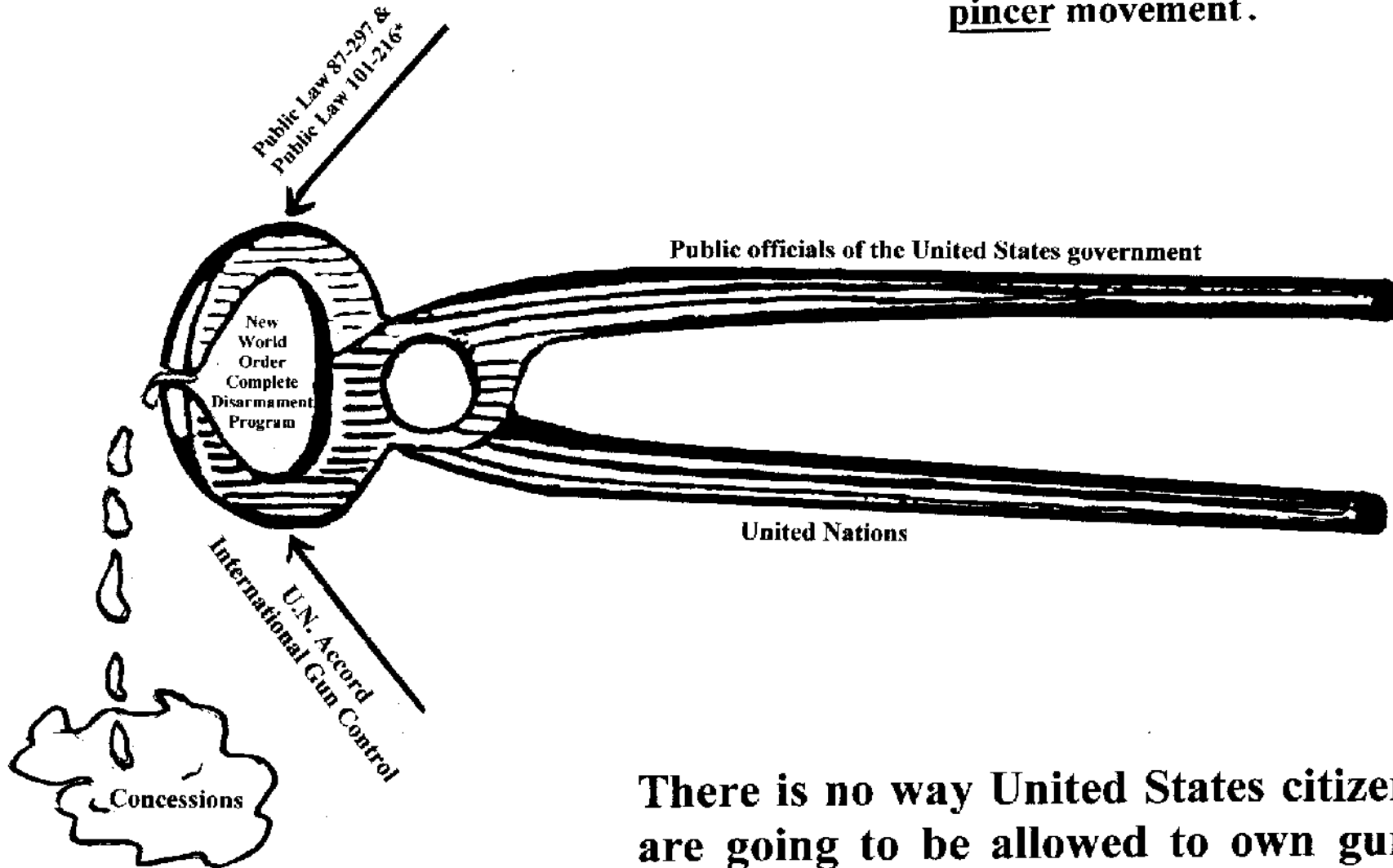


Second Amendment Committee  
P.O. Box 1776  
Hanford, California 93232

## The Second Amendment and law-abiding gun owners are caught in the jaws of a pincer movement.



**There is no way United States citizens are going to be allowed to own guns when foreigners control our future.**

\*These two United States laws, that are supported by the Bush administration, are the impetus which will cause the concessions to be dropped.



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

## An Act

75 STAT. 631.

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 I—SHORT TITLE, PURPOSE, AND DEFINITIONS

#### SHORT TITLE

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

Arms Control  
and Disarma-  
ment Act.

#### PURPOSE

SEC. 2. An ultimate goal of the United States is a world which is free from the scourge 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 ultimate world disarmament.

Arms control and disarmament policy, being an important aspect of foreign policy, must be consistent with national security policy as a whole. 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 central organization charged by statute with primary responsibility for this field. This organization must have such a position 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 assess the effect of these recommendations upon our foreign policies, our national security policies, and our economy.

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

- (a) The conduct, support, and coordination of research for arms control and disarmament policy formulation;
- (b) The preparation for and management of United States participation in international negotiations in the arms control and disarmament field;
- (c) The dissemination and coordination of public information concerning arms control and disarmament; and
- (d) The preparation for, operation of, or as appropriate, direction of United States participation in such control systems as may become part of United States arms control and disarmament activities.

#### DEFINITIONS

SEC. 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 inter-

Note the date Public Law 101-216 was signed into law. December 11, 1989. This was during the term of George H. Bush, the father of George W. Bush. It calls for the elimination of armaments of all kinds. That includes the arms owned by law-abiding citizens.

# Public Law 101-216

P.L. 101-216  
22 USC 2595a

LAWS OF 101st CONG.—1st SESS.  
Recommendations for policy guidance to OSIA consistent with sections 2(d), 2(e), and 3(a)(1) of this Act.

SEC. 41. AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR ON-SITE INSPECTION AGENCY.  
There are authorized to be appropriated \$49,830,000 for fiscal year 1990 and \$48,831,000 for fiscal year 1991, for the expenses of the On-Site Inspection Agency in carrying out on-site inspection activities pursuant to the INF Treaty.

SEC. 42. DEFINITIONS.  
As used in this title—  
(1) the term "INF Treaty" means the

Dec. 11  
ACDA AMENDMENTS  
for conversion of portions of United States defense industries to nondefense-related activities as opportunities are presented through the achievement of successful arms control agreements.

P.L. 101-216

TITLE II—ON-SITE INSPECTION ACTIVITIES  
SEC. 701. ON-SITE INSPECTION ACTIVITIES  
The Arms Control and Disarmament Act is amended by adding at the end the following:

TITLE V—ON-SITE INSPECTION ACTIVITIES  
SEC. 61. FINDINGS  
The Congress finds that—  
(1) under this Act, the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency is charged with the formulation and implementation of United States arms control and disarmament policy in a manner which will promote the national security;

P.L. 101-216  
Reports  
22 USC 2563  
note

LAWS OF 101st CONG.—1st SESS.  
SEC. 101. ARMS CONTROL IMPLEMENTATION AND COMPLIANCE RESOLUTION  
The Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency should study, and report to the Congress, on the compliance resolution—  
which would be responsible for—  
(1) managing the implementation of the INF Treaty;  
(2) coordinating the activities of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and the Stand-By Arrangements Commission and the Stand-By Arrangements Commission regarding the effective implementation of the INF Treaty.

SEC. 102. ARMS CONTROL  
(a) ESTABLISHMENT  
The Director shall establish a working group—  
(1) to examine the need for arms control and disarmament;  
(2) to examine the need for arms control and disarmament;  
(3) to examine the need for arms control and disarmament.

22 USC 2595a

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

(3) the On-Site Inspection Agency was established in 1980 pursuant to the INF Treaty to implement, on behalf of the United States, the provisions of the INF Treaty.

PUBLIC LAW 101-216 (H.R. 1495) December 11, 1989  
ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AMENDMENTS  
ACT OF 1989  
For Legislative History of Act, see Report for P.L. 101-216 in U.S.C.C. & A.N. Legislative History Section.  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,  
This Act may be cited as the "Arms Control and Disarmament Amendments Act of 1989".

TITLE I—ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY  
SEC. 101. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1989  
Section 49(a) of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act is amended to read as follows:  
"Sec. 49. (a) To carry out the purposes of this Act, there are authorized to be appropriated—  
(A) \$36,000,000 for the fiscal year 1989, and  
(B) such additional amounts as may be necessary for fiscal years 1990 and 1991 for increases in salary, pay, retirement, and other employee benefits authorized by law, and other non-discretionary costs, and to offset adverse fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates."

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

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

22 USC 2563

Arms Control and Disarmament Act of 1989  
22 USC 2551 note

22 USC 2569

22 USC 2567 note

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

