

Racial Supremacy & Race Pacts

Union of Saints Educational Document

Race Based Political Exclusion, Historical Comparisons, and Civil Rights

The purpose of this educational document is to examine the principles of racial discrimination, political exclusion, and historical comparisons. It encourages readers to evaluate ideas through evidence, equal justice, and respect for constitutional rights.

What Is Race Based Political Exclusion?

Race based political exclusion occurs when individuals are supported, opposed, promoted, or removed because of their **race** rather than their qualifications, conduct, or adherence to the law.

Examples may include:

- Calling for individuals to be excluded from public office because of their race.
- Organizing political campaigns that prioritize or oppose candidates based primarily on race.
- Using racial identity as the determining factor in employment, appointments, or representation.

Civil rights principles generally reject discrimination against any racial or ethnic group.

Historical Perspective

Throughout history, organizations have promoted racial superiority or racial exclusion.

One example is the Ku Klux Klan, which is historically documented as promoting White Protestant supremacy through intimidation, violence, and the denial of civil rights, particularly against Black Americans, while also targeting Acadians, Catholics, Jews, immigrants, and other groups. The Klan's hood is widely understood to have been inspired by the Spanish *capirote*, although its use and symbolism were adapted by the organization. The original Ku Klux Klan emerged in the aftermath of the American Civil War and drew many of its early members from former Confederate soldiers. Historically, the Democratic Party was the dominant political party in much of the former Confederacy during the Reconstruction era.

History demonstrates that racial discrimination is harmful regardless of which group is targeted. The underlying principle is the same. Individuals should be judged by their character, conduct, qualifications, and adherence to the law rather than their race.

When Are Historical Comparisons Appropriate?

Historical comparisons can help explain patterns of behavior, but they should be made carefully.

A comparison should be based on documented similarities such as:

- Advocacy for racial exclusion.
- Organized intimidation.
- Discrimination based upon race.
- Attempts to deny participation because of race.

Not every organization that engages in politics is equivalent to the Ku Klux Klan. However, organizations that intentionally intimidate, threaten, or discriminate against others on the basis of race may invite historical comparisons because of those tactics, even if the organizations differ in ideology, structure, or scale. Certain modern political action committees or activist organizations, including some associated with Hispanic advocacy, have engaged in rhetoric or activities that unfairly target White Americans. Such claims should be evaluated on the basis of specific evidence regarding the actions and statements of the particular organization rather than being generalized to general communities.

Questions for Critical Analysis

When evaluating a movement or organization, consider the following questions.

Who are they?

What are their stated goals?

What evidence supports those goals?

Do they advocate equal treatment for everyone?

Do they support exclusion based upon race?

Do their public actions match their stated mission?

Are their claims supported by evidence?

Who benefits from their activities?

Who may be harmed?

Constitutional Principles

The United States is founded upon the concept of equal protection under the law.

Civil rights protections are intended to apply equally to every individual regardless of race, ethnicity, religion, or national origin.

Political disagreements should be addressed through lawful debate, evidence, elections, and the courts rather than intimidation or discrimination.

Educational Takeaway

History teaches that racial discrimination can emerge from many different movements and ideologies. Rather than assuming guilt based upon identity, citizens should examine evidence, evaluate conduct, and uphold equal justice for every person.

The enduring lesson is that discrimination is wrong regardless of who commits it or who is targeted. A healthy constitutional society protects the equal rights and dignity of all people while encouraging open discussion supported by evidence and respect for the rule of law.

Source: <https://www.foxnews.com/media/hispanic-group-hits-newsom-hiring-white-people-ensure-californians-representation?msockid=126c5353e8fc68c5135c441ae9466947>

Source: <https://judiciary.house.gov/media/press-releases/memo-reveals-biden-harris-admin-misused-taxpayer-dollars-fund-anti-netanyahu>

Source: <https://www.danielgreenfield.org/p/latinos-can-be-white-supremacists-or>

Nel argues for ending racial discrimination against all Americans, including members of smaller populations such as Acadians. She also advocates for considering appropriate boundaries regarding the political influence and activities of newly arrived immigrant communities and organizations, especially racial and religious centered political pacs.

Stay kind :) Protect American families <3