

Invasion of the Body Snatchers

When the story broke about the torture at the Abu Ghraib prison in Iraq, I was already glued to C-Span from the time my eyes opened until my head hit the keyboard. 9-11 and the war in Iraq was part of it, but more important to me was that in Congressional hearing after Congressional hearing, one of the most frequent topics was *Systems* – procurement, personnel, health care, etc. It was always about the failures and the need for more money. That's why when it was revealed in the hearing about Abu Ghraib, that contractors were in charge of the interrogations, I zeroed in on that fact and I wrote a commentary about it titled, [Rise of the Fourth Reich](#). The guy who published it on his brand new alternative News website caught a lot of flak because of it – so I sent the article to [Colonel David Hackworth](#) and I asked, *Am I wrong?* He didn't tell me I was wrong. He said we are indeed in a lot of trouble and he forwarded it to somebody at NBC.

The part of the story that struck a sour note but that I didn't pursue at the time was that the General in charge of the prison wasn't allowed to go into the section of the prison where the torture was taking place. I don't know much about the military, but that didn't square with what little I do know of it. Years later, General Janet Kapinski, who was the General in charge of Abu Gharib prison, had a radio program on Republic Broadcasting Network. It was during one of her programs that I found out that she had been an Army Reserve Officer and that her career in private life was as a Total Quality Management (TQM) specialist. That was an *ah ha* moment for me.

If you go to the front page of my website and type in the Search Box, *TQM* you'll see about 20 entries where TQM is mentioned. The [Dilbert cartoons](#) drawn by Scott Adams were about his experience with TQM. TQM is a Change Management theory packaged for mass marketing to corporations. Six Sigma is the military counterpart.

“Neutron Jack” Welsh, the former CEO of General Electric once said one that his theory of Change Management was:

“You have to think about the company as being a big house. The house has several floors. Think of each floor as a layer of management. Then there are interior walls. Think of them as separating the divisions of a company. Then you get a big hand grenade, and then you pull the pin and then you roll the sucker right through the front door of the house and blow up every floor and every wall and now you are ready to do something with that company”.

TQM is a logical hand grenade and virtually every large corporation and government agency in this country implemented TQM to blow up the management structure to enable redesign of operations. Corporations are private institutions that can do what they want – but TQM in government and military is a different story all together. “Transformation” that we used to hear about so much concerning the military – but also applied to the civilian government was reorganization of administrative function for globalization of “governing” and “governance”.

They had to “blow up” the administrative structures of government in order to implement “governance”.

The shortcut to understanding this is simply to tell you that the design for global governance is that national government employees become nothing but contract managers with the functions of government handed over to private contractors. Globalization was government going out of business – to be replaced by administrative managers who implement global policy. That was the reason for the conversion away from the tradition of citizens interacting with government – to “customers” interacting with – those who by all appearances seem to be government employees – but who are really employees of a contractor that has a management contract for the function. “Governance” is government as a business.

[Reinventing Government in the United States. What is happening with the National Performance Review?](#) Professor Beryl A. Radin

In a theoretical model of administrative management designed by Martians who have no concept of the earthlings they are designing systems for, a genuine certified manager from New Guinea should be equivalent to a genuine certified manager from New York City. The genuine certification makes the two interchangeable in a globalized world of governance. Therefore, it’s possible to have global management services companies provide genuine certified managers to run the functions of “governance” under contract in all countries of the world.

If that idea sounds absurd, then perhaps you should do a little research on Common Purpose:

[Common Purpose Exposed](#)
[Stop Common Purpose](#)

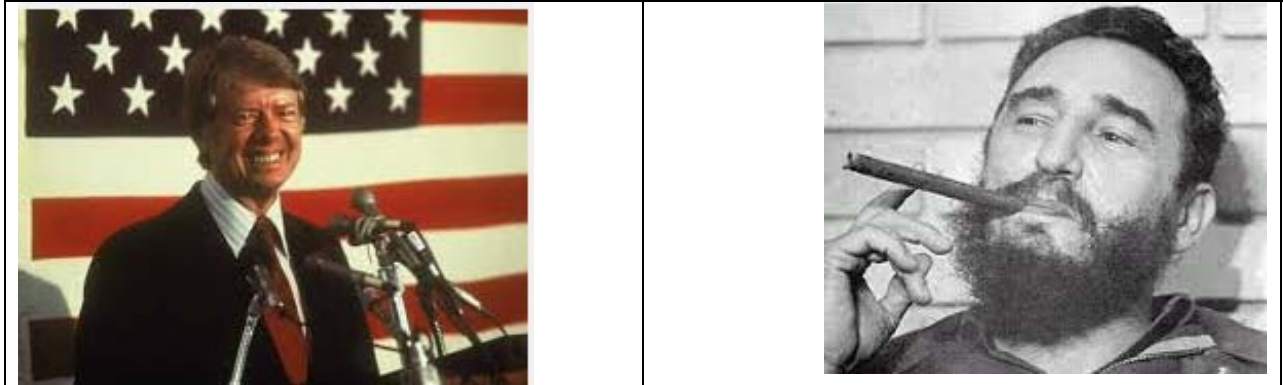
[SERCO](#)

Contractors that take over government functions operate in the same way as the body snatchers in the Invasion of the Body Snatchers. It’s simply a replacement process – body for body. The only clue we have besides their attitude is sometimes the hint of an accent – and a lot of times more than a hint but because of the cultural marxists, it’s almost impossible to say anything without being accused of xenophobia – not that I give a damn.

What happened at Abu Ghraib prison was the result of privatization of a government function under the administrative management model for global “governance”. The Contractor, [CACI International](#) had the contract for prisoner interrogations and Titan had the contract for interpreters. Army Reserve General Janet Karpinski (Colonel Klink) was a business executive who obviously had no business being assigned to any position anywhere in Iraq.

Privatization

When the Born-Again Nut farmer from Georgia was president, he considered himself an evangelist for peace on earth. While the media focused attention on Israel, Camp David, etc. Carter was negotiating with Fidel Castro to allow a mass migration of Cubans to the U.S.



Congress passed legislation, the [Refugee Act of 1980](#) to establish a permanent office of refugee resettlement within the Health and Human Services Agency.

Marisol Boatlift

This all came to the attention of the public when it was discovered that what Castro did was to empty out his prisons and mental hospitals.



On page 16 in a history on the privatization of prisons prepared by Abt Associates titled, *Private Prisons in the United States: An Assessment of Current Practice*, it says the following:

The private sector began to approach that mainstream in 1979 when the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) began contracting with private firms to detain illegal immigrants pending hearings or deportation, some of whom had finished terms in state or federal prisons, in secure confinement facilities. These contracts provided the seedbed for the contemporary private imprisonment industry in the United States, as several of the now-significant players in the industry started with them. This includes the Corrections Corporation of America (CCA), a Tennessee-based firm that incorporated in 1983 and opened its first detention center in Houston, Texas, the following year. Wackenhut, Inc., a long-established private security firm, entered the private imprisonment business when it won a contract to build a detention facility outside Denver, Colorado, for the INS. Similarly, the

Correctional Services Corporation (formerly ESMOR) won a contract in 1989 to operate an immigrant detention facility in Seattle, Washington.

These developments drew little attention, but this changed in 1985 and 1986 when governments began to contract with private firms to operate secure facilities that functioned as county jails and state prisons. In 1985, CCA contracted with Bay County, Florida, to operate its jail and with Santa Fe County, New Mexico in 1986, to operate its jail. In January 1986, U.S. Corrections Corporation opened a 350-bed prison in St. Mary's, Kentucky to hold sentenced prisoners for the state. At approximately the same time, a small privately operated facility was opened in rural Cowansville, Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia government arranged to transfer 55 inmates from the District's overcrowded jails to it. Their arrival created an uproar. Local residents came together and patrolled the streets with shotguns, fearing escapes. A prison reform group in Philadelphia learned of this and successfully petitioned the state legislature to declare a moratorium on privately operated prisons in that state.¹⁰

These events set off a nationwide debate about the legality, propriety, and desirability of private imprisonment. Congress held hearings in 1986; the National Institute of Justice convened a conference; and many criminal justice professional associations took a stand. The latter included the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Workers (opposed), the National Sheriff's Association (opposed), the American Correctional Association (cautious support), and the American Bar Association (which asked for a moratorium pending further study).¹¹ The American Bar Association (ABA) study concluded that delegating operating authority to private entities posed "grave constitutional and policy problems."¹² This debate did not stop correctional privatization in its infancy, however. By the end of 1989, there were 44 secure private facilities in this country, housing about 15,000 prisoners.¹³ By the close of 1997, the total number of privately operated secure facilities for adult prisoners in the United States had grown to 142, and the number of prisoners held in them to 64,086, according to the most recent estimates developed by Charles Thomas and his associates.¹⁴

Clearly, when Ronald Reagan came into office, the privatization wrecking ball was already swinging but he exacerbated and accelerated it with the firing of the FAA Air Traffic Controllers. With the benefit of hindsight, the outrageous behavior of the [PATCO](#) (Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization) officials, almost seems like a calculated action (the logical hand grenade) on their part to serve as sacrificial lambs for the cause of justifying the dismantling and privatization of government. I bet they were rewarded handsomely for selling out their membership.

At this point, the knuckle draggers will be saying... yeah, that's the idea – get rid of government. (They are so easy to rally because they don't think deeply and I can say that because they won't be reading this anyway hehehe.) Government functions are created when there is a problem to be solved. Privatization – the outsourcing of government functions to private corporations gives profit incentive for problem creation which means more contracts for more services for more profit. It's a no brainer. The growth in Refugee services and privatized prisons are classic examples that serve as case in point.

The 1980 Refugee Act established a permanent office for administration of social services to foreign imports. That was the beginning of a new industry in the provision of social services to people outside of the body politic who would become permanent political – if not economic -

constituents of the welfare state. Privatization ensured that the profit motivation would keep it growing and grant funding keeps the budget for it “off books”.

Here is where this gets interesting. The Mountain States Group was founded in 1974 to assist in resettlement of the Boat People from Viet Nam. It’s not known if they provided services to Cuban refugees but they probably did. On the front page of their website, is the description of their purpose – “Community Resource Development”. In 1974, “[human resource development](#)” was an emerging profession.

One of the organizations that the Mountain States Group contracts with is the Agency for new Americans (ANA). On their website, is the following information:

Agency for New Americans (ANA) is a private, non-profit (501C3) organization affiliated with **Episcopal Migration Ministries** and is a program of Mountain States Group in Boise.

A search on that term brought up this webpage:

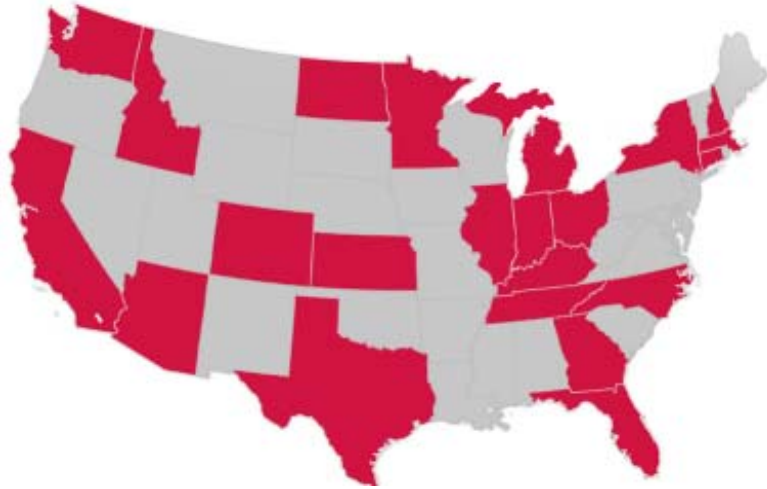
[Episcopal Migration Ministries](#)

The Episcopal Church has served immigrants new to the U.S. since the late 1800s, when the Church opened port chaplaincies to minister to sojourners on both coasts. The Church has been a vocal advocate on behalf of refugees since World War II, when Episcopal parishes and dioceses spoke out on behalf of Jewish refugees and others displaced by Nazi aggression. Out of this effort, the Presiding Bishop's Fund for World Relief was born, the forerunner organization to Episcopal Relief & Development and Episcopal Migration Ministries.

Individual and parish donations provided steamship passage to Central European refugees in the period leading up to the outbreak of war, marking the Church’s first resettlement ministry in 1939. This ministry resumed after fighting ended in 1945 and has continued in multiple forms to the present day.

The Church has formally assisted refugees through the U.S. Resettlement Program since the passage of the Refugee Act in 1980. Since 1988, EMM and its network of affiliate partners have aided and welcomed more than 50,000 refugees in partnership with dioceses, churches, community institutions and volunteers.

There is a very [interesting map](#) on their website that shows where they work. If you click on a state, it shows you the other organizations they work with – and through.



Under the link of Who They Serve, it says this:

The United Nations Convention on the Status of Refugees defines a refugee as a person who, owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and, owing to such fear, is unwilling or unable to avail himself of the protection of that country.

Refugees must cross international borders to escape persecution in their countries. They often face danger and displacement for years or decades, and many can never return home. According to UN estimates in 2014, for the first time since World War II, there are more than 50 million displaced people worldwide, including more than 16.7 million refugees.

Episcopal Migration Ministries, its affiliates, and church partners provide assistance to arriving refugees as they adjust to their new communities and begin building for the future. This hospitality responds to the scriptural mandate to welcome the stranger in our midst, and often has a transformational impact on those who are extending a hand. By bringing their culture, ambition and resiliency to our shores, these new Americans enrich our nation beyond measure.

The search also brought up a link to the Episcopal Church website. [Episcopal Church](#). The following is from their history page:

The beginnings of the Church of England, from which The Episcopal Church derives, date to at least the second century, when merchants and other travelers first brought Christianity to England. It is customary to regard St. Augustine of Canterbury's mission to England in 597 as marking the formal beginning of the church under papal authority, as it was to be throughout the Middle Ages.

In its modern form, the church dates from the English Reformation of the 16th century, when royal supremacy was established and the authority of the papacy was repudiated.

With the advent of British colonization, the Church of England was established on every continent. In time, these churches gained their independence, but retained connections with the mother church in the ***Anglican Communion***.

[The Anglican Communion](#)

The Anglican Episcopal family consists of an estimated 80 million Christians who are members of 44 different churches. These make up 34 provinces, 4 United Churches, and 6 other churches, spread across the globe.

Listed below are the 44 members Churches, arranged by member church or by country.

[Anglican Communion Office at the United Nations \(ACOUN\)](#) (ACORN???)

ACC Ministries - Anglican Communion Office at the United Nations (ACOUN)

The Anglican Communion Office at the United Nations (ACOUN) offices in New York and Geneva interface between the United Nations and the Anglican Communion. Staff at the offices convey Anglican concerns to the UN and Governments while also keeping Anglicans informed about international initiatives. In this way, they enable the Communion to develop effective partnerships with the UN and its various organisations.

There are two offices through which this work is carried out: one in New York and one in Geneva. Over time, each office has developed specializations in specific issue areas. A mix of full-time and volunteer staff, all with experience of international issues, carry out the work at both locations.

Going back to the Episcopal Church link, one of their ministries is the [Prison Ministries](#).

“Because the prison system can be a painful and damaging process for inmates and their families, these individuals are often in great need of being treated with dignity and compassion, as our faith calls us to do. Episcopal Prison Ministries works with inter-religious groups and government officials to assist inmates and their families, as well as those on parole, supports summer camp programs for children of people who are incarcerated, and calls for reform not only of the prison system but of the criminal justice system.”

One of the links on that page was to the [New Beginnings Church](#), Denver Women’s Correctional Facility. On that page, it says that they are a [Jubilee Ministry](#) of the Episcopal Church.

There is a video on the Jubilee Ministry website that is revealing of the whole operation. It’s about economic development, social services established in a poverty area in Dallas under the disguise of benevolent giving and saving souls. This is a business that uses tax dollars and grant funding.

The Anglican Communion is a line of business in the London Guild System engaged in the business of “Human Resource Development”. What a great deal. They operate as a church/business – no taxes as a non-profit, plenty of money flowing through the social services businesses. As a UN NGO, the UN cohort ensures a steady flow of “refugees” who are no doubt Anglican Communion members – which provides a steady flow of income for the U.S. cohort that is a business operating behind the facade of religion – tax free, non-profit. They would get support from Democrats because they are engaged in social services for minorities – and from Republicans because they are the so-called “Christian Right”.

This also explains to me why the area that I live in is crawling with members of cult-like churches – including the Mennonites (that all seem to drive big shiny new SUVs) and the women all seem to be employed in some kind of “social service to the community”.

I get it. The question is... does this privatized system of social services provided by a cult operating behind the facade of religion constitute a return to the religious tyranny as it existed during the feudal period? My guess would be yes.

Vicky Davis
October 20, 2014

P.S. Back to the original story on Refugees As A Weapons System:

Here is a link to the Refugee Community Plan

http://www.idahorefugees.org/home/refugee_community_plan See Full Plan

