Re-Americanizing Research

National Security, Public Safety, Scholarly Integrity, and a Guide to Evidence-Based Research

At this time in history, the ultra-left is promoting modern life-cost, genocide, war, and population replacement against the American people. No force, fraud, or coercion. Americans reserve the right to protect themselves from hostile, left-wing negative propaganda war fronts. Americans must have free will.

No, this is not an "exercise." Forcing mass instrumental migration, particularly of criminals, traffickers, cartels, and hostile enemies, on any native population is a crime against humanity. Thousands of businesses, homes, and lives have been destroyed. No longer activism, war, and terrorism. They have taken their "game" too far. Information warfare is nothing to mess with.

Their war games against the American people are not acceptable. It's time to take the information war seriously and to free our minds from the "thieves," the "enemy," and the ones who seek to harm and exploit us. No more evil games.

Mission Statement

Re-Americanizing research is an initiative dedicated to strengthening American scholarship, national security, public safety, and academic integrity. The initiative seeks to promote independent, evidence-based research while identifying and addressing extremism, hostile foreign influence, negative propaganda, disinformation, and communications that encourage violence, armed conflict, or threats against the American people.

The initiative encourages greater reliance on original American research, government records, peer-reviewed academic publications, and independently verified information. It supports transparency in research funding, institutional affiliations, foreign influence, and potential conflicts of interest.

Research Principles

1. **National Security:** Promote research practices that recognize and address documented threats to American institutions, critical infrastructure, and public safety.
2. **Scholarly Independence:** Encourage objective academic research free from political coercion, extremist influence, and ideological manipulation.
3. **Protection Against Propaganda:** Identify misleading information, coordinated disinformation campaigns, and communications intended to manipulate public understanding.
4. **Prevention of Extremism:** Discourage communications that promote terrorism, political violence, intimidation, or threats against civilian populations.
5. **Responsible Communication:** Oppose deliberate incitement to violence, threats of war, and the dissemination of fabricated information intended to provoke hostility or conflict.

6. **American Research Leadership:** Strengthen domestic research institutions, American scholarship, technological independence, and national research capabilities.
7. **Academic Accountability:** Require transparent methodologies, credible citations, documented evidence, and disclosure of research funding and potential conflicts of interest.
8. **Constitutional Protections:** Respect freedom of speech, academic freedom, lawful political disagreement, and the right to criticize government policies. Distinguish legitimate dissent from demonstrable threats, incitement, and coordinated manipulation.

Long-Term Objective

To advance an American research environment that prioritizes factual accuracy, independent scholarship, national security, public safety, constitutional principles, and the responsible communication of information.

The initiative seeks to strengthen public confidence in research by encouraging Americans to examine original evidence, recognize propaganda, question unsupported claims, and make informed decisions without coercion or ideological pressure.

Research safeguard: Criticism of American government policy is not inherently anti-American or extremist. Evaluate documented conduct and evidence rather than treating lawful political disagreement as a security threat.

Guide to Scholarly, Evidence-Based Research

Finding credible sources on modern political, social, economic, and national security issues

Research principle

Prioritize transparent methods, original data, independent verification, and careful reasoning. Scholarly publications can still contain bias. Do not dismiss a study merely because its conclusions align with a political viewpoint; evaluate the strength of its evidence instead. Apply the same scrutiny to left-leaning and right-leaning material.

Recommended research sources

Google Scholar: Broad academic literature; check journal and peer-review status. https://scholar.google.com

JSTOR: History, sociology, political science, and humanities. https://www.jstor.org

Scopus: Citation tracking and scholarly literature; often subscription-based. https://www.scopus.com

Web of Science: Citation tracking and scholarly literature; often subscription-based. https://www.webofscience.com

SSRN: Law, economics and policy; many papers are preprints, not peer reviewed. https://www.ssrn.com

Congressional Research Service: Nonpartisan research prepared for Congress. https://crsreports.congress.gov

Government Accountability Office: Federal audits, evaluations and investigations. https://www.gao.gov

Bureau of Labor Statistics: Original labor, wage and inflation statistics. https://www.bls.gov

Census Bureau: Population and demographic statistics. https://www.census.gov

Congress.gov: Legislation and congressional records. https://www.congress.gov

AllSides: Perspective ratings for news outlets; not a measure of factual accuracy. https://www.allsides.com/media-bias/ratings

A repeatable search method

9. Write a neutral, specific question (population, time period, outcome).
10. Search Google Scholar or a discipline-specific database using terms such as “empirical study,” “systematic review,” “longitudinal study,” or “comparative analysis.”
11. Filter by recent publication date where relevant (for example, 2021–2026), but include older foundational studies when necessary.
12. Check whether the item is peer reviewed, a preprint, an editorial, a commentary, or an institutional report.
13. Read methods, sample sizes, limitations, funding disclosures and conflict-of-interest statements.
14. Compare at least three independent studies, a systematic review when available, and original statistical records.
15. Search for contradictory findings, replications, corrections, and retractions.

Example searches

- "immigration" "economic effects" "United States" empirical study
- "political violence" United States longitudinal study
- "manufacturing employment" United States trade empirical analysis
- "cybersecurity" critical infrastructure systematic review
- "government spending" economic growth meta-analysis

Source evaluation checklist

☐ Clearly described research question and methods

☐ Traceable original data and reproducible analysis

☐ Adequate sample and appropriate comparison groups

☐ Transparent funding and possible conflicts

☐ Limitations and uncertainty acknowledged

☐ Findings supported by the data rather than rhetoric

☐ Independent corroboration and no known retraction

Warning signs

Be cautious of inflammatory labels, unsupported generalizations, selective statistics, missing methodological details, undisclosed advocacy funding, or articles that conflate correlation with causation. A source’s political orientation alone is not proof that its evidence is false.

Beware of foreign names, foreign groups, and article’s with foreign origin.

Personal research standard

Prefer peer-reviewed empirical studies and original government records. Exclude opinion journalism and partisan advocacy from the primary evidence base. For current issues, prioritize recent research while checking foundational work. Record disagreements between credible sources rather than forcing consensus.

Words and common “mass cult-activism war” terms to lookout for:

1. Social justice and political activism

- Social justice
- Solidarity
- Equity
- Inclusion
- Diversity
- Systemic inequality
- Systemic racism
- Institutional racism
- Intersectionality
- Marginalization
- Oppression
- Privilege
- White privilege
- White supremacy
- Structural discrimination
- Social transformation
- Collective liberation
- Anti-racism
- Decolonization
- Reproductive justice
- Restorative justice

2. Activism and mobilization language

- Solidarity
- Resistance
- Liberation
- Organizing
- Mobilization
- Grassroots movement
- Direct action
- Community empowerment
- Collective action
- Mutual aid
- Allyship
- Advocacy
- Activism
- Speaking truth to power
- Centering marginalized voices
- Holding space
- Raising awareness
- Amplifying voices
- Challenging the status quo
- Dismantling systems

3. Common slogans and expressions

- No justice, no peace
- Silence is violence
- Black Lives Matter
- Defund the police
- Abolish ICE

- No human is illegal
- People over profits
- My body, my choice
- The personal is political
- Power to the people
- Workers of the world, unite
- Land back
- Protect trans lives
- Climate justice now
- Housing is a human right

4. Academic and institutional terminology

- Critical race theory
- Critical pedagogy
- Postcolonial theory
- Decolonial theory
- Gender studies
- Queer theory
- Social construction
- Structural inequality
- Implicit bias
- Unconscious bias
- Cultural competency
- Cultural appropriation
- Lived experience
- Positionality
- Power dynamics
- Hegemony

- Historical injustice
- Disparate impact
- Equity-centered research

5. Common rhetorical expressions

- Problematic
- Harmful rhetoric
- Microaggressions
- Dog whistle
- Gaslighting
- Erasure
- Othering
- Tokenism
- Fragility
- Safe spaces
- Trigger warnings
- Accountability
- Harm reduction
- Trauma-informed
- Inclusive language
- Normalize
- Unpack
- Do the work
- Educate yourself
- Check your privilege

6. Economic and anti-capitalist activism

- Economic justice
- Wealth redistribution

- Class struggle
- Labor solidarity
- Corporate exploitation
- Late-stage capitalism
- Anti-capitalism
- Democratic socialism
- Wealth inequality
- Economic democracy
- Universal basic income
- Living wage
- Tax the rich
- Corporate accountability
- Worker empowerment