

Crimes Against Humanity

Categorized by Population-Replacement Methods and Their Impact on Native / Established Citizens

I. Cultural & Identity Suppression

How replacement campaigns may treat native citizens

- Forced abandonment of language, customs, or traditions
- Criminalization of native cultural expression
- Closure or destruction of cultural centers
- Replacement of native holidays with imposed observances
- Removal of native history from education
- Rewriting historical narratives to delegitimize natives
- Labeling native identity as extremist or illegitimate
- Cultural “re-education” initiatives
- Suppression of intergenerational heritage transmission
- Forced assimilation under threat of sanction

Legal classification: Persecution; cultural destruction; crimes against humanity

II. Religious Targeting & Suppression

Treatment of native religious communities

- Destruction or desecration of churches, temples, or sacred sites
- Intimidation of clergy
- Criminalization of religious gatherings
- Retaliatory attacks following resistance
- Surveillance of worshippers
- Removal of religious symbols from public life
- Forced secularization or ideological conformity

- Denial of permits for religious institutions
- Targeted arson or vandalism
- Prohibition of religious education

Legal classification: Persecution; other inhumane acts; war-crime indicators

III. Demographic Engineering & Displacement

Impact on native populations

- Forced relocation from ancestral neighborhoods
- Property seizures or coerced sales
- Housing exclusion or zoning manipulation
- Infrastructure neglect targeting native areas
- Settlement policies designed to dilute native presence
- Internal displacement without legal remedy
- Denial of return rights
- Erasure of native land claims
- Ghettoization or spatial segregation
- Forced urban or rural clearance

Legal classification: Forcible transfer; persecution; crimes against humanity

IV. Legal & Political Marginalization

How natives may be treated institutionally

- Removal of voting power through redistricting
- Disenfranchisement or diluted representation
- Selective law enforcement
- Legal systems weaponized against natives
- Denial of due process
- Criminalization of dissent
- Collective punishment laws

- Loyalty tests or ideological oaths
- Targeting of native leaders or activists
- Arbitrary detention

Legal classification: Persecution; severe deprivation of liberty

V. Economic Exclusion & Exploitation

Treatment of native livelihoods

- Job displacement through discriminatory policy
- Exclusion from employment or licensing
- Confiscation of businesses
- Forced labor or exploitative conditions
- Denial of social services
- Resource deprivation
- Economic strangulation to induce migration
- Unequal access to aid or contracts
- Weaponization of welfare systems
- Poverty imposed as control

Legal classification: Other inhumane acts; persecution

VI. Violence, Terror & Intimidation

Direct treatment of resisting natives

- Retaliatory violence for refusal to comply
- Targeted assaults
- Arson attacks on homes or institutions
- Threat campaigns
- Organized intimidation
- Kidnappings or disappearances
- Beatings or torture

- Sexual violence
- Extrajudicial killings
- Collective reprisals

Legal classification: Crimes against humanity; war-crime indicators

VII. Psychological & Social Warfare

Methods used against native civilians

- Constant intimidation and fear tactics
- Public humiliation
- Dehumanization campaigns
- Propaganda portraying natives as enemies
- Forced silence or self-censorship
- Surveillance and harassment
- Social isolation
- Induced trauma
- Destruction of social trust
- Chronic terror as governance
- Race wars

Legal classification: Other inhumane acts; persecution

VIII. Child & Family Targeting

Impact on native families

- Forced separation of children
- Removal into state or ideological custody
- Indoctrination programs
- Suppression of parental rights
- Denial of cultural education
- Identity reassignment

- Erasure of lineage
- Prevention of family reunification
- Intergenerational trauma
- Long-term demographic erasure

Legal classification: Crimes against humanity; genocidal indicators (conditional)

IX. Information & Narrative Control

How natives are silenced

- Media suppression
- Criminalization of speech
- Censorship of native perspectives
- Historical erasure
- False criminalization narratives
- Denial of grievance mechanisms
- Suppression of reporting
- Targeting journalists
- Disinformation campaigns
- Narrative monopoly

Legal classification: Persecution; other inhumane acts

X. Summary Legal Framing (use this verbatim if needed)

When population replacement is pursued through coercion, intimidation, and violence, resulting in the suppression, displacement, or persecution of native or established civilian populations, such conduct constitutes crimes against humanity under international law, particularly where it is widespread, systematic, and directed against civilians.