Gulf.

"The tendency now and in the future will be to preserve the status quo," said the State Department's Wood. "The United Nations is the best example. Its member states are recognized governments with

LOS ANGELES TIMES
August 25, 1992
WHAT UNLAWFUL TREATIES ARE DOING TO THE U.S.A.!
To the right is a reduced diagram of the United States partitioned off in regions. Note that it was taken from a 1935 issue of the New York Times Magazine. Note the similar names being used today by the State Department Geographers to classify the regions. This article speaks heavily on the intent of the Federal Government to abolish the states, which was F.D.R.'s plan.

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.
The Dis-United States

We may think of the U.S. borders as among the most permanent in the world, but even this country is not immune from the forces that a panel of political geographers sees reshaping the globe.

Even as the just-negotiated North American Free Trade Agreement takes shape, for example, Canada is wrangling to keep Quebec part of the country. Over time, Canada’s stranded Maritimes could join the United States, while Alberta and Saskatchewan merge and go their own way, and the Indian- and Eskimo-dominated north joins a polar confederation, the geographers said.

On the other U.S. border, the increasingly fuzzy demarcation line between the United States and Mexico could evolve into another new zone, tentatively called "Angelica" by geographers. The rest of Mexico may then fragment into three or more parts.

The overall result: Instead of three large states, NAFTA could eventually contain a dozen smaller pieces—or more.

Even after losing Pacifica and Angelica, the United States may be vulnerable to further splits. A map designed by Stanley D. Brunn, an International Geographical Union panelist from the University of Kentucky, divides America into nine other independent or autonomous zones, not necessarily coinciding with current state boundaries.

They include a Gulf Coast zone, pulling together Florida with the southern parts of Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, and an Industry state grouping all of Michigan and Wisconsin, northern chunks of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, and western Pennsylvania. On Brunn’s map, the southern sections of the Midwest states would join a New South zone, while eastern Pennsylvania would be grouped with a Mid-Atlantic state.
108th CONGRESS

1st Session

S. 89

To provide for the common defense by requiring that all young persons in the United States, including women, perform a period of military service or a period of civilian service in furtherance of the national defense and homeland security, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

January 7, 2003

Mr. HOLLINGS introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Armed Services

A BILL

To provide for the common defense by requiring that all young persons in the United States, including women, perform a period of military service or a period of civilian service in furtherance of the national defense and homeland security, and for other purposes.

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE- This Act may be cited as the 'Universal National Service Act of 2003'.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS- The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. National service obligation.

Sec. 3. Two-year period of national service.

Sec. 4. Implementation by the President.

Sec. 5. Induction.

Sec. 6. Deferments and postponements.

Sec. 7. Induction exemptions.

http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/C?c108:/temp/~c108kjBAkB

4/7/2003
Sec. 8. Conscientious objection.

Sec. 9. Discharge following national service.

Sec. 10. Registration of females under the Military Selective Service Act.

Sec. 11. Relation of Act to registration and induction authority of Military Selective Service Act.

Sec. 12. Definitions.

SEC. 2. NATIONAL SERVICE OBLIGATION.

(a) OBLIGATION FOR YOUNG PERSONS- It is the obligation of every citizen of the United States, and every other person residing in the United States, who is between the ages of 18 and 26 to perform a period of national service as prescribed in this Act unless exempted under the provisions of this Act.

(b) FORM OF NATIONAL SERVICE- National service under this Act shall be performed either--

(1) as a member of an active or reserve component of the uniformed services; or

(2) in a civilian capacity that, as determined by the President, promotes the national defense, including national or community service and homeland security.

(c) INDUCTION REQUIREMENTS- The President shall provide for the induction of persons covered by subsection (a) to perform national service under this Act.

(d) SELECTION FOR MILITARY SERVICE- Based upon the needs of the uniformed services, the President shall--

(1) determine the number of persons covered by subsection (a) whose service is to be performed as a member of an active or reserve component of the uniformed services; and

(2) select the individuals among those persons who are to be inducted for military service under this Act.

(e) CIVILIAN SERVICE- Persons covered by subsection (a) who are not selected for military service under subsection (d) shall perform their national service obligation under this Act in a civilian capacity pursuant to subsection (b)(2).

SEC. 3. TWO-YEAR PERIOD OF NATIONAL SERVICE.

(a) GENERAL RULE- Except as otherwise provided in this section, the period of national service performed by a person under this Act shall be two years.

(b) GROUNDS FOR EXTENSION- At the discretion of the President, the period of military service for a member of the uniformed services under this Act may be extended--

(1) with the consent of the member, for the purpose of furnishing hospitalization, medical, or surgical care for injury or illness incurred in line of duty; or

(2) for the purpose of requiring the member to compensate for any time lost to training for any cause.

(c) EARLY TERMINATION- The period of national service for a person under this Act shall be terminated before the end of such period under the following circumstances:

(1) The voluntary enlistment and active service of the person in an active or reserve component of the uniformed services for a period of at least two years, in which case the period of basic military training and education actually served by the person shall be counted toward the term of enlistment.

(2) The admission and service of the person as a cadet or midshipman at the United States Military Academy, the United States Naval Academy, the United States Air Force Academy, the Coast Guard Academy, or the United States Merchant Marine Academy.

(3) The enrollment and service of the person in an officer candidate program, if the person has signed an agreement to accept a Reserve commission in the appropriate service with an obligation to serve on active duty if such a commission is offered upon completion of the program.

(4) Such other grounds as the President may establish.

SEC. 4. IMPLEMENTATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

(a) IN GENERAL- The President shall prescribe such regulations as are necessary to carry out this Act.

(b) MATTER TO BE COVERED BY REGULATIONS- Such regulations shall include specification of the following:

(1) The types of civilian service that may be performed for a person's national service obligation under this Act.

(2) Standards for satisfactory performance of civilian service and of penalties for failure to perform civilian service satisfactorily.

(3) The manner in which persons shall be selected for induction under this Act, including the manner in which those selected will be notified of such selection.

(4) All other administrative matters in connection with the induction of persons under this Act and the registration, examination, and classification of such persons.

(5) A means to determine questions or claims with respect to inclusion for, or exemption or deferment from induction under this Act, including questions of conscientious objection.

(6) Standards for compensation and benefits for persons performing their national service obligation under this Act through civilian service.

(7) Such other matters as the President determines necessary to carry out this Act.

(c) USE OF PRIOR ACT- To the extent determined appropriate by the President, the President may
use for purposes of this Act the procedures provided in the Military Selective Service Act (50 U.S.C. App. 451 et seq.), including procedures for registration, selection, and induction.

SEC. 5. INDUCTION.

(a) IN GENERAL- Every person subject to induction for national service under this Act, except those whose training is deferred or postponed in accordance with this Act, shall be called and inducted by the President for such service at the time and place specified by the President.

(b) AGE LIMITS- A person may be inducted under this Act only if the person has attained the age of 18 and has not attained the age of 26.

(c) VOLUNTARY INDUCTION- A person subject to induction under this Act may volunteer for induction at a time other than the time at which the person is otherwise called for induction.

(d) EXAMINATION; CLASSIFICATION- Every person subject to induction under this Act shall, before induction, be physically and mentally examined and shall be classified as to fitness to perform national service. The President may apply different classification standards for fitness for military service and fitness for civilian service.

SEC. 6. DEFERMENTS AND POSTPONEMENTS.

(a) HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS- A person who is pursuing a standard course of study, on a full-time basis, in a secondary school or similar institution of learning shall be entitled to have induction under this Act postponed until the person--

(1) obtains a high school diploma;

(2) ceases to pursue satisfactorily such course of study; or

(3) attains the age of 20.

(b) HARDSHIP AND DISABILITY- Deferments from national service under this Act may be made for--

(1) extreme hardship; or

(2) physical or mental disability.

(c) TRAINING CAPACITY- The President may postpone or suspend the induction of persons for military service under this Act as necessary to limit the number of persons receiving basic military training and education to the maximum number that can be adequately trained.

(d) TERMINATION- No deferment or postponement of induction under this Act shall continue after the cause of such deferment or postponement ceases.

SEC. 7. INDUCTION EXEMPTIONS.

(a) QUALIFICATIONS- No person may be inducted for military service under this Act unless the person is acceptable to the Secretary concerned for training and meets the same health and physical
qualifications applicable under section 505 of title 10, United States Code, to persons seeking original enlistment in a regular component of the Armed Forces.

(b) OTHER MILITARY SERVICE- No person shall be liable for induction under this Act who--

(1) is serving, or has served honorably for at least six months, in any component of the uniformed services on active duty; or

(2) is or becomes a cadet or midshipman at the United States Military Academy, the United States Naval Academy, the United States Air Force Academy, the Coast Guard Academy, the United States Merchant Marine Academy, a midshipman of a Navy accredited State maritime academy, a member of the Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps, or the naval aviation college program, so long as that person satisfactorily continues in and completes two years training therein.

SEC. 8. CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTION.

(a) CLAIMS AS CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR- Any person selected under this Act for induction into the uniformed services who claims, because of religious training and belief (as defined in section 6(j) of the Military Selective Service Act (50 U.S.C. 456(j))), exemption from combatant training included as part of that military service and whose claim is sustained under such procedures as the President may prescribe, shall, when inducted, participate in military service that does not include any combatant training component.

(b) TRANSFER TO CIVILIAN SERVICE- Any such person whose claim is sustained may, at the discretion of the President, be transferred to a national service program for performance of such person's national service obligation under this Act.

SEC. 9. DISCHARGE FOLLOWING NATIONAL SERVICE.

(a) DISCHARGE- Upon completion or termination of the obligation to perform national service under this Act, a person shall be discharged from the uniformed services or from civilian service, as the case may be, and shall not be subject to any further service under this Act.

(b) COORDINATION WITH OTHER AUTHORITIES- Nothing in this section shall limit or prohibit the call to active service in the uniformed services of any person who is a member of a regular or reserve component of the uniformed services.

SEC. 10. REGISTRATION OF FEMALES UNDER THE MILITARY SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT.

(a) REGISTRATION REQUIRED- Section 3(a) of the Military Selective Service Act (50 U.S.C. 453 (a)) is amended--

(1) by striking 'male' both places it appears;

(2) by inserting 'or herself' after 'himself'; and

(3) by striking 'he' and inserting 'the person'.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT- Section 16(a) of the Military Selective Service Act (50 U.S.C. App. 466(a)) is amended by striking 'men' and inserting 'persons'.

SEC. 11. RELATION OF ACT TO REGISTRATION AND INDUCTION AUTHORITY OF MILITARY SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT.

(a) REGISTRATION- Section 4 of the Military Selective Service Act (50 U.S.C. App. 454) is amended by inserting after subsection (g) the following new subsection:

'(h) This section does not apply with respect to the induction of persons into the Armed Forces pursuant to the Universal National Service Act of 2003.'.

(b) INDUCTION- Section 17(c) of the Military Selective Service Act (50 U.S.C. App. 467(c)) is amended by striking 'now or hereafter' and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting 'inducted pursuant to the Universal National Service Act of 2003'.

SEC. 12. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) The term 'military service' means service performed as a member of an active or reserve component of the uniformed services.

(2) The term 'Secretary concerned' means the Secretary of Defense with respect to the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps, the Secretary of Homeland Security with respect to the Coast Guard, the Secretary of Commerce, with respect to matters concerning the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the Secretary of Health and Human Services, with respect to matters concerning the Public Health Service.

(3) The term 'United States', when used in a geographical sense, means the several States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam.

(4) The term 'uniformed services' means the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, commissioned corps of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and commissioned corps of the Public Health Service.

END
Modest start to national service unveiled

RON FOURNIER
Associated Press Writer

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J. — President Clinton today unveiled a modest pilot of his campaign promise to allow students to pay for college with national service, and vowed to get the full plan in place within four years.

He said the national service program would “make higher education available to more people in return for the service they give to their community.”

“We think we’ll be able to accommodate, over the next four years, everybody who chooses to serve the community,” in exchange for credit off their college loans, Clinton said. He left open the possibility that the administration has underestimated the number of students who will take advantage of the program.

Following passage of the bill by Congress, people will be able to repay their college loans with a small percentage of their income, Clinton said. It will take longer to phase in the community service aspect, he said.

He promised that the federal government will allow local communities to choose what community service projects get federal money.

“The last thing I want is another centralized bureaucracy telling people what to do,” Clinton told reporters at a visit to a community center.

Clinton discussed the broad outlines of the program during a tour of the New Brunswick Public Schools Adult Learning Center in New Jersey, before heading to nearby Rutgers University.

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Service

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for the formal announcement.

The president said his program would allow students to pay off college loans with public service, or to do the service first and accrue credits to attend college later. Borrowers who did not want to do service work would pay a percentage of their income back into the loan fund.

By setting the repayment at a percentage of income instead of a set amount, Clinton said he hoped to encourage graduates to take lower-paying public service positions such as in police and community health work.

He linked the program to his overall economic package, saying “an economic investment is not just building an airport or a road or investing in new technology, it is also investing in people.”

Clinton’s plan would get off to a modest start this summer with 1,000 or so community service positions and then grow over the next five years to more than 100,000 slots.

After the Rutgers speech, Clinton planned to promote the program in an interview for an MTV special to air tonight. Vice President Al Gore, Tipper Gore and three Clinton Cabinet members were staging events to promote the national service plan as well.

Included in Clinton’s economic stimulus package is a $15 million pilot project to train community service leaders, the first stage of implementing the broader program.

In an essay published Sunday in The New York Times, Clinton said “national service is an idea as old as America.” In addition to the Peace Corps, he compared his plan to Lincoln’s Homestead Act, which gave pioneers title to land they settled, Truman’s GI Bill and the Peace Corps.

Middle-class voters squeezed by skyrocketing college tuition costs rallied behind the proposal during the campaign.

The economic package Clinton unveiled earlier this month contains the first money for the program: $9.5 billion over the next five years, starting at just $98 million in the fiscal year that begins Oct. 1 and building to $3.4 billion in the fiscal year that begins Oct. 1, 1997.

Critics say government should not try to force service on youth in return for college aid. Some labor unions worry that service jobs will take away public employee positions.

Denying that the program was falling short of his campaign promises, Clinton said last month that it would take six years before the number of young people choosing to repay their loans through community service peaks.

“Unless the mechanics are such that we can’t implement the service program, which I don’t believe is the case, I would expect us to be well beyond what you would call a pilot program as soon as we implement it,” he said.

In his national radio address Saturday, Clinton said the program will give “hundreds of thousands of students ... a chance to pursue higher education.”

“Everyone with the desire to serve will have the opportunity and will meet social needs that for too long have gone unaddressed,” he said.

But the program he plans now would cover up to 150,000 youths a year at its peak, and one White House official said Sunday the figure probably would fall below 100,000. Either way, the program would cover only a fraction of the more than 5 million college students

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—President Clinton

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with college loans.

The loan amounts would be capped and tuition would not always be fully covered.

Clinton selected Rutgers University for his speech today because of its Civic Education and Community Service Program, which combines classroom instruction with volunteer work.

MTV’s 30-minute special, called “Bill Clinton: Your Future, His Plan,” was to include highlights of today’s speech. The baby-boomer president broke new ground as a candidate by appearing on MTV to woo young voters.
WASHINGTON Post

WASHINGTON — The Senate Wednesday gave final approval to groundbreaking legislation creating a national service program, enabling President Clinton to claim fulfillment of one of his most popular campaign promises.

Although it falls short of a more ambitious initiative outlined by Clinton in his campaign, supporters said the $1.5 billion authorization for college aid in exchange for community service is sufficient to get the program off to a healthy start over the next three years.

Clinton hailed the Senate’s action, calling the bill a “landmark piece of legislation” that provides “yet another opportunity for change for the American people.”

ROLL CALL

Bill — Authorizes that $1.5 billion be spent to afford students the chance to earn college money through community service.

Approved by Senate, 57-40 (51 votes needed).

Yes — Dianne Feinstein (D) and Barbara Boxer (D).

An estimated 100,000 students are expected to receive educational grants of as much as $9,450 through 1996 for performing two years of community service in tasks ranging from assisting teachers to working on environmental cleanup. The government would pay subsistence-level living costs while the students work.
The President. The role of the—thank you. Good job. The role of the Federal Government is to not only set the strategy but to spend grant money to encourage the development of regional hubs and to really get the process started. There will be a certain momentum that will be achieved once the cost-benefit becomes aware to everybody that’s a practitioner. But the Government’s role is to help best practices get started. We’ve sent out two Federal grants from HHS totaling $3 million to Cleveland Clinic to help spur and spawn this fantastic technological development.

And one of the things that I’m excited about is that we’re just beginning to learn about the great potential of information technology. And I think what you’re witnessing is a dialog about—on a subject that is going
members and Certifying Organizations, thereby encouraging more such activity;
(iii) promote the efforts and needs of local non-profits and volunteer organizations, including volunteer centers;
(iv) promote greater public access to information about existing volunteer opportunities, including via the Internet;
(v) assist with the promotion of Federally administered volunteer programs and the link that they have to increasing and strengthening community volunteer service; and
(vi) promote increased and sustained private sector sponsorship of and engagement in volunteer service. 
(b) In carrying out its mission, the Council shall:
(i) encourage broad participation in the President's Volunteer Service Award program by qualified individuals and groups, especially students in primary schools, secondary schools, and institutions of higher learning;
(ii) exchange information and ideas with interested individuals and organizations on ways to expand and improve volunteer service and civic participation;
(iii) advise the Chief Executive Officer of the CNCS on broad dissemination, especially among schools and youth organizations, of information regarding recommended practices for the promotion of volunteer service and civic participation, and other relevant educational and promotional materials;
(iv) monitor and advise the Chief Executive Officer of the CNCS on the need for the enhancement of materials disseminated pursuant to subsection 2(b)(iii) of this order; and
(v) make recommendations from time to time to the President, through the Director of the USA Freedom Corps, on ways to encourage greater levels of volunteer service and civic participation by individuals, schools, and organizations.

Sec. 2. Section 4(b) of Executive Order 13265 is revised to read as follows: "(b) Unless further extended by the President, this order shall expire on January 29, 2007."

George W. Bush


[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 9:46 a.m., January 28, 2005]

NOTE: This Executive order was published in the Federal Register on January 31.

Memorandum on Determination To Authorize a Drawdown for Afghanistan
January 27, 2005

President Determination No. 2005–19

Memorandum for the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense
Subject: Determination to Authorize a Drawdown for Afghanistan

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including section 202 and other relevant provisions of the Afghanistan Freedom Support Act (Public Law 107–327, as amended) and section 506 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, 22 U.S.C. 2318, I hereby direct the drawdown of up to $88.5 million of defense articles, defense services, and military education and training from the Department of Defense for the Government of Afghanistan.

The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to report this determination to the Congress and to arrange for its publication in the Federal Register.

George W. Bush

Remarks at a Swearing-In Ceremony for Condoleezza Rice as Secretary of State
January 28, 2005

Thank you all for coming. Laura and I are honored to be here. Over the past 4 years,
Bush hopes to expand volunteer corps

BY NANCY BENAC
Associated Press Reporter

WASHINGTON — They hauled relief supplies for workers at Ground Zero in New York. They’ll staff homeless shelters in Salt Lake City during the Winter Olympics.

More often, they work farther from the spotlight, comforting lonely old people, counseling troubled kids, fixing up trails and parks.

At home and abroad, hundreds of thousands of Americans with an urge to serve work in a trio of programs that President Bush wants to expand dramatically: AmeriCorps, Senior Corps and the Peace Corps.

Bush is proposing to recruit more than 200,000 new volunteers for U.S.-based service programs and to double the number of Peace Corps workers abroad. Along the way, he also would create a new Citizen Corps to focus on homeland defense.

Bill Galston, a University of Maryland professor and former domestic policy adviser to President Clinton, said that in the patriotic stirrings since Sept. 11, “a lot of people around the country are asking themselves and also their government the questions, ‘What can we do? How can we contribute?’ It sounds to me as though the president has begun to walk down the road toward providing an answer.”

A primer on the government service programs that Bush would pull together under the umbrella of a new USA Freedom Corps:

AMERICORPS
Created under President Clinton in 1994, AmeriCorps offers Americans ages 17 and older the chance to work at full-time service jobs in return for a modest stipend and help with college expenses. Most stints run 10 months to a year. About 50,000 Americans are at work, and about 200,000 have served so far. Bush wants to add 25,000 AmeriCorps members next year.

PEACE CORPS
The granddaddy of the service programs, the Peace Corps was started 40 years ago by President Kennedy as a way to help people in needy countries and promote American values. More than 160,000 Americans have worked for the corps in 135 countries, usually having spent two years abroad. They offer a variety of skills — teaching, farming, health care, environmental stewardship — and receive a stipend giving them standards of living comparable to those of the communities they serve plus $225 a month. Currently, 7,000 are serving overseas; Bush wants to double the number over five years to bring the corps close to its historical high of 15,000 in 1966.

SENIOR CORPS
More than a half-million volunteers age 55 and up serve in the Senior Corps; Bush wants to add 100,000, with many to work on homeland security. Volunteers work in three programs: Foster Grandparent Volunteers, the Senior Companion Program and the Retired and Senior Volunteer Program, known as RSVP. Foster grandparents work 20 hours a week, spending time one-on-one with children who are victims of abuse, troubled teen-agers, young mothers, premature infants and others. They get modest, tax-free stipends to cover costs. Senior companions also work 20 hours a week providing friendship to frail seniors, helping with chores and rides. They, too, get tax-free stipends to offset costs. RSVP workers choose how and where they serve, anywhere from a few hours a week to full-time.

CITIZEN CORPS
This new corps would offer Americans a chance to get directly involved in homeland defense. Bush wants to double neighborhood watch programs and make them more attuned to preventing terrorism; he would triple local emergency response teams. He also would create a Medical Reserve Corps, a Volunteers in Police Service program and a new TIPS system for reporting suspicious activity. Community leaders would comprise Citizen Corps Councils to develop local action plans.
National service

President Clinton received an enthusiastic reaction from young audiences when he announced a modest pilot program to enable students to repay college loans through some form of national service.

In principle, national service is a good idea. In practice, Clinton should ensure that whatever program emerges is fiscally sound — meaning it does not add to the deficit — and does not produce a big new federal bureaucracy.

That was precisely the president’s point at a New Jersey adult education center when he said: “The last thing I want is another centralized bureaucracy telling people what to do.” He’s right. The surest way to smother any good idea is to allow it to be hijacked by government officials.

Under Clinton’s proposal, students would be able to borrow from the federal government the money they need for college, with the stipulation that repayment be made either through community service or a payroll deduction plan after graduation. The program would allow high school students to earn financial credit toward a college degree by performing community service.

These options would give students a much greater degree of flexibility in financing their educations. The plan also would provide an expanding pool of young persons to serve as teachers, tutors, police officers and workers in hospitals and community health centers.

Clinton’s national service program would cost $9.5 billion during the next five years. This assumes 25,000 students apply for loans the first year, increasing to more than 100,000 applicants by 1997. In the meantime, Clinton’s looking to get $15 million in seed money this spring to promote community service and provide summer jobs for about 1,000 young people.

That’s a lot of money per job. But Congress could pick up the $15 million just by paring some of the waste from almost any large appropriations bill. In fact, the entire plan should be financed by cutting other, non-essential programs.

Clinton’s modest pilot program is a far cry from his campaign promise to “give every young American the chance to borrow the money necessary to go to college.” But fiscal reality has a way of intruding on grandiose claims made on the campaign trail.

A spokesman for the American Council on Education has expressed concern about the high cost of allowing hundreds of thousands of college graduates to pay off loans through public service. A Congressional-Research Service study questions whether the government could properly manage a direct loan program, cautioning that direct lending by the government to colleges could expand the federal debt.

It’s one thing to invoke memories of John F. Kennedy’s popular Peace Corps. It’s quite another to provide a student loan program that is cost-effective and inspires those who have much to contribute but who might not otherwise attend college. That is President Clinton’s challenge.

Reprinted from Copley News Service
Davis plans mandatory public service at state campuses

SCOTT LINDLAW
Associated Press Writer

SACRAMENTO — Gov. Gray Davis wants to require students at California's public colleges and universities to perform community service.

"One of the ethics of the World War II generation was a sense of obligation to the future, and an appreciation for what they inherited. That is getting away from us," Davis said Thursday.

"I will come up with a plan that will require every college student, as a condition of graduation, to provide some public service," he said.

The requirement would apply at all University of California, California State University and community college campuses, he said. Certain schools already mandate community service as a condition of graduation, including California State University, Monterey Bay, he added.

Asked how long students would be required to serve, Davis said he was still working out details.

It wasn't clear whether Davis would present his plan to the heads of the three college systems, or how he would implement it. Nor did he say what kind of community service he envisioned, or when the requirement would go into effect.

It also wasn't clear how the proposal would be received by college students, although one senior interviewed at California State University, Sacramento's student union on Thursday said it would instill the value of volunteerism in young adults.

"I think it's a good idea because I think a lot of the time at academic institutions we are separated from the community," said Natasha Clark, a social-work major.

Davis spoke at a news conference where he outlined his achievements as he approached his 100th day in office, a traditional milestone at which elected officials are judged on their early performance.

Reporters received a 21-page booklet reviewing his successes, replete with favorable quotes from everyone from President Clinton all the way down to an employee of the South Lake Tahoe Public Utility District.

Davis asserted that his accomplishments on public education, California-Mexico relations, water quality and appointments added up to "more substantive achievements than any administration in the last 40 years."

Davis, who has focused most of his energy on fixing public schools, indicated that he would broaden his efforts in coming months to improve public safety, expand the state's economy, revamp health care and address California's aging infrastructure.

But he also made clear that education would remain his top priority. One of his near-term goals is to secure private funding for books and Internet access for public schools, which might encourage students to take advanced placement courses online when their high schools can't afford to offer such courses.

"The way you solve that problem and level the playing field is to offer these courses over the Internet, which all eight University of California campuses are now doing," he said. "That only works, however, if schools are wired to the Internet and these courses are available to students."

One such private investor is Microsoft Chairman Bill Gates, said Davis, who plans to ask Gates' foundation to pay for the Internet access and books.

Davis backpedaled from a report Thursday in Los Angeles Times that quoted him as saying he was "leaning" toward fighting in court for Proposition 187, the voter-approved measure that denied most state services to illegal immigrants but was struck down as unconstitutional.

Davis' predecessor, Gov. Pete Wilson, appealed the ruling; Davis, who opposed the ballot measure in 1994, must decide whether to pursue that appeal.

"The question is not whether I want to appeal, but whether I have to appeal in keeping with my constitutional obligation" to uphold the voters' will, Davis said, adding that he planned a series of meetings starting Friday with Attorney General Bill Lockyer and constitutional scholars to mull his legal options.

"I don't think it's useful to handicap a decision I might make," Davis said his greatest frustration upon taking office was the enormous pressure that interest groups bring to bear, "demanding that I deal with their problem NOW."

After about three weeks in office, Davis said he complained to his wife, Sharon, who told him to stop feeling sorry for himself.
LOOK WHAT'S REPLACING OUR NATIONAL ARMY.....
A NATIONAL SERVICE PROGRAM FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

By Paul Scott
Washington, November 4 - A far-reaching proposal on President Nixon’s desk that bears careful watching is a recommendation that he name a special committee to study the feasibility of establishing a Universal Public Service System.

The little-noticed recommendation was made recently by a White House Task Force headed by Mrs. Winthrop Rockefeller, wife of the Governor of Arkansas and a political power in liberal Republican circles.

The basic idea the new President’s committee would explore is that “all Americans probably beginning somewhere between ages of 17 and 19, serve their country for two years in one of a variety of areas, including health and social welfare programs, and the military.”

While similar plans for a Universal Public Service System have been surfaced from time to time in the past, what is significant about the new recommendation is its timing and the group making it.

Drafted originally by the “Whiz Kids” of the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations, the new Universal Public Service proposal was proposed by former Defense Secretary Robert McNamara just before he became head of the World Bank. At the time, the plan received a cold reception in Congress and was shelved.

Now revived by the Rockefeller group it comes at a time that
President Nixon has ordered Defense Secretary Melvin Laird to phase out the military draft by 1973.

Supporters of the proposed Universal Public Service System believe that the nation’s manpower needs, especially in the health and social fields, will be so great by 1973 that a compulsory system of service will be needed to fill them.

By keeping the military option in their plan, the Rockefeller group believes Congress can be sold on the idea of requiring all American youth to give two years of public service to their country.

One of the objectives of the proposed President’s committee would be to highlight the manpower needs and to promote support for the new social army,

CLEARING THE WAY

In their report to the President, the Rockefeller Task Force noted that “acceptance of universal public service involves a major shift in values; for it puts social duty on a par with military duty and requires every citizen to make a contribution to his country and himself.”

The President was told that the establishment of Universal Public Service would have a tremendous impact on the manpower situation in mental disability and other social service fields.

The Rockefeller Task Force claimed that “shortages in such areas as laboratory technicians, nurses’ aides, and child care personnel would virtually disappear. And many young people exposed to public service would choose to make some facet of it their life work.”

“Though mechanisms of operation and other details are not necessarily vague at this point,” the Rockefeller Task Force pointed out, “work settings, except for volunteers for military service, are seen as completely civilian and predominantly non-federal.”

Recruits for the new social army would be placed in “the school system, day care centers, mental health and mental retardation programs, general health facilities, community services, police, fire protection, environmental and urban renewal programs, VISTA, and Peace Corps.”

The Rockefeller group stressed that the program would also change the outlook of millions of youth, stating:

“Even more important, perhaps, universal public service would enhance mental health by providing a period of social involvement, and options to military service, for all young people.”

Other controversial claims made in support of Universal Public Service by the Rockefeller Task Force included:

“It would enhance the skills and broaden the outlook of our youth during the critical developmental period of late adolescence and youth adulthood;

“It would provide health and mental screening of all young people at a given age, approximately 18, with an opportunity for remedial programming in the following two years.”

COST IN BILLIONS

The study by a Presidential committee is needed, the Rockefeller group states, because of the size and scope of any Universal Public Service System.

Their report pointed out that “a competent and complex administrative structure will have to be set up” to handle the three to four million youth that would be screened each year.

Although the costs would run into the billions, the Rockefeller Task Force concluded that the spending would be worth the effort, stating:

“Moving the concept of universal service to reality will involve much thought, discussion and planning. The effort is worthwhile, the Task Force believes, in view of the contribution that universal service promises to the health of our society and the quality of life of our nation. Costs, though difficult to estimate, would be in the billions.”

President Nixon has told GOP Senators inquiring about the Task Force’s recommendation that he is “giving it serious consideration and believes that the whole question of universal public service ought to be thoroughly studied.”
Bush Moves Toward Martial Law

Frank Morales | October 26, 2006

In a stealth maneuver, President Bush has signed into law a provision which, according to Senator Patrick Leahy (D-Vermont), will actually encourage the President to declare federal martial law (1). It does so by revising the Insurrection Act, a set of laws that limits the President's ability to deploy troops within the United States. The Insurrection Act (10 U.S.C.331 -335) has historically, along with the Posse Comitatus Act (18 U.S.C.1385), helped to enforce strict prohibitions on military involvement in domestic law enforcement. With one cloaked swipe of his pen, Bush is seeking to undo those prohibitions.

Public Law 109-364, or the "John Warner Defense Authorization Act of 2007" (H.R.5122) (2), which was signed by the commander in chief on October 17th, 2006, in a private Oval Office ceremony, allows the President to declare a "public emergency" and station troops anywhere in America and take control of state-based National Guard units without the consent of the governor or local authorities, in order to "suppress public disorder."

President Bush seized this unprecedented power on the very same day that he signed the equally odious Military Commissions Act of 2006. In a sense, the two laws complement one another. One allows for torture and detention abroad, while the other seeks to enforce acquiescence at home, preparing to order the military onto the streets of America. Remember, the term for putting an area under military law enforcement control is precise; the term is "martial law."

Section 1076 of the massive Authorization Act, which grants the Pentagon another $500-plus-billion for its ill-advised adventures, is entitled, "Use of the Armed Forces in Major Public Emergencies." Section 333, "Major public emergencies; interference with State and Federal law" states that "the President may employ the armed forces, including the National Guard in Federal service, to restore public order and enforce the laws of the United States when, as a result of a natural disaster, epidemic, or other serious public health emergency, terrorist attack or incident, or other condition in any State or possession of the United States, the President determines that domestic violence has occurred to such an extent that the constituted authorities of the State or possession are incapable of ("refuse" or "fail" in) maintaining public order, "in order to suppress, in any State, any insurrection, domestic violence, unlawful combination, or conspiracy."

For the current President, "enforcement of the laws to restore public order" means to commandeer guardsmen from any state, over the objections of local governmental, military and local police entities; ship them off to another state; conscript them in a law enforcement mode; and set them loose against "disorderly" citizenry - protesters, possibly, or those who object to forced vaccinations and quarantines in the event of a bio-terror event.

The law also facilitates militarized police round-ups and detention of protesters, so called "illegal aliens," "potential terrorists" and other "undesirables" for detention in facilities already contracted for and under construction by Halliburton. That's right. Under the cover of a trumped-up "immigration
emergency" and the frenzied militarization of the southern border, detention camps are being constructed right under our noses, camps designed for anyone who resists the foreign and domestic agenda of the Bush administration.

An article on "recent contract awards" in a recent issue of the slick, insider "Journal of Counterterrorism & Homeland Security International" reported that "global engineering and technical services powerhouse KBR [Kellog, Brown & Root] announced in January 2006 that its Government and Infrastructure division was awarded an Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity (IDIQ) contract to support U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) facilities in the event of an emergency." "With a maximum total value of $385 million over a five year term," the report notes, "the contract is to be executed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers," "for establishing temporary detention and processing capabilities to augment existing ICE Detention and Removal Operations (DRO) - in the event of an emergency influx of immigrants into the U.S., or to support the rapid development of new programs." The report points out that "KBR is the engineering and construction subsidiary of Halliburton." (3) So, in addition to authorizing another $532.8 billion for the Pentagon, including a $70-billion "supplemental provision" which covers the cost of the ongoing, mad military maneuvers in Iraq, Afghanistan, and other places, the new law, signed by the president in a private White House ceremony, further collapses the historic divide between the police and the military: a tell-tale sign of a rapidly consolidating police state in America, all accomplished amidst ongoing U.S. imperial pretensions of global domination, sold to an "emergency managed" and seemingly willfully gullible public as a "global war on terrorism."

Make no mistake about it: the de-facto repeal of the Posse Comitatus Act (PCA) is an ominous assault on American democratic tradition and jurisprudence. The 1878 Act, which reads, "Whoever, except in cases and under circumstances expressly authorized by the Constitution or Act of Congress, willfully uses any part of the Army or Air Force as a posse comitatus or otherwise to execute the laws shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than two years, or both," is the only U.S. criminal statute that outlaws military operations directed against the American people under the cover of "law enforcement." As such, it has been the best protection we've had against the power-hungry intentions of an unscrupulous and reckless executive, an executive intent on using force to enforce its will.

Unfortunately, this past week, the president dealt posse comitatus, along with American democracy, a near fatal blow. Consequently, it will take an aroused citizenry to undo the damage wrought by this horrendous act, part and parcel, as we have seen, of a long train of abuses and outrages perpetrated by this authoritarian administration.

Despite the unprecedented and shocking nature of this act, there has been no outcry in the American media, and little reaction from our elected officials in Congress. On September 19th, a lone Senator Patrick Leahy (D-Vermont) noted that 2007's Defense Authorization Act contained a "widely opposed provision to allow the President more control over the National Guard [adopting] changes to the Insurrection Act, which will make it easier for this or any future President to use the military to restore domestic order WITHOUT the consent of the nation's governors."

Senator Leahy went on to stress that, "we certainly do not need to make it easier for Presidents to declare martial law. Invoking the Insurrection Act and using the military for law enforcement activities goes against some of the central tenets of our democracy. One can easily envision governors and mayors in charge of an emergency having to constantly look over their shoulders while someone who has never visited their communities gives the orders."

A few weeks later, on the 29th of September, Leahy entered into the Congressional Record that he had "grave reservations about certain provisions of the fiscal Year 2007 Defense Authorization Bill Conference Report," the
language of which, he said, "subverts solid, longstanding posse comitatus statutes that limit the military's involvement in law enforcement, thereby making it easier for the President to declare martial law." This had been "slipped in," Leahy said, "as a rider with little study," while "other congressional committees with jurisdiction over these matters had no chance to comment, let alone hold hearings on, these proposals."

In a telling bit of understatement, the Senator from Vermont noted that "the implications of changing the (Posse Comitatus) Act are enormous". "There is good reason," he said, "for the constructive friction in existing law when it comes to martial law declarations. Using the military for law enforcement goes against one of the founding tenets of our democracy. We fail our Constitution, neglecting the rights of the States, when we make it easier for the President to declare martial law and trample on local and state sovereignty."

Senator Leahy's final ruminations: "Since hearing word a couple of weeks ago that this outcome was likely, I have wondered how Congress could have gotten to this point. It seems the changes to the Insurrection Act have survived the Conference because the Pentagon and the White House want it."

The historic and ominous re-writing of the Insurrection Act, accomplished in the dead of night, which gives Bush the legal authority to declare martial law, is now an accomplished fact.

The Pentagon, as one might expect, plays an even more direct role in martial law operations. Title XIV of the new law, entitled, "Homeland Defense Technology Transfer Legislative Provisions," authorizes "the Secretary of Defense to create a Homeland Defense Technology Transfer Consortium to improve the effectiveness of the Department of Defense (DOD) processes for identifying and deploying relevant DOD technology to federal, State, and local first responders."

In other words, the law facilitates the "transfer" of the newest in so-called "crowd control" technology and other weaponry designed to suppress dissent from the Pentagon to local militarized police units. The new law builds on and further codifies earlier "technology transfer" agreements, specifically the 1995 DOD-Justice Department memorandum of agreement achieved back during the Clinton-Reno regime. (4)

It has become clear in recent months that a critical mass of the American people have seen through the lies of the Bush administration; with the president's polls at an historic low, growing resistance to the war Iraq, and the Democrats likely to take back the Congress in mid-term elections, the Bush administration is on the ropes. And so it is particularly worrying that President Bush has seen fit, at this juncture to, in effect, declare himself dictator.

Source:


(2) http://www.govtrack.us/congress/bill.xpd?bill=h109-5122


Executive Order 13468—2008
Amendments to the Manual for Courts-Martial, United States

July 24, 2008

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), and in order to prescribe amendments to the Manual for Courts-Martial, United States, prescribed by Executive Order 12473 of April 13, 1984, as amended, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Parts II and IV of the Manual for Courts-Martial, United States, are amended as described in the Annex attached and made a part of this order.

Sec. 2. These amendments shall take effect 30 days from the date of this order.

(a) Nothing in these amendments shall be construed to make punishable any act done or omitted prior to the effective date of this order that was not punishable when done or omitted.

(b) Nothing in these amendments shall be construed to invalidate any nonjudicial punishment proceedings, restraint, investigation, referral of charges, trial in which arraignment occurred, or other action begun prior to the effective date of this order, and any such nonjudicial punishment, restraint, investigation, referral of charges, trial, or other action may proceed in the same manner and with the same effect as if these amendments had not been prescribed.

George W. Bush

The White House,
July 24, 2008.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 9:02 a.m., July 25, 2008]

NOTE: This Executive order and its attached annex were published in the Federal Register on July 28.

Proclamation 8276—Anniversary of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 2008

July 24, 2008

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) has helped tear down barriers for millions of people living with disabilities. On the anniversary of this important legislation, our Nation underscores our commitment to ensuring that all individuals have an equal opportunity to reach their full potential.

On July 26, 2008, President George W. Bush signed into law, better known as the ADA, the historic legislation that has made the Nation more welcoming and that once saw disabled Americans face a closed civil rights system. Since 1991, the ADA has been an essential part of our lives.

Many Americans are working toward the day so that all people with disabilities can be full citizens of the ADA. The ADA has had a profound impact on our citizens. Technology has made individuals gain greater access to everyday life. Students with disabilities are given the tools they need to succeed, and in the workplace, innovative hiring and employment practices are helping to integrate Americans with disabilities into the workforce. The Ticket to Work and AbilityOne programs have helped them become more self-sufficient by expanding access to employment. Our Nation has benefited from the progress we have made since the enactment of the ADA, and it is our responsibility to continue working toward a country where all people are treated with the respect and dignity they deserve.

On this anniversary, we highlight our commitment to the ADA and celebrate the
Bush grants presidency extraordinary powers
Directive for emergencies apparently gives authority without congressional oversight

Posted: May 23, 2007
1:00 a.m. Eastern

President Bush has signed a directive granting extraordinary powers to the office of the president in the event of a declared national emergency, apparently without congressional approval or oversight.

The "National Security and Homeland Security Presidential Directive" was signed May 9, notes Jerome R. Corsi in a WND column.

It was issued with the dual designation of NSPD-51, as a National Security Presidential Directive, and HSPD-20, as a Homeland Security Presidential Directive.

The directive establishes under the office of the president a new national continuity coordinator whose job is to make plans for "National Essential Functions" of all federal, state, local, territorial and tribal governments, as well as private sector organizations to continue functioning under the president's directives in the event of a national emergency.

"Catastrophic emergency" is loosely defined as "any incident, regardless of location, that results in extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage, or disruption severely affecting the U.S. population, infrastructure, environment, economy, or government functions."

(Story continues below)

Corsi says the president can assume the power to direct any and all government and business activities until the emergency is declared over.

The directive says the assistant to the president for Homeland Security and Counterterrorism, currently Frances Fragos Townsend, would be designated as the national continuity coordinator.

Corsi says the directive makes no attempt to reconcile the powers created for the national continuity coordinator with the National Emergency Act, which requires that such proclamation "shall immediately be transmitted to the Congress and published in the Federal Register."

A Congressional Research Service study notes the National Emergency Act sets up Congress as a balance
empowered to "modify, rescind, or render dormant" such emergency authority if Congress believes the president has acted inappropriately.

But the new directive appears to supersede the National Emergency Act by creating the new position of national continuity coordinator without any specific act of Congress authorizing the position, Corsi says.

The directive also makes no reference to Congress and its language appears to negate any requirement that the president submit to Congress a determination that a national emergency exists.

It suggests instead that the powers of the directive can be implemented without any congressional approval or oversight.

Homeland Security spokesman Russ Knocke affirmed to Corsi the Homeland Security Department would implement the requirements of the order under Townsend's direction.

The White House declined to comment on the directive.

If you'd like to sound off on this issue, please take part in the WorldNetDaily poll.

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If the U.S.A. undergoes an attack from nuclear bombs, will it be *true* warfare, or will it be an engineered plan by the Bush Administration to enact the goals of the Department of Peace?
INITIAL

EXECUTIVE ORDERS

RELATING

TO AN

ORDER OF SUCCESSION
Executive Order 13241—Providing an Order of Succession Within the Department of Agriculture

December 18, 2001

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including Subchapter III of Chapter 33 of title 5 of the United States Code, it is hereby ordered that:

Section 1. Subject to the provisions of section 3 of this Executive Order, the officers named in section 2, in the order listed, shall act as and perform the functions and duties of the office of Secretary of Agriculture (Secretary) during any period when both the Secretary and the Deputy Secretary of Agriculture (Deputy Secretary) have died, resigned, or are otherwise unable to perform the functions and duties of the office of Secretary.

Sec. 2. Order of Succession.
(a) Under Secretary of Agriculture for Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services;
(b) Under Secretary of Agriculture for Marketing and Regulatory Programs;
(c) Under Secretary of Agriculture for Rural Development;
(d) Under Secretary of Agriculture for Food, Nutrition, and Consumer Services;
(e) Under Secretary of Agriculture for Natural Resources and Environment;
(f) Under Secretary of Agriculture for Research, Education, and Economics;
(g) Under Secretary of Agriculture for Food Safety;
(h) General Counsel of the Department of Agriculture;
(i) Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Administration; and
(j) Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Congressional Relations.

Sec. 3. Exceptions.
(a) No individual who is serving in an office listed in section 2(a)–(j) in an acting capacity shall act as Secretary pursuant to this Executive Order.
(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of this Executive Order, the President retains discretion, to the extent permitted by Subchapter III of Chapter 33 of title 5 of the United States Code, to depart from this Executive Order in designating an acting Secretary.

Sec. 4. Executive Order 11957 of January 13, 1977, is hereby revoked.

George W. Bush

The White House,

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 8:45 a.m., December 20, 2001]

NOTE: This Executive order was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on December 28, and it was published in the Federal Register on December 21.

Executive Order 13242—Providing an Order of Succession Within the Department of Commerce

December 18, 2001

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including Subchapter III of Chapter 33 of title 5 of the United States Code, it is hereby ordered that:

Section 1. Subject to the provisions of section 3 of this Executive Order, the officers named in section 2, in the order listed, shall act as and perform the functions and duties of the office of Secretary of Commerce (Secretary) during any period when both the Secretary and the Deputy Secretary of Commerce (Deputy Secretary) have died, resigned, or are otherwise unable to perform the functions and duties of the office of Secretary.

Sec. 2. Order of Succession.
(a) General Counsel of the Department of Commerce;
Executive Order 13243—Providing an Order of Succession Within the Department of Housing and Urban Development

December 18, 2001

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including Subchapter III of Chapter 33 of title 5 of the United States Code, it is hereby ordered that:

Section 1. Subject to the provisions of section 3 of this Executive Order, the officers named in section 2, in the order listed, shall act as and perform the functions and duties of the office of Secretary of Housing and Urban Development (Secretary) during any period when both the Secretary and the Deputy Secretary of Housing and Urban Development (Deputy Secretary) have died, resigned, or are otherwise unable to perform the functions and duties of the office of Secretary.

Section 2. Order of Succession.
(a) General Counsel of the Department of Housing and Urban Development;
(b) Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development in charge of Housing-Federal Housing Commission;
(c) Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development in charge of Community, Planning and Development;
(d) Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development in charge of Public and Indian Housing;
(e) Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development in charge of Policy Development and Research;
(f) Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development in charge of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity;
(g) Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development in charge of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations;
(h) Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development in charge of Administration; and
(i) Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development in charge of Public Affairs.

Section 3. Exceptions.

George W. Bush

The White House,

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 8:45 a.m., December 20, 2001]

NOTE: This Executive order was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on December 28, and it was published in the Federal Register on December 21.
(a) No individual who is serving in an office listed in section 2(a)–(i) in an acting capacity shall act as Secretary pursuant to this Executive Order.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of this Executive Order, the President retains discretion, to the extent permitted by Subchapter III of Chapter 33 of title 5 of the United States Code, to depart from this Executive Order in designating an acting Secretary.

Sec. 4. Executive Order 11274 of March 30, 1996, is hereby revoked.

George W. Bush

The White House,

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 8:45 a.m., December 20, 2001]

NOTE: This Executive order was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on December 28, and it was published in the Federal Register on December 21.

Executive Order 13244—Providing an Order of Succession Within the Department of the Interior
December 18, 2001

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including Subchapter III of Chapter 33 of title 5 of the United States Code, it is hereby ordered that:

Section 1. Subject to the provisions of section 3 of this Executive Order, the officers named in section 2, in the order listed, shall act as and perform the functions and duties of the office of Secretary of the Interior (Secretary) during any period when both the Secretary and the Deputy Secretary of the Interior (Deputy Secretary) have died, resigned, or are otherwise unable to perform the functions and duties of the office of Secretary.

Sec. 2. Order of Succession.

(a) Solicitor of the Department of the Interior;

(b) Assistant Secretary of the Interior in charge of Policy, Management and Budget;

(c) Assistant Secretary of the Interior in charge of Land and Minerals Management;

(d) Assistant Secretary of the Interior in charge of Water and Science;

(e) Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Fish and Wildlife and Parks; and

(f) Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs.

Sec. 3. Exceptions.

(a) No individual who is serving in an office listed in section 2(a)–(f) in an acting capacity shall act as Secretary pursuant to this Executive Order.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of this Executive Order, the President retains discretion, to the extent permitted by Subchapter III of Chapter 33 of title 5 of the United States Code, to depart from this Executive Order in designating an acting Secretary.

Sec. 4. Executive Order 11487 of October 6, 1969, is hereby revoked.

George W. Bush

The White House,

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 8:45 a.m., December 20, 2001]

NOTE: This Executive order was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on December 28, and it was published in the Federal Register on December 21.

Executive Order 13245—Providing an Order of Succession Within the Department of Labor
December 18, 2001

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including Subchapter III of Chapter 33 of title 5 of the United States Code, it is hereby ordered that:

Section 1. Subject to the provisions of section 3 of this Executive Order, the officers named in section 2, in the order listed, shall act as and perform the functions and duties of the office of Secretary of Labor (Secretary) during any period when both the Secretary and the Deputy Secretary of Labor (Deputy Secretary) have died, resigned, or are otherwise unable to perform the functions and duties of the office of Secretary.

Sec. 2. Order of Succession.
(a) Solicitor of Labor;
(b) Assistant Secretary of Labor in charge of Administration and Management;
(c) Assistant Secretary of Labor in charge of Policy;
(d) Assistant Secretary of Labor in charge of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs;
(e) Assistant Secretary of Labor in charge of the Employment and Training Administration;
(f) Assistant Secretary of Labor in charge of the Employment Standards Administration;
(g) Assistant Secretary of Labor in charge of the Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration;
(h) Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health;
(i) Assistant Secretary of Labor for Mine Safety and Health;
(j) Assistant Secretary of Labor in charge of the Office of Public Affairs;
(k) Assistant Secretary of Labor for Veterans' Employment and Training; and
(l) Assistant Secretary of Labor in charge of the Office of Disability Employment Policy.

Sec. 3. Exceptions.
(a) No individual who is serving in an office listed in section 2(a)–(l) in an acting capacity shall act as Secretary pursuant to this Executive Order.
(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of this Executive Order, the President retains discretion, to the extent permitted by Subchapter III of Chapter 33 of title 5 of the United States Code, to depart from this Executive Order in designating an acting Secretary.

Sec. 4. Executive Order 10513 of January 19, 1954, is hereby revoked. (Eisenhower)

George W. Bush

The White House,

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 8:45 a.m., December 20, 2001]

NOTE: This Executive order was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on December 28, and it was published in the Federal Register on December 21.

Executive Order 13246—Providing an Order of Succession Within the Department of the Treasury
December 18, 2001

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including Subchapter III of Chapter 33 of title 5 of the United States Code, it is hereby ordered that:

Section 1. Subject to the provisions of section 3 of this Executive Order, the officers named in section 2, in the order listed, shall act as and perform the functions and duties of the office of Secretary of the Treasury (Secretary) during any period when both the Secretary and the Deputy Secretary of the Treasury (Deputy Secretary) have died, resigned, or are otherwise unable to perform the functions and duties of the office of Secretary.

Sec. 2. Order of Succession.
(a) Under Secretaries of the Treasury (including the Under Secretary of the Treasury for Enforcement), in the order in which they shall have taken the oath of office as such officers;
(b) General Counsel of the Department of the Treasury; and
(c) Deputy Under Secretaries of the Treasury and those Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury appointed by the President by and with the consent of the Senate, in the order in which they shall have taken the oath of office as such officers.

Sec. 3. Exceptions.
(a) No individual who is serving in an office listed in section 2(a)–(c) in an acting capacity shall act as Secretary pursuant to this Executive Order.
(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of this Executive Order, the President retains discretion, to the extent permitted by Subchapter III of Chapter 33 of title 5 of the United States Code, to depart from this Executive Order in designating an acting Secretary.

Sec. 4. Executive Order 11822 of December 10, 1974, is hereby revoked. (ER 81–2)

George W. Bush

The White House,
Executive Order 13247—Providing an Order of Succession Within the Department of Veterans Affairs
December 18, 2001

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including Subchapter III of Chapter 33 of Title 5 of the United States Code, it is hereby ordered that:

Sec. 1. Subject to the provisions of section 3 of this Executive Order, the officers named in section 2, in the order listed, shall act as and perform the functions and duties of the office of Secretary of Veterans Affairs (Secretary) during any period when both the Secretary and the Deputy Secretary of Veterans Affairs (Deputy Secretary) have died, resigned, or are otherwise unable to perform the functions and duties of the office of Secretary.

Sec. 2. Order of Succession.
(a) Under Secretary of Veterans Affairs for Health;
(b) Under Secretary of Veterans Affairs for Benefits;
(c) Under Secretary of Veterans Affairs for Memorial Affairs;
(d) General Counsel of the Department of Veterans Affairs;
(e) Assistant Secretaries of Veterans Affairs, in the order in which they shall have taken the oath of office as Assistant Secretaries, other than the Chief Financial Officer and, if an Assistant Secretary, the Chief Information Officer;
(f) Chief Information Officer of the Department of Veterans Affairs, if the Chief Information Officer is an officer appointed by the President by and with the consent of the Senate;
(g) Chief Financial Officer of the Department of Veterans Affairs; and
(h) Chairman, Board of Veterans’ Appeals.

Sec. 3. Exceptions.

(a) No individual who is serving in an office listed in section 2(a)–(h) in an acting capacity shall act as Secretary pursuant to this Executive Order.
(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of this Executive Order, the President retains discretion, to the extent permitted by Subchapter III of Chapter 33 of Title 5 of the United States Code, to depart from this Executive Order in designating an acting Secretary.

George W. Bush

The White House,

Executive Order—Providing an Order of Succession Within the Department of Health and Human Services
December 28, 2001

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998, 5 U.S.C. 3345 et seq., it is hereby ordered that:

Section 1. Subject to the provisions of section 3 of this order, the officers named in section 2, in the order listed, shall act as and perform the functions and duties of the Office of the Secretary of Health and Human Services (Secretary) during any period when both the Secretary and the Deputy Secretary of Health and Human Services (Deputy Secretary) have died, resigned, or become otherwise unable to perform the functions and duties of the office of Secretary.

Sec. 2. Order of Succession.
(a) The Assistant Secretaries of Health and Human Services appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, in the order in which they shall have taken the oath of office as such;
(b) The General Counsel of the Department of Health and Human Services; and
The President of the United States of America:

By the authority vested in me as President of the United States of America, including the Executive Order of Sec. 4, 1993, Governmental Personnel Policies, Act of 1991, 5 U.S.C. 3345, and otherwise, become unable to perform the functions and duties of the office of Secretary, during the period in which the Secretary has died, resigned, or otherwise become unable to perform the functions and duties of the office of Secretary.

By the authority vested in me as President of the United States of America, including the Executive Order of Sec. 4, 1993, Governmental Personnel Policies, Act of 1991, 5 U.S.C. 3345, and otherwise, become unable to perform the functions and duties of the office of Secretary, during the period in which the Secretary has died, resigned, or otherwise become unable to perform the functions and duties of the office of Secretary.

The authority vested in me as President of the United States of America, including the Executive Order of Sec. 4, 1993, Governmental Personnel Policies, Act of 1991, 5 U.S.C. 3345, and otherwise, become unable to perform the functions and duties of the office of Secretary, during the period in which the Secretary has died, resigned, or otherwise become unable to perform the functions and duties of the office of Secretary.

By the authority vested in me as President of the United States of America, including the Executive Order of Sec. 4, 1993, Governmental Personnel Policies, Act of 1991, 5 U.S.C. 3345, and otherwise, become unable to perform the functions and duties of the office of Secretary, during the period in which the Secretary has died, resigned, or otherwise become unable to perform the functions and duties of the office of Secretary.

The authority vested in me as President of the United States of America, including the Executive Order of Sec. 4, 1993, Governmental Personnel Policies, Act of 1991, 5 U.S.C. 3345, and otherwise, become unable to perform the functions and duties of the office of Secretary, during the period in which the Secretary has died, resigned, or otherwise become unable to perform the functions and duties of the office of Secretary.

By the authority vested in me as President of the United States of America, including the Executive Order of Sec. 4, 1993, Governmental Personnel Policies, Act of 1991, 5 U.S.C. 3345, and otherwise, become unable to perform the functions and duties of the office of Secretary, during the period in which the Secretary has died, resigned, or otherwise become unable to perform the functions and duties of the office of Secretary.

The authority vested in me as President of the United States of America, including the Executive Order of Sec. 4, 1993, Governmental Personnel Policies, Act of 1991, 5 U.S.C. 3345, and otherwise, become unable to perform the functions and duties of the office of Secretary, during the period in which the Secretary has died, resigned, or otherwise become unable to perform the functions and duties of the office of Secretary.

By the authority vested in me as President of the United States of America, including the Executive Order of Sec. 4, 1993, Governmental Personnel Policies, Act of 1991, 5 U.S.C. 3345, and otherwise, become unable to perform the functions and duties of the office of Secretary, during the period in which the Secretary has died, resigned, or otherwise become unable to perform the functions and duties of the office of Secretary.

The authority vested in me as President of the United States of America, including the Executive Order of Sec. 4, 1993, Governmental Personnel Policies, Act of 1991, 5 U.S.C. 3345, and otherwise, become unable to perform the functions and duties of the office of Secretary, during the period in which the Secretary has died, resigned, or otherwise become unable to perform the functions and duties of the office of Secretary.

By the authority vested in me as President of the United States of America, including the Executive Order of Sec. 4, 1993, Governmental Personnel Policies, Act of 1991, 5 U.S.C. 3345, and otherwise, become unable to perform the functions and duties of the office of Secretary, during the period in which the Secretary has died, resigned, or otherwise become unable to perform the functions and duties of the office of Secretary.
The following officers, in the order in which they shall have taken the oath of office as such:

1. United States Ambassadors at Large;
2. Counselor; and
3. Special Representatives of the President; and
4. The remaining Chiefs of Mission, in the order in which they shall have taken the oath of office as such.

Sec. 3. Exceptions.
(a) No individual who has not been appointed by the President by and with the consent of the Senate shall act as Secretary pursuant to this order.
(b) No individual who is serving in an office listed in section 2(a)–(m) in an acting capacity shall act as Secretary pursuant to this order.
(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of this order, the President retains discretion, to the extent permitted by the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998, 5 U.S.C. 3345 et seq., to depart from this order in designating an acting Secretary.
(d) A successor office, intended to be the equivalent of an office identified in section 2 of this order, shall be deemed to be the position identified in section 2 for purposes of this order.

Sec. 4. Executive Order 12343 of January 27, 1982, is hereby revoked. (REMOVED)

George W. Bush

The White House,

NOTE: At the time of publication, this Executive order had not been received by the Office of the Federal Register for assignment of an Executive order number. An original was not available for verification of the content of this Executive order.

Executive Order—Adjustments of Certain Rates of Pay
December 28, 2001

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the laws cited herein, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Statutory Pay Systems. The rates of basic pay or salaries of the statutory pay systems (as defined in 5 U.S.C. 5302(1)), as adjusted under 5 U.S.C. 5303(a), are set forth on the schedules attached hereto and made a part hereof:
(a) The General Schedule (5 U.S.C. 5332(a)) at Schedule 1;
(b) The Foreign Service Schedule (22 U.S.C. 3963) at Schedule 2; and
(c) The schedules for the Veterans Health Administration of the Department of Veterans Affairs (38 U.S.C. 7306, 7404; section 301(a) of Public Law 102–40) at Schedule 3.

Sec. 2. Senior Executive Service. The rates of basic pay for senior executives in the Senior Executive Service, as adjusted under 5 U.S.C. 5382, are set forth on Schedule 4 attached hereto and made a part hereof.

Sec. 3. Executive Salaries. The rates of basic pay or salaries for the following offices and positions are set forth on the schedules attached hereto and made a part hereof:
(a) The Executive Schedule (5 U.S.C. 5312–5318) at Schedule 5;
(b) The Vice President (3 U.S.C. 104) and the Congress (2 U.S.C. 31) at Schedule 6; and
(c) Justices and judges (28 U.S.C. 5, 44(d), 135, 252, and 461(a)) at Schedule 7.

Sec. 4. Uniformed Services. Pursuant to section 601 of S. 1438, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002 (which I signed into law on December 28, 2001), the rates of monthly basic pay (37 U.S.C. 203(a)) for members of the uniformed services and the rate of monthly cadet or midshipman pay (37 U.S.C. 203(c)) are set forth on Schedule 8 attached hereto and made a part hereof.

Sec. 5. Locality-Based Comparability Payments. (a) Pursuant to sections 5304 and 5304a of title 5, United States Code, and in accordance with section 646(a) of the Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act, 2002, Public Law 107–67, locality-based comparability payments shall be paid in accordance with Schedule 9 attached hereto and made a part hereof.
(b) The Director of the Office of Personnel Management shall take such actions
Executive Order 13261—Providing An Order of Succession in the Environmental Protection Agency and Amending Certain Orders on Succession
March 19, 2002

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998, 5 U.S.C. 3345, et seq., it is hereby ordered that:

Section 1. Subject to the provisions of section 3 of this order, the officers named in section 2, in the order listed, shall act as and perform the functions and duties of the office of the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (Administrator) during any period when both the Administrator and the Deputy Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency have died, resigned, or become otherwise unable to perform the functions and duties of the office of Administrator.

Sec. 2. Order of Succession.
(a) Assistant Administrator for Toxic Substances;
(b) Assistant Administrator (Air and Radiation);
(c) Assistant Administrator, Office of Solid Waste;
(d) Assistant Administrator (Water Programs);
(e) Assistant Administrator (General Counsel);
(f) Assistant Administrator (Enforcement and Compliance Assurance);
(g) Chief Financial Officer;
(h) Assistant Administrator (Research and Development);
(i) Assistant Administrator (International Activities);
(j) Assistant Administrator (Administration and Resources Management);
(k) Assistant Administrator (Environmental Information).

Sec. 3. Exceptions.
(a) No individual who is serving in an office listed in section 2(a)–(k) in an acting capacity, by virtue of so serving, shall act as Administrator pursuant to this order.
(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of this order, the President retains discretion, to the extent permitted by the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998, 5 U.S.C. 3345 et seq., to depart from this order in designating an acting Administrator.

Sec. 4. Amendments to Certain Executive Orders providing Orders of Succession. Executive Orders 13241, 13242, 13243, 13244, 13245, 13246, and 13247 of December 18, 2001, and Executive Orders 13250 and 13251 of December 28, 2001, are hereby amended as follows:
(a) Section 3(a) of Executive Order 13241 of December 18, 2001, entitled “Providing an Order of Succession Within the Department of Agriculture,” is replaced with the following: “(a) No individual who is serving in an office listed in section 2(a)–(j) in an acting capacity shall, by virtue of so serving, act as Secretary pursuant to this order.”;
(b) Section 3(a) of Executive Order 13242 of December 18, 2001, entitled “Providing an Order of Succession Within the Department of Commerce,” is replaced with the following: “(a) No individual who is serving in an office listed in section 2(a)–(h) in an acting capacity shall, by virtue of so serving, act as Secretary pursuant to this order.”;
(c) Section 3(a) of Executive Order 13243 of December 18, 2001, entitled “Providing
an Order of Succession Within the Department of Housing and Urban Development," is replaced with the following: "(a) No individual who is serving in an office listed in section 2(a)-(i) in an acting capacity shall, by virtue of so serving, act as Secretary pursuant to this order."

(d) Section 3(a) of Executive Order 13244 of December 18, 2001, entitled "Providing an Order of Succession Within the Department of the Interior," is replaced with the following: "(a) No individual who is serving in an office listed in section 2(a)-(f) in an acting capacity shall, by virtue of so serving, act as Secretary pursuant to this order."

(e) Section 3(a) of Executive Order 13245 of December 18, 2001, entitled "Providing an Order of Succession Within the Department of Labor," is replaced with the following: "(a) No individual who is serving in an office listed in section 2(a)-(l) in an acting capacity shall, by virtue of so serving, act as Secretary pursuant to this order."

(f) Section 3(a) of Executive Order 13246 of December 18, 2001, entitled "Providing an Order of Succession Within the Department of the Treasury," is replaced with the following: "(a) No individual who is serving in an office listed in section 2(a)-(c) in an acting capacity shall, by virtue of so serving, act as Secretary pursuant to this order."

(g) Section 3(a) of Executive Order 13247 of December 18, 2001, entitled "Providing an Order of Succession Within the Department of Veterans Affairs," is replaced with the following: "(a) No individual who is serving in an office listed in section 2(a)-(h) in an acting capacity shall, by virtue of so serving, act as Secretary pursuant to this order."

(h) Section 3(a) of Executive Order 13250 of December 28, 2001, entitled "Providing an Order of Succession Within the Department of Health and Human Services," is replaced with the following: "(a) No individual who is serving in an office listed in section 2(a)-(c) in an acting capacity shall, by virtue of so serving, act as Secretary pursuant to this order." and;

(i) Section 3(b) of Executive Order 13251 of December 28, 2001, entitled "Providing an Order of Succession Within the Department of State," is replaced with the following: "(b) No individual who is serving in an office listed in section 2(a)-(m) in an acting capacity shall, by virtue of so serving, act as Secretary pursuant to this order."

George W. Bush
The White House,
March 19, 2002.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 12:12 p.m., March 20, 2002]

NOTE: This Executive order was published in the Federal Register on March 21.
Memorandum on Designation of Officers of the Social Security Administration
March 19, 2002

Memorandum for the Commissioner of Social Security

Subject: Designation of Officers of the Social Security Administration

By the authority vested in me as President under the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998, 5 U.S.C. 3345 et seq., I hereby order that:

Section 1. Order of Succession.

During any period when both the Commissioner of Social Security (Commissioner) and the Deputy Commissioner of Social Security (Deputy Commissioner) have died, resigned, or otherwise become unable to perform the functions and duties of the office of Commissioner, the following officers of the Social Security Administration, in the order listed, shall perform the functions and duties of the office of Commissioner, if they are eligible to act as Commissioner under the provisions of the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998, until such time as the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner is able to perform the functions and duties of the office of Commissioner:

Chief of Staff;
Deputy Commissioner for Operations; and
Regional Commissioner, Philadelphia.

Sec. 2. Exceptions.

(a) No individual who is serving in an office listed in section 1 in an acting capacity, by virtue of so serving, shall act as Commissioner pursuant to this memorandum.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of this memorandum, the President retains discretion, to the extent permitted by the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998, 5 U.S.C. 3345 et seq., to depart from this memorandum in designating an acting Commissioner.

George W. Bush

Note: This memorandum was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on May 9. An original was not available for verification of the content of this memorandum.
Youth, mentors help foster a more compassionate society that values every life and leaves no child behind.

Now, Therefore, I, George W. Bush, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America 2005 as President of the same, do hereby order and upon the authority of the Constitution do hereby proclaim that this nation recognizes the wonder of this opportunity to build the community and, as such, with appropriate methods to set my appointment as the President of the United States of America.

Remarks to Reporters Following Briefings in Arlington, Virginia
January 13, 2005

Global War on Terrorism and Indian Ocean Earthquake and Tsunamis Disaster Relief

The President. Mr. Secretary, thank you very much for the briefing that we just had. The Secretary arranged for a briefing from Admiral Fargo and our commanders on the ground who are providing organization and handling the relief effort for the victims of the tsunami. I want to tell you, our military is making a significant difference in providing relief and aid and help and compassion for those who have suffered. I am very impressed, Mr. Secretary, by how quickly we have responded and the assets that you have ordered deployed to help these people. And there's a lot of talk about how some in the world don't appreciate America. Well, I can assure you that those who have been helped by our military appreciate America.

We also talked about the war on terror. We're constantly reviewing our strategy as to how to defeat the enemy—fully recognize that the war on terror will require a coordinated effort within our own Government as well as a coordinated effort with the countries around the world which understand the stakes of this war. I am pleased with the response from around the world, appreciate so many nations understanding that we must work together to defeat these killers. I'm mindful of the fact that we have—constantly have got to review our plans and never lose our will.

So, Mr. Secretary, thanks for the briefing. It was a very good briefing, and you're doing a fine job on behalf of the American people. Secretary Rumsfeld. Thank you, sir.

The President. Thank you all.

Note: The President spoke at 11:21 a.m. at the Pentagon. In his remarks, he referred to Adm. Thomas B. Fargo, USN, commander, U.S. Pacific Command.

Executive Order 13370—Providing an Order of Succession in the Office of Management and Budget
January 13, 2005

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America and pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998, 5 U.S.C. 3345 et seq., it is hereby ordered that:

Section 1. During any period when the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (Director) and the Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget (Deputy Director) have died, resigned, or otherwise become unable to perform the functions and duties of the office of Director, the following officers of the Office of Management and Budget, in the order listed, shall perform the functions and duties of the office of Director, if they are eligible to act as Director under the provisions of the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998, until such time as at least one of the officers mentioned above is able to perform the functions and duties of the office of Director:

Deputy Director for Management;
Executive Associate Director;
Associate Director (National Security Programs);
Associate Director (General Government Programs);
Associate Director (Human Resource Programs);
Associate Director (Natural Resource Programs);
General Counsel;
Administrator for Federal Procurement Policy;
Administrator of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs;
Controller, Office of Federal Financial Management; and
Administrator of the Office of Electronic Government.

Sec. 2. Exceptions. (a) No individual who is serving in an office listed in section 1 in an acting capacity, by virtue of so serving, shall act as Director pursuant to this order.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of this order, the President retains discretion, to the extent permitted by law, to depart from this order in designating an acting Director.

George W. Bush

The White House,

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 8:45 a.m., January 18, 2005]

NOTE: This Executive order will be published in the Federal Register on January 19.

Memorandum on Extension of Waiver of Section 907 of the FREEDOM Support Act With Respect to Assistance to the Government of Azerbaijan

January 13, 2005

Presidential Determination No. 2005–18

Memorandum for the Secretary of State
Subject: Extension of Waiver of Section 907 of the FREEDOM Support Act with respect to Assistance to the Government of Azerbaijan

Pursuant to the authority contained in title II of the Kenneth M. Ludden Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2002 (Public Law 107–115), I hereby determine and certify that extending the waiver of section 907 of the FREEDOM Support Act of 1992 (Public Law 102–511):
• is necessary to support United States efforts to counter international terrorism;
• is necessary to support the operational readiness of United States Armed Forces or coalition partners to counter international terrorism;
• is important to Azerbaijan’s border security; and
• will not undermine or hamper ongoing efforts to negotiate a peaceful settlement between Armenia and Azerbaijan or be used for offensive purposes against Armenia.

Accordingly, I hereby extend the waiver of section 907 of the FREEDOM Support Act.

You are authorized and directed to notify the Congress of this determination and to arrange for its publication in the Federal Register.

George W. Bush

Letter to Congressional Leaders on Review of Title III of the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity (LIBERTAD) Act of 1996

January 13, 2005

Dear __________:

Consistent with section 306(c)(2) of the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity (LIBERTAD) Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–114) (the “Act”), I hereby determine and report to the Congress that suspension for 6 months beyond February 1, 2005, of the right to bring an action under title III of the Act is necessary to the national interests of the United States and will expedite a transition to democracy in Cuba.

Sincerely,

George W. Bush

NOTE: Identical letters were sent to Richard G. Lugar, chairman, and Joseph R. Biden, Jr., ranking member, Senate Committee on Foreign Relations; Ted Stevens, chairman, and Robert C. Byrd,
[At this point, Secretary-Designate Gutierrez made brief remarks.]

The President. Great job. Thank you. Congratulations.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:10 a.m. in the Roosevelt Room at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Susan Evans, wife of Secretary of Commerce Donald L. Evans. The transcript released by the Office of the Press Secretary also included the remarks of Secretary-Designate Gutierrez. The Office of the Press Secretary also released a Spanish language transcript of these remarks.

Statement on the Resignation of Stephen Friedman as Director of the National Economic Council

November 29, 2004

Steve Friedman has been a trusted adviser and vital member of my economic team, working tirelessly to help make sure that America continues to be the best place in the world to do business.

Steve played a valuable role in enacting the Jobs and Growth Act of 2003 that helped move our economy from recession to the robust growth we are experiencing today. As a key member of my White House senior staff, Steve has led efforts to develop the policies that are strengthening our economy and helping to create jobs. Steve has done an excellent job of coordinating the work of my economic team and has played a key role in developing the economic policies for my second-term agenda.

Steve is a good-hearted man who possesses great wisdom and a can-do attitude. I am grateful for his superb work and wish him and Barbara all the best as they fulfill their plan to return home to New York.

NOTE: The Office of the Press Secretary also made available Director Friedman’s letter of resignation.

Executive Order 13362—Designation of Additional Officers for the Department of Homeland Security Order of Succession

November 29, 2004

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America and pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998, 5 U.S.C. 3345 et seq., it is hereby ordered that:

Section 1. During any period when the Secretary of Homeland Security (Secretary), the Deputy Secretary of Homeland Security, and the officers designated to perform the functions and duties of the office of Secretary by section 88 of Executive Order 13286 of February 28, 2003 (“Amendment of Executive Orders, and Other Actions, in Connection With the Transfer of Certain Functions to the Secretary of Homeland Security”), have died, resigned, or otherwise become unable to perform the functions and duties of the office of Secretary, the following officers of the Department of Homeland Security, in the order listed, shall perform the functions and duties of the office of Secretary, if they are eligible to act as Secretary under the provisions of the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998, until such time as at least one of the officers mentioned above is able to perform the functions and duties of the office of Secretary:

Director, Region V, Federal Emergency Management Agency;
Director, Region VI, Federal Emergency Management Agency;
Director, Region VII, Federal Emergency Management Agency;
Director, Region VIII, Federal Emergency Management Agency; and
Director, Region X, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Sec. 2. Exceptions.
(a) No individual who is serving in an office listed in section 1 in an acting capacity, by virtue of so serving, shall act as Secretary pursuant to this order.
(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of this order, the President retains discretion, to the extent permitted by law, to depart from this order in designating an acting Secretary.

George W. Bush


[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 9:47 a.m., December 1, 2004]

NOTE: This Executive order was published in the Federal Register on December 2.

Executive Order 13363—Establishing the Afghanistan and Iraq Campaign Medals
November 29, 2004

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including my authority as Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States and Public Law 108–234, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Afghanistan Campaign Medal. There is hereby established the Afghanistan Campaign Medal with suitable appurtenances. Except as limited in section 3 of this order, and under uniform regulations to be prescribed by the Secretaries of the military departments and approved by the Secretary of Defense, or under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of Homeland Security with respect to the Coast Guard when it is not operating as a service in the Navy, the Afghanistan Campaign Medal shall be awarded to members of the uniformed services of the United States who serve or have served in Afghanistan or contiguous waters or air space, as defined by such regulations, on or after March 19, 2003, and before a terminal date to be prescribed by the Secretary of Defense.

Sec. 2. Iraq Campaign Medal. There is hereby established the Iraq Campaign Medal with suitable appurtenances. Except as limited in section 3 of this order, and under uniform regulations to be prescribed by the Secretaries of the military departments and approved by the Secretary of Defense, or under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of Homeland Security with respect to the Coast Guard when it is not operating as a service in the Navy, the Iraq Campaign Medal shall be awarded to members of the uniformed services of the United States who serve or have served in Iraq or contiguous waters or air space, as defined by such regulations, on or after March 19, 2003, and before a terminal date to be prescribed by the Secretary of Defense.

Sec. 3. Relationship to Other Awards. Notwithstanding section 1 of Executive Order 13289 of March 12, 2003, establishing the Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medal, any member who qualified for that medal by reason of service in Afghanistan between October 24, 2001, and a terminal date to be determined by the Secretary of Defense, or in Iraq between March 19, 2003, and a terminal date to be determined by the Secretary of Defense, shall remain qualified for that medal. Upon application, a member by reason of service may be awarded either the Afghanistan Campaign Medal or the Iraq Campaign Medal in lieu of the Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medal. A member may be awarded either the Afghanistan Campaign Medal or the Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medal by reason of service in Afghanistan. A member may be awarded either the Iraq Campaign Medal or the Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medal by reason of service in Iraq. No member shall be entitled to the award of more than one of these three medals for the same period of service.

Sec. 4. Posthumous Award. The Afghanistan Campaign Medal and Iraq Campaign Medal may be awarded posthumously to any person covered by and under regulations prescribed in accordance with this order.

George W. Bush


[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 9:47 a.m., December 1, 2004]

NOTE: This Executive order was published in the Federal Register on December 2.
Taking Land From
One Private Owner
And Giving It To
An other Private Owner

Dear Friend:

The government can now take your home and sell it to a private developer.

"Nothing is to prevent the State from replacing any Motel 6 with a Ritz-Carlton, any home with a shopping mall, or any farm with a factory."

Those are the words of Justice Sandra Day O'Connor in her dissent from the draconian Supreme Court ruling in the case of Kelo v The City of New London.

The Kelo decision is an outright repudiation of the most basic American principle -- constitutional protection for life, liberty and property.

But we are not about to take this assault on our God-given liberties lying down!

When we heard of this decision on Thursday, we immediately went to work. And Senator John Cornyn has already answered the call.


This legislation will help correct the High Court's draconian Kelo decision and begin to restore our private property rights as guaranteed in the Constitution.

But Senator Cornyn needs your help.

Every Senator who stands for individual liberty should co-sponsor this legislation.
It's a no-brainer. For our elected leaders, there is nowhere to run and nowhere to hide.

That’s why I want ALL 100 Members of the United States Senate to co-sponsor this vital legislation.

And -- more importantly -- I make you this promise -- for those who refuse to help -- we will hold their feet to the fire and expose their refusal to every man, woman and child in America!

Use the hyperlink below to send your personalized Blast Fax message to President George W. Bush, and ALL 100 Members of the United States Senate.

Join us and demand that they all sign on as co-sponsors of The Protection of Homes, Small Businesses and Private Property Act of 2005.

Tell all 100 Members of the Senate -- in no uncertain terms -- that you will view any refusal to co-sponsor this vital legislation as a rejection of basic freedom and a refusal to stand up for regular Americans over the interests of big developers and big government.

Tell them that there will be a reckoning. Republican or Democrat... THERE IS NO EXCUSE NOT TO SUPPORT THIS LEGISLATION.

http://www.cfiflistmanager.org/kelo.html
AOL Members Use This Link

If the above hyperlink does not function, please copy and paste it into the address bar of your browser.

IF THIS RULING DOES NOT SCARE YOUR SOCKS OFF: IT SHOULD!

In actuality, the government has always maintained the "right" to take your house and property, but there were constitutionally mandated limits.

Under the 5th Amendment to the Constitution, governments could exercise "eminent domain" to turn you out of house and home if they paid you "just compensation" -- although what you consider just and what the government considers just could differ tremendously.

Moreover, the "seizure" had to occur for a legitimate "public use" i.e. roads, utilities lines, sewers, schools etc., or to rid the community of a "blighted area."

The Supreme Court however, totally perverted the concept of "public use" and have effectively set up a system whereby the government could and will collude with corporate interests to deprive you of your property.

O'Connor added in her dissent, "... property may now be taken for the benefit of another private party... the fallout from this decision will not be random. The beneficiaries are likely to be those citizens with disproportionate influence and power in the political process, including large corporations and development firms. As for the victims, the government now has license to transfer property from those with fewer resources to those with more. The Founders cannot have intended this perverse result."
Although this bill failed to pass, it will be brought back provided a different number.

108th CONGRESS
1st Session

H. R. 124

To provide for the mandatory licensing and registration of handguns.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

January 7, 2003

Mr. HOLT introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

A BILL

To provide for the mandatory licensing and registration of handguns.

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 'Handgun Licensing and Registration Act of 2003'.

SEC. 2. FEDERAL HANDGUN LICENSING AND REGISTRATION SYSTEM TO APPLY IN ANY STATE THAT DOES NOT HAVE A HANDGUN LICENSING AND REGISTRATION SYSTEM THAT MEETS CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS.

(a) In general- Chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

'Sec. 931. Licensing and registration of handguns

'(a)(1) The Attorney General shall establish a Federal system for the licensing and registration of all handguns owned, possessed, or controlled in the United States, which shall include a method for easily retrieving information sufficient to identify--

'(A) each resident of a State to which this subsection applies who owns, possesses, or controls a handgun; and

'(B) the handgun.

'(2) It shall be unlawful for a person to own, possess, or control a handgun in a State to which this subsection applies unless the person--
A is licensed to do so by the system established pursuant to paragraph (1); and

B has registered the handgun with a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency.

(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply in a State if there is in effect a certification by the Attorney General that the State has in effect a system for the licensing and registration of handguns owned, possessed, or controlled in the State that—

(1) includes a method for easily retrieving information sufficient to identify—

(A) each resident of the State who owns, possesses, or controls a handgun in the State; and

(B) the handgun; and

(2) at a minimum, imposes criminal penalties on any person who owns, possesses, or controls a handgun in the State, and who—

(i) has not completed training in firearms safety;

(ii) is not licensed by the State to possess a handgun; or

(iii) has not registered the handgun with a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency.

(c) A certification under subsection (b) with respect to a State shall have no force or effect on or after the date the Attorney General finds, after an opportunity for a hearing on the record, that the State does not have in effect the system described in subsection (b).

(d) The Attorney General shall prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to carry out this section.'.

(b) PENALTIES- Section 924(a) of such title is amended by adding at the end the following:

(7) Whoever knowingly violates section 931(a)(2) shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not less than 15 years, or both. The court shall not suspend a sentence of imprisonment imposed under this paragraph or impose a probationary sentence under this paragraph.'.

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT- The table of sections for such chapter is amended by adding at the end the following:

'931. Licensing and registration of handguns.'.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE- The amendments made by this section shall apply to conduct engaged in after the 2-year period that begins with the date of the enactment of this Act.

END

The Late, Great American Nation

By John W. Whitehead
3/1/2007

"It is proper to take alarm at the first experiment on our liberties."—James Madison

We live in a fundamentally different country since 9/11. Not only do many Americans view their government with suspicion, but how their government views them has drastically changed.

A perfect example of this took place last fall. Prior to the elections that transformed the makeup of Congress, the Bush Administration pushed for the inclusion of two stealth provisions into a mammoth defense budget bill. The additions made it easier for the government to declare martial law and establish a dictatorship.

Since the days of our Founding Fathers, when King George III used his armies to terrorize and tyrannize the colonies, the American people have understandably distrusted the use of a national military force to intervene in civilian affairs, except in instances of extreme emergency and limited duration.

Hence, as a sign of the Founders' concern that the people not be under the power of a military government, control of the military was vested in a civilian government, with a civilian commander-in-chief. And the Posse Comitatus Act of 1878 furthered those safeguards against military law, making it a crime for the government to use the military to carry out arrests, searches, seizure of evidence and other activities normally handled by a civilian police force.

However, with the inclusion of a seemingly insignificant rider into the massive defense bill (the martial law section of the 591-page Defense Appropriations Act takes up just a few paragraphs), the Bush Administration has managed to weaken what the New York Times refers to as "two obscure but important bulwarks of liberty." One is posse comitatus. The other is the Insurrection Act of 1807, which limits a president's domestic use of the military to putting down lawlessness, insurrection and rebellion where a state is violating federal law or depriving the people of their constitutional rights.

Under these new provisions, the president can now use the military as a domestic police force in response to a natural disaster, disease outbreak, terrorist attack or to any "other condition." According to the new law, Bush doesn't even have to notify Congress of his intent to use military force against the American people—he just has to notify them once he has done so. The defense budget provision's vague language leaves the doors wide open for rampant abuse. As writer Jane Smiley noted, "the introduction of these changes amounts, not to an attack on the Congress and the balance of power, but to a particular and concerted attack on the citizens of the nation. Bush is laying the legal groundwork to repeal even the appearance of democracy."

http://www.rutherford.org/articles_db/commentary.asp?record_id=461
The main reason we do not want the military patrolling our streets is that under martial law, the Bill of Rights becomes null and void. A standing army—something that propelled the early colonists into revolution—strips the American people of any vestige of freedom. Thus, if we were subject to martial law, there would be no rules, no protections, no judicial oversight and no elections. And unless these provisions are repealed, the president's new power will be set in stone for future administrations to use—and abuse.

A fundamental principle of American government is to not trust public officials. But modern Americans, primed by television pabulum and ignorant of their history, have a tendency to trust people in office simply because they appear to share a common faith, say the right things or come from a certain region of the country. But lest we forget, power has a tendency to corrupt; absolute power corrupts absolutely.

Furthermore, the way this was handled proves that we cannot trust government officials. By sneaking this provision in as a rider to a larger bill, public debate and media attention were avoided. Had the provision been openly discussed and debated, there would have been opposition and outcry. And it most likely would have been soundly rejected. Instead, it was rushed through the Republican-controlled Congress prior to the elections and enacted into law.

The Founding Fathers would have literally been up in arms over Bush's actions. They understood the dangers inherent in vesting power in a single person, which is exactly what this legislation purports to do. There's no limit to what the president can now do: the "any condition" language opens the door for total power, a dictatorship. The people are left with no defense.

Furthermore, this legislation erases the balance between the state and federal government. The state governors understood this, and that's why many vocally opposed the provisions. But it was to no avail.

Who's to blame here? Congress has utterly failed to exercise its power to check the growing power of the Executive Branch. The media have also been woefully remiss. Although a handful of bloggers sounded the alarm, the major media outlets failed to report on it. If it weren't for a recent editorial in the New York Times, most people would still be in the dark. What's the point of a free press if you can't rely on the media to report the news?

However, the larger blame rests with the Bush Administration, whose actions over the past six years suggest that the American people are the enemy. Think about some of the changes that have already moved us closer to a police state: the invasive USA Patriot Act; the increased domestic surveillance of citizens' emails and telephone calls; attempts to deny habeas corpus to prisoners; a national ID card; and now this alarming new law. In addition to opening the doors to a military state, the law also facilitates militarized police round-ups and detaining of protesters in detention camps that are already being built on American soil by the Halliburton corporation. Americans are incredibly naïve if they believe those camps is emerging, predicated on one being built are just for illegal aliens.

A pattern horrific incident in 2001. The current administration is laying the groundwork for a military state, and this is our final wake-up call.

http://www.rutherford.org/articles_db/commentary.asp?record_id=461
The Constitution of the United States is a law for rulers and people, equally in war and peace and covers with the shield of its protection all classes of men, at all times, and under all circumstances. No doctrine, involving more pernicious consequences, was ever invented by the wit of man than that any of its provisions can be suspended during any of the great exigencies of government. Such a doctrine leads directly to anarchy or despotism, but the theory of necessity upon which it is based is false, for the Government, within the Constitution, has all the powers granted to it, which are necessary to preserve its existence; as has been happily proved by the result of the great effort to throw off its just authority.

--David Davis (1815-1886)
U.S. Supreme Court Justice
Ex Parte Milligan, 4 Wallace 2 (1866).
The motto of the Fabian Society:

“For the right moment you must wait, as Fabius did most patiently when warring against Hannibal, though many censured his delays; but when the time comes, you must strike hard as Fabius did, or your waiting will be in vain and fruitless.”

BEATING THE WORLD INTO THE SHAPE THEY WOULD LIKE FOR GLOBAL CONTROL OVER ALL NATIONS.
Fabian George Bernard Shaw established the principle wittily in 1920 when he said that under a Fabian future government:

You would not be allowed to be poor. You would be forcibly fed, clothed, lodged, taught, and employed whether you like it or not. If it were discovered that you have not character and industry, you might possibly be executed in a kindly manner.

- The Intelligent Woman’s Guide to Socialism and Capitalism

Shaw, George Bernard. 1856–1950. British playwright, novelist, and critic, b. Dublin; to London to devote himself to writing (c. 1876). Art, music, and dramatic critic on London journals; established reputation by sympathetic criticisms of Whistler, painters of impressionist school, Wagnerian music, Ibsen and the drama of ideas; prominent as a Socialist. Began writing plays (c. 1892); first popular success was John Bull’s Other Island (1904); later plays established him as leading British playwright of his time. Among his plays are The Philanderer, Mrs. Warren’s Profession, and The Man of Destiny (contained in Plays: Pleasant and Unpleasant, 1898), The Devil’s Disciple and Caesar and Cleopatra (contained in Three Plays for Puritans, 1900), Man and Superman (1903), How he Lied to his Husband (1904), Major Barbara... (1905), The Doctor’s Dilemma (1906), Getting Married (1908), The Shewing-up of Blanco Posnet (1909), Misalliance (1910), Fanny’s First Play (1911), Androcles and the Lion (1912), Pygmalion (1912), Great Catherine (1913), The Music-Cure (1914),

Augustus Does His Bit (1916), Heartbreak House (1917), Back to Methuselah (cycle of 5 plays, 1921), Saint Joan of Arc (1923), The Apple Cart (1929), Too True to be Good (1932), Genia (1933), and King Charles’s Golden Days (1939). Among other works are novels The Irrational Knot, Love among the Artists, Cathel Byron’s Profession, and An Unsocial Socialist (all written between 1879 and 1883). Author of various tracts and books on socialism, including Fabianism and the Empire (1900) and The Intelligent Woman’s Guide to Socialism and Capitalism (1928). Many of his music and dramatic criticisms have been collected and published, as Music in London, 1890–94 (1931) and Our Theatres in the Nineties (3 vols., 1931). Awarded Nobel prize for literature (1925).

Sidney Webb (Lord Passfield) (1859-1947)

English socialist leader, writer

The main stream which has borne European society towards Socialism during the past 100 years is the irresistible progress of Democracy.

Fabian Essays in Socialism, copyright by G. B. Shaw, 1931.

The inevitable outcome of Democracy is the control by the people themselves, not only of their own political organization, but, through that, also of the main instruments of wealth production; the gradual substitution of organized cooperation for the anarchy of the competitive struggle. . . . The economic side of the democratic ideal is, in fact, Socialism itself. 

Ibid.
WHAT THE HOUSE OF REPS "SECRET MEETING" WAS ABOUT.
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BiFlouOozpk

On March 13th 2008 there was a secret closed door meeting of The United States House Of Representatives in Washington. In the history of The United States this is only the fourth time a secret meeting was held by the house. Even though Representatives are sworn to secrecy by House Rules XVII, some of the members were so shocked, horrified, furious, and concerned about the future of America by what was revealed to them inside the secret meeting, that they have started to leak this secret information to independent news agencies around the world. The mass media said almost nothing about the secret meeting of the House, mentioning only one of the items being discussed. (The new surveillance techniques that are going to be used by the U.S. Government to watch all American citizens). The story was first released in a newspaper out of Brisbane, Australia revealing the contents of the secret U.S. Government meeting and plans for America including all of it's citizens. Shortly there after, David J. Meyer from Last Trumpet Ministries found it and made it more available for the world to see. Here is what was revealed:

* The imminent collapse of the U.S. Economy to occur sometime in late 2008
* The imminent collapse of the U.S. Government finances sometime in mid 2009
* The possibility of Civil War inside the United States as a result of the collapse
* The advance round-ups of "insurgent U.S. Citizens" likely to move against the government
* The detention of those rounded up at The REX 84 Camps constructed throughout the United States
* The possibility of public retaliation against members of Congress for the collapses
* The location of safe facilities for members of Congress and their families to reside during massive civil unrest
* The necessary and unavoidable merger of The U.S. with Canada and Mexico establishing The North American Union
* The issuance of a new currency called the AMERO for all three nations as an economic solution.

Except for a few hundred thousand U.S. Patriots, most Americans have no clue what has really been going on within The United States over the past 100 years, and the sad thing is that most do not want to know the truth. The further you look into the rabbit hole, the deeper it gets. Go to any currency conversion site and convert U.S. dollars to Euros so you can see for yourself the massive decline of the dollar. Look at how much money is and has been spent on the Iraq War to date, ($12 billion per month). Look at our currency and when it stopped being backed by gold.

The Federal Reserve is not federal but a private bank who does not have Americans best interests at heart. We no longer have any manufacturing really based out of America and there is no way that our economy can survive this incredible strain very much longer. The IRS strong arms every American yearly with income taxes, yet there are no laws saying an income tax is to be paid.

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