

agencies should rule nations and the world by methods of "crisis management." Thus, each department of the U.S. government now has an Emergency Coordinator, accountable only to FEMA in time of crisis.

PRM 32, or the Federal Emergency Management Agency, is precisely analogous to those emergency provisions inserted into Weimar Germany's law which were employed to effect the process of 'legal coup d'etat' on behalf of the Hitler regime's consolidation of power. In fact, as one source close to FEMA's activity stated: "I'm talking about accepting elimination of civil rights, of parts of the Constitution."

The FEMA program

Once a contrived crisis inaugurates FEMA's formal dictatorship, fascist restructuring of the economy and

relocation of the labor force forms the core of its government program, which breaks down as follows:

**Oil rationing.* "We don't care if the Persian Gulf shuts down," said a FEMA official. "We have already developed plans to put into action for an oil cutoff. There will be a federal rationing plan and we will convey the plans to the state and local level. Rationing will totally depend on our coordination with local officials."

**Nuclear evacuations.* The purpose of FEMA's nuclear scare around TMI was to begin conditioning the population to the "probability of nuclear plant disasters in the future that would necessitate mass evacuations," said an official. "We're applying FEMA's plans for population relocation for the evacuation of all perimeter areas around every operating nuclear power plant in the United States with emphasis on nuclear plants near to

What is FEMA?

FEMA, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, was established by Presidential Review Memorandum 32 (PRM-32), drafted in spring 1978 by National Security Council staffer Samuel Huntington for NSC chief Zbigniew Brzezinski. In an "emergency" FEMA is authorized to bypass all constitutionally mandated institutions to carry out all measures it deems necessary.

FEMA does not operate under the President directly, but under the National Security Council.

The Executive Order that established FEMA mandates an Executive Council within the National Security Council, called the Emergency Management Committee, as the crisis command center. This Committee, chaired by the FEMA director, includes the National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, the Assistant to the President for Domestic Affairs Stuart Eizenstat, the Director of the Office of Management and the Budget John McIntyre, and the NSC Assistant for Policy and Intergovernmental Relations, David Aaron.

On June 19, 1978, President Carter and OMB chief John McIntyre held a White House press conference announcing the formation of FEMA under special reorganization authority adopted by Congress in April 1977. FEMA gained official congressional approval 60 days later, since Congress did not veto the proposal.

Under the Brzezinski PRM-32 guidelines and the provisions of the Presidential Executive Order of June

19, FEMA assumed control over the following agencies:

1. Defense Civil Preparedness Agency (DCPA).
2. Federal Disaster Assistance Administration.
3. Federal Preparedness Agency (FPA).
4. Federal Insurance Administration.
5. National Fire Prevention and Control Administration.
6. National Weather Service.
7. Earthquake Hazard Reduction Program.
8. Dam Safety Coordinating Program.
9. Federal Emergency Broadcast System.

The FEMA reorganization shut out the Pentagon and Joint Chiefs of Staff from involvement in national emergency action. All such functions are centralized under the director of FEMA.

Under the provisions of Carter's Executive Order ignored by the Congress, the director of FEMA, appointed by the President, maintains total control over *all* federal agencies involved in crisis management from his chair on the National Security Council.

FEMA's official creation was followed rapidly by the marathon Camp David sessions that began on July 6 and that resulted in the well-publicized Carter cabinet shakeup. The cabinet shakeup brought important personnel in to run the FEMA-cabinet interfaces.

The new cabinet members included Charles Duncan, Secretary of Energy. Duncan is a protégé of J. Paul Austin, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Rand Corporation, the originating institution for the doctrine of "limited nuclear war." Before the reorganization, Duncan was Harold Brown's No. 2 man at the Defense Department, where he was in charge of overseeing the creation of the "strike forces" for invasions of the Mideast.