

Union of Saints

U.S. Wars, Military Conflicts & National Security Overview

I. Formally Declared Wars (Congress)

These are the only wars formally declared by Congress under Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

War	Declaration Date
War of 1812 (Great Britain)	June 18, 1812
Mexican-American War	May 13, 1846
Spanish-American War	April 25, 1898
World War I (Germany)	April 6, 1917
World War I (Austria-Hungary)	December 7, 1917
World War II (Japan)	December 8, 1941
World War II (Germany)	December 11, 1941
World War II (Italy)	December 11, 1941
World War II (Bulgaria)	June 4, 1942
World War II (Hungary)	June 4, 1942
World War II (Romania)	June 4, 1942
Last formal declaration of war: June 4, 1942.	

II. U.S. Military Conflicts Without a Formal Declaration

Authorized through AUMFs, appropriations, treaties, or executive authority.

- Korean War
- Vietnam War
- Lebanon
- Grenada
- Panama
- Persian Gulf War
- Somalia

- Bosnia
- Kosovo
- Afghanistan War
- Iraq War
- Syria operations
- Operations against ISIS
- Yemen operations
- Counterterrorism operations worldwide

III. Major International Armed Conflicts

Europe

- Russia–Ukraine War

Middle East

- Israel– Hamas / Gaza Conflict
- Israel–Hezbollah Conflict
- Israel–Iran Conflict
- United States–Iran military operations
- Red Sea / Houthi Conflict

Africa

- Sudanese Civil War
- Sahel insurgencies
- Somalia / al-Shabaab insurgency
- Ethiopian conflicts
- Boko Haram insurgency

Asia

- Myanmar Civil War
- Other insurgencies in Myanmar

Continuing Strategic Security Confrontations

- North Korea–South Korea
- China–Taiwan

- South China Sea disputes
- India–Pakistan (Kashmir)

IV. Domestic Security & Violent Extremism

Domestic Violent Extremism

- Individuals or groups associated with Antifa who engage in criminal violence
- Anti-government or anti-authority violent extremists
- Militia-related violent extremists
- Anarchist violent extremists
- Accelerationist violent extremists
- Racially or ethnically motivated violent extremists
- Ideologically motivated violent extremists
- Sovereign citizen extremists
- Violent conspiracy-driven extremists
- Lone-actor violent extremists

Organized Crime & Transnational Threats

- Mexican drug cartels
- Human trafficking organizations
- Human smuggling networks
- International organized crime groups
- Foreign intelligence operations
- Cybercriminal organizations
- Terrorist organizations

V. National Security Campaigns & Federal Priorities

National Security

- War on Terror
- Counterterrorism
- Counterintelligence
- Counterespionage

- Cybersecurity and cyber defense
- Counter-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction

Criminal Justice

- War on Drugs
- War on Organized Crime
- Anti-gang initiatives
- Anti-cartel operations
- Anti-money laundering
- Financial crimes enforcement
- Anti-corruption initiatives
- Counterfeiting enforcement

Border & Immigration

- Border security
- Immigration enforcement
- Immigration fraud investigations
- Visa fraud investigations
- Marriage fraud investigations
- Asylum fraud investigations
- Document fraud enforcement

Human Trafficking & Public Safety

- Human smuggling investigations
- Counter-human trafficking
- Child exploitation investigations
- Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC)
- Violent crime reduction
- Counter-fentanyl operations
- Opioid response initiatives
- Missing and exploited children investigations

Economic & Infrastructure Security

- Trade enforcement
- Intellectual property enforcement
- Supply chain security
- Critical infrastructure protection
- Election security
- Foreign influence investigations

Public Health

- Pandemic preparedness
- Biosecurity
- Public health emergency response

VI. Current Major Federal Priorities (2026)

- Border security
- Immigration enforcement
- Immigration fraud investigations
- Counter-human trafficking
- Counter-cartel operations
- Counter-fentanyl operations
- Counterterrorism
- Cybersecurity
- Counterintelligence
- Organized crime investigations
- Financial crimes enforcement
- Election security
- Violent crime reduction

These activities are conducted under existing federal statutes and executive authorities rather than through formal declarations of war by Congress.

Additional Considerations

Some contemporary concerns are not reflected in the categories above. These include the activities of political action committees (PACs), nonprofit organizations, and informal terrorism

or anti-terrorism activist movements. Concerns may also arise regarding organizations or individuals that target people based on race or ethnicity or that have engaged in fabricating or staging false hate crime reports. Such matters, when they involve potential criminal conduct, are generally addressed through investigation and the application of existing federal and state laws.

Our primary concern is the "arc," or "curve," which we use as a symbol representing the White race that it is increasingly being targeted. We are concerned about activist movements composed primarily of non-White participants that, organize against White individuals in extreme ways or those they perceived to represent White supremacy. We also believe that hate crimes, including homicide, do not always receive equal public attention or discussion. We are concerned that violence committed by gangs or by offenders of any racial or ethnic background may receive inconsistent scrutiny or accountability, and we support the fair and impartial enforcement of the law for all victims and offenders alike.

The term "activism" is often used to shield or legitimize certain activities. In this context, we contend that it is being used to safeguard conduct that contributes to active dehumanization and, advocacy for or acts of genocide.

We are concerned that many activist movements are advocating positions that parallel tactics historically associated with Cold War influence campaigns and asymmetric warfare. We believe these campaigns increasingly align with objectives that foreign adversaries have sought to advance, making them more difficult to distinguish from foreign enemy influence efforts.

When those promoting these ideas are fellow Americans, addressing these concerns becomes especially challenging. Three factors contribute to this difficulty, a lack of accountability, a lack of gratitude for our shared culture and institutions, and a failure to recognize the importance of national security and public safety. Without those foundations, many of the freedoms and experiences Americans value become increasingly vulnerable.

Our nation is like a fabric whose strength depends upon the integrity of every thread. It is not a fabric from which threads should be pulled. Yet, some activist movements continue to pull at those threads, gradually fraying the very cloth that helps hold our nation together and preserve its safety and stability.

In summary, preserving the security, stability, and cultural principles of the United States requires vigilance against all forms of violence, dehumanization, unlawful discrimination, foreign influence, and organized efforts that undermine the nation's ability to protect its Native people.

Closing Statement

At this time, although these challenges have not been fully proclaimed as war under the Constitution, as demonstrated above, we believe they collectively form what the Union of Saints would declare to be a modern war.

We believe the United States has maintained a kind and gentle posture toward its own people, and for this we are very grateful. We honor the peace, dedication, and sacrifice of our public servants, and we will continue to offer our support in every lawful way we can as we navigate these very difficult challenges together.

We sincerely hope that our people will awaken to this reality and once again consider what it means to be American, giving thoughtful attention to their duty to our great nation. This duty has always been to establish, preserve, and maintain peace-keeping within our Union.