

## Stalag Amerika – Part Five

*The one thing every man fears is the unknown.*

*When presented with this “scenario,” individual rights will be willingly relinquished for the guarantee of their well-being granted to them by the world government.*

–Henry Kissinger, speaking at the Bilderberg conference, May, 1992

This comment by Henry Kissinger was made in direct reference to and only weeks after the Rodney King riots in Los Angeles in April 1992.

There have been rumors and conjecture as well as statements of fact about how close we have come to martial law and whether or not concentration camps exist within the United States for the purpose of corralling dissidents.

As been shown here, credible individuals have, throughout the last five decades, warned that facilities exist for civilian detention.

It is also a fact that some military bases that have been “closed”—that is, they no longer process or billet military personnel—have not been rendered inoperative.

These are the bases that are considered potential detention camps.

People might scoff at the capability of the Federal government to initiate and maintain a widespread domestic military action. To support their contention, they point to the Federal government’s poor response to Hurricane Katrina.

However, The Katrina situation may not be the best example of the government’s capability to strike militarily.

Katrina was first and foremost a humanitarian operation. Whatever was undertaken to deal with the situation was obviously hindered by a major weather event and the nightmarish logistical aftermath.

No doubt the operation turned military later, but the mainstream news agencies have never been forthright about all the agencies and departments that were involved, to include private security forces like Blackwater Security and Securitas Security Services USA, Inc.

Rex 84, which was dealt with in a prior article, along with Operation Garden Plot—a U.S. Army and National Guard plan to respond to major domestic civil disturbances—and Operation Cabler Splicer—a program for an orderly Federal takeover of state and local governments—are not fictions.

Neither is the U.S. Northern Command (NORTHCOM) that oversees such operations (and was also involved in the events of 9-11), though most people have no idea that such a command has existed for nearly 40 years.

To this day Rex 84 still stands as an unprecedented step in the charting of a brave, new and precarious course that will inevitably lead to the use of the U.S. military against U.S. citizens.

But it can get worse.

If you can envision a time when most of our military—which might very well include draftees—is deployed abroad, say, in an expanding Middle East aggression, then pay special attention to the first part of the Kissinger quote not used in the above epigraph:

“Today, America would be outraged if U.N. troops entered Los Angeles to restore order. Tomorrow they will be grateful.”

Consider that foreign troops—Mexican, British and Czech—entered the U.S. to “assist” in the Katrina effort.

And keep in mind that foreign troops have trained and conducted exercises throughout the U.S. for a substantial period of time.

Therefore, what might we expect to happen in a situation where our military was unavailable in the face of civil unrest or catastrophe?

Perhaps the deployment of foreign troops?

U.S. citizens should be apprised about the potential Pandora's Box that Rex 84 opened, but, unfortunately, that will probably never be the case.

As Ritt Goldstein wrote in a *Sydney Morning Herald* article entitled "Foundations are in place for martial law in the US":

"Disturbingly, the full facts and final contents of Mr. Reagan's national plan [Rex 84] remain uncertain. This is in part because President Bush [George W.] took the unusual step of sealing the Reagan presidential papers last November. However, many of the key figures of the Reagan era are part of the present administration, including John Poindexter, to whom Oliver North later reported.

"At the time of the Reagan initiatives, then attorney-general William French Smith wrote to the national security adviser, Robert McFarlane: 'I believe that the role assigned to the Federal Emergency Management Agency in the revised Executive Order exceeds its proper function as a coordinating agency for emergency preparedness ... this department and others have repeatedly raised serious policy and legal objections to an 'emergency czar' role for FEMA.'

"Criticism of the Bush Administration's response to September 11 echoes Mr. Smith's warning. On June 7 the former presidential counsel John Dean spoke of America's sliding into a 'constitutional dictatorship' and martial law."

Perhaps one of the most indicting pieces of evidence about the possible detention of U.S. citizens may be found in a number of military field manuals that address such an eventuation.

For instance, in the Department of Army's "Field Manual No. FM 3-19.40," which outlines protocol for "Military Police Internment/Resettlement Operations," it lists a number of categories into which detainees might fall.

Most of the category names are familiar, i.e., "prisoner of war, displaced person, refugee, evacuee, war victim, migrant."

One category, however, is not at all common to our lexicon. It is the designation of civilian internee (CI) as "a person who is interned during armed conflict or occupation if he is considered a security risk or if he needs protection because he committed an offense (insurgent, criminal) against the detaining power."

This CI designation is recognized by the Geneva Convention, which specifies the "internationally recognized humanitarian standards for the treatment of war victims."

The U.S. is a signatory to the four treaties authored by the Geneva Convention, but in the last five years, our government has displayed a contempt for ministering humane treatment not only to the prisoners in its military jails abroad, but to U.S. citizens like Juan Padilla and the mystery detainees in Guantanamo as well.

And the danger here is that if we accept the torture of others—however heinous we believe these individuals to be—then we should expect nothing less might be inflicted upon us if things go very wrong in our own country.