

The military Keynesianism of the U.S. and the Road to Tyranny

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[Version number : 20140509132733 ; first published version: [20120913](#)]

The U.S. in 20th/21st c., Part 1

1913-2012, one century of increasing federal power

This part is a compilation of selected texts and charts from different mentioned and linked sources (incl. Wikipedia). Sections in chapter 1, 2 and 5 are presented following the chronological order of their publication or historical occurrence.

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Chapter 1 : The Permanent War Economy

by T.N. Vance, September 1951 (extract)

Sacred to the operation of traditional capitalism is the ability of the individual capitalist to decide what and how much to produce, as well as the prices at which he will sell his commodities. Under the Permanent War Economy, however, the state assumes *directive* powers, through various types of controls, that largely supersede the power of the individual capitalist. The bourgeois is no longer undisputed master of his own house. He continues to produce commodities and to accumulate surplus values, in greater volume than ever before as we have previously shown, but only as a result of large-scale state intervention. The ability of the state to direct the economy is basic to the successful operation of the Permanent War Economy. As was shown previously, the entry of American capitalism into the permanent crisis of world capitalism with the Great Depression of the 1930's marked the beginning of the shift of power from the individual capitalist to the state apparatus, representing the interests of the bourgeoisie as a class. While the *character* of state intervention in depression differs from state intervention under the Permanent War Economy, both periods require large-scale state bureaucracies. To this extent, as well as the psychological preparation for increasing state intervention of both the bourgeoisie and the public at large, depression may be considered a necessary prerequisite to the war economy.

The New Deal served as a school for the development of numerous technical experts in the art of managing state monopoly capitalism and in the equally important area of planning the increase in state revenues required to sustain the expanding state bureaucracy. In 1929, for example, the number of Federal civilian employees was 227,000. In 1933, the figure was only 306,000. It almost doubled by 1939, reaching 571,000. This provided a solid foundation for the expansion that took place under the Permanent War Economy. Some of the key personnel were trained and, more importantly, the practice was begun of borrowing industrial and

financial leaders from private industry to administer the various state programs. The New Deal, in short, was an essential framework for the development of the Permanent War Economy. [...]

We are already familiar with the gigantic rise in war outlays that resulted from World War II, accompanied by a relative decline in the role of state and local government expenditures. The decisive change that has taken place is reflected in the fact that the ratio of Federal government purchases to total output in the postwar period markedly exceeds the prewar period. A ratio of 8 or 9 per cent, virtually all of which is accounted for by direct and indirect war outlays, in its own way signals the advent of a new epoch in the history of capitalism. Without continuing war outlays and state foreign aid, and in the long run these must be on an ever-increasing scale, the vaunted economy of American imperialism would grind to an abrupt halt. Roosevelt and Truman are absolutely correct when they reply to their bourgeois critics with the statement that they have saved capitalism. That capitalism is more “prosperous” than it has ever been, as Truman is fond of boasting, requires a very important qualification. It is true, as we have demonstrated, that profits reached an all-time high in 1950 and that the Permanent War Economy operates so as virtually to guarantee the profits of the bourgeoisie as a class.

The “prosperity” of the Permanent War Economy, however, is rather precarious. The state decides not only how many airplanes, tanks and munitions in general shall be produced, but of necessity determines how many automobiles, refrigerators, tractors, *etc.*, shall be produced and, within limits, the prices at which they shall be sold. From a capitalist point of view, the economic development under the Permanent War Economy must be viewed as unhealthy. The patient achieves a form of recovery from what may be likened to shock therapy. But the treatment is far from painless and even the doctors cannot say whether the cure will be lasting.

The official hope is that “another two years or so” of controls will see American military output achieving sufficient magnitude so that the economy can sustain both the necessary level of war outlays together with a high level of civilian outlays *without continued controls*. This is clearly a

consummation devoutly to be wished, but impossible of realization. **An economy devoting 20 per cent or thereabouts of total output to war outlays cannot function without large-scale state intervention, requiring direct and indirect controls.**

So powerful has been the development of the productive forces under American capitalism, that just as there is periodically an overproduction of the means of production and an overproduction of the means of consumption, it is not excluded that **there can be an overproduction of the means of destruction** under the Permanent War Economy. Normally, this does not happen in a war economy precisely because war consumes means of production, consumption and destruction more rapidly than they can be produced. Yet, prior to V-E Day, with a few exceptions, there had been accumulated a sufficient stockpile of many types of munitions to permit cutbacks and to enable the armed forces to fight for many months without additional production.

It was not only the dismantling of the war machine in large measure that produced the notable American inferiority in weapons *vis-a-vis* Stalinist imperialism at the outbreak of the Korean war. It was also, and perhaps more importantly, the high rate of obsolescence that obtains in the means of destruction. This gap is clearly in process of being overcome at a fairly rapid rate. Assuming, therefore, that large-scale warfare or another “Korea” does not break out, or that an armistice is concluded in Korea, the question arises whether American imperialism will not reach a point in the next few years where the warehouses will be bulging with all types of means of destruction and there will be no place to use them.

Such a development is a possibility. Present evidence, however, indicates that the high rate of military obsolescence, together with the talked-about expansion in the production of “fantastic” weapons, should offset for several years the tendency to accumulate an oversupply of munitions in the absence of total war.

A sharp reduction in war outlays in the near future is therefore unlikely

and would in a remarkably short time cause a collapse of the economy. Moreover, it would certainly invite the very aggression of Stalinist imperialism that the military build-up is presumably designed to prevent. It may therefore be expected that American imperialism will continue on the only course open to it until the vast collision with Stalinist imperialism (World War III) takes place.

A STATE MONOPOLY CAPITALIST régime in the true sense of the term has developed under the impact of depression and war.

It bears a certain resemblance to Bonapartism, but Bonapartism has been traditionally applied by Marxists to a temporary régime of crisis, which poses the issue of revolution or counter-revolution and which marks the end of parliamentarism. As Trotsky puts it ,

“The essence of Bonapartism consists in this: basing itself on the struggle of two camps, it ‘saves’ the ‘nation’ with the help of a bureaucratic-military dictatorship.”

There is, of course, as yet no bureaucratic-military dictatorship in Washington, although there are possible tendencies in that direction. Nor can the present regime, given the tempo at which world history moves, be classified as temporary. There are, however, numerous features of state monopoly capitalism that possess all the earmarks of clearly discernible trends, and which warrant brief mention in this penultimate article in our series on the Permanent War Economy.

In his excellent analysis of the relationship between Bonapartism and fascism, Trotsky observes that:

“As soon as the struggle of the two social strata – the haves and the have-nots, the exploiter and the exploited – reaches its highest tension, the conditions are given for the domination of bureaucracy, police, soldiery. The government becomes ‘independent’ of society. Let us once more recall: if two forks are stuck symmetrically into a cork, the latter can stand even on the head of a pin. That is precisely the schema of Bonapartism. To be

sure, such a government does not cease being the clerk of the property-owners. Yet the clerk sits on the back of the boss, rubs his neck raw and does not hesitate at times to dig his boots into his face.”

For the time being the fascist threat is absent, nor are the “soldieri” in a position of domination. Yet the domination of bureaucracy and the growing power of the police (the FBI) are increasingly evident. As we have remarked earlier, the inter-marriage between the big bourgeoisie and the upper echelons of the military bureaucracy is a basic characteristic of the Permanent War Economy. An important research project is available to someone ambitious enough to document this relationship in every detail. It suffices, however, to point out that innumerable officers were commissioned from the ranks of big business, such as “Generals” Knudsen and Sarnoff, and that many military leaders have become “captains of industry,” as, for example, Generals Somervell and Clay. Of decisive importance is the network of standing committees and organizations relating to ordnance and military procurement needs. These exist in every industry whose output is important to the war machine and is basic to the military planning of all parts of the armed services. Meetings are held periodically, information on latest military techniques and their impact on production requirements is exchanged, and pilot contracts are continually being let to facilitate research and development. Above all, industry is constantly being geared to achieve rapid and complete mobilization in the event of a supreme crisis.

In the event that American imperialism is constrained to maintain more or less indefinitely an armed force of 3,500,000 or more, the power of the military in its daily impact must grow and the alliance between the military caste and the big capitalists will solidify until the day may come when we can truly speak of a “Europeanization” of American politics. This entire development alone is ample reason for describing the present regime as state monopoly capitalist. There are, however, other and perhaps even more significant reasons for stressing this aspect of the Permanent War Economy.

In passing, it should be noted that much of the right-wing criticism of state monopoly capitalist trends is garbed in the raiments of liberalism.

Consider, for example, [General MacArthur's Cleveland speech](#) of September 6, 1951, in the course of which he stated that there has been :

“a steady drift toward totalitarian rule ... a persistent ... centralization of power in the Federal government ... ravenous effort to further centralize the political power ... a determination to suppress individual voice and opinion which can only be regarded as symptomatic of the beginning of a general trend toward mass thought control.”

At an another point in the political spectrum comes the charge of Sidney Hook (New York Times, September 30, 1951) that we are experiencing a species of “cultural vigilantism” that threatens the foundations of our democratic structure. Such criticism, regardless of source, possess general validity. Their widespread character is symptomatic of the inroads already made in the body politic by the growing power of the state.

A Marginal Note

[...]

CONTROL OF THE PURSE STRINGS has always been viewed by Marxists, and correctly so, as a crucial element in the power of any régime. Inasmuch as the American state must go through a tortuous process of Congressional hearings and committees before funds are appropriated, it may be objected that in this vital point there is no possible resemblance to monopoly capitalism. Such a view would be entirely superficial. In fact, **one of the really distinguishing characteristics of the present state monopoly capitalist régime is the inability of the legislature to deny in general any requests of the armed forces for funds.** This is obviously true in time of actual warfare. It is no less true today, when the need for haste is not as great. Aside from carping criticism against the number of oyster forks ordered by the Navy or a picayune reduction in state foreign aid, **there is very little that the Congress can do in the face of a certified statement from the military** that they need \$60 billion worth of munitions in the next year or \$100 billion in two years, or whatever the precise military requirements may be.

Even if all the details were made available, which they are not on grounds of military security in the case of atomic weapons, *etc.*, and **even if a Congressman felt himself qualified to question specific military requests, it is politically hazardous for a Congressman to advocate a reduction in this or that *military* item in the face of the customary statement by a representative of the armed forces that “this is the minimum required to assure the military security of the country; we will not be responsible for military safety if less than this amount is appropriated.”** For all practical purposes, therefore, direct war outlays and most indirect war outlays are **sacrosanct**. The legislature can do little better than rubber stamp the military requests. *De facto* control of the government purse strings has passed into the hands of the state executive bureaucracy. Even in the present situation, with the Truman administration on the whole confronted with a divided and hostile Congress, the state power to obtain funds is effectively independent of any control by the elected representatives of the people.

It is thus a comparatively simple matter for the state monopoly capitalist regime to manipulate the national debt in a manner best calculated to advance its own political fortunes as well as the class interests of the bourgeoisie. The spectacular rise in the national debt has been one of the chief methods whereby inflation has been promoted and an excellent indicator of increasing state intervention in the economy. The total gross debt of the United States government for selected fiscal years (ending on June 30th) of historical significance is shown in the following tabulation:

NATIONAL DEBT FOR SELECTED YEARS (Billions of Dollars)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1915	1.2
1919	25.5
1930	16.2
1933	22.5
1939	40.4

1945	259.1
1946	269.9
1950	257.4
1951	255.3

World War I increased the national debt by some \$24 billion, with the total reaching a peak of \$25.5 billion in 1919. Under the influence of the last period of genuine capitalist prosperity, the national debt then declined to \$16.2 billion in 1930, the beginning of the Great Depression. Under the New Deal, the national debt rose from \$22.5 billion in 1933 to \$40.4 billion in 1939, as state intervention in the economy commenced in a significant way. It remained, however, for World War II to cause an unbelievable increase of \$219 billion by 1945 and \$229 billion by 1946, when the national debt reached a peak of \$269.9 billion – the increase in the debt exceeding one year’s total output at that time.

The national debt has become so large that any thought of ever paying it off has long been abandoned. [...]

THE NATURE OF THE WAR against Stalinism being waged by the American bourgeoisie is such that anti-bourgeois-democratic aspects continually receive encouragement and nourishment. The aim of the American capitalist class is peace, *but on a capitalist foundation*. This not only dictates the necessity of destroying Stalinism root and branch, but of guarding against socialist developments in England, France and Germany, as well as preventing the nationalist and colonial revolutions in Asia from developing in an anti-capitalist direction. While the current political perspective is one of “neither peace nor war,” American imperialism is fully aware that the only method on which it can rely is the use of overwhelming military might.

Wherein, it may be asked, does this differ from World War II and the American aim to destroy German Nazi and Japanese militarism and imperialism? With respect to the mobilization of military force, there is little difference, except perhaps in a quantitative sense. Long and bitter as was World War II, American imperialism will be faced with an even more

formidable foe in Stalinist imperialism. We are fully aware of American superiority in steel production, oil production, transport, and presumably in atomic energy developments. Yet, barring internal political collapse, there can be little doubt that Stalinism will be capable of mobilizing greater military power than the Nazis could at their peak. Moreover, Stalinism does not fight solely with military methods; it also employs political methods on a scale that neither the Germans nor Japanese could begin to approach.

The American bourgeois struggle against Stalinism may therefore require a greater proportion of output devoted to war outlays over a much longer period than was the case in World War II. If such be the case, it can only strengthen all the tendencies that we have already observed to be at work under the Permanent War Economy.

[...]

American imperialism is first and foremost concerned with preservation of its capitalist and imperialist base. If, in the process, the Bill of Rights, the heart of bourgeois democracy, has to suffer, that is perhaps regrettable, but not as important to the bourgeoisie as maintenance of its property and its system of exploitation. Imagine what the leaders of the American bourgeoisie in its progressive period would say in face of a secrecy order that gives any clerk in any government department the right to classify material as secret or confidential, without any right of appeal, in what is still ostensibly peacetime! We do not say that bourgeois democracy no longer exists in the United States. On the contrary, it does and we shall fight for the preservation of the democratic rights it affords against all its enemies, including the bourgeoisie. But it is important to note the political trends that are unfolding as the Permanent War Economy becomes more and more entrenched. **The trend is away from bourgeois democracy.** All that is needed is the emergence of a real threat of a militant working class movement, on the one hand, and on the other a fascist threat, and then the question of Bonapartism will become an actual one.

WIDESPREAD CORRUPTION IN OFFICIAL and private life has historically been an infallible sign of decadence. The disintegration of the moral fabric of civilization has its roots in a social system that fetters the productive forces and is no longer capable of playing a progressive role. Capitalism has never been particularly distinguished for the honor and integrity of its ruling class. One has only to recall the various methods employed by the “robber barons” in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries during the stage of primitive accumulation of capital to understand why graft and corruption are an integral part of the capitalist method of production. Yet, it is difficult to find a parallel in modern history for the vast corruption disclosed by the Kefauver Committee and various grand juries. The honest public official becomes the rare exception, an occasion for editorial praise.

Bribery takes many forms and is not restricted to public officials tempted by inadequate incomes. On the contrary, American business has erected bribery into a symbol of aggressiveness and an accepted, if not quite legitimate, method of doing business. “Anyone and anything can be bought for a price” is the underlying philosophy. This prevails from a Jay Gould who boasted that he could hire one-half of the working class to shoot the other half to the modern buyer or purchasing executive in a large corporation who expects to be “smeared” if someone wants to sell him something and who expects to “smear” the supplier of something that is difficult to buy if he wants to buy it. It is therefore hardly surprising that virtually every political machine, Democratic or Republican, in any city of size is clearly linked with organized crime.

Every now and then a reform movement temporarily ousts the corrupt machine and, on occasion, a juicy scandal, such as the Teapot Dome affair, is revealed at the level of the Federal government. The present degree of corruption, however, is far more extensive and all-pervading than ever before, and necessarily so because of the development of state monopoly capitalism. This is the era of the “mink coat,” the “deep freeze” and other “gifts” that are generally accepted as the normal method of doing business

in Washington. “After all,” says the typical bourgeois, “it is *our* government; it is there to be cheated and who cares if we cheat ourselves.” An exaggeration? We do not believe so. The American mores tend to condone successful bribery and corruption. It is only those who get caught who are looked upon with a degree of scorn.

With such a background, it is no wonder that as the state intervened more and more actively in all phases of the economy, bribery and corruption have mushroomed to the point where they have become a central political issue. If a businessman cannot do business without a piece of government paper, a priority for raw materials, an allocation, an export license, (a gas coupon), *etc.*, his instinctive thought is to “buy” one. The larger the business, the more prone he is to think of this approach and the greater the possibility of his having the means to carry it out successfully. After all, if congressmen can be “bought,” in the interests of favorable legislation, why not “purchase” a piece of paper that is essential for doing business?

Official recognition of the importance of corruption was given by Truman in his special message to Congress of September 27, 1951, calling for disclosure of incomes of United States officers and employees. While the immediate motive was undoubtedly political, to protect the Democrats from the epidemic of public charges of corruption, the message confirms our analysis and reveals another important trend to which state monopoly capitalism under the Permanent War Economy has given rise. States the President:

“As the burdens of the government increase during this defense period, and more and more citizens enter into business or financial dealings with the government, it is particularly necessary to tighten up on our regulatory procedures, and to be sure that uniformly high legal and moral standards apply to all phases of the relationship between the citizen and his government.” (sic!)

Why is this necessary? Perhaps, because officials in the RFC and other

agencies, including the Bureau of Internal Revenue, not to mention the war procurement agencies, are lining their pockets at the expense of the taxpayer and then obtaining highly remunerative positions with the same companies they have helped to circumvent Federal regulations? Hardly this, although the President is “disturbed” because

“I am told that people all around the country are getting a mistaken and distorted impression that the government is full of evildoers, full of men and women with low standards of morality, full of people who are lining their own pockets and disregarding the public interest.”

Chapter 2 : The military-industrial complex after WWII

"Freedom is never more than one generation away from extinction."
[Ronald Reagan](#), 1961.

Definition

Military-industrial complex is a concept commonly used to refer to policy and monetary relationships between legislators, national armed forces, and the defense industrial base that supports them. These relationships include political contributions, political approval for defense spending, lobbying to support bureaucracies, and oversight of the industry. It is a type of iron triangle. The term is most often used in reference to the system behind the military of the United States, where it gained popularity after its use in the [farewell address](#) of US President Dwight D. Eisenhower on January 17, 1961.

The term is sometimes used more broadly to include the entire network of contracts and flows of money and resources among individuals as well as corporations and institutions of the defense contractors, The Pentagon, the Congress and executive branch. This sector is intrinsically prone to principal-agent problem, moral hazard, and rent seeking. Cases of political corruption have also surfaced with regularity.

A similar thesis was originally expressed by Daniel Guérin, in his 1936 book [Fascism and Big Business](#), about the fascist government support to heavy industry. It can be defined as,

"an informal and changing coalition of groups with vested psychological, moral, and material interests in the continuous development and maintenance of high levels of weaponry, in preservation of colonial markets and in military-strategic conceptions of internal affairs."

The Second Red Scare 1947-1957

In March 1947, President Harry S. Truman signed Executive Order 9835, creating the “Federal Employees Loyalty Program” establishing political-loyalty review boards who determined the “Americanism” of Federal Government employees, and recommended termination of those who had confessed to spying for the Soviet Union, as well as some suspected of being "Un-American".

Senator McCarran introduced the McCarran Internal Security Act of 1950 that was passed by the U.S. Congress and which modified a great deal of law to restrict civil liberties in the name of security. President Truman declared the act a "mockery of the Bill of Rights" and a "long step toward totalitarianism" because it represented a government restriction on the freedom of opinion. He vetoed the act but his veto was overturned by Congress. Much of the bill eventually was repealed.

The Second Red Scare profoundly altered the temper of American society.

Farewell address , on January 17, 1961

by US President Dwight D. Eisenhower, former general (extract)

Our people expect their President and the Congress to find essential agreement on issues of great moment, the wise resolution of which will better shape the future of the Nation.

We now stand ten years past the midpoint of a century that has witnessed four major wars among great nations. Three of these involved our own country. Despite these holocausts America is today the strongest, the most influential and most productive nation in the world. Understandably proud of this pre-eminence, we yet realize that America's leadership and prestige depend, not merely upon our unmatched material progress, riches and military strength, but on how we use our power in the interests of world

peace and human betterment.

Throughout America's adventure in free government, our basic purposes have been to keep the peace; to foster progress in human achievement, and to enhance liberty, dignity and integrity among peoples and among nations. To strive for less would be unworthy of a free and religious people. Any failure traceable to arrogance, or our lack of comprehension or readiness to sacrifice would inflict upon us grievous hurt both at home and abroad.

Crises there will continue to be. In meeting them, whether foreign or domestic, great or small, there is a recurring temptation to feel that some spectacular and costly action could become the miraculous solution to all current difficulties. A huge increase in newer elements of our defenses; development of unrealistic programs to cure every ill in agriculture; a dramatic expansion in basic and applied research—these and many other possibilities, each possibly promising in itself, may be suggested as the only way to the road we wish to travel.

But each proposal must be weighed in the light of a broader consideration: The need to maintain balance in and among national programs—balance between the private and the public economy, balance between the cost and hoped for advantage—balance between the clearly necessary and the comfortably desirable; balance between our essential requirements as a nation and the duties imposed by the nation upon the individual; balance between actions of the moment and the national welfare of the future. Good judgment seeks balance and progress; lack of it eventually finds imbalance and frustration.

The record of many long years stands as proof that our people and their government have, in the main, understood these truths and have responded to them well, in the face of threat and stress. **But threats, new in kind or degree, constantly arise. Of these, I mention two only.**

A vital element in keeping the peace is our military establishment. Our arms must be mighty, ready for instant action, so that no potential aggressor may be tempted to risk his

own destruction.

Our military organization today bears little resemblance to that known by any of my predecessors in peacetime, or indeed by the fighting men of World War II or Korea.

Until the latest of our world conflicts, the United States had no armaments industry. American makers of plowshares could, with time and as required, make swords as well. But now we can no longer risk emergency improvisation of national defense; we have been compelled to create a permanent armaments industry of vast proportions. Added to this, three and a half million men and women are directly engaged in the defense establishment. We annually spend on military security alone more than the net income of all United States corporations.

Now, this conjunction of an immense military establishment and a large arms industry is new in the American experience. The total influence—economic, political, even spiritual—is felt in every city, every State house, every office of the Federal government. We recognize the imperative need for this development. Yet we must not fail to comprehend its grave implications. Our toil, resources and livelihood are all involved; so is the very structure of our society.

In the councils of government, we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex. The potential for the disastrous rise of misplaced power exists and will persist.

We must never let the weight of this combination endanger our liberties or democratic processes. We should take nothing for granted. Only an alert and knowledgeable citizenry can compel the proper meshing of the huge industrial and military machinery of defense with our peaceful methods and goals, so that security and liberty may prosper together.

Akin to, and largely responsible for the sweeping changes in our industrial-military posture, has been the technological revolution during recent decades.

In this revolution, research has become central; it also becomes more formalized, complex, and costly. A steadily increasing share is conducted for, by, or at the direction of, the Federal government.

Today, the solitary inventor, tinkering in his shop, has been overshadowed by task forces of scientists in laboratories and testing fields. In the same fashion, the free university, historically the fountainhead of free ideas and scientific discovery, has experienced a revolution in the conduct of research. **Partly because of the huge costs involved, a government contract becomes virtually a substitute for intellectual curiosity.** For every old blackboard there are now hundreds of new electronic computers.

The prospect of domination of the nation's scholars by Federal employment, project allocations, and the power of money is ever present—and is gravely to be regarded. Yet, in holding scientific research and discovery in respect, as we should, we must also be alert to the equal and opposite danger that public policy could itself become the captive of a scientific-technological elite.

It is the task of statesmanship to mold, to balance, and to integrate these and other forces, new and old, within the principles of our democratic system—ever aiming toward the supreme goals of our free society.

Another factor in maintaining balance involves the element of time. As we peer into society's future, we—you and I, and our government—must avoid the impulse to live only for today, plundering, for our own ease and convenience, the precious resources of tomorrow. We cannot mortgage the material assets of our grandchildren without risking the loss also of their political and spiritual heritage. We want democracy to survive for all generations to come, not to become the insolvent phantom of tomorrow.

During the long lane of the history yet to be written America knows that this world of ours, ever growing smaller, must avoid becoming a community of dreadful fear and hate, and be, instead, a proud confederation of mutual trust and respect.

Such a confederation must be one of equals. The weakest must come to the conference table with the same confidence as do we, protected as we are by our moral, economic, and military strength. That table, though scarred by many past frustrations, cannot be abandoned for the certain agony of the battlefield.

Disarmament, with mutual honor and confidence, is a continuing imperative. Together we must learn how to compose differences, not with arms, but with intellect and decent purpose. Because this need is so sharp and apparent I confess that I lay down my official responsibilities in this field with a definite sense of disappointment. As one who has witnessed the horror and the lingering sadness of war—as one who knows that another war could utterly destroy this civilization which has been so slowly and painfully built over thousands of years—I wish I could say tonight that a lasting peace is in sight.

Cuban missile crisis , October 1962

In August 1962, after some unsuccessful operations by the US to overthrow the Cuban regime (Bay of Pigs, Operation Mongoose), the Cuban and Soviet governments secretly began to build bases in Cuba for a number of medium-range and intermediate-range ballistic nuclear missiles (MRBMs and IRBMs) with the ability to strike most of the continental United States. This action followed the 1958 deployment of Thor IRBMs in the UK (Project Emily) and Jupiter IRBMs to Italy and Turkey in 1961 – more than 100 US-built missiles having the capability to strike Moscow with nuclear warheads. On October 14, 1962, a United States Air Force U-2 plane on a photoreconnaissance mission captured photographic proof of Soviet missile bases under construction in Cuba.

The US announced that it would not permit offensive weapons to be

delivered to Cuba and demanded that the Soviets dismantle the missile bases already under construction or completed in Cuba and remove all offensive weapons. The Kennedy administration held only a slim hope that the Kremlin would agree to their demands, and expected a military confrontation. On the Soviet side, Premier Nikita Khrushchev wrote in a letter to Kennedy that his blockade of "navigation in international waters and air space" constituted "an act of aggression propelling humankind into the abyss of a world nuclear-missile war".

To those of Kennedy's advisers who still favoured quick use of military force (the 'hawks' in later classification), the quarantine constituted an ultimatum. If Khrushchev did not capitulate within a day or two, a US air attack on Cuba would follow, followed before long by an invasion.

The world escaped nuclear war in October 1962 largely because of the prudence of Kennedy and the belated prudence of Khrushchev. (Source : [BBC](#))

The confrontation ended on October 28, 1962, when President John F. Kennedy and United Nations Secretary-General U Thant reached a public and secret agreement with Khrushchev.

Assassination of JF Kennedy : 22 november, 1963

The ten-month investigation by the Warren Commission concluded that Kennedy was assassinated by Lee Harvey Oswald acting alone and that Jack Ruby acted alone when he killed Oswald before he could stand trial. The Commission's conclusions were initially supported by a majority of the American public. However, polls conducted from 1966 to 2004 found that as many as 80 percent of Americans have suspected that there was a plot or cover-up.

Contrary to the Warren Commission, the United States House Select Committee on Assassinations (HSCA) concluded in 1979 that Kennedy was probably assassinated as a result of a conspiracy. The HSCA found both the original FBI investigation and the Warren Commission Report to be seriously flawed. While agreeing with the Warren Commission that Oswald fired all the shots which caused the wounds to Kennedy and Connally, the HSCA stated that there were at least four shots fired and that there was "*...a high probability that two gunmen fired at [the] President.*"

Vietnam War new engagement policy

On 24 November 1963, [Lyndon B. Johnson](#), who took over the presidency after the death of Kennedy, said, "the battle against communism must be joined with strength and determination." Johnson had reversed Kennedy's disengagement policy from Vietnam in withdrawing 1,000 troops by the end of 1963 (Kennedy's [NSAM](#) 263 on 11 October), with his own NSAM 273 (26 November) to expand the war.

Limit CIA Role To Intelligence

By Harry S Truman, former US President, published December 22, 1963 in The Washington Post

I think it has become necessary to take another look at the purpose and operations of our Central Intelligence Agency—CIA. At least, I would like to submit here the original reason why I thought it necessary to organize this Agency during my Administration, what I expected it to do and how it was to operate as an arm of the President.

I think it is fairly obvious that by and large a President's performance in office is as effective as the information he has and the information he gets. That is to say, that assuming the President himself possesses a knowledge of our history, a sensitive understanding of our institutions, and an insight into the needs and aspirations of the people, he needs to have available to him the most accurate and up-to-the-minute information on what is going on everywhere in the world, and particularly of the trends and developments in all the danger spots in the contest between East and West. This is an immense task and requires a special kind of an intelligence facility.

Of course, every President has available to him all the information gathered by the many intelligence agencies already in existence. The Departments of State, Defense, Commerce, Interior and others are constantly engaged in extensive information gathering and have done excellent work.

But their collective information reached the President all too frequently in conflicting conclusions. At times, the intelligence reports tended to be

slanted to conform to established positions of a given department. This becomes confusing and what's worse, such intelligence is of little use to a President in reaching the right decisions.

Therefore, I decided to set up a special organization charged with the collection of all intelligence reports from every available source, and to have those reports reach me as President without department "treatment" or interpretations.

I wanted and needed the information in its "natural raw" state and in as comprehensive a volume as it was practical for me to make full use of it. But the most important thing about this move was to guard against the chance of intelligence being used to influence or to lead the President into unwise decisions—and I thought it was necessary that the President do his own thinking and evaluating.

Since the responsibility for decision making was his—then he had to be sure that no information is kept from him for whatever reason at the discretion of any one department or agency, or that unpleasant facts be kept from him. There are always those who would want to shield a President from bad news or misjudgments to spare him from being "upset."

For some time I have been disturbed by the way CIA has been diverted from its original assignment. It has become an operational and at times a policy-making arm of the Government. This has led to trouble and may have compounded our difficulties in several explosive areas.

I never had any thought that when I set up the CIA that it would be injected into peacetime cloak and dagger operations. Some of the complications and embarrassment I think we have experienced are in part attributable to the fact that this quiet intelligence arm of the President has been so removed from its intended role that it is being interpreted as a symbol of sinister and mysterious foreign intrigue—and a subject for cold war enemy propaganda.

With all the nonsense put out by Communist propaganda about "Yankee imperialism," "exploitive capitalism," "war-mongering," "monopolists," in their name-calling assault on the West, the last thing we needed was for the CIA to be seized upon as something akin to a subverting influence in the affairs of other people.

I well knew the first temporary director of the CIA, Adm. Souers, and the later permanent directors of the CIA, Gen. Hoyt Vandenberg and Allen Dulles. These were men of the highest character, patriotism and integrity—and I assume this is true of all those who continue in charge.

But there are now some searching questions that need to be answered. I,

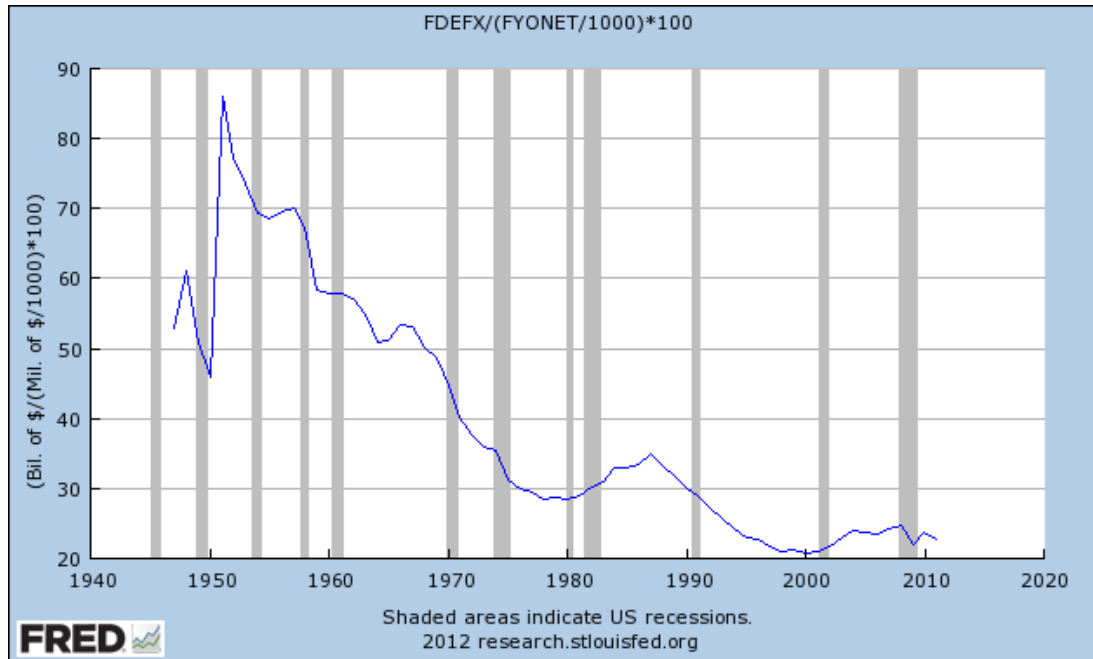
therefore, would like to see the CIA be restored to its original assignment as the intelligence arm of the President, and that whatever else it can properly perform in that special field—and that its operational duties be terminated or properly used elsewhere.

We have grown up as a nation, respected for our free institutions and for our ability to maintain a free and open society. There is something about the way the CIA has been functioning that is casting a shadow over our historic position and I feel that we need to correct it.

Chapter 3 : Defense budgets in the world

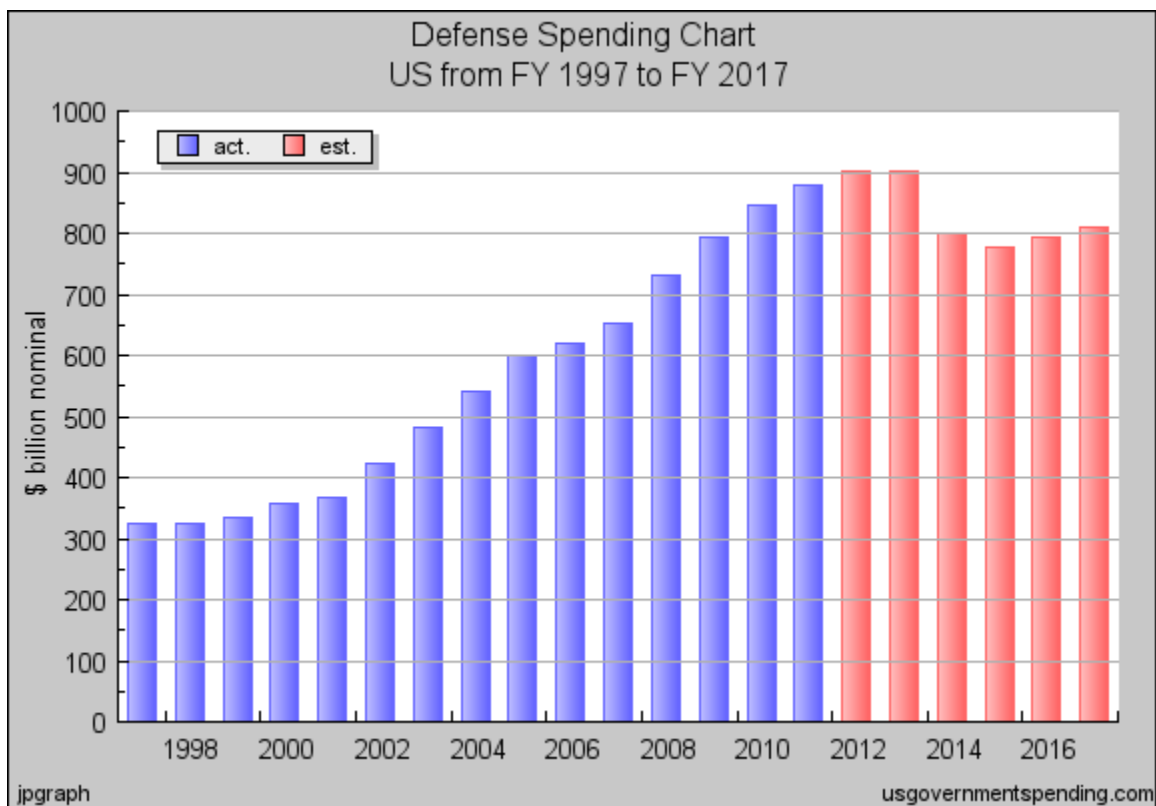
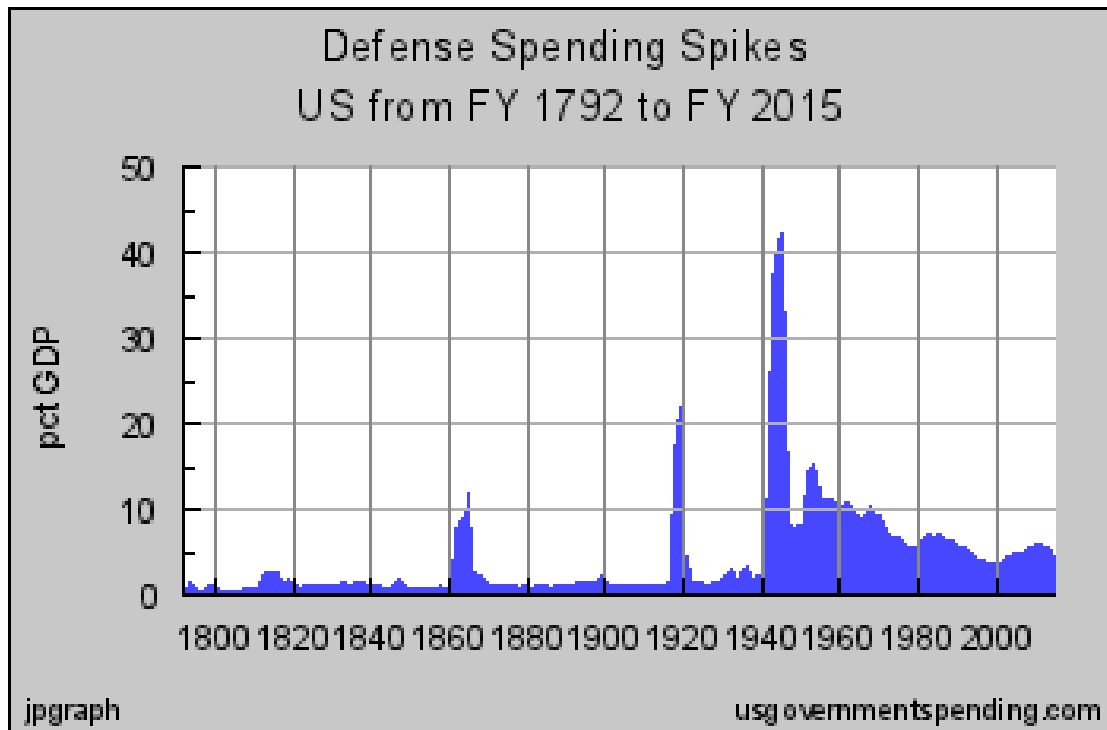
Sources : [United States Defense Budget history](#) ; FED ; IFRI.

- Percentage of defense spending over the federal net outlays, history from 1946 :

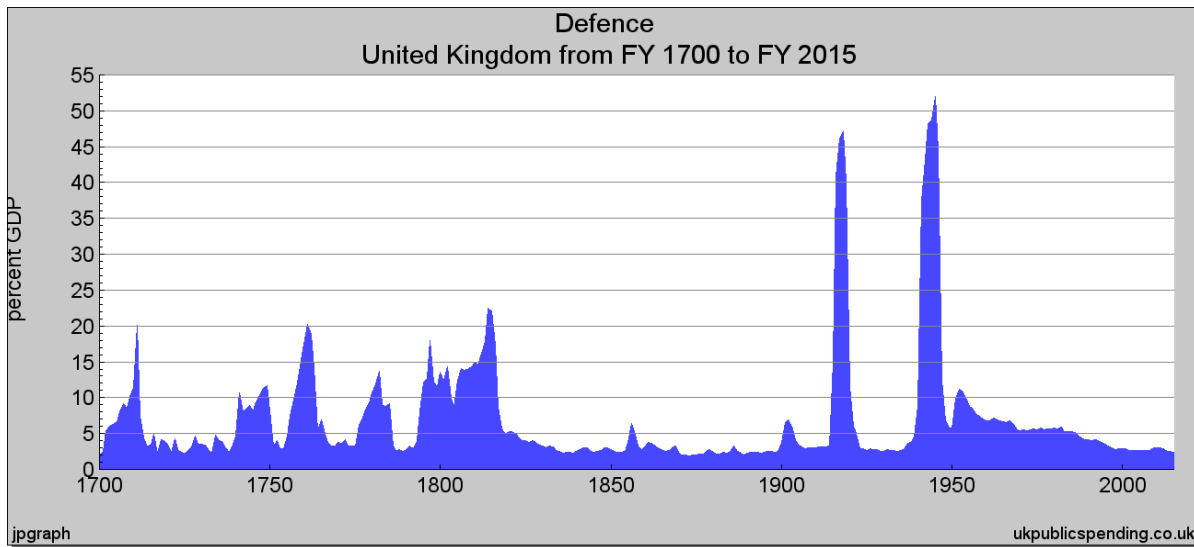


Please note the vertical scale : bottom line is 20%, not 0%

- U.S. Defense spending history (% GDP), 1792-2017 :



- UK defense budget (% GDP) history :



- France defense budget (% GDP and % government outlays) history :

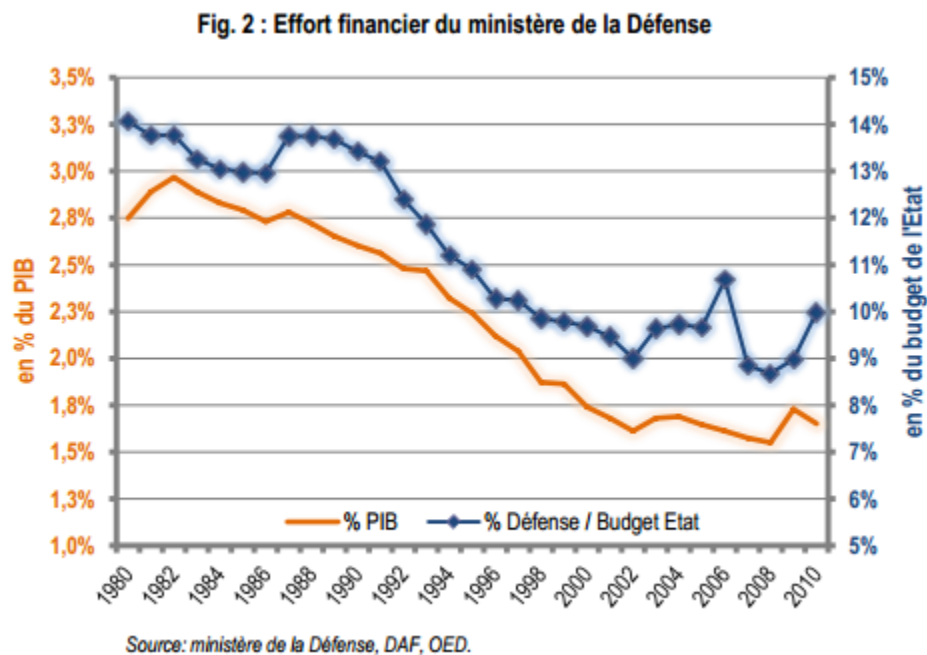
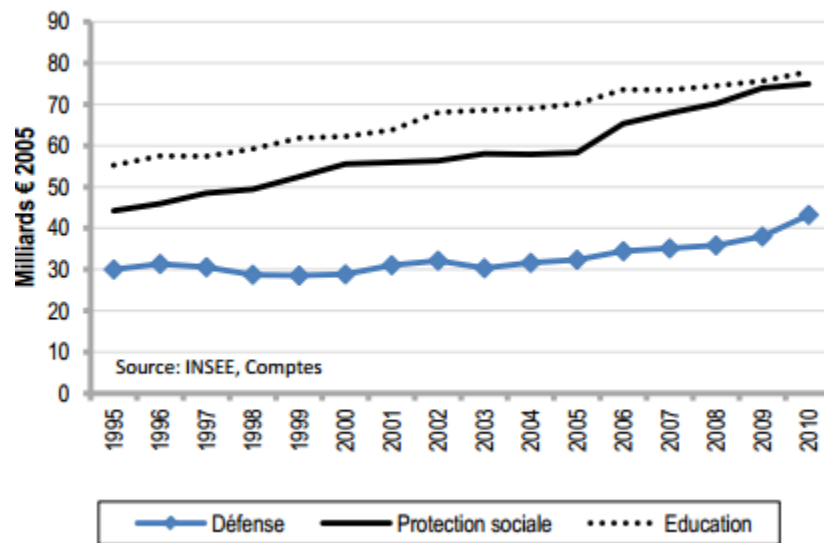


Fig. 7: Evolution warfare vs. welfare en France (1995-2010)



- Defense outlays in Europe :

Tableau 7 : Dépenses militaires au sein de l'Union européenne (en % du PIB)

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
ALLEMAGNE	-	1,3	1,1	1,0	1,1
FRANCE	-	2,5	2,0	1,8	2,1
ITALIE	1,6	1,3	1,2	1,3	1,4
SUEDE	-	2,5	2,3	1,7	1,6
ROYAUME-UNI	4,0	3,1	2,5	2,5	2,7
UE 15	-	1,8	1,6	1,6	1,6
UE 27	-	-	-	1,5	1,6

Source : Données COFOG, Eurostat (consulté le 3 avril 2012).

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/search_database

Fig. 9: Evolution des dépenses de défense, OTAN
(en millions de US \$ courants)

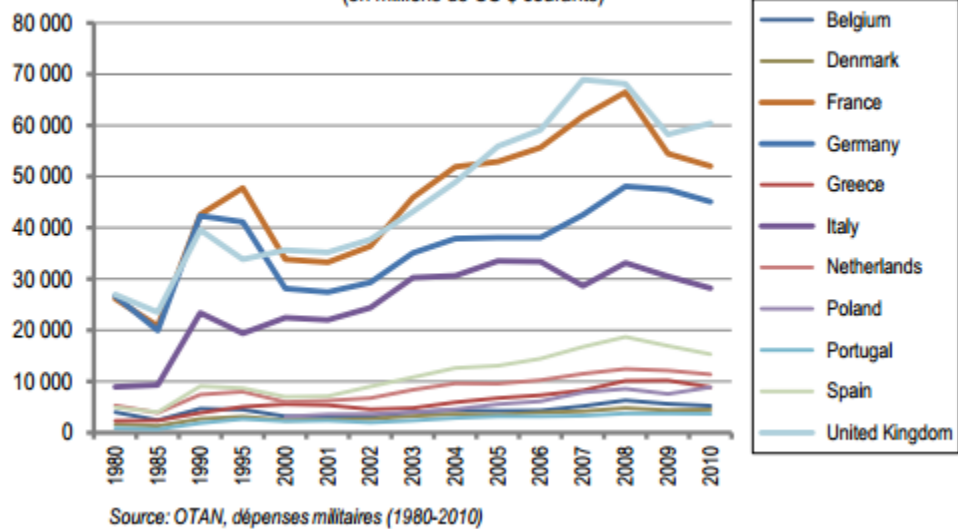
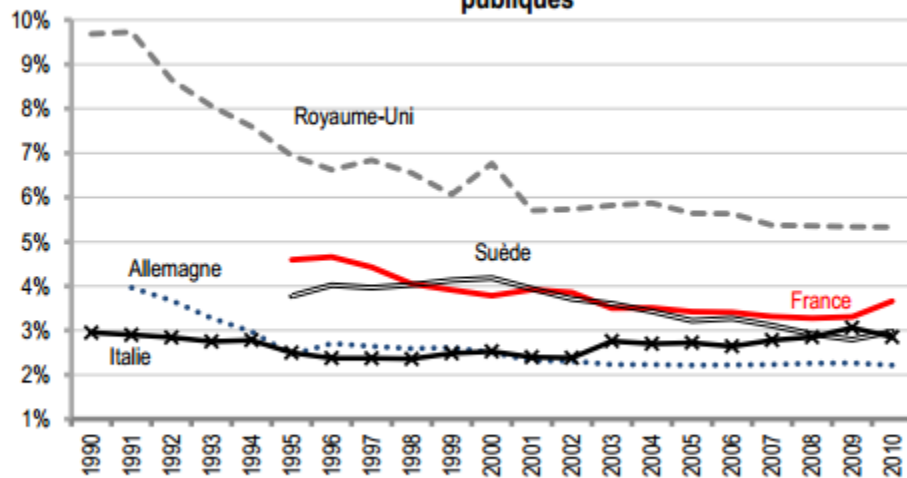


Fig. 11: Part des dépenses militaires dans les dépenses publiques



- Defense outlays in the world :

Tableau 9. Classement des 10 premiers pays selon leur niveau de dépenses militaires

RANG (2011)	PAYS	DEPENSES MILITAIRES*	VARIATION 2010–2011 (%)	VARIATION 2002–2011 (%)
1	Etats-Unis	711	-1,2	+ 59
2	Chine	[143]	+6,7	+ 170
3	Russie	[71,9]	+9,3	+ 79
4	Royaume-Uni	62,7	-0,4	+ 18
5	France	62,5	-1,4	-0,6
6	Japon	59,3	0	-2,5
7	Inde	48,9	-4,9	+ 66
8	Arabie Saoudite**	48,5	+2,2	+ 90
9	Allemagne	[46,7]	-3,5	-3,7
10	Brésil	35,4	-8,2	+ 19
	Monde	1 738	+ 0,3	+ 42

Source : SIPRI military expenditures database

* Les dépenses militaires sont exprimées en US \$ aux prix et taux de change courants.

** Les données pour l'Arabie Saoudite incluent les dépenses de sécurité intérieure.

[] = estimations.

Source : [IFRI](http://www.ifri.org)

Chapter 4 : Top Secret America, a hidden world growing beyond control

Published by the [Washington Post](#)

A two-year investigation by The Washington Post discovered what amounts to an alternative geography of the United States, a Top Secret America hidden from public view and lacking in thorough oversight. After nine years of unprecedented spending and growth, the result is that the system put in place to keep the United States safe is so massive that its effectiveness is impossible to determine.

The investigation's other findings include:

- * Some 1,271 government organizations and 1,931 private companies work on programs related to counterterrorism, homeland security and intelligence in about 10,000 locations across the United States.
- * An estimated 854,000 people, nearly 1.5 times as many people as live in Washington, D.C., hold top-secret security clearances.
- * In Washington and the surrounding area, 33 building complexes for top-secret intelligence work are under construction or have been built since September 2001. Together they occupy the equivalent of almost three Pentagons or 22 U.S. Capitol buildings - about 17 million square feet of space.
- * Many security and intelligence agencies do the same work, creating redundancy and waste. For example, 51 federal organizations and military commands, operating in 15 U.S. cities, track the flow of money to and from terrorist networks.
- * Analysts who make sense of documents and conversations obtained by foreign and domestic spying share their judgment by publishing 50,000 intelligence reports each year - a volume so large that many are routinely ignored.

These are not academic issues; lack of focus, not lack of resources, was at the heart of the Fort Hood shooting that left 13 dead, as well as the

Christmas Day bomb attempt thwarted not by the thousands of analysts employed to find lone terrorists but by an alert airline passenger who saw smoke coming from his seatmate.

They are also issues that greatly concern some of the people in charge of the nation's security.

"There has been so much growth since 9/11 that getting your arms around that - not just for the [CIA](#), for the secretary of defense - is a challenge," Defense Secretary Robert M. Gates said in an interview with The Post last week.

In the [Department of Defense](#), where more than two-thirds of the intelligence programs reside, only a handful of senior officials - called Super Users - have the ability to even know about all the department's activities. But as two of the Super Users indicated in interviews, there is simply no way they can keep up with the nation's most sensitive work.

"I'm not going to live long enough to be briefed on everything" was how one Super User put it. The other recounted that for his initial briefing, he was escorted into a tiny, dark room, seated at a small table and told he couldn't take notes. Program after program began flashing on a screen, he said, until he yelled "Stop!" in frustration.

"I wasn't remembering any of it," he said.

Underscoring the seriousness of these issues are the conclusions of retired Army Lt. Gen. John R. Vines, who was asked last year to review the method for tracking the Defense Department's most sensitive programs. Vines, who once commanded 145,000 troops in Iraq and is familiar with complex problems, was stunned by what he discovered.

"I'm not aware of any agency with the authority, responsibility or a process in place to coordinate all these interagency and commercial activities," he said in an interview. "The complexity of this system defies description."

The result, he added, is that it's impossible to tell whether the country is safer because of all this spending and all these activities. "Because it lacks a synchronizing process, it inevitably results in message dissonance, reduced effectiveness and waste," Vines said. "We consequently can't effectively assess whether it is making us more safe."

The Post's investigation is based on government documents and contracts, job descriptions, property records, corporate and social networking Web sites, additional records, and hundreds of interviews with intelligence, military and corporate officials and former officials. Most requested anonymity either because they are prohibited from speaking publicly or because, they said, they feared retaliation at work for describing their concerns.

The Post's online database of government organizations and private companies was built entirely on public records. The investigation focused on top-secret work because the amount classified at the secret level is too large to accurately track.

Chapter 5 : Timeline to Tyranny

By [Steve Nolan, MS Wall](#) ; [Susanne Posel](#) (section about NDRP); [Ray McGovern](#) (section about E.Holder's announcement)

“A dictator enjoys unrestrained power over the people. The legislative and judicial branches voluntarily cede this power or it's taken by force. Most of the time, it's given up easily, out of fear in time of war and civil disturbances, and with the support from the people, although the dictator will also accumulate more power with the use of force. Rarely does an elected leader truly resist the temptation to exert power over the people.”—Congressman [Ron Paul](#) (R-Texas)

Dictator

1. a person exercising absolute power, especially a ruler who has absolute, unrestricted control in a government without hereditary succession

Despot

1. a king or other ruler with absolute, unlimited power, autocrat
2. any tyrant or oppressor

Tyranny

1. arbitrary or unrestrained exercise of power; despotic abuse of authority
2. the government or rule of a tyrant or absolute ruler
3. a state ruled by a tyrant or absolute ruler

On [September 11, 2001](#): The United States was attacked by terrorists who hijacked four passenger jets and crashed them into World Trade Center and the Pentagon while the fourth plane was crashed into a field near Shanksville, Pennsylvania. All told, nearly 3,000 people died in these attacks.

It must be noticed that the official theory about the responsibility for the 9/11 attacks [is not considered valid by a big part of citizens, including US Citizens.](#)

On October 7, 2001: President George W. Bush authorized the military's war on the Taliban and al-Qaeda forces inside Afghanistan. The initial military objectives of “[Operation Enduring Freedom—Afghanistan](#)” were the destruction of terrorist training camps and infrastructure within

Afghanistan, the capture of al-Qaeda leaders and the cessation of terrorist activities in Afghanistan.

On October 23, 2001: Just weeks after the tragic events of 9/11, the first draft of the PATRIOT ACT (H.R. 3162) was introduced into the House incorporating many provision of H.R. 2975 and S.1510 as well as H.R. 3004 (the Financial Anti-Terrorism Act). No member of Congress was even allowed to read the first PATRIOT ACT. William Safire writing for the New York Times, described the first PATRIOT ACT's powers by saying that President Bush was "seizing dictatorial control."

The [USA PATRIOT ACT](#) and its 300 pages were printed at 3:00am for a vote that took place at 11:00am that same morning. With the passage of this act, the U.S. federal government was given the ability to wiretap, conduct electronic surveillance, pry into private medical records, and to access financial records such as bank and credit card statements. They were even given the power to look into public library records.

On October 26, 2001: President George W. Bush [signed the Patriot Act into law](#).

On November 25, 2001: President George W. Bush created the [Department of Homeland Security](#)(DHS) in response to the September 11 attacks. This organization's primary responsibility was the protection of the United States of America and US Territories from and responding to terrorist attacks, man-made accidents and natural disasters. In the ten years that have passed since its birth, DHS has become the employer to more than 200,000 employees and is now the third largest Cabinet department after the Department of Defense and the Department of Veterans Affairs.

On March 19, 2003: President George W. Bush [gave the order to attack](#) Iraq in order to "Disarm Iraq of Weapons of Mass Destruction, to end Saddam Hussein's support for terrorism, and to free the Iraqi people."

On January 14, 2005: The Department of the Army published [Army Regulation 210-35: Civilian Inmate Labor Program](#), which provided Army policy and guidance for establishing civilian inmate labor programs and civilian prison camps on Army installations.

On October 17, 2006: President George W. Bush signed into law the [John Warner Defense Authorization Act \(Law 109-364 / H.R. 5122\)](#) which did the following:

- Allocated \$500 billion to the military and defense related activities for fiscal year 2007.
- Expanded the President's power to declare martial law under revisions to the Insurrection Act, and take charge of United States National Guard troops without state governor authorization when public order has been lost and the state and its constituted authorities cannot enforce the law.
- Had a sunset date of September 30, 2012 .

On October 17, 2006: President George W. Bush signed into law [The United States Military Commissions Act of 2006 \(H.R. 6166\)](#) which was drafted in the wake of the [Supreme Court's decision on Hamdan v. Rumsfeld](#). The Act's stated purpose was *"To authorize trial by military commission for violations of the law of war and for other purposes."*

On January 24, 2006: KBR, the engineering and construction subsidiary of Halliburton Company, from the Department of Homeland Security to support its Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) facilities in the event of an emergency. The value of this contract was \$385 million.

"Using the military for law enforcement goes against one of the founding tenets of our democracy. We fail our Constitution, neglecting the rights of the States, when we make it easier for the President to declare martial law and trample on local and state sovereignty."—Senator Patrick Leahy (D-Vermont)

On May 9, 2007: President George W. Bush signed National Security [Presidential Directive 51 \(NSPD51\)](#) and the Homeland Security [Presidential Directive \(HSPD-20\)](#). These directives essentially say that when the president determines a national "catastrophic emergency" has occurred, he can assume dictatorial powers to direct any and all government and business activities until the emergency is declared over. They loosely define "catastrophic emergency" as *"any incident, regardless of location, that results in extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage, or disruption severely affecting the US population, infrastructure, environment, economy or government functions."* It should be noted that neither NSPD-51 nor HSPD-20 has any reference to Congress. This Executive Order

ensures a continuity of governmental program can be implemented without any Congressional approval or oversight.

On July 20, 2007: Congressman Peter DeFazio (D-OR) was asked by his constituents to see what was contained in the classified portion of the White House's plan for operating the government after a terrorist attack as might be implied by the previous Directive. DeFazio, who sits on the Homeland Security Committee and has clearance to view classified material, [was denied access to view the documents](#), and he was not given a reason why. *"I just can't believe they're going to deny a member of Congress the right of reviewing how they plan to conduct the government of the United States after a significant terrorist attack. We're talking about the continuity of the government of the United States of America,"* DeFazio says. *"I would think that would be relevant to any member of Congress, let alone a member of the Homeland Security Committee. Maybe the people who think there's a conspiracy out there are right."*

On November 4, 2008: The U.S. Army War College's Strategic Institute publishes [Known Unknowns: Unconventional "Strategic Shocks" in Defense Strategy Development](#) warning that the United States may experience massive civil unrest in the wake of a series of crises which it has termed "strategic shock." The report states:

"Widespread civil violence inside the United States would force the defense establishment to reorient priorities in extremis to defend basic domestic order and human security."

Enter Obama—Promises of Hope and Change and An End to the Bush Era?

So, as of the Presidential Inauguration in January of 2009, all these unprecedented powers were handed over to President Obama, allowing him the ability to declare martial law without any Congressional oversight or approval. So based on what could potentially be a false national emergency, this empowers the President to activate US military troops and National Guardsmen to conduct domestic policing of the American people on his authority.

On January 11, 2010: President Barack Hussein Obama signed an [Executive Order creating A Council of Governors](#). This body of ten state

governors directly appointed by Obama will work with the federal government to help advance the “*synchronization and integration of State and Federal military activities in the United States.*” The non-elected governors would liaise with the Pentagon’s Northcom, Homeland Security, the National Guard as well as DOD officials from the Pentagon.

On February 12, 2010: The Department of the Army published Regulation: [FM 3-39.40, Internment and Resettlement Operations Manual](#). This U.S. Army document was prepared for the Department of Defense and “was not meant for public consumption.” It contains shocking plans for “political activists” to be pacified by “PSYOP officers” into developing an “an appreciation of US policies” while detained in prison camps inside the United States.

Both the UN and Red Cross are named as partners including federal agencies such as the Department of Homeland Security and FEMA. If this doesn’t bother you perhaps you should apply.

Here is the [job description](#) that the US Army is recruiting for.

The Pace of Tyranny Quickens

On February 11, 2011: Obama created a “[Continental Perimeter](#)” described as a key step in advance of the North American Union. Obama and Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper quietly bypassed Congress to sign on the basis of their executive authority a declaration that put in place a new national security vision defined not by the U.S. national borders, but by a continental view of a “North American perimeter.”

On March 19, 2011: The United States embarked on yet another unconstitutional war (this time with no Congressional approval) in the Middle East when it launched scores of Tomahawk cruise missiles at the sovereign state of Libya. Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution reads: “Congress shall have power to... declare War.” President Obama authorized “[limited military action in Libya](#).” He does not have the authority to call for military action against other countries without Congressional approval. The executive branch of the United States government had engaged the United States in an unlawful war—and one of the most flagrant violations of the Constitution since the end of World War II. Congress recognized no claimed

power of the president to wage war outside of the War Powers Resolution. Keep your eyes and ears peeled for Walter Jones' (R-NC) efforts to [impeach the President on this violation...](#)

On May 26, 2011: President Barack Obama [signed a four-year extension](#) of three key provisions in the USA PATRIOT Act allowing for roving wiretaps, searches of business records and conducting surveillance of “lone wolves” – individuals suspected of terrorist-related activities not linked to terrorist groups.

On September 30, 2011: American citizen, Anwar al-Awlaki and his teenage son were assassinated under orders of President Obama without regard for a previous executive order that forbids assassinations. A [U.S. Federal judge](#) considering a case brought on by the Center for Constitutional Rights and the ACLU raised some “serious questions” asking: *“Can the executive order the assassination of a US citizen without first affording him any form of judicial process whatsoever, based on the mere assertion that he is a dangerous member of a terrorist organization?”* Keep in mind this took place in Yemen. Now we have [drones flying over the United States](#) and [nearly crashing into airliners](#). While the President has assassinated an American in Yemen, someone Topeka, Kansas could be next!

“The Obama administration and its enablers have established, legitimized, and normalized a national security state apparatus that removes any doubt that domestic policing is a prelude to a totalitarian police state.”—American Civil Liberties Union

The first suspension of the US Constitution and Bill of Rights was performed by Abraham Lincoln during the US Civil War. This enabled Lincoln to authorize the unlawful detainment of “political prisoners” without Congressional approval.

The second declaration of unconstitutional detainment of US citizens was ordered by President FDR in 1941 with the roundup of Japanese-Americans who were sent to detainment camps to be held without charge during WWII.

Obama has set a precedent by announcing the precursor to suspension of the US Constitution during peacetime.

December 31, 2011: Obama signed the highly controversial [The National Defense Authorization Act \(NDAA\) 2012 \(H.R. 1540\)](#) which is unprecedented, unconstitutional and gives the office of the president unchecked dictatorial powers in the name of protecting the security of the homeland. This treasonous piece of legislation gives the federal government truly frightening allowing for:

- Military Law Enforcement and an end of the [Posse Comitatus Act](#)
- Section 1021: Indefinite Detention without Charge or Trial
- Section 1022: Establishes Requirement for Military Custody

The NDAA was born out of secrecy and deception. It was drafted by Senators Carl Levin (D-Mich) and John McCain (R-Ariz) behind closed doors and without any other kind of hearings. Publically, Obama deceived the American people saying he was going to veto the legislation, yet he secretly insisted on [specific provisions targeting the American citizens](#) be added.

Despite Obama's pledge [not to use signing statements](#), he went out of his way to do so again when he signed the NDAA into law on New Years Eve. Charlie Savage wrote in [The New York Times](#) that Obama "*has issued signing statements claiming the authority to bypass dozen of provisions of bills enacted into law since he took office,*" thereby doing exactly what he promised not to do.

Section 1021 affirms the executive branch's authority to detain persons covered by the 2001 Authorization for Use of Military Force (Public Law 107-40; 40 U.S.C. 1541 note).

Section 1022 seeks to require military custody for a narrow category of non-citizen detainees who are "*captured in the course of hostilities by the Authorization for Use of Military Force.*"

"We're talking about American citizens who can be taken from the United States and sent to a camp at Guantanamo Bay and held indefinitely. It [NDAA] puts every single American citizen at risk."—Senator Rand Paul (R-KY)

It was no mistake that the [National Defense Authorization Act](#) (NDAA)

declared the domestic US a “*battlefield*”. The ability to detain any American citizen without charge or trial, solely on suspicion is key to the power of the NDAA.

[As referenced in Wikipedia](#) : At least two American lawmakers have stated on the record that, in their opinion, Section 1031 of the [National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012](#) legalizes or authorizes martial law in the United States.

Senator Mark Udall (D-Colorado) stated :

"These provisions raise serious questions as to who we are as a society and what our Constitution seeks to protect...Section 1031 essentially repeals the [Posse Comitatus Act](#) of 1878 by authorizing the U.S. military to perform law enforcement functions on American soil."

On March 10, 2012: President Obama signed [The Federal Restricted Buildings and Grounds Improvement Act of 2011 \(H.R. 347\)](#) commonly known as the anti-protest “Trespass Bill.” This bill makes the simple trespass in an area under Secret Service protection (such as a campaign event) a federal offense [punishable for up to 10 years](#). Federal agents now have sweeping powers to arrest protestors and charge them with a felony, effectively killing the First Amendment!

On March 16, 2012: Obama issued another unconstitutional executive order. [The National Defense Resources Preparedness Executive Order](#) allows the government to confiscate your property without due process under the direction of Janet Napolitano and the Department of Homeland Security. This Executive Order underscore’s Bill Clinton’s [Executive Order 12919](#) which he signed on June 6, 1994. Once again, the latest Executive Order violates our Constitution, specifically Article 1, Section 1, which states:

“All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.”

Any enactment of law by the executive that is made in [Excess of Jurisdiction](#) is by definition treason. Is this a means to allow the federal government to steal private party similar to Mussolini’s fascist corporatism?

The [National Defense Resources Preparedness](#) (NDRP) executive order declared peacetime marital law. Obama granted himself authority over all

domestic energy, production, transportation, food and water in the name of National Security.

The NDRP has roots in the [of 1950](#) wherein the US government was empowered to dispense “national resources” in the event of a national emergency that would define any or all Americans as a challenge to the government. Control over all US citizens would be required to maintain continuity of government. The president and advisors would be able to use this directive as they saw fit if the situation warranted.

As defined in the NDRP, the President allocated control over American resources to specific federal agencies to oversee their dispensation.

- The Secretary of Defense has power over all water resources.
- The Secretary of Commerce has power over all material services and facilities, including construction materials.
- The Secretary of Transportation has power over all forms of civilian transportation.
- The Secretary of Agriculture has power over food resources and facilities, livestock plant health resources, and the domestic distribution of farm equipment.
- The Secretary of Health and Human Services has power over all health resources.
- The Secretary of Energy has power over all forms of energy.

The executive order is not permitted by the US Constitution that states:

“All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.”

The advent of executive orders completely circumvents the power of the Congress and gives the Executive Branch unilateral power. The use of executive orders has become popular as a way to control America in wartime and the advent of national emergencies.

On May 10, 2012: Obama signs [Executive Order 13563](#) pushing us closer to a North American Union by providing a framework to organize scattered efforts to promote international regulatory cooperation, the chamber’s top global regulatory official said. Sean Heather, Vice President of the Chamber’s Center for Global Regulatory Cooperation stated,

“Today’s executive order marks a paradigm shift for the US regulators by

directing them to take the international implications of their work into account in a consistent and comprehensive way.”

On August 30, 2012 :

In announcing the closure of the last two criminal investigations of deaths apparently from CIA torture, Attorney General Eric Holder conferred amnesty on countless officials, lawyers and interrogators who set and carried out the policy of cruel treatment.

Holder’s announcement that the Justice Department will not prosecute CIA officials responsible for the deaths of detainee Gul Rahman in a secret CIA prison in Afghanistan in 2002 and Manadel al-Jamadi in Iraq in 2003 is tantamount to giving CIA operatives license to torture and kill with impunity.

These two cases had been the only ones still open, after President Barack Obama decided not to prosecute other CIA officials involved in abusing detainees. Applying a novel approach to this heinous chapter, the President insisted on not “laying blame for the past” but “*instead come together on behalf of our common future.*”

On September 8, 2012 :

President Obama marks the eleventh anniversary of the September 11th with asserting that America’s questions about 9/11 have been answered.

Still, the unanswered questions of 9/11 are numerous and of critical importance. US society needs to know the truth about 9/11.

On December 18, 2012 :

The Congressional conference committee replaced the Feinstein-Lee amendment which would have barred the indefinite detention of US citizens under NDAA law and gave no reason for this.

Road to Martial Law

Previous administrations installed the foundation for Obama's authoritarian moves. Under Reagan, executive agencies were granted new sweeping emergency powers to seize infrastructure, private property but also round up citizens and put them in concentration camps and force them into slave labor. During the Iran-Contra hearings in 1987, it was revealed that the program was a secretive "scenario and drill" developed by the Federal government to suspend the Constitution, declare martial law, and have the military take over state and local governments while detaining large numbers of American citizens determined by the government to be "national security threats." The exercise was called REX-84 and stood for Readiness Exercise 1984. The existence of the [Rex-84 Program](#) was first revealed during the Iran-Contra Hearings in 1987 and reported by the Miami Herald on July 5, 1987:

"These camps are to be operated by FEMA should martial law need to be implemented in the United States and all it would take is a presidential signature on a proclamation and the attorney general's signature on a warrant to which a list of names is attached."

Summary

In the ten years that have passed since 9/11, the United States waged war with Afghanistan and Iraq, overthrowing both the Taliban government and the Saddam Hussein Regime. The cost in dollars, lives, suffering and untold misery still continues today. Despite the ten years of war overseas, the Federal Government first under Bush and now under Obama's leadership, has been systematically erecting a control grid around the American people in our own home. Chuck Baldwin warns us in an essay entitled: [Bill Of Rights Is No More](#):

"Americans should realize that, coupled with the Patriot Act, the NDAA, for all intents and purposes, completely nullifies a good portion of the Bill of Rights, turns the United States into a war zone, and places US citizens under military rule. And what is even more astonishing is the manner in which the national press corps, and even the so-called 'conservative' talking heads, have either completely ignored it, or have actually defended it."

History is repeating itself except this time around, our beloved nation won't be occupied by a foreign army but our own! The military has been drawing up plans like [Rex84](#), [Operation Garden Plot](#), creation of Army run [Re-Education Camps](#), and [countless field manuals and publications](#) preparing for martial law in the United States... and a critical part of those plans is to disarm US Citizens.

“Forty years ago, when the resolution of enslaving America was formed in Great Britain, the British parliament was advised by an artful man, [Sir William Keith] who was governor of Pennsylvania, to disarm the people. That it was the best and most effectual way to enslave them. But that they should not do it openly; but to weaken them and let them sink gradually, by totally difusing and neglecting the militia. This was a most iniquitous project.”

[George Mason](#), Founding Father, 1788