

SOVEREIGN NATIONS REFUSING USA/UNITED NATIONS KING ALFRED PLAN...



As of 04/02/20: Utica INTERNATIONAL Embassy's 03/26/20 "STATE OF THE WORLD ADDRESS"

https://youtu.be/WGqKq6ZH9e0 - https://vimeo.com/402740817 https://login.filesanywhere.com/fs/v.aspx?v=8c6a68875a6776bc719a

King Alfred Plan

The "King Alfred Plan" is a supposed <u>CIA</u>-led scheme supporting an international effort to eliminate people of African descent,

The Science Agenda to Exterminate Blacks... Bombshell Health Ranger lecture documents race-based crimes against humanity

Monday, November 06, 2017 by: Mike Adams Tags: abortion, African-Americans, Africans, blacks, depopulation, eugenics, genocide, Health Ranger, Infertility,



http://fourwinds10.com/siterun_data/health/vaccinations/news.php?q=1581523652



invented by author John A. Williams in his novel *The Man Who Cried I Am*. Williams described it as **a government plan to deal with the threat of a** <u>black</u> uprising in the <u>United States</u> **by cordoning off black people into** <u>concentration camps</u> in the event of a major racial incident.

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1967 novel

The King Alred Plan first appeared in William's 1967 novel, *The Man Who Cried I Am*, an account of the life and death of <u>Richard Wright</u>. In the afterword to later editions, Williams **compares the King Alfred Plan to intelligence programs devised by** <u>J. Edgar Hoover</u> **in the 1960s to monitor the movements of black** <u>militants</u>.^[1]



As of 04/02/20: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1CnUXZbJ7W3bVbVt0ZVszbhg5GAsvl7xB">https://youtu.be/-IOS4h5KMts and/or https://drive.google.com/open?id=1CnUXZbJ7W3bVbVt0ZVszbhg5GAsvl7xB

It also **bears similarities to rumors** in the early 1950s surrounding the <u>McCarran Act</u>, an <u>anti-Communist</u> law, **in which <u>political subversives</u>** were to be rounded up and placed in concentrations camps during a <u>national emergency</u>.



08/28/18 & 03/25/19 USA (Officials [Federal & State/County/Town...), their President Donald John Trump with their Legal Counsel Baker Donelson Bearman Caldwell & Berkowitz and Co-Conspirators had the Utica INTERNATIONAL Embassy's Interim Prime Minister Vogel Denise Newsome KIDNAPPED and sought ways to have her ASSASSINATED/MURDERED while being held at their CONCENTRATION Camps (masked as: Hinds County Detention Center/Mississippi State Hospital) - i.e. in implementing the "KING ALFRED PLAN" to cover up their Terrorist Acts, War Crimes, etc. which are being exposed by Newsome and/or the Utica INTERNATIONAL Embassy! When his novel was first published, Williams photocopied portions of the book detailing the King Alfred Plan and **left copies in subway car seats around <u>Manhattan</u>.^[2]**

Cultural dissemination

As a result, word of the **King Alfred Plan spread throughout the black community.** The truth of its existence was often assumed to be unchallenged.^[2] Performer and musician <u>Gil Scott-Heron</u> created the song "King Alfred Plan," included on his 1972 album <u>Free Will</u>, that takes the Plan at face value. <u>Jim Jones</u>, head of the 'apostolic socialist' <u>People's Temple</u>, discussed the Plan at length in numerous recordings of his rant-style speeches both in the USA and in the <u>Jonestown</u> community in <u>Guyana</u>, treating it as completely genuine.

In an interview with <u>Jet</u> Williams explained that he developed the idea when thinking about the question "What would any administration do in a situation when a large segment of the population was discontented and tearing down the neighborhood . . . threatening the order and the established regime?"^[3]



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- 2. <u>Boyd, Herbert. "The man and the plan: conspiracy theories and paranoia in our culture", *Black* <u>Issues Book Review, March-April 2002.</u></u>
- 3. <u>"Two Celebrated Authors saying Blacks facing genocide in the United States"</u>. Jet Magazine. 14 October 1971. Retrieved 3 August 2016.

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Nations-Of-Color Were NEVER To SEE

As of 04/02/20: <u>https://www.slideshare.net/VogelDenise/040220-usas-military-population-control-and-concentration-camps-</u> <u>manualmasked</u> and/or <u>https://drive.google.com/open?id=1cOBzzRDJXgPjq216p_VbDkZiBaj9tWDL</u>

McCarran Internal Security Act

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

(Redirected from McCarran Act)

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McCarran Internal Security Act



Other short titles

- McCarran Act
- Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950

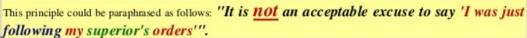
Long titleAn Act to protect the United States against certain un-
American and subversive activities by requiring
registration of Communist organizations, and for other
purposes.

Nicknames	Internal Security Act of 1950, Concentration Camp Law
Enacted by	the <u>81st United States Congress</u>
Effective	September 23, 1950
	Citations
Public law	<u>Pub.L. 81–831</u>
<u>Statutes at</u> <u>Large</u>	64 <u>Stat. 987</u>
	Codification
Titles amended	50 U.S.C.: War and National Defense
U.S.C. sections created	<u>50 U.S.C. ch. 23, subch. I</u> § 781 et seq.
	Legislative history
	uced in the Senate as S. 4037 by <u>Pat McCarran</u> (<u>D-NV</u>) on

- August 10, 1950^[1]
- Committee consideration by Judiciary Committee
- Passed the Senate on September 12, 1950 (70-7)
- Passed the House on August 29, 1950 (354-20)
- Reported by the joint conference committee on September 20, 1950; agreed to by the House on September 20, 1950 (313-20) and by the Senate on September 20, 1950 (51-7)
- Vetoed by President Harry Truman on September 22, 1950
- Overridden by the House on September 22, 1950 (286-48)
- Overridden by the Senate and became law on September 22, 1950 (<u>57–10</u>)

Principle IV states: "The fact that a person acted pursuant to order of his Government or of a superior does not relieve him from responsibility under international law, provided a moral choice was in fact possible to him".





The Internal Security Act of 1950, 64 Stat. 987 (Public Law 81-831), also known as the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950, the McCarran Act after its principal sponsor Sen. Pat McCarran (D-Nevada), or the Concentration Camp Law,^[2] is a United States federal law. Congress enacted it over President Harry Truman's veto.

IRON FIST

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Provisions

Its titles were I: Subversive Activities Control (Subversive Activities Control Act) and II: Emergency Detention (Emergency Detention Act of 1950).^[3]

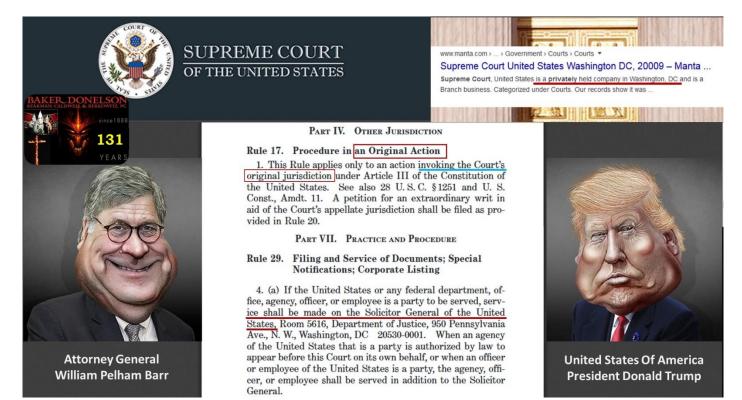


The Act required <u>Communist organizations</u> to register with the <u>United States Attorney General</u> and established the <u>Subversive Activities Control Board</u> to investigate persons suspected of engaging in subversive activities or otherwise promoting the establishment of a "totalitarian dictatorship," either fascist or communist.



Members of these groups **could not become citizens** and in some cases were prevented from entering or leaving the country. Immigrants found in violation of the act within five years of being naturalized could have their citizenship revoked.

United States Attorney General J. Howard McGrath asked that the Communist Party provide a list of all its members in the United States, as well as 'reveal its financial details'.^[4] Furthermore, members of 'Communist-Action Organizations' including those of the <u>Communist Party of the United States of America</u> were required (prior to a 1965 Supreme Court case mentioned below)^[5] to register with the U.S. Attorney General their name and address and be subject to the statues applicable to such registrants (e.g. being barred from federal employment, among others).^[6] In addition, once registered, members were liable for prosecution solely based on membership under the <u>Smith Act</u> due to the expressed and alleged intent of the organization.^{[7][8]}



The Act also contained an emergency detention statute, giving the President the authority to apprehend and detain "each person as to whom there is a reasonable ground to believe that such person probably will engage in, or probably **will conspire with others** to engage in, acts of <u>espionage</u> or <u>sabotage</u>."^[9]



"CONSPIRACY, DIRTY HANDS. . . LAWS"

USA attempts to use one of its FRONTING Organization (*Organization of American States* [OAS]) to UNLAWFULLY bypass the United Nations and International Criminal Court (ICC)... in their QUEST to implement Adolf Hitler's "New WORLD Order!"

Legal actions have been brought against the *Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela* [BROV] in the ICC... RROV, have **DUTIES RIGHTS** and **OBLIGATIONS**, to DEFEND against CONSDIPACTES. Law

BROV...have **DUTIES**, **RIGHTS** and **OBLIGATIONS**... to DEFEND against CONSPIRACIES... Launched against BROV:

PROOF Requirements of Conspiracy(s) under Laws....

1) An Object: Fall of Venezuela/President Maduro ...

2) A Plan/Scheme...: Use of UNLAWFUL Sanctions/New WORLD Order Agenda...

3) An Agreement/Understanding with TWO or More...: Baker Donelson/USA, Juan Guaido/National Assembly, Argentine Republic, Canada, Republic of Colombia, Republic of Chile, Republic of Paraguay, Republic of Peru... to have a *FALSE/FRAUDULENT Criminal* Complaint filed with the ICC against BROV...



" Conspiración, las manos sucias ... LEYES"

EE.UU. intenta utilizar uno de su Organización dando (*Organización de los Estados Americanos* [OEA]) para eludir ilegalmente la Naciones Unidas y la Corte Penal Internacional (CPI) ... en su búsqueda para poner en práctica de Adolf Hiller "nuevo orden mundial!"

Las acciones legales se han presentado en contra de la *República Bolivariana de Venezuela* [BROV] en el ICC ...

BROV ... tienen **DEBERES, DERECHOS** y **OBLIGACIONES** ... Para defenderse de CONSPIRACIONES ... Lanzado contra BROV:

PRUEBA Requisitos de conspiración (s) conforme a las leyes

1) Un Objeto: Caida de Venezuela / Presidente Maduro ...

2) Un Plan / Plan de ...: El uso de ILE GÍTIMOS Sanciones / Nuevo Orden Mundial de la orden del día ...

3) Un acuerdo / entendimiento con dos o más ...: Baker, Donelson / EE.UU., Juan Guaido Asamblea / Nacional, República Argentina, Canadá, República de Colombia, República de Chile, República de Paraguay, República de Paraguay,

It tightened alien exclusion and deportation laws and allowed for the **detention of dangerous, disloyal, or** <u>subversive</u> persons in times of war or "internal security emergency".



The act had implications for thousands of people displaced because of the Second World War. In March 1951, chairman of the United States **Displaced Persons Commission** was quoted as saying that **100,000 people would be barred** from entering the United States that otherwise would have been accepted. By March 1, 1951, the act had excluded 54,000 people of German ethnic origin and 12,000 displaced Russian persons from entering the United States.^[10] Notable persons barred from the United States include <u>Ernst</u> <u>Chain</u>, who was declined a visa on two occasions in 1951.^[11]

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA'S DESPOTISM "CORPORATION" EMPIRE'S NAZIS/ZIONISTS' PRESIDENT DONALD JOHN TRUMP COVERUP IMPEACHMENT HOAX



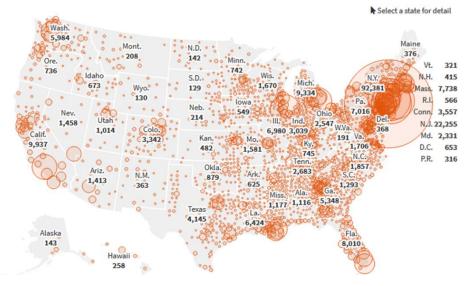
The Act made picketing a federal courthouse a felony^[12] if intended to obstruct the court system or influence jurors or other trial participants.^[13]

Legislative history

Passage

Several key sections of the Act were taken from the earlier <u>Mundt–Ferguson Communist Registration Bill</u>, which Congress had failed to pass.^[14]





It included language that Sen. <u>Mundt</u> had introduced several times before without success aimed at punishing a federal employee from passing information "classified by the President (or by the head of any such department, agency, or corporation with the approval of the President) **as affecting the security of the United States**" to "any representative of a foreign government or to any officer or member **of a Communist organization**". He told a Senate hearing that it was a response to what the <u>House Un-American</u> <u>Activities Committee</u> (HUAC) had learned when investigating "the so-called pumpkin papers case, the espionage activities in the <u>Chambers-Hiss</u> case, the <u>Bentley</u> case, and others."^[15]



President Harry Truman <u>vetoed</u> it on September 22, 1950, and sent Congress a lengthy veto message in which he criticized specific provisions as **"the greatest danger to freedom of speech, press, and assembly** since the <u>Alien and Sedition Laws</u> of 1798," a "mockery of the Bill of Rights" and **a "long step toward totalitarianism**".^{[16][17]}

"HUGE" FISH HAVE BEEN CAUGHT!

The Utica INTERNATIONAL Embassy LEADING THE WAY TO BRING United States of America's DESPOTISM "CORPORATION" Empire's NAZIS/ZIONISTS TO JUSTICE!



The House overrode the veto without debate by a vote of 286–48 the same day. The Senate overrode his veto the next day after "a twenty-two hour continuous battle" by a vote of 57–10. Thirty-one Republicans and 26 Democrats voted in favor, while five members of each party opposed it.^[18]

Amended

Part of the Act was repealed by the <u>Non-Detention Act</u> of 1971 after facing public opposition, notably from Japanese Americans. President <u>Richard Nixon</u>, while signing the repeal bill, referred to the **internment of Japanese Americans** during World War II for historical context as to why the bill needed to be repealed.^[19]



For example, violation of <u>50 U.S.C.</u> § 797 (Section 21 of "the Internal Security Act of 1950"), which concerns security of military bases and other sensitive installations, may be punishable by a prison term of up to one year.^[20]

The part of the act codified as 50 U.S.C. § 798 has been repealed in its entirety for violating the First Amendment.^[21]

Abolition

The Subversive Activities Control Board was abolished by Congress in 1972.^[22]

Constitutionality

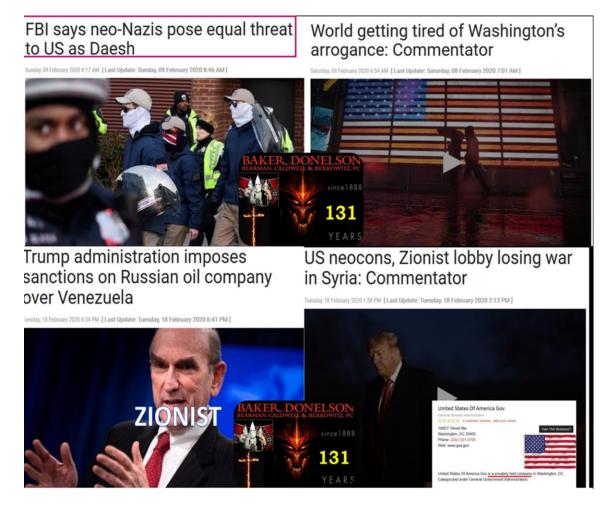
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Civil libertarians and radical political activists considered the **McCarran Act to be a dangerous and unconstitutional infringement of political liberty,** as exemplified in this 1961 poster.

The <u>Supreme Court of the United States</u> was initially deferential towards the Internal Security Act. For example, in *Galvan v. Press*,^[23] the Court upheld the deportation of a Mexican alien on the basis that he had briefly been a member of the Communist Party from 1944 to 1946, even though such membership had been lawful at that time (and had been declared retroactively illegal by the Act).



As McCarthyism faded into history, the Court adopted a more skeptical approach towards the Act. The 1964 decision in <u>Aptheker v. Secretary of State</u> ruled unconstitutional Section 6, which prevented any member of a communist party from using or obtaining a passport. In 1965, the Court voted 8–0 in <u>Albertson v. Subversive Activities Control Board</u> to invalidate the Act's requirement that **members of the Communist Party** were to register with the government. It held that the information which party members were required to submit could form the **basis of their prosecution for being party members**, which was then a crime, and therefore deprived them of their <u>Fifth Amendment</u> right against self-incrimination.^[24] In 1967, the act's provision **prohibiting communists from working for the federal government** or **at defense facility** was also struck down by the Supreme Court as a violation of the First Amendment's right to freedom of association in <u>United States v. Robel</u>.^[25]



Use by U.S. military

The U.S. military continues to use 50 U.S.C. § 797, citing it in U.S. Army regulation AR 190–11 in support of allowing installation commanders to regulate privately owned weapons on army installations. An Army message known as an ALARACT^[26] states "senior commanders have specific authority to regulate privately owned weapons, explosives, and ammunition on army installations." The ALARACT refers to AR 190-11 and public law (section 1062 of Public Law 111–383, also known as the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year **2011**); AR 190–11 in turn cites the McCarran Internal Security Act (codified as 50 USC 797). The ALARACT reference is a truncated version of the public law.^[27]

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Nürnberg trials WORLD WAR II TRIALS

> WRITTEN BY: The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica LAST UPDATED: Jan 23, 2020 See Article History

Nürnberg trials, Nürnberg also spelled Nuremberg, series of trials held in Nürnberg, Germany, in 1945–46, in which former Nazi leaders were indicted and tried as war criminals by the International Military Tribunal. The indictment lodged against them contained four counts: (1) crimes against peace (i.e., the planning, initiating, and waging of wars of aggression in violation of international treaties and agreements), (2) crimes against humanity (i.e., exterminations, deportations, and genocide), (3) war crimes (i.e., violations of the laws of war), and (4) "a common plan or conspiracy to commit" the criminal acts listed in the first three counts.





Office Of The United State



WITH ALL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA'S DESPOTISM EMPIRE'S NAZIS/ZIONISTS ENGAGEMENT IN DISTRACTIONS, NATIONS-OF-COLOR WERE "NEVER" SUPPOSED TO SEE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NAZI LEADER ADOLF HITLER'S "NEW" WORLD ORDER AGENDA White supremacists march in German government officials resign Washington with police escort after aligning with far-right



17 USC § 107 Limitations on Exclusive Rights - FAIR USE

Page **14** of **16**

Fictional reimagining

The 1971 <u>pseudo documentary</u> film <u>Punishment Park</u> speculated what might have happened if <u>Richard</u> <u>Nixon</u> had enforced the McCarran Act against members of the <u>anti-war movement</u>, <u>black power</u> <u>movement</u>, the <u>feminist movement</u>, and others.



17 USC § 107 Limitations on Exclusive Rights - FAIR USE

A REVOLUTION is coming which will be PEACEFUL "IF" we are WISE enough, SUCCESSFUL "IF" we are fortunate enough – but a REVOLUTION which is COMING whether we WILL it or NOT. We can AFFECT its CHARACTER!

We CANNOT alter its INEVITABILITY! - USA President John F. Kennedy

See also

- Alien Registration Act
- Espionage Act of 1917
- Hatch Act of 1939
- <u>Mundt-Nixon Bill</u> of 1948
- <u>Mundt–Ferguson Communist Registration Bill</u> of 1950
- <u>National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill</u> (1948-1950)
- <u>McCarran–Walter Act</u>
- <u>McCarthyism</u>

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Title I, Section 5-7

Smith Act trials of Communist Party leaders

<u>Scales v. United States</u>

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Public Law. "111-383" (PDF). section 1062. 111th Congress.

External links

- <u>The Full Text of the McCarran Internal Security Act</u>
- <u>Department of Defense Instruction</u>, December 2005 (from Defense Technical Information Center)