

# **America Has Fallen: Critical Race Theory & Low-Intensity Conflict**

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*This article aims to enlighten the business community on socio-political theory, specifically Critical Theory (CT) and Critical Race Theory (CRT), which evolved from Marxist principles. While CT focuses on economics, CRT applies a Marxist lens to race, gender, and intersectionality. The research discussion transitions from theory to application of Low Intensity Conflict (LIC) as defined by U.S. military doctrine. LIC Phase 1 involves organizing, educating, and infiltrating government; Phase 2 includes initiating low-level violence and propaganda, expanding to insurrection and guerrilla attacks, and consolidating power through increased attacks and political activities. With Phases 1 and 2 completed, Phase 3 was initiated with an attempted assassination of former President Trump, and is exacerbated by unchecked immigration of military-aged men and fentanyl proliferation. This study advocates for counter-insurgency measures and emphasizes the urgent need for politicians to uphold their constitutional oaths and safeguard the nation.*

*Keywords: assassination, Critical Theory, Critical Race Theory, Systemic Racism Theory, anti-racism, intersectionality, identity politics, propaganda, legal warfare, lawfare, low-intensity conflict, Antifa*

## **INTRODUCTION**

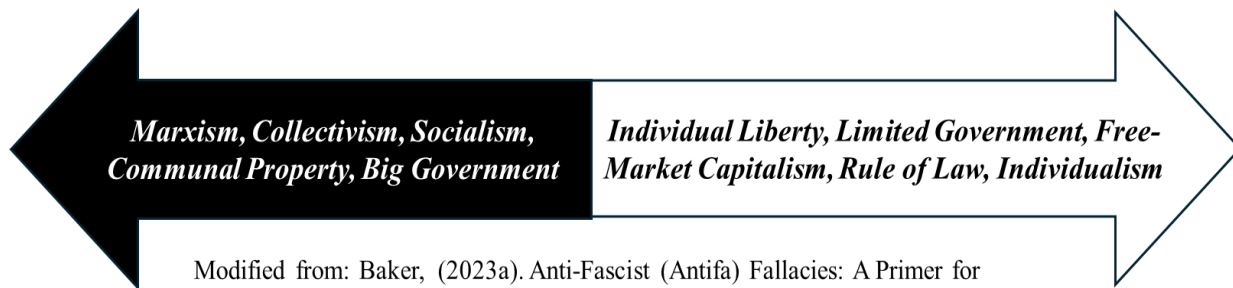
John Locke's concepts of classical liberalism influenced the founding documents of the United States, like the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution (Korab-Karpowicz, 2010). These documents affirm individual rights, government by consent, limited government, and protection of individual liberties. The Declaration asserts fundamental rights and the right to challenge an unjust government. The Constitution establishes a framework for limited government with checks and balances. The Bill of Rights safeguards individual freedoms from the government. The economic principles embraced, such as free-market capitalism and protection of private property, align with classical liberal ideas, emphasizing individual pursuits and economic freedom for national prosperity (Bruun & Crosby, 2009). Notable authors who contributed to classical liberalism include John Locke, Jean-Baptiste Say, Thomas Malthus, and David Ricardo, who drew on classical economics, especially the economic ideas as espoused by Adam Smith in *The Wealth of Nations* (Dworetz, 1990; Smith, 1776). The key principles of classical liberalism include:

- *Individual Liberty*: Classical liberals prioritize individual freedom and autonomy, advocating for minimal government interference in personal and economic matters, and protecting individual rights, such as freedom of speech, expression, and religion is paramount.
- *Limited Government*: Classical liberals argue for a limited role of government, with a focus on protecting individual rights, enforcing contracts, and maintaining public order, believing that excessive government intervention can hinder personal and economic freedoms.

- *Free Markets*: Classical liberals support free-market capitalism, emphasizing the importance of voluntary exchange, competition, and private property rights, arguing that market forces, driven by supply & demand, are the most efficient means of allocating resources and generating economic growth.
- *Rule of Law*: Classical liberals advocate for a legal framework that upholds the rule of law, ensuring equality before the law, impartiality, and the protection of individual rights, and the law should provide a stable and predictable environment for economic and social interactions.
- *Individualism*: Classical liberals emphasize the significance of the individual as the primary unit of society, valuing personal responsibility, self-reliance, and pursuit of individual interests and aspirations.

Terminology is essential when discussing social, political, or economic ideologies and will be addressed in subsequent paragraphs. For this research, the term *left* will be used to denote historical social systems or ideologies of force (e.g., Marxism, Socialism, Communism, Fascism, and Nazism), and the term *right* is used to denote social systems and ideologies of classical liberalism and capitalism (Biddle, 2012; Baker, 2023a). Maximum control of the economy, and hence the people, is leftist, while minimal control or force is on the right, representing the theoretical ideals of classical liberalism. Lukina (2017) wrote that “Marxism focused on collectivism (hence the emphasis on the classes rather than the individuals as the driving forces of history) while the usual approach to fundamental rights – on individualism. Moreover, as stated by Marx and Lenin, as well as early Soviet legal scholars, law and politics were not regarded as important as the very “basis” of the functioning society – economic system.” In short, classical liberalism as in the United States focused on individual freedom (politically, socially, and economically), whereas Marxists focused on collectivistic economic and centralized control (Figure 1).

**FIGURE 1  
OPPOSING WORLD VIEWS**



In contrast to classical liberalism, the advocates of the Frankfurt School, including Max Horkheimer, Theodor Adorno, Herbert Marcuse, Friedrich Pollock, Walter Benjamin, Leo Lowenthal, and Erich Fromm are associated with far-left-leaning perspectives. Their collective works critically analyze capitalist society, inequality, and oppressive structures, and challenge dominant ideologies of authoritarianism & imperialism while advocating for social transformation and emancipation. From their perspectives, left-leaning refers to positions allegedly prioritizing social justice, equality, and progressive change. The far-left advocates for government intervention in the economy, social welfare, and environmental protection to reduce inequality, ensure access to healthcare and education, protect workers' rights, and mandate inclusivity. Left-leaning ideologies encompass socialism, social democracy, democratic socialism, and progressivism, aiming for an egalitarian society, addressing systemic injustices, and providing equal outcomes (*not equal opportunities*). The scholars associated with the Frankfurt School were influenced by Marxist theory, although they may not have strictly adhered to traditional Marxist interpretations, each engaged with and built upon these ideas to develop their own critical theories.

Part 1 of this literature review focuses on the Marxist concepts introduced into academia and American society via the Frankfurt school forming the “base” of the anti-American movement. Part 1 of this literature review focuses on how these concepts spread to other ideologies such as Critical Race Theory (CRT), which opposed American principles enshrined in classical liberalism. To aid in understanding, we developed an “Anti-American Marxist Pyramid” as a model to explain the theories and praxis that have led to the current Low-Intensity Conflict, which is explained in the ‘Discussion’ portion of this exploratory research.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

This literature review aims to clarify the concepts related to Critical Theory, Critical Race Theory, Systemic Racism, Anti-Racism, Identity Politics, Propaganda, and Legal warfare (Lawfare), tying them to low-intensity conflict and current events. Most of these terms have been part of the ongoing dialogue among scholars, politicians, and the media; however, business owners who may have finished their education decades ago, may not have insights into the myriads of Marxist terms and their potential consequences on the business environment. This research intends to provide a chronology of concepts and terminology contributing to “sense-making” and a greater understanding of the threat to businesses, large and small. Part 1 of this literature review consists of the Marxist Doctrines that oppose classical liberalism; then Part 2 shifts from the Frankfurt School to the American concepts of Critical Race Theory (CRT), and applicable subsets. When we complete the Literature review, we will segue into the Discussion to explain the violent threats to American society, and the low-intensity conflict (LIC) that has started and grown during the past six decades.

### **Literature Review Part 1: Critical Theory– The Base of the Pyramid**

Critical Theory (CT) is an interdisciplinary approach originating from the Frankfurt School that aims to analyze and critique society, culture, and power structures to promote social transformation and emancipation. Drawing from the works of thinkers like Max Horkheimer, Theodor Adorno, Herbert Marcuse, and Jürgen Habermas, CT attempted to expose hidden ideologies and systemic injustices, examining how dominant forces like capitalism, patriarchy, racism, and imperialism perpetuate inequality and limit individual freedoms. The goals were to foster a more just society by empowering marginalized groups and challenging oppressive mechanisms. CT seeks to uncover the underlying forces that shape human experiences, advocating for a more equitable and inclusive world; the key concepts include:

- Rigorous analysis and critique of social structures, cultural norms, and power relations to expose their shortcomings and contradictions.
- Examine the ways in which ideologies shape our understanding of reality, often serving the interests of dominant groups and perpetuating inequality.
- Examines how power operates within society, highlighting unequal power relations and structures of domination that marginalize and oppress certain groups.
- Promoting human emancipation by challenging oppressive systems and creating conditions for individual and collective liberation.
- Emphasizes the importance of practical engagement and transformative action in addressing social problems, advocating for social change, and promoting social justice.

CT encompasses various branches and applications, including Critical Race Theory, critical feminist theory, critical disability studies, and more. Each branch focuses on a particular aspect of social inequality and oppression, employing the critical framework to analyze and challenge the specific forms of power and discrimination that affect allegedly marginalized communities.

Advocates such as Max Horkheimer, Theodor Adorno, Herbert Marcuse, Friedrich Pollock, Walter Benjamin, Leo Lowenthal, and Erich Fromm were German intellectuals associated with the Frankfurt School which was rooted in Marxism. They played a pivotal role in developing CT, an approach that critically analyzed capitalist society, social inequality, and oppressive structures. With left-leaning

perspectives, they challenged dominant ideologies like capitalism, authoritarianism, and imperialism. Their work aimed to advocate for social transformation and emancipation, drawing from Marxist principles.

- Max Horkheimer, a German philosopher and sociologist, co-founded the Frankfurt School and later joined Theodor Adorno in the United States in 1934. He directed the Institute for Social Research, temporarily based in New York City. Horkheimer's influential work, "Dialectic of Enlightenment," co-authored with Adorno, explores the CT of the Frankfurt School, delving into culture, enlightenment, and the critique of modernity. He shaped CT, emphasizing interdisciplinary research, the analysis of culture, society, and capitalism. Horkheimer's contributions include developing the concept of CT itself and highlighting instrumental reason's role and the dialectical relationship between theory and practice (Horkheimer, 1974).
- Theodor Adorno, a prominent philosopher, sociologist, and musicologist, played a crucial role in the Frankfurt School's CT. Collaborating closely with Horkheimer, Adorno made significant contributions, focusing on cultural critique, media analysis, and the study of authoritarianism. His concepts, including the culture industry, dialectic of enlightenment, and the critique of instrumental reason, shed light on the impact of capitalism on culture and the potential for resistance. Adorno left Germany in 1934, residing in the United States until 1949. During his time there, he taught at esteemed institutions like Princeton University and the University of California, Berkeley (Horkheimer & Adorno, 1972; Schmidt, 1998).
- Herbert Marcuse, a philosopher and political theorist affiliated with the Frankfurt School, critically analyzed advanced industrial societies and their repressive tendencies. He explored the concept of a "one-dimensional society" and scrutinized how consumerism and technological progress can stifle dissent and conformity. Marcuse advocated for radical social change to liberate individuals from oppressive systems, leaving Germany for Switzerland in 1933, and then relocated to the United States in 1934. Marcuse taught at universities such as Columbia and Brandeis. His influential works, including "*One-Dimensional Man*" and "*Eros and Civilization*" examine individual freedom, possibilities of liberation, and the transformation of human desires through a blend of Marxist and Freudian analysis (Marcuse, 1991).
- Friedrich Pollock, a German economist and sociologist, co-founded the Frankfurt School's Institute for Social Research. His contributions encompassed economic theory, examining capitalism, monopolistic tendencies, and the state's role. Pollock relocated to the United States in 1934 and taught at institutions like Columbia University and the New School for Social Research, joining fellow Frankfurt School scholars in New York City (Wiggershaus, 1995).
- Leo Lowenthal was a sociologist and media critic associated with the Frankfurt School, focused on mass communication, popular culture, and the effects of media on society. Lowenthal analyzed the role of media in shaping public opinion, promoting conformity, and perpetuating social inequalities. He also explored the interplay between culture, ideology, and power (Lowenthal, 1989).
- Erich Fromm, a psychoanalyst and social philosopher linked to the Frankfurt School, analyzed the interplay of psychology and society. After the Nazi takeover of power in Germany, Fromm moved to Geneva and then Columbia University in New York. Fromm highlighted how social and economic structures shape human behavior and mental health, addressing concepts like alienation. Fromm advocated for humanistic and compassionate societies. His book "*Escape from Freedom*" delves into the psychological and social dimensions of freedom, exploring individualism, authoritarianism, and human nature in modern society (Funk, 2000).

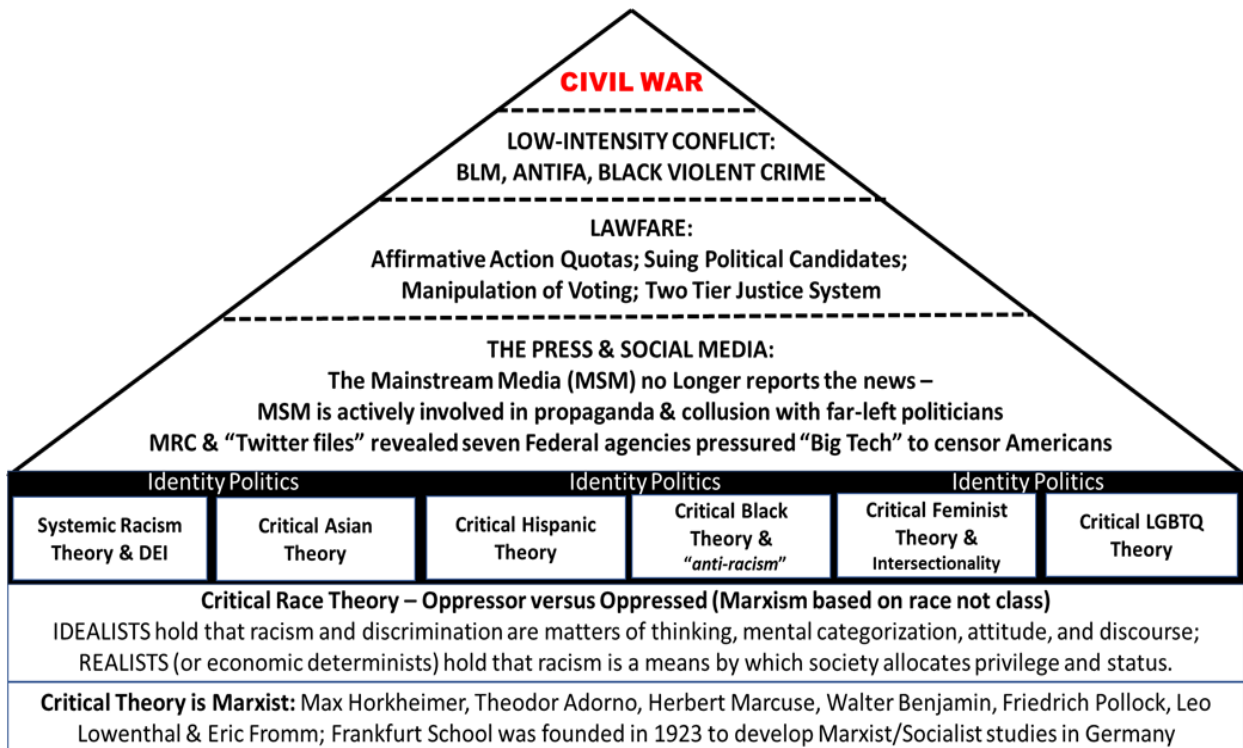
These scholars claim a shared commitment to social justice, critiquing existing power structures, and exploring alternative possibilities for a more equitable and just society. Their contributions, rooted in Marxism, continue to shape social theory, and critical thinking, with efforts toward collectivism. As shown in Figure 2, these Marxist theorists form the substrate that the foundation of the Anti-American pyramid

sits on. In this construction analogy, the type of substrate such as soil, rock, gravel, clay, etc. helps or hurts a foundation used under a building.

*The Hypocrisy of the Frankfurt School Theorists*

The former Soviet Union and Stalinism, National Socialist (NAZI) Germany, Fascist Italy, and Maoist China all had roots embedded in Marxism and collectivism: their economies could not be described as capitalist. In Germany and to a large extent in Italy, private ownership was preserved because the government did not nationalize the means of production, as in Soviet Russia and Maoist China. Like Italian Fascism, Nazism was a form of socialism that required absolute state control, but not necessarily *ownership* of the means of production. German owners could not set prices on their own; and the government made all of the major economic decisions (Mises, 1944;1961; Gordon, 2009; Reisman, 2012;2021; Baker, 2023a). Yet, when each of these pro-Marxist scholars fled Europe, none went to the former Soviet Union, instead they relocated to the United States, which was founded on classical liberalism, not Marxism. Pure hypocrisy!

**FIGURE 2  
THE ANTI-AMERICAN MARXIST PYRAMID**



**Literature Review Part 2: Critical Race Theory– The Base of the Pyramid**

Critical Theory is the substratum of this pyramid. As an extension of the oppressor versus oppressed narrative, Critical Race Theory (CRT) forms the foundation of opposition to Classical Liberal theory and American culture. Originating in the legal scholarship of authors like Derrick Bell and Kimberlé Crenshaw, CRT draws from Critical Theory's focus on power dynamics, and critique of dominant ideologies, but a commitment to social justice using a racial lens. CRT analyzes how race operates in social, political, and economic systems, aiming to challenge racial inequality within institutions such as law, education, housing, and criminal justice. It introduces intersectionality, which theorizes the interconnectedness of various forms of oppression. E.g. Theoretically, individuals may experience multiple dimensions of oppression

simultaneously, shaped by intersecting identities. While Critical Theory remains a broader field, CRT represents a specific branch addressing racial injustice.

Derrick Bell was a pioneering scholar in the development of CRT, significantly shaping its intellectual foundations. Bell (1992) argues that racism is a pervasive and inescapable force, deeply ingrained within the structure of society. His contributions include the concepts of interest convergence, racial realism, and the importance of storytelling. Bell helped shape CRT's core concepts and methodologies, and his work helped make systemic racism theory more prominent.

Kimberlé Crenshaw was a student of Derrick Bell, who was influenced by his work while attending Harvard Law School in the 1980s. Crenshaw's contribution to CRT came through her development of the concept of intersectionality, which examines how different forms of social identity, such as race, gender, class, and sexuality, intersect and mutually shape experiences of oppression and privilege. Her work highlighted the interconnected nature of various systems of discrimination and is considered instrumental in understanding and addressing overlapping and intersecting forms of oppression (Mohdin, 2020).

Richard Delgado and Jean Stefancic (2017) are influential legal scholars who have made significant contributions to CRT, particularly within the field of law. Their extensive writings explore the intersections of race, law, and social justice. Their work critically examines how legal systems perpetuate racial inequality and uphold oppressive structures, challenging traditional legal approaches. Delgado and Stefancic have been instrumental in shaping the theoretical foundations and methodologies of CRT, emphasizing the significance of storytelling, counter-narratives, and intersectionality in addressing racial injustice, and expanding the impact of CRT in the realm of legal scholarship and beyond.

The analysis of race as a social construct is the core part of CRT, wherein race is a social construct that categorizes people based on physical attributes such as skin color, facial features, and hair texture. It is biologically determined and is also a product of social and historical contexts. The implications of race as a social construct are believed to be significant, as it shapes power dynamics, social hierarchies, and access to resources and opportunities. CRT theorists contend that race-based discrimination and prejudice perpetuate inequalities in all areas such as education, employment, healthcare, and criminal justice. Understanding race as a social construct challenges the notion of race as a fixed and inherent characteristic, highlighting the need to address Systemic Racism Theory (SRT) as well.

Stokely Carmichael, who is now known as Kwame Ture, popularized the term "institutional racism" as a prominent activist associated with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and the Black Panther Party. Carmichael (1967) supported the goals, strategies, & philosophy of the Black Power movement, advocating for black self-determination, self-defense, and revolutionary change. Influenced by Marxism, he is best described as a radical activist for Black liberation, then Pan-Africanism and international solidarity. Systemic racism and institutional racism are interconnected concepts – systemic racism refers to the larger system of racial inequality, while institutional racism refers to racism within specific organizations or structures.

Systemic Racism Theory (SRT) is an offshoot of CRT, which contends that racism is deeply embedded within societal systems and structures. CRT examines how racism operates in institutions like law, education, housing, healthcare, and criminal justice, aiming to uncover and challenge systemic barriers to racial equality. But the SRT hypothesis contends there is pervasive discrimination in societal systems, leading to disparities in education, employment, housing, healthcare, and criminal justice. Racism allegedly hinders opportunities, limits social mobility, perpetuates cycles of poverty, undermines well-being, and erodes trust. SRT attempts to understand and address systemic or institutional racism as a singular focus of analysis and critique, and amazingly SRT claims that there can be racism without racists!

### *Critical Race Theory Lies and Logic Flaws*

Scientific inquiry includes creating a hypothesis through inductive reasoning, testing it through experiments and statistical analysis, and adjusting or discarding the hypothesis based on the results. Unfortunately, CRT theorists suffer from a lack of rigor and cognitive assumptions that distort the interpretation of the observation. For instance, many lies, and logical flaws corrupt the CRT narrative.

Delgado and Stefancic (2017) wrote that “the gap between whites and nonwhites in income, assets, educational attainment, and life expectancy is as wide as it was thirty years ago, if not wider” (Delgado et al, 2017, p. 48). Nope! The median income of black families in 1960 was 55 percent of the whites' median income. But when we compare the pay for black and white men with the same education, qualifications, experience, and jobs that were in the same geographic location, then black men earned 98 cents for every dollar earned by white men in 2020 (Miller, 2020; Baker, 2022). CRT propaganda claims that no progress was made in 30 years is a lie since there are 1.7 million Black American millionaires, 1.6 million Hispanic millionaires, and 1.5 million Asian millionaires in the United States. The US has more Black millionaires than in all 54 countries within the continent of Africa and more Hispanic millionaires than in all Latin America (Bell, 2023; Baker, 2023c;2024a).

The idea that the American majority has white privilege is a Sweeping Generalization fallacy. This fallacy applies a broad generalization to all individuals within a group, without considering individual circumstances, variations, and complexities within that group. CRT discussions of white privilege intend to address systemic issues but asserting that every single Caucasian person experiences *any* privilege ignores these nuances. CRT advocate Peggy McIntosh (1989) demonstrated hasty generalization in writing by publishing a non-peer-reviewed opinion piece called “*White Privilege: Unpacking the Invisible Knapsack.*” She reinforced her biased message by committing an ‘*appeal to the people fallacy.*’ McIntosh is presumed to be the voice of equality, but her opinion piece and checklist are biased, ironic, and embarrassingly dishonest for 25 million White people who are in the lowest socio-economic quintiles. Where is their privilege?

#### *Critical Asian Theory, Critical Hispanic Theory, Critical Black Theory*

Critical Asian Theory, Critical Hispanic Theory, or Critical Black Theory are concepts that have gained some recognition. Like CT or CRT, scholars and activists engage in critical analyses specific to Asian, Hispanic/Latino, and Black experiences, identities, and social issues. Advocates draw upon various theoretical frameworks, such as postcolonial theory, intersectionality, or decolonial theory, to examine power dynamics, social inequalities, and forms of oppression within these communities. The broader framework of CRT encompasses the critical examination of racial dynamics and the experiences of marginalized racial groups. CRT origins lie in the examination of racial oppression faced by Black people in the United States but also recognizes that race may affect multiple communities, including Hispanics, Asians, Indigenous peoples, and others.

A common hasty generalization fallacy related to CRT and SRT is the assertion that all disparities between racial groups are solely due to systemic racism. While racism might be a partial factor, it is overly simplistic and erroneous to attribute all differences in outcomes exclusively to this cause without considering many other variables such as socioeconomic status, education levels, cultural differences, and especially personal choices. It overlooks the complexity of societal issues leading to misguided policies (Baker, 2023c). To the chagrin of CRT apostles, Asians have become an inconvenient minority since they do not subscribe to victimhood and are the highest wage earners in the United States (Xu, 2023). Furthermore, when looking at Median Household Income by detailed ancestry, we find that Ghanaian and Nigerian immigrants make more than White Americans in median income; in contrast to the African-American culture of the inner city, African immigrants prioritize education. If systemic racism existed in the United States, then Asian Americans or Ghanaian and Nigerian immigrants would not make more than American Whites (Tarlebbaa, 2010; ACS, 2019; Tate, 2021, p. 9; Baker, 2023c).

#### *Critical Feminist Theory*

Critical Feminist Theory (CFT) is a recognized concept merging feminism, CT, and CRT. It examines the intersections of gender, power, and social structures, with a focus on analyzing and challenging the patriarchal systems of oppression and gender inequality. CFT aims to understand and critique how gender shapes social, political, and economic structures, and individual experiences. CFT seeks to uncover and challenge the underlying assumptions, norms, and power dynamics that might perpetuate gender-based inequalities and discrimination, with an emphasis on gender liberation and empowerment.

- Simone de Beauvoir (1949/2011) argued that women have been relegated to a secondary or ‘other’ status compared to men, resulting in their social, economic, and political inequality.
- Audre Lorde (1982) explored her journey as a Black lesbian woman coming of age in the 1950s and 1960s. Lorde (1997) then reflected on her experience with breast cancer, with feminist perspectives on health. And, Lorde (2007) covered a wide range of topics, including racism, sexism, homophobia, and the power of language.
- Judith Butler (1999) wrote about how gender, the idea of being male or female, is not fixed or set in stone. She contended that society tells us how to act based on our gender, and expectations may be different in different cultures and times.
- Anzaldúa's (2012) work "*Borderlands/La Frontera*" addressed cultural hybridity, intersectionality, and the experiences of Latinx and queer individuals, challenging notions of identity, borders, and marginalization, as it relates to being a mestiza (a person of mixed heritage).
- Hooks (2015) examined historical and contemporary experiences of black women within feminist movements and challenges unique to black women. Hooks (2000) emphasized intersectionality, addressing experiences of women from marginalized communities.

The examination of gender-based power structures and patriarchy involved critically analyzing systems that perpetuate perceptions of gender inequality. Feminist activism challenges these structures, advocating for gender equality and women's empowerment. It has had a profound impact on society, raising awareness, promoting policy changes, and fostering cultural shifts toward gender justice. Feminism encompasses diverse perspectives, including some influenced by Marxism, but not all feminist theories are rooted in Marxism. It focuses on advocating gender equality, challenging alleged power structures, and promoting women's rights. Feminism incorporates various frameworks such as liberal feminism, radical feminism, intersectional feminism, and socialist feminism, each offering different strategies to achieve gender justice and intersecting forms of oppression.

Like CRT Theorists, the hasty generalization fallacy related to feminist theory is the assertion that all men benefit equally from patriarchy and are uniformly privileged over all women. This oversimplifies the complex realities of individual experiences, ignoring personal choices. Not all men experience the same advantages, and not all women are uniformly oppressed. This generalization fails to account for the nuanced ways that various forms of privilege and disadvantage intersect and vary among individuals. For example, Baker (2023c) determined that individual agency and out-of-wedlock births were the biggest drivers of poverty, not race or gender.

In addition, the war on marriage in America is marked by deep-rooted conflict and societal shifts. The introduction of no-fault divorce in the 1950s, advocated by the National Association of Women Lawyers, contributed to the rise of broken families and their negative impacts on children. This cultural shift has ignited a ‘war of the sexes’ between third-wave feminists and the Manosphere, with both sides engaging in harsh online rhetoric. Despite an allegedly shared belief in traditional monogamous marriage, neither side concedes, fueling ongoing verbal battles and contributing to the decline of marriage in modern society (Bell & Oquendo, 2024).

Finally, feminist theory within the United States focuses on addressing gender inequalities in Western contexts and neglects more severe types of patriarchy present in other parts of the world. Practices such as female genital mutilation (clitoridectomy), gender separation or purdah, mandatory hijabs, child brides, and the stoning of women who question male authority are extreme forms of gender-based oppression that demand specific and urgent attention. Human trafficking, including sexual exploitation, forced begging, forced marriage, and the sale of virginity, is another critical issue where American feminist groups are often silent (UNODC, 2010). On October 7, 2023, Hamas fighters raped Israeli women and girls – yet once again American feminists’ silence has been deafening (Fabian, et.al., 2023; Pollitt, 2023). In contrast to the rest of the world, American women are some of the most privileged, enjoying extensive legal rights, economic opportunities, and social freedoms. They remain vocal about alleged systemic issues in the US while



ignoring demonstrably severe oppression worldwide. This limits feminist theory in promoting global gender equality and is seen as massive hypocrisy.

### *Critical LGBTQ Theory or Queer Theory*

Critical Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transsexual, & Queer (LGBTQ) Theory, also known as Queer Theory or Critical Queer Theory, is an academic framework that examines and critiques the social construction of sexuality and gender. It seeks to challenge hetero-normative and CIS-normative assumptions or norms that may marginalize or oppress LGBTQ+ individuals. The analysis of LGBTQ rights, discrimination, and social acceptance involves examining the legal, social, and cultural factors that impact LGBTQ individuals. It encompasses the history of LGBTQ activism, the challenges faced in equal rights, and the progress made in advancing LGBTQ rights. Queer theory, as a subset of CT/CRT, challenges normative conceptions of gender and sexuality, questioning the binary understanding of identity and exploring how power operates within these systems. It promotes concepts such as the fluidity and diversity of sexual and gender identities and advocates for the deconstruction of heteronormativity and the liberation of marginalized communities. Critical LGBTQ Theory, emerged from feminist theory and poststructuralist philosophy, drawing on concepts from Marxism.

The statements “Stop the Hate” and “Straights Hate Gays” are examples of sweeping generalization fallacy. They unfairly attribute the sentiment of hatred to all straight people without considering the diversity of individual beliefs and attitudes toward the LGBTQ community. The following examples dispute widespread LGBTQ oppression and demonstrate gaslighting by the mainstream media.

Jimenez (2013) reported that on October 6, 1998, Matthew Shepard, 21, was kidnapped and killed by Aaron McKinney and Russell Henderson. Overnight, a politically convenient myth overshadowed crucial facts. By the time Matthew died, the far-left depicted this murder as anti-gay hate to fit an oppressor versus oppressed narrative. Jimenez (2013) discovered that McKinney had been Shepard's gay lover and Henderson claimed ignorance of Shepard's sexuality; yet homophobia became the buzzword, with straight white males likened to the KKK.

On November 19, 2022, a mass shooting occurred at Club Q, a gay bar in Colorado Springs, Colorado. Five people were murdered, and 19 others were injured by gunfire. The shooter, 22-year-old Anderson Lee Aldrich, was also injured while being restrained and was taken to a local hospital (Roscoe, 2022). “Stop the Hate” was repeated on the news for several weeks. However, (AP, 2022) found that the shooter Mx. Aldrich, 22, is nonbinary and uses they/them pronouns. The shooter, Mx. Aldrich is part of the LGBTQ community.

In March 2023, Audrey Elizabeth Hale shot her way into the Covenant Christian School in Nashville, killing three adults and three 9-year-old children. The MSM repeated “*Stop the Hate*” even though police found that Audrey Elizabeth Hale (a.k.a. Aiden) identified as a transgender male (Ruiz, 2023). Crowder (2023) reported that Aiden left behind a manifesto that detailed thoughts Hale had leading up to what was referred to as ‘Death Day’, as well as a timeline in which the shooting would take place. Hale wrote, “Can't believe I'm doing this, but I'm ready...I hope my victims aren't ... I hope I have a high death count ... Kill those kids going to fancy private schools with those fancy khakis + sports backpacks w/ their daddies mustangs + convertibles.” And I “wanna kill all you little crackers!!! Bunch of little faggots w/ your white privileges.” Oli London, who has recently detransitioned, stated “The trans-movement is pushing more and more extremism each day ... they recruit people, indoctrinate them, and pump them full of propaganda until they become filled with hate and rage” (Phillips, 2023).

In addition to Aldrich and Hale, in 2018, Snochia Moseley, a 26-year-old transgender, shot and killed four people in Aberdeen, MD. In 2019, one student was killed and a further eight were injured during a shooting at STEM School Highlands Ranch, south of Denver: McKinney was a trans-male. In 2024, Dylan Butler, an LGBTQ student who identified with the pronouns 'he/they' and 'gender fluid', was the shooter at Iowa's Perry High School killing one and injuring five children. In 2024, Genesse Ivonne Moreno (a.k.a. Jeffrey), who used both male and female aliases, walked into Joel Osteen's Lakewood Church and started shooting; Moreno shooter used an AR-15 that had “*Free Palestine*” written on it. The Libs of TikTok posited this was yet another in an “epidemic” of shootings by transgender people (Phillips, 2023; Davis, 2024; Carless, 2024; Reilly, 2024; Samuel, 2024). In 2021, a Virginia juvenile court judge ruled that a

transgender teenager sexually assaulted a female student in a Loudoun County school, reopening discussions of safety and transgenders using women's bathrooms (Downey, 2021). There have been several murders and other violent incidents caused by transgender or LGBTQ perpetrators, but statistics do not support an "epidemic" of violence either by -or- against transgender people.

DOJ (2021; 2023) found that 63.1% of single-bias incidents were motivated by race/ethnicity/ancestry, the largest bias category. Religion accounted for 15.1% of incidents, with anti-Jewish bias making up 51.4% of the 1,590 religion-related incidents. Sexual orientation, gender, and gender identity made up 20.4% of single-bias incidents. NA (2023) reported 16 violent crimes against the LGBT community, including seven murders, five assaults, and three arson cases. While tragic and heartbreaking for the victims' families, these numbers are minute compared to the U.S. population of 330 million: more gaslighting from the MSM.

### *Critical White Studies (CWS)*

Critical White Studies (CWS) is an academic field that critiques the social construction of whiteness, its privileges, and power dynamics. Emerging from Critical Race Theory, CWS focuses on white identity and privilege, examining how whiteness functions as a social construct. It promotes anti-racist education, explores the intersections of whiteness with other oppressions, and emphasizes intersectionality. CWS aims to challenge white dominance, encourage self-reflection, and dismantle alleged systemic racism to promote social justice.

If CRT theorists and advocates were genuinely aiming at equality for all, then CWS would also address policies and laws that discriminate against impoverished whites. Baker's (2022) autoethnography counters a narrative that portrays poor white males as lazy and incompetent, showing the unfair treatment they receive in school and society. Baker (2023c) noted that some oppose affirmative action because it favors Black Americans in the top economic quintiles over disadvantaged whites in the bottom quintile. Finally, the SCOTUS (2023) decision to end affirmative action will promote a merit-based society where individuals are judged on their abilities, not race (Baker, 2023d). These are the just and true components of CWS.

### *Intersectionality Theory*

Intersectionality is a concept and theoretical framework that examines how intersecting social identities shape experiences of privilege and oppression. Although the concept existed before, Kimberlé Crenshaw popularized it by highlighting how multiple intersecting identities affect individuals' unique experiences. Intersectionality challenges single-axis analysis, emphasizing the interconnected nature of systems of oppression like racism, sexism, classism, ableism, and homophobia. It advocates for an inclusive approach to social justice that addresses the complex experiences of those with multiple marginalized identities, aiming to understand and mitigate compounded marginalization.

The theory of intersectionality posits that individuals' experiences of privilege and oppression are primarily shaped by their multiple, intersecting social identities. However, this perspective can lead to the logical flaw of overemphasizing identity over individual agency and personal responsibility. By focusing on group identities and systemic power dynamics, intersectionality undermines the importance of personal choices, individual efforts, and merit in shaping one's experiences and outcomes. E.g. Hypothetically, a binary, woman of color with children born out of wedlock, no education, and no job prospects might be the "poster child" for many intersectionality discussions. With a focus on agency, classical liberals will inquire why she chose to have kids out of wedlock, chose to drop out of high school, and chose not to develop job skills before getting pregnant. Intersectionality results in a deterministic view that overlooks the complexity of human behavior and the potential to overcome challenges through individual actions and abilities. If theorists claim that intersectionality addresses all forms of privilege and oppression, but excludes impoverished white males from this analysis, it is a form of the "No True Scotsman" fallacy; this exclusion can also be seen as a form of "Cherry Picking" data.

### *Anti-Racism Theory*

Malcolm X, Angela Davis, Audre Lorde, and Ibram X. Kendi are influential figures in the anti-racist movement. Each contributed to addressing racial injustice and advocating for the rights of marginalized communities. Malcolm X emphasized Black empowerment and self-defense against racial oppression. Davis (1991) shed light on the contributions and challenges faced by women from marginalized communities, emphasizing their often-overlooked roles in social and political movements. Audre Lorde (2007) advocated for intersectionality and amplifying marginalized voices. And, although a latecomer, Kendi (2019) contributed to the discourse on racial equity, and many celebrate Kendi as a groundbreaking thinker. But for some, he has become a symbol of everything wrong in racial discourse today. Former allies in the fight for racial justice dismiss his brand of antiracism as unworkable, wrongheaded, or counterproductive (Poser, 2024).

CRT provides a theoretical framework and analytical tools for understanding and deconstructing the complex mechanisms of racism; whereas the term “Anti-Racism” (AT) can be seen as a practical application of the insights and critiques offered by CRT. The major principles of anti-racism include:

- AT acknowledges that racism is not just an individual belief or action, but a pervasive and systemic issue deeply ingrained in societal structures, policies, and institutions.
- AT involves recognizing and challenging the privileges and power dynamics that perpetuate racial inequality calling for actively dismantling systems of oppression and redistributing power and resources.
- AT recognizes the interconnectedness of various forms of oppression, such as racism, sexism, classism, and homophobia, emphasizing the importance of intersecting oppressions and multiple discrimination.
- AT prioritizes amplifying the voices and experiences of marginalized communities. It recognizes that those directly affected by racism are best positioned to inform and guide efforts to combat it.
- AT requires ongoing education and self-reflection to challenge internalized biases. It involves a commitment to learning from diverse perspectives, engaging in critical conversations, and constantly evolving in the fight against racism.
- AT emphasizes the importance of allies and solidarity across racial lines. It encourages individuals to actively support and stand up for marginalized communities, recognizing that AT is a collective effort.
- AT calls for concrete actions and policies that lead to structural and systemic change. It rejects complacency, encouraging individuals & institutions to actively work towards dismantling racist systems.

These AT principles guide individuals and communities in the ongoing work of challenging racism and promoting equity. But a major criticism of anti-racism is the concern that it can lead to an overly simplistic or binary understanding of racism, framing individuals or institutions solely as either "racist" or "anti-racist" while ignoring other causes of disparities. Anti-racist activists argue that dismantling systemic racism requires challenging broader structures of power, including capitalism that they perceive as perpetuating racial disparities: the “systemic” part of systemic racism leads to the inevitable need to destroy and rebuild America (Hanson, 2022).

The AT logic flaw lies in the assumption that systemic racism is the sole or primary cause of inequalities, thereby overlooking the role of individual agency, personal behavior, cultural factors, and socio-economic conditions that also significantly influence outcomes. By focusing solely on dismantling *perceived* systemic structures and redistributing resources, the principles of anti-racism can neglect the importance of individual choices, merit, and the diversity of experiences within racial groups. This perspective leads to a deterministic and overly simplistic view of societal issues, failing to account for the complex interplay of various factors that contribute to inequality; and a call for redistribution of power and resources promotes dependency rather than empowerment, thereby undermining the goal of achieving true equality and self-sufficiency.

Kendi claims "*the only remedy to racist discrimination is antiracist discrimination*," (Kendi, 2019, p. 19), which presents a False Dilemma fallacy. It suggests that there are only two options: either engage in antiracist discrimination or do nothing to address racist discrimination. This oversimplification ignores the possibility of other strategies or approaches to combat racism, such as education, policy changes, community outreach, and fostering understanding and empathy among diverse groups. For any neutral or dispassionate observer, "anti-racist discrimination" was simply racism in a new direction (Rufo, 2023; Baker, 2022).

### *Identity Politics*

Identity politics refers to political movements and ideologies that emerge from shared experiences and interests of specific social groups based on their identities, aiming to address social inequalities and advocate for the rights and empowerment of marginalized groups. However, tensions and debates surround identity politics, such as the debate between essentialism and constructivism regarding the nature of identities, and the tension between universalism and particularism in pursuing universal rights versus identity-based experiences. Many groups embraced the concept of microaggression related to identity. But Lilienfeld's (2017) review of the literature reveals negligible support for this concept recommending abandonment of the term "microaggression," and calling for a moratorium on microaggression training programs.

CRT and identity politics share a common focus on social identities, power dynamics, and allegedly systemic inequalities. CRT and identity politics both center on marginalized identities, challenging dominant narratives that perpetuate inequality. They recognize the intersections of multiple identities and how they shape experiences of privilege and oppression. Both aim to challenge and dismantle systems of oppression, transforming social structures for justice and equity. Advocacy and activism are integral to both raising awareness, advocating for policy changes, and empowering marginalized communities. CRT provides a theoretical framework for race, power, and law, whereas identity politics encompasses mobilization efforts based on social identities.

### **Literature Review Summary**

The United States was founded on classical liberal principles of individual liberty, limited government, free market capitalism, the rule of law, and individualism. Hence, CT, CRT, SRT, and Identity Politics are viewed with skepticism due to their focus on group identities over US individual liberties. While acknowledging the importance of addressing social inequalities, CRT/SRT's approach is critiqued for neglecting individual agency and merit. While identity politics advocate for the marginalized, it also raises concerns about emphasizing group identity over individual rights. From a classical liberal perspective, the tension arises from balancing the recognition of diverse identities while promoting individual freedoms and equal opportunities for all. While acknowledging the positive impact of raising awareness, there's a caution against policies that prioritize group-based rights over individual liberties, as this could lead to further division and undermine the principles of individual autonomy and meritocracy.

In addition, there's a fundamental distinction between equity of outcome and equality of opportunity. Equality of opportunity aligns with the principles of meritocracy and individual liberty, aiming to provide equal access to resources and opportunities for all individuals. However, equity of outcome seeks to enforce equal outcomes across groups and is viewed negatively. Equity of outcome infringes on individual freedom and personal responsibility by mandating artificial outcomes, undermining the incentives for innovation, hard work, and individual achievement. Instead, classical liberals advocate for policies that ensure equal opportunities while allowing individuals to pursue their goals freely, fostering a society based on merit and individual initiative rather than government or statist predetermined outcomes.

CRT aims to achieve a society where the means of production are collectively owned and controlled, ensuring equitable distribution of resources and the elimination of systemic inequalities. However, many Americans do not remember the massive number of deaths that occurred in the name of equity under the banner of socialism and communism. Per Harvard's *Black Book of Communism*, an estimated 100 million people were murdered by the socialist regimes of the 20th Century including Maoist China's 65 million

dead; Stalinist Soviet Union's 25 million dead; Hitler's National Socialists with 25 million dead, as well as millions more from Cambodia, Cuba, Viet Nam and North Korea (Courtois, et al., 1999; Baker, 2023a/b). More recently, CRT advocates have not condemned the destruction of the best economy in all Latin America which was Venezuela via Chávez's 21<sup>st</sup> Century Socialism (Baker, 2021).

We explored the intellectual origins of CT, CRT, SRT, and Anti-Racism, including their offshoots of the "oppressor versus oppressed" paradigm, and dissecting the fact and logical fallacies within each sub-discipline. So, we now pivot to the discussion of Low-Intensity Conflict. In the next section, we delve into the tangible threat posed to the United States which is inherently rooted in these oppressor vs. oppressed narratives.

## **DISCUSSION: LOW-INTENSITY CONFLICT**

Having outlined the intellectual seeds of discontent in the literature review, we now shift to the practical application of anti-American Theory to conflict within the United States. Conflicts run along a scale with the most damaging being a strategic nuclear exchange, then a total war concept such as World War II that mobilized entire nations, and next a conventional war as was fought by Iraq against Kuwait, which was repelled by Coalition forces in 1990-1991; a protracted guerilla war can be conducted such as Mao's Chinese Civil War, that spanned several decades from the late 1920s to 1949. At the lowest level of the spectrum is termed low-intensity conflict, which if successful, is a prelude to both guerilla warfare and conventional warfare.

Low-Intensity Conflict (LIC) is a political-military confrontation between contending states or groups which is below conventional war, but is above the routine, peaceful competition among states or groups. It frequently involves protracted struggles of competing principles and ideologies. LIC ranges from subversion to the use of armed force. It is waged by a combination of means, employing political, economic, informational, and military instruments of power (FM100-20) using the three phases listed below:

### LIC Phase 1: Latent and Incipient

- *Organization*: organize, educate, proselytize, infiltrate other organizations, and form a party.
- *Probation*: Infiltrate government and other organizations; create local cells; expand national cells; train groups; conduct political activity more openly, which may include boycotts, demonstrations, strikes, and cancel culture.

### LIC Phase 2: Guerilla Warfare

- *Initiation*: initiate low-level violence – sabotage, terrorism, conduct propaganda, mobilize masses, seek international support, create base areas, low-level guerilla action.
- *Insurrection*: Establish/expand base areas, expand guerilla attacks - proclaim counter-government.
- *Consolidation*: Expand attacks, expand political activity, enlarge forces, enlarge and link base areas.

### LIC Phase 3: War of Movement

- *Confrontation*: Begin Conventional War, continue guerilla war
- *Finalization*: Establish National Government, neutralize/eliminate political front allies; consolidate military-political front allies; consolidate military-political dominance, neutralize or eliminate former political elites

The goal of LIC is complete political control and replacement of the United States' socio-economic System. The following paragraphs will explain each phase in greater detail and assess where the United States in the LIC insurgency spectrum (FM100-20, 1990).

### **LIC Phase 1: Latent and Incipient**

Doctrinally, the latent and incipient stage of LIC consists of organization and probation:

- *Organization*: Insurgent groups employ a multifaceted approach, characterized by the organization of its members, educational initiatives to disseminate their ideology, active

proselytization to garner support, strategic infiltration into other organizations, and the establishment of a political party to further their objectives (FM100-20, 1990).

- *Probation:* The insurgency strategically employs a range of tactics, including the clandestine infiltration of government and other organizations, the establishment of localized cells to consolidate their presence, the expansion of national-level cells to broaden their influence, the systematic training of affiliated groups to enhance operational capabilities, and the engagement in overtly political activities, such as strikes, boycotts, demonstrations, and participation in cancel culture, aimed at challenging and reshaping societal norms and power structures (FM100-20, 1990).

### *A Shift in Civil Rights Ideology to Marxism and Militancy*

Martin Luther King Jr. received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964 for his leadership and advocacy of nonviolent resistance in the civil rights movement. Influenced by Mahatma Gandhi's principles of nonviolent resistance, King's commitment to nonviolence and ability to mobilize people peacefully made him a prominent international figure. Nonviolent resistance aligned with his Christian beliefs and effectively exposed the reality of segregation, shifting public opinion, and then public policy. He aimed to create a society free from racial divisions through reconciliation and the transformative power of love. King believed nonviolence could achieve long-term systemic change by maintaining the moral high ground. His Nobel Peace Prize elevated the US civil rights movement and the message of nonviolent resistance.

The US civil rights movement conflict originated with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) due to divergent approaches to civil rights. The SCLC, led by Martin Luther King Jr., advocated nonviolent resistance, utilizing peaceful protests and civil disobedience. Conversely, the SNCC was primarily composed of young radicals who questioned the effectiveness of nonviolence and favored more confrontational tactics like sit-ins and freedom rides. This ideological contrast led to tensions since a generational divide existed, with the SCLC representing an older generation and the SNCC comprising younger, more radical activists. Disagreements arose over integration, black power, and alliances with white activists. Shelby Steele (2006) identified that after Martin Luther King Jr. was assassinated in 1968, most Blacks shifted from Gandhi-like nonviolent passivism to active militancy, which remains true today.

The birth of 'Liberation Theology' is attributed to the Medellín Conference in 1968, where Latin American bishops addressed social issues, emphasizing collective action for social justice and the liberation of the poor. This marked a departure from traditional spirituality, inspiring a movement that sought to reinterpret Christian teachings in the context of social and political liberation. Liberation theology gained momentum, influencing theology, activism, and politics throughout Latin America. Gutiérrez (1971) was a Peruvian Catholic theologian and Dominican priest who examined relationships between faith, theology, and social justice, via a theological framework centered on liberation of the oppressed as the central concern of Christian praxis in Latin America.

'Black Liberation Theology' (BLT) was an adaptation of the broader liberation theology movement that emerged in Latin America. BLT was a response to the unique experiences and struggles faced by African Americans, particularly during the Civil Rights Movement, and the fight against racial injustice in the USA. It drew upon the central themes of Latino liberation theology, such as the identification with the oppressed with calls for social justice in an African-American context. Cone (1970) emphasized the experiences of systemic racism, discrimination, and oppression faced by African Americans, exploring the theological implications of Black experiences and arguing for the importance of addressing issues of racial justice and liberation within Christian theology and praxis. BLT aims to liberate non-white people from political, social, economic, and religious subjugation. They view Christianity as a theology of liberation with a "rational study of the being of God in the world in light of the existential situation of an oppressed community, relating the forces of liberation to the essence of the Gospel" (Cone, 1970, p. 1). BLT was mixed with concepts of the Black Power movement that advocated for Blacks' self-determination and revolutionary change with religious zeal (Carmichael, 1967).

### *Educational Initiatives Disseminate Marxist Ideology*

Education and indoctrination are distinct concepts with different purposes and methodologies. Education involves acquiring knowledge, skills, and values through structured instruction and aims to foster critical thinking, intellectual development, and informed decision-making. Indoctrination, in contrast, imparts specific beliefs to influence thoughts and behaviors toward a predetermined direction, shaping convictions and attitudes according to a political agenda. Bernays (1928) wrote “the conscious and intelligent manipulation of the organized habits and opinions of the masses is an important element in a democratic society. Those who manipulate this unseen mechanism of society constitute an invisible government which is the true ruling power of our country” (Bernays, 1928, p. 37). He further claims that universal literacy was supposed to educate the common man but is merely manipulation.

Education should prioritize independent reasoning, analyzing information, questioning assumptions, and fostering critical thinking rather than indoctrination. Concerns about Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI) training, as highlighted by Fryer (2022), Haskell (2024), and Sowell (2020), underscore the importance of promoting diverse perspectives and open dialogue in education. DEI initiatives hinder objective exploration of ideas and veer into indoctrination by imposing subjective criteria and group quotas. Objectivity should be upheld, with education presenting diverse viewpoints and encouraging dialogue to counteract indoctrination tendencies. Autonomy is fundamental and students must be empowered to think independently and make informed choices, free from ideological pressure (Baker, 2024a/c).

Advocating for merit-based admissions, Sowell (2020) warns against DEI – as education should prioritize adaptability and openness to alternative ideas, safeguarding against the stifling effects of indoctrination. Similarly, Smith (2021) asserts that our current "racial reckoning" often centers on a narrative of Black victimization, leading to counter-narratives, especially from black anti-woke writers, challenging the dominant Critical Social Justice ideology. In short, throughout the United States many DEI programs and white supremacy hyperbole from our elected officials, are dividing, not uniting the country (Baker, 2024a). As a professor who has taught in higher education for a quarter of a century, I have witnessed many events that have led to the decline of American educational primacy. Here are just a few examples:

1. The creation of the U.S. Department of Education without a Constitutional Amendment, where none of its functions are enumerated in the U.S. Constitution. This has ushered in an era as discussed by Bernays (1928) in Propaganda. Furthermore, since the creation of the Department of Education U.S. educational achievement has gone significantly down, not up, (Hamilton, et.al,1961; Baker, 2009).
2. The introduction of anti-American books into the public school system. Classical liberals often oppose Howard Zinn's version of history due to perceived biases, ideological agendas, and omissions of historical context (Zinn, 2009). Zinn's Marxist perspective emphasizes class struggle and portrays American history through a lens of oppression, while neglecting achievements and complexities, thus undermining individual agency and promoting a far-left one-sided narrative. Whitson (2009) wrote that Zinn's message is that “*America Stinks.*” Whereas other authors such as Bennett, Cheney, Barton, and others might want to frame the issue as one of telling the nation's story "warts and all," but with a positively patriotic balance, rather than with a dark or depressing bias.
3. Hannah-Jones' 1619 Project is criticized for numerous inaccuracies and flawed interpretations of U.S. history. Hannah-Jones (2019) has shown a tendency to exaggerate, or outright lie in her essay while stating her opinions as if they were facts. In an Orwellian fashion, Hannah-Jones and the 1619 Project uses a written sleight of hand, airbrushing white abolitionists and their significant achievements out of history. Classical liberals reject overtly political publications like the 1619 Project, critiquing its portrayal of American history as uniquely rooted in slavery. They emphasize global abolitionist movements, highlighting the contributions of white reformers alongside Black abolitionists, while cautioning against inaccuracies and biased interpretations perpetuated by such biased narratives (Baker, 2023d).

4. Ivy League schools like Harvard were once ranked some of the best universities in the United States: no more. Simply put, Harvard has never performed well in FIRE's College Free Speech Rankings and came in dead last with the worst score ever: 0.00 out of a possible 100.00. Harvard is the only school ranked with an "abysmal" speech climate. Why? Harvard, like many universities, has committed to protecting free speech on paper but has a poor record of responding to deplatforming attempts (Stevens, 2023).
5. Like cancer, Critical Ethnic Studies (CES) have spread throughout higher education, which frame students based on skin color rather than character, conduct, or merit. CES faces criticism for creating a dichotomy between alleged oppressors and oppressed groups, fostering division among students of different races and ethnicities. Concerns have been raised about its false association of capitalism with racism, sometimes without adequate acknowledgment of historical contexts, such as slavery in Africa, Latin America, and the Middle East. CES promotes a covert approach to teaching controversial subjects and favors a far-left political ideology among educators, thereby limiting students' diversity of thought (Baker, 2024d).
6. Many professors are left-leaning, self-anointed, social justice warriors (SJW) who would rather talk about the injustice of 400 years of slavery, without mentioning that merely 1.3% of Americans (of all colors) owned slaves in 1860. North America only imported 388,000 slaves, but Latin America imported 12 million, and the Islamic Caliphate enslaved 17 million. SJW never discusses the one million White Europeans captured and then enslaved in North Africa. Nor do they mention the large abolitionist movement in the US that led to the Civil War and the 600,000 dead soldiers that facilitated the Republican passage of the 13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup>, and 15<sup>th</sup> Amendments (Baker, 2022; 2023d; 2024d).

Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn once wrote, "To do evil a human being must first of all believe that what he's doing is good. Ideology is what gives devil-doing its long-sought justification and gives the evildoer the necessary steadfastness and determination. That is the social theory which helps to make his acts seem good instead of bad in his own and others' eyes so that he won't hear reproaches and curses but will receive praise and honors." Solzhenitsyn appears to be speaking about American social justice warriors and the far-leftists.

#### *Beta-Testing Authoritarianism During COVID-19*

The COVID-19 pandemic and the authoritarian response by State Governors and Mayors across the US precipitated a shift to online education for American students. Parental concerns arose as far-left ideologies infiltrated online teaching, perpetuating narratives such as White oppression, Black victimization, and the denigration of capitalism while promoting Marxism. Parents, alarmed by the indoctrination of their children, discovered leftist concepts propagated by school faculties with Marxist or leftist affiliations, including the American Federation of Teachers (AFT), the National Education Association (NEA), and the National School Boards Association (NSBA). Imposing ideological agendas on impressionable young students raised significant concerns about the erosion of individual rights and the promotion of group identity over democratic principles and capitalism (Butcher, 2022).

Concerns about the COVID-19 pandemic center on authoritarian responses, indoctrination in online education, and misinformation perpetuated by governments and media. The origin of the virus, vaccine mandates, and the politicization of scientific discourse raise alarms about individual liberties, government overreach, and the erosion of free speech. The COVID-19 pandemic helped expose the far-left totalitarians in political, economic, and social positions to the American public. The Federal, State, and local politicians were less concerned about "following the science" than exercising authoritarian control over the American population (Baker, 2024b).

#### *Fake News – The American Press' Lack of Journalistic Integrity*

Distinguishing between news, opinion television, or propaganda involves considering their purpose, content, presentation, and adherence to journalistic principles. News aims to provide objective, information, relying on verified facts, multiple sources, and journalistic standards of accuracy and fairness. Opinion television focuses on expressing subjective viewpoints and analysis, often featuring known biases and



promoting specific ideologies. Propaganda seeks to manipulate public opinion, serving a particular agenda by selectively presenting information, distorting facts, and suppressing alternative perspectives. To differentiate among them, one should evaluate the source's reputation, the track record for accuracy, and transparency about biases or conflicts of interest. Assessing whether content presents a range of perspectives or exclusively promotes a specific agenda, relying on evidence-based reporting with verifiable facts and citations, and being critical of emotional manipulation or sensationalism is also important. By being aware of these distinctions and critically analyzing the information presented, individuals can make informed judgments about the credibility, intent, and reliability of the content they encounter.

The term "fake news" gained significant prominence in the public discourse around the time of the 2016 United States presidential election. During this period, there was a surge in the spread of intentionally false or misleading information through online platforms and social media by the far-left. Baker (2023b) identified that the term "fake news" described fabricated news stories presented as factual and shared widely to deceive or manipulate public opinion, for instance:

- Hillary Clinton's campaign and the Democratic National Committee (DNC) paid for political research, which would later become known as the "Russia Hoax."
- Christopher Steele, a former British Spy, was paid to come up with dirt on Donald Trump; he created a fake dossier against Donald Trump accusing him of collusion with the Russians.
- Steele provided his fake dossier to the Department of Justice, the FBI, the State Department, members of Congress, and multiple media outlets.
- Deputy Director Andrew McCabe initiated an FBI Operation called "*Crossfire Hurricane*" with scant evidence other than Steele's Fake Dossier.
- "The FBI immediately opened a full investigation ... that clearly had the ability to affect an approaching presidential election" (Durham, 2023, p, 178). This was election interference by the FBI & DOJ.
- Mueller's investigation "did not establish that members of the Trump Campaign conspired or coordinated with the Russian government in election interference activities" (Mueller, 2019, p. 42)
- "The FBI ignored the fact that at no time before, during or after Crossfire Hurricane were investigators able to corroborate a single substantive allegation in the Steele dossier reporting ... There was a complete failure on the part of the FBI to examine - never mind resolve - the serious counterespionage issues surrounding Steele's primary subsource, Igor Danchenko" (Durham, 2023, p. 186).
- Durham's team delved deep into FBI mistakes and violations of US Laws, finding that "the FBI was not able to corroborate a single substantive allegation contained in the Steele Reports, despite protracted efforts to do so" (Durham, 2023, p.59; Tucker, et.al., 2023).

Hillary Clinton and the Democrat National Committee created the entire Russia Collusion Hoax! She colluded with British and Russian agents to create a fake Dossier, projecting her foreign collusion onto President Trump and his campaign which resulted in a 2-year investigation and about \$30 million in expenses to fund the Mueller Commission. Members of the Department of Justice and FBI were complicit but have not yet been convicted. CNN published an article, then BuzzFeed published the entire false, defamatory dossier, which was the genesis of Trump's tweets about "*fake news*" (Bensinger, et.al., 2017; Davis, 2018; Easley, 2018; Jarrett, 2019; ODNI, 2017; OIG, 2016; OIG, 2019; Baker, 2023b). After multiple investigations, the Federal Election Commission (FEC) fined the Clinton Campaign and DNC a mere \$108,000 for *misreporting*. Taxpayers argue that the FEC fine should have covered the entire \$30 million spent on Mueller's Russia Hoax investigation (Montellaro, 2022).

### *Gaslighting By the MSM*

The American press has been gaslighting American citizens for decades, at times willingly, and at times out of ignorance (Baker, 2023b). For instance, in 2018, journalists from The New York Times and The Washington Post won a Pulitzer Prize for Russia's alleged collaboration with the Trump campaign – a grand conspiracy that we now know never existed (von Spakovsky, 2021; Editor, 2022). Despite Trump's

exoneration, the Pulitzer prize was never revoked or returned, and apologies were not published (Muller, 2019; Durham, 2023).

Pundits in the mainstream media (MSM) have left-leaning biased reporting that minimizes Black violence and propagandizes white supremacy (Baker, 2024a). For instance, the MSM characterized the Black Lives Matter (BLM) and Antifa riots as ‘mostly peaceful’ despite numerous murders, violent incidents, and billions in property damage (McLaughlin, 2020). Black business owners recall that despite putting up signs that said Black-owned business, rioters set multiple fires. “They stole our inventory, (and Black stores) were burned to the ground, everything 100% gone” (Smith, 2020). On July 2, 2020, far-left insurgents shattered a window and tried to gain entry inside a Federal courthouse, yet Mayor Wheeler ordered local police not to assist. Hence, President Trump legally deployed federal forces to protect federal property. The MSM called Federal law enforcement officers Trump’s Gestapo, stormtroopers, and thugs” with MSM acting as useful idiots for Antifa insurgents – “the press predictably published reports that provoked more hatred for law enforcement in Portland” (Ngo, 2021. p. 69).

The American MSM has become politicized: media outlets and journalists have become influenced by political biases or ideologies, and their reporting is left-leaning. Instead of presenting objective and neutral information, the press selectively emphasizes or de-emphasizes certain aspects of a story, presents facts to support a particular political narrative or ignores perspectives that challenge their ideological stance. Beginning in 2016 thorough the present, the perception of a politicized press has eroded trust in the media's ability to provide unbiased information to hold those in power accountable (Liedke, 2022).

Betsy McCaughey (2022) the former lieutenant governor of New York wrote that the battle for control of our children’s minds is raging across the United States and surrendering to indoctrination is not an option: “Legislatures in Florida, Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Oklahoma passed 12 bills in 2021, and another seven so far this year, to limit what teachers introduce in the classroom. Over 100 more bills are in the works around the country. Most resemble Florida’s new ‘Stop Woke Act’. They bar discussions of sexuality and gender in K-3 grades and limit sex-education topics in the later grades to what parents approve. The bills also bar CRT themes, including labeling whites today as oppressors and blacks as victims” (McCaughey, 2022).

From 1914 to 1989, the former Soviet Union faced criticism for suppressing freedom of speech and the press, using state-owned media as propaganda tools. Censorship restricted diverse voices, hindering access to unbiased information and limiting democratic principles. The lack of a free press allowed the Soviet government to control public discourse, shape opinions, and restrict criticism. This absence remained a significant criticism of Soviet governance, highlighting the importance of press freedom in democratic societies (Powell, 1972).

Powell (1972) wrote that Soviet officials were reluctant to acknowledge the existence of a censorship system. Similarly, the “Twitter files” have revealed collusion between senior US Government officials in the Biden Administration, the deep state, social media, and other media outlets. Fitton (2023a) stated “The Elon Musk ‘Twitter Files’ are the tip of the iceberg, as the federal government ran a massive, secret censorship op against the American people.” During a February 8, 2023, hearing by the House Oversight Committee, Rep. Anna Paulina Luna (R-FL) revealed information about federal agencies, social media companies, nonprofits and other organizations communicating “their version of misinformation using Jira” (and) support from Election Integrity Partnership (EIP), which included the Stanford Internet Observatory, University of Washington Center for Informed Public, Graphika and Atlantic Council’s Digital Forensic Research Lab (Fitton, 2023a). The seven Federal agencies involved in censorship included the Departments of Homeland Security, State, Justice, Defense, Health and Human Services, the National Science Foundation, and the Treasury. The Biden administration claims a First Amendment right to censor citizens. The MSM and Big Tech have become Soviet Pravda (Baker, 2023b; Fitton, 2023a/b; Flood, 2024; Pariseau, 2024).

### *LIC Phase 1 Summary*

Martin Luther King Jr. won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964 for his leadership in the civil rights movement with a focus on non-violence. However, after Martin Luther King Jr. was assassinated in 1968,

Black Americans shifted from Gandhi-like nonviolent passivism to active militancy. At the same time, Liberation Theology emerged from the Medellín Conference in 1968, emphasizing social justice and the liberation of the poor; and Black Liberation Theology adopted this movement to address racial struggles in the United States.

We then discussed the concept of Low-Intensity Conflict (LIC), detailing its stages from latent and incipient phases to full insurgency and conventional warfare. LIC involves political-military confrontations using subversion & armed force, mixed with political, economic, informational, and military tactics. Key themes include the shift from nonviolent civil rights movements to militant ideologies, the role of public educators in spreading Marxist ideology, and the influence of DEI training. Phase I highlighted media manipulation and misinformation, the politicization of news, and the authoritarian response during COVID-19. We also highlight the collusion between the government and media, the undermining of free speech, and the parallels to Soviet censorship.

Transitioning from the themes explored in LIC Phase 1 (see Figure 3) to the concepts in LIC Phase 2, we will dive deeper into the complexities of insurgencies and insurrections. While the preceding section illuminated the various stages and tactics employed in low-intensity conflicts (LIC), the next phase expands on this narrative by delving into the intricate strategic considerations involved in insurgent movements. From the initial stages of employing low-level violence and propaganda to the ultimate aim of establishing counter-governments, LIC Phase 2 provides a comprehensive overview of how the insurgencies in the United States are evolving and operating. Together, this research will provide an understanding of the multifaceted nature of conflict and resistance, shedding light on the dynamics playing in both domestic and international arenas.

### FIGURE 3 LIC PHASE 1 RECAP

#### **Phase 1: Low-Intensity Conflict (LIC) - Latent and Incipient**

**X - Organization:** Build a structured group to work together efficiently.

**X - Education:** Teach or indoctrinate students to understand and support the far-leftist cause.

**X - Proselytization:** Convince others to join & believe in the far-left movement via the "grievance" industry: CRT, SRT, etc.

**X - Infiltrate governmental & organizational structures:** Far-left gain important positions for influence.

**X - Establish alternative political entities:** Create new political groups to support far-left ideas e.g. Antifa.

**X - Move key leaders to far-left ideology:** Pushing influential Democrats to adopt more extreme leftist views e.g. Congressional Progressive Caucus & "The Squad"

#### **LIC Phase 2: Guerilla Warfare**

Insurgencies and insurrections are complex undertakings that involve various elements and strategic considerations. Typically, insurgencies commence by employing low-level violence, such as acts of sabotage and terrorism, alongside the dissemination of propaganda to mobilize the masses and gain popular support. Seeking international assistance becomes an important objective for insurgent groups, while simultaneously establishing and expanding base areas that serve as strongholds for resistance operations. These base areas provide a foundation for the gradual escalation of guerrilla attacks, which are intended to challenge the authority of the existing government.

An insurrection aims to proclaim a counter-government, effectively supplanting the incumbent authority. To achieve this, insurrectionists focus on expanding their attacks against the government, intensifying political activities to rally support, and enlarging their forces in terms of manpower and resources. Finally, they strategically connect and enlarge their base areas, creating a more cohesive and formidable presence in their struggle for change (FM 100-20, 1990).

As discussed, in the initial phase of Low-Intensity Conflict (LIC), denoted as Phase 1, the strategic imperatives encompass multifaceted endeavors such as organization, education, proselytization, and infiltration into various societal structures, including governmental and organizational domains. Concurrently, the establishment of alternative political entities is being pursued – such as the movement of key leaders in the Democrat party from a slightly left-of-center to a far-left ideology.

Transitioning from this foundational phase, Phase 2 - Guerilla Warfare, witnesses a significant shift towards initiating low-level violence, propaganda dissemination, and mass mobilization efforts. This phase also entailed strategically creating and expanding base areas, laying the groundwork for insurgent activities. As the conflict escalates, the consolidation phase unfolds, characterized by intensified attacks, political activism, and the amplification of organizational capacities and territorial footholds. This evolutionary trajectory underscores the dynamic interplay of strategies and objectives within the LIC spectrum. Today, the United States is firmly enmeshed in Phase 2 LIC.

### *United States Statutes*

Before we delve into recent political violence, it is imperative to understand that military doctrine enshrined in FM 100-20 occasionally is worded differently than U.S. statutes. So, the following definitions are key to framing this conversation:

- *Title 18 U.S. Code § 2331 – Terrorism:* the term “domestic terrorism” means activities that (a) involve acts dangerous to human life that are a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State; (b) appear to be intended to intimidate or coerce a civilian population; influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping; and (c) occur primarily within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States.
- *Title 18 U.S. Code §2383 – Rebellion or insurrection:* whoever incites, sets on foot, assists, or engages in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States or the laws thereof, or gives aid or comfort thereto, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and shall be incapable of holding any office under the United States.
- *Title 18 US Code §2384 – Seditious Conspiracy:* If two or more persons in any State or Territory, or in any place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, conspire to overthrow, put down, or to destroy by force the Government of the United States, or to levy war against them, or to oppose by force the authority thereof, or by force to prevent, hinder, or delay the execution of any law of the United States, or by force to seize, take, or possess any property of the United States contrary to the authority thereof, they shall each be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both.
- *Posse Comitatus* – Established after the US Civil War, the Posse Comitatus Act prohibits federal military involvement in civilian law enforcement unless specifically permitted by law. Reflecting American values of democracy and personal liberty, it embodies the principle that military interference in civilian matters is concerning. The Act's single sentence outlines this restriction, barring Army and Air Force involvement in law enforcement unless authorized by statute or the Constitution. So, military personnel are restricted from participating in civilian law enforcement activities without explicit legal authorization (Nunn, 2021).

### *Military Doctrine*

Military doctrine is typically less specific than U.S. Statutes, so the following terms are relevant:

- *Insurgency* – The organized use of subversion and violence to seize, nullify, or challenge political control of a region; ‘insurgency’ can also refer to the group itself (DOD, 2007).
- *Subversion* – Actions designed to undermine the military, economic, psychological, or political strength or morale of a governing authority (DOD, 2007).
- *Counterinsurgency* – Comprehensive civilian & military efforts designed to simultaneously defeat and contain insurgency and address its root causes. Also called COIN (DOD, 2007).

### *Legal Warfare aka Lawfare (a non-kinetic approach)*

Legal warfare, also known as ‘Lawfare’ involves using legal frameworks, mechanisms, and institutions to achieve military, political, or ideological objectives. It encompasses tactics like litigation, leveraging international law, questioning legitimacy, and conducting legal campaigns. Lawfare recognizes the growing significance of law in conflicts, enabling the strategic deployment of legal tactics for advantages. Debates surrounding Lawfare center on its potential to undermine military operations versus its role in accountability. Ethical implications include manipulation, abuse of legal systems, and selective targeting, while societal implications involve erosion of trust, polarization, and burdens on governance. Even when cases are frivolous, Lawfare is used to assist in the dissemination of propaganda to mobilize the masses and gain popular support.

An example of Lawfare for political purposes is seen in the Crossfire Hurricane investigation and two separate impeachments, neither of which was upheld. President Trump was investigated for a mere phone call to Ukraine, yet Hillary Clinton was never prosecuted for the use of a private server, an act that violated multiple statutes: 18 U.S. Code 641, 18 USC 2017(b), 18 USC 1001, 18 USC 1505 and 1515(b), 18 USC 793(d, e, f), and 18 USC 1924(a) (Baker 2022, 2023a). Winning an election is a political objective, and the strategic use of legal mechanisms to influence or impact an election is considered a form of Lawfare. The actions described in the previous passages on Crossfire Hurricane aimed to manipulate the political landscape and sway the outcome of an election by deploying legal tactics, so it aligns with the concept of Lawfare (Anderson, et.al., 2023).

### *Lawfare Case #1: Jean Carroll Defamation Case*

The Jean Carroll defamation case against Trump resulted in an unprecedented \$83.3 million in damages, raising questions about the magnitude of the penalty. The timing of the legal action, particularly around election cycles, suggests a strategic effort to disrupt Trump's political activities. Historically, similar defamation cases involving figures like Bill Clinton (versus Juanita Broaddrick, Leslie Millwee, Paula Jones; Kathleen Willey, and Monica Lewinski) or Joe Biden (versus Tara Reade & several others) have not resulted in such severe financial penalties, highlighting the unfairness of this case. This substantial financial penalty is perceived as a deterrent to free speech, particularly for political figures, impacting their ability to engage in public discourse. Additionally, comparable cases against other political figures have often been dismissed, suggesting a disparity in justice application. Given the lack of physical evidence, eyewitness testimony, and the inconsistencies in Carroll's account, it would be challenging to establish a definitive corpus delicti. The absence of concrete proof means there was insufficient evidence to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the crime occurred, which is necessary for establishing corpus delicti (DeGregory, 2023; Italiano, 2023; Kochman, et al., 2024; O'Driscoll, 2024; Shamsian, et al., 2023). The FBI's October 2018 investigation into sexual assault allegations by Christine Blasey Ford against Brett Kavanaugh did not find any evidence to corroborate or substantiate her claims; so too will an investigation find that Jean Carroll has no evidence to corroborate or substantiate her claims: this was a political hit job, with a biased jury and a corrupt judge intent on bankrupting the accused.

### *Lawfare Case #2: Stormy Daniels Payment Trial*

In the Stormy Daniels payment trial, Trump was indicted on 34 felony counts related to falsifying business records, with significant legal costs and potential penalties. The timing of the indictment and prosecution, strategically placed around election cycles is perceived as an effort to hinder his campaign. There was no direct physical evidence like a hotel receipt, photo, audio or video recording, no semen, and no witnesses meaning there is no corpus delicti – hence no wrongdoing. Also, the primary witness, Stormy Daniels signed letters in 2018 that an affair never happened – did she commit perjury? Previous presidents like Clinton faced legal challenges but not with the same intensity or timing, indicating a critical difference in legal treatment. Legal battles over personal matters suppress political expression and distract from policy discussions. Similar legal issues have not been pursued with the same vindictiveness, highlighting extreme biases in the legal system. E.g. Bill Clinton paid \$850,000 to Paula Jones in 1998 to settle a sexual

harassment lawsuit. Jones had accused Clinton of sexually harassing her in 1991 while he was Governor of Arkansas without facing criminal prosecution (Jacobson, et al., 2024; Scannell, et al., 2024).

#### *Lawfare Case #3: Classified Files Trial*

The classified files trial charged Trump with illegally holding classified documents at Mar-a-Lago, even though the location was under 24/7 Secret Service protection. The decision to charge him in Florida rather than Washington, DC, resulted in different judicial approaches and strategic delays that coincided with his political campaign. Others have faced scrutiny over document handling, but charges were dismissed or not pursued, as seen with Clinton's top-secret email controversy. The ongoing legal battles over document handling overshadow political discourse and campaign issues, and the unique handling of Trump's case compared to historical precedents contributes to perceptions of political persecution like the Former Soviet Union. E.g. Special counsel Robert Hur found evidence that former Senator Joe Biden mishandled classified documents (stored in a garage), but did not face criminal charges, citing insufficient evidence to prove guilt beyond a reasonable doubt and Biden's cognitive status; Hur portrays Biden as having a faulty memory but did not pursue prosecution for Biden's crimes (Geoghegan, 2023; Sneed, et al., 2024). Trump's classified documents case was dismissed on Constitutional grounds (Howell, 2024; Earle, 2024); damaging his finances via legal expenses may have been a primary goal.

#### *Lawfare Case #4: Efforts to Overturn the 2020 Election*

Trump faces federal charges related to efforts to overturn the 2020 election, including conspiracy to defraud the United States. The indictment and trial are strategically timed around the election cycle, which can be perceived as an attempt to impact his political campaign. The legal proceedings may stifle political debate and overshadow key policy discussions, and the ongoing legal challenges during an election cycle suggest a strategic effort to hinder Trump's campaign. Previous allegations of election misconduct against other political figures were either not pursued or dismissed, indicating a key double standard. E.g. Hillary Clinton and the Democrat National Committee colluded with foreign agents to create the Russia collusion hoax, thereby trying to overturn the 2016 election and legally-elected President. She was not criminally prosecuted despite \$30 million of taxpayer money spent on the Mueller investigation of the Clinton-inspired disinformation campaign (Baker, 2023b; Geoghegan, 2023; Johnson, et al., 2023).

#### *Lawfare Case #5: Georgia Election Interference Case*

Trump faces 13 charges in Georgia for allegedly conspiring to overturn the 2020 election results alleging that he pressured top state officials, including Gov. Brian Kemp, to find a way to reverse his loss. The state-level charges, which prevent a self-pardon, and their timing around election cycles suggest a targeted effort to impact his political future. Similar efforts to challenge election results have not led to such severe charges against other political figures. The legal actions discourage robust political debate and impact Trump's ability to campaign effectively, and the state-level nature of the charges underscores the political implications. and biases in the legal system (Geoghegan, 2023; Olson, 2023; Plummer, 2024). Sekulow (2024) reports that the ACLJ filed a crucial amicus brief calling for Fani Willis to be disqualified from her political prosecution of President Trump based on the "odor of mendacity" surrounding her and her office's misconduct and her inherent conflict of interest. SCOTUS (2024) ruled that power is divided among three branches to prevent anyone from becoming too powerful. Because a President has unique responsibilities, any president has protections (immunities) for actions taken while in office. For the most important constitutional powers, this immunity is complete, meaning a former President can't be prosecuted for these actions. For other official duties, the President also has some protection, but it's unclear if this is complete or just generally assumed. In this case, the court isn't deciding the exact level of this protection yet, just that some level exists that should mitigate some of the lawfare in progress.

#### *Lawfare Summary*

The five legal cases against former President Donald Trump, including the Jean Carroll defamation case, the Stormy Daniels payment trial, the classified files trial, efforts to overturn the 2020 election, and

the Georgia election interference case, collectively suggest a pattern of lawfare and political persecution. The magnitude of financial penalties, the strategic timing of legal actions around election cycles, and the contrast with historical precedents where similar cases against figures like Hillary Clinton, Joe Biden, and Mike Pence were dismissed, indicate obvious election interference. These cases undermined Trump's political campaign while curbing his free speech and political discourse, incurring significant legal costs for several years.

From a constitutional perspective, the selective prosecution of politicians, as seen with the indictment of Donald Trump, while not charging Hillary Clinton despite her many proven violations of the criminal code, exemplifies legal warfare. When one party's actions are criminalized and others are overlooked, it fosters an environment akin to totalitarianism, where legal systems are manipulated to suppress opposition. Such actions erode public trust, polarize society, and threaten the principles of equal justice and accountability foundational to our Constitutional Republic.

Given that Lawfare is the selective use of legal mechanisms to achieve political objectives, it can be argued that Lawfare is at play in the United States, due to the inconsistency in the legal treatment of different political groups. For instance, Antifa insurgents were largely not imprisoned despite \$2 Billion in damages and numerous deaths. Whereas the January 6<sup>th</sup> protestors were sentenced to many years in prison even though most protestors were peaceful and only charged with criminal trespass. This huge discrepancy is viewed as a deliberate use of the legal system to favor the far-left over the right. This raises questions about the impartiality and fairness of the U.S. legal system, and concerns about the broader implications for justice and accountability in a constitutional republic. This selective enforcement and prosecution further polarize the populace and erodes trust in legal institutions, contributing to societal instability, and thereby assisting LIC insurgency goals.

#### *The United States Intelligence Community Is Still Sleeping*

American Special Operations Forces should be proud of their successes in the early days of the Afghanistan conflict. The U.S. Special Operations Forces Command (USSOCOM) can point to tactical and operational success which were accomplished through huge sacrifices by the men and women in theater. The attacks of 9/11 were successful due to intelligence failures and not sharing information among the many stovepipes that comprise the Federal Government (BPG, 2003;2006). On August 23, 1996, Osama bin Laden had published his "*Declaration of War against the American's occupying the Land of the Two Holy Places,*" in Al Quds Al Arabi, a London based Arabic newspaper (bin Landen, 1996), but the North American Threat Assessment was not updated to reflect an asymmetric threat. Then, Osama bin Laden had published his *FATWA* with no measurable response from the Department of State, the Department of Defense, or the US Intelligence Community. The US "Intelligence Community" comprises numerous government agencies responsible for gathering, analyzing, and disseminating intelligence to support national security and foreign policy. Key components include the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), National Security Agency (NSA), Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA), Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI), Department of Homeland Security (DHS), and Department of State's Bureau of Intelligence and Research (INR).

In early 2001, the Hart-Rudman Commission assessed that the principal threat to the United States would come from Islamic terrorists, not acting on their own, but sponsored by adversarial Islamic states (Roxborough, 2001). Senators Hart and Rudman stated that the US would face the threat of a mass casualty attack on the American homeland. In addition, the Gore Commission on Aviation Safety and Security (1997) recommended measures such as hardening airplane cockpits that were never undertaken. In addition to bin Laden's Declaration of war in 1996 and *FATWA* in 1998, we had attacks including the initial World Trade Center bombing in 1993, a car bombing in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia in 1995, a truck bombing in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia in 1996, two United States Embassy bombings in Kenya and Tanzania in 1998, and the bombing of the USS Cole near Yemen in 2000 (Findley & Inge, 2005). Incredibly, the United States Intelligence Committee was sleeping; in addition, the downsizing of the Department of Defense left us unprepared for the 9/11 attacks (BPG, 2003).

During our research on the violence attributed to Black Lives Matter (BLM) and Antifa, it was imperative to delve into the ideological underpinnings and operational strategies of these movements. Rooted in Marxist ideology, both BLM and Antifa advocate for revolutionary change through the initiation of low-level violence such as sabotage and terrorism, aiming to dismantle existing societal structures and establish a new order aligned with socialist or Marxist principles (AF, 2010). Their efforts include conducting propaganda and mobilizing the masses to garner support while seeking international backing. Creating autonomous zones and engaging in low-level guerilla action during protests underscore the gravity of far-left objectives. Their actions have been classified as domestic terrorism, sparking legal and political ramifications (Conradis, et.al. 2020). The narrative surrounding violent crime within Black communities demands scrutiny, as empirical data challenges prevailing narratives of systemic oppression. In part due to the Posse Comitatus Act, and a Pentagon Bureaucracy that is led by careerist Generals and government bureaucrats, the United States Intelligence Committee is asleep once again. Like the 9/11 attack by Islamic extremists, an asymmetric threat resides within our borders and is visible. But the Commander in Chief, the Department of Justice, and the Intelligence Committee have chosen to ignore it.

### *The BLM & Antifa Violence (the kinetic approach)*

Marx and Engels wrote, "The history of all hitherto existing society, is the history of class struggles" (Marx & Engels, 1848, p. 9), so they encouraged and participated in uprisings. Marxist theory is based on class warfare between the bourgeoisie or 'the haves' versus the proletarian wage earners or 'the have-nots' (Marx & Engels, 1848, p. 55). Critical Theory (CT), Critical Legal Theory (CLT), and Critical Race Theory (CRT) all have Marxist roots (CLSM, 2020), as do the BLM organizers and ANTIFA cells. BLM co-organizer Patrisse Cullors stated, "We actually do have an ideological frame ... [the co-founders] in particular are trained organizers, we are trained Marxists" (Freedom Forum, 2020). Ironically, Venezuela, the only country to transition from capitalism to Marxism or socialism in the past 24 years, suffered irreparable harm under Chávez's socialist economy. Among 178 countries, socialistic #176-Cuba, #177-Venezuela, and #178-North Korea are ranked as the most repressed economies. Instead of being Marxist-Socialist paradises, these countries conclusively demonstrate that socialism has never been successful (Baker, 2021).

Antifa serves as a paramilitary for the pro-Marxism movement identifying as anarchists and socialists (Nadales, 2020; Ngo, 2021; WND, 2017). Baker (2023a) determined that Antifa attracts followers who believe everyone is a victim, including themselves, and only through violent revolution will they overcome their imaginary fascist threat. Antifa's more violent agitators act as a para-military force, like the Brown Shirts and Black Shirts of the 1930s, dressing in all-black attire and covering their faces to avoid detection. When using violence and intimidation in large groups the 'black bloc' uniform is a powerful tool for preventing arrest (Nadales, 2020, p. 21, 82). So, BLM and Antifa's solution to societal wrongs is to tear down the current system and rebuild it in a new Marxist or socialist image (Baker, 2022).

The Capitol Hill Occupied Protest (CHOP), a.k.a. the Capitol Hill Organized Protest (CHOP), a.k.a. the Capitol Hill Autonomous Zone (CHAZ), was a group of protestors who declared this area an autonomous zone in the Capitol Hill neighborhood of Seattle, Washington. Protestors including Antifa and Black Lives Matter (BLM) declared four blocks within the city independent or autonomous from U.S. jurisdiction (Nadales, 2020, p. 5). The CHOP/CHAZ insurgency and subversion was the tipping point that shifted BLM/Antifa semi-peaceful protests guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution into terrorist acts per U.S. Title 18 U.S. Code, §2331 (Baker, 2023a).

The violent protests conducted by the BLM and Antifa supporters meet the legal definition of domestic terrorism and the military definition of an insurgency. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) classified their activities as "domestic terrorist violence," according to confidential law enforcement documents in 2017 (Meyer, 2017). Therefore, government officials supporting Antifa's violent behavior including the Mayors of Minneapolis, Seattle, and Portland as well as the Governors of Minnesota, Washington, and Oregon should be tried for violation of Title 18 U.S. Code §2384, Seditious Conspiracy. Sedition is overt conduct, such as speech and organization, which tends toward rebellion against the



established order. Sedition often includes subversion of a constitution and incitement of discontent toward, or insurrection against, established authority.

During the incidents of violence in Minneapolis, Seattle, and Portland, the Antifa groups used an urban warfare strategy taken from Carlos Marighella's doctrine that turns every political crisis into armed conflict (Williams, 1989; O'Neill, 2005; Baker, 2022). This caused billions of dollars of property damage during the 2020-2021 uprising, the most expensive in U.S. history (Nester, 2020; Kingson, 2020). The U.S. spends over \$900 billion annually on the Department of Defense, and it has special operations forces (SOF) that are uniquely trained for counter-insurgency (COIN) missions. Yet, political infighting among careerist politicians, combined with an incompetent Secretary of Defense, and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, lacked the political will to deploy these much-needed SOF capabilities in 2020 and 2021.

The impact of BLM and Antifa's low-intensity conflict/violence on American society has been far-reaching. It resulted in loss of life, physical and psychological trauma, disruption of social structures, as well as economic setbacks that resulted in the erosion of trust and social cohesion. The presence of anarchists, armed groups, security measures, and paramilitary operations created an atmosphere of fear, restricted civil liberties, and affected everyday life in most major cities (Baker, 2023a).

### *Black Violent Crime*

Crime and terrorism are merely subcategories of violence. When Black crime is combined with the politically charged Systemic Racism Theory's oppressor versus oppressed ideology, then the narrative often shifts towards a broader socio-political discourse that is accompanied by violence, which exacerbates racial tensions, damages public perception, and may influence policy-making, and law enforcement practices. I want to make it clear that the Black population is the largest victim of Black violent crime; so cleaning this up in every major city is needed.

In addition to BLM/Antifa violent acts, violent crimes committed by Black gangs can be considered as a branch of the militancy that developed after King's assassination. Steele (2006) wrote, "After the King assassination – my generation had a new and different mandate – it was to replace passivism with militancy." The data from the FBI/DOJ Uniform Crime Reports (2020) reveal significant disparities in homicide rates in the United States. White-on-white murders occur at a rate of 11-12 victims per million, while black-on-black murders are notably higher at 52-63 victims per million, roughly 500% greater. Furthermore, black-on-white murders are about 1200% higher than white-on-black murders. These statistics demonstrate a disproportionate impact of black-on-black violence, challenging the notion that black communities are primarily victims of white-perpetrated violence. The data underscores a substantial rise in black violence against individuals of all races, providing a critical per-capita perspective on interracial homicides in America (Baker, 2023c; 2024).

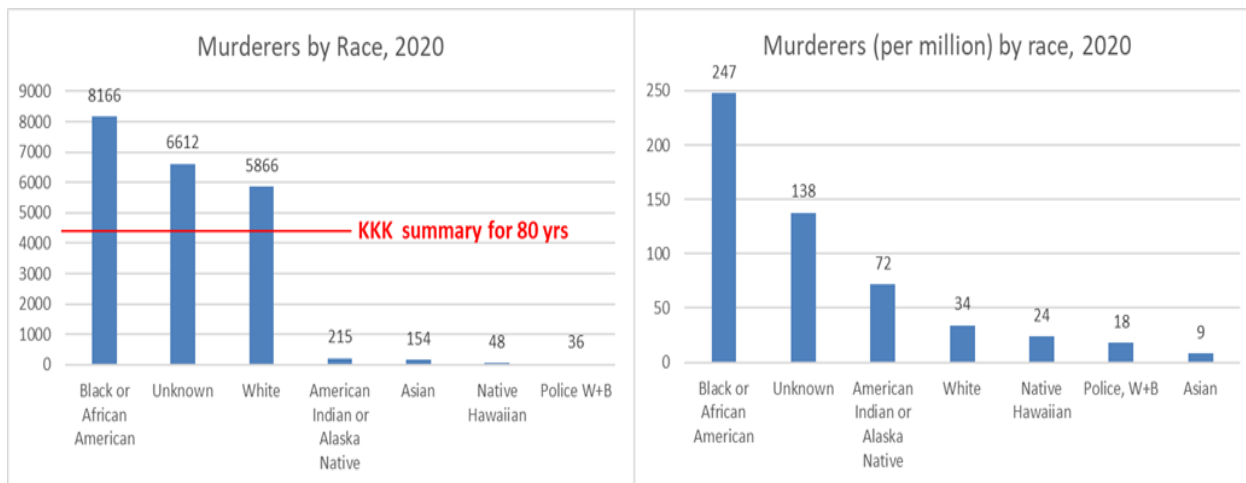
Analysis of violent incidents reveals a significant over-representation of black offenders in homicide, sexual assault, and aggravated assault, with whites and other racial groups under-represented among offenders. Per capita, black-on-black violence is 120% higher than white-on-white violence, while black-on-white violence is 3449% higher than white-on-black violence. These statistics challenge the oppressor-oppressed narrative commonly emphasized by far-left groups. Additionally, black offenders commit 260% more rapes per capita, with 48% of the victims being white (Baker, 2023c; 2024). In contrast to far-left hyperbole, Dr. Roland Fryer (2019) determined that officers were 23.8% *less* likely to shoot at blacks and 8.5% less likely to shoot at Hispanics than they were to shoot at whites (Fryer, 2019; Lanum, 2024).

Lastly, false claims about white supremacists being the most lethal domestic terrorist threat are disputed by data, since other racial groups like Arab-Muslims, Blacks, and Native American males between the ages of 21 and 29 exhibit higher numbers of mass shooters per capita (Baker, 2023a/b/c; 2024). White supremacy extremism is not an issue in the United States, e.g. the Ku Klux Klan killed 4,743 people over eighty years, while Black offenders killed 8,166 people in just 2020 alone (See Figure 4 adapted from Baker, 2024a). The one-year total in 2020 surpasses the KKK's 80-year total; it exceeds all US military deaths in Iraq (4,576) and Afghanistan (2,448); and is 721% higher per capita than White offenders (Jackson, 2009; Tullier, et al., 2020; FBI, 2020). Analyzing "Black Massacres" from 1863 to 2015, where Black victims

ranged between 1,030 to 2,068 total, reveals that Black murders in 2020 alone are significantly higher, with most perps and victims being Black (FBI, 2020).

Kirsanow (2020) wrote that the 2020 riots stemmed from the false narrative that Blacks are disproportionately shot by white cops and targeted by racist white civilians. This narrative was relentlessly broadcast on cable news, embellished by major newspapers, and exploited by opportunistic politicians. It was omnipresent on social media and has been repeated so often that it has become accepted as an unassailable fact. Questioning this oppressor versus oppressed narrative invites rage, venom, and ostracism, with some fearing job loss. But the narrative is not only false, but it is completely inverted and has been so for quite some time (Fryer, 2019; Kirsanow, 2020; Baker, 2024a). The left side of this graphic shows raw numbers of murders; the right side of the chart shows murders per capita in 2020. These findings are based on empirical data and challenge the false narrative of systemic racism as the sole explanation for these patterns, as well as the disparate numbers of Blacks in incarceration. Hence, the far-left Marxist movement in the United States would lose much of their oppressor versus oppressed narrative if the MSM reported the truthful number of homicides and violent crimes committed by Blacks *against* Blacks.

**FIGURE 4**  
**NUMBER OF MURDERERS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 2020, BY RACE**



**FBI. (2020). Expanded Crime Data – Offender Demographics**

In the mid-sixties, Marxist agitators, like Eldridge Cleaver, incited violence among blacks to promote direct action, firefights, and burning cities. Cleaver, trained in Marxist tactics in prison, became the Black Panthers' Minister of Information in 1967. He aimed to destroy the U.S. economic and social structure to get black equality under a Communist regime. By 1968, over 100 cities were burning, but the violence backfired as black homes were destroyed. Cleaver fled to Cuba and other socialist nations, but returned disillusioned after eight years, denouncing Communism as a betrayal of human rights and dignity (Skousen, 2006). Leaders should learn how to confront misinformation in the media from Eldridge Cleaver, creating an army of Black Leaders who convey positivity and hope to African Americans.

*External Conflicts & Internal Insurgents – The October 7<sup>th</sup> Attack and Palestinian Protests*

On October 7, 2023, Hamas and other Palestinian militant groups launched a coordinated attack from Gaza into southern Israel, marking the first invasion of Israeli territory since the 1948 Arab-Israeli War. The assault began with over 3,000 rockets and incursions using vehicles and powered paragliders. Hamas terrorists breached the Gaza-Israel barrier, attacking military bases and massacring civilians in 21 Israeli communities. Approximately 3,000 Hamas terrorists invaded, killing 1,139 Israeli people in one day; and at the Nova music festival, 364 civilians were murdered (Fabian, et.al., 2023). Per the Laws of Land

Warfare, particularly as outlined in international law and conventions such as the Hague and Geneva Conventions, the invasion by Hamas on October 7, 2023, is an unprovoked act of war. Thus, the Biden administration offered increases in military aid to the Nation of Israel.

Months later over 7,000 pro-Palestinian protesters shut down the Brooklyn Bridge, openly cheering Hamas terrorists' attacks on Israel and justifying the murder of innocent mothers and babies. “*Freedom by any means, land back by any means,*” declared Dorian, a 24-year-old protester from Queens, during the three-mile Flood Brooklyn for Gaza march. “*I believe the settler state of Israel must be taken down,*” he said. Demonstrators held antisemitic signs such as “*From the River to the Sea, Palestine Will be Free*” and “*F—k Israel, Justice Palestine,*” stopping traffic on the Manhattan-bound side (Celona, et.al., 2024).

“*From the river to the sea*” has become a prominent slogan in pro-Palestinian protests and on social media and is also featured on merchandise. Jewish communities are alarmed viewing it as a call for genocide and the elimination of Israel. A letter signed by 30 Jewish news outlets emphasizes that Hamas supports this chant because it implies the complete removal of Israel. After the Hamas’ October 7<sup>th</sup> attacks Anti-Defamation League and many others argue that the slogan is inherently anti-Jewish, reflecting a broader hatred beyond mere opposition to Israel (Kellman, 2023). The official US Congressional rebuke of Representative Tlaib, a Palestinian American, said the phrase was “*widely recognized as a genocidal call to violence to destroy the state of Israel.*” Yet, Ms. Tlaib had defended it as “an aspirational call for freedom, human rights, and peaceful coexistence, not death, destruction or hate” (Demirjian, et.al. 2023). Stalinsky (2024) of the Middle East Media Research Institute (MEMRI), wrote that there is no room for “death to America” — nor for “death to Israel” chants in Dearborn, Michigan, which reminded many older Americans of Palestinians dancing in the streets after the 9/11 attacks. JPS (2024) reports that far-left activists chanted “Death to America” as they convened in the basement of the Teamsters Union’s headquarters while discussing plans on how to disrupt the Democratic National Convention.

In April and May 2024, pro-Palestinian campus protests erupted across the United States, demanding a permanent ceasefire in Gaza, an end to U.S. military assistance for Israel, university divestment from arms suppliers and other companies profiting from the war, as well as amnesty for students and faculty members who have been disciplined or fired for protesting. The president was criticized by the protesters for supplying funding and weapons to Israel (Hay, 2024). The author spoke with several student protesters on May 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2024, and asked many questions. Student Protestors did not know that Palestinian Gaza was Muslim only! They also did not know that anyone of any race, ethnicity, or religion was allowed to live in Israel. Nor did they know that Arabs and Jews are integrated into the Israeli governance to include a Muslim on Israel’s Supreme Court. Nor did the LGBTQ protestors know that gays are typically killed throughout most Muslim nations. In short, I found most protestors to be misinformed or ignorant.

In summary, the October 7, 2023, Hamas attack on Israel and subsequent pro-Palestinian protests in the U.S. highlight a direct connection to insurgencies. Hamas initiated violence and terrorism, breaching barriers, attacking civilians, and creating chaos in Israel. The protests in the U.S., with slogans like “from the river to the sea,” propagate an insurgent ideology, aiming to mobilize the masses and seek international support. The widespread use of such slogans and organized campus protests in the United States reflect a coordinated effort to destabilize and challenge established systems, mirroring LIC guerrilla tactics and low-level insurgent actions (Figure 5).

## FIGURE 5 PHASE 2 RECAP

### **Phase 2: Low-Intensity Conflict (LIC) - Guerilla Warfare**

**X - Initiation of low-level violence:** Starting small acts of violence to create instability (continuous instability).

**X - Propaganda dissemination:** Spreading information to shape public opinion - a compromised media

**X - Mass mobilization efforts:** Getting large numbers of people actively involved in our cause - useful idiots

**X - Creation and expansion of base areas:** Setting up strongholds where we can operate safely: NY & CA

**X - Consolidation phase:** Strengthening our position thru various aggressive actions (physical violence)

**X - Intensified attacks:** Increasing the frequency and severity of our attacks - summer of anarchy 2020

**X - Political activism:** Actively working to influence political outcomes - college faculty is 90% leftist

**X - Amplify organizational capacities:** Building up our resources and capabilities -continuous

**X - Expansion of territorial footholds:** Taking control of more areas - Red versus Blue; CHAD & CHAZ

\*\* Influx of 10 million unvetted, undocumented immigrants increases capacity for violence & instability

### *Foreign Infiltration –Biden’s Open Border*

In economic terms, the labor market operates on supply and demand principles. Workers represent the supply, and jobs represent the demand. When the supply of workers exceeds the demand for jobs, wages tend to decrease due to competition among workers. Conversely, when the demand for jobs exceeds the supply of workers, wages increase as employers compete for scarce labor.

An influx of over 10 million illegal immigrants during the Biden Administration has already impacted the labor market. The sudden increase in workers will exceed the demand for jobs, heightening competition and driving down wages, especially in low-skilled positions. American citizens face more difficulty securing jobs with rising unemployment rates. This influx strains social services & infrastructure, increasing government spending that leads to higher taxes & debt. Cloward and Piven (1966) proposed creating a crisis in the welfare system to bring about its collapse; importing 10 million illegals hastens this collapse, which may be Biden’s ultimate goal.

The infiltration of millions of illegal immigrants can significantly facilitate a Low-Intensity Conflict (LIC), particularly in Phases 1 and 2. During the Latent and Incipient phase, these individuals can be organized, educated, and proselytized to infiltrate government and other organizations, forming local, state, and national cells. This massive influx facilitates widespread political activity, including demonstrations, strikes, and cancel culture, destabilizing existing social and political structures. Moving into the Guerrilla Warfare phase, this demographic could be mobilized to conduct propaganda and initiate low-level violence, such as sabotage and terrorism. They can create and expand base areas, seeking international support and engaging in low-level guerrilla actions. This systematic approach of leveraging a large, organized immigrant population can amplify the reach and impact of a LIC mission, destabilizing and challenging the existing U.S. national order to create a 1-party state.

### **LIC Phase 3: War of Movement**

In the context of war, the strategic approach involves a combination of confrontation through conventional warfare and the continuation of guerrilla warfare. The goal is to achieve ‘finalization’ by establishing a stable national government. This process entails neutralizing or eliminating political front

allies that oppose the desired outcome. Additionally, efforts are made to consolidate the support of military and political allies to solidify dominance. Finally, measures are taken to neutralize or eliminate former political elites who may pose a threat to the newly established order, ensuring the consolidation of military-political control. The United States is not yet in Phase 3: War of Movement, however, the influx of millions of illegal aliens into the United States, combined with a large amount of fentanyl, may be setting the stage for the final conflict. Illicit fentanyl and counterfeit pills obtained from unreliable sources pose a significant risk to both individuals and the nation's health and safety.

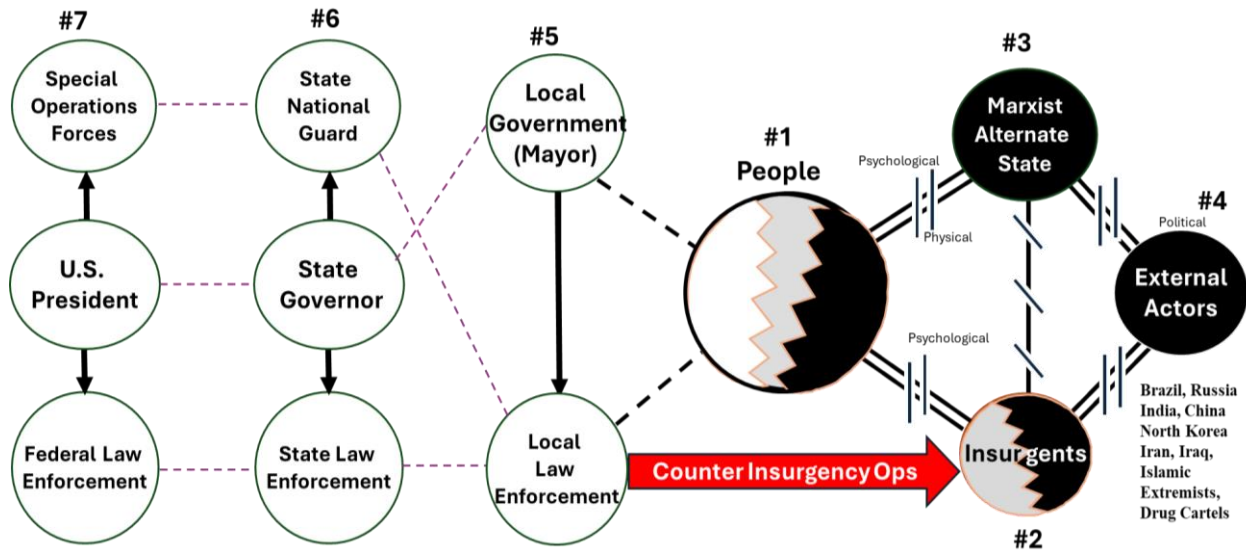
Every nation has a population, a government, and security forces. To create an insurgency, there must be dissatisfaction that leads to discontent; that discontent then escalates into an insurgency. Root causes are unique to each situation but are identified and exploited by insurgents. Insurgents organize and begin to build support in the population to attack the government. They also establish an alternate state concept and seek external support, which does not have to be practical; it is an inspiring ideal. The government can effectively combat the insurgency by adopting counter-insurgency (COIN) principles. Additionally, host nation governments should seek external support that primarily reinforces the host nation's security forces and governance.

Chairman Mao (1937) wrote that “a potentially revolutionary situation exists in any country where the government consistently fails in its obligation to ensure at least a minimally decent standard of life for the great majority of its citizens... In many countries, there are but two classes: the rich and the miserably poor” (Mao, 1937, p. 4). This does not apply to the United States, but BLM/Antifa *believe* it to be true. So, addressing root causes and strengthening the government's connection with the people are also crucial steps toward success. This would deny the insurgents popular support, leading to the collapse of their cause. This COIN Model (Figure 6) shows that the population is the key to success. The insurgents or the lawfully elected government may win the hearts and minds of the people, so a whole-of-government response is necessary to achieve success. This response must ensure that the local, state and federal government and security forces positively influence the population.

Robert Taber (2002) used the analogy of a flea on a dog to illustrate the dynamic between insurgent forces and the military forces of an established governmental authority. According to Taber, the established military forces face several challenges akin to those of a dog: the flea is too small, too widespread, and too agile an enemy to confront effectively, while the dog has too much to protect. The dog becomes overwhelmed and exhausted, as it proves too costly, unpopular, and weakened to fend off a multitude of fleas” (Taber, 2002). Today, there is a lack of research on the use of regular or special operations forces for domestic law enforcement due to the acceptance of posse comitatus, a potentially unconstitutional law.

The US military needs the posse comitatus law overturned. In the interim, a counter-insurgency (COIN) model is proposed to mitigate anti-American insurgents. Modifying the COIN model per Figure 6, we explain each of the following seven components: #1-The Population, #2-The Insurgents, #3-Socialist Alternate State, #4-External non-state Actors, #5-Local Government & Law Enforcement, #6-State Government/Law Enforcement, & #7-Federal Government & Law Enforcement, shown in figure 6.

**FIGURE 6  
DOMESTIC COIN MODEL**



#1. *The Population* - COIN must begin with the population since Marxist insurgent members have families who sympathize and hide them. However, family members who support the conservative cause would mean nothing to some members of the Antifa movement (Marx, 1848). So, our local, state, and federal governments need to genuinely win the hearts and minds of the local population by listening and responding to their grievances.

#2. *Anti-Fascist (Antifa) and other Insurgents* - Antifa's name is deceptive as anyone who criticizes the group or its tactics is labeled a fascist (Nadales, 2020). Antifa glorifies crimes and chaos as part of its ideology (Ngo, 2021) and aims to tear down the current system and rebuild it in a new Marxist or socialist image (Ngo, 2021; Baker, 2023a). Antifa insurgents have grievances in almost every category of age, gender, kinship & tribal membership, class, race or ethnicity, and religious membership, but primarily focus upon Marxist concepts of class struggle.

#3. *Socialist Alternate State* – BLM, Antifa, and other Marxist activists claim to want to create an alternative to modern society that is above hatred, violence, and chaos. However, they have created a mirror image of the society they claim to despise. The Antifa behavioral ethos is focused on a continuous revolution based on a deeply held belief of group victimization, which they believe justifies violence. The *Introduction to Anarchist Communism* (Pamphlet 21) states that capitalism is the problem, claiming ruthless competition between firms and exploitation of workers. Ironically, capitalism's behavioral ethos is an enduring focus on pleasing the customer, whereas the Marxist theoretical ethos is based on collectivism (AF, 2010). However, the Antifa behavioral ethos is focused on a continuous revolution that is based on a deeply held belief of group victimization and therefore self-justified violence (Baker, 2023a).

#4. *External non-state Actors* – There is a growing insurgency within the United States being conducted by Black Lives Matter, Anti-Fascists (Antifa), and other socialist organizations while being supported by CT, CRT, SRT, AT and their supporters, the MSM, as well select political elites, some are within the US Government. Baker (2022) explained why CRT and AT theorists are factually wrong, and how they have skewed logic in public dialogue to obfuscate their real intent: this needs to be taught to our citizens. External non-state Actors may include millions of unvetted immigrants who have illegally crossed the border during the Biden administration; and may include international actors such as Brazil, Russia, India, and China (BRIC), as well as North Korea, and Iran.

In 2024, China is flooding the United States with illegal people and narcotics like fentanyl. Incredibly a federal judge ruled that illegal immigrants can own firearms under the 2<sup>nd</sup> Amendment (Pandolfo, 2024).

The national security implications of an unprecedented influx of 10 million people including 25 thousand Chinese *potentially* armed men of military age are frightening (HS, 2024). E.g. On February 22, 2024, Laken Riley, a 22-year-old American nursing student at Augusta University, was killed by an illegal immigrant while she was jogging at the University of Georgia (UGA) in Athens, Georgia (Mayorquin, et.al., 2024) reigniting the debate in illegal immigrants. American citizens recently killed by illegals not only include Laken Riley, but also Kate Steinle, Sarah Root, Rachel Morin, Mollie Tibbets, Lizbeth Medina, Jeremy Poo Caceres (2), Shannon Patricia Jungwirth (42), Alberto Trejo Estrada (39), Jorge Alexander Reyes-Jungwirth (20), Melissa Powell (47), Riordan Powell (16), Catalina Valdez Andrade (47), Merced Andrade Ballon (43), and a vehicle crash that killed Aiden Clark (11), and injured 26 school children (Giaritelli, 2024). If these illegal aliens were vetted, then none of these deaths would have occurred. Biden's open borders policy permitting unvetted criminals into our nation makes him an accessory to these murders. Consequently, a 2024 CBS poll reveals that 62% of voters favor the mass deportation of illegal immigrants (Panreck, 2024).

*#5. Local Government and Law Enforcement* – Local politicians have been catalysts to the success of Antifa and other insurgents. Yet, the police work for 'woke' Mayors like Jenny Durkan in Seattle, Ted Wheeler in Portland, and Jacob Lawrence Frey in Minneapolis; therefore their African American police chiefs and their police officers were not empowered to fulfill their oaths of office. Police have difficulty doing their jobs when woke leftists like the Portland City Council "demonized its police force, accusing them of racism and brutality" (Ngo, 2021). The embattled police unions should file slander and defamation lawsuits to stop this unethical behavior. More importantly, they need training, physical capabilities to counter the insurgents – reinforcements and assistance from State and federal assets.

*#6. State Governors, State Law Enforcement & National Guard* – State Governors can employ State Law Enforcement Agencies (LEA) and State National Guard under Title 32 of the US Code. The National Guard, not active duty (Title 10) forces are typically used for natural disasters. They can also be used for insurrection when activated by a State Governor per Title 32 of the US Code.

*#7 Federal Government & Law Enforcement* – The Federal Government typically does not use Title 10 forces in a policing role. The Posse Comitatus Act (PCA) is a US federal law (18 U.S.C. § 1385) signed in 1878, by President Rutherford B. Hayes. PCA forbids the use of the US Army and its offspring, the US Air Force, for law enforcement purposes without the approval of Congress – the PCA should be revoked. Alternatively, under the Insurrection Act, the U.S. President could federalize the National Guard and use the military in circumstances, such as to suppress civil disorder, insurrection, or rebellion. Therefore, after Antifa insurgents occupied a police precinct in Seattle, Washington, called the Capitol Hill Organized Protest (CHOP), then the Capitol Hill Autonomous Zone (CHAZ), and declared four blocks within the city autonomous from American soil. So, Antifa violated Title 18 US Code §2384, Seditious Conspiracy, which is overt conduct, such as speech and organization, that tends toward rebellion against the established order.

Conducting a counter-insurgency (COIN) mission analysis of Seattle, Portland, and Minneapolis will provide valuable insights for law enforcement agencies (LEA) to protect their citizens. Defunding the police is not a viable solution; for those who have grown up in the most violent parts of inner cities – it is not supported by people of all ethnicities in America (Saad, 2020). Antifa's rhetoric that the police are killing Black people because of their race is not backed by empirical evidence (Shane, et.al., 2017). Ironically, BLM's call for defunding the police resulted in a 30% increase in murder rates in 2020 alone (Reilly, 2019; Stepman, 2021; Baker, 2024a).

Although laws and agencies exist to counter insurrection or sedition at the local, state, and federal levels, the current lack of leadership and political willpower impedes their implementation. It is disheartening to see an organized insurrection like CHAZ/CHAD without any significant action taken by civilian leaders to arrest, prosecute, and incarcerate the insurgents, rendering the US military's oath of enlistment meaningless. In jurisdictions with a woke District Attorney, many violent offenders are no longer being prosecuted. Fortunately, voters have initiated a great awakening by voting out a progressive District Attorney like Chesa Boudin, whose policies, such as eliminating cash bail and reducing the number of people sent to prison, resulted in a massive crime wave (Fuller, 2022). Nonetheless, when violence erupts, it is the responsibility of the incumbent Mayor, Governor, or President to act quickly to protect the lives,

homes, and businesses of their constituents, or face either impeachment or recall. Many elected officials have failed miserably, and politicians who backed the insurgents have not yet been civilly or criminally prosecuted: they should be!

## CONCLUSION

Martin Luther King Jr.'s nonviolent civil rights leadership led to significant laws, including the Equal Pay Act (1963), Civil Rights Act (1964), Voting Rights Act (1965), and Fair Housing Act (1968), which addressed discrimination and promoted equality (Baker, 2023c; Baker, 2024a). King's assassination in 1968 prompted some Blacks to adopt more militant approaches, which were exploited by the left. Far-leftists integrated Marxism, Critical Theory, Critical Race Theory, and Systemic Racism Theory into DEI practices. Figures like Robin DiAngelo, without evidence, claim all White people and U.S. systems are inherently racist, branding dissenters as racists (Hanson, 2022). DEI initiatives emphasize oppressor-oppressed narratives across social dimensions, unfairly targeting white, male, non-Hispanic, and straight Christians as enemies without proof of racism. This systemic racism narrative harms all Americans, increases crime, and weakens national confidence (Magnet, 2023).

This study examined Critical Theory (CT), Critical Race Theory (CRT), Systemic Racism Theory (SRT), and Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI), focusing on paradigms of victimization and the threat of low-intensity conflict (LIC) in the U.S. The 2020 BLM/Antifa riots marked Phase 2, causing significant damage and casualties with little prosecution. Recent Palestinian protests further tested American responses. Issues like lawfare, ten million unvetted immigrants, and widespread propaganda were highlighted, referencing Orwell's "1984" to illustrate the dangers of perpetual strife and authoritarianism. Bill Melugin (2023) reported over 1.6 million 'got-aways' at the US southern border, with 18 on the FBI's terror watchlist arrested in September 2023, totaling 169 for FY 2023. Senator Blackburn warned of potential terrorists crossing the border, citing the Israel attack as a cautionary example. In June 2024, eight Tajikistan nationals linked to ISIS were also arrested (Lillis, 2024).

While LIC Phase 3 hasn't completely materialized, the influx of unvetted immigrants and fentanyl use has set the stage for civil conflict. This study calls for counter-insurgency measures and political will to protect American interests, questioning our politicians' adherence to their constitutional oath amid the immigration crisis, particularly President Biden, Vice President Harris, and other senior leaders.

### A Slippery Slope to Totalitarianism

This research has been focused on Low Intensity Conflict, but future studies should also focus on the slippery slope to far-left totalitarianism in the United States. Conceptually a "manufactured crisis" or "crisis governance" is when certain actors or entities create or exacerbate a problem, allowing the government to intervene and appear as the needed solution. In 2020, when faced with significant challenges to public safety and order, such as CHAD/CHAZ, far-left violence, looting, & domestic terrorism, some US citizens became increasingly concerned about their safety and security. In such situations, some people seek stronger government action to restore law and order, even if it means sacrificing their civil liberties.

Far-left power brokers contributed to or exploited the protest of January 6th to create a perception of an insurrection. If it were an insurrection, January 6th would be the first in human history conducted without weapons! Propaganda about white supremacy since the January 6th protest-turned-riot has led to a perceived need for stronger government intervention. This underscores the delicate balance between individual freedoms and the need for effective governance in times of crisis. However, in recent years, many government actions have raised concerns about threats to democracy and civil liberties in the United States to include this dirty dozen:

- 1) The aftermath of 9/11 saw increased government surveillance through the USA PATRIOT Act, raising concerns about civil liberties. The War on Terror led to extensive surveillance, drone strikes, and controversial detention practices, with some changes to the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure allowing secret searches, which critics argue undermine constitutional rights (ACLU, 2001).



- 2) During the COVID-19 pandemic, measures like lockdowns, travel bans, and mandates were seen as overreaches; we doubt the constitutionality of the COVID-19 emergency measures, with concerns that vaccine mandates and restrictions on freedoms of assembly, religion, and due process infringed on constitutional rights. COVID-19 was the biggest psyop campaign in world history (Baker 2024b).
- 3) Guantanamo Bay (GITMO) operated as a prison system outside the rule of law by detaining individuals without traditional legal protections, such as habeas corpus rights and fair trials. This lack of due process facilitated torture & harsh interrogation tactics, undermining fundamental civil liberties (Tazamal, 2022).
- 4) Following the January 6th protest, the treatment of detainees sparked debates about due process and civil liberties within the existing legal framework. Notably, 90% of those imprisoned were jailed merely for trespassing, and the harsh conditions led some January 6th political prisoners to commit suicide. Videos revealed some police encouraging protestors to enter the People's House (Baker, 2023b; Sarnoff, 2022).
- 5) Antifa was developed and funded as a paramilitary force to intimidate citizens, acting without fear of prosecution by Democrat District attorneys, and thereby undermining our freedoms. This is rooted in instances of violent protests and clashes that have been attributed to Antifa, resulting in deaths and \$2 billion in damages (Baker, 2023b). Soros funded the Black Lives Matter (BLM) coalition (Gaspard, 2020), and the Chinese government, a potential foreign threat, supported BLM as well (Hung, 2020).
- 6) Post-9/11, Bush's implementation of extensive surveillance systems, such as those by the NSA, has significantly increased government monitoring of citizens, ostensibly for national security (ACLU, 2001). Obama's surveillance of journalists (Hunt, 2014; Simon, 2015), and the Biden Administration's unconstitutional collaboration with social media platforms have further inhibited dissent and allowed for greater control of American citizens under the guise of protecting the nation (Myers, 2023; Sullum, 2023).
- 7) FBI is accused of infiltrating and harassing citizens' groups to suppress activism and dissent, often by expanding "terrorism" to target peaceful opposition, including law enforcement infiltration in a fake plot to kidnap the Michigan governor (Flesher, 2022; Heath, 2022; MacFarquhar, 2022; USHR, 2022).
- 8) The FBI found scant evidence U.S. Capitol riot and faux insurrection were coordinated (Hosenball, 2021); and Higgins (2023) claimed that over 200 FBI agents were embedded in the crowd that entered Capitol Hill on January 6, 2021; this raises concerns about the potential misuse of power to undermine civil liberties and suppress political dissent. US Representative Louie Gohmert claimed there was no evidence the protest-turned-riot was an armed insurrection (Castronuovo, 2021).
- 9) USG has been criticized for using arbitrary detention and release to intimidate January 6th protestors, while ignoring far-left insurgents. By expanding domestic terrorist categories to suppress opposition, these actions have been seen as creating pervasive fear and undermining democratic freedoms. This selective enforcement raises concerns about the impartial application of justice and the protection of civil liberties (Baker, 2023b; Fritze, 2024).
- 10) USG threatened key individuals, such as lawyers, civil servants, and academics who questioned the 2020 election results, with job loss and lawsuits to enforce ideological conformity and suppress dissent, raising serious concerns about the freedom of speech and the healthy functioning of democratic debate (Murray, et.al., 2023; Cohen, et.al., 2024).
- 11) USG arrested, suppressed, and intimidated journalists regarding the 2020 riots and then election to control information, replacing real news with propaganda via MSM and social media; few were arrested during pro-Palestinian protests (Jerreat, 2020; Baker, 2023b; Kunzelman, 2024; Reilly, 2024; Gold, 2024).
- 12) Hyperbole began during the Obama/Biden administration which demonized disgruntled military veterans and the Tea Party (DHS, 2009). President Biden's claim that "*domestic*

*terrorism from White supremacists is the most lethal terrorist threat in the homeland*” is false (Baker, 2024a); he has portrayed dissent related to January 6th as a “*threat to democracy*” (Pettypiece, 2022); Biden demonized half of the US population with inflammatory comments on racism, white supremacy, a faux insurrection, and terrorism. Blacks are dying in the streets, but Black perps commit the vast majority of black murders, not white supremacists, nor the police (Fryer, 2020; Baker, 2024a; Kornick, 2024; Lanum, 2024).

After January 6, 2021, propaganda about an insurrection, and visible security measures like fences and soldiers around Congress, along with the arrest of over 1200 individuals involved in the protest-turned-riot, raised concerns among American citizens. These optics prompt questions about balancing security and civil liberties during turmoil. These events contribute to broader narratives about political polarization and the demonization of conservative and civil libertarian voices. It is essential to uphold the rights of individuals to peacefully protest and express dissent, even if their views are controversial. However, when protests turn violent, the government's role is to ensure public safety without unfairly targeting specific groups (e.g. ignoring far-left violence, while prosecuting the right). Sir John Glubb (1976) analyzed the lifespan of historical empires, concluding each lasted around 250 years; the United States, now 248 years old, is being destroyed from within.

## **EPILOGUE – AMERICA HAS FALLEN**

US senior political leaders have invoked a terrifying internal enemy to create a climate of fear, justifying the imprisonment of J6 dissenters. They developed a thug caste (Antifa) to enforce their will through violence and after 9/11 set up an extensive internal surveillance system to monitor and identify potential internal threats. Citizens' groups have been harassed, and arbitrary detention has become common, instilling fear and uncertainty among the population. Key individuals within opposition groups have been targeted, and the MSM and Big Tech have been tightly controlled to ensure only the government's narrative was publicized, censoring dissenting views. President Biden has equated dissent with treason, criminalizing opposition, and framing dissenters as enemies of the state. The US rule of law was manipulated as lawfare for political aims, removing legal protections for citizens and enabling the regime's unchecked actions. On July 13, 2024, this oppressive environment and non-stop propaganda culminated in the attempted assassination of President Donald J. Trump, the leader of the opposition party, who is seen as a significant threat to this regime and the deep States's grip on power. Vance (2024) wrote, “The central premise of the Biden campaign is that President Donald Trump is an authoritarian fascist who must be stopped at all costs. That rhetoric led directly to President Trump's attempted assassination.”

The LIC Phase 3 concept of "neutralizing or eliminating former political elites" involves actions by a current regime to diminish or remove the influence of previous leaders. Neutralization includes political marginalization, legal actions, economic measures, and surveillance to reduce their power without violence. Elimination entails more extreme measures like assassination, imprisonment, forced exile, or disappearance. These actions are intended to prevent former elites from threatening the current regime's authority and to consolidate power by removing potential challengers. The attempted assassination signifies the initiation of Phase 3 LIC. America has fallen, but we must remember Reagan's words: "If we lose freedom here, there is nowhere to escape to. This is the last stand on earth." Let us rise and defend our freedoms, ensuring liberty prevails over tyranny.

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