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Intelligence Research Data Pack

Policy Reform, Law Advocacy

Casework and Daily Report

5/26/2025

Research:

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Most Pressing Issues

Law, Policy & New Code:

1. Illicit Massage	
2. Pornography	
3. Strip Clubs	
4. Medical Industry Corruption	
5. Organ Trafficking	
6. Drug Trafficking	
7. Illegal Immigration	
8. Religious & Charity Abuse	
9. DEI	
10. America's Foundation	
11. Culture Issues	
12. Political Conspiracy	
13. Israel/America Problem	
14. China, Mexico, Russia, India	
15. Human Trafficking	
16. Border Crisis	
17. Foreign Invasion, War	
18. Cyber Crime	
19. Espionage & Spying	
20. Femicide	
21. Violent Crime	
22. Demographics	
23. Jewish Political Corruption	
24. Foreign Lobbying	
25. Mafias	
26. Foreigners Drug War	
27. WW2 Advent	
28. Modern Slavery, Domestic	
29. Forced Prostitution	
30. Modern Slavery, Human Trafficking	
31. Race Wars, Black/Brown/White/Hispanic/Asian Supremacy	
32. Cartels	
33. Organized Crime	
34. Forced Begging	
35. Housing Crisis	

36. Foreign Land/Home Purchases	
37. Travel Ban, Restricted Countries, Persons	
38. Biowarfare, Pandemics	
39. Corporate, White Collared Crime	
40. Religious Slavery, Wars	
41. Eugenics, Eugenocide	
42. Femicide	
43. Misogyny	
44. Genocide	
45. Hate Speech, Verbal Violence	
46. Garment Industry, American Revivalism	
47. Agriculture	
48. Animal Agriculture Buy-Outs	
49. Health Policy, Autonomy	
50. Corrupt Activism/Political Spheres	

Intelligence Gained; AI Assisted Case Notes:

- End church protections, offenders: “93 percent of convicted sex offenders described themselves as 'religious'" is a frequently cited statistic that stems from a study of 3,952 male sex offenders. However, it's crucial to understand the nuances and potential implications of this statistic:
 1. Context and Interpretation: Self-Identification: This statistic represents the self-reported religious affiliation of sex offenders, meaning that they identified themselves as religious, not necessarily that they actively practice or adhere to religious principles. Correlation, not Causation: The statistic demonstrates a correlation between self-reported religiosity and sex offending, not a causation. Being religious does not cause someone to become a sex offender. Heterogeneous Group: Sex offenders are a diverse group, and their motivations and backgrounds are varied.
 2. Potential Reasons for Higher Prevalence: Access and Trust: Some researchers and experts suggest that religious institutions might offer easier access to potential victims due to their trusting and forgiving nature, and that some offenders might exploit the trust placed in religious leaders. Safe Haven: Some offenders might view religious communities as a safe haven, believing they can avoid suspicion and scrutiny. Lack of Oversight: The level of oversight and child protection policies may vary across religious communities, potentially making some more vulnerable.
 3. Important Considerations: False or Exaggerated Claims: Some offenders may falsely claim religious affiliation to manipulate others or gain access to victims. Not Representative of All Religious People: It's crucial to emphasize that the vast majority of religious individuals are not sex offenders, and this statistic should not be used to stereotype or condemn entire religious groups. Focus on Prevention and Protection: The statistic highlights the importance of robust child protection policies and practices in all settings, including churches.

- “In the U.S. women are 28 times more likely to be intentionally murdered by guns than women in peer countries.”
- 1 woman is killed by their partner every ten minutes.
- DEI often expresses as a 50% diverse rule, despite our country being 59% Caucasian. DEI applies to all regions, even with demographic changes.
- Countries in Conflict or with High Levels of Political Instability: Afghanistan: Afghanistan is often cited as one of the most dangerous countries due to ongoing conflict, terrorism, and political instability, particularly since the resurgence of the Taliban. Yemen: Yemen has been embroiled in a civil war, leading to a severe humanitarian crisis, widespread violence, and a high risk for civilians. Syria: Syria continues to experience a devastating civil war, with persistent violence, displacement, and a dire humanitarian situation. South Sudan: South Sudan has been plagued by internal conflict, ethnic violence, and instability since its independence. Somalia: Somalia faces ongoing instability, a weak central government, and the presence of militant groups like Al-Shabaab, leading to persistent violence and insecurity. Sudan: Sudan has experienced political turmoil, conflict in regions like Darfur, and a fragile security situation. Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC): The DRC faces ongoing armed conflicts, particularly in the eastern regions, driven by competition for resources and ethnic tensions. Ukraine: Ukraine has been in conflict with Russia, experiencing significant violence, destruction, and displacement. Countries with High Crime Rates: Venezuela: Venezuela’s economic collapse has fueled a rise in violent crime, including homicides and kidnappings. Haiti: Haiti faces widespread gang violence and a breakdown of law and order, making it extremely dangerous. Countries in Latin America and the Caribbean: Several countries in this region, including Jamaica, Honduras, and El Salvador, have very high homicide rates.
- The argument against illegal immigration: Restricting Illegal Immigration: Stricter immigration policies can help reduce human trafficking by limiting opportunities for illegal entry, which can make individuals more vulnerable to exploitation. Some businesses have been found to be involved in the enslavement and exploitation of immigrant workers, often through labor trafficking and other forms of coercion. Examples of businesses and industries with documented cases of immigrant worker exploitation: Agriculture: Cases like "Operation Blooming Onion" have revealed how some farms exploit immigrant workers brought into the U.S. under the H-2A visa program, forcing them to work in inhumane conditions for little or no pay. Garment Manufacturing: This industry has been known to employ undocumented immigrants in sweatshops, where they face wage theft, unsafe working conditions, and long hours. Construction: Some construction businesses hire undocumented workers, paying them less than minimum wage, denying overtime, and neglecting safety standards. Domestic Work: Undocumented immigrant women are particularly vulnerable to exploitation as domestic workers, facing low wages, long hours, and even physical and sexual abuse. Restaurants and Hospitality: Immigrant workers, especially those without legal status, can be exploited in restaurants and hotels, facing low pay, wage theft, and unsafe working conditions. How businesses exploit immigrant workers: Labor Trafficking: Traffickers lure immigrants with promises of good jobs but then force them to work against their will using force, fraud, or coercion. Wage Theft: Businesses withhold wages, pay less than minimum wage, deny overtime pay, or make illegal deductions from workers' paychecks. Debt Bondage: Workers are forced to work to pay off debts owed to their employers or recruiters, creating a cycle of dependency and exploitation. Threats and Intimidation: Employers threaten to report undocumented workers to immigration authorities, deport them, or harm their families if they complain about mistreatment. Isolation and Control: Employers isolate workers, controlling their movements, communication, and access to resources.
- Simplified, there are four primary movements, gains of businesses, by using cheap or unpaid labor, political black/brown or “refugee” movements, foreign invasions, as well as movements to “fill the job gap.”

- 4 out of 10 assaults against women in Germany were by migrants.
- Book of Gates – Complexions.
- The transportation industry plays a significant role in both facilitating and preventing human trafficking. Traffickers often use various modes of transport, including buses, trains, cars, and trucks, to recruit, transport, and exploit victims. However, the industry also has the potential to be a powerful ally in combating trafficking by educating employees and the public on how to recognize and report potential cases, and by partnering with law enforcement and anti-trafficking organizations.
 - How Traffickers Use Transportation: Recruitment: Bus and train stations, as well as other transportation hubs, can be used as recruitment sites for vulnerable individuals. Transportation: Traffickers use a variety of transportation methods to move victims to new locations or to different exploitation sites. Control: Transportation can be a tool for traffickers to maintain control over their victims, restricting their freedom and mobility. The Role of the Transportation Industry in Combating Trafficking: Awareness and Training: The industry can provide training and resources to employees, helping them recognize the signs of trafficking and understand how to report potential cases to law enforcement. Partnerships: The transportation industry can partner with anti-trafficking organizations and law enforcement agencies to share information, coordinate efforts, and support victims. Policy and Procedures: Transportation companies can implement policies and procedures to help prevent trafficking on their property and within their operations, such as restricting access to certain areas or implementing security measures. Public Education: The industry can also play a role in raising public awareness about human trafficking and empowering individuals to recognize and report potential cases. Examples of Initiatives: Truckers Against Trafficking (TAT): This organization works to educate and train truck drivers to recognize and report signs of human trafficking.
- The prospect of ending global trade is not likely, but there are ongoing shifts and uncertainties. While some argue that the era of free trade is ending due to increased protectionist policies and rising trade tensions, it's more accurate to say that global trade is undergoing a reconfiguration, not an end. Geopolitical factors, like the US-China trade war, are causing some countries to shift trade to more aligned partners, but overall, global trade is still expected to decline rather than end completely. Here's a more detailed look:
 1. Shifting Trade Patterns: Increased Protectionism: Some policies, like tariffs, are causing a shift away from the most open global trade model. Geopolitical Alignment: Countries are increasingly seeking to trade with partners that are politically aligned, impacting traditional trade routes. Regionalization: Some regions, like the EU, are strengthening their own trade blocs, while others may see a shift towards more localized trade within their own regions.
 2. Ongoing Uncertainty and Challenges: Trade Wars: The US-China trade war has created uncertainty and volatility in the global market, with ongoing negotiations and tariff adjustments. Supply Chain Disruptions: Increased protectionism and trade tensions can disrupt supply chains, making it more challenging for businesses to operate globally. Environmental Concerns: Some argue that the increased production and transportation associated with global trade can have negative environmental impacts, leading to calls for more sustainable trade practices.
 3. Global Trade Outlook: Continued Growth, but with Challenges: While global trade is expected to continue, it's likely to experience slower growth rates and face greater challenges due to increased protectionism and trade tensions. Potential for New Partnerships: Despite the challenges, there are also opportunities for new trade partnerships and collaborations, particularly among countries that are not directly involved.

- “War fatigue” “Women in fatigues” War fatigue in women refers to the physical and mental exhaustion experienced by female veterans and those on the home front during wartime, often stemming from prolonged exposure to conflict, stress, and demanding roles. It can manifest as chronic pain, poor sleep, cognitive issues, and emotional distress. Women's experiences with war fatigue can be unique due to their often-diverse wartime roles and the gender-specific challenges they face. Elaboration: Gulf War Illness (GWI): Many women deployed during the Gulf War have reported a cluster of symptoms known as GWI, including fatigue, pain, and cognitive difficulties. Combat Stress and PTSD: Female veterans can experience combat stress and PTSD, which can lead to long-term mental health challenges. Home Front Fatigue: Women on the home front also experienced war fatigue, particularly during periods of economic hardship and shortages. Unique Challenges for Women: Women in the military face unique challenges, including gender-based discrimination, sexual harassment, and the pressure to conform to traditional gender roles while also serving in combat. Impact on Health: War fatigue can significantly impact on women's physical and mental health, leading to chronic pain, poor sleep, cognitive difficulties, and mood disorders. Individual Variation: Women's experiences with war fatigue can vary greatly depending on their individual experiences, support systems, and access to resources. Historical Context: Women have played significant roles in wars throughout history, both in combat and on the home front, and their experiences with war fatigue have been documented for centuries.
- From the “Sun” article: "In other words, Shi is creating the building blocks to change viruses so that they can infect different species - including humans, Mr. Redfield said." "He said: "Take bird flu - you can modify the receptor so that instead of chickens and turkeys, it can infect humans."
- I am titling this war, slavery movement and Eugenocide: “The Great Assault & Subversion. “From WW2 - May 2025 Pandemic - May 2025.
- Deputizing citizens involves granting certain law enforcement powers to private individuals. This can occur at the state and local levels, where citizens are authorized to assist law enforcement agencies with various tasks. The federal government can also deputize private citizens to perform law enforcement functions within the scope of specific federal agencies, such as the United States Marshals Service. Examples of Deputizing Citizens: Posse Comitatus: In some states, sheriffs can call upon a posse comitatus, which may include deputized citizens, to assist in law enforcement activities, such as serving warrants, providing security at events, or pursuing fugitives. Volunteer Deputy Sheriffs: Many counties have volunteer deputy sheriffs who assist with various tasks, including crowd control at events, providing security, or assisting with investigations. ICE 287(g) Program: The federal government can deputize state and local law enforcement officers to help with immigration enforcement, allowing them to make immigration arrests and enforce immigration laws. Federal Law Enforcement: The Department of Justice, through the United States Marshals Service, can deputize private citizens to assist with federal law enforcement functions, but only within the specific authority of the service. Legal Considerations: State Law: The authority to deputize citizens and the scope of their powers are determined by state law. Federal Law: Federal law, such as the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) and the authority of the United States Marshals Service, also governs the deputization of private citizens for federal law enforcement purposes. USC 287(g): This section of the INA allows federal agencies, like ICE, to enter into agreements with state and local law enforcement agencies to deputize their officers for immigration enforcement.
- 1-866-DHS-2-ICE 1-866-347-2432.