

FREEDOM FROM WAR

THE UNITED STATES PROGRAM FOR GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT IN A PEACEFUL WORLD

EXCERPTED FROM

- The manufacture 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.
- 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;



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State Dept. Doc. 7277

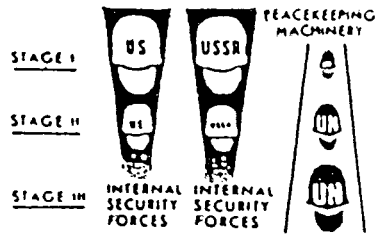
ZERO MILITARY

EXCERPTED FROM

Armed forces would be cut to a level of 2,100,000 men each for the Soviet Union and United States in the first stage, to 1,050,000 in the second stage, and to zero, except for small internal security and U.N. Peace Force contingents, in the third. Similar reductions in all of the foregoing categories would also have to be applied to other militarily significant powers in the second stage and to all states in the third stage.

2nd Report ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT AGENCY

U.S. THREE-STAGE DISARMAMENT PLAN



READ ACROSS

from Page 11 Publication 14

ACTION RECOMMENDED: Visit or call your state representatives and protest the state's co-operation in these acts to overthrow our republic and the Constitution of the United States. A military defense is an essential to the American Union and the preservation of our Constitutional Compact and the Bill of Rights. The federal government cannot proceed without the help of the states.

Public Law 87-297

Public Law 87-297
89th Congress, H. R. 9118
September 26, 1961

An Act

To establish a United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That

TITLE I—SHORT TITLE, PURPOSE, AND DEFINITIONS

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "Arms Control and Disarmament Act".

SEC. 2. An ultimate goal of the United States is a world which is free from the ravages of war and the dangers and burdens of armaments; in which the use of force has been subordinated to the rule of law; and in which international adjustments to a changing world are achieved peacefully. It is the purpose of this Act to provide impetus toward this goal by creating a new agency of peace to deal with the problem of reduction and control of armaments looking toward a lasting world disarmament.

Arms control and disarmament policy, being an important aspect of foreign policy, must be consistent with national security policy in a world. The formulation and implementation of United States arms control and disarmament policy in a manner which will promote the national security can best be insured by a neutral organization charged by statute with primary responsibility for this field. This organization must have such a reputation within the Government that it can provide the President, the Secretary of State, other officials of the executive branch, and the Congress with recommendations concerning United States arms control and disarmament policy, and can serve the best interests of the United States in the conduct of its foreign relations, and national security policies, and our economy.

This organization must have the capacity to provide the essential intelligence, scientific, technical, military, psychological, and technological information upon which sound arms control and disarmament policy must be based. It must be able to carry out the following primary functions:

(1) The conduct, support, and coordination of research for arms control and disarmament policy formulation;

(2) The preparation for and management of United States participation in international negotiations in the arms control and disarmament field;

(3) The dissemination and coordination of public information concerning arms control and disarmament; and

(4) The preparation for, operation of, or as appropriate, direction of United States participation in such arms control systems as may become part of United States arms control and disarmament activities.

SEC. 3. As used in this Act—

(1) 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.

TITLE III SEC. 31:

(a) the detection, identification, inspection, monitoring, limitation, reduction, control, and elimination of armed forces and armaments, including thermonuclear, nuclear, missile, conventional, bacteriological, chemical, and radiological weapons;

EXCERPTED FROM

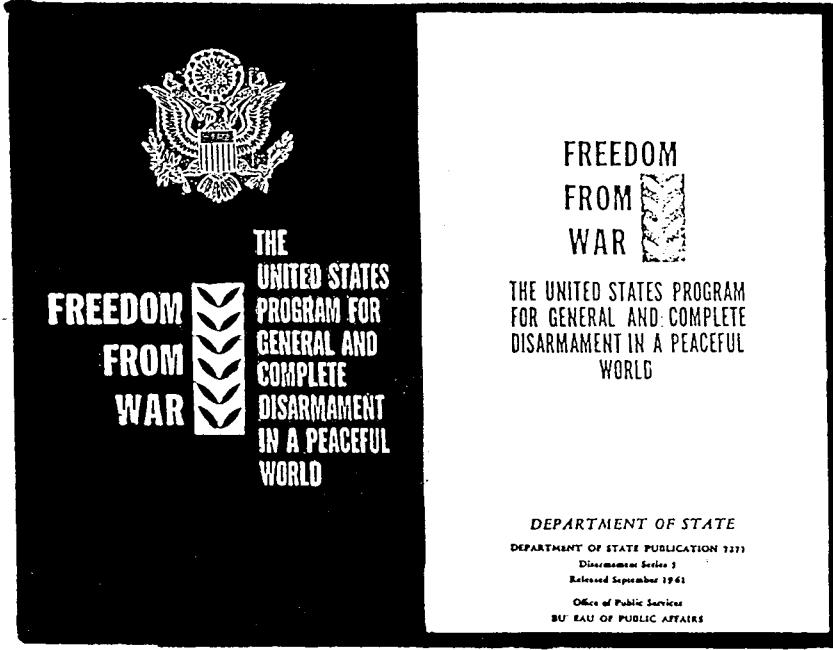
This law passed in 1961.

THIS IS THE OFFICIAL DISARMAMENT PROGRAM THE U.S. GOVERNMENT IS ENGAGED IN.

THIS IS STATE DEPT. DOCUMENT NUMBER 7277*

(This document accompanies Public Law 87-297.)

THIS IS THE OFFICIAL DISARMAMENT PROGRAM THE U.S. GOVERNMENT IS ENGAGED IN.



THE UNITED STATES PROGRAM FOR GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT IN A PEACEFUL WORLD*

* THIS PUBLICATION IS AN ABRIDGEMENT OF THE "BLUEPRINT FOR THE PEACE RACE", WHICH IS MORE EXPLICIT.

- The dismantling or the conversion to peaceful uses of certain military bases and facilities wherever located; and Pg. 9

DISARMAMENT STAGES

The program provides for progressive disarmament steps to take place in three stages and for the simultaneous strengthening of international institutions. Pg. 5

Inspection and verification must establish both that nations carry out scheduled limitations or reductions and that they do not retain armed forces and armaments in excess of those permitted at any stage of the disarmament process; and Pg. 5

As states relinquish their arms, the United Nations must be progressively strengthened in order to improve its capacity to assure international security and the peaceful settlement of disputes; Pg. 5

Disarmament must proceed as rapidly as possible, until it is completed, in stages containing balanced, phased, and safeguarded measures; Pg. 5

Each measure and stage should be carried out in an agreed period of time, with transition from one stage to the next to take place as soon as all measures in the preceding stage have been carried out and verified and as soon as necessary arrangements for verification of the next stage have been made; Pg. 5

All items above have been clipped from the State Department booklet No. 7277 (above).

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; Pg. 3

The peace-keeping capabilities of the United Nations would be sufficiently strong and the obligations of all states under such arrangements sufficiently far-reaching as to assure peace and the just settlement of differences in a disarmed world. Pg. 10

The manufacture 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. Pg. 10

Measures would be taken to develop and strengthen United Nations arrangements for arbitration, for the development of international law, and for the establishment in Stage II of a permanent U.N. Peace Force. Pg. 7

States would retain only those forces, non-nuclear armaments, and establishments required for the purpose of maintaining internal order; they would also support and provide agreed manpower for a U.N. Peace Force. Pg. 9