

"Documents on Gun Control + Sarah Brady"

*"OUR TASK OF
CREATING A
SOCIALIST AMERICA
CAN ONLY SUCCEED
WHEN THOSE WHO
WOULD RESIST US
HAVE BEEN
TOTALLY
DISARMED."*

**Sarah Brady
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Wife of James Brady
(Brady Gun Control Bill)
May 1991**

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An Open Letter to the President of the United States:

A national magazine* has just published the following:

Last September, on a survey questionnaire given to members of U.S. counterterrorist unit Navy SEAL team six by their commanders was the following question:

"Would you fire on U.S. citizens while in the process of confiscating their arms?"

Were you aware of such a question being posed to members of Navy SEAL teams? Who instructed that such question be asked?

Have Navy or other counterterrorist units been given a mission of disarming Americans in violation of our Second Amendment arms rights? Is this part of the advance preparations for your new gun control proposals? Is it your intention to disregard the Constitution and your own oath of office, and send such units on raids to seize arms of peaceful gun owners who possess their arms as a matter of individual right long predating our Constitution, and under the confirming guarantee of the Federal Constitution?

How do you explain this matter in a way that will satisfy the rightful concerns of America's more than 70 million gun owners?

Respectfully,

Fielding Greaves

Fielding Greaves
Lt Col, USA, Ret

* MODERN GUN, February 1994, page 8.

and remember to praise President Clinton and Attorney General Janet Reno for their political courage for standing up to the old boy network of the Gun Lobby. Special praise to Senator Diane Feinstein was mentioned for her courage in standing up to the ever diminishing number of gun crazy extremists who are actually pushing to make our society a killing field.

What is pending now and can be law in 1994!

- * Ban of all clips holding over 6 bullets
- * Ban on all semiautos which can fire more than 6 bullets without reloading.
- * Ban of possession of parts to convert arms into military configuration
- * Ban on all pump shotguns capable of being converted to over 5 shots without reloading
- * Banning of all machine guns, destructive devices, short shotguns/ rifles, assault weapons, Saturday Night Specials and Non-Sporting Ammunition.
- * Arsenal Licensing (for possession of multiple guns and large amounts of ammunition)
- * Elimination of the Dept. of Civilian Marksmanship, long considered a sacred cow and a dinosaur from the Cold war years (Thank you President Clinton!!!)
- * Ban on possession of a firearm within a home located within 1000 feet of a schoolyard.
- * Ban on all realistic replicas/toy guns or non-firearms capable of being rendered realistic
- * The right of victims of gun violence to sue manufacturers and dealers to be affirmed and perhaps, aided with money from government programs.
- * Taxes on ammo, Dealers licenses & guns to offset the medical costs to society.

and . . .

- * the eventual ban of all semi-automatics (regardless of when made or what caliber)

What was only a dream ten years ago can be reality as early as this year!!!

After the meeting, the following ideas were the result of a brainstorming session to guide the focus of gun control initiatives over the next five years. These may not be politically feasible ideas for 1994, but we are confident that with continued pressure we can achieve most if not all of these goals within the next five years. The following list is condensed from our meeting in which we considered the best ideas for public safety expansion. The time is right for action.

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Five year Plan:

Licenses:

- 1 **National Licensing of all Handgun purchases**
This is at the top of our list, however, the political climate may be right to initiate this step immediately. Please refer to our memo outlining our ideas on how this should be executed.
- 2 **License for Rifle and Shotguns**
We should take our cues from Great Britain. Strict licensing should be mandatory for all firearms, whether handguns or not.
- 3 **State Licenses for ownership of firearms**
We want to take a workable idea from Great Britain, whereas, we should require the states to issue strict licenses for possession and require the licenses to be signed by at least three public officials - i.e. the police chief, the city attorney and the mayor, for example, to eliminate ownership by dangerous individuals. It is reasonable to require that all individuals must prove to the signers that they require a firearm. This should be attached to any legislation required purchasers to show a need for a firearm.
- 4 **Reduction of the number of guns to require an Arsenal license**
Right now the proposed Arsenal licenses which Senator Feinstein should be pushing for, requires an "Arsenal License" for those people who feel they need more than 20 guns and 1000 rounds of ammunition. We feel that number is too generous, due to the fact that any number of guns constitutes a grave threat to the safety of the community, we suggest strongly that this license limit be reduced to possession greater than 5 guns and 250 rounds of ammunition.
- 5 **Arsenal License Fees**
It is not unreasonable to require a yearly fee for an Arsenal license to be at least \$300.00, with a cap of \$1000.00. The money collected can be used to defray the immense medical costs directly attributed to these deadly weapons.
- 6 **Limits on Arsenal Licensing**
No Arsenal Licensing to be permitted in counties with populations of more than 200,000.
- 7 **Requirement of Federally Approved Storage Safes for all guns**
We should follow Great Britain's lead on this. All licensed gunowners should be required to have a storage safe which meets minimum federally mandated requirements. This step would reduce the tragic accidents which claim the lives of tens of thousands of children a year and make it more difficult for burglars to steal the guns.
- 8 **Inspection License**
Another good revenue source would be mandatory inspection licensing of all safes. Each safe would be registered with a specific serial number and the serial numbers and types of weapons stored should be on file with federal and state authorities. Since unannounced inspectors can insure that all declared weapons are being properly stored, all safe licenses should have an additional yearly fee to offset the cost of these spot inspections.

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Public Safety Regulations:

- 9 **Ban on Manufacturing in counties with a population of more than 200,000**
Guns are being built all the time and the number of licensed manufacturers are too great to justify the threat to public safety. This is a small step to reduce the number of these shops where anything, even machine guns, are being built every day.
- 10 **Banning all military style firearms.**
The Pending National ban on all Assault Weapons, based on a point system can be expanded to eventually cover any firearm with a remotely military appearance. We feel that this aggressive appearance appeals to the type of dangerous individuals who are a definite threat to public safety. We hope that this point system can eventually be expanded to high powered air guns and "paint ball" weapons, which can inflict great damage, and with a little effort can be converted to real guns.
- 11 **Banning of any Machine Gun Parts or parts which can be used in a Machine Gun.**
Periodicals such as "The Shotgun News" particularly cater to individuals which wish to build illegal machine guns. If Senator Feinstein's courageous section of the crime bill is successful in banning all machine guns, except for police and military, then there would be no legitimate need for Machine Gun parts except to build illegal weapons.
- 12 **Banning the carrying a firearm anywhere but home or target range or in transit from one to the other.**
We should institute a federal mandate to the states to strictly regulate the carrying of firearms.
- 13 **Banning replacement parts (mfg, sale, possession, transfer, installation) except barrel, trigger group.**
Thousands of people are building illegal weapons every day. We can put a dent in this by banning parts and parts kits, except those items like the barrel and trigger group, which are most likely to wear out due to use.
- 14 **Elimination of the Curio Relic list**
A gun is a gun. Even an old gun can kill people. This is a loop hole in federal law which has allowed thousands of dangerous weapons to be distributed unchecked. This regulation, if enacted, would automatically eliminate the need for a Curio or relic collector's license. All handguns, rifles and shotguns would fall under the same category as their modern counterparts.
- 15 **Control of Ammunition belonging to Certain Surplus Firearms**
Senator Moynihan has already proposed a tax or ban on .22LR, 32 acp, 25 acp and 9mm ammo, however, it has been pointed out to us that there is an extreme proliferation of high powered surplus rifles (i.e. the Mosin-Nagant series and the Enfield series) in which the wholesale prices are as low as \$45-\$75. We suggest that to control the proliferation of violence associated with the large numbers of these types of weapons entering this country that we ban the importation of their ammunition, 7.64x54R and .303 R surplus ammunition.
- 16 **Eventual Ban of Handgun Possession**
This may be closer to reality than many of us think. Handguns are becoming increasingly unpopular and we think that within five years we can enact a total ban on possession at the federal level.

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17 Banning of Any ammo that fits military guns (post 1945)

With the proliferation of high powered weapons, including semi-automatics and automatics from World War II, we suggest following the lead of Mexico, by prohibiting the sale, manufacture, possession or transfer of any caliber fitting a military firearm in service with a recognized military force after 1945.

Ammunition and Explosives:

18 Banning of any quantity of smokeless powder or black powder which would constitute more than the equivalent of 100 rounds of ammunition.

With the bombing the World Trade Center, it has been made clear that we must control the amount of explosive materials in public hands. It is arguable that no one has any real need to have so much dangerous material on hand.

19 Ban on the possession of explosive powders of more than 1 kilogram at any one time.

Gun nuts are notorious for circumventing the intent of the law, so we can reinforce the above proposed regulation with this additional notation. This additional language can be useful in preventing "bomb-maker" hobbyists and other dangerous individuals.

20 Banning of High Powered Ammo or Wounding ammo

In addition to the banning of military calibers, there is a plethora of dangerous rounds which are too high powered for sporting use. This includes the highest calibers of pistol and rifle ammunition (of note are the monster calibers for rifles and pistols, like the .50 caliber Desert Eagle Bullet). We should not forget the lessons learned with the insidious Black Talon Ammo. Hollow points, Glaser killing rounds and other types of ammunition design specifically for maiming should be prohibited.

21 A National License for Ammunition

This is an idea whose time has come. We should look at a Federal License for purchasing of ammunition of all kinds. A special form should be forwarded to a new federal office to track those who are purchasing too much ammunition. Remember that a gun is useless without ammunition.

22 Banning or strict licensing of all re-loading components

Ammunition regulation laws can be regularly bypassed by home loaders, creating an underground cottage industry of ammo manufacture. Possession or purchase of re-loading materials and machines should be restricted and those who wish to use specially loaded ammunition can go to a federally licensed 're-loader'.

23 National Registration of ammunition or ammo buyers

Fees collected from the national licenses should go towards a nationwide database of ammo buyers, with a possible background check to eliminate the purchase of dangerous ammo by felons or mental patients.

24 Requirement of special storage safe for ammunition and licensing

Like the storage safe for guns, there should be a national requirement for special safes to store ammo. These safes should be tamper proof and fireproof and be registered themselves so that on the spot inspections can be held. Again, the costs for these inspections can be absorbed by the license fees.

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Gun Ranges:

- 25 Restricting Gun Ranges to counties with populations less than 200,000
The obvious threat to public safety of shooting ranges and stray bullets has been lost on many states and counties. We can initiate a federal mandate or incentives to get states to prohibit any kind of shooting range within a county with a population of more than 200,000.
- 26 Special Licensing of ranges
Those ranges which conform to the previous requirement should get special licensing above and beyond that which is required now. Additional each existing or new shooting range must get in writing the permission of all property owners within a radius of seven miles.
- 27 Special Range Tax to visitors
Additional revenue can be a surtax on ranges, requiring the collection of a minimum of \$85.00 per visit per person. This can be in addition to required membership fees, upon which the state and local governments get a sizeable portion, to help defray the immense cost of gun violence.
- 28 Waiting period for rentals on pistol ranges
It has been suggested in the past that felons can acquire pistols and other automatic weapons without a background check by renting a gun on a target range. Deranged individuals are basically being given a license to 'practice hunting humans' at these so called 'sporting ranges'. We think that a national waiting period for gun rentals is yet another idea whose time has come.

Activities which promote Gun Violence

- 29 Banning Gun Shows
Illegal transfers and the sales of assault weapons and submachine guns is a common event at these so called gun shows. A huge dent can be made in the illegal trafficking of weapons by banning these shows altogether.
- 30 Banning of military reenactments
The questionable "Historical" value of these events has escaped public scrutiny for too long. Many of these so called historical events are mere excuses for gun nuts to blast the countryside with automatic weapons. What is to keep them from loading live bullets and having those stray bullets kill innocent children? What lives in the future will be lost due to this paramilitary training going on right under our noses? We propose the prohibition of Survivalist/paramilitary, World War I and World War II and Civil War Re-enactments on federal land, and hope to encourage the states to prohibit them from state and county lands as well.
- 31 Making unlawful the assembly of more than 4 armed individuals who are not peace officers or military
Since most hunting parties consist of four, we recognize the need to eliminate the currently legal assembly of shooters for paramilitary training on private lands. This is just one good suggestion for our elimination of the "gun culture" from the mainstream.

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32 Begin to curb hunting on all public lands

Blood sports are an anathema to a civilized society, however, it has been a political reality that the hunters and their ilk have too strong of a stranglehold on Congress. We feel that the impending defeat of high tech assault "killing machines" will open the door to other restrictions. With the diminishing number of hunters, we feel that perhaps in five years we can open up much more of our country to campers and hikers, and eliminate the threat to families out camping, by looking at much more restriction as to what parcels of land will allow hunting. This will not infringe on sportsmen's right to hunt on private land.

33 Making Gun Owners Records and Photos matter of public record

We would have to assemble a legal team, in order to investigate the balance of the right to privacy and the right to safeguard the public. We fully endorse the photographing and fingerprinting of all gun owners, however, these records are usually relegated to law enforcement use only. We think that it would be a good idea to make these records public, so that the communities can have the knowledge of who poses a danger to their community before disaster strikes. We realize that this proposal would probably be controversial, thus a long public affairs campaign would have to be initiated in order to build public support and ease the transition of such an idea. We feel that this idea has merit, and can be justified via the past publication of the names of water wasters during drought, customers for prostitution, and deadbeat parents who are delinquent on child support.

34 Random Police Checks for Weapons (like sobriety checkpoints)

This idea was floated before in California in 1989, where some thought it would be a great deterrent to gang crime for police to do sweeps for gang weapons. Right now this idea may have some resistance, however, the political climate can become right to initiate these random vehicle stop and checks at all levels and in all types of neighborhoods. If we continue to maintain the pressure we can make this a reality.

The Next Fifteen Years:

With all that is going on, who knows what is possible in the next fifteen years? With murders in the streets, and the public fed up, and the once mighty thugs of the Gun Lobby whimpering in impotence we have an opportunity to change the face of America for the better! Previously we thought that it would take at least a century to eliminate dangerous weapons and guns from the public hands, but now with allies in the White House and Congress, we can accelerate this trend, and make the barbaric NRA extinct!!! Here are some ideas to consider for the long term:

Banning of military accoutrements

Essential to the Neanderthal gun culture are the typical military clothing, camouflage, pouches, and gear, boots and other combat gear. They euphemistically refer to this as 'militaria'. Elimination of the future sale of these items will cripple the culture of violence well into the 21st century.

Stricter guidelines for violence in television and the movies

We should look at the possibility of victims of violence initiated by copying an act on television and the movie or video screen, suing the makers of such shows for compensation to their suffering. If the industry cannot regulate itself, we may have to eventually look at an independent branch of government, to determine which scenes cause more harm than good to the public and regulate the numbers of violent acts portrayed.

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The total Elimination of arms from Society

We cannot survive into the 21st century unless we remember the need to expand our wave to new thinking to the total disarmament of America. With much of the public disarmed we can become more like Great Britain, where we can also eliminate the need for much of our police to be armed. This would take a long time, however, a concerted public relations campaign can pressure local law enforcement to give up their arms, when the time comes. Weapons, would be still available to special units like SWAT or the military.

Control of Dangerous literature (Bomb making, machinegun conversions, etc.)

Too much irresponsible material is purportedly covered by the 1st amendment, however, the time will come when our nation has to agree that some literature does not belong in a safe society, like instruction manuals on how to kill, or how to make homemade explosives, or nuclear bombs. We must realize that there can be such a thing as too much freedom where such literature poses a serious threat to the public safety.

1994 sounds the death knell for the bully tactics of the NRA and the culture of violence in America!!

We are pressing on all fronts and much of this can become reality sooner than we expect. With the loss of power and clout of the NRA and their various smaller crony organizations crumbling to dust, we can eliminate a 200 year old license to murder into history, and enter the 21st century a safer place for our children and our children's children.

Confidential

September 2, 1993

Federal Police: A Real Danger

by John F. McManus

Appleton, WI — In June 1992, during his campaign for the presidency, Bill Clinton pledged to the National Conference of Mayors that he would add "100,000 new officers in a national police corps." Among many current proposals coming out of Washington, this is certainly one that deserves a resounding rejection.

Should there ever be any federal police, they would obviously be the agents of the federal government. With that government growing more powerful every week, the very thought of it having its own enforcement agency should send a tremor through the heart of every citizen. A police corps beholden to a faraway and unresponsive government in the nation's capital is exactly the opposite of the way police should be hired and controlled.

The best policemen are the ones who come from the community they serve, know the people who pay their salaries, and have the interests of the local citizenry uppermost in mind. But consider what happens when a federal jurisdiction starts placing policemen throughout the nation. Such policemen will not be familiar with the community, and their loyalty will belong mostly to the government agency that pays their salaries.

Lessons of History

Recent history confirms that a centrally controlled police force has as its function the protection of the central government. In Germany, a federal police force became the Gestapo; in Russia, the KGB; in China, the central government's enforcement arm for everything from draconian family planning to thought control.

Proponents of Mr. Clinton's proposal for a national police corps insist that applicants will be assigned to areas they know. But a federal nose in the police tent will lead ultimately to federal control of the whole tent. A small amount of federal presence in police work will surely be followed by a great deal more.

The President's program calls for spending \$3.4 billion over the next five years for 50,000 new police officers — who will be beholden ultimately, not to the communities where they might serve, but to the federal government. He

announced that Senator Joseph Biden (D-DE) and Representative Jack Brooks (D-TX) would introduce legislation in September to get this program rolling. Republicans have promised a similar program.

Dangerous and Wrong Attitudes

Along with his plan to inject the federal government into police work, President Clinton also announced his intention to seek passage of a federal law mandating a five-day waiting period for the purchase of a handgun. This proposal has been sold to the public — even to some police — as a way to cut into the availability of weapons to potential criminals. It is based on the totally fallacious assumption that criminals obtain their weapons through legal channels. If passed, it will only impede access to weapons for the law-abiding.

Much of the public's enthusiasm for additional crime-fighting legislation stems from a belief that more policemen will reverse the spiraling crime rate. Not so, says David Bayley, professor of criminal justice at the State University of New York at Albany. In his analysis appearing in the August 16th *New York Times*, he stated: "But the sad truth is that hiring more officers will have no effect on the amount of crime in our society.... The best predictors of differences in crime rates, from year to year and between different places, are social and economic factors."

Professor Bayley could stress moral upbringing. During the height of the Great Depression in the 1930s, America's crime rate was at a far lower level than it is today. When inculcated with a desire to do right — because it is right — citizens do not need police to control them. Yet, America's moral slide — helped along by Supreme Court decisions barring moral and spiritual training in schools — continues.

Further, no amount of police can guarantee a crime-free society. Nor are police legally responsible if you are the victim of a crime. More police can never be a substitute for high morality among the people. But more federal police can create a police state.

SELF-DEFENSE--THE FIRST LAW OF NATURE

It has become fashionable, even among freedom writers, to promote the concept that our servants, or employees, in the defensible (government) have a monopoly on the use of force in our society. The following is a quote by one of my favorite writers:

"Taxes are the expenses incurred when some persons try to control or change the conduct of other persons by means of the GOVERNMENT as a monopoly agent of force." (emphasis added)

The concept that our servants have a monopoly on the use of force has been promoted on purpose to convince We the PEOPLE that we have no right to defend ourselves, our families our lives or our property--that it is the function of those whom we employ to defend us.

This idea is ridiculous. Just ask yourself a question--If I were attacked while I sit here reading this, who would protect me? Unless a sheriff, or a policeman was standing guard at the time, you would have to protect yourself and if a sheriff or policeman was standing guard, you would not be attacked. It really is true that the police are never present when you need them. It is impossible for them to be everywhere and the criminals are careful to avoid their presence, if at all possible.

This concept is extremely important because it is the reason that God gave the individual the right to defend his life, liberty and property. Without this right no other right is possible. Samuel Adams, looked upon by many as the father of our War for Independence, wrote the following in 1772:

Among the natural rights of the Colonists are these: First, a right to life; Secondly, to liberty; Thirdly, to property; together with the right to support and defend them in the best manner they can. These are evident branches of, rather than deductions from, the DUTY of self-preservation, commonly called the first law of nature.(emphasis added--"The Rights of the Colonists, 1772, LIFE OF SAMUEL ADAMS, W.V. Wells, p. 186)

The right to defend ourselves, our families, our neighbors and friends was given to us by God because without this right we are at the mercy of any and all types of thugs and politicians. The erroneous concept that our servants have a monopoly on the use of force has conditioned the American people to believe that they have no right to defend themselves or their neighbors. Over and over again we read or hear stories of citizens standing idly by while some unfortunate is brutalized by those who know that we will not help the victim.

This pre-planned conditioning must be reversed or We the PEOPLE will continue to be victimized by those who are our own employees. If we do not use our God-given right to protect our lives, liberties and properties, the ability to use this right will be eliminated by the aggressive force of our own servants.

We need to get some facts straight in our own minds.

1. First, the RIGHT OF SELF-DEFENSE is a gift from our Eternal Father in heaven.
2. Second, this right was given to INDIVIDUALS, not to organizations.
3. Third, it is out of this right that we delegate authority to our servants to help us protect our lives, liberties and properties.
4. Fourth, the delegation of authority to our servants does not eliminate our own personal, individual right to defend ourselves, our friends and our neighbors.
5. Our defenders, the sheriff and the armed forces, cannot use any authority which we, as individuals cannot use.
6. God gave to no individual the right to use aggressive force against another individual or group, so our servants cannot receive authority to use aggressive force against individuals or groups, no matter what their name.

Since all of these factors are true, it follows that INDIVIDUALS HAVE A MONOPOLY ON THE USE OF FORCE and the only force which the individual, or his delegated servant, can use is DEFENSIVE FORCE. Because of this, the sheriff or the armed forces can act only after an act of aggression has been committed against some individual or the country.

The greatest danger to individual liberty is the unauthorized use of force. The use of aggressive force, or unrighteous dominion, is never authorized and defensive force is authorized only after an aggressive action has been taken against an individual or the country as a whole. For this reason, it is impossible for the sheriff or the armed forces to protect anyone. At most, they are deterrents to some who would use aggressive force, if they did not exist.

Any individual who has determined that he cannot act in his own defense, is a slave because sooner, or later, someone will take advantage of his stupidity and take all that he has, including his life.

The men who founded this nation under God knew these things and for this reason we find in the Declaration of Independence the following:

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable (non-transferable) Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness...That whenever any Form of

Government (defensement) becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or abolish it, and to institute new Government (defensement);...But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their RIGHT; it is their DUTY to throw off such Government, and to provide new guards for their future security. (emphasis added)

Following this our founders listed a "long train of abuses" which the British were forcing upon the colonists. A list, if anyone had the time and sources to compile it today, would make Jefferson's list look like the tail of a mouse compared to the trunk of an elephant.

Today, in spite of the oath of office which our employees are required to take, to support and defend the Constitution of the United States, we live in a socialist country where our servants interfere in every aspect of our lives from birth through death.

Nothing is sacred. If they take it into their heads that someone needs to be governed--but not them--they issue a presidential executive order, write another law or twist the existing laws in their favor.

Our founders wrote the Preamble to the Constitution to set forth their reasons for creating a blueprint for freedom. A careful reading of this short statement will convince anyone that the first five purposes were designed to bring about the sixth. It reads as follows:

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and SECURE THE BLESSINGS OF LIBERTY TO OURSELVES AND OUR POSTERITY, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America. (emphasis added)

Putting this another way, the only legitimate function of the DEFENSEMENT is to help the righteous protect themselves from the unrighteous. In the days of our beginnings the BIBLE gave us the accepted definitions of righteous and unrighteous. These definitions are contained in the Ten Commandments and the Golden Rule and they are still the recognized definitions in spite of the corruption of morals and language in this country.

One of the best definitions of the DEFENSEMENT is found in the following:

It is not true that the legislator has absolute power over our persons and property. The existence of persons and property preceded the existence of the legislator, and his function is only to guarantee their safety.

It is not true that the function of law is to regulate our consciences, our ideas, our wills, our education, our opinions, our work, our trade, our talents, or our pleasures. The function of law is to protect the free exercise of these rights, and to prevent any person from interfering with the free exercise of these same rights by any other person.

Since law necessarily requires the support of force (defensive) its lawful domain is only in the areas where the use of force is necessary. This is justice.

Every individual has the right to use force for lawful self-defense. It is for this reason that the collective force--which is only the organized combination of the individual forces--may lawfully be used for the same purpose; and it cannot be used legitimately for any other purpose.

Law is solely the organization of the individual right of self-defense which existed before law was formalized. Law is justice. (THE LAW, Frederic Bastiat, 1850, pp. 67,68)

In paragraph two are listed the many things which are not under the jurisdiction of the defensement but which are being controlled today, unconstitutionally, by those who violate their oath of office in order to interfere in the lives of those whom they are hired to help protect and defend. This interference consists of the use of aggressive force against those who are the employers of the defensement.

Whether or not we regain our liberty in the future depends on whether or not we understand the rights which we were given by our Creator. The right to defend our lives, liberties and property is essential to the individual. If the individual has no right to defend himself, he has no right out of which to delegate authority to the national bodyguard or to the local sheriff and this concept makes it impossible to set up a defensement at all.

Since individuals were created before any organization could be created, it follows that the authority which any organization uses is derived from the rights which God gave to each of us separately. If these rights do not exist, anyone who attempts to defend anyone else does it on his own and without authority.

This idea is untenable. Every organization which exists on the earth today is managed by a line of authority. The line of authority which makes it possible to create a defensement is as follows:

1. Our Father in heaven.
2. Jesus Christ.
3. The individual.
4. The defensement.

Since individuals create defensements, they retain authority over that defensement which they create. Those citizens who work in the defensement are employees or servants of those who don't. Those who don't work in the defensement hold authority over those who do work in it, not the other way around. Until this concept is re-learned, as our founders understood it, we will continue to degenerate into a socialist, terrorist society. All of us will be enslaved including those who exercise, unwarranted and unconstitutional power.

One of the most brilliant ideas ever put forth by man was made by an early American when he was asked how he governed his organization. He replied, "I teach them correct principles and they govern themselves."

This concept, self-control, or self-restraint, is essential to liberty or freedom. Also essential is a knowledge of what constitutes right and wrong. Without the Scriptures, this knowledge would not exist. The scriptures--the BIBLE--lay down the law which defines right and wrong. These laws are defined primarily in the ten commandments and the golden rule and these laws consist of the blueprint for a peaceful society. It is the breaking of these laws which necessitates defensements. If these laws do not exist, there is no need for a defensement because nothing would be evil and everything would be good.

Any individual who restrains or controls himself within the laws of God makes everyone else on the earth free from him. Each time one individual decides to live within the laws of our Father, he increases the freedom in the earth. When all of us make this decision we will arrive at the condition which was described by James Madison,

What is government itself, but the greatest of all reflections on human nature? If men were angels, no government would be necessary. (THE FEDERALIST PAPERS, James Madison, No. 51)

In other words, when an individual decides to govern, or control himself he makes it possible for all other individuals to live without fear of him. When he decides not to use aggressive force against any other individual all of those individuals may live at peace with him. When, on the other hand, an individual decides to use aggressive force against other individuals, no one is free from him. All of society must be on its guard against him. It is out of this problem that defensements become necessary and their sole, or only, function is to help protect the righteous from the unrighteous.

Any other use of the defensement is an infringement on the rights of the creators of the defensement. The apostle, Paul, in the New Testament make the following statement:

For rulers (the defensement) are not a terror to good works, but the evil. Wilt thou then not be afraid of the power? do that which is good and thou shalt have praise of the same:

For his is the minister of God to thee for good. But if thou do that which is evil, be afraid; for he beareth not the sword in vain, for he is the minister of God, a revenger to execute wrath upon him that doeth evil. (Romans 13:3,4)

Today in the United States the GOVERNment--no longer a defensement--is a terror to the righteous but not to the unrighteous. The criminal has every conceivable protection when he breaks the laws of God, but the PEOPLE who live under God's laws are attacked by the laws of men in every facet of their lives.

Our forefathers created a blueprint for freedom and liberty, but their posterity have turned the defensement into a CONTROLLment, or a GOVERNment. The rights which God gave to us, our employees in the GOVERNment have bent spindled and mutilated until the only real freedom we have left is the ability to move around with the GOVERNment's permission.

The time has come to mount a rebellion against the tyranny of this monstrous criminal conspiracy before it becomes everlastingly too late. The right to defend ourselves has never been rescinded because the only one who can do so is the source of the right--our Father in heaven. Almost all nations have sooner, or later, destroyed themselves from within.

Our enemies, today, do not live in foreign countries. They are the people whom we the People hire to help defend us because they have become our attackers, not our defenders. The condition we find ourselves in today is immoral. Samuel Adams wrote,

In short, it is the greatest absurdity to suppose it in the power of one, or any number of men, at the entering into society, to renounce their essential natural rights, or the means of preserving those rights (the defensement); when the grand end of civil government (defensement), from the very nature of its institution, is for the support, protection and defence of those very rights; the principal of which, as is before observed, are Life, Liberty, and Property. If men, through fear, fraud, or mistake, should in terms renounce or give up any essential natural right, the eternal law of reason and the grand end of society would absolutely vacate such renunciation. THE RIGHT TO FREEDOM BEING THE GIFT OF GOD ALMIGHTY, IT IS NOT IN THE POWER OF MAN TO ALIENATE THIS GIFT AND VOLUNTARILY BECOME A SLAVE. (ibid, emphasis added)

Like the frog who was placed over the flame in a kettle of cold water until he was slowly boiled without knowing it, our enemies have systematically, but gradually, stripped our freedoms from us until now we live in the land of the fleeced

and the home of the slave.

The spirit which animated our founders has been crucified by the lies and deception practiced by those who are hired to help us protect our lives, liberties and property.

If we are ever to regain our liberty, we must rekindle the flame which fired our forefathers to defy the most powerful empire on the earth at that time. Patrick Henry has long been one of my heroes because of the marvelous address he made to the Virginia Convention of Delegates on March 23, 1775. In a new biography of Thomas Jefferson we find the following description of that address:

Then Henry again got the floor. At first his speech was halting and deferential. But his words gathered momentum as he began to recite the colonists' grievances against London. A peculiar vibrant note of almost hypnotic power crept into his voice as he hurled at his listeners rhetorical questions about the arrogance with which their petitions had been spurned by the King.

Suddenly an Old Testament prophet seemed to inhabit Henry's tall, lean figure as he thundered. "We must fight: I repeat it, sir, we must fight; an appeal to arms and to the God of Hosts is all that is left us!" As he lowered his voice, it throbbed with a new, controlled excitement. "They tell us, sir, that we are weak--unable to cope with so formidable an adversary. But when shall we be stronger? Will it be the next week or the next year?...Sir, we are not weak if we make the proper use of those forces which the God of nature hath placed in our power. Three millions of people armed in the holy cause of liberty, and in such a country as that which we possess, are invincible to any force which our enemy can send against us...The battle, sir, is not to the strong alone; it is to the vigilant, the active, the brave."

Sweeping his audience along on the torrent of his eloquence, Henry cried out: "Gentlemen may cry Peace, peace--but there is no peace. The war is actually begun. The next gale that sweeps from the North will bring to our ears the clash of resounding arms!"

Back bowed and wrists crossed, Henry assumed the posture of a manacled slave. "Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God!"

...he slowly bent his form yet nearer to the earth, and said, "I know not what course others may take," and he accompanied the words with his hands still crossed...After remaining in this posture of humiliation long enough to impress the imagination...he arose majestically, and exclaimed, "but as for me"--and the words hissed through his clenched teeth, while his body was thrown back, and every muscle and tendon was strained against the fetters which bound him...then the loud, clear, triumphant notes "give me liberty," electrified the assembly. it was not a prayer, but a stern demand, which would submit to no refusal or delay...And, as each syllable of the word "liberty" echoed throughout the building, his fetters were shivered; his arms were hurled apart; and the links of his chains were scattered to the winds...His countenance was radiant; he stood erect and defiant; while the sound of his voice and the sublimity of his attitude made him appear a magnificent incarnation of freedom...After a momentary pause, only long enough to permit the echo of the word "liberty" to cease, he let his left hand fall powerless to his side, and clenched his right hand firmly as if holding a dagger with the point aimed at his breast. He stood like a Roman senator defying Caesar,...and he closed the grand appeal with the solemn words, "or give me death!" which sounded with the awful cadence of a hero's dirge...he suited the action to the word by a blow upon his left breast with his right hand, which seemed to drive the dagger to the patriot's heart.

With the fervor of Patrick Henry we can overcome the web of bondage spun by our enemies--our own employees. Without it we are lost. Security seems a desirable goal to many, but to Patrick Henry LIBERTY WAS MORE DESIRABLE THAN LIFE.

Make no mistake! We are in an undeclared war against the machinations of those who would use aggressive force to enslave their own employers, the PEOPLE. How we act or react in relation to this unconstitutional activity of our enemies will determine whether we will live in slavery or bondage. One final statement from Samuel Adams seems appropriate:

"If ye love wealth better than liberty, the tranquility of servitude better than the animating contest of freedom, go home from us in peace. We ask not your counsel or arms. crouch down and lick the hands which feed you. May your chains set lightly upon you, and may posterity forget that ye were our countrymen."

(GREAT QUOTATIONS, p. 808)



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What Does the Bible Say About Gun Control?

by Larry Pratt

The underlying argument for gun control seems to be that the availability of guns causes crime. By extension, the availability of any weapon would have to be viewed as a cause of crime. What does the Bible say about such a view?

Perhaps we should start at the beginning, or at least very close to the beginning -- in Genesis 4. In this chapter we read about the first murder. Cain had offered an unacceptable sacrifice, and Cain was upset that God insisted that he do the right thing. In other words, Cain was peeved that he could not do his own thing.

Cain decided to kill his brother rather than get right with God. There were no guns available, although there may well have been a knife. Whether it was a knife or a rock, the Bible does not say. The point is, the evil in Cain's heart was the cause of the murder, not the availability of the murder weapon.

God's response was not to ban rocks or knives, or whatever, but to banish the murderer. Later (see Genesis 9:5-6) God instituted capital punishment, but said not a word about banning weapons.

Did Christ Teach Pacifism?

Many people, Christians included, assume that Christ taught pacifism. They cite Matthew 5:38-39 for their proof. In this verse Christ said: "You have heard that it was said, 'An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth.' But I tell you not to resist an evil person. But whoever slaps you on your right cheek, turn the other to him also."

The Sermon on the Mount from which this passage is taken deals with righteous personal conduct. In our passage, Christ is clearing up a confusion that had led people to think that conduct proper for the civil government -- that is, taking vengeance -- was also proper for an individual.

Even the choice of words used by Christ indicates that He was addressing a confusion, or a distortion, that was commonplace. Several times in the rest of the Sermon on the Mount Christ used this same "you have heard it said" figure of speech to straighten out misunderstandings or falsehoods being taught by the religious leaders of the times.

Contrast this to Christ's use of the phrase "it is written" when He was appealing to the Scriptures for authority (for example, see Matthew 4 where on three occasions during His temptation by the devil, Christ answered each one of the devil's lies or misquotes from Scripture with the words: "it is written").

To further underscore the point that Christ was correcting the religious leaders on their teaching that "an eye for an eye" applies to private revenge, consider that in the same Sermon, Christ strongly condemned false teaching: "Whoever therefore breaks one of the

commandments, and teaches men so, shall be called least in the kingdom of heaven..." (Matthew 5:19). Clearly, then, Christ was not teaching something different about self defense than is taught elsewhere in the Bible. Otherwise, He would be contradicting Himself for He would now be teaching men to break one of the commandments.

The Bible distinguishes clearly between the duties of the civil magistrate (the government) and the duties of an individual. Namely, God has delegated to the civil magistrate the administration of justice. Individuals have the responsibility of protecting their lives from attackers. Christ was referring to this distinction in the Matthew 5 passage. Let us now examine in some detail what the Scriptures say about the roles of government and of individuals.

Both the Old and New Testaments teach individual self defense, even if it means taking the assailant's life in certain circumstances.

Self Defense in the Old Testament

Exodus 22:2-3 tells us "If the thief is found breaking in, and he is struck so that he dies, there shall be no guilt for his bloodshed. If the sun has risen on him, there shall be guilt for his bloodshed. He should make full restitution; if he has nothing, then he shall be sold for his theft."

One conclusion which can be drawn from this is that a threat to our life is to be met with lethal force. During the day, presumably because we can recognize and later apprehend the thief if he escapes, we are not to kill him in non life-threatening circumstances.

In Proverbs 25:26 we read that "A righteous man who falters before the wicked is like a murky spring and a polluted well." Certainly, we would be faltering before the wicked if we chose to be unarmed and unable to resist an assailant who might be threatening our life.

Trusting God

Another question asked by Christians is "Doesn't having a gun imply a lack of trust that God will take care of us?"

Indeed, God will take care of us. He has also told us that if we love Him, we will keep His commandments. (John 14:15)

Those who trust God work for a living, knowing that 1 Timothy 5:8 tells us "But if anyone does not provide for his own, and especially for those of his household, he has denied the faith and is worse than an unbeliever." For a man not to work, yet expect to eat because he was "trusting God" would actually be to defy God.

King David wrote in Psalm 46:1 that God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble. This did not conflict with praising the God "Who trains my hands for war and my fingers for battle" (Psalm 144:1).

The doctrine of Scripture is that we prepare and work, but we trust the outcome to God.

Those who trust God should also make adequate provision for their own defense

even as we are instructed in the passages cited above. For a man to refuse to provide adequately for his and his family's defense would be to defy God.

Role of Government

Resisting an attack is not to be confused with taking vengeance which is the exclusive domain of God (Romans 12:19). This has been delegated to the civil magistrate, who, as we read in Romans 13:4, "is God's minister to you for good. But if you do evil, be afraid; for he does not bear the sword in vain; for he is God's minister, an avenger to execute wrath on him who practices evil."

Private vengeance means one would stalk down a criminal after one's life is no longer in danger as opposed to defending oneself during an attack. It is this very point that has been confused by Christian pacifists who would take the passage in the Sermon on the Mount about turning the other cheek (which prohibits private vengeance) into a command to falter before the wicked.

Let us consider also that the Sixth Commandment tells us "Thou shall not murder." In the chapters following, God gave to Moses many of the situations which require a death penalty. God clearly has not told us never to kill. He has told us not to murder, which means we are not to take an innocent life.

Consider also that the civil magistrate is to be a terror to those who practice evil. This passage does not in any way imply that the role of law enforcement is to prevent crimes or to protect individuals from criminals. The magistrate is a minister to serve as "an avenger to execute wrath on him who practices evil." (Romans 13:4)

This point is reflected in the legal doctrine of the United States. Repeatedly, courts have held that the government has no responsibility to provide individual security. One case (Bowers v. DeVito) put it this way: "there is no constitutional right to be protected by the state against being murdered."

Self Defense in the New Testament

The Christian pacifist may try to argue that God has changed His mind from the time that He gave Moses the Ten Commandments on Mount Sinai. Perhaps they would want us to think that Christ canceled out the Ten Commandments in Exodus 20 or the provision for justifiably killing a thief in Exodus 22. But the writer of Hebrews makes it clear that this cannot be, because "Jesus Christ is the same yesterday, today and forever" (Hebrews 13:8). In the Old Testament, the prophet Malachi records God's words this way: "For I am the Lord, I do not change" (Malachi 3:6).

Paul was referring to the unchangeability of God's Word when he wrote to Timothy that "All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness, that the man of God may be complete, thoroughly equipped for every good work" (2 Timothy 3:16-17). Clearly, Paul viewed all Scripture, including the Old Testament, as useful for training Christians in every area of life.

We must also consider what Christ told his disciples in his last hours with them: "...But now, he who has a money bag, let him take it, and likewise a sack; and he who has no sword, let him sell his garment and buy one" (Luke 22:36, emphasis added). Keep in mind that the sword was the finest offensive weapon available to an individual soldier -- the

equivalent then of a military rifle today.

The Christian pacifist will likely object at this point that only a few hours later, Christ rebuked Peter who used a sword to cut off the ear of Malchus, a servant of the high priest in the company of a detachment of troops. Let us read what Christ said to Peter in Matthew 26:52-54:

Put your sword in its place, for all who take the sword will perish by the sword. Or do you think that I cannot now pray to My Father, and He will provide Me with more than twelve legions of angels? How then could the Scriptures be fulfilled, that it must happen thus?

It was not the first time that Christ had to explain to the disciples why He had come to earth. To fulfill the Scriptures, the Son of God had to die for the sin of man since man was incapable of paying for his own sin apart from going to hell. Christ could have saved His life, but then believers would have lost their lives forever in hell. These things only became clear to the disciples after Christ had died and been raised from the dead and the Spirit had come into the world at Pentecost (see John 14:26).

While Christ told Peter to "put your sword in its place" He clearly did not say get rid of it forever. That would have contradicted what he had told the disciples only hours before. Peter's sword was to protect his own mortal life from danger. His sword was not needed to protect the Creator of the universe and the King of kings.

Years after Pentecost, Paul wrote in a letter to Timothy "But if anyone does not provide for his own, and especially for those of his household, he has denied the faith and is worse than an unbeliever" (1 Tim. 5:8). This passage applies to our subject because it would be absurd to buy a house, furnish it with food and facilities for one's family, and then refuse to install locks and provide the means to protect the family and the property. Likewise it would be absurd not to take, if necessary, the life of a night-time thief to protect the members of the family (Exodus 22:2-3).

A related, and even broader concept, is found in the parable of the Good Samaritan. Christ had referred to the Old Testament summary of all the laws of the Bible into two great commandments: "'You shall love the Lord your God with all your heart, with all your soul, with all your strength, and with all your mind,' and 'your neighbor as yourself'" (Luke 10:27). When asked who was a neighbor, Christ related the parable of the Good Samaritan (Luke 10:30-37). It was the Good Samaritan who took care of the mugging victim who was a neighbor to the victim. The others who walked by and ignored the victim's plight were not acting as neighbors to him.

In the light of all we have seen the Scriptures teach to this point, can we argue that if we were able to save another's life from an attacker by shooting the attacker with our gun that we should "turn the other cheek instead?" The Bible speaks of no such right. It only speaks of our responsibilities in the face of an attack -- as individual creatures made by God, as householders or as neighbors.

National Blessings and Cursings

The Old Testament also tells us a great deal about the positive relationship between righteousness, which exalts a nation, and self defense. (See footnote a.)

It makes clear that in times of national rebellion against the Lord God, the rulers of the nation will reflect the spiritual degradation of the people and the result is a denial of God's commandments, an arrogance of officialdom, disarmament and oppression.

For example, the people of Israel were oppressed during the time of the rule of the Judges. This occurred every time the people apostatized. Judges 5:8 tells us that, "They chose new gods; then there was war in the gates; not a shield or spear was seen among forty thousand in Israel."

Consider Israel under Saul: The first book of Samuel tells of the turning away of Israel from God. The people did not want to be governed by God; they wanted to be ruled by a king like the pagan, God-hating nations around them. Samuel warned the people what they were getting into -- the curses that would be upon them -- if they persisted in raising up a king over themselves and their families. Included in those curses was the raising up of a standing, professional army which would take their sons and their daughters for aggressive wars (I Samuel 8:11).

This curse is not unknown in the United States. Saul carried out all the judgments that Samuel had warned the people about. His build up of a standing army has been repeated in the U.S., and not just in terms of the military, but also the 650,000 full-time police officers from all levels of government.

Saul was the king the Israelites wanted and got. He was beautiful in the eyes of the world but a disaster in the eyes of the Lord. Saul did not trust God. He rebelled against His form of sacrifice unto the Lord. Saul put himself above God. He was impatient. He refused to wait for Samuel because God's way was taking too long. Saul went ahead and performed the sacrifice himself, thus violating God's commandment (and, incidentally, also violating the God-ordained separation of duties of church and state!)

Thus was the kingdom lost to Saul. And, it was under him that the Philistines were able to defeat the Jews and put them into bondage. So great was the bondage exerted by the Philistines that "Now there was no blacksmith to be found throughout all the land of Israel: for the Philistines said, 'Lest the Hebrews make them swords or spears.' But all the Israelites went down to the Philistines to sharpen each man's plowshare, his mattock, his ax, and his sickle;...So it came about, on the day of battle, that there was neither sword nor spear found in the hand of any of the people who were with Saul and Jonathan..." (1 Samuel 13:19-20; 22-23).

Today, the same goals of the Philistines would be carried out by an oppressor who would ban gunsmiths from the land. The sword of today is the handgun, rifle or shotgun. The sword control of the Philistines is today's gun control of those governments that do not trust their people with guns.

It is important to understand that what happened to the Jews at the time of Saul was not unexpected according to the sanctions spelled out by God in Leviticus 26 and Deuteronomy 28. In the first verses of those chapters, blessings are promised to a nation that keeps God's laws. In the long second parts of those chapters, the curses are spelled out for a nation that comes under judgment for its rebellion against God. Deuteronomy 28:47-48 helps us understand the reason for Israel's oppression by the Philistines during Saul's reign:

Because you did not serve the Lord your God with joy and gladness of heart, for the abundance of all things, therefore you shall serve

your enemies, whom the Lord will send against you, in hunger, in thirst, in nakedness, and in need of all things; and He will put a yoke of iron on your neck until He has destroyed you.

The Bible provides examples of God's blessing upon Israel for its faithfulness. These blessings included a strong national defense coupled with peace. A clear example occurred during the reign of Jehoshaphat. 2 Chronicles 17 tells of how Jehoshaphat led Israel back to faithfulness to God which included a strong national defense. The result: "And the fear of the Lord fell on all the kingdoms of the lands that were around Judah, so that they did not make war against Jehoshaphat" (2 Chronicles 17:10).

The Israelite army was a militia army which came to battle with each man bearing his own weapons -- from the time of Moses, through the Judges, and beyond. When threatened by the Midianites, for example, "So Moses spoke to the people, saying, 'Arm some of yourselves for the war, and let them go against the Midianites to take vengeance for the Lord on Midian'" (Numbers 31:3). Again, to demonstrate the Biblical heritage of individuals bearing and keeping arms, during David's time in the wilderness avoiding capture by Saul, "David said to his men, 'Every man gird on his sword.' So every man girded on his sword, and David also girded on his sword" (1 Samuel 25:13).

Finally, consider Nehemiah and those who rebuilt the gates and walls of Jerusalem. They were both builders and defenders, each man -- each servant -- armed with his own weapon:

Those who built on the wall, and those who carried burdens loaded themselves so that with one hand they worked at construction, and with the other held a weapon. Every one of the builders had his sword girded at his side as he built (Nehemiah 4:17-18).

Conclusion

The wisdom of the framers of the Constitution is consistent with the lessons of the Bible. Instruments of defense should be dispersed throughout the nation, not concentrated in the hands of the central government. In a godly country, righteousness governs each man through the Holy Spirit working within. The government has no cause to want a monopoly of force; the government that desires such a monopoly is a threat to the lives, liberty and property of its citizens.

The assumption that only danger can result from people carrying guns is used to justify government monopoly of force. The notion that the people cannot be trusted to keep and bear their own arms informs us that ours, like the time of Solomon, may be one of great riches but is also a time of peril to free people. If Christ is not our King, we shall have a dictator to rule over us, just as Samuel warned.

For those who think that God treated Israel differently from the way He will treat us today, please consider what God told the prophet Malachi: "For I am the Lord, I do not change..." (Malachi 3:6).

[a] "When our forefathers wrote the constitution of the United States, consciously or unconsciously they followed the Israel system of the right of every man to keep and bear arms. [The Second Amendment] was patterned after the Israel method: when every able

bodied man capable of bearing arms and who might be called upon by the nation for military duties to defend his country, his life, liberty and freedom was thus able and prepared to take his place in the ranks of the army.

"Tyranny, as a rule, arises from within a nation when the government has been captured by men who would use their acquired power to oppress the people. These facts were known to the framers of the constitution. hence they recognized the need and right of citizens to keep and bear arms in order to insure real liberty. God in His wisdom...made it a fundamental law in the land that every man should be a part of the military forces of the nation -- keeping his arms and equipment in his own possession.

"Now the right of citizens to keep and bear arms is fundamental in preserving true freedom, so much so that subversive forces in sundry and subtle ways first move to disarm the citizens of a nation which they later plan to dominate. We have witnessed such moves in the past while states which have already passed laws violating Article II of our constitution did so under the pretext of disarming the criminal. The states which have violated this fundamental principle of the protection of its citizens against armed violence have not only failed to reduce crime but have contributed to the increase in violence and crime. The criminal, who never disarms, knows he is dealing with law-abiding unarmed citizens. Honest men and leaders never fear an armed, law-abiding civilian population."

Howard B. Rand, LL.B., Digest of the Divine Law. (Destiny Publishers, Merrimac, MA, 1943) pp. 163-164.

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OUR SILENT PLEDGE

You are invited to take this *Silent Pledge* and wear this emblem. It is a pledge to refuse to surrender your gun to the tyrants and their paid enforcers. It is a pledge to regard any and all efforts by the tyrants and their paid enforcers to take your gun as an act of war against you and your country. It is a pledge to die before surrendering your gun. It is a pledge to come to the aid of your neighbor in his resistance to this tyranny. It is a pledge to take one or more of the paid enforcers with you if you must die in this *Second American Revolutionary War*.

The *Second American Revolutionary War* is presently being waged but not by us, the peaceful, freedom-loving citizens who have enjoyed the heritage of the Constitution and its principles of freedom as delivered to us long ago by the blood, the tears, and the God-inspired wisdom of the Founding Fathers. Rather, this revolution is being waged by evil, conniving men and women who worship Satan or some other strange god and who have worked relentlessly to eat away the fabric of our compact of freedom. They are the revolutionaries who, without any regard for our established Constitutions (federal and state) continue to control and destroy our economy through their issuance of fiat money, the bulk of which they create and apply for their own use and for our destruction, and they continue to implement and impose upon us oppressive laws, unconscionable judicial pronouncements and tyrannical law enforcement.

The objective of this evil revolution is to bring the United States of America down to the level of the many second-rate, no-need-for-God, European nations, to open the door for our merger into their Mark-of-the-Beast New World Order, one world government designed to deliver us into the control of the all-wise, all-powerful elitists and to do with us what they will. Their intent is to control us by number, requiring us to come to their system for food, clothing, housing, health care and the means to travel. They will require us to take the Mark of the Beast to buy or sell within their system. Those of us who resist and refuse to take their mark will be arrested and disposed of at their pleasure.

This *Second American Revolutionary War* is about to enter its final phase: the removal of our means to resist through the confiscation of all firearms in the possession of freedom-loving American citizens. Sarah Brady has admitted: "Our task of creating a socialist America can only succeed when those who would resist us have been totally disarmed." (Sarah Brady, President of Handgun Control, Inc., wife of James Brady, Brady Gun Control Bill, May 1991).

Our *Silent Pledge* of resistance is taken by wearing this emblem of thirteen stars in a circle with "AR2" within the circle. It is a pledge to our god, to our families, to the Founding Fathers and to our freedom-loving, God-fearing fellow Americans. In appropriate, perhaps dire circumstances, the pronouncement of "A-R-2" may serve as an oral communication, a call for help or a battle cry.

The purpose for wearing the emblem in public is to let your fellow American, who has also resolved not to surrender his person or his gun to the tyrants and their paid enforcers (BATF, FBI, MJTF, FINCEN, new federal police, foreign troops, US troops, National Guard or whomever they send to do their dirty work), know that he is not alone; that you, too, will resist the taking of your gun by the tyrants and their mercenary troops, which troops will take your guns and your freedom, murdering as they go, in return for a paycheck. Solzhenitsyn explained the situation under the tyrants in his native Russia:

And how we burned in the [concentration] camps later, thinking: What would things have been like if every Security operative [paid enforcer], when he went out at night to make an arrest, had been uncertain whether he would return alive and had to say goodbye to his family? Or if, during periods of mass arrests, as for example in Leningrad, when they arrested a quarter of the entire city, people had not simply sat in their lairs, paling with terror at every step on the staircase, but had understood they had nothing left to lose and had boldly set up in the downstairs hall an ambush of half a dozen people with axes, hammers, pokers, or whatever else was at hand? After all, you knew ahead of time that those bluecaps were out at night for no good purpose. And you could be sure ahead of time that you'd be cracking the skull of a cutthroat. Or what about the Black Maria sitting out there on the street with one lonely chauffeur--what if it had been driven off or its tires spiked? The Organs [paid enforcers] would very quickly have suffered a shortage of officers and transport and, notwithstanding all of Stalin's thirst, the cursed machine would have ground to a halt! If...if...We didn't love freedom enough...(Aleksandr I. Solzhenitsyn, *The Gulag Archipelago*, note 5, p. 13)

Therefore, is it not the case that if they come for me and my gun and I die, but I take one of them with me; and then they come for you and your gun, and you die but you take two of the goons with you; and then they come for your brother and his gun, and he dies but takes three of the murderers with him; and then they come for your brother's friend, and he dies but takes four of them with him; and so on, that the paid enforcers will come to the conclusion that the paycheck is not worth dying for? Our *Silent Pledge* is that the paid enforcers will come to that conclusion long before we would conclude that freedom is not worth dying for! The emblem of the *Silent Pledge* is to let our fellow Americans know that neither their deaths nor ours in the defense of freedom will be in vain for we will persevere until Freedom is the victor. The tyrants are only a few and they can enslave us only if they can employ enough goons from among us as their paid enforcers to impose their laws upon the rest of us by arresting and imprisoning or murdering those of us who would resist. Remember, with the love of freedom and of God, who grants us our freedom and our courage, we have the tyrants outnumbered and outgunned.

Fellow American, you may resist with the assurance that your right "to keep and bear arms" is not granted to you by the government, by Congress nor by the courts. Your right to defend your freedom and that of your family is a natural right--even a responsibility--from God and no person or persons, whether one, or a majority has the authority to pass and enforce a law to infringe upon your right to protect yourself and your family against all enemies, foreign and domestic. The Founding Fathers never granted any authority to the government to enact laws or to act in any way with respect to the right of the people "to keep and bear arms." The government has no power to say anything about the matter at all! Nevertheless, some of the Founding Fathers were so concerned about preserving the right that they insisted on the adoption of the Second Amendment: "A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed."

Unfortunately, the amendment gives the tyrants the pretext to argue, as they do, that the existence of the amendment implies some government power or authority respecting this right. Federal circuit (appellate) courts are now acknowledging such an implication and are ruling in favor of the absurd notion that the Second Amendment only secures the right of our armies to keep and bear arms. Those judges are not stupid; they know better. They yield to the demands of the tyrants and their agents for a ruling that a "well regulated Militia" is the National Guard. The citizen militia was not a group of paid enforcers as are our Washington DC equipped, dominated and paid National Guard units of today. Do you really believe that Jefferson, Madison and Patrick Henry and others were debating the necessity of an amendment to secure our armies the right to keep and bear arms?

You are invited to take this *Silent Pledge* for the cause of freedom. Please make copies and pass them along to those whom you trust and whom you believe love liberty as you do.

THE GOVERNMENT'S WAR ON YOUR PROPERTY AND LIFE

by Jarret B. Wollstein

Over 200 federal laws now authorize police to seize your home, car, bank account, or business -- and put you and your family out on the street, without even accusing you of a crime.

You don't have to be a drug dealer or a criminal. As incredible as it may seem, under the new confiscation laws, innocence is not defense. Your property can be seized based upon the unsubstantiated accusations of an ex-girlfriend or boyfriend, a business competitor, or a thief . . . it can be seized for the alleged offenses of your relatives, friends and customers . . . and it can be seized if you don't file or fill out government paperwork properly.

According to the Pittsburgh Press' Pulitzer Prize-winning study, "Presumed Guilty," in over 80% of 25,000 confiscations they studied, no one was ever charged with a crime.

Police are now seizing cards, bank accounts, homes, and businesses from at least 5,000 innocent Americans every week. If you resist a police confiscation, they can even cripple or kill you and your family with impunity.

Here are some examples:

LEGALIZED ROBBERY

In Washington, D.C., police stop black men on the streets in poor areas of the city, and -- according to USA Today (5/18/92) "routinely confiscate small amounts of cash and jewelry." Most confiscated property is not even reported by police. "Resident Ben Davis calls it 'robbery with a badge'."

As reported by the Orlando Sentinel, in Volusia County, Florida, when police stop motorists going to Disney World, for minor traffic violations, they ask, "How much cash are you carrying?" If your answer is more than a few hundred dollars, they routinely seize it. Volusia police say that carrying more cash is "suspicious behavior." Under current laws, suspicion is all they need to confiscate your property.

If you are also carrying valuables -- such a jewelry or driving an up-scale car, they often confiscate that as well. In the last four years, these legalized highway robberies have brought in \$8 million for Volusia County.

Similar car confiscations are taking place throughout America. In Houston, over 4,000 cars a year are confiscated. In New York, it's over 10,000 cars.

In Sacramento, California, Randy Brown spent Washington's Birthday handcuffed to an office chair in a parking lot.

Police allege that an anonymous caller claimed he was manufacturing drugs in the back of his auto repair shop. According to the San Jose Mercury News, at 7:30 am, 40 police officers blew open Brown's front door with a fusillade of shotgun and pistol fire. No drugs were found.

Nevertheless, police confiscated Brown's business records and \$4,913 in cash. After hand-cuffing Brown, they also started divvying up his other property. Brown says,

"They were going around saying, 'I get this. I get that.' I had a Model A I was working on, and one of the cops told me that one of his friends was going to get that."

Even though no drugs were found, and Brown documented his receipt of \$7,200 in cash from auto parts sales, police refused to return his money and property.

Homes are also being confiscated. Helen Hoyle is a 70-year-old grandmother living in Washington, D.C. According to the Washington City Paper, during the summer of 1992, police seized her home, based

upon the accusations of an anonymous informant that her grandson had sold drugs to someone from her front porch, two years earlier.

Helen herself was not accused of any crime. That didn't stop police from seizing her home, cash, and bank accounts.

POLICE ARE CONFISCATING PROPERTY IN EVERY PART OF AMERICA

To get some idea of the magnitude of police confiscations, just look in any Sunday New York Times at the list of FBI seizures. Or look in any Wednesday USA Today newspaper.

This is last week's USA Today list of DEA seizures. Over 650 items are listed. Here are a few:

PHOENIX, ARIZONA -- \$1,000 Western Union Money Transfer Check.
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA -- \$31,060 US Currency.
NAPLES, FLORIDA -- Assorted Jewelry. Value \$9,112.
DERRY, NEW HAMPSHIRE -- .22 Calibre Winchester Rifle
ALBANY, NEW YORK -- 1990 Nissan Maxima
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH -- \$933 US Currency.

These are not the luxurious possessions of drug lords and Mafia kingpins. They're the modest possessions of ordinary, middle-class Americans - possessions stolen from them by our police and government officials.

And USA Today only lists property confiscated by one government agency. Hundreds of federal, state and local agencies are now seizing property -- including the US Customs Service, the IRS, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Bureau of Land Management, the FTC, FDA, the post office, and the Department of Housing -- which can unilaterally impose fines of up to \$10,000 a day on property owners.

POLICE ARREST YOUR PROPERTY, NOT YOU.

Civil asset forfeiture is based upon the legal fiction that your property -- not you -- is guilty of offenses. With that legal fiction, the government throws all of your Constitutional rights out the window.

Your property -- not you -- is arrested. And your property has no presumption of innocence, no right to legal counsel, and no right to trial by jury. Under civil asset forfeiture, the police can confiscate your "guilty property" without ever charging you with a crime.

Under the Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984 (21 USC, Section 881), to get your property back, you must post a "cost bond" of 10% of its value. This bond pays for the cost of government attorneys investigating, interrogating, and prosecuting you. And you have just 10 to 30 days to respond to a "notice of seizure", or your property is gone forever.

There you are, thrown out on the street -- your home and bank account confiscated -- and they give you a couple of weeks to beg or borrow \$10,000 to \$25,000 to hire an attorney and pay their "cost bond." How are you supposed to defend yourself under those circumstances? Beats me.

Then, to prove your property's innocence, you have to account for every penny you earned and spent over the last 10 years. If you don't have receipts that far back, or if the police also confiscated your records, that's your tough luck.

All of these torturous rules, extorted fees, and impossible legal deadlines are designed to make it impossible for you to fight forfeiture. So most people don't even try.

But if you do fight, if you then miss a single legal deadline, or incorrectly fill out a single line on any of the hundreds of pages of forms they send you, again your due process rights are ended -- and your property is permanently forfeited.

Under these circumstances, once your property is confiscated, the best you can hope for is to make a deal with the police. As California police Sgt. Dearl Skinner states in the San Jose Mercury News (8/29/93): "We may go to the house and seize just the cash. I tell them, if you're in agreement here, sign a disclaimer for this cash . . . and I won't take your cars. I won't take your boat."

HUNDREDS OF OFFENSES NOW TRIGGER POLICE CONFISCATIONS.

Suspicion of drug law violations is still the most common excuse for police confiscations. But there are hundreds of other confiscation offenses, including . . .

1. Buying an airline ticket for cash. This "suspicious activity" triggered the confiscation of hotel janitor Ethel Hylton's life savings of \$39,110 at Houston's Hobby Airport and \$9,600 from nurseryman Willie Jones in Nashville, Tennessee.

DEA confiscation squads now operate at most major airports. They usually single out well-dressed blacks and Hispanics who buy tickets for cash. Everyone you deal with at the airport, from the smiling ticket clerks, to the baggage handlers, are now paid 25% bounties by the DEA for identifying suspicious persons who seem to have a lot of cash. DEA confiscation squads are expanding to major hotels and garden supply stores.

2. Participating in a political demonstration at which violence occurs. This is the justification that was used to confiscate cars of anti-abortion protestors in Wichita, Kansas last year.

3. Structuring your cash bank deposits to avoid filing IRS Currency Transaction Reports. Under Section 5324 of the Money Laundering Control Act of 1986, if you deposit or withdraw \$10,000 or more in cash from your own bank account, the IRS now requires you to file Currency Transaction Reports (CTRs). People are reluctant to file CTRs because right there on the form it states that the information you provide can be used to investigate and prosecute you.

However if you deliberately deposit less than \$10,000 at one time, so you aren't required to file CTRs, you can be charged with the crime of "structuring."

The crime of "structuring" was the basis for the confiscation of the life savings of Robert Lowe, a 69-year-old Alabama physician.

An Alabama district attorney found out that Dr. Lowe had consolidated his savings in one bank, in cash deposits of less than \$10,000. Using the structuring law, the DA confiscated every penny Dr. Lowe had. Dr. Lowe is now a pauper. Besides losing his savings, forfeiture action is still pending against his home. And he could also be imprisoned for 5 years and be fined \$250,000.

4. Renting a room in your house to a tenant who put a prescription pain killer in a different bottle than it was originally issued in. This crime triggered a police raid in Kensington, CA in which \$63,000 in gold coins was confiscated from a divorcee.

5. And last, playing your car stereo too loud. An ordinance enacted in New York City in August, now authorizes police to seize cars for this "crime." You can plead guilty and pay a fine, and then, maybe -- in a few months -- you'll get your car back; or maybe not.

POLICE ARE PERSONALLY POCKETING WHAT THEY SEIZE.

What happens to your property once police confiscate it? They keep it and use it. For whatever they want.

As the San Jose Mercury News states on August 30, 1993, "Rules are few; audits are fewer. In many counties, independent oversight is virtually nonexistent."

Here is how some police use money they confiscated:

Nueces County, Texas. According to the New York Times of August 2, 1993, Sheriff James T. Hickey, awarded himself a \$48,000 retroactive pay raise from the forfeiture fund. He also gave his lawyer \$100,600 for legal services to be rendered after he left office.

Warren County, New Jersey. The chief prosecutor allocated himself a confiscated yellow Corvette (from "Presumed Guilty").

Little Compton, Rhode Island. According to a May 18, 1993 article in USA Today, the seven member police force awarded its officers two new Pontiac Firebirds, a four wheel-drive Jeep, a new 28-foot boat, and \$500,000 in salary and benefits for the police lieutenant.

But this is just the tip of the iceberg.

Former sheriff's sergeant Robert Sobel told the Los Angeles Times (4/13/93), that officers in his unit alone had stolen \$60 million in seized property during 1988 and 1989.

. . . DEA AND FBI AGENTS KILL INNOCENT MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
DURING THEIR CONFISCATION RAIDS

But even worse, police confiscation raids are turning deadly.

Acting on a "tip" that illegal drugs had been used in his house, on the night of August 25, 1992, heavily armed DEA agents broke down the front door of the home of San Diego corporate executive, Donald Carlson. According to attorney Brenda Grantland, they were searching for drugs so they could seize his home.

During the DEA raid, Carlson was shot at least three times, and seriously wounded. No drugs were found.

For six weeks, Carlson was kept alive by a respirator tube down his throat. He's now permanently disabled. Prosecutors refused to file charges against police.

Here's another recent example: On Oct. 2, 92, "rancher Donald Scott, 61, was shot to death, when 26 DEA agents, LA County sheriffs deputy's and Nat. Park Service officers raided his Malibu spread looking for marijuana they never found." (USA Today, 1/11/93)

The National Park Service had unsuccessfully tried to buy Scott's ranch to incorporate it into a surrounding park. According to the report of Ventura County DA Bradbury, police lied about seeing marijuana on Scott's property, and

"the Los Angeles County Sheriffs' Department was motivated...by a desired to seize and forfeit the ranch for the government. This search warrant became Donald Scott's death warrant."

Legalized murder is becoming legalized mass murder. In May 1993, over 200 heavily-armed BATF and FBI agents attacked the compound of the Branch Davidians in Waco, Texas, to serve a search warrant for firearms.

A letter of June 11, 1993, signed by President Bill Clinton, reveals part of their motivation:

"The compound had been under surveillance for some time and federal agents determined that cult members were illegally stockpiling weapons. The large number of guns and ammunition, and the presence of children . . . led agents to begin seizure of the compound." [emphasis added]

After ordering fire trucks out of the area, the FBI fired hundreds of projectiles of poison gas into the wooden buildings filled with kerosene lanterns, propane gas tanks, and innocent women and children. Then they drove a tank through the building.

The siege ended with over 100 people being either shot to death or burned alive.

Attorney General Janet Reno said, "We had to act to protect the children," and "The FBI acted properly."

Bill Clinton and our courts agree. Courts have ruled that police can use deadly force to "protect" themselves, during a raid. So if

they have a valid search or seizure warrant for your house, that now means they have a virtual license to kill you -- particularly if you own a gun.

Further, in most states, prosecutors now get 10 to 20% of the proceeds of forfeited property. So the more police confiscate, the more money prosecutors get.

Not surprisingly, it is nearly impossible to get prosecutors to indict police who maim and kill innocent people during their raids.

ANYONE CAN NOW BECOME A VICTIM OF ASSET CONFISCATION.

In America today, anyone can become a victim of a police confiscation raid. Thousands of state and local police departments are now confiscating property -- on top of scores of county, state and federal agencies.

Financially strapped governments are making next years' planned confiscations an ever-larger item in their budgets.

Police will confiscate at least \$2 billion dollars in property this year. And confiscations are growing at 70-100% a year. At that rate, within 12 years, police will be confiscating \$1 trillion a year. And by the year 2009, all property in America will belong to the state.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END OF JUSTICE IN AMERICA.

Police confiscations are the harbinger of a police state in America. Increasingly, police are focusing their energies upon what assets can be confiscated rather than what crimes may have been committed. And much worse asset forfeiture laws are being proposed and enacted.

The 1992 Omnibus Crime Act -- vetoed by former President Bush for being "too soft on crime," and strongly supported by Bill Clinton -- increases from 6 months to 6 1/2 years the time government agencies have to return improperly seized assets. (How much would you car or home be worth about 6 1/2 years with maintenance?)

Legislation just introduced in California would allow police to confiscate any business which repeatedly hires "undocumented aliens." The Bill's sponsors explicitly say they will treat businessmen who violate the law "like drug dealers."

Confiscation law are also being used to destroy our freedom of speech. In June, the Supreme Court ruled in Alexander v. United States, that it was not a violation of a bookstore owner's First Amendment rights, for police to destroy over 100,000 books and tapes -- and seize all of the assets of the bookseller -- without trial. Eleven of the books and tapes he sold were subsequently ruled obscene.

The implications of this decision are astounding! Federal agents can now into any branch of any book or video store in America -- and say they have found a couple of obscene books or tapes. They could then legally close down every store in the chain, in every state, and burn all of their books and tapes -- before there is even a trial.

Confiscation laws are also now being drafted to seize the assets of political organizations, like the Libertarian Party.

Clinton's "Terrorist Control act of 1993" -- now before Congress - - allows the government to confiscate homes, cars and bank accounts of individuals and groups whose publications, speeches or assemblies might "encourage violence" or "coerce legislation."

FIGHTING BACK

As appalling as the present situation is, there is some reasons for hope.

House Bill HR 2417 -- introduced by Rep. Henry Hyde in June, would eliminate the cost bond before you can challenge forfeiture, increase the standard of proof the government would have to show before it forfeited property, and make other significant improvements.

Another positive note, in a recent Supreme Court decision -- US vs. 92 Buena Vista -- the Court ruled that the government may not confiscate the property of innocent owners for the alleged crimes of previous owners, that they know nothing about.

Also in Alexander vs. US, the Supreme Court said that although the burning of 100,000 books and tapes without trial did not violate Alexander's First Amendment rights, it may have been excessive punishment, prohibited by the 8th Amendment.

However, Alexander, 92 Buena Vista and other recent Court decisions only help in confiscation cases if you make it to trial. And -- as you've seen -- the laws and regulations are all designed to make it nearly impossible to ever get to trial.

More and more groups are organizing to fight police confiscations. One of the most successful is FEAR -- Forfeiture Endangers American Rights, based in Marin, California. Led by asset defense specialist, Brenda Grantland, FEAR recently block passage of a draconian new California forfeiture law -- and has members and chapters in many states, fighting to make it illegal for the government to confiscate any property without trial and conviction.

But the tide has yet to turn. Your risk of becoming a victim of a police confiscations is now doubling every 18 months. Judges continue to uphold these confiscations. And new confiscation laws continue to be enacted.

The prevent police confiscations from destroying America, there are three things you need to do:

NUMBER 1: Protect yourself. Learn all you can about the laws. Put your assets where they cannot be easily seized.

A good place to start is by subscribing to the Financial Privacy Report, and reading Michael Ketcher's The Closing Door: the end of financial privacy in America and how to protect yourself and Brenda Grantland's Your House Is Under Arrest.

These publications provide a wealth of practical information about how to protect your home, bank account, business, pension and investments -- before they are confiscated by police.

NUMBER 2: Inform others. Most people know little or nothing about the police confiscations now going on across America.

NUMBER 3: Organize, fight back, and help build anti-confiscation organizations. One thing about the confiscations now going on, when most people find out about them, they are outraged. This is an issue on which we can build popular support.

A BATTLE YOU CAN'T AVOID, A BATTLE YOU MUST WIN.

If police confiscations and murders are not stopped, it will mean the end of justice in America, the end of liberty . . . and the end of America as we know it.

The murder of Don Scott and the burning of Waco, were just a small foretaste of things to come.

For a glimpse of your future, if police confiscations aren't stopped, just look at what happened to 79-year-old Eula Grier.

Crippled by diabetes and arthritis, and too sick to work, her 47 acre family farm -- and everything she owned -- was confiscated by police for the alleged crimes of a man she was owner financing for purchase of her farm.

She's now destitute, and has trouble finding enough money to eat. Eula asks,

"You go tell people. Tell the world this is what the United States government does to you."

Eula and the many victims like her, are why I am writing this article. The question you must ask yourself is what am I going to do to prevent this from happening to me and my family?

Only God can help you now!

Gun Control

Means

People Control

By Phoebe Courtney

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ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Phoebe Courtney is the managing editor of THE INDEPENDENT AMERICAN, a national Conservative newspaper she founded in January 1955.



This book is Mrs. Courtney's twelfth book. Her previous books have sold more than 290,000 copies.

This is also the sixth book in her series of books exposing the prestigious Council on Foreign Relations. According to Phoebe Courtney: "As long as the Council on Foreign Relations controls both the foreign and domestic policies of this nation, regardless of which political party is in power -- as I always prove -- I will continue my series of books exposing the policies of the semi-secret CFR to public view."

Putting out a national bi-monthly newspaper and writing books are two of Phoebe Courtney's activities. She is also the author of a series of pamphlets entitled TAX FAX which deal with national politics and critical issues of the day. As this book goes to press, the current TAX FAX is No. 137. Almost 10,500,000 of her TAX FAX pamphlets have been purchased and distributed throughout the United States since 1956. The main purpose of these thoroughly documented pamphlets is to help mobilize grass-roots opposition to Liberal-Socialist legislation in Congress.

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INTRODUCTION

An AP dispatch of August 9, 1973, reported:

“A federal crime commission (the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals) Thursday urged all States to outlaw handguns except for law enforcement and military officers, and to seize all those in civilian hands.”

On February 7, 1974, Congressman Michael Harrington declared in the U.S. House of Representatives: “Today I am... submitting a bill to prohibit the possession of handguns by the general public...except for military personnel, the police, approved security guards, licensed pistol clubs, and collectors of inoperable antiques.” He further stated that his bill “would create a 6-month ‘amnesty’ period in which handgun owners could turn their firearms in to a law enforcement agency and receive the fair market value of the pistol.”

What is the significance of these proposals, and how, if they become law, will they affect your personal safety as well as that of your family and loved ones? What effect can such gun-banning laws have on the national security of the nation?

And, finally, who are the promoters of such legislation --- and what is their ultimate aim?

CHAPTER I
ANSWERING THE GUN-CONTROL
PROMOTERS WITH LOGIC

"A free man must have unrestricted rights to own and use personal weapons, in the defense of his family, his home, and his own person, against any kind of marauder - whether the marauder be a soldier of an invading army, an agent of an internal political conspiracy, or a common criminal.

"If a man loses his right to free, lawful use of personal firearms, he loses his identity as a free agent in a civilized country. He becomes totally dependent - and, therefore, ultimately a slave - upon centralized police authority for protection of his life, liberty, and property."

-- The DAN SMOOT REPORT 3/16/64

If firearms kill people and the possession of such arms by private persons is the basic culprit, as the would-be gun-banners claim, then why is it that Switzerland, where people are not only permitted to possess firearms, but every draft-age male is, indeed, required to possess one in good working order, enjoys one of the world's lowest per capita shooting incident rates?

Following this line of logic, an editorial in *THE REGISTER* of Santa

"If gun-banning or more rigid control over the possession of firearms is the answer to violence done with guns, as the authoritarians claim, then why is it that New York State, long noted for the strictness of its gun-control laws, also boasts one of the world's highest per capita shooting incident rates?

"But authoritarians, their minds made up and set in concrete, don't want to be bothered with facts."

So, let's look at the facts in this crucial matter of disarming law-abiding citizens.

The claim that legal restrictions on guns will reduce crime is sheer propaganda, with no basis in fact. New York's Sullivan Act is the toughest gun-control law in the country and has been on the books for more than 50 years. Yet, according to a press release by Congressman John B. Conlan of March 2, 1974, "New York stands near the top of the national crime rate index for violent crimes, with a homicide rate nearly 2-1/2 times the national average."

And then the Congressman continued:

"The strict gun-control laws in New York have done nothing to reduce a steady increase of murder committed with guns. The homicide rate there increased from 3.7 per 100,000 people in 1960 to 6.5 per 100,000 in 1968 -- almost doubled in eight years, despite gun control."

Thus, the net effect of New York's stiff gun-control laws has put disarmed citizens at the mercy of criminals armed

with illegal, black-marketed, unregistered, untraceable guns. Or turned otherwise law-abiding citizens into law-breakers because they now own guns illegally--out of desperation for their own protection and safety from runaway crime.

An editorial in the Greensburg (Penna.) *TRIBUNE-REVIEW*, reprinted in *THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS* of February 12, 1973, pointed out that after New Jersey passed a rigid gun-control law in 1966, the State crime rate shot up from less than 1,400 offenses per 100,000 people in 1965 to over 2,400 three years later.

ILLOGIC OF THE LIBERAL POSITION

The Liberals admit they do not know how to disarm the criminals; consequently they propose to disarm honest men.

As *THE INDIANAPOLIS STAR* of May 19, 1972, put it:

"It is curious to note that many proponents of federal gun-control laws are the same people who constantly labor to weaken enforcement of law against violent criminals so as to give them 'another chance.' Proposed federal gun laws would also give violent criminals a better chance in their constant preying on the law-abiding."

Congressman John R. Rarick in his newsletter of September 1, 1972, referred to testimony he had given in opposition to gun-control legislation. According to the Congressman:

"I suggested in the anti-gun control bill that thirty days after all firearms have been taken away from criminals, that all firearms be confiscated from all law-abiding citizens. To this remark one Liberal Congressman answered, 'This law would never work because we would not be able to get guns away from criminals.'"

To this statement, Congressman Rarick replied, "That is why we don't need a law to take away guns from law-abiding citizens."

Promoters of the anti-gun hysteria say it is guns that have generated a "national sense of fear," as Senator Edward Kennedy describes it.

Congressman Rarick disagrees, and states, "Thinking Americans know that it is the breakdown in law and order in favor of the criminal and against law-abiding citizens -- and not guns -- that generates this 'sense of fear.'"

The Liberals contend that citizens do not need to own guns because they are protected by police forces in their community.

Lt. Col. Jack Mohr, who gives lectures around the country on the subject of gun control, states:

"There are literally millions of Americans who are outside the immediate reach and protection of any police organization. If you live in the country, or some remote suburb, it is not much consolation that the police are thirty minutes away when you're

under attack by an armed hoodlum.

"Besides, most police forces have been 'handcuffed' by the same Liberal forces who scream so loud for gun control."

Gordon N. Johnson, Chief of Police of Minneapolis, in an article in *THE MANCHESTER (N.H.) UNION LEADER* of January 3, 1974, declared:

"Police forces were never designed to provide general personal security; that reliance has of necessity rested with the people. Who provides protection before the squad car arrives?

Chief Johnson also stated that those who keep handguns for self-defense tend to view them not as threatening instruments but as precautionary devices akin to fire extinguishers; there if needed, but hopefully not; objects of psychological assurance if nothing else.

And then the Minneapolis Chief of Police added:

"The handgun is an equalizer against the criminal and the right to use it is often the right to life itself.

"Often the sight of a handgun is all the 'action' needed to nip in the bud an attempted assault or criminal violation."

**ALL MURDER WEAPONS
CAN'T BE BANNED**

It is true that guns have an accident potential. But so do automobiles, airplanes, power mowers, and chemistry

sets, among others. However, accidents in the home can be drastically reduced by more training in the safe handling of guns.

A UPI dispatch of November 7, 1973, stated that sudden death from choking on food is the sixth leading cause of accidental death in the country. The UPI referred to a report by Dr. R.K. Haugen, a Fort Lauderdale, Fla., pathologist, who stated:

"It is remarkable that the number of deaths due to food asphyxiation exceeds those due to such familiar mechanisms as aircraft accidents, firearms and lightning."

The UPI then quoted National Safety Council statistics which show 2,417 deaths in 1968 and 2,641 in 1969 from "inhalation of food" which "is more than the 2,300-plus accidental firearms deaths each year (not including homicide and suicides), the nearly 2,000 annual deaths from aircraft accidents and about 130 annual lightning deaths."

When you buy a knife, you are not required to register it -- as some States require gun registration -- but a knife can kill.

When you buy gasoline, you are not required to register -- but gasoline, when used in arson, can kill.

The Liberals claim that fewer domestic quarrels would end in murder if handguns were banned -- but that is mere

speculation.

A "potential killer" is a man or woman who has the desire, the intent, or the willingness to kill.

The late Karl T. Frederick, A.M., LL.B., writing in issues of *THE AMERICAN--RIFLEMAN* in 1931, referred to "the desire, the intent, or the willingness to kill."

According to Frederick:

"These qualities are qualities of the mind and of the mind alone. They do not depend in any degree for their existence upon the possession of the means for killing. If they exist, the means can readily be found, whether it be a pistol, a razor, an ax, a chisel, a club, poison, or any of the other innumerable means, not excluding the bare hands or fists, which have been used for the accomplishment of murder since the world began."

Other means of committing murder are the use of: kitchen knives and switch-blade knives, meat cleavers, blackjacks, hammers and homemade bombs, none of which are mentioned by the promoters of gun-confiscation laws.

FIRST GUN CONTROL -- THEN
PEOPLE CONTROL

Few Americans would put a sign on the front door of their homes which proclaimed: "THERE ARE NO GUNS IN THIS HOUSE." This, of course, would

be an open invitation, informing degenerates bent on rioting, robbery, murder or rape that the family within is defenseless. However, a gun-banning law would have the same effect.

An armed citizenry (not the military) is the real strength and defender of freedom in our country.

Only a police state fears an armed citizenry.

Gun-confiscation laws would create a condition under which oppression by an all-powerful federal government would become possible. In fact, a disarmed people invites oppression.

As the aforementioned editorial in *THE REGISTER* of Santa Ana, Calif., pointed out:

“The cliché, ‘When guns are outlawed, only outlaws will have guns,’ is something less than accurate. Closer to the mark would be, ‘When guns are outlawed, only outlaws and governmental authorities will have guns.’”

And, of course, such gun-banning proposed legislation is patently unconstitutional -- as will be seen in the next chapter.

CHAPTER II

UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF HANDGUN-BANNING PROPOSALS

Those who defend the private ownership of guns by law-abiding citizens stand on the bedrock of the U.S. Constitution.

The first ten amendments -- the Bill of Rights -- to the U.S. Constitution were adopted as a package with the express intent of protecting the rights of the people and the States from oppression by an all-powerful central government.

The First Amendment is well known and cherished by all as the safeguard of “...freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble...”

The Second Amendment reads: “A well-regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.”

The Second Amendment did not grant the people the right to keep and bear arms for any purpose -- military or private. It merely recognized a right that already existed.

The promoters of gun-banning legislation are trying to convince the American people that the purpose of the Second Amendment was to insure the existence

of an Army and National Guard, rather than to insure that the government cannot take guns out of the hands of responsible citizens.

If the existence of an army under the government's control were the primary concern of the Second Amendment's authors, why didn't they stipulate that the right of "the militia" to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed, rather than that of "the people"?

Some advocates of federal gun-control laws infer that the Second Amendment establishes the militia. However, the provision for organizing and arming the militia is set forth in the U.S. Constitution itself in Article I, Section 8, Clause 16, which provides: "The Congress shall have power...To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia..."

Therefore, it is obvious that the Second Amendment was not written in order to see to the arming of the militia, which had already been attended to in Article I. However, it is certainly safe to assume that the framers of the Bill of Rights felt it incumbent upon them to add, for the protection of the people, a distinct and separate amendment, one which was an explicit prohibition against infringement upon the right of the people to possess ("keep") arms.

In the July 1972 issue of *TRAP AND FIELD* magazine, Vic Reinders discusses background of the Second Amendment. According to Reinders:

"I've, never heard any of the advocates of federal gun-control laws even attempt to explain several things which lead a student of the subject to believe that the writers of the Bill of Rights, including the Second Amendment, really did mean individuals rather than the people collectively."

Reinders then went on to list the following:

(1) At the time of the adoption of the Bill of Rights, statesmen were greatly concerned with protecting the people (individuals) from government itself. Many people had fled from Europe to the colonies for just that reason.

(2) The writers of the Second Amendment were undoubtedly also concerned in the formulation of the constitutions of the various States. In three of those early States, the provision in their constitutions regarding the right to keep and bear arms specifically mentions individuals rather than just using the word "people." Connecticut says "himself," Pennsylvania (1776) and Vermont (1777) use the word "themselves." Sixteen later States also use similar words.

INTENT OF CONSTITUTION CRYSTAL CLEAR

An article by Fielding L. Greaves in the December 1972 issue of *GUNS & AMMO* magazine points out:

"The Second Amendment spells out a pure right of the people, not

hemmed in or restricted by any ifs, ands or buts. It is brief, succinct, and a blazingly lucid statement of that right, which it was the intent of the framers of the Bill of Rights to protect without quibble, question or qualifications."

A number of sections of the Constitution contain qualifying phrases such as contained in Article III, Section 2, concerning the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court: "In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, *with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.*" (Emphasis added)

In the Second Amendment, relating to the right to "keep" arms, there is not even the limiting clause which appears immediately below it in the next amendment on the list. The Third Amendment, on quartering troops among the populace, ends with the qualifier "...but in a manner to be prescribed by law." Thus future Congresses, due to changed conditions, would be permitted to modify, suspend or revoke the Third Amendment.

Fielding Greaves, in the aforementioned article, then declared:

"Because there are in the Constitution and in the Bill of Rights many and sufficient examples of qualifications and hedges and limitations, and because there are none such in either the First or the Second Amendment, it is certainly

reasonable and proper to infer that none was intended."

REPEAL THE SECOND AMENDMENT -
AND THEN THE FIRST?

The book, "Your Rugged Constitution?"* by Bruce and Esther Findlay, quotes John Adams, the second President of the United States of America, as having once said:

"You have rights antecedent to all earthly governments; rights that cannot be repealed or restrained by human laws; rights derived from the Great Legislator of the Universe."

In other words, the people have rights that come before the rights of the government. The people's rights come from God and cannot be taken away by human laws.

And, of course, the first right is the right of self-defense.

The Bill of Rights, comprising the first 10 amendments to the U.S. Constitution, is a reserved area, a sacred area, wherein Congress is prohibited from making any law which restricts those rights to the individual.

After each tragic political assassination, or attempted assassination, a hue and cry is raised by the Liberals, in an orchestrated chorus of cacaphony

*Stanford University Press (1950). Presently available from American Opinion, Belmont, Mass., 02178.

led by the Leftwing-controlled press, to "ban all handguns." In other words, confiscate handguns from law-abiding citizens.

The Constitution knife cuts both ways: According to some interpretations, it provides the revolutionists "freedom" to preach revolution; at the same time, America-loving patriots are given the right of reacting adversely to such treasonous activities, and so expressing themselves publicly or in print.

Obviously, the framers of the U.S. Constitution had great faith in the wisdom of the future inhabitants of this country. And they were right. This is indeed a nation composed of an overwhelmingly law-abiding majority.

Up to now, the ten articles of the Bill of Rights have remained inviolate, with the U.S. Supreme Court bending over backwards to protect the freedom-of-speech rights of revolutionaries, and the Fifth-amendment "rights" of criminals.

But now, the rights of law-abiding citizens are at stake -- like the right to self-defense.

As Lt. Col. Jack Mohr puts it in his nationwide lectures:

"Once you break the Constitution in one place, you have absolutely no guarantee of freedom in any other.

"Once the castle walls have been breached through the denial of the 'right to keep and bear arms,' then every other principle of the Bill of

Rights will become vulnerable, and the castle will crumble like a sand castle under assault by the sea."

Are these gun-confiscation proposals now before Congress merely a prelude to ultimately repealing other sections of the Bill of Rights which protect liberty-loving Americans?

In a press release on July 6, 1972, Congressman John R. Rarick warned:

"If proposed anti-gun legislation is allowed to become law without any consideration of the serious Constitutional question involved -- how long before free speech and free press will not be considered necessary as individual liberties?

* * * * *

So now, after dealing with the constitutional aspects of gun-banning proposals, let's go into the field of statistics and do battle with the Liberals in that arena.

CHAPTER III

GUN-CONTROL LAWS

DON'T WORK

Out-of-context statistics are a favorite ploy of those who are spearheading the drive to confiscate all guns.

For example, on March 13, 1974, Senator Edward Kennedy deplored the "3,000 accidents" due to guns. This technique is an attempt to frighten private citizens into giving up their guns. What Kennedy neglected to tell his Senate colleagues on that day was that the figure of 3,000 was the average for the period 1923-1932, and that the number of firearms deaths due to accidents has steadily declined since then. By 1972 the figure was approximately 2,400. The source of these statistics is *ACCIDENT FACTS*, published annually by the National Safety Council of Chicago.

The Council also published figures showing that firearms rank seventh in the list of accidental deaths - a fact never mentioned by the anti-gun clique.

On the following page is a tabulation of causes of accidental deaths in the year 1972, taken from *ACCIDENT FACTS*:

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS IN 1972

Source: ACCIDENT FACTS

TYPE	No. of Deaths	Rate per 100,000 Population
Motor Vehicles	56,600	27.2
Falls	17,400	8.4
Drowning	7,600	3.6
Fires, burns	6,800	3.3
Poison (solid, liquid, gas)	5,300	2.6
Suffocation, such as choking	3,900	1.9
Firearms	2,400	1.2

ONLY A MINISCULE PERCENTAGE
OF TOTAL GUNS KILL

According to governmental sources, 598,649 handguns were produced in 1962. In 1968, the Internal Revenue Service reported the domestic manufacture of 2,449,286 handguns.

Senator Ted Stevens, on March 13, 1974, stated in a Senate speech that the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) estimates approximately 100 million guns are in private hands in the United States.

An analysis by the National Rifle Association,* based on the 1973 Uniform Crime Reports, published annually by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), shows that in 1972 there were 18,520 murders, 374,560 robberies and 388,650 cases of aggravated assault -- for a total of 781,730. Of this total, firearms were used in 345,347 instances.

Taking the LEAA estimate of 100,000,000 handguns in private hands, this means that only .0035 percent, or 1/3 of 1% of the total guns in private hands were used to commit crimes in 1972.

According to the 1973 Uniform Crime Reports of the FBI, in the 18,520 murders in 1972, 12,223 handguns, rifles and shotguns were used; in the 374,560 robberies, 235,962 firearms were used. However,

*1600 Rhode Island Ave., N.W., Washington D.C. 20036

in the 388,650 cases of aggravated assault, firearms were used in only 25%, or 97,162 of the cases -- with knives or other cutting instruments used in 26% of the crimes. Hands, fists, feet, and blunt objects were used in 48% of these assaults.

So far, there has been no move by the Liberals to "ban" the "weapon" used in 75% of the aggravated assaults in 1972, i.e., knives, cutting instruments, blunt objects, and hands, fists, and feet!

PRESENT GUN-CONTROL LAWS

Two gun-control laws were passed by Congress in 1968 - Title VII of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, and the Gun Control Act of 1968.

The Gun Control Act of 1968 (1) prohibits the shipment, transfer or receipt of firearms or ammunition in interstate or foreign commerce except between federal firearms licensees; (2) permits importation of firearms only by federal licensees and limits imports to sporting firearms; and (3) licenses manufacturers and importers of, and dealers and pawnbrokers in, firearms and ammunition.

Less than half of the Congress voted "Yes" in the final voting on the Gun Control Act of 1968. Of the 535 Senators and Representatives, only 230 voted "yes." The others either voted "No" or did not vote.

Title VII of the Omnibus Crime Control

and Safe Streets Act of 1968 prohibits the receipt, possession or transportation in commerce of any firearm by any person who: (1) has been convicted by any U.S. or State court of a felony; (2) has been dishonorably discharged from the Armed Forces; (3) has been adjudged as mentally incompetent; (4) has renounced his U.S. citizenship; or (5) is an alien illegally in the United States.

In addition, the federal Gun Control Act of 1968 prohibits the transportation or receipt of any firearm or ammunition in interstate or foreign commerce by any person who: (1) is under indictment for, or has been convicted in any court of a crime punishable by more than one year's imprisonment; (2) is a fugitive from justice; (3) is an unlawful user or addicted to marijuana or certain drugs; or (4) is an adjudicated mental defective or has been committed to any mental institution.

Further, the federal Gun Control Act of 1968 prohibits a licensed firearms dealer from selling or delivering a handgun or handgun ammunition to a person under 21 years of age, or a rifle or shotgun or ammunition for a rifle or shotgun to a person under 18.

But have all these federal laws kept guns out of the hands of criminals?

GUN-CONTROL LAWS DON'T WORK

As mentioned in Chapter I, New York City has had on its books for a half-century or more one of the most repressive

gun-control laws in the nation. So stringent are the gun laws there that even Senator Ted Kennedy has acknowledged that only about 24,000 people in a city of more than 7,000,000 have qualified under the law to possess a firearm legally.

If gun control reduces crime, then New York City should be the safest place in America. But its crime rate continues to climb.

An editorial in *THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS* of March 8, 1972, stated:

"Guns don't cause crime, and gun controls won't stop it. By disarming the victims, indeed it is altogether likely that gun controls may contribute to the upward spiral of criminal violence."

An AP dispatch in *THE DENVER POST* of August 8, 1973, bruted: "FBI Reports Drop in Serious Crimes -- First in 17 years." Those who gain their news by mere headline-reading would gain the impression that the Federal Gun Control Act of 1968 was achieving a reduction in crime. Further in the news story is found the following:

"Though the over-all numbers dropped, the volume of violent crimes continued to increase but at rates somewhat less than in previous years, according to the FBI report released by Atty. Gen. Elliot L. Richardson and FBI director Clarence M. Kelley."

For purposes of comparison, let us examine statistics for the year 1968

(before passage of federal gun-control legislation as described in this chapter) with the year 1972 -- four years later -- to see if gun-control laws are reducing crime.

According to the 1973 Uniform Crime Reports, published annually by the FBI:

Murders

1968 - 13,650

1972 - 18,520 --a 35.7% increase

Robberies

1968 - 261,730

1972 - 374,560 --a 43.1% increase

Aggravated Assault

1968 - 282,400

1972 - 388,650 --a 37.6% increase

These damning FBI statistics are totally ignored by the promoters of gun-banning legislation who, having failed to disarm criminals, now wish to disarm law-abiding citizens.

When citizens are restricted from owning guns by repressive local legislation such as the gun laws of New York City, the criminal element finds it easier to steal guns and perpetrate crimes.

Incidentally, neither New York City's tough gun laws nor the Federal Gun Control Act of 1968 have succeeded in halting the ever-increasing crime rate in that city.

According to the aforementioned FBI report, murder in New York City in-

creased from 13.6 per 100,000 population in 1971 to 19.1 in 1972; robbery increased from 790.4 per 100,000 in 1971 to 877.4 in 1972; and aggravated assault increased from 307.6 per 100,000 in 1971 to 423.6 in 1972.

Thus it is seen that federal laws which have failed to reduce the use of guns in crime, actually have increased crime by decreasing, through excessive regulations on law-abiding citizens, their means of resisting crime.

* * * * *

In the next chapter you will see actual examples of how guns in the hands of responsible citizens prevented or thwarted criminal acts.

CHAPTER IV

EXAMPLES OF WHY CITIZENS

NEED GUNS

The mere presence of a firearm, without a shot being fired, in many instances prevents crime. Shooting usually can be justified only where a crime constitutes an immediate, imminent threat to life or limb, or in some circumstances, property.

Following are news reports of how guns in the hands of responsible persons protected would-be victims, and in many cases aided local police officers. The following accounts were compiled by the editor of "The Armed Citizen," a regular feature appearing in *THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN*, official publication of the National Rifle Association, and are based on newspaper clippings sent to that publication by NRA members. The name of the newspaper originally carrying the news item appears after each news story.

* * * * *

DEFENDING THEIR HOMES

- James E. Clark, 63, a paraplegic in a Boston nursing home, pulled a .38 revolver from his night table after three hoodlums, armed with straight razors invaded the home to rob patients. One of the robbers snatched a cane from Clark's 85-year-old mother, a co-owner

of the home, and struck her across the forehead, breaking her glasses.

Clark fired three warning shots, hoping the intruders would flee. Instead, two of them rushed Clark. When one of the attackers was only 2 1/2 feet away and about to hack Clark with a razor, the paraplegic fired. The bullet hit the man in the chest, wounding him fatally. The other robbers fled. (*THE RECORD AMERICAN, Boston, Mass.*)

• An intruder entered the home of Redmond Baird in Bedford Township, Pa., and tried to strangle Baird's sleeping daughter. When she struggled and screamed, Baird rushed in with a gun and held the man for police. (*DAILY LOCAL NEWS, Westchester, Pa.*)

• John A. Uhrig, 80, refused to open the door of his apartment in Fort Wayne, Ind., when a man knocked and demanded to be let in. As the man crashed through the door, Uhrig got a pistol and fired. The intruder fled, apparently unhurt. (*FORT WAYNE JOURNAL GAZETTE*)

• Mrs. Maggie Feil returned to her White Swan, Wash., home with her children, Debra, 13, Mark, 11, and nephew Paul Kynell, 14, to find a man crawling out of a broken window. Debra grabbed his coat and Mark began hitting him with a stick. The intruder shook loose only to find Paul had removed his car's ignition key. Paul covered him with a .410 while Debra called the police. (*THE HERALD-REPUBLIC, Yakima, Wash.*)

• Elmer E. Nissen of Tacoma, Wash., grabbed a shotgun when three suspicious strangers rang his doorbell one morning. When they started twisting the knob off his front door with a pipe wrench, Nissen opened the door and held the trio for police. (*THE NEWS-TRIBUNE, TACOMA, Wash.*)

• When Mrs. Bertha Todd's daughter-in-law found an intruder pawing through dresser drawers in a bedroom of their Baltimore apartment, she shouted. Mrs. Todd grabbed a shotgun and held the intruder at bay while her daughter-in-law called the police. (*THE BALTIMORE SUN*)

• An unidentified Dallas housewife became frightened when two men who had fixed a flat tire on her car moved toward her. When one of them grabbed her and pulled her from the car she pointed a pistol in his face. The two men jumped into their car and fled. (*DALLAS TIMES-HERALD*)

• Two armed men broke into Charlotte Meusenberger's Wynantskill, N.Y., home and held her sister-in-law at gunpoint. Mrs. Meusenberger ran to her bedroom, got a gun, and fired a shot that sent the intruders running for their car. (*BENNINGTON BANNER Vt.*)

• Late one night, Mrs. Laurel M. Weston of Wilson, Wash., heard someone entering her home through a bathroom window. After calling the police, she got a gun and confronted the intruders. One

escaped, but she held the other for police. (THE DAILY CHRONICLE, Centralia-Chelhalis, Wash.)

• Mrs. Faye Webb, 52, her wrists and ankles bound by two burglars in her Chicago, Ill., apartment, managed to reach a hidden revolver while the thieves were savagely beating her husband. Hobbling to his aid, she shot and killed both assailants. The holdup pair, described by police as "well-known burglars," had long arrest records on charges ranging from petty larceny to bombing. (CHICAGO SUN-TIMES)

• Two men approached Myer Walk, 64, of St. Louis, Mo., as he was walking his dog late at night and threatened to kill him if he didn't halt. Walk drew a cal. .32 pistol and mortally wounded one assailant. The other fled. Police identified the dead man as a former convict who had been arrested 56 times since 1963. (ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH)

• When a burglar began beating Martha McNeil in her Baltimore, Md., home, her son, Ernest, Jr., 18, got his mother's cal. .22 pistol and fired several shots, killing the suspect. The police ruled the shooting justifiable homicide. (THE BALTIMORE SUN)

DEFENDING THEIR PLACES OF BUSINESS

• Venice, Calif., market owner Edwin Davenport kept his wits when a gunman and his woman companion accosted him

in his store. The 75-year-old Davenport noticed the bandit's gun was a toy, grabbed his own gun, and sent the would-be robbers fleeing. (EVENING OUTLOOK, Santa Monica, Calif.)

• A man with a hand in his pocket approached Atlanta, Ga., hotel clerk Juddie Johnson and said, "Give me all of it." Whereupon Johnson whipped out a pistol and replied, "Get your hands up." He held the suspect until police arrived. (ATLANTA CONSTITUTION)

• While store clerk Frieda Mei was waiting on some customers in Norwich, Conn., two men scooped money from the cash register and ran. Mrs. Mei, 67-year-old mother of the store owner, picked up a gun and shot at the men as they fled. Two suspects were soon arrested, one of them suffering from a gunshot wound, police said. (Norwich (Conn.) BULLETIN)

• At a Chillicothe, Ohio, service station, a young man bent on robbery produced a blackjack and told station manager Ray A. Kimbler, Jr., "Don't move." Kimbler grabbed a pistol and detained the man until police arrived. (CHILLICOTHE (Ohio) GAZETTE)

• Having decided to dip into the cash register of a Columbus, Ohio, grocery carry-out store, a robber shoved aside manager Gloria Santa and grabbed \$104. The suspect started for the door, but changed his mind when Mrs. Santa pulled a cal. .22 revolver on him. He stopped,

dropped the money, and after grappling briefly with Mrs. Santa and a customer, was subdued and turned over to police. (COLUMBUS (Ohio) DISPATCH)

- When a youth holding one hand under his shirt, as if he had a weapon, demanded the cash of an Evansville, Ind., pizza shop, employee Rhonda Perry pulled out a gun instead. The youth stared down the muzzle, then fled. (THE EVANSVILLE (Ind.) PRESS)

- During a robbery in her Pataskala, Ohio, store, Mrs. William Stewart placed her eyeglasses on a shelf near a cal. .22 revolver. Ordered to open the cash register, she pleaded the need for her glasses, seized her revolver instead and shot the man once. The robber gasped, "Don't do that," staggered through the door and escaped in a van with an accomplice. (THE NEWARK (Ohio) ADVOCATE)

- James Goolsby, of Putnam County, Tenn., was working at his tavern when he heard his dogs barking at his home across the street. Taking a revolver, he went to his house and discovered a man attempting to set it on fire. Goolsby fired a warning shot, then held the man until the sheriff's deputies arrived. It was later discovered that the intruder had stolen a rifle, two shotguns, a pistol, and ammunition from the home. (HERALD AND CITIZEN, Cookeville, Tenn.)

- An armed bandit demanded that Roy O'Neal empty the cash register of

his Memphis, Tenn., store. Instead, O'Neal and his wife grabbed guns and fired over the man's head, sending him fleeing. When the O'Neals were asked later by a newsman to pose with their pistols, Mrs. O'Neal said, "If it will encourage other people running little stores to stay armed and stop hoodlums, we'd do so gladly." (MEMPHIS (Tenn.) PRESS-SCIMITAR)

BUT IN NEW YORK CITY, VICTIMS ARE DEFENSELESS

- When two youths wearing stocking masks attempted to force their way into John Choy's New York City apartment to hold him up, Choy fired four shots from a handgun and killed one of them. The other escaped. One of the bandit guns proved to be a toy pistol. Police held Choy, 22, on charges of homicide and possession of an unlicensed firearm. (THE NEW YORK TIMES)

- Luis Ponce, a New York City grocer, pulled a .38 revolver when four bandits attempted to rob him. Firing five shots, Ponce killed one of the robbers and scared the rest out of his store. Police later charged the storeowner with possession of a dangerous weapon. (THE NEW YORK TIMES)

- When Morris Green, 72, of New York City, answered a knock on his apartment door, a man and a woman forced their way inside. The man, armed with a wine bottle in one hand and a

butcher knife in the other, hit Green with the wine bottle, and robbed him of \$25. The man, screaming for more money, beat Green down upon his bed. However, Green managed to get a pistol from under the mattress and shot his attacker between the eyes. The woman fled. Police charged Green with murder. (DAILY NEWS New York)

• After being robbed four times, shot once, and then denied a handgun permit on grounds that his business was too small, Vidal Nunez, a New York City grocer, killed a robber with three shots from an unlicensed cal. .25 pistol. He was convicted of manslaughter. State Supreme Court Justice Joseph R. Corso gave him a suspended sentence and five years' probation with this comment: "A life was taken. But what is a decent law-abiding merchant to do? Allow stealing or try to protect himself and his property?" (THE NEW YORK TIMES)

* * * * *

Is it not obvious from the foregoing examples, that guns in the hands of law-abiding citizens prevent crime and help the local police?

On the other hand, is it not equally obvious that when, because of New York City's super-strict gun laws, a citizen, who owns an "unlicensed" gun (and remember, there are only about 24,000 licenses granted in New York City out of a population of over 7,000,000) defends himself against criminals, he becomes --

not the would-be victim -- but a "criminal"?

There is something nightmarish about this whole gun-control scheme. Can this be happening in America?

Of course, the answer is "Yes."
But the real question is "Why?"

CHAPTER V

WHEN GUNS ARE OUTLAWED --
ONLY OUTLAWS HAVE GUNS

The federal Gun Control Act of 1968 prohibits shipment, transportation or receipt of firearms in interstate or foreign commerce by fugitives from justice. It also prohibits the shipment, transportation or receipt of stolen firearms or ammunition, or firearms from which the serial number has been removed, obliterated or altered.

In addition, this federal law prohibits the transportation or receipt of any firearm or ammunition in interstate or foreign commerce by any person who is under indictment for, or has been convicted in any court of a crime punishable by more than one year's imprisonment.

Title VII of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 prohibits the receipt, possession or transportation in commerce of any firearm by any person who has been convicted by any U.S. or State court of a felony.

Have these two 1968 federal gun-control laws had the intended effect of restricting access to guns by criminals?

Of course not! Anyone who is willing to risk the penalties for murder, burglary, assault, or robbery is certainly not deterred by a federal law prohibiting his possession of a gun. As the record

shows.

A column by John D. Lofton, Jr., which appeared in the *MANCHESTER (N.H.) UNION LEADER* of January 19, 1974, referred to a recent article in *THE WALL STREET JOURNAL* which stated:

"There is general agreement among law-enforcement officers, gun experts and civil officials that the nation is experiencing skyrocketing gun thefts, posing ominous ramifications for public safety and police safety."

Los Angeles County Sheriff Peter Pitchess, a supporter of gun-banning legislation, has been quoted as admitting, "Criminals are making a mockery of the 1968 Gun Control Act by going out and stealing guns."

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL article also reported that in Indianapolis, 942 hand guns were listed as stolen through September 30 of 1973, well above the 785 for all of 1972. In East Texas, Henderson County, gun thefts in the last 18 months soared so high Sheriff J.W. Brownlow ran radio announcements urging residents to keep guns locked up and to record serial numbers to make recovery easier.

According to a report in the *ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS (Denver)* of October 22, 1973, more guns were stolen in Denver in 1972 than were used in the commission of crimes (1,700), according to Tom E. Rowe, investigative division chief for the Denver Police Department. The guns

were stolen from homes, commercial establishments and motor vehicles.

As a result of the 1968 gun-control laws, gun stealing has become "big business" in the underworld, with ready markets and high profits. According to federal undercover agents, stolen guns now often sell at higher price than new guns because they can't be traced to the new owner. As a consequence, numerous burglary and "fencing" rings specializing in guns have been formed to exploit the new high-profit markets.

Criminals are now stealing guns from shipments in transit to licensed dealers, from dealers' stocks, from military and police authorities and from government arsenals.

According to a column by Paul Scott on October 10, 1973, Agents of the Treasury's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (BATF) are now investigating these hijacking thefts of guns.

BATF Director Rex D. Davis is quoted as stating:

"Guns stolen in shipment can be funneled to criminals throughout the U.S. and this makes doubly difficult the job of tracing the guns when they are used in crimes."

Paul Scott then revealed:

"The full scope of the stolen-gun problem in the nation is highlighted by a September report of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The FBI lists 628,488 guns as having been reported stolen or missing."

And, where are those guns today? In the hands of criminals.

IF THEY CAN'T STEAL GUNS --
THEY'LL MAKE THEM!

No law can prevent criminals from manufacturing their own weapons out of common materials which can be readily procured by anyone. Bob Barnet, in a column in the *MUNCIE (Ind.) STAR* pointed out that it is a simple matter to turn out homemade guns like the zip guns of the ghettos. "An inventive criminal can turn out half a dozen different types of guns that can kill people, with no more power than a rubber band," according to Barnet.

The late Karl T. Frederick writing in *THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN* a number of years ago declared:

"There is no special trick or mystery in the manufacture of pistols. Any person whose mechanical ability would entitle him to be classed as a third-rate automobile mechanic can make a practical and effective pistol in a few hours."

Frederick also pointed out that gunpowder is one of the simplest of things to make. It can be and has been manufactured for hundreds of years in the home. It requires no more knowledge or skill "than is possessed by a school-boy."

Discussing the early history of gun powder, Frederick stated:

"Gun powder has been so long known to the world that its origin is lost in the mists of antiquity. Like early pistols, it has been attributed to the Chinese. It is quite certain that the peculiar qualities of saltpeter when mixed with other substances, such as charcoal, were known to the early alchemists. Roger Bacon, in 1249, wrote an account of it. In the early days, gunpowder consisted of a simple mechanical mixture of approximately equal parts of saltpeter, sulphur, and charcoal -- substances which are easily procurable at the present day."

William Loeb, Publisher of the *MANCHESTER (N.H.) UNION LEADER*, in an editorial on June 14, 1973, described how a prominent Manchester citizen had brought to him a paperbag which contained three crude guns, all capable of killing a person. Each gun was made from ordinary, everyday objects -- pipe, steel spring, etc. -- the sale of which could never be controlled.

The first gun was rather crude. But it had taken only 45 minutes to make. Yet it was definitely capable of taking a human life. The next gun was much more finished and took one and a half hours to assemble. The next gun, even more finished, took two and a half hours to put together. Commenting on these crude, homemade guns, Loeb said, "But after all, the criterion for weapons is not how they look but how effectively they fire!"

* * * * *

Therefore, in view of the facts in this chapter, it is not surprising that the Liberals, the gun-banners, cringe at the succinct slogan used by law-abiding gun owners: "When guns are outlawed -- only criminals have guns."

CHAPTER VI

THE TRUTH ABOUT "SATURDAY
NIGHT SPECIALS"

On August 9, 1972, the Senate voted (68 to 25) on S. 2507 sponsored by Senator Birch Bayh, to ban the manufacture and sale of so-called "Saturday night specials" which the bill describes as "small, lightweight, easily concealable, dangerous, and cheap handguns."

BANNING CHEAP GUNS WON'T
DETER CRIMINALS

Commenting on passage of the bill, *THE INDIANAPOLIS STAR* on August 12, 1972, stated:

"The theory of the legislation is that eliminating the ready availability of these cheap guns will deprive criminals of a significant source of arms, and thus reduce the number of violent crimes. We doubt it."

The editorial then referred to remarks made during the debate by Senator Roman L. Hruska who said that if the measure became law the result would be a black market in the banned guns and the law would be impossible to enforce.

And then *THE STAR* continued:

"We think he's right. Drying up legal sources of the guns might cause criminals some inconvenience, but criminals by definition are law-

breakers and they will obtain guns suitable for their nefarious purposes."

In this connection, Senator Frank Church, during the debate, had this to say:

"I do not believe the passage of this bill will constitute a meaningful deterrent to the criminal. I think that any criminal determined to possess a weapon will easily enough be able to acquire one. At the very most, once these cheap pistols are removed from the market, the criminal would be obliged to buy a better one. At the very least, he could steal a weapon. Therefore, I think that this bill, like the other so-called gun-control bills, will not actually constitute a deterrent to the criminal.... So I will vote against this bill on final passage."

Because a gun is too small and inexpensive to be used for sporting purposes does not mean that it is wanted only by criminals or potential criminals. As Congressman John G. Schmitz pointed out in remarks in the House of Representatives on September 7, 1972, "The capability of self-defense with a handgun should not be limited to those able to afford an expensive weapon."

Gordon N. Johnson, Chief of Police in Minneapolis, in an article in the *MANCHESTER (N.H.) UNION LEADER* of January 3, 1974, discussed "Saturday night specials" and had this to say:

"A short-barreled handgun is often ideal for self-defense. Women.

who may be subject to more non-lethal attacks than lethal, may choose a diminutive handgun of small caliber."

Propaganda about the need to ban "Saturday night specials" has now increased to the point that even Senator Barry Goldwater, in an article in the February 1974 issue of *ARGOSY* magazine, stated that he would vote to ban inexpensive hands, "but I do not think that it would do any good."

Here is Goldwater's explanation:

"I could...vote for elimination of what we call the 'Saturday night special,' which is a short-barreled, jerry-built pistol that no legitimate gun person in his right mind would ever want to own. These are major killers and they should be eliminated."

Commenting on Goldwater's remarks, *THE REVIEW OF THE NEWS** on January 30, 1974, warned: "Senator Goldwater should recognize that elimination of one type of firearm would be a dangerous precedent. When would shotguns become 'Saturday morning specials'?"

SENATE-PASSED BILL ALSO BANS SALE OF EXPENSIVE HANDGUNS

During the debate on the bill to ban the manufacture and sale of "Saturday night specials," Senator Hruska revealed:

"A 'Saturday night special' is supposed to be a gun that costs \$5, \$10, or perhaps, up to \$15 (but) some of the provisions of the bill go beyond the realm of forbidding 'Saturday night specials.' Pursuant to one of the provisions, for example, guns that cost as much as \$200 or \$250 would be disqualified. And that is not a 'Saturday night special,' because it is not a low-quality gun and it is not a low-cost gun."

Senator Bayh, the bill's chief sponsor, has admitted this. A UPI dispatch of August 10, 1972, quoted Bayh as stating that although the bill is aimed primarily at cheap, snub-nosed, lightweight handguns, "it also would bar the sale of other higher-quality weapons that are easily concealed."

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS of August 15, 1972, discussed the full scope of this gun-control measure, and charged:

"The bill is being palmed off on the American people as the answer to criminal violence....What isn't being told is that Bayh's bill, passed by the Senate 68-25, would outlaw all small handguns -- no matter what their quality. It contains, among its many provisions, the outlawing of *all* handguns with barrel lengths of less than 3 inches."

This includes many of the quality pistols manufactured both in the United States and abroad. Literally, it means that short-barreled revolvers manufactured by such reputable firms as Colt, Smith & Wesson, and Charter Arms would

be outlawed. It also means that about two-thirds of the semi-automatic pistols manufactured by such famous gunmakers as Walther, Browning, Beretta and Mauser would be banned because most have barrels just under 3 inches long.

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS concluded by warning: "This legislation is a major step, and an ominous one, toward stringent government control of firearms."

PLANS TO BRING UP THE BILL FOR HOUSE VOTE

A UPI dispatch the day following Senate passage predicted that the bill "faces an uphill fight in the House." And so it did, having been bottled-up in committee.

However, on January 23, 1974, Congressman John M. Murphy, claiming that "the federal government must outlaw the manufacture and sale of the 'Saturday night special,'" announced that he planned to introduce a bill for that purpose. Presumably, it would be based on the Senate-passed bill, and thus all handguns, including expensive, precision-made revolvers with barrels less than 3 inches would be banned.

Should the House of Representatives pass the Senate bill, the sale and manufacture of small handguns would then be banned by law.

Although the bill which passed the Senate does not call for the confiscation

of all handguns in private hands, nevertheless plans are in the works to do just that -- as will be seen in the following chapter.

CHAPTER VII

HANDGUN CONFISCATION URGED BY GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED COMMISSION

An AP story on August 9, 1973, stated:

"A federal crime commission Thursday urged all States to outlaw handguns except for law enforcement and military officers, and to seize all those in civilian hands."

Twenty years ago, if anyone had predicted that a government-sponsored commission, financed by taxpayers' dollars, would dare to make such a recommendation, he would have been considered not only a scare-monger but would have been a candidate for psychiatric treatment!

This recommendation is contained in a 318-page report by the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, financed by a \$1.75 million grant from the Justice Department's Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA).

The commission recommended that no later than January 1, 1983, all States should pass legislation prohibiting the possession, sale, manufacture, and importation of handguns except for law enforcement and military officials. It

also recommended that privately-owned antique guns be rendered inoperative.

The federal commission's report loftily proclaimed:

"Public welfare does not permit the civilian possession of machine guns, flame throwers, hand-grenades, bombs, or sawed-off shotguns; neither can it any longer tolerate the private possession of handguns."

You would have to search long and hard to find any law-abiding citizen who would have in his possession or intend to use for the protection of his home such criminal-oriented weapons as machine guns, flame throwers or bombs. Why the equating of criminal weapons with the legal right to own a handgun to protect oneself and one's loved ones?

And then this taxpayer-financed report continued:

"The commission believes that private use and possession of handguns infringes on the right of the American public to be free from violence and death caused by the use of handguns."

Previous chapters in this book have detailed and documented the absurdity of the foregoing statement.

An editorial in *THE NEWS*, Lynchburg, Va., of August 17, 1973, had this to say about the recommendations of this federal crime commission:

"What would happen if handguns were banned and those in private possession confiscated?"

"Most law-abiding people would be inclined to comply with the law. They would turn in their guns. Most would; many would not, preferring to risk breaking the law in order to retain possession of a weapon they consider essential for the self-defense of themselves and their families."

Criminals cannot legally possess guns now, so any new gun-confiscation law cannot deprive them of anything that present law does not do. And, of course, criminals would not voluntarily turn in their guns.

THE NEWS editorial then declared: "The result would be that the general populace would be disarmed -- but not the criminals."

COMMISSION URGES LENIENCY FOR CRIMINALS

To give you an idea of the basic thinking of the members of this taxpayer-financed federal commission, the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, their report also recommends that States should no longer impose jail sentences for the crimes of marijuana use, pornography, prostitution and sexual perversion.

In this connection, the aforementioned editorial in *THE NEWS* stated:

"There are codes of conduct acceptable among all or most all men -- variations of the Ten Commandments. These are not only

moral precepts, they are standards necessary if men are to live safely and peaceably together. People are not safe when perversion is sanctified by law."

Two months later, on October 14, 1973, the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, issued another report which proved indisputably that this taxpayer-financed commission is on the side of the criminal -- not the responsible, taxpaying citizens.

According to the 636-page report issued on October 14, 1973, the commission recommends that no criminal be sentenced to more than five years in jail unless he has been proven to be dangerous, a persistent offender, or a professional criminal; a ban on corporal punishment in prisons; a 10-year moratorium on prison construction; coed prisons, retention of a prisoner's civil rights, including free speech, mail, access to public media, and preservation of matters of identity such as clothing and hairstyles; and an end to guard uniforms, badges, and weapons when possible.

Commenting on the leniency toward criminals which has taken place in the past, Congressman John R. Rarick on August 17, 1973, stated:

"The permissive element of our society has helped to create conditions conducive to crime through lenient treatment of criminals. Until this is corrected, law-abiding citizens must retain their handguns to protect their homes and families."

So preposterous and incredible are the recommendations of the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, that they could be dismissed out-of-hand by intelligent, thinking Americans.

But wait! It's all been planned. The report by that federal commission was merely an opening wedge, a publicity-gathering gimmick by the Liberals.

The next chapter deals with actual moves in Congress to carry out the handgun-confiscation proposals of this commission at the federal level.

CHAPTER VIII

CONGRESSIONAL ATTEMPTS
TO BAN GUN POSSESSION BY
CITIZENS

During the debate on March 12-13, 1974, on the death-penalty bill, Senator Edward Kennedy offered an amendment for the inclusion of additional gun-control laws as part of the bill.

In a speech, Kennedy referred to the report of the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Standards (discussed in the previous chapter) which recommended that each State pass legislation prohibiting the private possession of handguns by January 1, 1983.

Declaring that "the bill I have offered to control handguns is a substantial first step in achieving the goals described by the President's Advisory Commission on Criminal Standards," Kennedy offered his amendment which would:

(1) Require the registration of every civilian-owned handgun in this country. All handguns to be processed through a standardized registration system.

(2) Direct the Secretary of the Treasury to establish and maintain a nationwide system to license every American who owns a handgun.

(3) Outlaw the production of cheap

handguns.

In discussing his amendment, Kennedy said, "In addition to requiring registration and licensing, the bill also bans all handguns except those intended for sporting purposes."

Under the provisions of the Kennedy amendment, if a State does not adopt a firearms-permit system that meets minimum specified standards, Federal licensing would become effective until the State adopted an "adequate permit system." To qualify as having such a system, the State "must adequately investigate applicants prior to the issuance of permits." And, of course, a federal bureaucrat in Washington would determine what is "adequate."

Kennedy further stated that his proposal would authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to "establish periods of amnesty for all handgun owners to voluntarily turn in any weapons they wish to give up, and to receive reasonable compensation for the surrender of such weapons."

ABSURDITY OF KENNEDY'S PROPOSAL

Under his amendment, registration on all handguns would be referred by local registration offices to the National Crime Information Center maintained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. According to Kennedy, such handgun registration "will tell us how many handguns there are, where they are, and

in whose hands they are held." Kennedy's youthful naivete regarding the efficacy of such a federal registration of guns, and his woeful lack of comprehension regarding the realities of the criminal mind, should be disturbing to many.

A national registration list would contain a listing of only those firearms owned by law-abiding citizens -- not the firearms of criminals, who, of course, would not register their guns -- the majority of which were stolen or obtained from illicit sources.

The "adequate permit system" advocated by Kennedy is obviously patterned after the excessively strict gun-control laws of New York City where, in order to legally possess a gun, an applicant must have his background checked by the city police and then show what the examining authorities claim to be "a legitimate need."

Gordon N. Johnson, Minneapolis Chief of Police, in an article in the *MANCHESTER (N.H.) UNION LEADER* of January 2, 1974, stated:

"I cannot support a permit system in which most citizens cannot qualify because of subjective discretion as to need or character, as assessed by the issuing authority."

GUN-REGISTRATION LAWS UNENFORCEABLE

During the debate on Kennedy's gun-registration proposal on March 13, 1974, Senator Roman L. Hruska brought out

owners and owners of small businesses -- who, being law-abiding citizens would obey federal-registration laws -- would become easy victims of the criminals who will disregard such laws.

FOOT-IN-THE-DOOR TECHNIQUE

In opposing Kennedy's amendment, Senator Church stated that if the amendment were adopted, it would mark the commencement of a federal intrusion in this area that would go far beyond handguns.

Then Church added:

"Once the federal government asserts the right to license, to fingerprint, and register the possession of handguns, it is inevitable that the next step will extend that control to every other form of weapon - to long guns, to sporting guns, and to every other kind of firearm.

"That is why we must not permit federal intrusion to begin at all."

On March 13, 1974, when the time came to vote on Kennedy's amendment, the Senate voted 68 to 21 to table (kill) his proposal.

MEANWHILE...IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Illustrating that the efforts to ban handguns is a concerted drive in both Houses of Congresses, on February 7, 1974, Congressman Michael J. Harrington of Massachusetts, during a speech in the

House, announced:

"Today I am submitting a bill to prohibit the possession of handguns by the general public...except for military personnel, the police, approved security guards, licensed pistol clubs, and collectors of inoperable antiques.

"My bill...would create a 6-month 'amnesty' period in which handgun owners could turn their firearms in to a law-enforcement agency and receive the fair market value of the pistol."

VOTING RECORD OF LEFTIST CONGRESSMAN SPONSORING GUN-BANNING BILL

What is the political philosophy of this Congressman who proposes to prohibit law-abiding citizens from possessing handguns?

Harrington's political philosophy is clearly revealed in his voting record in Congress.

The following examples of how Harrington voted on key issues in 1973 and 1974 are taken from "The Conservative Index," a twice-a-year feature in *THE REVIEW OF THE NEWS* magazine, and clearly show his extreme Leftwing, pro-Communist bias.

The Symms amendment to H.R. 8860 would have cut off government commodity credits on wheat and feed-grain deals with the Soviet Union and Communist China. The simple effect of this amendment would have been to end U.S. tax-

payer subsidies for feeding foreign Communists. Harrington voted "Nay" on the amendment -- a pro-Communist vote.

The purpose of H.R. 8219 was to grant the Organization of African Unity diplomatic immunity and tax-exempt status in the United States. The OAU has lavishly financed the Red terrorists now making war on such friends of the United States as South Africa, Rhodesia, Angola, and Mozambique. Harrington voted "Yea" -- a vote in favor of this pro-Red outfit.

- H.R. 11771 dealt with credits to the Reds. The Ichord amendment would have prevented the Export-Import Bank from extending the credit of the U.S. taxpayers to guarantee loans to Communist countries. Harrington voted "Nay" to the amendment -- a pro-Communist vote.

- H.R. 11575 concerned race relations in the military. Noting the disgraceful collapse of discipline in the three largest of our armed services, members of the House Appropriations Committee voted to cut pay for 700 "race relations counselors" from the Defense Department request. According to Chairman George Mahon of the Appropriations panel, the military services now spend \$35 million a year for racist sensitivity training, barrages of propaganda designed to induce racial guilt in white servicemen, and "rap sessions" in which enlisted men are encouraged to call their officers by their first names and to scream racist

epithets. Congressman Ron Dellums sought to restore the full complement of racial agitators to the military services but the House turned down his motion. Harrington voted for the Dellums motion -- a vote for racial agitation.

- H.R. 937 had to do with voting a \$475,000 appropriation for the House Internal Security Committee. Harrington voted "Nay," a vote clearly in line with the annual drive by the Communist Party U.S.A. to abolish the HISC.

- H.J. Res 205 concerned the proposed Atlantic Union delegation. In convention with similar world-government groups from Europe, the delegation would have met to "explore" the submerging of U.S. sovereignty in "a possible Atlantic Union." Harrington voted "Yes" on this first-step approach to ultimate destruction of American independence.

* * * * *

- Confiscation of all guns in the hands of responsible citizens can only lead to the establishment of a tyrannical central government -- as history has proved, and as will be documented in the next chapter.

CHAPTER IX
WHY COMMUNISTS URGE
GUN CONTROL

All tyrannies begin with the confiscation of firearms.

Nazi dictator Adolf Hitler knew the purpose of arms control when he stated:

“The most foolish mistake we could possibly make would be to allow subject races to carry arms. History shows that all conquerors who have allowed their subject races to bear arms, have prepared their own downfall.”

GUN REGISTRATION AIDED NAZI
SWEEP IN WORLD WAR II

In Germany, gun confiscation allowed Hitler to transform that nation from a republic into a total dictatorship -- without individual freedom of any kind -- in a very short time.

In 1939 and 1940, Finland, with a population of only four million (but with an unusually large number of trained riflemen) was able to resist and humiliate the mammoth armies of the Soviet Union, whose population then totaled about 170 million.

Poland, the Low Countries, France, Denmark, Norway and Czechoslovakia all had firearms registration laws prior to World War II. As the Nazi hordes swept over Europe they merely confiscated the

firearms registration lists in the various countries and seized all registered privately-owned guns.

Because of restrictive firearms regulations in England, the British found themselves virtually without personal weapons to defend their homes and families as they faced the Nazi armies across the English Channel in 1940. This resulted in an urgent plea from Great Britain to the United States for small arms for its citizenry.

In his book, *Their Finest Hour*, Prime Minister Winston Churchill described the arrival of the 200,000 rifles shipped by the United States to England: According to Churchill:

“When the ships from America approached our shores with their priceless arms, special trains were waiting in all the ports to receive their cargoes....By the end of July we were an armed nation, so far as parachute or airborne landings were concerned. We had become a ‘hornet’s nest.’ Anyhow, if we had to go down fighting (which I did not anticipate), a lot of our men and some women had weapons in their hands.”

If the gun-control measures being considered in 1974 by the U.S. Congress should become law, resulting in ultimate gun confiscation, and if at some future time the United States should come under enemy attack, could we count on any nation in the world shipping guns to our citizens to defend themselves as we supplied

British civilians in 1940?

WHAT COMMUNIST LEADERS SAY ABOUT GUN CONTROL

Not everyone who wants guns registered or confiscated is a Communist, of course, but there can be little question that gun confiscation has played a key role in Communist conquests throughout the world.

Disarming the citizens prior to seizing control of the country has long been Communist strategy - a fact the Liberals, who promote gun control, refuse to acknowledge.

An editorial in the August 1970 issue of *THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN* was the result of research in the Library of Congress to determine the views of top policymakers of the Communist Russian Revolution of 1917 concerning the private ownership of firearms.

Following are quotations from that study:

FROM LENIN:

“Make mass searches and hold executions for found arms.” (From Lenin’s *Collected Works*, Vol. 35, 4th edition, p. 286.)

“Only the Soviets can effectively arm the proletariat and disarm the bourgeoisie. Unless this is done, the victory of socialism is impossible.” (From Lenin’s *Collected Works, Theses and Report on Bourgeoisie Democracy and the Dictatorship of the*

Proletariat, March 4, 1919. Vol. 28, p. 466.)

FROM TROTSKY:

To insure quick Communist victory in civil warfare, there "arises the necessity of disarming the bourgeoisie and arming the workers, of creating a Communist army..." (From *Manifesto of the Communist International to the Proletariat of the entire World* in *A Documentary History of Communism*, ed. by Robert V. Daniels, New York, Random House, 1960, Vol. 2, p. 90.)

FROM STALIN:

"If the opposition disarms, well and good. If it refuses to disarm, we shall disarm it ourselves." (J.V. Stalin, *Reply to the discussion on the Political Reports of the Central Committee*, Dec. 7, 1927. *Stalin's Works*, Vol. 10, p. 378)

In conclusion, the aforementioned editorial in *THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN* stated:

"The word 'bourgeoisie' which crops up so often in the remarks of Lenin and Trotsky is French for 'middle class.' The Communists twisted it into an epithet or dirty word for anyone who disagreed with them.

"Nowadays the bourgeoisie who are to be disarmed include everyone who would oppose a Communist takeover of any country including the United States. The thrust of current

Soviet propaganda makes that clear."

GUN CONFISCATION PRECEDES
RED TAKEOVERS

In Czechoslovakia, a firearms registration law enabled the Communists to locate and disarm the citizens, making them helpless when the Communists moved in.

Just before the Communists seized control in Hungary all firearms were taken into police custody. As a result, the Hungarian people opposing the takeover were left to fight Red tanks with rocks and clubs.

The Communists pursue this strategy in all of their conquests.

In this connection, Congressman John R. Rarick on November 4, 1971, declared:

"History confirms that registration of firearms inevitably leads to confiscation, followed by enslavement of peoples.

"Cuban gun laws under Batista were intended to prevent Castro's guerrillas from obtaining firearms, but only loyal Cubans registered their guns. Castro's revolutionaries did not abide by the law. So, today, Castro has all the guns and the Cubans do not even have Cuba."

A UPI dispatch of May 6, 1973, from Chile, then under Communist control, reported that the army on that date "revoked all civilian gun permits in Santiago Province in the first day of

a state of emergency decreed by Chile's Marxist Government."

The previously-mentioned editorial in *THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN* quoted a refugee from Communism as stating that only 5% of Russians are Communists. When asked how 5% could control the entire country, the refugee - a man with a doctor's degree and command of seven languages - replied simply: "They have all the guns."

DEFENSELESS AMERICANS?

Guns in the hands of law-abiding citizens are our main protection against a dictator, a collaborator with world Communism, taking over the United States of America.

On July 22, 1957, Judge J.L. Auxier of the 35th Judicial District of Kentucky pointed out:

"The enemies who expect to destroy our country from within or without, find it vital to their success that no arms be in the hands of the people."

So, whether your gun is taken from you by your own government through gun-confiscation laws, or by an enemy, you will be unable to defend your home and your family against tyranny at home or an invader from abroad.

Is this the way free Americans want to live - completely at the mercy of a

possible federal dictatorship?

* * * * *

How the disarming of the American people is the first step toward a Communist-controlled world government is discussed in the next chapter.

CHAPTER X
NO PRIVATELY-OWNED GUNS IN
A WORLD GOVERNMENT

An increasing number of Americans are becoming aware of the awesome power and influence now wielded by the prestigious Council on Foreign Relations (CFR). So great is that power that the CFR has been described as "the invisible government."

WHAT IS THE C.F.R.?

Membership in the CFR numbers a little over 1500* and represents all religious faiths and also the following fields: finance, government, business, labor, military, education, and mass media communications.

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT of July 20, 1964, had this to say about the CFR:

"The ultimate aim of the Council on Foreign Relations is the same as the ultimate aim of international Communism: to create a one-world socialist system and make the United States an official part of it."

In tracing the origin of the CFR, Dan Smoot in his book, *THE INVISIBLE GOVERNMENT*** stated that it was incorporated in 1921, and then went on to say:

*Membership list at the back of this book.

**Available from American Opinion, 395 Concord Ave., Belmont, Mass. 02178

"The Council did not amount to a great deal until 1927 when the Rockefeller family (through the various Rockefeller foundations and funds) began to pour money into it. Before long, the Carnegie foundations (and later, the Ford Foundation) began to finance the Council

"In 1929 the Council (largely with Rockefeller gifts) acquired its present headquarters property: The Harold Pratt House, 58 E. 68th Street, New York City."

Gary Allen, in an article in the October 1972 issue of *AMERICAN OPINION** magazine gave the following background information on the CFR:

"The Council on Foreign Relations was created in the aftermath of World War I, when it became clear that America was not going to join the League of Nations, an early effort to create a formal World Government.

"Among the founding fathers of the Council were such potentates of international banking as J.P. Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, Paul Warburg, Otto Kahn, and Jacob Schiff. It was the same clique which had engineered the establishment of the Federal Reserve System. They were also responsible for the Marxist graduated income tax, which they avoided for themselves by at the same time creating their own tax-free foundations."

C.F.R. CONTROLS BOTH PARTIES

Members of the CFR have been increasing their influence in every Administration since that of President Franklin

*395 Concord Ave., Belmont, Mass. 02178

D. Roosevelt. Regardless of whether Democrats or Republicans occupy the White House, the CFR manages to have its members slotted into the key policy-making positions. Which accounts for there now being no difference between the two parties.

CFR members are sprinkled throughout both Houses of Congress to promote and pressure for legislation desired by the Council. Chief workhorse for the CFR in the U.S. Senate is Hubert Humphrey. Also, it should be noted that Senator Birch Bayh, one of the chief pushers of gun-control measures in the Senate, is a member of the CFR.

Today the CFR exercises total control over the Nixon Administration which has obediently carried out the following Communist-accommodating policies advocated by the Council on Foreign Relations: Disarmament without inspections, increased trade with the Communists, and detente with the Soviet Union and Red China.

ULTIMATE AIM -- WORLD GOVERNMENT

In Study No. 7 entitled "Basic Aims of U.S. Foreign Policy," published November 25, 1959, by the Council on Foreign Relations is found the following:

"The U.S. must strive to:

"(A) Build a new international order (which) must be responsive to world aspirations for peace; (and) for social and economic change... To accomplish this the U.S. must:

“(1) Search for an international order in which the freedom of nations is recognized as interdependent and in which many policies are jointly undertaken by free-world states with differing political, economic and social systems, and including states labeling themselves as ‘socialist.’”

Used in this context, for “socialist” read “Communist.”

In the House of Representatives on April 28, 1972, Congressman John R. Rarick declared:

“The CFR is the establishment. Not only does it have influence and power in key decision-making positions at the highest levels of government to apply pressure from above but it also finances and uses individuals and groups to bring pressure from below to justify the high-level decisions for converting the United States from a sovereign, constitutional Republic into a servile member-state of a one-world dictatorship.”

KISSINGER -- THE C.F.R.'S NO. 1 MAN

President Richard Nixon's* chief advisor on foreign policy is Secretary of State Henry Kissinger who is, of course, a CFR member. Born on May 27, 1923, in Fuerth, Germany, he emigrated to the

*On August 9, 1974, two days after President Richard Nixon announced his resignation in the wake of the Watergate scandals, Vice President Gerald Ford was sworn in as President. He retained Kissinger as his Secretary of State and promised to continue Nixon's foreign policy.

United States in 1938 as a result of Nazi persecution of Jews. Kissinger became a naturalized U.S. citizen in 1943. He graduated from Harvard in 1950, received his M.A. degree in 1952, and a Ph.D. in 1954 in the Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. In 1955 and 1956, Kissinger was on the staff of the Council on Foreign Relations as the director of nuclear weapons and foreign policy studies. From 1956 until 1958, he was director of a special studies project for the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, and for a number of years has been closely associated with Nelson Rockefeller.

In an article entitled “Campaigning for the New World Order,” Gary Allen, in the February 1974 issue of *AMERICAN OPINION* magazine divulged:

“Years ago, Nelson Rockefeller demanded, and received, the privilege of naming his own men to top administrative posts on all important Republican committees -- including the vital national, Senatorial, Congressional, and policy committees. His demand for top patronage was reluctantly agreed to after he threatened to cut off all Rockefeller and Rockefeller-controlled financial contributions. The effect on the Republican Party has been all too clear.”

Thus, it was Rockefeller who insisted that Kissinger become the molder of foreign policy for the Nixon Administration.

KISSINGER'S SINISTER SECRECY

Washington-based Paul Scott in his column of March 15, 1974, stated that Western European leaders are becoming convinced that "the Nixon-Kissinger Administration is primarily interested in developing a 'new international order' in close relationship with the Russians."

They cite the signing of 67 bilateral U.S.-Soviet agreements, ranging from political consultation to joint space exploration since Nixon took office, as a clear indication that the Nixon-Kissinger policy puts relationship with Communist Russia ahead of proven allies.

Discussing what he termed "Kissinger's highly unusual and secretive methods of dealing with top Soviet leaders," Paul Scott on April 10, 1974, revealed:

"During his recent visit to the Soviet Union, Kissinger cut himself off from U.S. military and diplomatic personnel in the U.S. Embassy in Moscow and utilized the Soviet communication system for transmitting messages back to the President.

"Proposals handed Kissinger by Soviet leaders were sent to the White House via Kremlin radio to the Soviet Embassy in Washington and then hand-carried to the President or Kissinger's staff by Russian diplomatic personnel rather than through the U.S. communication systems of the Defense and State Departments."

Scott also disclosed in his column that in private conversations with members of Congress, the President's

military advisors have complained that Soviet Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin has a closer relationship with Secretary of State Kissinger than they do.

Four times in the past two years, Dobrynin has accompanied Kissinger when he flew to Moscow aboard the President's special Air Force plane. In contrast, Kissinger has never invited a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to accompany him on these trips although in most instances they involved U.S. national security.

"NEW INTERNATIONAL ORDER" -- CODE
WORD FOR WORLD GOVERNMENT

In place of the longstanding U.S. policy of containing Communism as an evil opponent of freedom, the Nixon-Kissinger policy is now one of encouraging Russia and Communist China to join in the building of a "new international order" which is to evolve from the converging political and economic forces now working in the world.

The following statements have repeatedly appeared in Kissinger's writings: "We must construct an international order." "Institutions based on present concepts of national sovereignty are not enough."

The world super-state, according to Kissinger, "will not come quickly; many intermediate stages must be traversed before it can be reached. It is not too early, however, to prepare ourselves for this step beyond the nation-state."

Supporters of world government are

changing their strategy from a direct approach to an indirect approach to world government to accommodate Kissinger's plans.

Paul Scott, in his column of November 16, 1973, referred to a little-publicized speech made in October by CFR-member Richard N. Gardner, Professor of Law and International Organization at Columbia University.

In that speech Gardner stated:

"Our best hope for the foreseeable future seems to be, not in building up a few ambitious central institutions...but rather in the much more decentralized...and pragmatic process of inventing or adapting institutions of limited jurisdiction and selected membership to deal with specific problems..."

"In short, we are likely to do better by building our 'house of world order' from the bottom up rather than from the top down."

Gardner termed this new strategy "an end run around national sovereignty, eroding it piece by piece." He predicted that such an approach "is likely to get us to world order faster than the old-fashioned frontal assault."

Gardner then went on to say:

"The hopeful aspect of the present situation is that even as nations resist appeals for 'world government' and 'the surrender of sovereignty,' technological, economic and political interests are forcing them to establish more and more far-ranging

institutions to manage their mutual interdependence."

INTERNATIONAL BANKERS AND "BIG BUSINESS" PUSH WORLD GOVERNMENT

In the June 1972 issue of *AMERICAN OPINION* magazine, Gary Allen, in an article entitled "The World Government That Already Is," briefly discussed CFR-member James Warburg, "scion of the international banking family which was principally responsible for the creation of the Federal Reserve System that controls our money, and which also financed Lenin and Trotsky from its New York and Frankfurt operations."

On February 17, 1950, Warburg told a committee of the U.S. Senate:

"We shall have world government whether or not you like it -- by conquest or consent."

For the last 40 years, the United States has been moving away from free enterprise and into state capitalism -- a merger of industry and government. What both President Nixon and the Kremlin's most powerful man, Leonid Brezhnev, subscribe to is the belief in the growing interdependency of the USA and the USSR -- and this belief is shared in by an increasing number of "big business" firms and international banking institutions.

The "new world order" -- the world super-state is not one based on the sanctity of the individual but, rather,

it is absolutist and socialist in nature. In the aforementioned article Gary Allen declared:

"The reality of socialism is that it is not a movement to divide the wealth, as its super-rich promoters would have us believe, but a movement to consolidate and control wealth.

"It is not a movement to crush monopoly, as its less sophisticated adherents mistakenly believe, but a movement to establish and maintain monopoly.

"If you control the apex, the power pinnacle of a world government, you have the ultimate monopoly."

The last twenty-five years have seen the rise of the multinational corporation. Two-thirds of the world's largest corporations are headquartered in the United States -- almost all of them heavily involved in international business. It is these giant international cartels who are using their vast economic power to fashion a one-world super-state under their control.

Roy Ash, Nixon's chief of the Advisory Council on Executive Organization, spelled it out clearly on May 18, 1972, in a speech before the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. According to Ash:

"Increasing economic and business interdependence among nations is the keynote of the next two decades of world business...decades that will see major steps toward a single world economy evolve out of today's increasingly interacting, but

still separate, national economies.

"Individual national economies will melt into a single world economic system....

"A single world economy is that higher order of integration for the decades ahead..."

And then arrogantly demanding the price the United States must pay to achieve this "single world economic system," Ash declared:

"Some aspects of individual sovereignty must be given over to supra-national authority...in embracing all the countries of the world."

In his context, when Ash uses the words "individual sovereignty," he, of course, refers to the national sovereignty of the United States and the rights of individual persons as guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution.

Who are these multinational corporations who are, in essence, seeking to sacrifice the national sovereignty of the United States on the altar of their greed for profit and world power?

Many multinationals operate in more than fifty countries and derive from twenty-five percent to more than fifty percent of their income from sales outside the United States. Included in this list are such giants as International Telephone & Telegraph (ITT), Standard Oil of New Jersey (Exxon), National Cash Register, Colgate-Palmolive, Charles Pfizer, General Motors, General Electric,

Goodyear, Ford, and International Business Machines (IBM). The latter company, conducts business in 109 countries, backed by a work force of nearly a quarter of a million employees. IBM operates seventeen plants run by wholly-owned subsidiaries.

These key multinationals look upon themselves as "citizens of the world" who are above "petty nationalism."

For example, *BUSINESS WEEK* magazine of December 19, 1970, quoted Robert Stevenson, the Ford Company's executive vice president for international automotive operations, as stating: "We don't consider ourselves basically an American company. We are a multinational company."

And then Ford's Mr. Stevenson continued:

"It is our goal to be in every single country there is. Iron Curtain countries, Russia, China. We at Ford Motor Company look at a world map without any boundaries."

THE RED LINE newsletter, published by the Cardinal Mindszenty Foundation, in its January 24, 1974, issue quoted Moscow's *INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS* as having compiled a list of the Kremlin's favorite U.S. trade partners. First on the list was Occidental Petroleum, headed by U.S. oil tycoon Armand Hammer, a long-time friend of the Soviet Union and son of one of the major financiers of the U.S. Communist Party in its early

days. Among the other U.S. companies favored by the Soviet Union are: International Harvester, Caterpillar Tractor, Westinghouse Electric, U.S. Steel, Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical, Reynolds Metals, Alliance Tool and Die, and Pepsico, which will soon introduce millions of Russians to the "Pepsi generation."

And, of course, U.S. banks are in the forefront of this drive for a "new economic order."

U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT of December 4, 1972, reported that:

"Ten years ago, only a handful of the largest U.S. banks -- mostly based in New York -- had offices abroad. Today more than 100 banks all over America have about 575 foreign branches. Total assets of foreign branches reached almost \$70 billion on June 30, 1972, nearly 10 times the roughly \$7.5 billion of mid-1965, according to a new study by the U.S. Federal Reserve Board."

THE ROCKEFELLER DYNASTY AT THE CONTROL SWITCH

Gary Allen, in his article in the June 1972 issue of *AMERICAN OPINION* magazine made this observation about the world-government-promoting Council on Foreign Relations:

"Originally, the Council was controlled by a consortium of Morgan partners and agents, but over the years Morgan influence has receded; and the Rockefeller family has gained mastery of the organization. The

CFR is often facetiously referred to these days as the 'Rockefeller foreign office,' but it is strictly kidding on the square."

The chairman of the board of the CFR is David Rockefeller, thought by many to be the most powerful individual in the United States. David Rockefeller heads the incredibly influential Chase Manhattan Bank which by 1973 had accumulated an admitted \$39 billion in assets. This does not include a major portion of their business carried on through affiliated banks overseas, a figure not consolidated on their balance sheet. Chase Manhattan has 28 foreign branches on its own, plus a globe-encircling string of 50,000 correspondent banking offices. The mind boggles at such financial power!

In his article Gary Allen stated that Congressional sources had revealed that Chase Manhattan, through its combined trust departments, holds enough stock in fifty-five major corporations in the United States to exercise some measure of control.

According to Allen, the board of directors of the Rockefellers' Chase Manhattan Bank consists of the richest and most powerful men in America.

And then he continued:

"Today, David Rockefeller is a money magnate, wielding unprecedented power, expanding or inhibiting the economies of whole nations by his day-to-day decisions. The power David wields, one of his

biographers says, crosses all borders, can make or destroy governments, start and stop wars, profoundly influence everyone's life - including yours.'"

Remember all that talk in years gone by, which was extensively carried by the Liberal press, regarding "regional alliances of Free World countries against Communist encroachment?" The Rockefeller task force at that time was adopting the "soft" approach to world government, while at the same time firming up the groundwork for the final push for world government. Now, however, the Rockefellers boldly advocate amalgamation with the Communist world.

An Associated Press dispatch of July 26, 1968, reported:

"New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller says as president he would work toward international creation of 'a new world order' based on East-West cooperation instead of conflict.

Even though Nelson Rockefeller's presidential campaign in 1968 fizzled out, nevertheless David's plans for a world super-state go full-speed-ahead because he was able to insert his most highly trained operative, i.e., Henry Kissinger, into the top slot in the Nixon Administration to make and carry out U.S. foreign policy.

TAXPAYERS' DOLLARS USED TO
FORGE WORLD GOVERNMENT

Before the United States and the Union

of Soviet Socialist Republics can be merged into a super-state, the world-government promoters believe that the Soviet economy should be elevated to a point whereby it can be meshed into the U.S. economy. This to be accomplished by the transfer to the Soviet Union of U.S. technological know-how and capital. And that's exactly what's happening now via the U.S. Export-Import Bank.

The Export-Import Bank was started in 1934 by President Franklin D. Roosevelt and was made an independent U.S. government agency by Congress in 1945. Until 1971, the Ex-Im Bank was prohibited from providing financing to Communist countries. In 1971, however, legislation was passed authorizing this financing if the President made the decision that it is in the national interest. Under this 1971 law, the Ex-Im Bank has been extending credits and guarantees to the Soviet Union, Romania and Poland.

William J. Casey, a new member of the Council on Foreign Relations, and president of the Export-Import Bank, stated on July 9, 1974, that the bank had made loans to the Soviet Union totalling about \$500 million prior to March 1974.

The bank's capital stock and its borrowing and transaction authority are financed by American taxpayers.

Ex-Im Bank makes loans for U.S. exports at 6 percent interest, then, above what it gets from the U.S. Treasury, it borrows new money from commercial

banks at the going interest rate which, as of July 1, 1974, was upwards of 11-1/2 percent. The taxpayers, of course, making up the difference. Thus, in effect, American taxpayers are being compelled to subsidize companies interested in business deals with the U.S.S.R.

Not only does the Ex-Im Bank advance almost half the money needed for Soviet projects, but it obligates U.S. taxpayers by guaranteeing the commercial banks reimbursement against loss if the Soviets default. In this situation, the big international banking institutions, such as Chase Manhattan, simply can't lose.

THE RED LINE newsletter of July 11, 1974, published by the Cardinal Mindszenty Foundation, revealed.

"Ex-Im Bank's first big loan went to build the Soviets' Kama River truck complex, the largest in the world. The bank loaned the Kremlin \$86,420,000 -- amounting to 45 percent of the total project cost - at the low interest rate of 6 percent.

"To match the U.S. Ex-Im Bank loan for the Kama River plant, the Rockefellers' Chase Manhattan Bank extended another \$86,420,000 which will be repaid at a higher interest rate than the Soviets will be required to pay back to the taxpayer-supported Ex-Im Bank. How much more interest is a banking secret -- but it will be higher than 6 percent, and Chase Manhattan will be paid off, including interest, before one dime is repaid Ex-Im Bank."

Congressman John B. Conlan on May 5,

1974, asked these questions:

“Why should American taxpayers make Soviet dictators a free gift of the modernized economic base Russia desperately needs to maintain power over satellite nations and aid their aggression around the world?”

“Why should the U.S. subsidize Russia’s buildup of its strategic raw materials capability, when great efforts are needed at home to fill America’s own gaping deficiencies of raw materials?”

Why? Because it was planned that way! The Congressman also pointed out that Ex-Im Bank loans to Communist Russia have financed exports of nuclear power plants, jet aircraft, and military equipment, as well as machine tools and computer technology that can be used for military purposes.

And then Conlan stated:

“It is obvious to anyone that this headlong rush by American corporations to provide the fruits of U.S. brainpower to the Soviet Union is against all our best national interests.

“The fact that Russian-built trucks and tanks, built to American and British design and powered by American diesel engines, were supplied by the Soviets to the North Vietnamese army for use against us on the battlefield should be reason enough to stop Ex-Im Bank credits.”

But such aid to the Soviet Union will not be stopped. In fact, it can be expected that such loans will be increased as this

function is a vital cog in the world-government plot.

MAKING THE U.S. DEPENDENT ON THE U.S.S.R.

HUMAN EVENTS, the Washington-based weekly, in its January 19, 1974, issue reported that presidential assistant Peter Flanigan had visited Congressman Benjamin Blackburn, a strong opponent of expanding trade with the Soviets, in an attempt to persuade the Georgia lawmaker to support a U.S. effort to help explore and develop natural oil and gas deposits in the Soviet Union. (Flanigan, not surprisingly, is a member of the Communist-accommodating Council on Foreign Relations.)

What particularly astonished Blackburn was Flanigan’s line of argumentation. Since we couldn’t trust the Arabs to sell us oil, he said, we would have to get our energy from a presumably more reliable source, the Soviet Union. Flanigan failed in his mission, as Blackburn thought this sort of reasoning was “crazy.”

The proposed deal is as follows: Two American consortia of companies are attempting to have the Export-Import Bank finance the development, exploration and production of natural gas in the U.S.S.R. One consortium includes Occidental Petroleum, El Paso Natural Gas and the Bechtel Corp.; the other consortium consists of Tenneco, Texas Eastern Transmission, and Brown and Root, a Texas engineering firm. The price

tag? \$10 billion, a major portion to be financed through the taxpayer-financed Ex-Im Bank.

The two-pronged proposal calls for bringing gas 2,000 miles from Siberia to Vladivostok, and then across the Pacific Ocean; and from western Siberia across the Atlantic.

The gas could not arrive here until 1980, but American taxpayers would start paying for it now with a \$49.5 million loan from the Ex-Im Bank. According to *THE PHYLLIS SCHLAFLY REPORT* of April 1974 this Siberian gas would cost "six times our present gas prices."

The United States does not have to go to Siberia for gas. In addition to the untapped gas on our continental shelf, we have the world's largest supply of coal available for gasification. These billions of dollars of capital should be invested in the U.S. -- not Russia -- to develop new sources of energy.

After President Nixon's telling us we should not be dependent on Arab oil, the Nixon-Kissinger Administration tells us we should, instead, be dependent on Communist Russia for Siberian gas.

Making the U.S. dependent on the U.S.S.R. is a prime requisite in the one-worlders' scheme to establish a super-state. It's what Nixon and Kissinger mean when they use the word "interdependence."

A WORLD CURRENCY BEING PLANNED

The multinational corporations are now

pushing for an international authority to protect their financial investments.

In February 1973, at a California conference, Professor Richard N. Cooper of Yale University proposed a plan to "establish a world central bank." In April international banker George Olmsted announced: "A one-world economic system is both desirable and inevitable," and called for "an economic one-world." Two days later, *THE NEW YORK TIMES* echoed Olmsted with: "The world now needs a central bank."

Paul Scott, in a column in April, predicted that the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which now holds as much gold as the U.S. government (thirteen billion dollars) would become "a world central bank with tremendous economic and financial power from which political power over nations would develop."

On February 23, 1974, columnist Scott stated that the financial and monetary problems created by the quadrupling of crude oil prices have placed the IMF in a strategic position to become one of the most influential international agencies in the world.

This new and expanded role for the IMF was forecast in the previously-referred-to speech by Richard N. Gardner in October 1973.

Predicting unprecedented powers for the IMF, Gardner said:

"We are embarked on an ambitious negotiation for the reform of the

international monetary system, aimed at phasing out the dollar standard.

"The accomplishment of these objectives will inevitably require a revitalization of the International Monetary Fund, which will be given unprecedented powers to create new international reserves and to influence national decisions on exchange rates and the domestic monetary and fiscal policies."

Scott also reported that H. Johannes Witteveen, the IMF's director-general and a leading advocate of world government, had recently told his organization's Committee of 20 that the IMF authority must be expanded so it can become the central international agency to manage the world's monetary and financial problems.

CFR-member William McChesney Martin, former chairman of America's central bank, the Federal Reserve System, has been quoted as demanding:

"Further evolution along the path toward a world central bank will require nations to accept further limitations on their freedom of independent action, in their own and others' interest."

THE ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Paul Scott in his column of February 8, 1974, reported on private talks which had taken place between Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Mexican Foreign Minister Emilio Rabasa. According to Scott:

"Their discussions centered around how the worldwide energy crisis, food, and population problems can be used to push for adoption by the United Nations of a charter of 'the economic rights and duties of states.'"

To move toward international control over food reserves, the U.S. and Mexican governments have agreed to jointly promote a world food conference to be organized under United Nations auspices in 1974.

It is Kissinger's contention that no one nation can cope with the energy and food problems and that new international machinery and political organizations must be set up to handle them.

And then Scott continued:

"In top-level circles at the United Nations, the proposed 'economic rights' charter is being described as the beginning of the development of a constitution for a world community or 'new international order.'"

Gary Allen, in the October 1973 issue of *AMERICAN OPINION*, discussed the role of the United Nations in the planned supra-state:

"Some well-informed observers anticipate an early division of the world into three spheres of political control: one area under the hegemony of the United States and Europe, a second controlled by the Soviets, and a third by the Red Chinese.

"The troika system would then be merged at the top, and the United

Nations would become the formal seat of world government."

RED CONTROL OF THE U.N.

As of June 1974 the total membership of the United Nations was 135 - more than half with fewer people than live in New York City. Many of these recently-admitted, newly-created primitive "nations" are so obscure that few Americans ever heard of them. Offhand, can you locate the Maldivé Islands, Bahrain, Botswana, The Gambia, Sri Lanka or Qatar? Probably not. Yet these postage-stamp countries (the Maldivé Islands have a population of only 110,000) each has one vote in the General Assembly of the UN - the same as the United States of America has. (The Soviet Union, on the other hand, has three votes, its own, plus a vote each for Byelorussia and the Ukraine, which are provinces of Russia.)

Of these 135 members, practically all are anti-American and most are Marxist.

William E. Dunham in a "Correction, Please!" column in *The Review of THE NEWS* revealed that when the United Nations was founded there was a secret arrangement whereby the Undersecretary-General for Political and Security Council Affairs was permanently to be a Communist.

As G. Edward Griffin points out in

The Fearful Master,* his authoritative study of the United Nations:

"One of the most important positions within the entire United Nations, if not the most important, is that of Undersecretary-General for Political and Security Council Affairs. Most Americans have never even heard of this position, much less anything about the man who holds the job. The Undersecretary-General for Political and Security Council Affairs has three main areas of responsibility. They Are:

"(1) Control of all military and police functions of the United Nations peacekeeping forces.

"(2) Supervision of all disarmament moves on the part of member nations.

"(3) Control of all atomic energy ultimately entrusted to the United Nations for peaceful and other purposes."

During the period 1946-1973, this key position in the UN has been held by a representative of the USSR, with the exception of 1958-1960 when the post was held by Dragoslav Protitch of Communist Yugoslavia.

WORLD GOVERNMENT -- GOAL OF THE COMMUNISTS

Dan Smoot accurately summarized the fatal flaw of an American foreign policy which causes the United States to become increasingly entwined within the political

*Available from American Opinion, 395 Concord Ave., Belmont, Mass, 02178.

framework of other nations when he declared in his book, *The Invisible Government*:

"The fact is that every step the United States takes toward political and economic entanglements with the rest of the world is a step toward realization of the end object of Communism: creating a one-world socialist, political and economic system in which we will be one of the subjugated provinces."

It will be recalled that it was Lenin, one of the masterminds of the world Communist conspiracy who stated:

"A single world economic system is essential for the final triumph of socialism." (Note: Communists refer to their form of government as "socialism.")

The March 6, 1961, issue of *THE DAN SMOOT REPORT*, revealed:

"In 1936 the Communist International formally presented its three-stage plan for achieving world government.

"Stage 1. Socialize the economies of all nations, particularly the 'western capitalistic democracies';
"Stage 2. Bring about federal unions of various groupings of the socialized nations;

"Stage 3. Amalgamate all of the federal unions into one worldwide union of socialist states."

The following passage, according to Smoot, appears in the official program of the 1936 Communist International:

"Dictatorship can be established only by a victory of socialism in

different countries or groups of countries, after which the proletarian republics would unite on federal lines with those already in existence, and this system of federal unions would expand...at length forming the World Union of Socialist Soviet Republics."

The May 8, 1970, issue of *AMERICA'S FUTURE* stated:

"Communists seldom if ever make any secret of their aims. All the dangerous misconceptions about those aims arise in the minds of well-meaning but self-deluded Westerners who seek to assure us that Communism is mellowing, is growing more civilized, that fears of Communist aggressions are merely bogey-men of unthinking anti-Communists, that Reds can be dealt with through compromise, agreement, treaties, trade and so forth, the way we deal with other nations."

The international Communist conspiracy has one overall aim - one which it has never disavowed - and that is to dominate and control the entire world.

The article in *AMERICA'S FUTURE* also referred to a dispatch by Frank Starr, *CHICAGO TRIBUNE* bureau chief in Moscow, reporting on a speech made by Communist party chief and dictator of the Soviet Union, Leonid Brezhnev, during the celebration of Lenin's 100th birthday. (Note: This is the same Brezhnev to whom the Nixon-Kissinger Administration has made so many concessions in recent years.)

In his speech, Brezhnev declared:

"The Russian people are entrusted with an historical mission to lead all humanity to Communism. That mission was entrusted to us by history itself, bequeathed to us by Lenin. And our people, our party, are resolved to fulfill it to the end."

The CFR masterminds - the international bankers and "big business" - plan to "buy" control of the world supranational, using not only their incredible wealth but U.S. taxpayers' dollars as well. The international Communist conspiracy, which effectively controls a number of governments throughout the world, plans to control this "new international order" by using not only their vast natural resources and manpower, but also the tactics of terror, deceit and subversion.

THE C.F.R.'S C.E.D. AND GUN CONFISCATION

As has been seen in this chapter, even its promoters admit that world government would seriously impair if not totally destroy the national sovereignty of the United States of America.

Loss of national sovereignty means not only the loss of the power to control the destiny of a nation, it also means the loss of the rights of the individual citizens in that nation.

One of the direct links between the Council on Foreign Relations and the "big business" community is the Committee for Economic Development (CED).

The CED is, actually, the domestic

branch of the CFR. Whereas activities of the CFR itself are geared to control the foreign policy of the United States, the CED primarily concerns itself with the domestic policy of this country.

The CFR and the CED are certainly aware of the powers reserved to the States by the U.S. Constitution. It is, therefore, their No. 1 priority goal to nullify the power of the individual States, leaving them at the mercy of the then all-powerful federal government, a government controlled by men belonging to the CFR and the CED.

In July 1967, the CED released a report entitled "Modernizing State Governments in which it was recommended that the *only* State elective officials be the governor and a jointly elected lieutenant governor. All other public officials, such as the Attorney General, State Comptroller, State Treasurer, State Superintendent of Education, etc., would be appointed by the governor.

Under this set-up the CFR-CED conglomerate could deal solely with an all-powerful State governor who could carry out their dictates by simple executive decree.

As could be expected, the CFR's Committee for Economic Development has long been pushing for metropolitan government. Metro calls for consolidating independent divisions of local government into the collective whole, first by merging townships, cities and counties, and then

one State with another State or States into a federal region. On February 10, 1972, President Nixon, by executive decree established ten Federal Regional Councils whose purpose is to ultimately take over the main functions of the States, thus destroying local self-government in this country. The rulers of these Federal Regional Councils are, of course, bureaucrats appointed by the White House.

* * * * *

The power-mad promoters of world government know that when the people of this country find out what they are planning both in this country and on the world scene, there could be a revolution against such tyranny not unlike the American War of Independence in 1776. That is why their plans include the confiscation of all privately owned guns in this country.

Not surprisingly, Gordon N. Johnson, Chief of Police, Minneapolis, in an article in the January 3, 1974, issue of the *MANCHESTER (N.H.) UNION LEADER*, identified the CFR's Committee for Economic Development as having endorsed gun confiscation.

On February 1, 1974, Congressman Jonathan Bingham, a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, introduced a gun-confiscation bill, H.R. 3547. Describing his proposed legislation, Bingham asserted:

"By outlawing private possession of handguns, it requires that current

owners of handguns -- legal or illegal as far as current law is concerned -- turn in those guns. It provides a period of 180 days after enactment of the ban for citizens to turn in their handguns for the market value, which is to be paid by the government. After that grace period, *anyone possessing a handgun would be...subject to prosecution, and if found guilty, subject to fine, imprisonment, or both.*" (Emphasis added)

So here we see the "teeth" of the world-government dragon: a bill proposed by a CFR member to actually imprison responsible American citizens who fail to turn in guns they own for sporting purposes or self-protection. Megalomaniacal as these supra-state promoters may be -- clearly they mean business!

A PROPOSED "NEW" CONSTITUTION FOR THE U.S. TO FACILITATE WORLD GOVERNMENT

Another organization closely associated with the Council on Foreign Relations is the Ford Foundation. A high percentage of the trustees of the Ford Foundation are members of the CFR. Also, on a number of occasions, the Ford Foundation has made sizable grants to the Council.

In 1953, the Ford Foundation established the Fund for the Republic which promptly put on its payroll a number of Communist-fronters, in keeping with the

Leftwing-extremist policies it advocates.

Then, in 1959, the Fund for the Republic set up the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions located at Santa Barbara, Calif.

THE CENTER magazine, published by The Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, in its September-October 1970 issue, carried an article entitled "Constitution for a United Republics of America."

The old adage, "Seeing is believing," was never more applicable. No one, unless he had actually read the words of this proposed "new Constitution" would believe it. It calls for the scrapping of the U.S. Constitution which had made the United States of America the greatest nation on earth -- until the CFR conspirators took over. It proposes such things as "the Planning Board," "the Watchkeeper," and "the Regulator."

It would establish a "Senate" composed of "Senators" having previously been "former Presidents, Vice Presidents, Overseers, Chairmen of the Planning Board, and Governors General of the Republics." Other members to this new "Senate" would be appointed by the President. All would have membership for life.

In other words, a new "Senate" with every single member under the complete control of the CFR.

The members of the new "House of Representatives" would have one function

only and that would be to rubber-stamp legislation demanded by the president-dictator.

In the context of this book it is worthy of note that one of the duties of the new "House of Representatives" would be:

"To assist in the maintenance of world order, and, for this purpose, when the President shall recommend, to vest such jurisdiction in international legislative, judicial, or administrative organizations as shall be consistent with the national interest."

It will be recalled that in times past, and doubtless in the future as well, whenever the Nixon-Kissinger policies call for aid in some way to Communist Russia, it is always claimed to be "in the national interest."

In the Judicial Branch, the "new Constitution" calls for "a Principal Justice," several other bodies, and then the "Court of Rights and Duties."

To all intents and purposes this proposed "new Constitution" abolishes the Bill of Rights for individuals as guaranteed in the U.S. Constitution.

And, as could be expected, the following passage is listed in the "new Constitution" as Section 12 of Article VIII:

"No person shall bear arms or possess lethal weapons except police, members of the armed forces, or those licensed under law according to rules established by the Court of Rights and Duties."

Lest one pooh-pooh this outrageous "new Constitution" as being too "way out," too fantastic to be taken seriously, remember, these promoters of world government -- these conspirators who have worked for years to undermine the U.S. Constitution and destroy the rights of American citizens -- have not only managed to take over control of the federal government, but have access to countless billions of dollars including, ironically, taxpayers' dollars.

And so we see that the issue of gun control to "reduce crime," as they claim, is not the simple one that its pushers try to lead the American people to believe. Instead, it is a vital part of a long-planned conspiracy to destroy America!

How the "manipulators," those paving the way for dictatorship in the United States, are operating to deprive American citizens of even the protection of their local police forces, will be discussed in the next chapter.

Is it not now becoming increasingly obvious that *GUN CONTROL MEANS PEOPLE CONTROL?*

CHAPTER XI

A NATIONAL POLICE FORCE WOULD ALLOW NO PRIVATELY-OWNED GUNS

A UPI dispatch of June 29, 1972, reported that when Assistant Treasury Secretary Eugene T. Rossides testified on that date against Congressman Emanuel Celler's bill to ban the sale of all handguns to private citizens, Rossides said that such a far-reaching law would require a national police force. And that, he said, would take from the States the responsibility of enforcing laws that should remain in their jurisdiction.

In the *FBI'S LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN* of February 1968, J. Edgar Hoover declared:

"America has no place for, nor does it need, a national police force. It should be abundantly clear by now that...effective law enforcement is basically a local responsibility.

"In the great area of self-government reserved for States, counties, and cities, the enforcement of the laws is not only their duty but also their right.

"Law-abiding citizens and local officials should vigorously oppose concerted attacks against law enforcement and the devious moves to negate local authority and replace it with federal police power."

William L. Shirer, in his book *The*

Rise and Fall of the Third Reich,* wrote:

"On June 16, 1936, for the first time in German history, a unified police was established for the whole of the Reich -- previously the police had been organized separately by each of the states -- and Himmler was put in charge as Chief of the German Police....The Third Reich, as is inevitable in the development of all totalitarian dictatorships, had become a police state."

A national police force with unlimited powers is one of the most important characteristics of a totalitarian dictatorship. Such a dictatorship could not exist without total control of the police.

BREAKING DOWN THE MORALE OF THE LOCAL POLICE

The plot against local control of the police has been in the making for some time.

In a talk during February of 1962 before the American Bar Association, J. Edgar Hoover stated:

"The Communists have long recognized the irreconcilability of law and their ultimate aims of violent revolution. They cannot tolerate... the existence...of independent law enforcement agencies.

Testifying before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on June 13, 1961, Lyman B. Kirkpatrick, Jr., Inspector

*Simon and Shuster, New York, 1960

General on the staff of the Central Intelligence Agency, had this to say:

"Our police are among the foremost guardians of freedom and thus a major target of the Communists. The better the (police) force, the greater its efficiency, the higher its competence in preserving the peace, the more vital it is for the Communists to destroy it...."

"The Communist technique has been directed primarily toward discrediting the police in the eyes of the people."

In an article in the July 1966 issue of *THE READER'S DIGEST*, Fred E. Inbau, a professor of law at Northwestern University and a member of the Chicago Crime Commission, charged:

"Known Communists and their sympathizers have engaged in police-baiting and 'brutality' smear operations in such diverse areas as the Philadelphia and Harlem riots of 1964, the Watts riot of 1965 and the wave of anti-Vietnamese-war demonstrations.

"The FBI considers the tactic so insidious that it has issued special instructions to its agents explaining that the Communists aims are 'to arouse the passions of the people against law enforcement; to mislead the public, to smear, discredit and weaken law enforcement everywhere; and to divide, confuse and reduce seriously the strength of the opposition to Communism.'"

Senator Strom Thurmond, on October 13, 1969, declared:

"Too often when a policeman attempts to do his duty, he is met with the cry of 'police brutality.' This phrase originated as a Communist and radical slogan intended to turn the tables on the policeman. Instead of focusing attention on the criminal, it focuses on the man who is trying to stop the criminal."

Not only have local police officers been prevented from operating at their maximum effectiveness in the war against crime by criminal-coddling decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court, but they have been under attack from another direction -- the establishment of civilian "police review boards." The purpose of such review boards is to destroy the morale of police officers, breed contempt for law enforcement and, in general, promote defiance of authority. The mere existence of a police review board implies that there is "police brutality" against which the public must be protected.

If the actions of police officers are to be constantly reviewed by a group of amateurs, with large representation for minority groups, it is not difficult to imagine the breakdown of morale which results.

If police officers feel that any action they take in an emergency situation dealing with criminals (particularly if they are blacks) is going to be scrutinized by a politically-appointed civilian police review board, fewer arrests will take place with the resultant breaking down

of the maintenance of effective law and order.

The June 1970 edition of the *FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN* carried an article by J. Edgar Hoover in which he harshly criticized the concept of civilian police review boards.

Saying that police-watchers and self-styled law enforcement reformers have no place in our society, Hoover then charged:

"Their altruistic mouthings are a front and a sham for they have already prejudged law enforcement as an enemy to their nihilistic cause. Their real objective is to intimidate and harass police."

The late FBI director then concluded:

"Our system of government provides adequate and proper safeguards for remedial action against indiscretions of policemen. Certainly, we do not need to resort to sidewalk kangaroo courts made up of militants and malcontents who cannot even discipline themselves."

THE FORD FOUNDATION AND GUN CONFISCATION

Addressing the annual Police Medal of Honor luncheon at the Denver Hilton Hotel on April 16, 1974, former New York Police Commissioner Patrick V. Murphy stated:

"The time has come for us to disarm the individual citizen."

Murphy would restrict handgun owner-

ship to law-enforcement officials, the military, private security guards and "very few others."

He further said that sportsmen who prefer pistols to long guns should relinquish custody of the weapons when they're not in use for hunting.

Murphy also stated that domestic manufacture, assembly and sale of handguns not suitable for sporting use should be banned totally.

Who is this man, and why are his views noteworthy?

Patrick V. Murphy heads the Police Foundation in Washington which was created in 1970 by the Ford Foundation with a five-year appropriation of \$30 million. The tax-free Ford Foundation could well afford this outlay inasmuch as its assets are in excess of \$3 billion.

FORD FOUNDATION SEEKS TO INFLUENCE POLICE

Shortly after its inception, the Police Foundation announced that part of its program would include "large-scale assistance to as many as five cities with promising plans and demonstrated capacity for major institutional changes" in their police departments.

In the previous chapter mention is made of the tie-in between the Ford Foundation and the Council on Foreign Relations. While the CFR mainly concerns itself with fashioning a one-world super-state, the Ford Foundation is involved in giving

an assist within the United States.

Here is an example of the thinking of the Ford Foundation's Police Foundation:

In the fall of 1972, Chief Frank Dyson issued his "Five Year Plan" for the Dallas Police Department. Dyson is a member of the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, which, as previously stated, advocates confiscation of privately-owned guns and extreme leniency for convicted criminals. Dyson's "Five Year Plan" was financed by the Police Foundation.

In his plan, Chief Dyson explained that "the citizens of this and many other communities feel that the police are unaware of their needs; and, further, that the police are unwilling to listen and learn from citizens what they believe the police should do to respond to their needs...."

Following are some of the recommendations of Ford Foundation-controlled Dyson:

"To begin to correct the situation, the management staff believes that the mold of traditionalism in police service must be broken.

"No longer should this Department's administration, in particular, and American police administrators, in general, respond in increased crime and social unrest by demanding more and more policemen, sophisticated weaponry, or the latest gadget

designed by industries who are, in many cases, exploiting the fears of the American people.

"Rather, we must depart dramatically from these ways and a style of police service which is generally reactive. That is, a style where the police wait for things to occur, and only then do they act.

"The new style of policing must be pre-active in nature, so that rather than merely reacting to after-the-fact situations, the police will seek to prevent crime and disorder.

In commenting on Dyson's "Five Year Plan," Alan Stang, in his article entitled "Plans for a National Police Force" in the February 1974 issue of *AMERICAN OPINION*, asked:

"What would the police have to do to 'pre-act -- to act even before the crime is committed? The answer, of course, is that they would have to operate not as police but as keepers. In order to 'pre-act,' they would have to keep the people under continuous surveillance.

"And this, if memory serves, is what the police do in a dictatorship. The police 'pre-act' even before anything happens, to prevent the people from rebelling."

Summing up his recommendations Dyson stated:

"The future Dallas Police Department can be visualized as an efficiently organized, elite team of diagnosticians, general practitioners, and specialists who treat social ills within the city of Dallas...."

In other words, according to Dyson, crime is caused not by criminals, but by "social ills." Police should not be police, but social workers, who treat those social ills.

It is not surprising, therefore, that, according to Alan Stang in the aforementioned article, applicants to the Dallas Police Department were accepted even though they failed lie-detector tests. Personnel officials who rejected them were overruled. Training officers were forbidden to reject certain trainees.

Then Stang revealed:

"Among the people hired, even though investigators recommended rejection, were two thieves, a Communist, a couple of marijuana smokers, a prostitute, and a Lesbian.

"Good police officers were leaving. The people they were accustomed to arresting were taking over in the streets."

Fortunately, however, with the assistance of an educational campaign by the Dallas County Support Your Local Police Committee, Ford Foundation-supported Chief Dyson was forced to resign. His successor, Chief Don Byrd has scrapped Dyson's "Five Year Plan."

FORD FOUNDATION FINANCES LAW-BREAKERS

And so it is seen that the Ford Foundation is actually financing efforts to destroy the morale and effectiveness

of our local police forces.

But what is not revealed to the American people by CFR-controlled newspapers, Alan Stang disclosed in his article:

"There are few revolutionary activities the Ford Foundation is unwilling to finance.

"It gave money to the Communist Black Panther Party in Los Angeles; to the Young Lords of Chicago, a revolutionary organization; and to the Movement for a Democratic Military, which is trying to destroy our armed forces. It has given more than a million dollars to the Southwest Conference of La Raza, headed by Maclovio R. Barraza, an identified Communist.

"In other words, the Ford Foundation has been financing the crime wave it now pretends to be fighting, and which makes its Police Foundation 'necessary.'"

It should be noted that the first president of the Ford Foundation's "front," the Police Foundation, was Charles H. Rogovin, who in 1969 "warned" police chiefs throughout the nation that we may need a national police force.

L.E.A.A. -- CRUCIAL FIRST STEP
TO A NATIONAL POLICE FORCE

Reacting to the ever-increasing crime rate in the United States, Congress passed the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 which became law on June 19, 1968.

Under this Act, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) was

established within the Department of Justice under authority of the Attorney General. The purpose of LEAA is to funnel federal funds to local and State law-enforcement agencies.

Of course, the States have the power to raise their own revenues for police purposes. As a matter of fact, local spending on law enforcement has multiplied more than 7 times -- up from less than \$1 billion in 1964 to more than \$7 billion in 1973.

Why, then, the need for federal funds? Because it's all part of the plan.

U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT for June 10, 1974, revealed that:

"The U.S. Government, through its Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, has poured \$3.5 billion in the last five years to help State and local crime-fighting agencies."

On August 6, 1973, President Nixon signed legislation extending the life of LEAA through fiscal 1976 and appropriating \$3.2 billion for federal aid to local and State law-enforcement agencies.

When signing the measure, Nixon said, "This is a program we're all proud of and it's done the job."

Has it?

Scripps-Howard staff writer Richard Starnes on July 15, 1974, divulged the following:

"Offenses listed in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports increased 17 percent in the first three months

of this year compared with the same period in 1973.”

However, the crime picture is even worse than that because a study by LEAA admitted that less than half the crimes committed are being reported to the police. It appears that in some cities the number of crimes may run as high as five times the number reported!

Under the bill Nixon signed on August 6, 1973, the States will have to put up only 10 percent matching money to qualify for federal funds for law enforcement, compared to the old rate of 25 percent, thus stepping up the flow of federal aid to States.

In a House speech on June 10, 1970, opposing the concept of LEAA funding of State and local police, Congressman John R. Rarick declared:

“With federal funds necessarily comes federal control. It is utterly ridiculous for any rationally informed person to believe that we can buy personal safety or freedom from crime.

“It is equally ridiculous to believe that we can hand out federal money and not end up with federal control and domination over our local police.”

Indeed, the U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that “it is hardly lack of due process for the government to regulate that which it subsidizes.” (Supreme Court, *Wickard vs. Filburn*, 1942.)

Dean St. Dennis, Director of Public Information of the LEAA, is quoted by

Alan Stang in an article in *AMERICAN OPINION* of February 1974 as having told him:

“Of course, LEAA has guidelines for the money. The taxpayers would think it the height of irresponsibility for us to throw money out the window. How can you control money without guidelines? LEAA requires the States to come up with a plan, and requires the States to audit. Nobody forces a police department to take the money. But if it does, it must abide.”

The overall plan is to use LEAA to provide large amounts of federal tax money to local police until they are completely dependent upon such aid for operation of their departments. Then, as this happens, increasingly detailed federal guidelines are applied until the federal LEAA is able to establish virtual control of all local police departments.

Thus it is seen that the real purpose of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration is not to stop crime but to lay the groundwork for creation of a national police force.

In the feature, “The Right Answers,” which appeared in the September 19, 1973, issue of *THE REVIEW OF THE NEWS* the question was asked: “How many local police departments can be controlled by the LEAA?”

The answer was:

“Some 40,000 police departments, correctional institutions, and courts receive financial aid from the

potential federal Gestapo now called the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Many local police departments rely on this federal money, and thus find themselves bending to every edict issued by the masters of this incipient national police force in order to stay on the pay-off list."

L.E.A.A. FUNDS USED TO BRAINWASH LOCAL POLICE

As police departments across the country become more and more dependent on federal funds, police supervisory personnel are beginning to notice the demoralizing effect which LEAA programs are having on their men.

Gary R. Handy, a former police officer, writing in the June 27, 1973, issue of *THE REVIEW OF THE NEWS* observed:

"The LEAA is big on 'education' for policemen, providing funds for thousands of police and correction officers to take college courses in the current fads of Liberal sociology.

"It has encouraged local police departments to introduce sensitivity sessions and In-Service Training courses in black history, 'ghetto' psychology, interpersonal relations, and similar subjects -- all taught by local college professors of the usual stripe."

Handy further stated that the LEAA insists upon "lateral entry" for new officers who have received such Liberal training. That is, to rank them above experienced men who have not been conditioned to respond like social workers.

Referring to this type of training, former F.B.I. agent Dan Smoot charged:

"The kind of indoctrination imparted by departments of sociology in many universities will unsuit, rather than improve, a man for effective police work. The thin blue line of police officers who correctly look upon themselves as defenders of society -- and who presently constitute the only real defense of our civilization against barbarism and anarchy -- will gradually vanish.

"Law enforcement leadership will begin to reflect the permissive attitude generally prevalent in the federal courts and federal bureaucracy: the attitude that 'society' and not the criminal is responsible for crime -- that it is not society but the criminal who needs protection."

Former Congressman John G. Schmitz has described sensitivity training as "aimed at destroying the independence, self-confidence, and self-reliance of the individual -- the foundations of both liberty and good government."

Sensitivity training is a well-developed psychological technique whereby a leader of a group promotes each individual's self-criticism or confession and draws each member of the group to criticize each other for the purpose of "self-improvement" through throwing off old values and supposedly becoming more "sensitive" to other people.

The Leftists recognize sensitivity training as so important a revolutionary

tool that since the exposure of civilian "police review boards" as a threat to law enforcement, and their defeat at the polls in several major cities, minority-group agitators have in many cases switched their demands from review boards to the establishment of mandatory sensitivity training for all police officers.

As a consequence of this pressure, sensitivity training for police officers is now being given by many police departments, either under that name or as part of courses on "community relations," "human relations," "intergroup relations," "interpersonal relations," "situation ethics," or "role-playing" sessions.

Writing in *LAW AND ORDER* magazine of November 1967, W. Cleon Skousen, stated:

"From the first, however, one thing disturbed police administrators. Sensitivity training was too much like a one-way street. They found that the police were going to be trained to be sensitive to the feelings, aspirations and frustrations of hoodlums, narcotics addicts, alcoholics, riot-makers, and ex-convicts. But, from all the police could tell, a comparable effort was not going to be made to get criminals, looters, junkies, and rioters to be sensitive to the havoc they were creating in the community....It was the police, the behavioral scientists said, who were failing to come half-way."

In its "Report on Police," issued in

January 1973, LEAA's National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, informed its readers:

"Seattle, Wash., Dayton, Ohio, Chicago, Ill., and Oakland, Calif., have maximized role-playing, small group interaction, video-type critique, and other progressive approaches to understanding human values and problems." (Note: The accurate description would be "undermining" human values.)

The *LEAA NEWSLETTER* for July 1971 reported on a proposed police-training curriculum which "is designed to provide appropriate balance between skills, techniques, and procedures and the role of law enforcement, intergroup relations, and human behavior that will affect the police officer's performance on the street."

In Dayton, Ohio, one of three LEAA "pilot cities," an application for LEAA money explained that policemen "who will be involved in this program will participate in an awareness program which will be designed to familiarize them with the problems and needs of the urban poor."

In the same LEAA application in Dayton, it is learned that community service officers will be hired, and "will be accepted for this position regardless of arrest records or employment records acquired during their juvenile or formative years...."

Commenting on this Dayton plan, Alan Stang, in an article in the July-August

1972 issue of *AMERICAN OPINION*, stated:

"And this, of course, means that under the scheme the Dayton Police Department is to hire the same people it has been arresting. In fact, after a period of 'personality stabilization,' these same people can become police officers themselves."

In the May 8, 1974, issue of *THE REVIEW OF THE NEWS*, Timothy R. Heinan reported on an interview he had with Lt. William Kowalski, community and press-relations officer for the Boulder County Sheriff's Department in Colorado. Heinan quoted Kowalski as saying: "We have quite a bit of federal funding, but not as much as we would like. The LEAA is funding several specific projects."

When asked about sensitivity training courses for police officers, Kowalski replied:

"We have a sensitivity training session for all new recruits. Part of this session includes having male officers stripped of their clothing and tied with their hands behind their backs by female employees."

The purpose for this disgraceful training technique, which is done without the officer's prior knowledge or consent, is so that, according to Kowalski, "he will know what it's like to be raped."

Heinan also interviewed Officer Fred Willoughby who quit his job in order to fight increasing LEAA control of the police in Boulder County.

In the interview, Willoughby declared:

"They're trying to turn police officers into social workers. The LEAA isn't concerned about recruiting men who will enforce the law. In fact, they are forcing many departments to lower their standards."

Previously, in this chapter, reference was made to former Dallas Police Chief Dyson's statement that: "The new style of policing must be pre-active in nature."

Former Police Officer Willoughby, when interviewed by Heinan, had this to say about what "pre-active" really means:

"One of the programs now being promoted around the nation is the concept of the 'pre-active' force. Basically it amounts to staffing police departments with radicals and convicted felons.

"Among the men hired by Sheriff Fred Leach of Boulder have been a former member of the (Trotskyite Communist) Social Workers Party, an SDS member, a convicted auto thief, and an admitted cocaine user."

As what is the SDS, one of whose members were hired by Boulder Sheriff Leach? In testimony in February 1966, before the House Committee on Appropriations, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover appraised the status of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) as follows: "Communists are actively promoting and participating in the activities of this organization, which is self-described as a group of Liberals and radicals...Its members are most vocal

in condemning the American way of life and our established form of government."

"REGIONALIZING" THE POLICE FOR FEDERAL CONTROL

On February 10, 1972, President Nixon signed Executive Order No. 11647 which then appeared in the *FEDERAL REGISTER* of February 12. There was virtually no comment in the nation's press on this action.

By this Executive Order, the President by a stroke of the pen, divided the United States into ten federal regions to be run by "Federal Regional Councils."

In Executive Order No. 11647, the President decreed:

"There is hereby established a Federal Regional Council for each of the ten standard federal regions. Each Council shall be composed of the directors of the regional offices of the Departments of Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare, and Housing and Urban Development, the Secretarial Representative of the Department of Transportation, and the directors of the regional offices of the Office of Economic Opportunity, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the *LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION*. (Emphasis added.)

The "ten standard federal regions" referred to by Nixon were delineated by him in a press release issued by the White House on May 21, 1969. Purporting to "streamline the structure and

processes of federal agencies in the field," the President then gave the alignment for the federal regions as follows: (The city in parentheses is the federal capital of each region.)

REGION I (Boston) - Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

REGION II (New York City) - New York, New Jersey, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

REGION III (Philadelphia) - Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia.

REGION IV (Atlanta) - Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

REGION V (Chicago) - Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

REGION VI (Dallas-Fort Worth) - Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

REGION VII (Kansas City) - Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska.

REGION VIII (Denver) - Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming.

REGION IX (San Francisco) - Arizona, California, Hawaii, and Nevada.

REGION X (Seattle) - Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

As can be noted in the foregoing list, in all cases the lines drawn for these federal regions cross State lines, thus to all intents and purposes obliterating

the sovereignty of the States.

Article IV, Section 4 of the U.S. Constitution declares:

“The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government...”

A republican form of government is defined in Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary as one in which “the sovereign power resides in a certain body of the people -- the electorate -- and is exercised by representatives elected by, and responsible to, them.”

Under the Federal Regional Councils proclaimed by President Nixon, government in the ten federal regions would be administered by federal appointed bureaucrats accountable only to Washington, D.C.

Thus Nixon's actions are a clear violation of the U.S. Constitution, according to Article IV, Section 4.

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 1, of the U.S. Constitution stipulates:

“New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.”

Nixon's unilateral establishment of the ten federal regions violates this Clause in the U.S. Constitution inasmuch

as, prior to the issuance of this edict, the President did not obtain the consent of all the State Legislatures concerned, nor of Congress.

* * * * *

Gary R. Handy in his previously-mentioned article stated:

“It is axiomatic, of course, that a conspiracy working to create a dictatorship in America would have to do away with State and local government in favor of regional administrations controlled by the federal government.”

In accordance with that goal, local police agencies would have to be consolidated and managed by regional administrators. That, then, is why when Nixon set up the composition of each of the ten Federal Regional Councils he established by edict, he included the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA).

In his article, Handy also pointed out:

“When police departments have been consolidated, made dependent on federal money and subject to federal guidelines, the management will be assumed by the regional office of LEAA.

“When that happens, America will have a national police force.”

And, the LEAA is becoming increasingly involved in dishing out taxpayers' dollars to finance programs of merger, consolidation and regionalization

of local police forces.

According to the *LEAA NEWSLETTER* of July 1971:

"Special grants of up to \$75,000 each are available to large counties for projects involving pooling, coordination or consolidation of services on a multi-county or joint government basis. Another \$500,000 was earmarked for State or local programs to merge, consolidate, or integrate police, court, or correctional services now provided by separate jurisdiction; \$500,000 for design of regional police facilities such as training academies or communications centers; and \$750,000 for other programs to consolidate local police services."

Promoting regionalization of all police forces, Clarence Coster, Associate Administrator of LEAA, on March 3, 1971, told a gathering of police chief in Massachusetts:

"Today, in this country, we have 40,235 law-enforcement agencies, ranging from one-man departments to New York City with more than 40,000 police officers.

"This many units form a completely ungovernable body."

What a chilling admission by an LEAA official!

"Ungovernable" by whom? All of those police departments are easily governable by the 40,235 communities they serve.

Commenting on LEAA's Coster's statement, *THE HOUSTON TRIBUNE* of June 10, 1971, had this to say:

"What this official evidently means is that 40,235 law-enforcement agencies are ungovernable by the central government. And that is exactly as it should be.

"Police powers should remain local powers, as they have been historically in this country. This is an essential safeguard against totalitarian power."

As Dan Smoot has observed:

"When a national police force becomes a recognized, accepted, operating reality, it will no longer be ineffective and permissive. It will be ruthlessly efficient and repressive."

Timothy R. Heinan, in his aforementioned article, summed it up this way:

"The object of the game is to finance and encourage permissiveness, then to use the popular outrage to justify further federal control.

"Our police officers will then take their orders from Washington. They will do as they are told, for they will no longer be our local police but the agents of a federal Gestapo directed from the ten regional capitals."

And, of course, if the American people permit a national police force to be established, no citizen will be permitted to have a gun in his possession to defend himself and his family against this planned federal tyranny.

CHAPTER XII

LENIENCY OF COURTS TRIGGERS
CRIME RISE

The promoters of gun-control claim that if the guns of law-abiding citizens are confiscated it will reduce crime.

At the same time, these Liberals support a policy of "go soft on the criminal." And, it is because criminals and potential criminals no longer fear the authority of the law that crime continues to rise regardless of the gun-control laws presently on the books.

In the *Mallory* rape case of 1957, the U.S. Supreme Court threw out the use of confessions obtained before arraignment.

On June 13, 1966, in the *Miranda* case, the U.S. Supreme Court, by a 5-4 decision held that before any criminal suspect in police custody can be questioned by the police, he must first be advised (1) that he has the right to remain silent, (2) that anything he says may be used against him, (3) that he is entitled to have a lawyer present with him during questioning, and (4) that if he cannot afford a lawyer, one will be furnished him free of charge.

The Supreme Court further ruled that unless all of the foregoing conditions are met, no confession or evidence obtained during the interrogation can be used

against the suspect.

Commenting on these Supreme Court decisions, Gary Allen in an article in the December 1970 issue of *AMERICAN OPINION* stated:

"The Court has contrived 'new Constitutional rights' for the accused which have gravely altered evidentiary rules and law-enforcement procedures. Many of the changes have served to make the job of our police officers not only more dangerous but increasingly difficult."

On May 13, 1974, the Supreme Court threw out wiretap-evidence in cases where federal judges approved the wiretaps on recommendation of a Justice Department executive assistant and not the Attorney General himself. The ruling is expected to invalidate as many as 626 wiretap convictions against federal offenders.

Discussing this ruling, Congressman John R. Rarick stated on May 17:

"Law-enforcement officials across the country were in a state of shock following the unanimous Supreme Court decision to throw out evidence collected against hundreds of defendants because it was obtained through the use of wiretaps. The high court ruled last week that because former Attorney General John Mitchell had neglected to personally sign federal wiretap authorization orders and relegated it to an assistant, the evidence had been obtained illegally and could not be used in court."

It is now becoming lamentably clear that because of Supreme Court rulings,

lower federal judges are becoming more concerned about the individual rights of criminals than the rights of their victims to be safe from attack.

On March 2, 1974, Congressman John B. Conlan revealed:

"Our criminal-justice system, weakened by Liberal attitudes often favoring the rights of criminals over the rights of law-abiding victims of crime, is currently jailing only three criminals for every 100 major crimes committed throughout the United States. Criminals and potential criminals are very aware of that low batting average."

Congressman John R. Rarick, on May 17, related how a District of Columbia Superior Court judge, Charles W. Halleck, had dismissed charges against two men arrested for burglary, claiming that suitable lawyers could not be found to represent them. Both defendants had prior conviction records, and one was on parole for robbery at the time of his arrest in the burglary case. Attorneys for both men had been appointed by the public defender, since they were declared "indigent." But Judge Halleck said that one of the court-appointed lawyers was overworked with too high a caseload and that the other was "incompetent to handle the case." So, as Congressman Rarick put it: "He promptly turned two criminals loose on the streets of Washington, rather than postpone the cases and arrange bond, as the government prosecutor suggested.

And then the Congressman continued:

"Such a decision reflects a widespread tendency on the part of federal judges to disregard the question of guilt or innocence of the individual charged. Rather, technicalities and judicial fiat are used to circumvent law as written by elected officials, and to defeat the people's demand for law and order."

An editorial in the *CHATTANOOGA NEWS-FREE PRESS* in June of 1973 discussed a case then before the State parole board. The facts of the case were:

Four blacks seized a white 17-year-old girl and her boyfriend in his car in the Alton Park-St. Elmo area on August 4, 1960. All four of the blacks raped the girl. Two of them held her while the others made their attacks and then they exchanged roles.

The four defendants were arrested, were tried in criminal court and found guilty. They were sentenced to be electrocuted.

But they were not electrocuted.

The death sentences for all four were reduced to 99 years in prison.

But, according to the editorial, "Three of the defendants already are out, free under five-year parole supervision. The fourth defendant, after having served 13 years, is up for parole.

The editorial concluded:

"The story of how this sentence was watered down is part of the story of why criminals do not believe the law really means business, why they think they can commit serious

crimes and get away with them, why they believe if they are caught, the penalty will be less than it ought to be.

"When juries are required to give terms that do not mean what they say, and when later considerations wipe out any resemblance between the original sentence and punishment meted out, the law-enforcement system falls down."

In a speech in the House of Representatives on August 9, 1972, Congressman Robert L. Sikes stated:

"I feel strongly that the problem which confronts America is one of enforcement of the law and the punishment of criminals, not the passage of additional laws. This applies in the field of gun control as well as elsewhere.

"In 1901 President William McKinley was shot and died a week later. Forty-five days later his assassin died in the electric chair.

"In 1968 Senator Robert F. Kennedy was assassinated. Now, 4 years later, his assassin's sentence has been commuted to life imprisonment and he is seeking a parole."

According to *THE REVIEW OF THE NEWS* of May 22, 1974, a recent Justice Department survey indicated that one of every three federal offenders commits a new crime within two years of his release from prison.

The kidnapping of Patricia Hearst might never have taken place if it had not been for the leniency of the courts.

Miss Hearst was kidnapped from her

Berkeley apartment on February 4, 1974, by two black men and a white woman, members of a terrorist group calling itself the Symbionese Liberation Army. The self-styled "field marshal" of the SLA was Donald L. DeFreeze, who with 5 members of the SLA died in a wild shootout with Los Angeles police which ended when the house occupied by the SLA members was destroyed by fire.

Shortly after the kidnapping, the *SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE* reviewed the criminal record of SLA leader, Donald L. DeFreeze, as follows:

When DeFreeze was sixteen, he was picked up by police for stealing from a parking meter. The charge was dropped.

A month later, auto larceny sent DeFreeze to Elmira Reformatory, but he was treated as a juvenile offender without a permanent record.

In 1965, he was arrested for illegally firing a weapon. The charge was dropped.

That same year in California, DeFreeze was charged with robbery, burglary, and possession of dangerous weapons including a sawed-off shotgun.

This time the "sentence" consisted of no more than the time he spent in jail awaiting a decision by a court.

A short time later, riding a bicycle through a traffic light, DeFreeze was stopped by California police who found a bomb in his pocket and a pistol and a bomb in his bike basket. This, too, resulted in a suspended sentence and

probation.

Scant weeks later, he was again arrested -- this time for carrying a concealed weapon which happened to be stolen -- and freed on probation.

Early in 1969, DeFreeze became involved in a shootout with police and was finally sent to jail. At Soledad Prison, he was assigned to a minimum security section and easily escaped to become the leader of the terrorist SLA.

Such leniency toward habitual criminals is prevalent all over the country -- and it has been planned that way!

It will be recalled that in the previous chapter, Timothy Heinan stated that the plan was to "finance and encourage permissiveness, then to use the popular outrage to justify further federal control," and eventually a national police force controlled by Washington.

* * * * *

Meanwhile, as Liberal courts continue to turn criminals loose to prey on Americans, terrorist gangs are, through theft, building an arsenal of weapons, as will be seen in the next chapter.

CHAPTER XIII URBAN TERRORISTS GATHERING GUNS

Nationally syndicated columnist Paul Scott warned in his column for May 19, 1970, that: "Black and white militants are stealing automatic weapons and ammunition from federal armories and private gun manufacturers at an alarming rate."

A confidential report to law-enforcement officials issued in September 1973 by the Federal Bureau of Investigation disclosed that 628,488 guns have been reported as stolen or missing.

With the increase of radical and militant groups throughout the United States in recent years, and their attacks on police, federal authorities are concerned that many of these stolen weapons are being stockpiled by organized militant and revolutionary groups.

Commenting on this FBI report, Paul Scott had this to say:

"Since this reporting system is far from complete, the number of stolen guns is believed to be at least twice that number -- or enough to outfit a number of small guerrilla armies."

THE URBAN GUERRILLA -- "A CLEAR
AND PRESENT DANGER"

The late FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover warned:

"The urban guerrilla is a clear and present danger -- not to law

enforcement alone, which must directly face his bitter and diabolic violence, but to the entire nation."

Urban guerrilla warfare can be defined as secret and planned activity designed to disrupt and/or terrorize both the government and the citizens. It includes the expropriation of money, guns, and explosives to further its revolutionary goals.

The credo of the urban guerrilla -- that revolution be accomplished by violent and destructive acts of terrorism -- was developed by Carlos Marighella, a former official of the Brazilian Communist Party who broke with the Communists over his insistence that revolution should take place immediately. Marighella authored the "Mini-Manual of the Urban Guerrilla." In his "mini-manual," Marighella instructs:

"Every urban guerrilla can only maintain his existence if he is disposed to kill the police."

This exhortation has traveled from Brazil to the United States and appeared in "The Black Panther" newspaper in California.

According to the *FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN* of February 1972, one Black Panther Party leader has prepared a detailed manual on terrorist tactics. The manual, which includes instructions on making pipe bombs, time bombs, and self-igniting Molotov cocktails, is being widely circulated in this country.

Another organization issuing instructions to urban guerrillas is the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM). An article which appeared in *THE OREGONIAN* of March 3, 1968, included a photograph of a deadly arsenal assembled by Colonel Rex Applegate, an authority on the control of riots. The arsenal, put together by Col. Applegate, consisted of a shotgun with rubber band-operated hammer; a shotgun made from pieces of pipe, a booby trap of the gopher-gun type which is set off by contact with a protruding wand, and a bomb made up of pipe parts and fused. The latter could contain a powder charge and a load of missile.

The parts for these deadly weapons were purchased by Applegate for \$10.60 from a hardware store, and were not difficult to assemble inasmuch as the RAM instructions were written for novices.

The FBI's Annual Report issued on December 12, 1972, revealed that the "Revolutionary Union (RU) has now spread to 10 States....RU members have been accumulating weapons while engaging in firearms and guerrilla warfare training."

According to the FBI Annual Report, "The RU does not conceal its objectives 'to smash the existing state apparatus' (U.S. Government) through organized armed struggle and to establish a new revolutionary organization based upon Marxist-Leninism as developed by Chair-

man Mao Tse-tung."

Still another urban-guerrilla group is the Venceremos organization. Every member of Venceremos is required to learn to operate and service weapons. Its avowed goal is to eliminate "U.S. imperialism" by force of arms -- urban guerrilla warfare -- and to that end, according to the aforementioned FBI bulletin, is "collecting arms and explosives."

Reporting on a seminar conducted in Washington, the *FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN* of February 1972 stated that "seminar participants recognized that terrorists in this country are developing a sophisticated para-military capability, and that they have the will to put their schemes into effect."

TERRORISTS STEALING GUNS FROM ARMORIES

On July 4, 1974, a National Guard armory in Compton, Calif., was broken into and an arsenal of machine guns, rifles and ammunition were stolen. Included among the items taken were 96 M-16 rifles, seven M60 machine guns, eight M79 grenade launchers, one .45-caliber automatic pistol, 15 bayonets, 3,360 rounds of .50-caliber bullets, 1,000 rounds of 7.62-caliber bullets, 45 rounds of .45-caliber ammunition, 40 grenades, 16 smoke grenades, 100 riot grenades, and 75 gas masks.

According to the UPI, the theft "may have been the work of a terrorist group,

police said Friday." An AP dispatch describing the magnitude of the theft, termed it "enough weapons and ammunition to outfit a full Army company." Compton Police Sgt. W.H. Williams was quoted as having said: "It is frightening to think that this arsenal would fall into the wrong hands."

Thus, while the Liberals in Congress, and members of the Leftwing-controlled news media push for additional gun-control laws -- including the eventual confiscation of guns owned by law-abiding citizens -- Communist revolutionaries are building up their arsenal by theft, making ready to bring revolution into the streets of America's leading cities.

During a riot, police have their hands full to control and halt concentrated devastation. Thus, they do not have time for roving bands of arsonists, snipers and terrorists in outlying areas.

Further, an armed citizenry, as guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution, provides a back-up force for the police in time of crisis. However, if all privately-owned guns are confiscated by the government, what chance would our local police forces have when standing alone -- as they attempt to defend you and your family against terrorists?

Fortunately, for the future survival of this nation, an increasing number of prominent Americans are realizing the dangers of this sinister drive for gun control -- as will be seen in the next chapter.

CHAPTER XIV
OPPOSITION TO
GUN-CONTROL LAWS MOUNTS

As the crime rate continues to soar, it is obvious that present gun-control laws are not working. Additional proposed laws such as the banning and/or confiscation of all privately-owned guns are likewise doomed to fail.

What, then, can be done to put the brakes to the ever-rising crime rate?

Congressman John B. Conlan on March 2, 1974, declared:

"If swift and sure punishment of criminals was the rule rather than the rare exception; if stiff mandatory sentences without the possibility of parole were imposed for felonies committed with guns; if capital punishment was the penalty for brutal crimes; and if our courts would abandon unrealistic 'go soft on the criminal' attitudes that make justice a laughingstock among lawbreakers, crime would plummet because criminals would fear the consequences."

Senator Peter H. Dominick, joined by Senators William E. Brock, III, Carl T. Curtis, Barry Goldwater, Richard S. Schweiker, Ted Stevens, Alan Bible, James L. Buckley, and Henry L. Bellmon, on January 26, 1973, introduced S. 576 "to amend the Gun Control Act of 1968 to provide for separate offense and consecutive sentencing in felonies involving the

use of a firearm."

In introducing his bill Senator Dominick stated:

"I have consistently opposed federal efforts with regard to registration of firearms. The wiser strategy is to reach the criminals rather than just dealing with the gun. I offer this bill as an alternative to registration and I am firmly of the opinion that strict criminal penalties will do far more good than will strict registration requirements."

The bill provides that in federal cases, the use of or carrying a firearm during the commission of a felony creates a separate and distinct chargeable felony, sentencing for which must be imposed consecutively with the sentence imposed for the underlying felony. In other words, the sentence for using or carrying a gun while committing a crime could not run concurrently with the other sentence handed down by the court for the crime itself.

Also, according to the bill, "The execution or imposition of any term of imprisonment imposed under this subsection may not be suspended, and probation may not be granted."

Commenting on the bill Senator Schweiker said:

"No discretion is left to the courts: No judge can decide on his own that he'll let a gun-toting criminal out on the streets before his full, separate sentence is served.

"This is the kind of legislation

we urgently need. It protects the rights of law-abiding citizens, but cracks down hard on dangerous criminals."

Similar bills have been introduced in the House of Representatives.

In addition, Congressman Paul Findley on March 28, 1974, introduced a bill which would further tighten up the laws against crime. Citing the rising crime rate, Findley declared that the "increasing propensity of criminals to use guns to commit these crimes indicates that the 1968 gun-control law did not control crime."

And then the Congressman continued:

"The reason is that the strong penalties in the 1968 and 1970 Acts apply only to federal offenses. And it is not a federal crime to rob a store or assault or murder your fellow citizen.

These are generally crimes against the individual 50 States."

Findley then introduced his bill to amend the 1968 Gun Control Act to make it a federal offense to use a gun to commit a crime where such use also violates State law.

Still another approach was taken by Congressman Roman C. Pucinski who, on May 25, 1972, introduced a bill which contained features of both Senator Dominick's bill and that of Congressman Findley. Pucinski's proposal would also prohibit the practice of "plea bargaining" in every crime involving the use of a

firearm. Plea bargaining is the practice used by defense lawyers to get a reduced charge against their client on the promise that the defendant will agree to plead guilty to the reduced charge.

According to the Congressman:

"Governor George Wallace would not have been assaulted had my bill been law. For the young man who shot Governor Wallace had been arrested by the police 2 months earlier on a charge of carrying a concealed weapon.

"In court, the charge against the assailant was reduced from 'carrying a concealed weapon' to a simple 'disorderly conduct' after the assailant had agreed to plead guilty to the lesser charge.

"Governor Wallace's assailant walked out of court a free man after paying a meager \$38 fine for his 'disorderly conduct.'"

HOW WALLACE FEELS ABOUT GUN-CONTROL LAWS

On May 15, 1972, Arthur Bremer fired a series of shots at point-blank range into Governor Wallace as he was campaigning for the presidency in a Maryland shopping center. During the campaign, Wallace strongly voiced opposition to gun-control laws stating that "Restrictive gun legislation, wherever it might be -- at the national level or at the State level -- really in the long run restricts the law-abiding citizen who owns a gun." After a long and painful recovery from the assassina-

tion attempt, Wallace is still opposed to gun-control laws.

In an interview with Lowell Thomas in the May 1973 issue of *ARGOSY* magazine, Wallace stated:

"Well, if gun controls would take all the guns out of the hands of everybody, I'd be for them. But a man who will shoot you and rob you -- he is violating the law anyway -- so why wouldn't he violate a gun law?"

"If you have gun-control laws, you wind up taking guns from people who are law-abiding; and those who don't obey the law -- they can keep right on."

REPEAL THE GUN-CONTROL ACT OF 1968!

Ever since the passage of the Gun Control Act of 1968, Liberals in Congress have attempted to increase federal control of privately-owned guns. These proposals range from bills to have the federal government license all gun owners; to prohibit the sale of "Saturday night specials," and finally, the clincher -- the bill introduced on February 1, 1974, by Congressman Jonathan Bingham to outlaw the private possession of handguns and to confiscate all guns not surrendered to the federal government. The bill also provides for a fine, imprisonment, or both, for anyone failing to turn in his gun or guns.

However, good news for the nation's approximately 50 million firearms owners

is the fact that a move has been started in the Senate and the House to repeal the Gun Control Act of 1968. The principal sponsor of the repeal legislation in the Senate is Senator James McClure - of Idaho, according to the September 24, 1973, issue of *THE RIGHT REPORT* newsletter of Washington, D.C. A similar measure has been introduced in the House by several Congressmen, including John R. Rarick of Louisiana, William Dickinson of Alabama, Don Fuqua of Florida, James Quillen of Tennessee, John Saylor of Pennsylvania, and others.

Congressman Saylor is quoted in *THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN* of March 1973 as declaring that "until the odious gun-control law is repealed, every legal firearm owned by a private citizen in the nation is in danger of confiscation by a 'Big Brother' federal government."

On February 13, 1974, the Montana Senate and House, by an overwhelming vote, passed a resolution declaring that State's "unalterable opposition to registration and confiscation of firearms."

Senator Frank Church of Idaho, in a Senate speech on March 13, 1974, stated that he had consistently opposed federal gun control in his 18 years in the Senate, stressing instead that this is a field that should be reserved to regulation by State and local governments.

And then the Senator warned:

“To tell the people in Idaho that they cannot possess guns without federal permission is to tell them that they are no longer sovereign. To tell the people of my State that the federal government may step in and force them to be fingerprinted and examined by the police before they may own a gun is simply to ask for open defiance.”

SUMMING UP:

As extensively documented in this book:

Any restrictions on the private ownership of guns is unconstitutional.

When guns are outlawed only outlaws have guns.

Present restrictive gun laws have not halted the ever-increasing rise in the crime rate.

The *real* purpose of proposed gun-confiscation laws is to deprive U.S. citizens of the right of self-defense. Only in this way can a future tyrannical federal government take over this nation and merge the once-free United States of America with the slave empire of Communist Russia.

Therefore, gun control ultimately means people control.

CHAPTER XV

WHAT YOU CAN DO

If you wish to effectively oppose any future gun-control bills, while at the same time helping to repeal the Gun Control Act of 1968, then here are a few suggestions:

There are hundreds of Support Your Local Police Committees now operating throughout the country. As pointed out in this book, the pressure is now on to deprive local communities of control of their police and to convert local police -- via federal funds -- into a federal police force, accountable only to the bureaucrats in Washington. If you wish more information on this activity, write: Support Your Local Police, 395 Concord Ave., Belmont, Mass. 02178.

Other organizations opposing gun controls are:

National Rifle Association, 1600 Rhode Island Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036

Citizens Committee for the Right to Keep and Bear Arms, 919 - 18th St. N.W., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20006

National Association to Keep and Bear Arms, Inc., 909 N. Central, Medford, Ore. 97501

In order to alert others as to the real meaning of gun-control laws, feel free to use the documented material in this book in writing letters to the editor of your local newspaper. To be effective,

confine each letter to only one aspect of gun-control legislation. Also, use the material in this book when calling in on radio and TV audience-participation "Open Line" shows.

BUY AND DISTRIBUTE EXTRA COPIES

The subject of gun control has such frightening ramifications, as pointed out in this book, that you may wish to buy and distribute extra copies so that the recipients will receive the "whole picture."

If so, it is suggested that copies be sent to the following:

(1) All members of your State Legislature urging that a resolution similar to the one quoted from in the previous chapter be adopted.

(2) Your two Senators and Congressman, together with a note expressing your personal views.

(3) Members of your local city government -- including, most importantly, heads of various local police departments.

(4) Members of local civic and patriotic organizations.

(5) Members of local sporting-gun clubs and businesses serving their needs.

And last, but not least, send or give copies to your friends and neighbors so that they will have these documented facts, and can join in this growing national movement to resist confiscation of the privately-owned guns of law-abiding citizens.

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 Barnett, A. Doak
 Barnett, Frank R.
 Barnett, Robert W.
 Barnett, Vincent M., Jr.
 Barrand, Harry P., Jr.
 Barrett, Edward W.
 Barrows, Leland
 Bartlett, Thomas A.
 Barzun, Jacques
 Bass, Robert P., Jr.
 Bassow, Whitman
 Bastedo, Philip
 Bator, Francis M.
 Bator, Peter A.
 Baumer, William H.

Baxter, Richard R.
 Bayh, Birch E., Jr.
 Bayne, Edward Ashley
 Beam, Jacob D.
 Bechtel, S.D.
 Beckhart, Benjamin H.
 Becker, Loftus E.
 Beckler, David Z.
 Behrman, Jack N.
 Beim, David O.
 Beinecke, William S.
 Bell, Daniel
 Bell, David E.
 Bell, Holley Mack
 Benbow, John R.
 Benjamin, Robert S.
 Bennett, Donald V.
 Bennett, J.F.
 Bentsen, Lloyd M., Jr.
 Beplat, Tristan E.
 Berelson, Bernard R.
 Berger, Marilyn
 Berger, Peter L.
 Berger, Suzanne
 Bergsten, C. Fred
 Bernstein, Edward M.
 Bernstein, Robert L.
 Berry, Sidney B.
 Bessie, Simon Michael
 Betts, Thomas J.
 Bienstock, Abraham L.
 Billington, James H.
 Bingham, Jonathan B.
 Birkelund, John P.
 Birnbaum, Eugene A.
 Bissell, Richard M., Jr.
 Black, Cyril E.
 Black, Edwin F.
 Black, Joseph E.
 Black, Peter
 Blake, Robert O.
 Blauvelt, Andrew
 Bliss, C. I.
 Bloomfield, Lincoln P.
 Blough, Roger M.
 Blough, Roy
 Borton, Hugh
 Bower, Joseph L.
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 Bowie, Robert R.
 Bowles, Chester
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 Boyd, Hugh N.
 Boyd, William M., II
 Brademas, John
 Braden, Thomas W.
 Bradley, William L.
 Bradshaw, Thornton F.
 Braisted, Paul J.
 Branscomb, Lewis M.
 Braxton, Carter M.
 Breck, Henry C.
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 Brennan, Donald G.
 Brewster, Kingman, Jr.
 Briggs, Ellis O.
 Brimmer, Andrew F.
 Brinkley, George A.
 Brittain, Alfred, III
 Brittenham, Raymond L.
 Bronk, Detlev W.
 Bronwell, Arthur
 Brooke, Edward W.
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 Brooks, John W.
 Brorby, Melvin
 Bross, John A.
 Brown, Courtney C.
 Brown, Harold
 Brown, Harrison Scott
 Brown, Irving
 Brown, Lester R.
 Brown, Walter L.
 Brownell, George A.
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 Bruce, David K.E.
 Brundage, Percival F.
 Bryant, Ralph C.
 Brzezinski, Zbigniew
 Bucha, Paul W.
 Bullock, Hugh
 Bundy, McGeorge
 Bundy, William P.
 Bunker, Ellsworth
 Bunnell, C. Sterling
 Burchinal, David A.

Burgess, W. Randolph
 Burkhardt, Frederick
 Burnett, John G.
 Burns, Arthur F.
 Burns, James MacGregor
 Burns, Patrick Owen
 Bush, Donald F.
 Bush, George H.W.
 Bushner, Rolland H.
 Bussey, Donald S.
 Butcher, Willard C.
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 Butterworth, W. Walton
 Byrne, James MacGregor
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 Byroade, Henry A.
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 Cahill, Jane P.
 Calder, Alexander, Jr.
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 Califano, Joseph A., Jr.
 Calkins, Hugh
 Calleo, David P.
 Camp, Hugh D.
 Campbell, John C.
 Campbell, Nicholas J., Jr.
 Camps, Miriam
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 Canfield, Franklin O.
 Carey, Andrew G.
 Carey, John
 Carpenter, W. Samuel, III
 Carroll, Mitchell B.
 Carson, Charles W., Jr.
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 Case, Clifford P.
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 Casey, William J.
 Cater, Douglass
 Cates, John M., Jr.
 Catto, Henry E., Jr.
 Chace, James C.
 Chancellor, John
 Chandler, George A.
 Chapman, John F.
 Charpie, Robert A.
 Chase, W. Howard
 Chayes, Abram J.
 Cheever, Daniel S.
 Chenery, Hollis B.
 Cherrington, Ben M.
 Childs, Marquis
 Chittenden, George H.
 Chollar, Robert G.
 Christopher, Robert C.
 Christopher, Warren
 Chubb, Hendon, II
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 Church, Edgar M.
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 Cislør, Walker L.
 Clark, Bronson P.
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 Clay, Lucius D.
 Cleveland, Harlan
 Cleveland, Harold van B.
 Cleveland, William B.
 Cline, Ray S.
 Clough, Ernest T.
 Coffey, Joseph Irving
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 Cohen, Benjamin V.
 Cohen, Jerome B.
 Cohen, Joel E.
 Cohen, Stephen B.
 Cole, Charles W.
 Coleman, James S.

Coleman, William T., Jr. Dallin, Alexander
 Coles, James S. Darlington, Charles F.
 Collado, Emilio G. Darrell, Norris
 Collingwood, Charles C. David, Donald K.
 Colwell, Kent G. Davidson, Alfred E.
 Conable, Barber B., Jr. Davidson, Ralph K.
 Conant, James B. Davies, Roger P.
 Conant, Melvin A. Davis, John A.
 Condon, Joseph F. Davis, Nathanael V.
 Conlon, Richard P. Davis, Nathaniel
 Connor, John T. Davison, Daniel P.
 Connor, John T., Jr. Davison, W. Phillips
 Considine, John J. Dawkins, Peter M.
 Cook, Howard A. Dean, Arthur H.
 Coolidge, Nicholas J. Dean, Edgar P.
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 Coombs, Philip H. De Cubas, Jose
 Cooper, Chester L. DeGuigne, Christian, 3rd
 Cooper, Franklin S. De Kiewiet, C. W.
 Cooper, John Sherman DeLima, Oscar A.
 Cooper, Richard N. Deming, Frederick L.
 Copeland, Lammot Du Pont Dennison, Charles S.
 Cordier, Andrew W. DePalma, Samuel
 Corson, Dale R. De Rosso, Alphonse
 Costanzo, G. A. Derryck, Vivian L.
 Cotter, William R. Destler, I.M.
 Coughran, Tom B. Deuel, Wallace R.
 Cousins, Norman Deutch, Michael J.
 Cowan, L. Gray DeVries, Henry P.
 Cowan, Louis G. Dickey, John Sloan
 Cowles, Gardner Dickson, R. Russell, Jr.
 Cowles, John, Jr. Diebold, John
 Craig, Gregory B. Diebold, William, Jr.
 Crane, Winthrop Murray Dietel, William M.
 Crassweller, Robert D. Dillon, Clarence
 Creel, Dana S. Dillon, Douglas
 Cross, James E. Dilworth, J. Richardson
 Crowe, Philip K. Dodge, Cleveland E.
 Culver, John C. Doherty, William C., Jr.
 Cummings, Robert L. Dolin, Arnold
 Curran, Jean A., Jr. Dominguez, Jorge
 Curtis, Edward P. Donahue, Donald J.
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 Cusick, Peter Donnell, Ellsworth
 Donnell, James C., II
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Dorr, Goldthwaite H.
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 Doty, Paul M., Jr.
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 Dowling, Walter
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 Dreier, John C.
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 Drummond, Roscoe
 Dubinsky, David
 DuBrul, Stephen M., Jr.
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 Durkee, William P.
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 Falk, Richard A.
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 Feer, Mark C.
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 Flanigan, Peter M.
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 Frampton, George T., Jr.
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 Franche, Dean F.
 Fraser, Donald M.
 Fredericks, J. Wayne
 Free, Lloyd A.
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 Frelinghuysen, Peter H.B.
 French, John
 Freudenthal, David M.
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 Frey, Donald N.
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 Funkhouser, E.N., Jr.
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 Ganoë, Charles S.
 Gant, George F.
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 Gilpatric, Chadbourne
 Garretson, Albert H.
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 Garvy, George
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 Gates, Thomas S.
 Gaud, William S.
 Gaylord, Bradley
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 Geier, Paul E.
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 Gelb, Leslie H.
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 Geneen, Harold S.
 George, W. H. Krome
 Gerhardt, H.A.
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 Gibney, Frank B.
 Gideonse, Harry D.
 Giffin, Sidney F.
 Gil, Peter P.
 Gilbert, Carl J.
 Gilbert, H.N.
 Gilchrist, Huntington
 Gilpatric, Roswell L.
 Gilpin, Robert
 Ginsburgh, Robert N.
 Gleason, S. Everett
 Glennan, T. Keith
 Goheen, Robert F.
 Goldberg, Arthur J.
 Goldberger, Marvin L.
 Golden, William T.
 Goldin, Harrison J.
 Goldman, Guido
 Goldman, Marshall I.
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 Goodhart, Arthur L.
 Goodpaster, Andrew J.
 Goodrich, Leland M.
 Gordon, Albert H.

Gordon, Kermit
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 Gornick, Alan L.
 Gorter, Wytze
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 Graff, Robert D.
 Graham, Katharine
 Grant, James P.
 Granville, Maurice F.
 Graubard, Stephen R.
 Gray, Gordon
 Grazier, Joseph A.
 Green, Joseph C.
 Greene, James C.
 Greene, James R.
 Greene, Michael J.L.
 Greenfield, James L.
 Greenwald, Joseph A.
 Griffith, Samuel B., II
 Griffith, Thomas
 Griffith, William E.
 Grimm, Peter
 Gross, Ernest A.
 Grover, Allen
 Gullion, Edmund A.
 Gunn, Hartford N., Jr.
 Gurfein, Murray I.
 Gurganus, William R.

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Haig, Alexander M., Jr.
 Haight, George W.
 Halaby, Najeeb E.
 Halberstam, David
 Hall, Floyd D.
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 Halle, Louis J., Jr.
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 Halperin, Morton H.
 Hamilton, Edward K.
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 Hamilton, Thomas J.
 Hance, William A.
 Hanes, John W., Jr.
 Harari, Maurice
 Harbison, Frederick
 Hare, Raymond A.

Hargrove, John L.
 Harrar, J.G.
 Harriman, W. Averell
 Harris, Irving B.
 Harris, James T., Jr.
 Harris, Patricia Roberts
 Harsch, Joseph C.
 Hart, Augustin S.
 Hart, Parker T.
 Hartley, Fred L.
 Haskell, Broderick
 Haskins, Caryl P.
 Hauge, Gabriel
 Hauser, Rita E.
 Haviland, H. Field, Jr.
 Hayes, Alfred
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 Haynes, Ulric St. C., Jr.
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 Haywood, Oliver G.
 Hazard, John N.
 Heath, Donald R.
 Heckscher, August
 Heilbroner, Robert L.
 Heintzen, Harry L.
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 Helander, Robert C.
 Heldring, Frederick
 Hellman, F. Warren
 Helm, Harold H.
 Helms, Richard M.
 Henderson, Julia
 Henderson, Lawrence J., Jr.
 Henderson, Loy W.
 Henderson, William
 Henkin, Louis
 Herfort, John A.
 Herod, W. Rogers
 Herter, Christian A., Jr.
 Herzog, Paul M.
 Hesburgh, Theodore M.
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 Hewitt, William A.
 Hickey, William M.
 Hight, Keith
 Hill, George Watts

Hill, James T., Jr.
 Hillenbrand, Martin J.
 Hills, Robert C.
 Hilsman, Roger
 Hinshaw, Randall
 Hirschman, Albert O.
 Hitch, Charles J.
 Hobby, William P.
 Hoch, Frank W.
 Hochschild, Harold K.
 Hochschild, Walter
 Hofer, Philip
 Hoffman, Michael L.
 Hoffmann, Stanley
 Hoquet, Robert L.
 Hohenberg, John
 Holbrooke, Richard C.
 Holland, Jerome H.
 Holland, Kenneth
 Holmes, Alan R.,
 Holt, Pat M.
 Homer, Sidney
 Hoopes, Townsend W.
 Hoover, Herbert W., Jr.
 Hoover, Lyman
 Hormats, Robert
 Horn, Garfield H.
 Horton, Alan W.
 Horton, Philip C.
 Hoskins, Harold B.
 Hottelet, Richard C.
 Houghton, Amory
 Houghton, Amory, Jr.
 Houghton, Arthur A., Jr.
 Hovde, Frederick L.
 Hovey, Allan, Jr.
 Hovey, Graham
 Howard, John B.
 Howell, John I.
 Hughes, John
 Hughes, Thomas L.
 Huglin, Henry C.
 Huizenga, John W.
 Humphrey, Hubert H.
 Hunsberger, Warren S.
 Hunter, Clarence E.
 Huntington, Samuel P.

Hurewitz, J.C.
 Hyde, Henry B.
 Hyde, James N.

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 Ikle, Fred C.
 Ireland, R. L., III
 Irwin, John N., II
 Isaacs, Norman E.
 Issawi, Charles
 Iverson, Kenneth R.

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 Jackson, William E.
 Jacobs, Norman
 Jacobson, Harold K.
 Jaffe, Sam A.
 James, George F.
 Jamieson, J.K.
 Jansen, Marius B.
 Jastrow, Robert
 Javits, Jacob K.
 Jessup, Alpheus W.
 Jessup, John K.
 Jessup, Philip C.
 Jessup, Philip C., Jr.
 Johnson, Harold K.
 Johnson, Howard W.
 Johnson, James A.
 Johnson, Joseph E.
 Johnson, Robbin S.
 Johnson, Willard R.
 Johnson, W. Thomas, Jr.
 Johnstone, W. H.
 Jones, David J.
 Jones, Gilbert E.
 Jones, Peter T.
 Jones, Thomas V.
 Jordan, Amos A., Jr.
 Jorden, William J.
 Josephson, William

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 Kahin, George Mct.
 Kahn, Herman

Kaiser, Philip M.
 Kalb, Marvin
 Kalinski, Felix A.
 Kamarck, Andrew M.
 Kaminer, Peter H.
 Kane, R. Keith
 Kassof, Allen H.
 Katz, Milton
 Katzenbach, Edward L., Jr.
 Katzenbach, Nicholas De B.
 Kaufmann, William W.
 Kaysen, Carl
 Kearns, Doris
 Keenan, Edward L.
 Kelly, Alfred Orr
 Kelly, George Armstrong
 Kempner, Frederick C.
 Kempner, Maximilian W.
 Kenen, Peter B.
 Keniston, Kenneth
 Kennan, George F.
 Kenney, F. Donald
 Keppel, Francis
 Kern, Harry F.
 Kettaneh, Francis A.
 Kilberg, William J.
 Killefer, Tom
 Kimberly, John R.
 King, James E.
 King, John A., Jr.
 Kintner, William R.
 Kirk, Grayson
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 Kissinger, Henry A.
 Kitchen, Keffrey C.
 Klaerner, Curtis M.
 Kleiman, Robert
 Klein, Edward
 Knight, Douglas
 Knight, Robert Huntington
 Knoppers, Antonie T.
 Knorr, Klaus
 Knowles, John H.
 Knowlton, William A.
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 Koenig, Robert P.
 Kohler, Foy D.
 Kohler, Walter J.

Kolodziej, Edward A.
 Kooker, Judith L.
 Korbel, Josef
 Korbonski, Andrzej
 Korry, Edward M.
 Kotschnig, Walter M.
 Kraft, Joseph
 Krause, Lawrence B.
 Kreidler, Robert N.
 Kristol, Irving
 Kruidenier, David
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 Lacy, Alex S.
 Lacy, Dan M.
 Ladejinsky, Wolf
 Laise, Carol C.
 Lake, William A. K.
 Lamontagne, Raymond A.
 Lampert, James B.
 Lamson, Roy, Jr.
 Landry, Lionel
 Lang, Robert E.
 Langer, Paul F.
 Langer, William L.
 Langsam, Walter Consuelo
 Lansdale, Edward G.
 Lansner, Kermit
 Larkin, Arthur E., Jr.
 Larmon, Sigurd S.
 LaRoche, Chester J.
 Larry, R. Heath
 Lary, Hal B.
 Lasswell, Harold D.
 Laukhuff, Perry
 Laybourne, Lawrence E.
 Lazarus, Ralph
 LeBaron, Eugene
 Leddy, John M.
 Lederer, Ivo J.
 Lee, Charles Henry
 Lee, John M.
 Leghorn, Richard S.
 Lehman, John R.
 Lehman, Orin
 Lehrman, Hal
 Leich, John Foster

Leigh, Monroe
 Lemnitzer, Lyman L.
 Leonard, James G.
 Lerner, Michael
 Leroy, Norbert G.
 Leslie, John C.
 Le Sueur, Lawrence E.
 Levine, Hillel
 Levine, Irving R.
 Levy, Marion J., Jr.
 Levy, Walter J.
 Lewis, Flora
 Lewis, John P.
 Lieberman, Henry R.
 Lilienthal, David E.
 Lilley, A. Neil
 Lincoln, George A.
 Linder, Harold F.
 Lindley, Ernest K.
 Lindquist, Warren T.
 Lindsay, Franklin A.
 Lindsay, George N.
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 Linen, James A.
 Lingle, Walter L., Jr.
 Linowitz, Sol M.
 Lipscomb, James S.
 Lipscomb, Thomas H.
 Lipset, Seymour Martin
 Lipson, Leon
 Lissitzyn, Oliver J.
 Little, David
 Lockard, Derwood W.
 Locke, Edwin A., Jr.
 Lockwood, John E.
 Lockwood, Manice
 de Forest, 3rd
 Lockwood, William W.
 Lodge, George C.
 Lodge, Henry Cabot
 Loeb, John L.
 Loft, George
 Long, Franklin A.
 Longstreet, Victor M.
 Loomis, Alfred L.
 Loomis, Henry
 Loos, A. William
 Lord, Charles Edwin
 Lord, Winston
 Loucks, Harold H.
 Lovestone, Jay
 Lowenfeld, Andreas F.
 Lowenstein, James G.
 Loy, Frank E.
 Lubar, Robert A.
 Lubin, Isador
 Luce, Charles F.
 Luckey, E. Hugh
 Ludt, R. E.
 Luke, David L., III
 Lyford, Joseph P.
 Lynch, Edward S.
 Lynn, James T.
 Lynn, Laurence E., Jr.
 Lyon, E. Wilson
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 McCance, Thomas
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 McClintock, Robert M.
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 McColough, C. Peter
 McCone, John Alex
 McCormack, James
 McCracken, Paul W.
 McDaniel, Joseph M., Jr.
 McDermott, Walsh
 McDougal, Myres S.
 McFarland, Ross A.
 McGee, Gale W.
 McGhee, George C.
 McGiffert, David E.
 McHenry, Donald F.
 McKay, Vernon
 McKee, James W., Jr.
 McKeever, Porter
 McKinney, Robert M.
 McLaughlin, Donald H.
 McLean, Donald H., Jr.
 McLean, John G.
 McNamara, Robert S.
 McNeill, Robert L.
 McPherson, Harry C.

McQuade, Lawrence C.
 MacArthur, Douglas II
 MacChesney, A. Brunson, -III
 MacDonald, Gordon J.
 MacDonald, J. Carlisle
 MacEachron, David W.
 MacGregor, Ian K.
 MacIver, Murdoch
 MacLaury, Bruce K.
 Machold, William F.
 Macomber, John D.
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 Maffry, August
 Mallory, George W.
 Mallory, Walter H.
 Malmgren, Harald B.
 Manning, Bayless
 Manning, Robert J.
 Mansager, Felix N.
 Manshel, Warren Demian
 Marcy, Carl
 Mark, David E.
 Mark, Julius
 Markel, Lester
 Marron, Donald B.
 Marshall, Burke
 Marshall, C. Burton
 Martin, Edwin M.
 Martin, Malcolm W.
 Martin, William McC., Jr.
 Martinuzzi, Leo S., Jr.
 Marvel, William W.
 Masten, John E.
 Mathews, Edward J.
 Mathias, Charles McC., Jr.
 Mattison, Graham D.
 May, Ernest R.
 Mayer, Gerald M.
 Mayer, Gerald M., Jr.
 Meagher, Robert F.
 Meck, John F.
 Menke, John R.
 Merchant, Livingston T.
 Merrillat, H.C.L.
 Metcalf, George R.
 Metzger, Herman A.
 Meyer, Albert J.
 Meyer, Charles A.
 Meyer, Cord, Jr.
 Meyer, John M., Jr.
 Meyer, John R.
 Meyerson, Martin
 Mickelson, Sig
 Milbank, Robbins
 Millard, Mark J.
 Miller, Francis P.
 Miller, J. Irwin
 Miller, William J.
 Mills, Bradford
 Mladek, Jan V.
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 Moe, Sherwood
 Molina, Edgar R.
 Mondale, Walter F.
 Montias, J. Michael
 Moore, Ben T.
 Moore, George S.
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 Moore, Paul, Jr.
 Moore, Walden
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 Moose, Richard M.
 Morgan, Cecil
 Morgan, George A.
 Morgan, Henry S.
 Morgan, Thomas E.
 Morgenstern, Oskar
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 Morley, James W.
 Morris, Grinnell
 Morrisett, Lloyd N.
 Morse, David A.
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 Morton, Louis
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 Mudd, Henry T.
 Muir, Malcolm
 Mulford, David C.
 Mulholland, William D.
 Muller, Steven
 Munger, Edwin S.
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 Munyan, Winthrop R.
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 Muse, Martha T.
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Nagorski, Zygmunt, Jr.
 Nason, John W.
 Nathan, Robert R.
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 Nelson, Clifford C.
 Nelson, Fred M.
 Nelson, Merlin E.
 Neustadt, Richard E.
 Newburg, Andre W.G.
 Newhouse, John
 Newman, Richard T.
 Newton, Quigg, Jr.
 Nichols, Calvin J.
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 Nielsen, Waldemar A.
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 Nimetz, Matthew
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 Noyes, Charles Phelps
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 Nye, Joseph S.

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Oakes, John B.
 O'Connor, Roderic L.
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 Ogden, Alfred
 Oksenberg, Michel
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Oliver, Covey T.
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 Olson, Lawrence
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 Olvey, Lee D.
 O'Neill, Michael J.
 Oppenheimer, Franz M.
 Osborne, Lithgow
 Osborne, Stanley De J.
 Osgood, Robert E.
 Ostrander, F. Taylor, Jr.
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Pace, Frank, Jr.
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 Paffrath, Leslie
 Page, Howard W.
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 Palmer, Norman D.
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 Peardon, Thomas P.
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 Pell, Claiborne
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 Perkins, Courtland D.
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 Perkins, Roswell B.
 Perry, Hart
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 Petschek, Stephen R.
 Petty, John R.
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 Phillips, Christopher H.
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 Picker, Harvey
 Piel, Gerard
 Pierce, William C.
 Piercy, George T.
 Pierotti, Roland
 Pierre, Andrew J.
 Pifer, Alan
 Pincus, Lionel I.
 Pincus, Walter H.
 Piquet, Howard S.
 Place, John B. M.
 Plank, John N.
 Platig, E. Raymond
 Platt, Jonas M.
 Platten, Donald C.
 Plimpton, Calvin H.
 Plimpton, Francis T.P.
 Pogue, L. Welch
 Polk, Judd
 Polk, William R.
 Pool, Ithiel DeSola
 Poor, J. Sheppard
 Posvar, Wesley W.
 Potter, Robert S.
 Power, Philip H.
 Power, Thomas F., Jr.
 Powers, Joshua B.
 Praeger, Frederick A.
 Pratt, H. Irving
 Price, Don K.
 Prizer, John B.
 Probst, George E.

Pulling, Edward
 Pusey, Nathan M.
 Putnam, George E., Jr.
 Putzell, Edwin J., Jr.
 Pye, Lucian W.

Q

Quester, George H.
 Quigg, Philip W.

R

Rabi, Isidor I.
 Radway, Laurence I.
 Ranis, Gustav
 Rashish, Myer
 Rathjens, George W.
 Ravenal, Earl C.
 Ravenholt, Albert
 Ray, George W., Jr.
 Read, Benjamin H.
 Redmon, E. Hayes
 Reed, Joseph V., Jr.
 Reed, Philip D.
 Reeves, Jay B. L.
 Regan, Donald T.
 Rehm, John B.
 Reid, Ogdeq R.
 Reid, Whitelaw
 Reischauer, Edwin O.
 Resor, Stanley R.
 Reston, James B.
 Reuss, Henry S.
 Revelle, Roger
 Rey, Nicholas A.
 Reynolds, Lloyd G.
 Rheinstejn, Alfred
 Rhineland, John B.
 Rhodes, John B., Jr.
 Rice, Emmett
 Rich, John H., Jr.
 Richardson, Arthur Berry
 Richardson, David B.
 Richardson, Elliot L.
 Richardson, John, Jr.
 Richardson, Richard W.
 Ridgway, Matthew B.
 Reigelman, Harold
 Rielly, John E.

Ries, Hans A.
 Riesel, Victor
 Ripley, S. Dillon, 2nd
 Robbins, Donald G., Jr.
 Roberts, Chalmers M.
 Roberts, Walter Orr
 Robinson, Charles W.
 Robinson, James D., III
 Robinson, Olin C.
 Roche, John P.
 Rockefeller, David
 Rockefeller, John D., 3rd
 Rockefeller, Nelson A.
 Rockefeller, Rodman C.
 Rockhill, Victor E.
 Rodriguez, Vincent A.
 Rogers, David E.
 Rogers, William D.
 Roosa, Robert V.
 Roosevelt, Kermit
 Root, Oren
 Rose, Frederick P.
 Rosenfield, Patricia L.
 Rosengarten, Adolph G., Jr.
 Rosenthal, A. M.
 Rosenwald, William
 Rosin, Axel G.
 Ross, Roger
 Ross, T. J.
 Rostow, Eugene V.
 Rostow, Walt W.
 Roth, William M., Jr.
 Roth, William V., Jr.
 Rouse, Robert G.
 Rowen, Henry S.
 Rubin, Seymour J.
 Ruebhausen, Oscar M.
 Ruina, J. P.
 Rush, Kenneth
 Rusk, Dean
 Russell, T. W., Jr.
 Rustow, Dankwart A.
 Ryan, John T., Jr.

S

Safran, Nadav
 Salisbury, Harrison E.

Salomon, Irving
 Saltzman, Charles E.
 Salzman, Herbert
 Samuels, Nathaniel
 Sargeant, Howland H.
 Sawyer, John E.
 Scalapino, Robert A.
 Scali, John A.
 Schacht, Henry B.
 Schachter, Oscar
 Schaetzel, J. Robert
 Schelling, Thomas C.
 Schiff, Frank W.
 Schiff, John M.
 Schiller, A. Arthur
 Schilling, Warner R.
 Schlesinger, Arthur, Jr.
 Schmidt, A.W.
 Schmidt, Herman J.
 Schmoker, J. Benjamin
 Schneider, Jan
 Schorr, Daniel L.
 Schuyler, C.V.R.
 Schwab, William B.
 Schwartz, Harry
 Schwartz,
 Frederick A.O., Jr.
 Schwebel, Stephen M.
 Scott, John
 Scott, Stuart N.
 Scoville, Herbert, Jr.
 Seaborg, Glenn T.
 Seabury, Paul
 Seagrave, Norman P.
 Seamans, Robert C., Jr.
 Sedwitz, Walter J.
 Seibold, Frederick C., Jr.
 Seitz, Frederick
 Seligman, Eustace
 Seymour, Whitney North
 Shapiro, Eli
 Shapiro, Isaac
 Shaplen, Robert
 Sharp, Walter R.
 Shayne, Herbert M.
 Shearer, Warren W.
 Sheehan, Vincent

Sheeline, Paul C.
 Sheffield, James R.
 Sheldon, Eleanor Bernert
 Shepherd, Mark, Jr.
 Sherry, George L.
 Shirer, William L.
 Shishkin, Boris
 Shriver, R. Sargent, Jr.
 Shulman, Marshall D.
 Shuster, George N.
 Shute, Benjamin R.
 Silk, Leonard S.
 Silvers, Robert B.
 Silvert, K.H.
 Simons, Howard
 Sims, Albert G.
 Singer, Ronald L.
 Sisco, Joseph J.
 Skolnikoff, Eugene B.
 Slater, Joseph E.
 Slawson, John
 Sloane, Ann B.
 Slocombe, Walter B.
 Slocum, John J.
 Smith, Carleton Sprague
 Smith, Datus C., Jr.
 Smith, David S.
 Smith, Gaddis
 Smith, Gerard C.
 Smith, Horace H.
 Smith, Richard Mills
 Smith, Robert W.
 Smith, W. Mason
 Smithies, Arthur
 Smyth, Henry DeW.
 Sohn, Louis B.
 Solbert, Peter O.A.
 Solomon, Anthony M.
 Solomon, Robert
 Sommers, Davidson
 Sonne, Christian R.
 Sonnenfeldt, Helmut
 Sorensen, Theodore C.
 Soth, Lauren K.
 Soubry, Emile E.
 Southard, Frank A., Jr.
 Spaatz, Carl A.
 Spain, James W.
 Spang, Kenneth M.
 Spencer, John H.
 Spencer, William C.
 Spiegel, Harold R.
 Spiro, Herbert J.
 Spofford, Charles M.
 Sprague, Robert C.
 Stackpole, Stephen H.
 Staley, Eugene
 Stamas, Stephen
 Stanley, Timothy W.
 Stanton, Frank
 Staples, Eugene S.
 Stassen, Harold E.
 Steadman, Richard C.
 Stebbins, James H.
 Stebbins, Richard P.
 Steel, Ronald
 Stein, Eric
 Stein, Howard
 Steinbruner, John D.
 Steiner, Daniel
 Stephens, Claude O.
 Sterling, J.E. Wallace
 Sterling, Richard W.
 Stern, Fritz
 Stern, H. Peter
 Stevens, Charles R.
 Stevenson, John R.
 Stevenson, William E.
 Stewart,
 Robert McLean
 Stilwell, Richard G.
 Stoddard, George D.
 Stoessinger, John G.
 Stone, Donald C.
 Stone, Jeremy J.
 Stone, Robert G., Jr.
 Stone, Shepard
 Straka, Jerome A.
 Stratton, Julius A.
 Straus, Donald B.
 Straus, Jack I.
 Straus, Oscar S.
 Straus, R. Peter
 Straus, Ralph I.

Straus, Robert K.
 Strauss, Simon D.
 Strausz-Hupe, Robert
 Strayer, Joseph R.
 Sullivan, William H.
 Sulzberger, C.L.
 Sunderland, Jack B.
 Surrey,

Walter Sterling
 Sutton, Francis X.
 Swearer, Howard R.
 Swing, John Temple
 Swinton, Stanley M.
 Symington, W. Stuart

T

Talbot, Phillips
 Tanham, George K.
 Tannenwald,
 Theodore, Jr.

Taubman, William
 Tavoulaareas, William P.
 Taylor, Arthur R.
 Taylor, George E.
 Taylor, Maxwell D.
 Teitelbaum, Michael S.
 Tennyson, Leonard B.
 Thayer, Robert H.
 Thomas, Evan
 Thompson, Earle S.
 Thompson, Kenneth W.
 Thomson, James C., Jr.
 Thorp, Willard L.
 Tillman, Seth P.
 Timberlake, Clare H.
 Tobin, James
 Todaro, Michael P.
 Tomlinson, Alexander
 Topping, Seymour
 Townsend, Edward
 Trager, Frank N.
 Train, Russell E.
 Traphagen, J.C.
 Travis, Martin B., Jr.
 Trees, James F.
 Trezise, Philip H.
 Triffin, Robert

Trippe, Juan Terry
 Trowbridge, Alexander
 Truman, David B.
 Tucher, H. Inton
 Tuchman, Barbara
 Tuck, Edward Hallam
 Turkevich, John
 Turner, Stansfield
 Tuthill, John W.
 Tweedy, Gordon B.

U

Ullman, Richard H.
 Ulmer, Alfred C., Jr.
 Upgren, Arthur R.
 Urfer, Richard P.
 Usher, William R.
 Uzielli, Giorgio

V

Vaky, Viron P.
 Valentine, Alan
 Vance, Cyrus R.
 Van Dusen, Henry P.
 Van Slyck, DeForest
 Van Vlierden, Constan
 Vernon, Raymond
 Vila, George R.
 Volcker, Paul A.
 Von Klemperer, Alfred
 Von Mehren, Robert B.

W

Wagley, Charles W.
 Wahl, Nicholas
 Wait, Richard
 Walker, A. Lightfoot
 Walker, G.R.
 Walker, George G.
 Walker, Joseph, Jr.
 Wallace, Martha R.
 Wallich, Henry C.
 Wallis, Gordon T.
 Waltz, Kenneth N.
 Ward, Chester
 Ward, F. Champion
 Ward, Robert E.

Warfield, Ethelbert
 Warner, Rawleigh, Jr.
 Warnke, Paul C.
 Washburn, Abbott M.
 Wasson, Donald
 Watson, Arthur K.
 Watson, Craig M.
 Watson, Thomas J., Jr.
 Watts, John H., 3rd
 Wauchope, George
 Weaver, Charles H.
 Weaver, George L.P.
 Webster, Bethuel M.
 Wehrle, Leroy S.
 Weiner, Myron
 Weisskopf, Victor F.
 Welander, Robert O.
 Welch, Leo D.
 Wells, Herman B.
 Wells, Richard C.
 Wernimont, Kenneth
 Wessell, Nils Y.
 West, Robert LeRoy
 Westmoreland, W.C.
 Westphal, Albert C.F.
 Wharton, Clifton, R., Jr.
 Wheeler, Oliver P.
 Whidden, Howard P.
 Whipple, Taggart
 Whitaker, Arthur P.
 White, Frank X.
 White, Theodore H.
 Whiting, Allen S.
 Whitman, Marinva Von
 Neumann
 Whitney, John Hay
 Whitridge, Arnold
 Wiesner, Jerome B.
 Wilbur, Brayton, Jr.
 Wilbur, C. Martin
 Wilcox, Francis O.
 Wilcox, Robert B.
 Wilcox, Wayne A.
 Wilds, Walter W.
 Wilhelm, Harry E.
 Wilkins, Roger W.
 Wilkinson, Theodore L.

Williams, Franklin H.
 Williams, Haydn
 Williams, Langbourne M.
 Willits, Joseph H.
 Wilmerding, Lucius, Jr.
 Wilson, Carroll L.
 Wilson, Donald M.
 Wilson, John D.
 Wimpfheimer, Jacques D.
 Wingate, Henry S.
 Winslow, Richard S.
 Winton, David J.
 Wofford, Harris L.
 Wohlstetter, Albert
 Wohlstetter, Roberta
 Wolf, Charles, Jr.
 Wolfe, Thomas W.
 Wood, Harleston R.
 Wood, Thomas A.
 Woodbridge, Henry S.
 Woodcock, Leonard
 Woolley, Knight
 Wriggins, W. Howard
 Wright, Jerauld
 Wriston, Henry M.
 Wriston, Walter B.
 Wurf, Jerry
 Wyle, Frederick S.
 Wyzanski, Charles E., Jr.

Y

Yarmolinsky, Adam
 Yergin, Daniel
 Yntema, Theodore O.
 Yost, Charles W.
 Young, Edgar B.
 Young, John M.
 Young, Stephen B.
 Young, T. Cuyler
 Youngman, William S.
 Yudkin, Richard A.

Z

Zagoria, Donald S.
 Zimmerman, Edwin M.
 Zorthian, Barry
 Zurcher, Arnold J.

*"OUR TASK OF
CREATING A
SOCIALIST AMERICA
CAN ONLY SUCCEED
WHEN THOSE WHO
WOULD RESIST US
HAVE BEEN
TOTALLY
DISARMED."*

**Sarah Brady
President of Handgun Control, Inc.
Wife of James Brady
(Brady Gun Control Bill)
May 1991**

**ATTENTION ALL LAW ABIDING GUN OWNERS, ALL DEDICATED AMERICANS -
WE MUST**

Repeal P.L. 87-297

Refute State Department Paper 7277

P.L. 87-297 and Paper No. 7277 call for Total Disarmament of all Nations, and state that **DISARMAMENT MEANS TRANSFER** of all arms of all Nations to an International Military Force (United Nations).

On May 14, 1984 President Ronald Reagan
conditionally agreed to Total Disarmament of the
United States of America
which would automatically include

Total Gun Confiscation

This would be a real Plus for the World Citizenship and Planetary Citizen -
New Age - New World Order Plan,
promoted by

Rev. Theodore Hesburgh
of
Notre Dame

Rev. Theodore Hesburgh was a moderator for Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies.

We call on you, Mr. President, as Commander-In-Chief
We call on All U.S. Senators and U.S. Congressmen
The VFW - American Legion - DAV
The National Rifle Association and
all Pro-Gun Organizations

The DAR and All Organizations representing God, Country and Family

To demand a repeal of P.L. 87-297 and the
refuting of State Department Paper No. 7277

And all updates, which are done every year.

We must demand a repeal of P.L. 87-297 and State Department Paper No. 7277. If we do not, we will surely have been a part of our Servicemen dying in vain.

On May 14, 1984 President Ronald Reagan made the most newsworthy statement of all time . . . but we failed to hear or see a single followup by any of the news media. President Reagan was on National Television on May 14th discussing disarmament and the Soviet Union.

First let me say - That the Left and the Right have both been lied to in respect to disarmament, as well as on other issues. Disarmament is not what the left or the right have been led to believe. To the World Policymakers, which includes traitors in the U.S. Government, the word **DISARMAMENT MEANS a TRANSFER of all arms, of all nations, to an INTERNATIONAL MILITARY FORCE.** P.L. 87-297 and State Dept. Paper No. 7277 have this same definition.

President Reagan, in his statement on May 14, 1984, while discussing disarmament and the Soviet Union said: **“ . . . AND WE ARE WILLING TO MEET THEM IN ARMS REDUCTION TO THE POINT OF TOTAL DISARMAMENT.”**

The “left” might say that is good. The “right” might say, we can live with that. Some individuals of the right and the left might ask - but what about China?

President Reagan had to have meant China and all other nations as well, but what he failed to tell you was - what Public Law 87-297 and State Dept. Paper No. 7277 says, so that you could see what disarmament really means.

Note this part of a paragraph from Public Law 87-297: “arms control” and “disarmament” mean. . .” “or elimination, of armed forces and armaments of all kinds under international agreement . . .”

Note also a paragraph from State Department Paper No. 7277 which is titled “The United States Program for General and Complete Disarmament in a Peaceful World.” One paragraph reads: “The disbanding of all national armed forces, and the prohibition of their reestablishment in any form whatsoever, other THAN THOSE REQUIRED TO PRESERVE INTERNAL ORDER AND FOR CONTRIBUTION TO THE UNITED NATIONS PEACE FORCE.”

Note the words “PRESERVE INTERNAL ORDER.” LEAA/FEMA has that network already in place. Some years ago many individuals, including members of the D.A.R. (Daughters of the American Revolution) attempted to warn the citizens about this dangerous Public Law and State Department Paper.

The Anit-Gun A.C.I.R. (Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations), which is the United Nations Cell in U.S. Government writes State and Federal model legislation and executive orders that promote the World Order Concept which includes the Military.

INTERdependence is the name of the game of the World Policymakers and the A.C.I.R. Conglomerate which includes the National Conference of State Legislators and Mayors Conference.

(S 564) will establish the U.S. Academy of Peace which will promote principles of P.L. 87-297. It is a dangerous Bill. A.C.I.R. -INTERdependence and Peace Academy will be elaborated on in a future pamphlet.

Two years ago, many of us tried again to warn the citizens, but the word from Washington, D.C. was “Don’t worry about what is written in P.L. 87-297 and State Dept. Paper 7277 - it will never happen.”

Won’t happen? I think President Reagan’s statement of May 14th, 1984 proves otherwise. Write or call your U.S. Congressman or U.S. Senator and ask for a copy of Public Law 87-297 and State Department Paper 7277. After you read them you just might agree that on May 14th, 1984, President Ronald Reagan told us something that we wish we had never heard!



Public Law 87-297
87th Congress, H. R. 9118
September 26, 1961

AN ACT

To establish a United States ARMS Control and Disarmament Agency.

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

TITLE 1 - SHORT TITLE, PURPOSE, AND DEFINITIONS
SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "Arms Control and Disarmament Act".

SECTION 3. As used in this Act -

(a) The Terms "arms control" and "disarmament" mean the identification, verification, inspection, limitation, control, reduction, or elimination, of armed forces and armaments of all kinds under international agreement including the necessary steps taken under such an agreement to establish an effective system of international control, or to create and strengthen international organizations for the maintenance of peace.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

The Fundamental Purpose of this Disarmament Agency would be to bring about World Government

Think Not? Then read on:

On June 23, 1961, John J. McCloy, Special Advisor to the President on Disarmament, sent to the White House the draft of a bill to create this U.S. Disarmament Agency.

In his letter of transmittal to the President, he revealed that the fundamental purpose of the Disarmament Agency would be to bring about WORLD GOVERNMENT.

Those in Congress who favored the Arms Control Agency called it the Peace Agency.

Congressman John Ashbrook stated that it might better be called the "Surrender Agency".

Congressman Ashbrook further stated that this Agency may well be the back door for the one worlders to accomplish their goal of an International World Court.

Diagram below taken from United States Arms Control & Disarmament Agency - Publication 14

Please read across
from Left to Right.

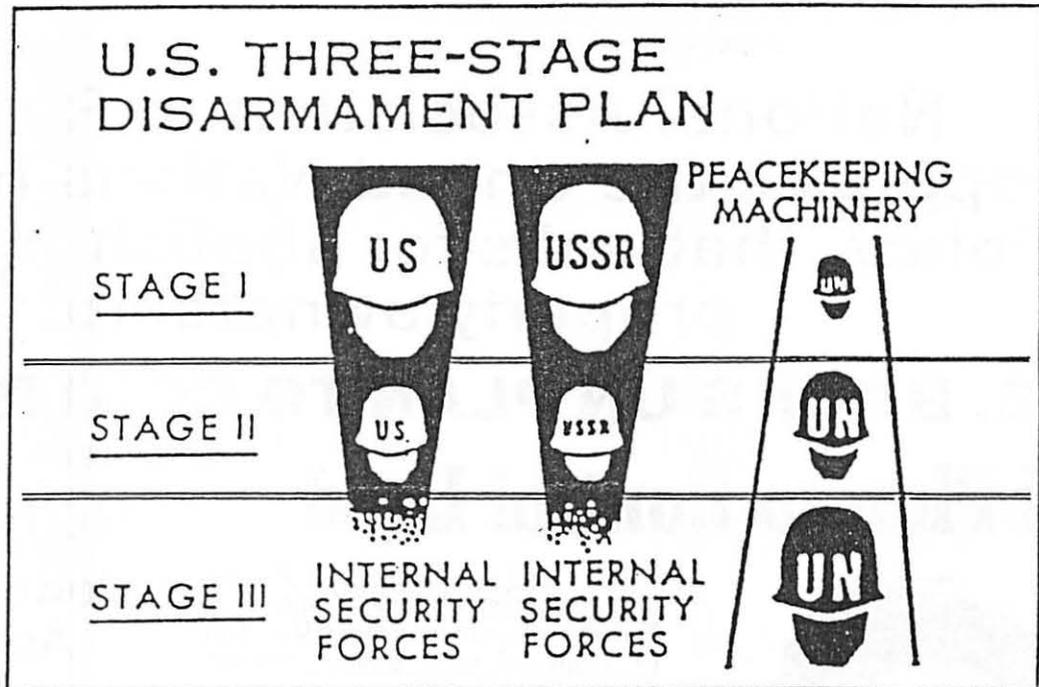
Note Stage I - U.S. and
USSR Military - Large
U.N. Peacekeeping -
Small

Note Stage II - U.S.
and USSR Military
Smaller

U.N. Peacekeeping
Increased

Note Stage III - U.S.
and USSR Military
GONE.

U.N. Peacekeeping
has all Military.
U.S. and USSR has
only Internal Security
Forces to quiet any
who object.



This diagram certainly proves that P.L. 87-297 means what it says.

State Dept. Paper 7277 compliments P.L. 87-297. Does 7277 mean what it says? Certainly Senator Clark made it clear that it does. Read his statement while discussing 7277.

Former Senator Joseph S. Clark of Pennsylvania stated on the floor of the U.S. Senate during debate on March 1, 1962, that this program is "the fixed, determined and approved policy of the government of the United States."

STATE DEPT. PUBLICATION 7277

THE UNITED STATES PROGRAM FOR GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT IN A PEACEFUL WORLD

Following are excerpts from State Department Paper 7277

... a world in which adjustment to change takes place in accordance with the principles of the United Nations.

In order to make possible the achievement of that goal, the program sets forth the following specific objectives toward which nations should direct their efforts:

- The disbanding of all national armed forces and the prohibition of their reestablishment in any form whatsoever other than those required to preserve internal order and for contributions to a United Nations Peace Force:

- The elimination from national arsenals of all armaments, including all weapons of mass destruction and the means for their delivery, other than those required for a United Nations Peace Force and for maintaining internal order;

- The manufacturer of armaments would be prohibited except for those of agreed types and quantities to be used by the U.N. Peace Force and those required to maintain internal order. All other armaments would be destroyed or converted to peaceful purposes.

No Property Rights - No Gun Rights

In 1983 Mantooth Report devoted an entire paper to this issue

July 12, 1982

National Association of Realtors opposes the United Nations Housing Policy, that calls for abolishing private property ownership.

U.S. BACKS UN PLAN TO CONTROL LAND

UN Plan to Control Land

1979 - 1980

NOTE:

Federal Regional Agency HUD endorsed this Land Control

Now - Note Supreme Court Decision below.



CARLA HILLS

The UN's Conference on Human Settlement recently met in Vancouver, British Columbia, and asked that land be managed as a public resource rather than a profit-generating commodity. It called for redistribution of land in poor countries and for a more equitable distribution of wealth.

A resolution favoring sharp restrictions on the private ownership of property was endorsed by a United Nations conference and supported by the United States on June 11.

The U.S. delegation, headed by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, Carla Hills, endorsed virtually all of the resolutions.

May 30, 1984 -

Supreme Court Rules that States can Force Landowners to Sell Property to Residents - See Washington AP excerpts below.

WASHINGTON (AP) - The Supreme Court ruled today that states may force landowners to sell off their property so that more residents have a chance to buy smaller parcels of land. Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, in her opinion for the court,

said that states may use their so-called condemnation powers to transfer property from one private owner to another as long as the aim is a broad public benefit such as alleviating a housing shortage.

Highly Financed Conservative Leadership, such as Paul Weyricks, Heritage Foundation and Gun Organizations should have put up strong resistance to the HUD backing of the United Nations Land Control Program.

Ironically, Paul Weyricks, Heritage Foundation and Associates were busy promoting a deadly HUD controlled program - ENTERPRISE ZONES.

To add to the irony - Heritage Foundation introduced ENTERPRISE ZONES.

Hesburgh Proposes World Citizenship



(AP Wirephoto)

REV. THEODORE HESBURGH (left) WITH DEREK BOK University Presidents Confer at Cambridge.

Cambridge, Mass. (AP) - The Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of the University of Notre Dame, proposed yesterday that an international agency be set up to grant people world citizenship along with their national citizenship.

Father Hesburgh said in a speech at Harvard University's alumni exercises that such world citizenship would be a means to break down "the one great remaining divider of humankind national sovereignty."

Rev. Theodore Hesburgh of Notre Dame is also a member of Planetary Citizens

Below are excerpts from their Pledge Manifesto

We have the obligation to place the human interest above the national interest, and human sovereignty above national sovereignty.

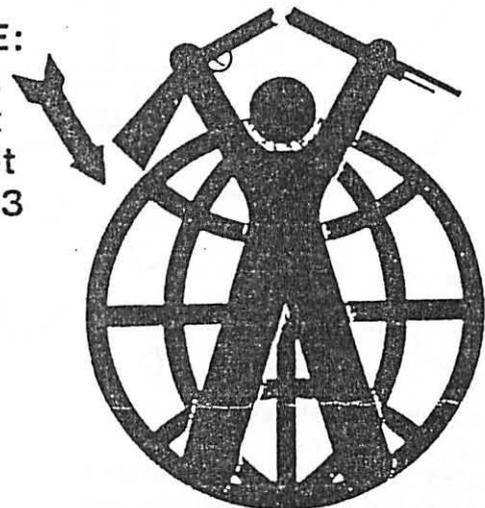
We declare our individual citizenship in the world community and our support for a United Nations capable of governing our planet in the common human interest.

As a member of the planetary family of mankind, the good of the world community is my first concern.

I will work for the strengthening and improvement of the United Nations;

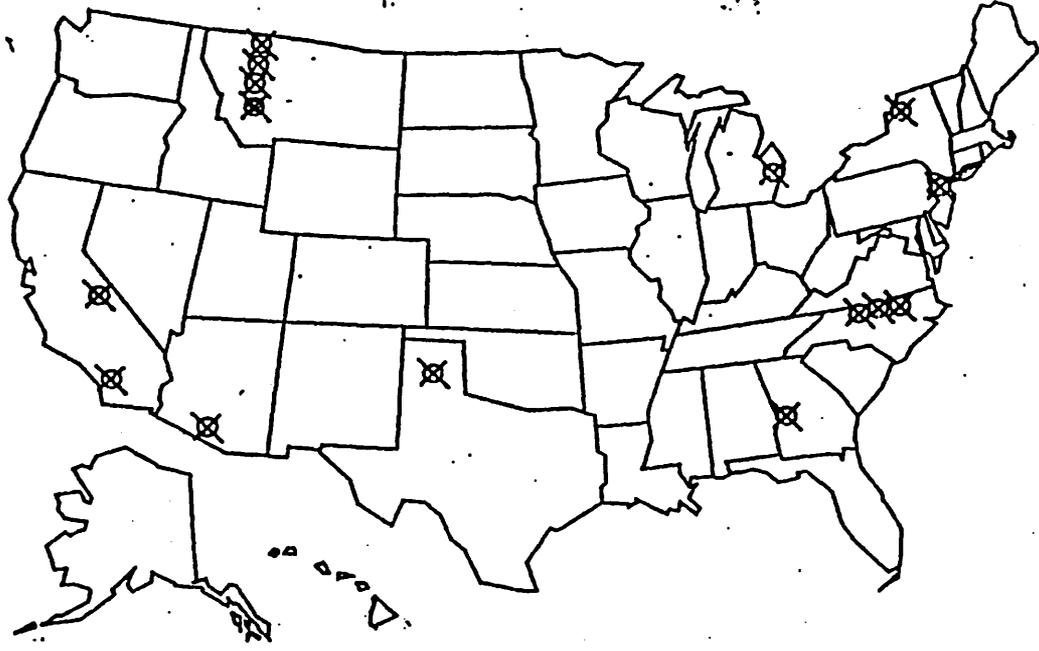
- to give the United Nations the authority to act on behalf of the common will of mankind.

NOTE:
U.N.
Fact
Sheet
No. 23



United Nations General Assembly
Second Special Session on
DISARMAMENT
7 June-9 July 1982
New York

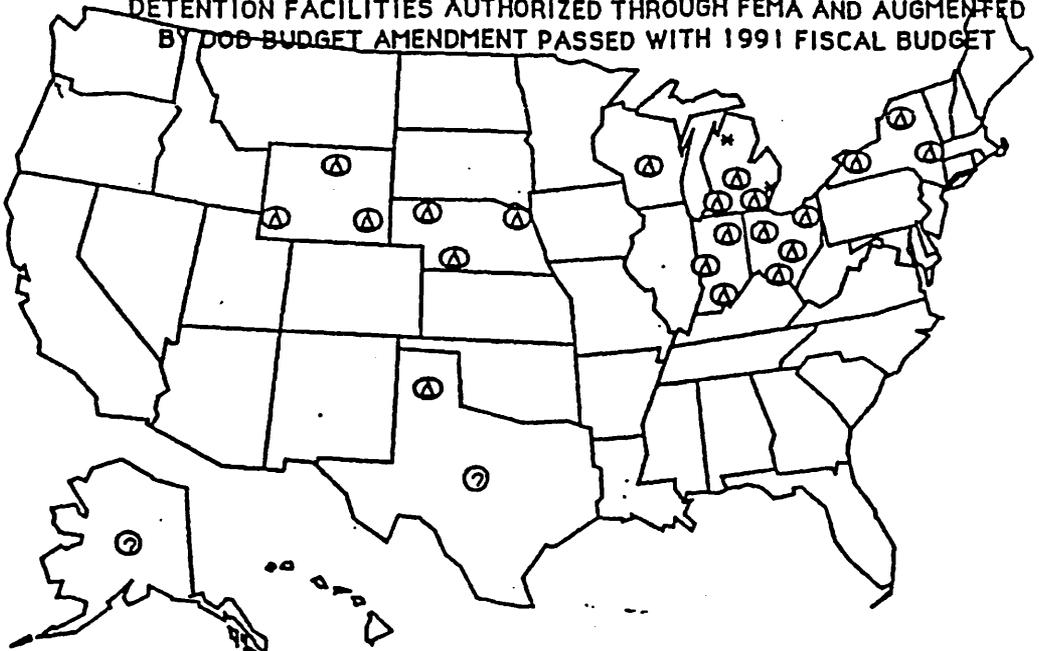
from informed sources



☒ = United Nations Combat Groups Confirmed Locations

**UNITED NATIONS BATTLE GROUPS
ENTRANCE TO UNITED STATES PASSED
UNDER
PRESIDENTIAL EXECUTIVE ORDERS SIGNED
11 NOVEMBER 1990**

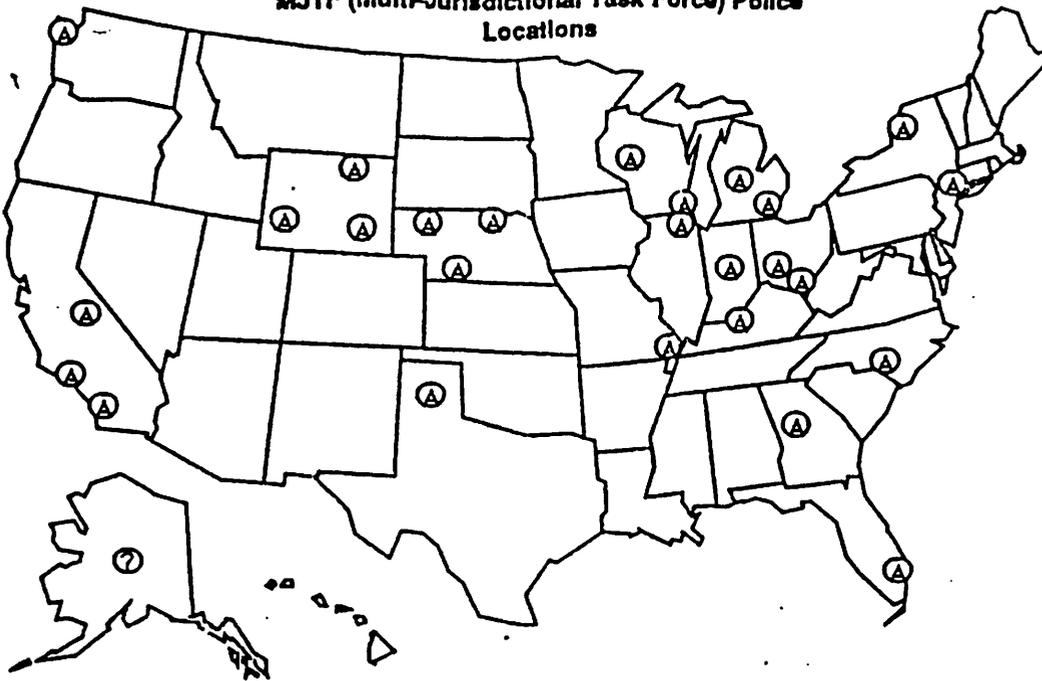
**DETENTION FACILITIES AUTHORIZED THROUGH FEMA AND AUGMENTED
BY DOD BUDGET AMENDMENT PASSED WITH 1991 FISCAL BUDGET**



A) Each site can detain between 32,000 to 44,000 people min
 B) It is indicated that the Texas and Alaskan sites may be much larger and more heavily armed
 C) For the area west of the Mississippi Oklahoma City is the central processing point for detainees and can handle up to 100,000 people at a time

D) The Eastern processing center is not yet identified at this time
DETENTION FACILITIES
 23 FEMA Authorized and stationed
 20 DOD Budget authorized and stationed
 43 TOTAL
 Ⓐ = KNOWN FACILITIES * = ALTERNATE CONFIRMED FACILITIES
 ⓐ = CONFIRMED BY GOVERNMENT DOCUMENT LOCATION NOT YET CONFIRMED

MJTF (Multi-Jurisdictional Task Force) Police Locations



Ⓐ = CONFIRMED MJTF POLICE LOCATIONS

The MJTF Police is made up of :

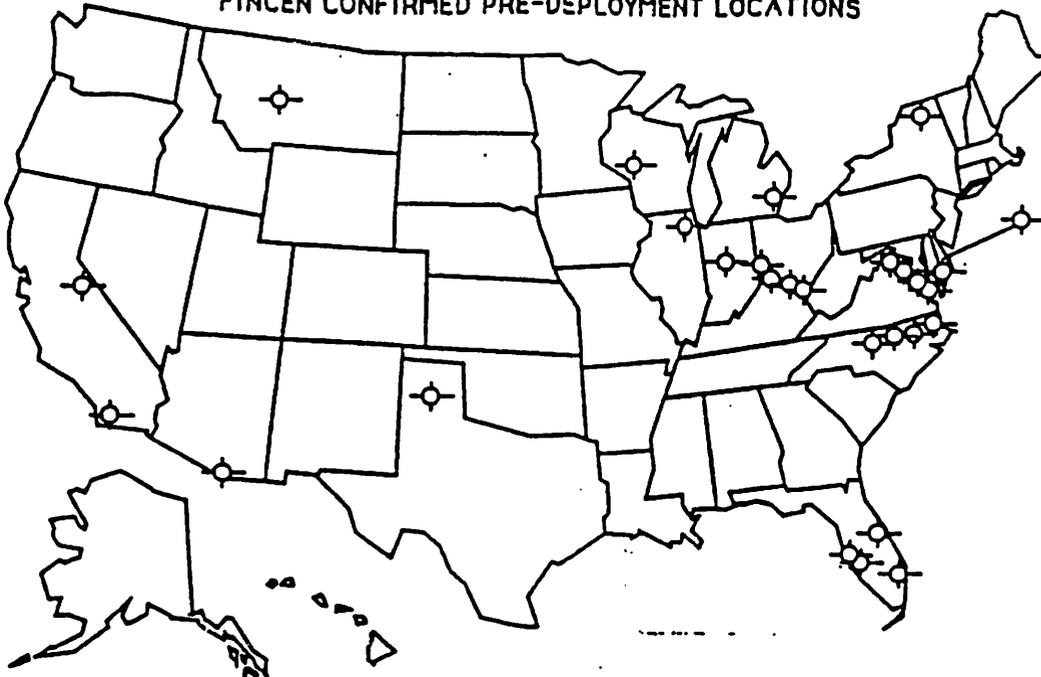
- 1) **MILITARY**- Converts those National Guard Units that are not band by the president into a National Police Force
- 2) Converts all surviving local and state police to national police
- 3) Converts street gangs into law enforcement units for house to house searches (L.A., Chicago, and New York are in the process now)

MJTF POLICE MISSION:

- 1) House to house search and seizure of property and firearms
- 2) Separation and categorization of men, women and children as prisoners in large numbers
- 3) Transfer to and the operation of detention camps in the U.S. (43+ Camps)

**" THE MJTF IS THE VELVET GLOVE ON THE IRON FIST"
MOTTO ON THE COVER PAGE OF THE MJTF POLICE GUIDELINES AND AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION**

FINCEN CONFIRMED PRE-DEPLOYMENT LOCATIONS



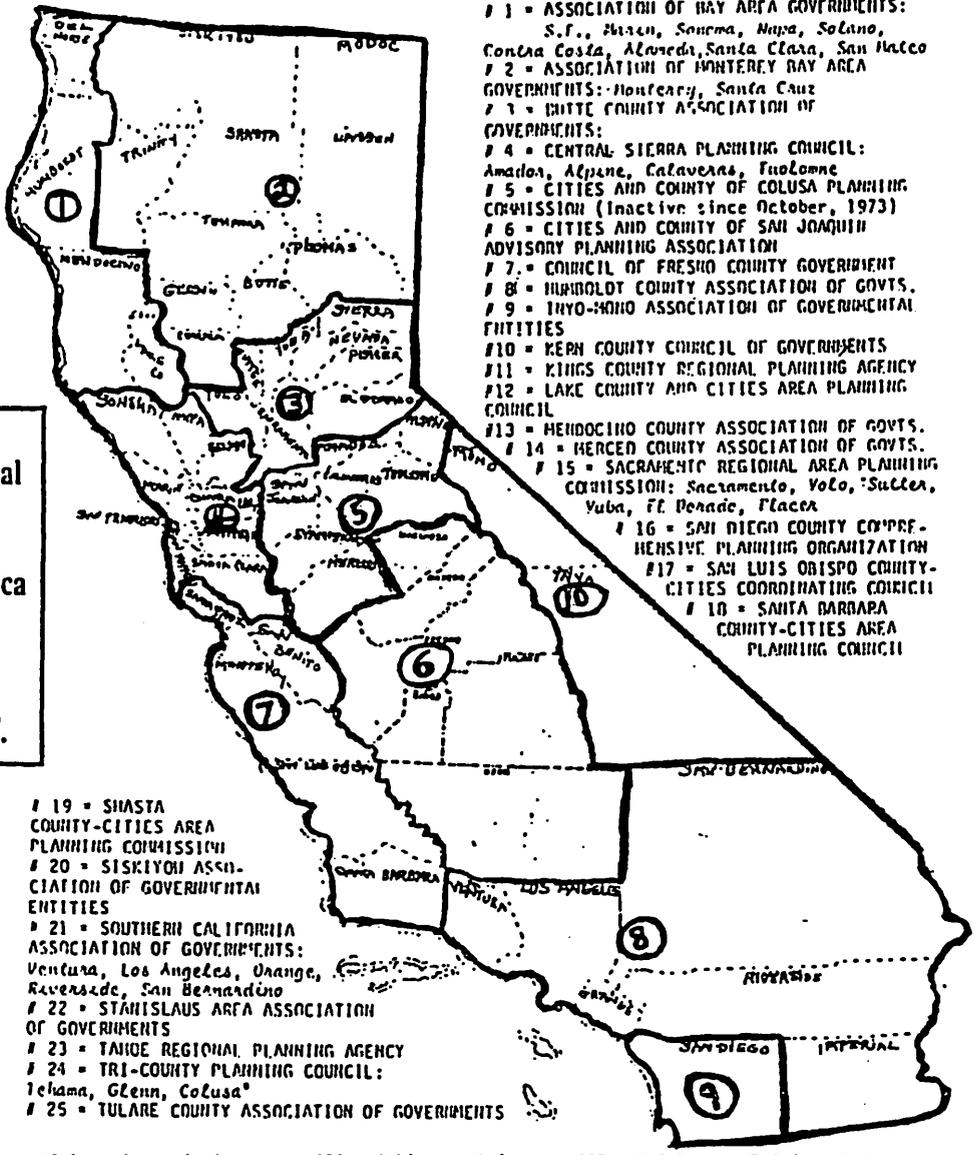
FINCEN'S MISSION IS:

- A) House to house search and seizure of property and arms
- B) Separation and categorization of men, women and children as prisoners in large numbers
- C) Transfer to detention facilities of aforementioned prisoners.

**FINCEN ARE FOREIGN MILITARY AND SECRET POLICE BROUGHT INTO THE UNITED STATES FOR DEPLOYMENT AGAINST THE U.S. CITIZENS.
MOST IDENTIFIED FINCEN UNITS ARE AT COMPANY STRENGTH (160+)
SOME ARE AS LARGE AS BRIGADE STRENGTH (2600+)**

ALL FINCEN EQUIPMENT IS BLACK FINCEN UNIFORMS HELICOPTERS ETC

The United Nations Regional Method of Operating The States of America Under World Control. California is "In Transition".



- 1 - ASSOCIATION OF BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS: S.F., Alameda, Contra Costa, Alameda, Santa Clara, San Mateo
- 2 - ASSOCIATION OF MONTEREY BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS: Monterey, Santa Cruz
- 3 - BUTTE COUNTY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS:
- 4 - CENTRAL SIERRA PLANNING COUNCIL: Amador, Alpine, Calaveras, Tuolumne
- 5 - CITIES AND COUNTY OF COLUSA PLANNING COMMISSION (Inactive since October, 1973)
- 6 - CITIES AND COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN ADVISORY PLANNING ASSOCIATION
- 7 - COUNCIL OF FRESNO COUNTY GOVERNMENT
- 8 - INYO-COUNTY ASSOCIATION OF GOVTS.
- 9 - INYO-MIHO ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL ENTITIES
- 10 - KERN COUNTY COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
- 11 - KINGS COUNTY REGIONAL PLANNING AGENCY
- 12 - LAKE COUNTY AND CITIES AREA PLANNING COUNCIL
- 13 - MENDOCINO COUNTY ASSOCIATION OF GOVTS.
- 14 - MERCED COUNTY ASSOCIATION OF GOVTS.
- 15 - SACRAMENTO REGIONAL AREA PLANNING COMMISSION: Sacramento, Yuba, Sutter, Placer
- 16 - SAN DIEGO COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING ORGANIZATION
- 17 - SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY-CITIES COORDINATING COUNCIL
- 18 - SANTA BARBARA COUNTY-CITIES AREA PLANNING COUNCIL

Region Capital
 SAN FRANCISCO
 9

- 19 - SHASTA COUNTY-CITIES AREA PLANNING COMMISSION
- 20 - SISKIYOU ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL ENTITIES
- 21 - SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS: Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino
- 22 - STANISLAUS AREA ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS
- 23 - TAHOE REGIONAL PLANNING AGENCY
- 24 - TRI-COUNTY PLANNING COUNCIL: Tehama, Glenn, Colusa
- 25 - TULARE COUNTY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

*Colusa is a single county COG, within a multicounty COG. Del Norte, Trinity, Plumas, Lassen, Plumas, Sierra, Nevada, Mariposa, Madera and San Benito are not covered by ANY COG. Information about these areas, and all the other areas as well will be most welcome.

The above delineations have been called by many titles:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <u>Standard Metropolitan Districts</u> | <u>Substate Districts</u> |
| <u>Umbrella Multi-jurisdictional Organizations</u> | <u>Super "counties"</u> |
| <u>Regional Planning Districts</u> | <u>Area-wide Planning Organizations</u> |

These are the most popular titles. What they are in actuality is administrative units of the United Nations System. They are part of the conversion to operation of America under full world (socialist) government. The implementation of these units to abolish our counties is simultaneously the process of abolishing our states. As the governing board of a district takes control (at first 51% are elected officials and 49% are unelected officials) there exists the directive that members of the state and federal government are also a part of the governing board. Because the reaction was so strong against it, the DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE was removed as a part of the governing board at the Lake Tahoe Regional Planning Agency. This was in Jimmy Carter's administration. There are a great many evidences that a military government is being structured to replace the Constitutional system of government in America.

Substate District No. 6 has been colored in. This is your assigned "Umbrella Multi-jurisdictional Organization. We are not addressing "theory". The plan has been forced upon us and has been operational for some years (1971). Because local government was reluctant to give up its county structure, the state accepted what combinations it could get, haphazardly which resulted in differences in regional alignments of Comprehensive Health Program Planning, Air Resources Regions, Criminal Justice Regions, Water Quality Regions, Cal-trans Districts, etc., melding counties together so that these above districts are ultimate management systems after all counties (and cities) have disappeared. Consider this: The above Umbrella Multi-Jurisdictional Organization with six melded counties will operate with one governing board over the whole area. Too large, too remote, and too dictatorial, these boards will have these powers and functions: Comprehensive Planning Process over the whole area with one planning director in charge; Power of the purse with one treasurer collecting the money from the area's residents; One taxing authority; Control of everything including Special Districts; Holds veto power over actions of the whole area; Holds clearinghouse power and functions; Mandatory membership requirements (and if an area does not direct its taxes to them the area or former county gets no voting rights; Ultimate direction is full appointive management and not elected representation; Holds the "right to perpetual succession" for its form of government; Operated by "intellectuals" calling themselves welfare scientists, political and behavioral scientists, etc., Civilian administrations and military concepts are being integrated on a regional basis.

SUB-STATE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS,
SEPTEMBER 1972

STATES AND COUNTIES ARE NO LONGER DESIRED BY THE RECASTING GROUP IN WASHINGTON, D.C. THESE LINES ARE SCHEDULED TO BECOME INACTIVE. ELECTED REPRESENTATION IS ALSO NO LONGER DESIRED. THE ORDER FOR THIS RECASTING SYSTEM CAME FROM THE UNITED NATIONS. --Bernadine Smith

"New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or created within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as the Congress."

UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION
Article IV, Section 3, Paragraph 1

REGIONAL GOVERNMENT IS INTERNATIONAL GOVERNMENT FORCED UPON THE UNITED STATES BY INTERNATIONAL TREATIES. IT DISSOLVES U.S. SOVEREIGNTY AND PREPARES U.S. ADMINISTRATIONS OF GOVERNMENT TO OPERATE OUR NATION IN A MERGER OF THE U.S. WITH RUSSIA.

--Bernadine Smith

REGIONALISM--PRESIDENT NIXON'S NEW FEDERALISM

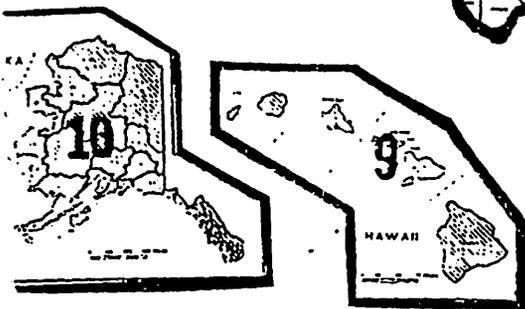
REGIONAL ALIGNMENTS

Region	Capital	States	Region	Capital	States
1	Boston	Conn., Maine, Mass., N.H., R.I., Vt.	6	Dallas	Ark., La., N. Mex., Okla., Tex.
2	N.Y. City	N.Y., N.J., Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands	7	Kansas City	Kans., Mo., Nebr., Okla.
3	Phila.	Del., D.C., Md., Pa., Va., West Va.	8	Denver	Colo., Mont., N.D., S.D., Utah, Wyo.
4	Atlanta	Ala., Fla., Ga., Ky., Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn.	9	San Francisco	Ariz., Cal., Hawaii, Nev., Wash.
5	Chicago	Ill., Ind., Mich., Minn., Ohio, Wis.	10	Seattle	Alaska, Idaho, Ore., Washington

President Nixon on 3-27-69 through the Government Reorganization Act divided the United States into ten Regions. To further implement the Regional Governance over the U.S.A., President Nixon signed Executive Order 11647 and entered it in the Federal Register Feb. 12, 1972. (Vol. 37, No. 30)

Through the authority vested in him as President of the U.S., he established a Federal Regional Council for each of the ten standard regions. It stated that, the President shall designate one member of each such Council as Chairman of that Council and such chairman shall serve at the pleasure of the President.

1987 Information: UPDATE:
The country is partitioned off into 10 "regions". The most bold black lines delineate the ten sections (regions) each having its own "capital". The less bold lines depict the replacements for counties. They are called U.M.J.O.s (Umbrella Multi-jurisdictional Organizations). Every state has been so recast. The finest lines are the present country structure that is planned to be abolished. --Bernadine Smith



U.N. TROOP UPDATE

According to confirmed sources, some of the troops that have been activated for Somalia have been outfitted with cold weather gear and woodland camouflage clothing. Obviously these men are not being sent to Africa, but to some area where it is colder and full of vegetation and trees.

On a TV news broadcast a few days ago the Secretary General of the U.N. said the U.S. troops were under U.N. command in Somalia, and under no other control. This brings to mind the statement made in the Review of the United Nations Charter, p. 289: "The (U.N.) Charter has become the 'supreme laws of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.' The position of this country in the family of nations...demands every state in the Union accept and act upon the Charter according to its plain language and its unmistakable purpose and intent."

It is reported U.N. forces have been converging on Northern Florida Ocala National Forest area, going house to house searching for patriots and confiscating guns.

A black, fully armed U.N. helicopter circled a home in North Idaho. Other reports include National Guard receiving black uniforms to match the aircraft (U.N.?) and ground vehicles. A full battle dress rehearsal was held in the city park of Cleveland, Ohio, on Oct 3-4. Bus convoys have been seen going through Kingman, AZ, and Las Vegas. Numerous trains have been seen carrying missile launchers, Humvees, 6x6 trucks, personnel carriers, and multi-wheeled ATVs, all to destinations unknown.

From Belgrade, MT, (7/5/92): "My friend knew (someone who) had just come out of the Coast Guard, and was very excited as to what was going on in the instruction in the Guard...They were being taught how to go through a home and search for guns!!

Just yesterday I was visiting with a friend who had just had a conversation with a military man. My friend asked him "what the Russian and Yugoslavian troops were doing here in Montana?" The response from the military man was, "You weren't supposed to know about this."

Last week I received a report from someone whose brother is involved in some facet of the police (justice system). He stated the government will be using these people to search for those in-

dividuals in the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Utah who are vocally opposing the "New World Order." They will use drugs and guns as the excuse to incarcerate these people (witness Randy Weaver). It would appear to me that this may be the pilot project through which the government will learn best how to accomplish their goal throughout other states.

Also, there are, or were, 1500 Belgian troops taking night parachute training at the Great Falls Air Base.

The past few months I have heard one particular rumor that I considered too bizarre and therefore not worth reporting. But recently I have heard this same report from people I know and who have heard it from the witnesses themselves. First of all, special train cars have been seen with shackles built into the walls for transporting prisoners. Then we heard from a truck driver that was curious about his load to Las Vegas. He opened his crates and found shackles. In the past week we heard from some patriots that saw several train cars on a rail siding in the Cut Bank-Shelby, MT, areas. Their curiosity got the best of them, and they broke into the boxes on the cars and found hand cuffs, shackles, and guillotines. I know how bizarre that sounds, but we have received so many reports of guillotines and shackles from so many different sources, I felt obliged to report what people have actually seen. What the mass numbers of these items means is open for speculation, but it certainly is not an encouraging sign. We have also heard that boxes of U.N. insignias have been found on Nellis Air Force Base in California.

In May of 1992, armed Postal Inspectors arrested a man. A witness to the incident asked them when they started carrying guns. One of the inspectors replied that during the last two years all government employees have been trained with weapons. The witness asked why, and the Postal employee said they were being trained for the impending war with the people.

In Miami at Port Everglades, patriots saw Haitian and Chinese unload from ships. This has been going on for 6 to 8 months. There is an estimated 1500 Red Chinese in Florida at this time. It is rumored that they may be terrorist, sent specifically to sabotage and terrorize the nation when the order is given.

We are still holding out for photos of any of these activities. It cannot be stressed enough how important it is for every Christian Patriot to carry a camera in their car, so they can immediately take a picture of any suspicious activity. This is your nation; you cannot allow it to be

overrun by foreign armies and not stand up and take notice. The very least we should do as responsible citizens is warn others of what we know to be true.

If you would like these updates, send a SASE and a donation to:

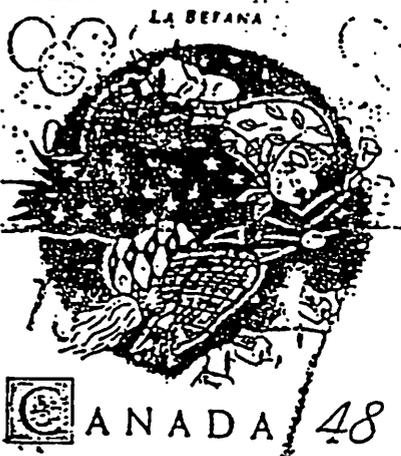
The Present Truth

PO Box 122, Ponderay, ID 83852

(1. CHEM 12)
CANADA'S CHRISTMAS STAMP

Doubles for Halloween Stamp

CHRISTMAS NOEL



AT WHAT POINT DANGER?

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

Abraham Lincoln, 183

WOLVES IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING

It has been reported that a copy of our December '91 newsletter with the information about the Noahide laws was given to an Alliance Church minister in Abotsford, British Columbia. After he read it, his comment was, "The Jews are not out to take over the world." He then told our reporter, "I am a Jew." Our reporter was dumbfounded and asked "You can not be a Jew and preach the Gospel, can you? You can not have two religions at the same time, can you? Upon which the "minister" turned heel and walked away!

United Nations combat troops spotted in US

By Richard Palmquist

Scattered sources around western states are reporting mysterious military activities involving non-US troops.

So-called "black helicopters" and black helmeted men in unmarked uniforms are reported to be gathered in several states.

A letter to the editor appeared in the "National Educator" November 1992 issue signed by Warren Stone of Belgrade, Montana.

Stone reports foreign troops are being trained in northwestern Montana, across the border from the Randy Weaver incident.

"The troops are said to be Russian and Yugoslavian," said Stone. According to Stone, the official cover story for the activity is: "There was an abundant crop of mushrooms in the mountains this year and they [the foreign troops] were helping to pick them."

This quote was from a woman who is a state representative. She identified the troops as "Russian and Korean."

Stone further alleges that 1500 Belgian troops were being trained as paratroopers at the Great Falls Air Base.

Stone said four National Guard personnel were asked about the sightings and they responded, "You are not supposed to know about that."

Stone writes that he contacted the state government and the editor of the Bozeman Daily Chronicle. Both denied knowledge of the troops.

Stone concludes that the troops are United Nations troops on training exercises. In Napa County, California, the editor of the Napa Valley Register reported to his readers that "some strange happenings" had been going on in the hills near his city.

"Black or olive drab unmarked helicopters have been making flights to a facility located on Bureau of Land Management property without the knowledge or permission of BLM.

"Aerial shots taken of the 87 acres owned by BLM show near Oakville Grade large cement bunkers with large concrete doors, some underground facility, and a lot of roadwork being done leading up to the bunkers."

Martin detailed other features of the facility in a September, 1992, article.

He reported that according to the FAA nothing is known of "authorized traffic" in that area.

"No one seems to know what is going on," Martin confesses.

"The FBI indicates they do have a few black helicopters. But they say their copters are clearly marked with their insignia.

"Recently in Watsonville, CA, an unmarked black helicopter - similar to those flying over Napa - landed.

he had heard many such reports from others.

Harder is heard on KDNO, Delano, FM 98.5 from 11:06 to 2 p.m., daily, Monday through Friday.

In October, 1992 hunters saw a convoy of military vehicles in the Trego, Montana, area. The troops wore black uniforms.

Nov. 4, 1992, two hunters from Bozeman, Montana were hunting in northwest Montana. They were south of Eureka in the mountains when they were stopped by military men in black uniforms.

They were told to "get out of here and stay out."

They turned around and left the area, but then decided to head for the top of the mountain.

Looking on the valley below, they saw a large military encampment.

According to a report from a Ponderay, Idaho source, the men saw tents and vehicles, and counted a thousand men.

They made the count using the scopes from their hunting rifles.

A few weeks earlier loggers in the Yaak River area reported seeing military troops in the mountains and valleys of Meadow Creek.

They reported hearing cannon fire in the mountains while they were working.

South of the area Forest Service employees found several steel gates broken on Teepee Mountain.

They investigated and said they found UN troops camped on the mountain. They reportedly confronted the troops and asked

"The sheriff's department approached the helicopter and several men dressed in dark uniforms exited the helicopter with automatic weapons and surrounded their helicopter.

"The sheriff's department backed away. No explanation was given regarding the mission, ownership or purpose."

Martin closes his article, "What type of military base is in the hills near his city and what is its function? Editor Martin and his men intend to find out."

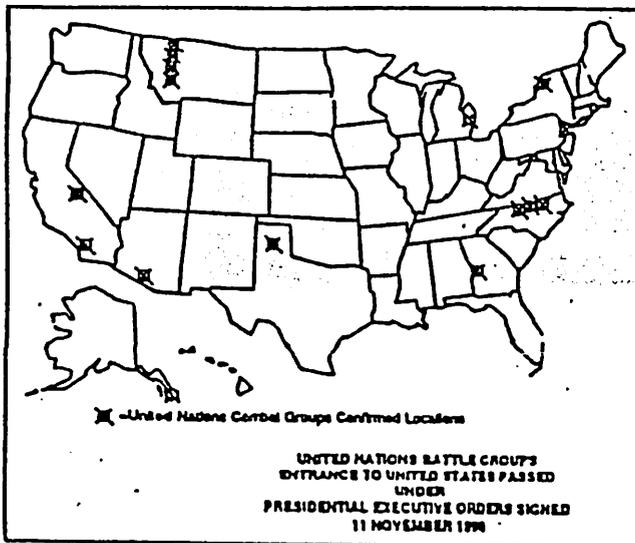
A listener to Chuck Harder's "For the People" reported about ten days ago having sighted a black helicopter the night before and the comment was taken by the host of the program in a matter of fact way, demonstrat-

that they be notified next time so that they could open the gates.

A writer based in Idaho reports, "The frustrating part of

this is not being able to immediately confirm these reports. What people have to realize in different areas of the

nation, is that we here in Idaho were under Marshal Law for 30 days in Bonner and Boundary Counties."



Enterprise News



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WHO'S AFRAID OF THE NEW WORLD ORDER AND ONE WORLD GOVERNMENT ? YOU SHOULD BE !

**IN A NUTSHELL: THE SUPER-RICH AND THEIR AGENTS WANT TO ENSLAVE US
AND THE U.S. GOVERNMENT IS PREPARING FOR CIVIL WAR IN THE UNITED STATES
WHEN U.N. TROOPS ARE CALLED TO CONFISCATE THE GUNS OF U.S. CITIZENS.**

Wondering what's happening to the America we all once loved and knew ? Has it ever occurred to you that all the drugs, the crime, the street gangs, the drive-by shootings, the lone "crazed" gunman randomly shooting children in the schoolyard; Is it possible that all of this was planned long ago by an elite group of super-rich banking families whose lust for power is so great that they desire to control humanity through a One World Government, a New World Order? Why are so many Americans and others walking the streets, unemployed, many even homeless, living and begging on the streets ? Why are scientific books being written which suggest that AIDS is a laboratory-created disease? Why, suddenly, are those diseases like tuberculosis, polio etc. which had been "cured" and eliminated, now coming back in new lethal mutated strains? Have you read how this elite group of world planners met 30 years ago and designed a project called "Global 2000"--a plan to create famine, wars and new diseases so that by the year 2000 the population of planet earth would be reduced by 3 billion people? Yes, there is a world conspiracy so sinister that it is affecting you and all Americans, and it is never mentioned in the media, the controlled press, which is owned and controlled by some of these super-rich families who are attempting to bring about the so-called "New World Order".

This is the same New World Order Adolf Hitler talked and wrote about in 1932. "Today Europe, tomorrow the world!" he crowed, speaking of global conquest. Today the cry of the One World Planners is: "Today America, tomorrow the world!"--Through money control!

But how can they conquer our America, with its rich heritage and patriotic citizens? Here is their agenda and how they are doing it: First, and number one is to take away the arms of the people. Next is to take away any means of organizing and communicating so that they cannot form groups or large armies. The next thing is to make them vulnerable. If they are homeless, or if they are without food, they are subject to mass control and manipulation. The next thing is to get rid of the opinion makers, the leaders; the Christians, because they have certain beliefs, principles and values they do not wish to compromise; and patriots, those who vocally fight to defend our Constitution and its rights and freedoms it guarantees to the American people. By getting rid of patriots, the planners will have eliminated any major resistance to the New World Order and they will then be able to tell the remaining people what to do, and they will do it. The Randy Weaver incident in Idaho and the more recent assault on the Christians of the Branch Davidians in Waco, Texas, were planned exercises with planned killings so the event could be used as a reason for disarming the public. Our troops in Somalia are there strictly as an experiment to see what is entailed in disarming the people of that country, going from house to house to confiscate the guns. What is learned in Somalia will be applied when foreign UN troops come to America to confiscate all the guns. Psychiatrists who study those who kill children and others at random with firearms, report memory loss and other symptoms of "brain washing" which suggests there is a plot to use such people as a means to inflame U.S. citizens and demand the government ban all firearms. All the crime you see on television, shows like "Cops" is to show how hand guns are being misused and the "good guys" the cops should be the only ones who should possess them. All of this is part of the scenario to confiscate the guns of U.S. citizens.

But can they do it? If they pass a law that says you must turn in your guns, some will do so. However, there are 70 million guns in the U.S. (registered) plus 50 million unregistered. There are 3 million law enforcement officers and military. They fear an uprising protesting the New World Order and are being well trained. Street gangs are making peace and being trained to do house to house search for guns. They will come in the night, wearing black stocking masks. They will loot and pillage as their reward. Helicopters will whisk away entire families for interrogation and probable impoundment in concentration camps or extermination camps. Neighbors will be told to go back to bed, that it is "only a drug raid." Remember those 180 "closed down" military bases? By January of '94 the plan is to have them all converted to prisons and concentration camps. There is very little time left to alert the public. When it all starts coming down, forget calling 911 for the police are in on it too. If our guns are confiscated, so are our Constitutional rights and our ability to defend ourselves from gangs and those who would enslave us. This will help lay the foundation of a police state. Agents possessing guns could also be the Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms groups (ATF), the IRS, local tax collectors, welfare agents etc.

The plans of the New World Order include recalling our money and replacing it with new colored money, later debit cards and then the Identi-chip, to be injected by a needle into the right hand or the forehead. This chip contains 400,000 bytes of information on you. At the supermarket you simply pass your hand over the scanner and the amount of purchase is removed from your bank account. The chip runs on a lithium battery which is recharged by your body heat. Eventually the chip starts to leak poison into your body; you will endure great pain and agony, with boils all over your body. (Remember the "Book of Revelation"?) A new One World religion based on Masonic beliefs will be started. When the U.S. is occupied by foreign U.N. troops due to the "national emergency" the president will call, using his "Executive Orders" now in affect, there will be mass extermination of people in the U.S. and worldwide; our wives and children will be sent overseas to service U.N. soldiers in brothels. This is a grim scenario and you have read only a small part of it. What can you do? Get the word out. Inform others. Write letters to your politicians, to the editors of papers, to talk shows. Send faxes, use computer bulletin boards. Tell the world you want no part of the New World Order. The names of the global plotters are known: they include the Rockefellers, the Rothschilds, the Sachs, Warburgs, Schiffs, their families and heirs. It includes the Bilderbergers, those who own the Federal Reserve Bank, the Council on Foreign Relations, the Trilateral Commission etc.

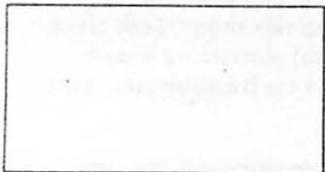
LET'S NOT BE SLAVES TO THE SUPER-RICH OR THE POWER MONGERS! LET'S KEEP OUR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS!

Get the video: "America in Peril"--run an ad, rent a public hall or hotel room and show it to others! For info call: 517-263-1078. Do it now! Also write Police Against the New World Order. PO Box 8787, Phoenix, AZ. 85066. Send \$6.00 for their book: "Operation Vampire Killer: How to Drive a Stake Through the Heart of the New World Order." Your very life could depend on it !

MAKE 30 COPIES OF THIS CHAIN LETTER AND MAIL TO OTHERS! POST ON BULLETIN BOARDS! MAKE PEOPLE AWARE!



**EVERYONE IN FAVOR
OF GUN CONTROL
RAISE YOUR
RIGHT HAND**



are up in the air. It is hopeful to me reading some of the statements by Mr. Kantor, the new Trade Representative, that he sees many options still open. The "Journal of Commerce," January 20, 1993, reported,

When it has to act, the Clinton administration will be more concerned with the reaction of the U.S. voters than of the trading partners.

He promised to support a renewal of the controversial Super 301 provision which requires the U.S. trade representative to single out countries with excessive trade barriers for negotiation and perhaps retaliation.

The "Journal" quotes Mr. Kantor as saying, "The days when we could afford to subordinate our economic interests to foreign or defense concerns are long past."

I hope so, Mr. Kantor.

□ 1800

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO REPEAL THE SECOND AMENDMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. OWENS] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. OWENS. Madam Speaker, last week I reintroduced the resolution to repeal the second amendment. The second amendment is construed to be the amendment which gives everybody the right to own a gun. It is really not the case, because the language talks about the right to maintain a well-organized militia.

A well-organized militia in this day and age should be interpreted as a police department or a National Guard unit. Those who wish to justify the proliferation of guns in our society, continue to manufacture guns, and sell them as if they were a piece of hardware. Those persons insist on distorting the Constitution and distorting the second amendment, making it appear that the second amendment gives every American the right to own a gun, and anybody who tries to control or regulate guns is automatically considered unpatriotic, or in violation of the Constitution. That is not the case.

The Supreme Court has ruled on several occasions that government has the right to regulate guns and the use of guns in any way it wishes, that the second amendment does not rule out a State government, a city government, or the National Government from regulating guns. But as long as the second amendment is there, there are those who will insist that they have the right and the duty to defend the right to maintain guns for every individual who wants to carry a gun and to minimize the regulation of guns.

Even the very moderate piece of legislation known as the Brady bill, a very conservative, very modest piece of legislation which proposes to do no more than to require that anyone who obtains a gun must wait 7 days, who wants to buy a gun must wait 7 days before they can actually secure the

gun, that there must be a period, a waiting period between the time they make the first attempt to purchase a gun and the time the gun is delivered to them, a simple 7-day waiting period. That has been made an impossibility to pass. That has been impossible in the last few years here in Congress.

So I am aware, as I propose the repeal of the second amendment, that not much is going to happen in that direction for a long time. The repeal of the second amendment, or repeal of any amendment, would take a long process. Congress would have to pass it, of course, with a two-thirds majority, and the States would have to ratify it. It is a long process, but I want to begin the debate now. I want to force those who care about our civilization and the direction our society is taking to look very carefully at this amendment which has led to the proliferation of guns in the American society as in no other industrialized society.

No other industrialized society has such an escalating proliferation of guns. No other industrialized society has the problems related to the proliferation of guns as a result of our allowance of the manufacture and sale of guns as if they were vacuum cleaners or hair dryers, just another piece of hardware. As a result of that, we have an escalating situation with respect to deaths by gunshot, with respect to serious wounds. Violence committed with guns is escalating at a very rapid rate.

Consider for a moment the fact that we have sent detachments of Americans to a nation that has been overrun with citizens who had guns, where guns became the means to settle disputes, the means to govern. Somalia had a complete collapse of civil rule. The society has crumbled. The society has completely been torn apart by men with guns.

You might say that is an extreme example, and how dare you compare that with anything that ever could possibly happen in the United States of America. Well, already in the United States of America, we have some Somalia-syndrome situations. We have some situations that are as bad as Somalia in New York City.

In New York City, there are housing projects, public housing projects, where gunfire is a problem every night, where parents have sawed off the legs of the beds so their kids sleep closer to the floor in case bullets come through the windows, where people are scared to go out in the daylight as well as in the night.

In December, the principal of a local elementary school was murdered in the daytime. He was out looking for a youngster who had left school, and as a result of him being out there, he got caught in the crossfire between some drug racketeers, and he was killed. It is known as the Red Hook Housing Project, and Red Hook Housing Project for the last 10 years has been complaining about the fact that they are terrorized by sporadic gunfire day and night.

And there are other housing developments, and there are some blocks, where there are complaints that there is gunfire frequently.

You might say, well, that is New York City, and there are people in the Congress who would like to depict New York City as something out of this world, a something foreign to the United States. I assure you that the number of people killed by guns, the ratio of the number of victims killed by guns to the total population of New York is not the highest. There are places in the country where the number of victims from gunfire per 1,000 population is far greater than New York City. There are places in rural America where large numbers of incidents are occurring all the time. There are places in suburban America, in our schools.

You know, you have an incident in New York City, and in the schools, and it begins a very dramatic coverage by the press, the TV. It gets national coverage. So, you know, when a youngster is murdered in school, and there was a dramatic incident that took place just outside my district last year at Thomas Jefferson High School. It was just outside my district in terms of geographical boundaries, but the two young people killed were constituents of mine. They lived in my district. That got a lot of publicity, as it should have. Two young men shot down by a third one in a dispute which, if it had taken place 10 years ago, might have been violent but it would have been settled in a way which would not have caused the deaths of two young men as well as ruin the life of a third one, because he is finished after having murdered two of his peers. There is no future for him either.

They might have settled it with fists 20 years ago; 10 years ago they might have settled it with knives. But now you put a gun in the hand of any coward, and that makes him a king. Everybody out there is looking for a gun.

Over the weekend, one of the newspapers, "Newsday," in New York, ran a story about a youngster who was renting guns. You can rent a gun for \$25 a night, and if you kill somebody, he charges you extra when you bring the gun back. It is \$100, or if you shoot somebody, it is \$100.

You know, we have come to that point, but it is not just New York City. When those two youngsters were killed in New York, and I went to their wake, and just outside the funeral home, I was accosted by a group of young people who asked me, "Congressman OWENS, what are you going to do about it?" You know, I was for a moment not able to answer, because New York State has one of the toughest gun control laws in the country.

□ 1810

New York City has a gun control law which is one of the toughest of any city in the country. There is not much more in terms of gun control that you can do in New York City or New York State.

Yet we have the problem proliferating all the time. So when the young people accosted me and said, "What else are you going to do? Surely there must be something else," the question in my mind is what is it that a Congressman can do at the Federal level?

We are trying to pass this feeble little Brady bill, which would call for people to wait at least 7 days before they can take a gun out of the store. Am I going to tell these young people, "Well, I am fighting for the Brady bill and I am a cosponsor of the Brady bill and voted for the Brady bill every time it was on the floor, and we cannot get that passed. That is all we are going to do"?

I do not think the Brady bill is the answer. The answer must be far more comprehensive. We must, as a Nation, face the threat that guns present to our society. We must determine that the manufacture, sale, distribution of guns must be regulated by the Government from beginning to end. We must determine that the manufacture of guns should not be a profit-making enterprise, the sale of guns should not be like the sale of hardware. We are going to have to come to grips with that and determine now, before our society degenerates any further. Nobody is exempt and no institution is exempt. Let me just give you a concrete example of how the guns go everywhere. In the courts, in a very short period of time we have had a number of incidents where guns have been taken into the courthouse. Recently we had a strike by judges in Dallas, TX. Now, Texas is one of the places where you can freely buy guns. Texas is one of the major sources of guns that flow into New York City and other large east coast cities.

Now, Virginia is a State where most of the guns, the largest percentage of the guns in New York City, come from; that is Virginia. They have been tracked by the U.S. Firearms Bureau. But Texas, a large number come from Texas, too. In Dallas, TX, the judges went on strike because of several incidents that took place in courtrooms and they had not been able to get the kind of protection that they needed, with metal detectors and guards in the court. They went on strike.

Over the past year there have been at least 12 murders in courthouses with guns.

January 1992 a man killed his wife and brother-in-law in a Cleveland family court. This is America.

March 1992 a man fatally stabbed his girlfriend—that was not with a gun.

May 1992 a man shoots his wife to death and wounds lawyers at a divorce hearing in Clayton, MO.

July 1992 a man kills two lawyers and wounds two judges and a prosecutor in a Fort Worth, TX, courtroom.

September 1992 a man fatally shoots former girlfriend in San Bernardino, CA, courthouse.

Friday, January 15—we move from the courthouse and the situation

there—we had a situation in New York where an assemblyman recently elected, serving in the New York State Legislature, was accosted while he sat in a barbershop, accosted by a group of young men with guns. He was pistol-whipped, a gun was put to his head and he was robbed. It happened to be his brother's barbershop. That is January 15 of this year, just to give you a run-down on the sampling of the different variety of incidents that do take place. They are everywhere.

Monday, January 20, 1992, and many of you may have seen this on television, a man shot and killed his wife in front of a TV camera; that is, his wife. We have not had an incident like that, I think, since Jack Ruby murdered Lee Harvey Oswald. Now, that was in front of a television camera, man shot and killed his wife on Monday, January 20, 1992.

Tuesday, January 21, at Los Angeles Fairfax High School, a student carrying a gun to school for protection—he felt he had to be protected—accidentally shot two classmates. One of those classmates died.

A 357 magnum was what he was using. It went off accidentally. But he felt he had to have it because he needed protection. One of his classmates died and the other was seriously wounded.

On Wednesday, January 27, in Fort Green, right on the edge of my district, in Brooklyn, NY, a man was shot five times with a machine pistol in full view of the police. It was at a meeting called to discuss the crime situation. Right there in full view of the police outside the meeting, the man was shot five times. Fortunately, he did not die but is in serious condition in the hospital.

On Thursday, January 28, the New York police, as I said before, discovered and revealed the fact that they had closed down a rent-a-gun operation. The rent-a-gun operation was operated by a 16-year-old.

As I said before, you could rent a gun for about \$25 a night, but if you shot somebody before you brought it back, it was extra, \$100, this with a used gun.

On Saturday, January 30, you might have read about this in the paper, in Eustis, FL, two teenagers were charged with murder in a carjacking, rape, and shooting. They abducted the mother, her two daughters age 7 and 3. They drove to an isolated area where they raped the mother. They shot the mother and shot and killed both children. The mother was shot but was, fortunately, able to get help.

Sunday, January 31, in Washington, DC, a 19-year-old boyfriend takes two women and a 3-month-old baby hostage in a 19-hour police standoff. He killed his girlfriend and he killed her roommate's infant daughter and wounded the other woman before being shot to death by the police.

Monday, February 1, Amityville High School, out in the suburbs on Long Island, not in the big city, an 11th-grader killed another student and wounded a

second student as a result of an argument they had.

These are boys in high school, with arguments; one killed, the other shot. The existence of guns transforms the situation that has existed since the beginning of civilization; ever since there have been human beings there have been arguments, there have been conflicts. Young men are very aggressive, they argue, there are conflicts, but the gun introduces a new element. The gun introduces a deadly element from which there is no return. The gun is what I am talking about today.

Our civilization must take steps, we as a legislative body must take steps, to deal with the fact that guns are a very deadly menace to the social order.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to my colleague, the gentleman from American Samoa.

Mr. FALOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I commend the distinguished gentleman from New York for bringing this longstanding issue, which has been discussed and deliberated certainly not only by this body but seemingly throughout the country. As the gentleman has distinctly stated, in terms of what happened both in the State of New York and the city of New York, it certainly prompts all of us as Members of this body to devote our full attention concerning the problem of gun control.

As the statement goes, an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Perhaps this is one of the areas that we, as a burning issue, as the gentleman well knows, that we have our friends from the National Rifle Association always pressing the issue of a constitutional question of the right to bear arms; there seems to be an ongoing controversy as to why there should be no limitation in allowing the citizens of this great country of ours to bear arms. The gentleman also referred earlier to what is happening in Somalia. I was there recently with our good friend from Georgia, Congressman JOHN LEWIS, and other Members. Even right in the city of Baldoia, where, and the gentleman is absolutely correct, the number of arms that were present throughout the whole country ultimately translates into complete chaos. If it had not been for the recent intervention of military forces of our own country, that we finally brought some sense of order to that country and the problem faced by the people of Somalia.

□ 1820

Mr. OWENS. You know, I have seen many TV presentations and photos of young people, children, dying in Somalia, older people dying from starvation, and I have certainly been moved as most other people have; but the scene that really hurt me the most and really frightened me the most was a scene on television which depicted the parliament building in Somalia, what is left of the parliament building. It is just one wall with a mural on it and

he rest has been bombed and gutted. They have just torn it to pieces.

You talk about the collapse of a civilization, there is nothing more symbolic than to see what has happened to that parliament building, and it is all the result of gun power and the proliferation of weapons in that society.

Mr. FALCOMA. Mr. Speaker, would say to the gentleman that I really appreciate him bringing this issue again to the forefront. Hopefully in the coming weeks and months with the advent again of the Brady bill that we can provide some stronger measures in terms of how we can best prevent this. It seems to me that prevention seems to be the key word in my mind in how we can best control this very, very serious issue now affecting the lives of the people in our country, and I want to thank the gentleman for bringing this issue for discussion in the Chamber.

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman. That is what I am here for in memory of all those who have been slain, the mass murders that have taken place.

In a cafeteria, a man killed 20-some people.

In a post office, a man went in to get even with his colleagues for some grievance he had.

Recently another one of those situations where a man took a rifle and came after his colleagues outside the gates of the CIA. They still do not know who it was that murdered two people on a morning when they were on their way to work. This maniac, who under any other circumstances would just have been a maniac on the loose, but with a rifle he became a deadly menace and two people are dead as a result.

On and on it goes, the escalation of it. It is happening more and more.

It might be a surprise to most Americans to know that if you compare the number of people who died in the Vietnam war, about 57,000 people died in the war, compare that to the number of people who were killed by guns in homicide situations, not accidentally, homicides in a 6-year period, 2 1/2 times more people were killed by guns, civilians, 2 1/2 times more Americans than died in the 6-year period in Vietnam.

It is a shocking statistic. Again it is escalating. It gets worse every day. The number of guns in our society is increasing, not arithmetically, but geometrically. There are twice as many guns out there as there were 5 years ago and the sales are booming. The legal sales are booming and the illegal sales are booming.

As we heard before, there are now people who rent guns.

You cannot solve the problem with one city government taking strong measures or the police in one place taking strong action. You cannot solve the problem with one State of the Union. We do not have boundaries or border police at each State to search cars or trucks as they come in. That is

not the solution. It has to be a national solution.

There have been steps taken. The Brady bill is a very conservative moderate step. I am all for the Brady bill. I will vote for the Brady bill. I am a co-sponsor of the Brady bill, but we have to do more.

Senator JOHN CHAFFEE of Rhode Island last year introduced a more comprehensive law which would regulate the manufacture and sale of guns. He talked about the Government even offering to buy all the guns out there now that people would sell back. They would buy them to get some of them out of the society in that same law.

A number of people have proposed—I am not alone—a number of people have proposed that the second amendment be repealed so that we can clear the deck philosophically and ideologically and we can get it out of people's minds that there is some kind of right to carry this deadly weapon, that there is some kind of right to have our society move closer and closer to a situation where it may become impossible to retrieve all the guns or to regulate guns because there is going to be such a proliferation that nobody will feel safe without one, that nobody will be safe without one.

We will have to send in the Marines to certain sections of our own country in order to disarm people. It is getting that bad. It is not an exaggeration.

So I am not here because I have some kind of wish to tamper with the Bill of Rights or the second amendment. I am here because I am frightened. I am here because my constituents are frightened. Businessmen are very frightened. They feel that they are totally defenseless against any amateur. There are a lot of amateur crooks, people who would not dare to rob a store if it were not for the gun and they believe that the gun will protect them and that the gun is magic. A lot of amateur crooks, a lot of teen-age crooks, a lot of people normally who would not be out there, store owners and business people, they are out there now.

I am not here because I want to do damage to the Constitution or repeal any amendment for the sake of repeal.

I would very much like to have a dialog with members of the National Rifle Association that is a civilized dialog. I introduced this amendment, this bill to repeal the second amendment last year. I have a mountain of mail that does not involve civilized dialog at all. There is all kinds of name-calling, all kinds of retreats to bigotry, all kinds of things that happen in the mountain of mail opposed to the amendment. There are, of course, people who are for it, but those who oppose it are particularly violent, particularly profane, particularly racist. I do not want to confront those people. I am not interested in furthering that kind of dialog.

I would like to have a dialog with the leaders of the National Rifle Association, with the leaders of sports associations, pistol clubs, hunters.

ought to be a way and there is a way, without question to have people who want guns and will use guns for sport and use guns in a responsible way to maintain guns and to keep guns without having a blanket situation where anybody can get a gun, without having a wide open situation where the criminal, the insane, the children, can all have guns. We ought to be able to come together.

I challenge the National Rifle Association and the leadership there to deal with the fact that more children are dying, more students are dying every day as a result of this proliferation of guns.

What positive stings can we do together or can we do alone, given your vast resources and your influence to deal with the fact that a large number of the victims of gunshot wounds and large numbers of victims dying from gunshot wounds are young people.

Do you have an educational program? Do you have something that you will propose to keep guns out of the hands of students and children?

I appeal to the National Rifle Association, because I assume they are adults, to join me in a dialog. Let us figure out a way to guarantee that those people are going to act responsibly and use guns responsible for support or for protection or whatever always will have them and they will be regulated in a way to keep them out of the hands of the people who are going to use them in irresponsible and deadly ways.

It is no small matter. In the weeks and the months to come, I intend to maintain a body count. We maintained a body count in Vietnam where we would announce periodically the number of people who had been killed. I would like to maintain a body count on the victims of gunplay in this country.

It is impossible, I find, to get running statistics, but we will do the best we can.

I would like to alert the American people to the seriousness of the situation.

I want to show the escalation factor. I want to show how it is increasing. I want to show the danger of the Somalia syndrome, where we have situations that have become so bad as result of this unchecked proliferation of guns that you have to send in the National Guard. You have to send in the Marines. You have to deal with it in ways which are totally un-American. We do not want to do that, but you are going to have that situation if you do not take action now.

It is the duty of the Congress to exercise the kind of wisdom that is necessary to prevent these kinds of situations. Preventive legislation, preventive action is what we should be all about.

The repeal of the second amendment is not the solution. The repeal of the second amendment, however, is something we should look at in order to

begin to arrive at a comprehensive solution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GONZALEZ] is recognized for 60 minutes.

[Mr. GONZALEZ addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. GINGRICH] is recognized for 60 minutes.

[Mr. GINGRICH addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

KHALISTAN'S ADMISSION TO THE UNREPRESENTED NATIONS AND PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from American Samoa [Mr. FALCOMAVAEGA] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. FALCOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to announce Khalistan's admittance into the Unrepresented Nations and People's Organization known as the UNPO, as well-respected organization with strong links to the United Nations and the international community dedicated to advancing the aspirations of its members through non-violent means. On January 24, 1993, the flag of Khalistan was officially hoisted in The Hague during UNPO's annual general assembly.

Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, president of the Council of Khalistan, who led the delegation to the UNPO should be commended for obtaining admittance of Khalistan to UNPO and for his tireless efforts in the struggle for Sikh freedom. Other delegates attending the UNPO general assembly were Dr. Parmjit Singh Ajrawat of Potomac MD, and Mr. Bhupinder Singh of Holland.

Mr. Speaker, Khalistan's admittance into the UNPO is a major milestone in the long struggle of the Sikh people for greater freedom from the Government of India. For years Sikhs have been trying to air their grievances against the Government of India in the international community, only to be thwarted by the central Government of India. Now the Sikh nation has the backing of the UNPO and a new voice in the community of nations.

Mr. Speaker, Khalistan's membership in the UNPO may very well act as a springboard for greater autonomy and eventual independence. There are four former UNPO members: the Republics of Estonia, Armenia, Georgia, and Latvia. They also sought independence and have now ascended to complete independence and sovereignty as member nations to the world community.

The time for the Sikh people, and Mr. Speaker, I want to say this; it is

spelled S-I-K-H people—to declare freedom from India is long overdue. Although India has long claimed to be the world's largest democracy, Mr. Speaker, India's historical and present treatment of the Sikh people clearly needs closer examination, not only by the world community, but certainly by our own community.

Since 1984, over 110,000 Sikhs have been killed by Indian Government forces. It is estimated that between 30 to 40 Sikhs are killed every day in fake encounters, in which police kill their Sikh victims only to claim that they did so during an attempted escape or in self-defense. Throughout India, Amnesty International reports that well over 10,000 Sikhs languish in prisons without charges or trials under laws condemned by the United Nations human rights committee as disturbing and completely unacceptable for falling far short of international standards for the protection of human rights.

Mr. Speaker, in past sessions of Congress I have introduced, or cosponsored, numerous bills supporting the Sikh nation's right of self-determination and seeking to censure India for her disrespect for freedom and violation of human rights against the Sikhs. I urge my fellow Members of Congress to support such legislation during this session. Furthermore, I ask the new administration under President Clinton to take notice of the injustices Sikhs, Kashmiris, and other minorities face under oppressive actions taken by the Government of India.

Mr. Speaker, the Government of India should be sent a message that the United States and the rest of the international community will not accept its brutality against the Sikhs and other minority peoples. The United States should support the Sikh nation's right of self-determination and make the Indian government aware that it cannot get away with its tactics of oppression by the government. The time is long overdue for the freedom of Khalistan, and I ask the United States Congress, the Clinton administration, and the entire international community to support the inalienable right of the Sikh nation to exercise its right of self-determination.

Mr. Speaker, I submit for the RECORD copies of articles that appeared in Newsweek and Time magazine detailing Khalistan's admittance into the UNPO.

The articles referred to are as follows:

[From Time, Feb. 1, 1993]

STATES OF MIND

[By Margot Hornblower]

The plight of the batwa pygmy, translated into Russian, resonated through the earphones of the foreign minister of the Sakha republic of Siberia. The Iraqi Assyrian compared his forgotten people with American Indians, as a Sioux from South Dakota and a Mohawk from Quebec applauded gravely. Two exiled princes—Tengku Hasan di Tiro of Aceh in Sumatra and Agofi John Bart Agami of Lado in Africa—chatted over cheese sandwiches. "We all have our own

dreams," said Erkin Alptekin, an Uighur from East Turkestan. "And if we can share the same pillow, we can achieve our dreams."

A kaleidoscopic cross section of the oppressed, the colonized, the neglected and the rebellious gathered in the Hague last week for the general assembly of the Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization. With flag-bearing delegates from five continents, it had all the trappings of a mini-United Nations, despite one key difference: its 39 members, representing 130 million people, are mostly diplomatic outcasts, unwelcome in the international bodies where their fate is discussed. "There are some 5,000 distinct peoples in the world," said UNPO Secretary-General Michael van Walt. "But fewer than 200 states are recognized. Many groups want only basic human rights and their cultural identity. But others, perhaps 60, have the historical and political legitimacy to form new separate states."

The splintering of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia has roused the expectations of restive peoples around the world. Kurds from Iraq, Ogonis from Nigeria, Nagas from India, Frisians from Holland, Shan from Burma, Mapuches from Chile and Argentina. At last week's conference, they agreed on one goal: self-determination. "Indonesia is Yugoslavia a hundred times over," claimed Di Tiro. The Achense fought a long war against Dutch colonizers, only to be handed over in 1949 to the new Republic of Indonesia. The Javanese-dominated archipelago is battling uprisings in Aceh, East Timor and West Papua. "More than 200,000 of our people have been massacred since Indonesia invaded us in 1975," said an East Timor delegate. "But the world is changing. The Soviet empire has crumbled. We too can be free."

UNPO grew out of the unlikely friendship of a Tibetan, an Estonian and a Dutchman. On a visit to the Soviet Union in 1989, Lodi Gyari, foreign minister of the Tibetan exile government, looked up a fellow Buddhist, Far Eastern history professor Limart Mall. Their two peoples had something in common: neither could argue their case before the U.N., which deals only through member nations or nongovernmental organizations. "Nobody stood for our interests," said Mall, now vice president of the Estonian National Independence Party. He and Gyari resolved to form an organization "to work for small peoples." They called on Van Walt, the son of Dutch diplomats, who had become a Washington lawyer and general counsel to the Dalai Lama. Representing Tibet's case before the U.N. Human Rights Commission, Van Walt had been besieged with requests for help from members of other nationalities. "The frustration was high," he said. "When people cannot be heard, it leads to violence."

In the two years since it began, four founding UNPO members have gained independence: Estonia, Armenia, Georgia and Latvia. Now several are embroiled in controversy over the treatment of their own minorities. At the conference, Estonia was criticized for refusing citizenship to its Russian inhabitants. Georgia was censured for repressing the Abkhazians, who asked for self-government in 1990. "In an act of genocide," Abkhaz National Theater director Valeri Kove told the assembly, "the Georgian army is trying to annihilate the people of Abkhazia. We cannot accept losing our motherland."

UNPO has led fact-finding missions to Abkhazia, Kosovo, Kurdistan, Tatarstan and Chechnya in an effort to mediate conflicts, monitor elections and draw attention to human-rights abuses. "The first step is to listen to people's feelings—not just to list statistics," said Van Walt. "But UNPO also