



PHOENIX JOURNAL EXPRESS

A bulletin commenting on appropriate current news events, clarification of portions of the Journals and answers of a general nature to questions not found in the existing Journals.

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DECEMBER 1990 VOLUME V NUMBER 13

12/2/90 HATONN

TODAY'S WATCH

You must always look beyond that which is obvious and unto that which is truth in reality. You are within the time of the great deceiving and very little is that which is portrayed for your consumption and the disease of deceit is now throughout your world.

You flood me with questions--you actually pray for disaster to strike to prove something or another. I shall take today's watch to ask you questions and perhaps in the answering within you will find better understanding.

ROCKET LAUNCHES

There have been at least five (FIVE) (5) major rocket launches on the planet within the past ten hours. China, Israel, Iraq, Soviet Union and the U.S. Do you actually think they are separate and apart one from the other? Do you actually think you are placing scopes in the cosmos to look at the migration habits of stars? How is it that Japan is accompanying the Soviets to the space station? How is it Iraq would launch a rocket at the exact same time? Can you not feel the death knot about your necks?

How is it that in the Israel area whole busloads of people are slashed and then hit with assault weapons fire? How is it that bombing raids by Israelis continue into Lebanon with not hardly passing interest or mention?

How is it that the Israelis are gathering "Jews" from every part of the world in a final frantic thrust to "gather ALL Jews home?" Jews from Ethiopia are being gathered even against their will and yet the gathering goes on in frantic measure--how can tiny Israel house and feed the hundreds of thousands of people they are gathering? They now have gotten some 28,000 (reported) Jews into Israel from Russia and some 20,000 are expected from Ethiopia alone. The Israelis say: "No expense will be spared to gather our people home." Who pays that "No expense spared"? You in America already give Israel straight across the board with no strings attached and the best investment programs available, over 4 BILLION DOLLARS a year--in cash! What chance do you think little Palestine and Lebanon have in sustaining their nations? Everything is being set up to simply allot them to Israel through the United Nations as soon as the radioactive dust settles in the Middle East.

Will you have earthquakes? Oh, indeed you shall. On Dec. 3rd? Who cares? If you are in preparation, you have naught to concern about and if you are not--you will have to face it one day so what difference does it make to those who will not prepare under any circumstance? Oh, but you say, you ones and Earth ones are always predicting and it happens not--so we aren't going to "bite" again! So be it! What if it does?? Will you then say "Why didn't you tell us?" No-one comes out and tells you, "THERE WILL BE A QUAKE AT SUCH AND SUCH A TIME AT SUCH AND SUCH A PLACE"--you

of the "hearing" public place the word "will" onto the predictions which have said, "I see a very good probability/possibility of a quake on such and such a given time frame in such and such a place."

I can promise you, however, that if the U.S. does what it hopes to do--there will be immediate retaliation in the form of earthquakes and all manners of things. This very day the "Siberian Express" will be moved within the boundaries of the U.S. There will also be further flooding of the Northwest--and CHINA is mobilizing!

WHAT OF THE NEW WORLD ORDER AND HOW COULD THIS COME ABOUT? WELL, IN 1983 YOUR THEN PRESIDENT ENTITY RONALD REAGAN FINALIZED A DOCUMENT INTO LAW AND CONGRESS RATIFIED IT. IT IS THE TREATY WHICH AUTHORIZED PRESIDENT ENTITY GEORGE BUSH TO ESTABLISH A "NEW WORLD ORDER". UNLAWFULLY BUT LEGALLY! IT IS HEADED ON THE COVER PAGE BY THE FOLLOWING: CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION. (Please note the word "CONSTITUTION".) THEN: MESSAGE from THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TRANSMITTING THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED NATIONS' INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (UNIDO), ADOPTED BY THE

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION AS A SPECIALIZED AGENCY ON APRIL 8, 1979, AND SIGNED ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ON JANUARY 17, 1980.

OCTOBER 5, 1981.--TREATY WAS READ THE FIRST TIME AND, TOGETHER WITH THE ACCOMPANYING PAPERS, REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS AND ORDERED TO BE PRINTED FOR THE USE OF THE SENATE. 97th Congress, 1st Session, SENATE, Treaty Doc. No. 97-19, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington: 1981, form 89-118 0.

On the UN level, countries of the world are called UN's "states". This was ratified by the U.S. Senate and signed by the President of the U.S. It was signed by 80 other countries and ratified; this Constitution, and it is now in force world-wide! **DO YOU RECALL GIVING YOUR PUBLIC OFFICIALS POWER TO DO SUCH A THING?**

Dear ones, this CONSTITUTION of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization--UNIDO--is used as authority to set up this New World Order and it is now acting as official law even though you know nothing of it.

THE ABUSE OF TREATY POWER ALLOWS THIS "CONSTITUTION" TO SUPERSEDE THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION. Is it too late?

A New Social Order: "The States Parties to this Constitution, In conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, Bearing in mind the broad objectives in the resolutions adopted by the sixth special session of the General Assembly of the United Nations on the establishment of a New International Economic Order, in the UNIDO Second General Conference's Lima

Declaration and Plan of Action for Industrial Development and Co-operation, and in the resolution of the seventh special session of the General Assembly of the United Nations on Development and International Economic Cooperation.

Now, let me point out something which might be disturbing to you the people. Any person working for or within the United Nations, even for one session, MUST give oath of loyalty to the United Nations and **THEIR LOYALTY TO THE UNITED NATIONS MUST SUPERSEDE LOYALTY TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION while the United Nations Charter goes on destroying the United States Constitution. This means that every one of your government who even participates in United Nations activities have taken this oath:**

"I solemnly swear to exercise in all loyalty, discretion and conscience, the functions entrusted to me as a member of the international service of the United Nations; to discharge those functions and regulate with the interests of the United Nations only in view, and not to seek or accept instructions in regard to the performance of my duty from any government or authority external to the Organization."

SERIOUS NOTE: The United Nations Charter was also done by unlawful use of the treaty-making power. Now the United Nations is calling for all U.S. citizens to be totally disarmed. Aided by Public Law 87-297, and other new laws, their disarmament treaties will confiscate every gun! Then the police force of the world will fall under the direction of a Soviet General. The United Nations, you will note, will henceforth appoint a "World 'President'" from the permanent members of the Security Council. DO YOU ACTUALLY BELIEVE BUSH CARES WHETHER OR NOT HE IS ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE U.S. AFTER THIS LITTLE TID-BIT? HE BELIEVES HE WILL RULE THE WORLD! I THINK NOT, HOWEVER,

FOR THE HEAD OF THE ZIONISTS, HENRY KISSINGER, AND OF THE CARTEL, DAVID ROCKEFELLER, (ENTITIES THEREOF) HAVE THE SAME NOTION AND I WOULD GUESS THAT THEY WILL HAVE THE FINAL SAY ABOUT SUCH A THING.

Now, America--do you have problems or do you have problems? I suggest that you have serious problems and a war ahead of you that you can do nothing about. Is it not time to hear Satan knocking at the door?

I apologize, chela, for causing you to need do all this extra work but I herein ask you to type the entire document so that it can be reprinted for use to send to Congressmen, etc. I honor one, Bernadine Smith, who has provided us with a good copy. Just retype it and please use her emphasis as shown by underlining of passages.

I ask that this portion; perhaps this entire "Express" be put to 8 1/2" x 11" format for ease of handling. Please ask the printer to simply enlarge the cover page--exactly as is. We would utilize the document provided but I desire that you of my group KNOW what is within the document and this is the only way I know to insure that you study it well!

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Treaty Doc. No. 97-19

The White House, October 5, 1981,

Transmittal letter of the President of the United States to the *Senate of the United States:*

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith a copy of the Constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). This Constitution was adopted by the United

Nations Conference on the Establishment of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a Specialized Agency on April 8, 1979, and signed on behalf of the United States of America on January 17, 1980. The report of the Department of State with respect to the Constitution is also transmitted for the information of the Senate.

The Constitution would establish UNIDO as an independent specialized agency of the United Nations system. It does not create a new entity, but rather revises UNIDO's existing legal framework in a way that significantly improves the position of the United States and other major donors in budget, program and assessment determinations.

UNIDO's principal purpose is to foster the industrialization of developing countries. It is currently the third largest executing agency for the United Nations Development Program. UNIDO's wide-ranging activities are geared to aid developing countries in establishing the technical and institutional skills necessary for the industrialization. Many of these activities are consonant with the United States development, priorities, including development of indigenous entrepreneurial and productive capabilities in the private sector. United States commercial and academic interests also benefit from UNIDO activity.

In recent years, there has been growing recognition of the need to formulate more effective institutions within the United Nations system to deal with the problems of development in an increasingly interdependent world. Such institutions need to serve the interests of all member nations and to be governed in a manner that realistically reflects the political and economic situation in the world today.

The Constitution would give UNIDO a new governing machinery that will make it more responsive to its member governments and that will give

greater recognition to the special role of major donors, including the United States, other industrial democracies, and the Soviet bloc. If they act together, the major donors will be able to block decisions on UNIDO's program and budgets. In this respect, the Constitution is a precedent-setting document.

The Constitution would also provide a specific right to withdrawal from UNIDO if the United States should ever determine that its interests are not served by continued membership. This could not be accomplished under UNIDO's current statute without withdrawal from the United Nations.

While the Constitution refers to the objectives of helping establish a new international economic order, the United States has made clear its view that this does not refer to any preconceived notion of such an order as outlined in some UN resolutions to which the United States has taken exception.

The Constitution offers the United States important advantages over UNIDO's current status. It provides an opportunity to increase UNIDO's effectiveness in promoting economic development in the developing countries and, thus, its contribution to a more equitable and peaceful, international environment. In addition to helping create a better institutional framework, ratification of the Constitution by the United States will be a strong reaffirmation of our commitment to the industrial development of the less developed countries and demonstrate our political will to pursue beneficial relations with these countries.

I recommend that the Senate give prompt consideration to the Constitution and advise and consent to its ratification.

RONALD REAGAN.

(***And so it was ratified and signed by
Ronald Reagan.*)

LETTER OF SUBMITTAL

Department of State,
Washington, September 12, 1981

THE PRESIDENT: I have the honor to submit to you, with a view to its transmission to the Senate for advice and consent to ratification, the Constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Establishment of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a Specialized Agency on April 8, 1979, and signed on behalf of the United States of America on January 17, 1980.

The Constitution would establish UNIDO as an independent specialized agency of the United Nations system. UNIDO now exists as an organization formally within the United Nations itself, reporting to the General Assembly.

UNIDO has a mandate to provide developing countries with industrial-related technical assistance (worth \$76 million in 1980), including programs in industrial planning, institutional infrastructure, factory establishment and management, training, feasibility studies, and investment promotion. Virtually all of UNIDO's technical assistance expenditures are funded by voluntary sources, primarily the United Nations Development Program. UNIDO activities funded by the United Nations regular assessed budget (\$47 million in 1980) are largely in support of its technical assistance activities, and include: macro-economic studies of factors affecting industrialization; advice to LDC governments on development policies; industrial sector, regional, country and case studies; statistical data collection and analysis; expert group meetings including sectoral Consultations; information processing and investment promotion. UNIDO's highly diversified activities include many which are congenial to United States development priorities

such as: employment generation, private sector development, basic human needs, appropriate technology, and rural and agricultural related development. American commercial and academic interests also benefit from UNIDO activity.

UNIDO was established as an organ of the United Nations General Assembly pursuant to United Nations General Assembly Resolutions 2089 (XX) and 2152 (XXI), adopted in 1965 and 1966, respectively. In 1975, the United Nations General Assembly, endorsing the recommendation of the Second General Conference of UNIDO, adopted Resolution 3362 (S-VII) which established an intergovernmental committee of the whole followed by a conference of pleni-potentiaries to draft and consider a constitution to transform UNIDO into a specialized agency of the United Nations. The intergovernmental committee of the whole met five times over a two-year period and was succeeded by the Conference on the Establishment of UNIDO as a Specialized Agency.

The Constitution, while not creating a new entity, revises UNIDO's existing legal framework, significantly improving the provisions relating to control of budget and programming. Under the current regime, UNIDO's work program is decided upon by its governing body, the Industrial Development Board, while its program budget is set by the United Nations General Assembly as one component of the overall United Nations Program Budget. Thus, UNIDO's budget is currently not subject to intergovernmental review by a body directly responsible for UNIDO activities; nor do the present institutional arrangements, by which all questions are decided by majority vote, adequately reflect the special interest of major donors.

The Constitution seeks to correct these defects by providing that the program and budget of UNIDO shall both be acted upon by three governing bodies in succession: the Program

and Budget Committee (the Committee), the Industrial Development Board (the Board), and the General Conference (the Conference). Each body must decide on the program and budget by a two-thirds majority vote.

(H: Please note that this obsoletes your United States Constitution of 1789!)

In the Committee and the Board, the industrial democracies and the Soviet bloc (i.e., the major donors) hold substantially more than a third of the vote and thus could, if most of them agree, block adoption of a program or budget. (The Soviets have traditionally taken a very conservative position on budgetary issues.) The Constitution thereby enables for the first time in the United Nations system, outside of the banking institutions, a special recognition of the essential role of major donor states in United Nations affairs. The Constitution is therefore a precedent setting document, responsive to the political realities of the 1980's and beyond.

The Constitution and the related resolutions on transition to specialized agency status also achieve another objective of the United States in that they do not mandate any increase in United States contributions to UNIDO, but only change the method of assessment and payment in ways beneficial to the United States. Currently, United States assessed contributions to UNIDO are determined and paid indirectly through the mechanism of the United Nations assessed budget, making it difficult for the United States to achieve a degree of influence within UNIDO concomitant with the level of those indirect contributions. The Constitution will move toward correcting this situation by instituting direct assessed budget payments to UNIDO and providing for assessments to be determined in a manner similar to the determination of the program and budget, with major donor States holding more than a third of the vote in the Board which must decide on assessments by a two-thirds majority.

It is also noteworthy that United Nations General Assembly Resolution 96 (XXXIV) on Transitional Arrangements on the Establishment of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a Specialized Agency provides for the termination of United Nations funding for UNIDO from the United Nations regular program budget and a corresponding reduction in this budget upon establishment of UNIDO as a specialized agency.

The Constitution consists of a preamble, twenty-nine articles (in six chapters) and three annexes. The Preamble states that the States Parties, while bearing in mind the "broad objectives" of resolutions adopted by the sixth and seventh special sessions of the United Nations General Assembly and the Second General Conference of UNIDO pertaining to the establishment of a new international economic order, make certain declarations regarding economic development. The declarations include the necessity of establishing a just and equitable economic and social order; the essential role of industrialization to rapid economic and social development; the right of all countries to pursue industrialization; the necessity of concerted measures to promote the development, transfer and adaptation of technology internationally; and a determination to promote the common welfare through expanding international economic cooperation. The Preamble is basically hortatory, and contains no operational links to the rest of the Constitution.

(H: Please note that this requires a new economic and social order.)

The objectives and functions of UNIDO are contained in Chapter I, Article 1 states that the primary objective of UNIDO will be the promotion and acceleration of industrial development in the developing countries with a view to assisting in the establishment of a new international economic order. The language used in the Constitution, as indicated in the statement of the United States at

the time of adoption of the Constitution, can be interpreted to make clear that Article 1 refers to UNIDO's participation in an evolutionary and truly consensual process to achieve a new international economic order **** (H: NEW WORLD ORDER.) **** and that Article 1 does not refer to any pre-conceived notion of a new international economic order as outlined in certain resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly sixth and seventh special sessions, regarding which the United States has reservations.

Article 2 lists the functions of UNIDO, all related to promoting industrial development and basically similar to the functions specified in UNIDO's current statute, General Assembly resolution 2152 (XXI). The more important functions include: coordinating United Nations industrial development activities; providing technical assistance for industrialization, including training and pilot facilities; managing an industrial information clearinghouse; advising and assisting developing countries in formulating and executing development plans; assisting in the establishment and operation of industries, to achieve full utilization of local human and natural resources; and as requested by the countries concerned, providing a forum for contacts and negotiations.

*******Dharma, stop please, and begin a new document!!!!
NOW.**

12/2/90 HATONN

Chapter II provides for participation in UNIDO. Membership is open to all States members of the United Nations or a specialized agency. Article 6 provides for withdrawal from membership, not possible now without withdrawing from the United Nations, subject to providing a reasonable period of notice. The right of withdrawing from UNIDO alone may provide useful leverage, although actual withdrawal would entail a difficult decision.

Chapter III establishes the organs of UNIDO. Article 8 specifies a General Conference composed of all members which will act upon the reports of the Board and the Director-General and determine the guiding principles and policies of the organization. Article 9 provides for the Board to be composed of 53 members elected by the Conference, with the following distribution of seats: 33 members elected from the G-77 (developing countries), 15 members elected from Group B (industrialized democracies) and 5 members elected from Group D (the Soviet bloc). Article 10 establishes a Programme and Budget Committee to consist of 27 members elected by the Conference with the following distribution: 15 from the G-77, 9 from Group B, and 3 from Group D.

Chapter IV delineates the process for approval of the program of work and the regular budget (i.e., the budget expenditures to be met from assessed contributions) and the operational budget (i.e., budget expenditures to be met from voluntary contributions). Article 14 stipulates that the Director-General shall prepare and submit a draft work program, regular budget and operational budget to the Board through the Committee. The Committee will consider the Director-General's proposals and make recommendations to the Board by a two-thirds majority vote of those present and voting. The Board will examine the Director General's proposals and the recommendation of the Committee and adopt the program of work, regular budget and operational budget, for submission to the Conference, by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting. The Conference will approve the submission of the Board by a two-thirds majority vote of those present and voting. The Conference may make no decision or amendment involving expenditures unless the Committee and the Board have had an opportunity to act as indicated above. By commanding more than a third of the votes in the Board and the Committee, the major donor States (i.e., Groups B and I), which

share a common desire to keep United Nations agency budgets to a reasonable level, will be able to block work programs and budgets of which they disapprove, if they act together.

Article 15 provides that the scale of assessments for members shall be established by the Conference by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting, upon a recommendation of the Board adopted by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. The Board's recommendation is to be based on a draft prepared by the Committee. The Constitution thereby provides a mechanism for the major donors as a group to veto a scale of assessments which they disapprove. Article 15 also stipulates that the scale of assessments shall be based to the extent possible on the scale most recently employed by the United Nations and no member shall be assessed more than 25 percent of the regular budget.

Chapter VI covers legal matters. Article 23 provides for amendments, with special, stringent provisions for amendments to financial articles. Financial amendments must be approved by two-thirds majorities of the Board and Conference respectively and must be ratified by three-fourths of the Members States. This provision protects the blocking more than a third of the votes which major donors command in the Committee and the Board.

**** (H: Remember what I told you--on the UN level, countries of the world are called UN's "states".) ****

Article 25 stipulates that the Constitution shall enter into force when at least eighty States that deposited instruments of ratification notify the Secretary General of the United Nations that they have agreed, after consultations among themselves, that the Constitution shall enter into force. However, for States that had deposited instruments of ratification but did not participate in such notification, the Constitution shall come into force on such later date as they

choose.

The practical effect of the entry into force provisions is that the Constitution will not enter into force without the agreement and participation of major donors, including the United States. Once the Senate has given its advice and consent to ratification, this provision will afford the United States a strong position to ensure that the basic concerns of the United States, such as budgetary restraint, are taken into account. ******(H: Oh sure! And who else is going to be sick besides ME?)******

Article 27 states that no reservations may be made to the Constitution.

A major problem in the constitutional negotiations was to balance the desire of major contributing countries for control over the regular budget with the insistence by developing countries that funding for technical assistance activities continue to be available on an assured basis. Under current arrangements, a portion of UNIDO's activities in the field of technical assistance is financed by assessments from the regular budget of the United Nations. Under Annex II of the Constitution, 6% of the regular budget of UNIDO will be set aside for technical assistance activities which have heretofore been financed by assessed contributions to the United Nations budget. The six percent figure sets a constitutional ceiling on the portion of the new organization's regular budget which can be devoted to technical assistance. All other technical assistance activities must be financed by voluntary contributions. Since the United States together with the other major contributing countries will have more than a third of the votes in the Board, which must approve the regular budget by a two-thirds majority vote, we will have substantial influence on the overall figure with regard to which the 6% technical assistance figure will be calculated and, therefore, over the absolute amount of technical assistance expenditures from the regular budget.

The combined effect of the 6 percent ceiling, the major donors having more than a blocking third of the votes, and the withdrawal provisions will provide the United States with much greater capacity than presently exists to ensure that regular budget funds for technical assistance are used for programs which we believe should qualify for such funding. In this connection, the United States representative to the Constitutional Conference placed on the record our view that technical assistance financed by assessments, "must fill gaps which would be difficult for the UNDP, with its country specific focus, or other voluntary funds to fill. Specifically, such technical assistance would deal with emergency situations and financial activities that primarily benefit the entire international community, not a single country."

There has been growing recognition in UNIDO of the need to achieve a true consensus on development questions if UNIDO is to cope effectively with development problems. At the same time, there has been growing recognition within the United States of the need for the United Nations to be more responsive to our basic programmatic and budgetary concerns, especially in light of the large United States assessed contributions. The Constitution of UNIDO is a product of both of these movements. It gives an already existing institution a new mechanism of decision-making which provides special recognition of the essential role of major contributors, including the United States. In this way, it is truly a precedent setting document for the United Nations system which deserves our earnest and rapid support.

The other agencies most concerned, the Department of Labor, the Agency for International Development, and the Department of Commerce, have no objection to ratification of the Constitution. I hope that you will ask the Senate to consider the Constitution and give its advice and consent to ratification as soon as possible.

Respectfully submitted,
William Clark.

Let us herein repeat the

PREAMBLE

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

The States parties to this Constitution,
In conformity with the Charter of the United Nations,
Bearing in mind the broad objectives in the resolutions adopted by the sixth special session of the General Assembly of the United Nations on the establishment of a New International Economic Order, in the UNIDO Second General Conference's Lima Declaration and Plan of Action for Industrial Development and Co-operation, and in the resolution of the seventh special session of the General Assembly of the United Nations on Development and International Economic Cooperation,
Declaring that:

It is necessary to establish a just and equitable economic and social order to be achieved through the elimination of inequalities, the establishment of rational and equitable international economic relations, implementation of dynamic social and economic changes and the encouragement of necessary structural changes in the development of the world economy.

******(H: Regional Government is a component of the structural changes.)******

Industrialization is a dynamic instrument of growth essential to rapid economic and social development, in particular of developing countries, to the improvement of the living standards and the quality of life of the peoples in all countries, and to the introduction of an equitable economic and social order.

It is the sovereign right of all coun-

tries to achieve their industrialization, and any process of such industrialization must conform to the broad objectives of self-sustaining and integrated socio-economic development, and should include the appropriate changes which would ensure the just and effective participation of all peoples in the industrialization of their countries.

As international co-operation for development is the shared goal and common obligation of all countries it is essential to promote industrialization through all possible concerted measures including the development, transfer and adaptation of technology on global, regional and national, as well as on sectoral levels.

All countries, irrespective of their social and economic systems, are determined to promote the common welfare of their peoples by individual and collective actions aimed at expanding international economic co-operation on the basis of sovereign equality, strengthening of the economic independence of the developing countries, securing their equitable share in total world industrial production and contributing to international peace and security and the prosperity of all nations, in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

Mindful of these guidelines, Desiring to establish, within the terms of Chapter IX of the Charter of the United Nations, a specialized agency to be known as the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) (hereinafter referred to as the "Organization"), which shall play the central role in and be responsible for reviewing and promoting the co-ordination of all activities of the United Nations system in the field of industrial development, in conformity with the responsibilities of the Economic and Social Council under the Charter of the United Nations and with the applicable relationship agreements, Hereby agree to the present Constitution.

******(H: By any label, this means "sharing the wealth.***

I see no alternative other than to pursue this subject in this manner. Regional Government is a component of the structural changes. Futher, you may not know it but in 1945 the U.N. Charter was proclaimed law of the land!

Oh, no belief herein?***

CHAPTER I.--OBJECTIVES AND FUNCTIONS

ARTICLE 1 OBJECTIVES

The primary objective of the Organization shall be the promotion and acceleration of industrial development in the developing countries with a view to assisting in the establishment of a new international economic order. The Organization shall also promote industrial development and co-operation on global, regional and national, as well as on sectoral levels. - - - *And so it goes - - -*

NEW WORLD ORDER

Treaty #97-19 IS A CONSTITUTION. This constitution is only one of many constitutions that the United Nations has "in force" upon the United States, causing your once free people to be merged with the communist nations of the world. This is the basis upon which President George Bush and the U.S. State Department hinge their authority for converting the United States system of government from a Constitutional Republic into a segment of the international socialist world government: THE NEW WORLD ORDER!

When asked about "Constitutionality of that which he is doing", Mr. Bush smiled to the press and all the world and said, "I know all of my rights within the Constitution; I also know what Presidents before me have done and" This speech was given only two days ago just after ringing the death knell of your "Liberty Bell"! The treaty discussed herein is in

force, right now, world-wide, having been enacted on behalf of the American People, who not only DO NOT KNOW that this treaty exists, much less the serious changes that it makes in your lives as the treaty helps overthrow the United States Constitution. Consent of the governed has never been granted to permit such destructive treaties and changes nor will it be easy and probable that you can change of it.

Some two centuries ago your forefathers engineered the best form of government that could ever be created by man as it conforms to the natural law, places limits on the power that man can exercise over his fellow man, and safeguards your natural rights, which come as an endowment from the Creator. By the way, this also includes the right of the people to keep and bear arms--which is also being removed from you.

The P.P.B.S. (Program, Planning, and Budgeting System) which plays an active part in this scenario, is an accounting system but NOT an ordinary accounting system. It is a computerized command and control system, based upon predetermined goals and objectives. It is in operation in the United States in order to socialize the American people and their government in all the economic, social and political aspects of human endeavor. Government funding is granted only when recipients comply to given management performance.

RECOURSES? Yes, fortunately there are--I wonder if you will take action? There is a principle in international law by which treaties can be nullified: Rebus Sic Stantibus. If you fail to stand against these intrusion to your sovereignty, your independence, your right to keep and bear arms, then you, as individuals, as a state, and as a nation, are ruined!

**IMPORTANT! IMPORTANT!
IMPORTANT!**

Along with the other information, take this to your State Represent-

tatives. It is probable that he is not versed in INTERNATIONAL LAW and will not know how to proceed to nullify these disastrous treaties which are the reason why your guns, etc., are being taken away from you, as well as giving of your armed forces into a communist United Nations under a permanent arrangement.

Tell him/her that there is ample reason to void the disarmament law, and the INF treaty which has already been signed. You can stop the additional and worse treaties which the state department and the president have already worked out for you, by knowing how to proceed.

Your Representative will find the PREMIER PRINCIPLE of International Law in Black's Law Dictionary. The page number, definition and documentation are reproduced below. IT IS THE HIGHEST REASON IN RANK FOR VOIDING A TREATY. THE PRINCIPLE IS CALLED:

REBUS SIC STANTIBUS
IT MEANS THAT "THE SITUATION HAS CHANGED". THIS SET OF PAPERS HAS BEEN GIVEN TO DOCUMENT WHAT IS REALLY HAPPENING TO THE UNITED STATES AND TO GIVE YOU PRINCIPLES IN LAW WHICH WILL ASSIST YOU TO PROCEED TO ARREST THE EVIL!

Blacks Law Dictionary: REBUS SIC STANTIBUS: On Page 1432 it gives the definition as follows: At this point of affairs; in these circumstances. A name given to tacit conditions. Said to attach to all treaties, that they should cease to be obligatory, so soon as the state of facts and conditions upon which they were founded has substantially changed.

Documentation:

Taylor International Law, Section 394; I Oppenheim International Law, Section 550; Gotius, Chapter XVI,

Section XXV.

What your Representative needs to know is that there is more to the treaties than what meets the eye....more than the states and citizens are aware. The people have been lied to about the "peace" program. They were not told that it meant giving away their armed forces and their own personal firearms. The true nature of the treaties was denied them. They were not told that the National Security and the security of the 50 states would be endangered. They were not told that they were being restructured for world government under a communist set of operating documents. Now that they know the truth the situation has changed! This knowledge is grounds for nullification of the treaties. It is the Duty of the States to see that the Constitution is enforced as well as the Bill of Rights. It takes ONLY ONE STATE TO FORCE THE SUPREME COURT TO RULE ON THE ISSUE. IF THE RULING COMES DOWN UNFAVORABLE, THE ONLY RECOURSE IS TO REPEAL. TO REPEAL TAKES THRITY-EIGHT (38) STATES TO OVERRIDE THE SUPREME COURT. IF THE ATTEMPT IS NOT MADE, YOUR GOVERNMENT IS IRRETRIEVABLY GONE! WHEN THE SECOND AMENDMENT GOES, ALL OF THE AMENDMENTS WILL GO BECAUSE IT IS THE KEYSTONE AMENDMENT. THIS INCLUDES THE RIGHT TO OWN LAND AND TO VOTE FOR ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES. ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES WILL FIND THEMSELVES IN CONFLICT WITH THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT THAT WILL SUPERSEDE THEM! THE USE OF DUAL-SPEAK, (ALSO CALLED DUAL-USE) SOPHISTRY AND LEGER DEMAIN STRATEGIES WERE APPLIED TO FOOL THE PEOPLE INTO INACTION. THE PEOPLE ARE THE ULTIMATE POWER. THE EVIL BEING DONE IS WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED.

YOUR CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT WAS WRITTEN IN PERPETUITY AND WHAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IS DOING IS AGAINST THE LAW. THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER WAS SLAPPED ONTO YOUR COUNTRY AS A "TREATY", ALSO! SINCE IT IS CAUSING ALL THE DAMAGE, IT SHOULD BE GOTTEN RID OF, ALSO, BY REBUS SIC STANTIBUS!!!

Chela, you need a break and this is probably mind-shattering enough to cause need for digestion assistants. The clock is running out for you precious children of the lie--the ones in charge of your nations know exactly that which they do. IF YOU DO NOT ACT TO COUNTER THIS THING, YOU WILL SIMPLY BE ABSORBED AND THE GAME FINISHED! SO BE IT. MAY GOD WALK WITH YOU FOR YOU HAVE LOST YOUR WAY. SALU.

Hatonn to clear and move to stand-by. Saalome'

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