

The Dismantling of Homeland Security and Border Protection During Foreign Armed Conflict

Union of Saints

National Sovereignty, Civilian Protection, Foreign Interference, and International Law

We don't fan the flames: we put them out.

A Call for Accountability and the Protection of America

For these reasons, we support reporting names and calling out America's terrorists for who they are. There is no excuse for treating the American population this way. Americans have become exploited and enslaved to an extremist foreign and domestic "activist reich" promoting forced mass population replacement, violent ideology, and the dismantling of national security. These individuals are actively at war with the American nation. They are not activists. These people are terrorizing the American population, and their actions must be taken seriously.

We recognize these actions as crimes against humanity, and we believe those responsible should be held accountable. We are motivated by our understanding of homeland defense, national security, American history, and the threats facing our country. We do not live in an extremist cult activist world. We live in the real world, and we take real life threats, especially those involving warfare, seriously.

The actions of activists may be a game to them, but threats to American life and liberty are no game to us. We believe all terrorists should be held accountable for what they have done, what they have promoted, and the consequences of their actions. Free speech does not give anyone the right to threaten American lives, terrorize our population, commit crimes, or undermine our national security. They have done everything to destroy us, our spirit, our homes, and our property. We will not accept the continued treatment of the American population as though our lives, our families, and our country have no value.

Being proud to be American today comes with consequences when these warfare activists choose to silence, suppress, and terrorize Americans. You cannot be White without being told you are wrong. Americans should not be made to feel ashamed of their heritage, identity, or pride in their country. We reject the dehumanization of our population and the prejudice directed toward Americans because of who they are.

They have chosen to dehumanize a nation, promote the dismantling of the United States, and violently target our population. They have gone too far. Their so called activism has involved threats, violence, intimidation, and attacks, including arson and mass looting events against our people and our country. These are not peaceful protests. They are serious acts that threaten the safety and security of our nation. We recognize the terrorism and the need for sincere redress.

We believe in accountability. We believe in the protection of American life, liberty, homes, property, and national sovereignty. We believe those who threaten our nation must be held criminally accountable and answer for their actions.

Our concerns include:

- Crimes against humanity.
- Crimes of war.
- Terrorism.
- Active threats to the American population.

Introduction

Homeland security and border protection are fundamental components of a sovereign nation's ability to defend its territory, protect its civilian population, and maintain national security. During periods of foreign armed conflict, these responsibilities become particularly important because hostile foreign governments and non state actors may attempt to exploit vulnerabilities in domestic security systems.

The deliberate compromise of a nation's homeland security capabilities during an international conflict can create serious risks to national sovereignty, territorial integrity, civilian safety, and national defense. These risks may include foreign infiltration, espionage, terrorism, human trafficking, weapons smuggling, sabotage, and attacks against critical infrastructure.

The protection of the American population must remain a central responsibility of national governance. Understanding the relationship between national security, foreign interference, and civilian protection is essential to recognizing how weakened security systems can place an entire population at risk.

1. National Sovereignty and Territorial Integrity

National sovereignty establishes a country's authority to govern its territory, establish its laws, protect its borders, and determine its national security policies.

Every sovereign country has a responsibility to maintain the institutions and capabilities necessary to protect its population and territorial integrity. These responsibilities include:

- Maintaining effective border security.

- Protecting military installations and national defense infrastructure.
- Securing airports, seaports, and transportation systems.
- Preventing foreign espionage and hostile infiltration.
- Protecting communications and critical infrastructure.
- Identifying and responding to foreign security threats.

The United Nations Charter recognizes the sovereignty and political independence of states and prohibits the threat or use of force against another state's territorial integrity or political independence under Article 2(4).

A country's ability to maintain domestic security is an important component of its national independence and defense.

2. Homeland Security as Civilian Protection

Homeland security is not exclusively concerned with immigration enforcement. It encompasses the protection of civilians, public institutions, national infrastructure, and essential services.

Security vulnerabilities can be exploited by foreign adversaries and criminal organizations to facilitate:

- Human trafficking and forced exploitation.
- Weapons and dangerous materials smuggling.
- Foreign intelligence operations.
- Terrorism and organized violence.
- Sabotage of critical infrastructure.
- Foreign directed criminal operations.
- Attacks against civilian transportation and communications systems.

During foreign armed conflict, these vulnerabilities may create additional risks because an adversary may attempt to weaken a country internally rather than relying exclusively on conventional military operations.

Protecting borders and maintaining homeland security capabilities are therefore essential elements of civilian protection and national defense.

3. Could Dismantling Homeland Security Constitute a Crime Against Humanity?

Under Article 7 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, crimes against humanity include specified offenses such as murder, extermination, enslavement,

persecution, torture, and other inhumane acts. These offenses must be committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against a civilian population, with knowledge of the attack.

We recognize that dismantling national security can itself become a weapon that enables crimes against humanity by exposing civilian populations to serious threats and exploitation.

The Proposed American Statute

Under the proposed American Statute, the deliberate dismantling, disabling, or compromise of homeland security and border protection during foreign armed conflict shall be recognized as conduct constituting a crime against humanity when it is knowingly undertaken to expose the American population to foreign aggression, hostile infiltration, trafficking, violence, persecution, or other serious threats to civilian life and national security.

The American Statute recognizes that homeland security and border protection are essential to the protection of American lives, national sovereignty, territorial integrity, and civilian populations. Deliberately compromising these protections, particularly through coordination with hostile foreign powers or assistance to an enemy, presents a serious threat to the United States and its people.

This statute establishes accountability for individuals and organizations that knowingly participate in, coordinate, promote, or facilitate the dismantling of essential national security protections with the intent of exposing the American population to serious harm.

Conduct covered under this statute shall be subject to investigation, evidence review, and prosecution under applicable law, with appropriate protections for constitutional rights, due process, and lawful political expression.

The American Statute establishes the principle that the deliberate endangerment of an entire civilian population through the intentional compromise of national defense and homeland security is a matter of national protection, human rights, and accountability.

The protection of the American population, its homes, its borders, and its national sovereignty is a fundamental responsibility of the United States. Those who knowingly place the population in danger must be held accountable.

4. Foreign Interference, Asymmetric Warfare, and National Defense

Foreign adversaries do not always rely on conventional military attacks to weaken another country.

Asymmetric warfare may involve intelligence operations, cyberattacks, sabotage, disinformation, economic pressure, proxy organizations, and the exploitation of domestic vulnerabilities.

A hostile foreign power may seek to weaken a country by compromising its ability to identify threats, secure its territory, protect infrastructure, or respond to emergencies.

This is particularly concerning during an international armed conflict because domestic security vulnerabilities may provide opportunities for hostile operations.

Recognizing foreign interference and understanding how adversaries exploit internal vulnerabilities are important parts of protecting the American population and maintaining national defense.

5. Treason and Aiding an Enemy Under United States Law

The United States Constitution, Article III, Section 3, establishes a specific and narrow definition of treason.

Treason against the United States consists only of levying war against the United States or adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort.

The Constitution also establishes specific evidentiary requirements: a conviction requires testimony from two witnesses to the same overt act or a confession in open court.

Federal law, 18 U.S.C. § 2381, establishes criminal penalties for treason.

Political disagreement, criticism of government policy, legislative oversight, and lawful restructuring of federal agencies do not automatically constitute treason. However, knowingly providing assistance to an enemy during an armed conflict raises serious national security concerns when the statutory requirements are satisfied.

6. The Relationship Between National Security and International Humanitarian Law

International humanitarian law establishes protections for civilians and other persons during armed conflict.

The Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols establish rules concerning the treatment of civilians, protection of civilian populations, and conduct during warfare.

These protections are especially important when foreign military operations and domestic security vulnerabilities intersect. A government must consider both its national defense responsibilities and its obligations under international law.

The protection of civilians remains a central principle, regardless of the political circumstances surrounding an armed conflict.

7. Homeland Security Vulnerabilities and Their Impact on the American Population

The dismantling or weakening of homeland security and border protection places the American population at risk. These systems exist to protect our homes, families, communities, infrastructure, and national territory. When these protections are compromised, Americans become more vulnerable to foreign infiltration, organized crime, human trafficking, weapons smuggling, terrorism, espionage, and hostile operations.

During foreign armed conflict, these concerns become even more serious. A weakened homeland security system creates opportunities for foreign adversaries to exploit internal vulnerabilities, gather intelligence, interfere with infrastructure, and threaten the civilian population. The consequences extend into everyday American life, affecting families, children, veterans, businesses, schools, hospitals, and local communities.

Homeland Security Vulnerabilities and Potential Consequences

Security action or vulnerability	Potential impact on Americans
Reducing border security	Increased opportunities for unauthorized entry, smuggling, and foreign infiltration.
Weakening homeland security agencies	Reduced ability to identify, prevent, and respond to domestic threats.
Compromising immigration screening	Greater difficulty identifying individuals who may pose security risks.
Reducing intelligence capabilities	Less ability to identify foreign threats, espionage, and hostile operations.
Compromising cybersecurity protections	Increased exposure of government systems, personal information, and critical infrastructure.
Weakening counterterrorism capabilities	Greater difficulty detecting and preventing terrorist operations.
Reducing human trafficking enforcement	Increased vulnerability to exploitation, forced labor, and trafficking.
Weakening weapons interdiction	Increased opportunities for dangerous weapons and materials to enter communities.
Compromising transportation security	Increased risks to airports, seaports, railways, and other transportation systems.
Weakening critical infrastructure protection	Greater exposure of electricity, water, communications, hospitals, and essential services to disruption.
Allowing foreign interference	Increased vulnerability to foreign influence, intelligence gathering, and hostile operations.
Weakening emergency response capabilities	Reduced ability to protect families and communities during national emergencies.

The American Population and the Right to Protection

The consequences of weakening these systems are not confined to government institutions. They reach directly into American homes and neighborhoods. Families, children, veterans, public servants, and local communities depend on effective national security protections.

Under the proposed American Statute, the deliberate dismantling or compromise of essential homeland security and border protection, as intended to expose the American population to serious harm, shall be recognized as a crime against humanity.

Our position is that the American people have a right to live safely, protect their families, maintain their homes and property, and enjoy the freedoms and security of their country. National protection is a responsibility that must never be disregarded.

An American population that cannot adequately protect its homes, families, borders, and communities is an American population placed in danger. We recognize the seriousness of these threats and support the protection of our people, our homeland, and our national future.

Conclusion: The Responsibility to Protect a Nation's Population

A country's homeland security and border protection capabilities are essential to its ability to maintain sovereignty, protect civilians, and defend its territory during foreign armed conflict.

The deliberate compromise of these capabilities can create vulnerabilities that extend beyond immigration policy and affect national defense, critical infrastructure, civilian safety, and the country's ability to respond to hostile foreign operations.

The American population depends on these protections every day. Our homes, families, communities, property, and national infrastructure must remain protected against threats that can compromise our safety and security.

The American Statute recognizes the importance of protecting the population from the deliberate dismantling of essential national security protections. Our position is that those who knowingly place American lives and communities in danger must be held accountable.

National sovereignty, civilian protection, and the preservation of national security are interconnected responsibilities. Protecting our country's population is an essential responsibility of national governance.

We don't fan the flames. We put them out. We stand for the protection of American life, liberty, families, homes, property, and national sovereignty.

References

- Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (Fourth Geneva Convention), August 12, 1949.
- International Criminal Court. (1998). *Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court*, Article 7.
- United Nations. (1945). *Charter of the United Nations*, Article 2(4).
- United States Constitution, Article III, Section 3.
- United States Code, 18 U.S.C. § 2381, Treason.