

Leaked U.S. Army Document Outlines Plan For Re-Education Camps In America

Political activists would be pacified to sympathize with the government

Paul Joseph Watson - *Infowars.com*, Thursday, May 3, 2012

A leaked U.S. Army document prepared for the Department of Defense contains shocking plans for “political activists” to be pacified by “PSYOP officers” into developing an “appreciation of U.S. policies” while detained in prison camps inside the United States.



The document, entitled *FM 3-39.40 Internment and Resettlement Operations* ([PDF](#)) was originally released on a restricted basis to the DoD in February 2010, but has now been leaked online.

The manual outlines policies for processing detainees into internment camps both globally and inside the United States. International agencies like the UN and the Red Cross are named as partners in addition to domestic federal agencies including the Department of Homeland Security and FEMA.

The document makes it clear that the policies apply “within U.S. territory” and involve, “DOD support to U.S. civil authorities for domestic emergencies, and for designated law enforcement and other activities,” including “man-made disasters, accidents, terrorist attacks and incidents in the U.S. and its territories.”

The manual states, “These operations may be performed as domestic civil support operations,” and adds that “The authority to approve resettlement such operations within U.S. territories,” would require a “special exception” to The Posse Comitatus Act, which can be obtained via “the President invoking his executive authority.” The document also makes reference to identifying detainees using their “social security number.”

Aside from enemy combatants and other classifications of detainees, the manual includes the designation of “civilian internees,” in other words citizens who are detained for, “security reasons, for protection, or because he or she committed an offense against the detaining power.”

Once the detainees have been processed into the internment camp, the manual explains how they will be “indoctrinated,” with a particular focus on targeting political dissidents, into expressing support for U.S. policies.

The re-education process is the responsibility of the “Psychological Operations Officer,” whose job it is to design “PSYOP products that are designed to pacify and acclimate detainees or DCs to accept U.S. I/R facility authority and regulations,” according to the document.

The manual lists the following roles that are designated to the “PSYOP team”.

- Identifies malcontents, trained agitators, and political leaders within the facility who may try to organize resistance or create disturbances.

- Develops and executes indoctrination programs to reduce or remove antagonistic attitudes.

- Identifies political activists.
- Provides loudspeaker support (such as administrative announcements and facility instructions when necessary).
- Helps the military police commander control detainee and DC populations during emergencies.
- Plans and executes a PSYOP program that produces an understanding and appreciation of U.S. policies and actions.

Remember, this is not restricted to insurgents in Iraq who are detained in prison camps – the manual makes it clear that the policies also apply “within U.S. territory” under the auspices of the DHS and FEMA.

The historical significance of states using internment camps to re-educate detainees centers around the fact that it is almost exclusively practiced by repressive and dictatorial regimes like the former Soviet Union and Stalinist regimes like modern day North Korea.

We have exhaustively documented preparations for the mass internment of citizens inside America, but this is the first time that language concerning the re-education of detainees, in particular political activists, has cropped up in our research.

[In 2009, the National Guard posted](#) a number of job opportunities looking for “Internment/Resettlement Specialists” to work in “civilian internee camps” within the United States.

[In December last year it was also revealed](#) that Halliburton subsidiary KBR is seeking sub-contractors to staff and outfit “emergency environment” camps located in five regions of the United States.

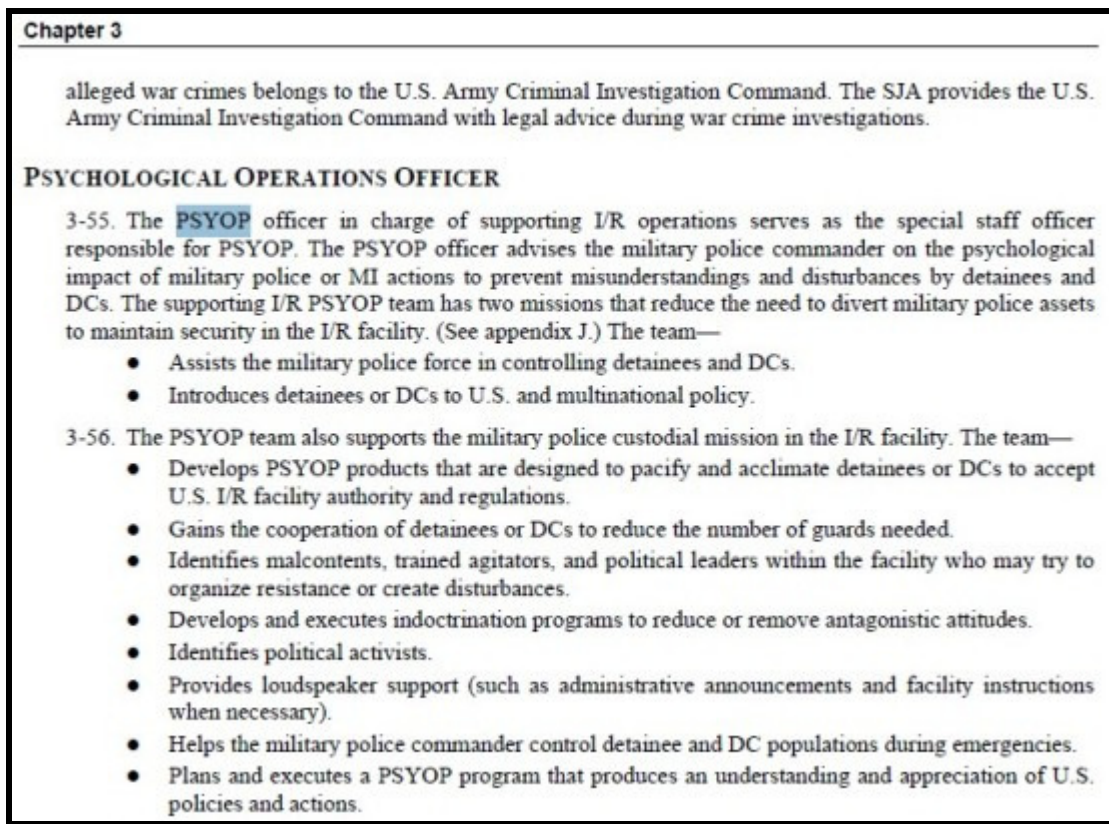
In 2006, [KBR was contracted by Homeland Security](#) to build detention centers designed to deal with “an emergency influx of immigrants into the U.S.,” or the rapid development of unspecified “new programs” that would require large numbers of people to be interned.

[Rex 84](#), short for Readiness Exercise 1984, was established under the pretext of a “mass exodus” of illegal aliens crossing the Mexican/US border, the same pretense used in the language of the KBR request for services.

During the Iran-Contra hearings in 1987, however, it was revealed that the program was a secretive “scenario and drill” developed by the federal government to suspend the Constitution, declare martial law, assign military commanders to take over state and local governments, and detain large numbers of American citizens determined by the government to be “national security threats.”

[Under the indefinite detention provision of the National Defense Authorization Act](#), which was signed by Barack Obama on New Year’s Eve, American citizens can be kidnapped and detained indefinitely without trial.

Read a portion of the *Internment and Resettlement Operations* manual below.



The following portions of the document make it clear that **the policies apply “within U.S. territory”** (as well as abroad in countries like Iraq and Afghanistan) and that domestic federal agencies are involved.

MILITARY POLICE SUPPORT TO RESETTLEMENT OPERATIONS

10-40. Resettlement operations typically include controlling civilian movement and providing relief to human suffering. These operations may be performed as domestic civil support operations (due to natural or man-made disasters), stability operations (due to noncombatant evacuation operations, humanitarian-assistance operations), or DC operations (due to combat operations). The authority to approve resettlement such operations within U.S. territories is at the Secretary of Defense level and may require a special exception to Title 18, USC (Posse Comitatus Act). The Posse Comitatus Act prohibits the U.S. military from enforcing civilian laws within the United States or its territories without specific authorization. The U.S. Constitution and other federal, state, and local laws may directly and significantly affect operations in the U.S. and its territories if the enforcement of civilian laws are required according to Title 10, USC. U.S. military forces conducting law enforcement functions in such cases require an authorization through a congressional act (for example, Title 10 USC, Sections 331 through 334 [Insurrection Statutes]) or a constitutional authorization (for example the President invoking his executive authority under Article 2 of the Constitution). U.S. Army National Guard Soldiers operating in a nonfederal status are not restricted by the Posse Comitatus Act. (See Title 32, USC, and JP 3-28.)

10-41. Military police support these operations predominately by decreasing civilian interference with military operations, by protecting civilians from combat operations or other threats (including natural and man-made disasters), and by establishing resettlement facilities in support of CA operations. When the joint force commander determines that there is a need, a variety of military police units may be deployed to assist in accomplishing the resettlement mission.

10-42. Once the decision is made to employ a military police unit to support resettlement operations, the military police commander becomes the resettlement facility commander. The resettlement facility

SUPPORT TO CIVIL SUPPORT OPERATIONS

2-39. *Civil support* is the DOD support to U.S. civil authorities for domestic emergencies, and for designated law enforcement and other activities. (JP 3-28) Civil support includes operations that address the consequences of natural or man-made disasters, accidents, terrorist attacks and incidents in the U.S. and its territories.

2-40. The I/R tasks performed in support of civil support operations are similar to those during combat operations, but the techniques and procedures are modified based on the special OE associated with operating within U.S. territory and according to the categories of individuals (primarily DCs) to be housed in I/R facilities. During long-term I/R operations, state and federal agencies will operate within and around I/R facilities within the scope of their capabilities and identified role. Military police commanders must closely coordinate and synchronize their efforts with them especially in cases where civil authority and capabilities have broken down or been destroyed.

AGENCIES CONCERNED WITH INTERNMENT AND RESETTLEMENT

1-40. External involvement in I/R missions is a fact of life for military police organization. government and government-sponsored entities that may be involved in I/R missions include—

- International agencies.
 - UN.
 - International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).
 - International Organization of Migration.
- U.S. agencies.
 - Local U.S. embassy.
 - Department of Homeland Security.
 - U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE).
 - Federal Emergency Management Agency.

1-41. The U.S. Army National Detainee Reporting Center (NDRC), supported by theater reporting centers (TDRCs), detainee accountability, including reporting to the ICRC central agency.

1-42. There are also numerous private relief organizations, foreign and domestic, that will be involved in the humanitarian aspects of I/R operations. Likewise, the news media normally

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