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Casebook Notes
Activism, "Standing Down," Terrorism, Abuses, Cult Psychology
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Thank you to those in uniform and service.

Research:

1. https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Syrian_Electronic_Army
2. <https://www.ap.org/media-center/ap-in-the-news/2016/us-indicts-3-it-ties-to-syrian-electronic-army-for-hacking/>
3. <https://www.fbi.gov/contact-us/field-offices/washingtondc/news/press-releases/computer-hacking-conspiracy-charges-unsealed-against-members-of-syrian-electronic-army>
4. <https://hhsepitaph.com/12077/arts-culture/performative-activism-does-more-harm-than-good/>
5. <https://news.stanford.edu/stories/2018/10/how-violent-protest-can-backfire>
6. www.slaverywars.wordpress.com
7. www.usbluesbar.wordpress.com

AI Assisted Casenotes:

- Activists are incredibly volatile at this time in history.
- Blame-shifting is a tactic where someone redirects responsibility for their actions, thoughts, or behaviors onto others. It's a way to avoid taking ownership of their mistakes or actions and can be a form of verbal or emotional abuse. Here's a more detailed look at blame-shifting: Deflection of Responsibility: Blame-shifting involves deflecting personal responsibility by accusing or blaming others for one's own actions. Abuse Tactic: It can be a manipulative technique used by abusers to make the victim feel guilty, responsible, or to control them. Minimizing or Justifying Actions: Abusers might pretend their abusive behavior was a joke, blame the victim for their actions, or minimize the impact of their actions. Common Phrases: Examples of blame-shifting statements include "You make me angry," "You're too sensitive," or "You're constantly bad-mouthing me". Impact on Victims: Over time, blame-shifting can make the victim question their own behavior, leading to feelings of guilt and self-doubt. Related to Personality Disorders: Blame-shifting is often associated with narcissistic and borderline personality disorders, where individuals struggle to accept criticism or admit fault. Escaping Responsibility: Blame-shifting is a way to avoid taking responsibility for mistakes or choices, and it can be seen as a form of denial or self-deception. Perpetuating Conflict: Blame-shifting can lead to a cycle of conflict in relationships, where problems are not truly addressed or resolved.
- Activists are not: Lacking corruption by evil, malice or wrongdoing; sinless. Not guilty of crimes, or offenses, or blameless. Lawful. Activists are not innocent.
- From Psychology Today: The Common Stages in the Life Cycle of a Cult. The Big Idea. A leader.
- Leaders propose a new transcendent idea that promises a panacea solution for alienated and vulnerable people. This big idea promises to solve all problems; to end loneliness, isolation, and a sense of personal failure. It makes vague promises of meaning and salvation. There is usually a charismatic leader or a single text with its own coded language that spreads the big idea. Love-Bombing. Cult leaders and early devotees recruit from the wider population through love-bombing and promising a new start, a hope for a future of love, belonging, and salvation within a living community of people who all believe in the big idea. As a new recruit, you become one of the chosen to whom 'the truth' is revealed. You are loved and 'saved.' A New Life. New recruits are inducted into a secret language of signs and symbols. They're encouraged to identify as victims of the world outside and are promised a rebirth, a new body or identity within this life, or an afterlife. Recruits are taught to see the world as black or white, good or evil, us or them; and this creates tight group unity which is enforced by rote learning of the cult's slogans. These beliefs are often illogical as a test of 'true belief.' New recruits experience euphoria as part of a 'chosen' secretive group. Growth. As new recruits move into greater commitment, the cult

enters the 'expansion phase' and looks outwards. The new task is to recruit ever more people. Love-bombing and promising a new life are used on outsiders, and the young and needy are targeted. The cult expands rapidly with its promises of future rewards, be they spiritual, sexual, or political. Mantras and slogans replace all individual thought and offer collective 'one-ness.' Rites of Passage. Allegiance is sworn through acts such as renouncing your own family, past life, and past name. New members are separated from all past support systems and become dependent on the cult. New members are tested by having to transform their identity, body, language, and even sexual behaviors. They must 'don the robes' and declare to the world that 'I am no longer who I was, I am now part of group X.

- Gain-of-function; Profit and gains.
- Organizations that have been under investigation by the FBI; 1. Many Jewish organizations. 2. Many vegetarian and vegan organizations. 3. BLM and other black movements. 4. Pfizer. 5. Russian organizations. 6. Chinese organizations. 7. Black religious movements, Islam, Muslim, Israeli.
- Gain of function research refers to scientific experiments that genetically modify organisms, such as viruses or bacteria, to enhance their biological functions, including increased transmissibility or virulence. This type of research aims to better understand pathogens and develop vaccines or treatments, but it also raises safety and ethical concerns.
- Cult Behaviors: Isolation. The cult becomes too large to control and has to prevent influences from the outside world from weakening its power over members. The leaders ban acts of individual free will. The cult isolates its members from the world beyond, depicting the outside as corrupt, evil, and violent. This increases bonding as members see themselves as 'threatened victims'. Language control and growing paranoia make questioning the cult impossible. Mantras and slogans silence doubts and dissent. Internal repression grows. Hate Bonding. The cult reaches its size limit and problems arise from failures in its 'plan for all.' But the cult cannot admit errors. It starts to feed on hatred of the outside world. It evolves rituals of hatred, building a deeper 'unity of the persecuted.' One stratum of society is usually the target of all hatred and they might be given a coded name. Members are encouraged to share their hatred in ritualized forms. Traitors. Afraid of the growing hate culture, some members question the leaders but they are thrown out or made to do penance. The contraction phase begins and leads to a clampdown on any freedoms within the cult. In the face of internal persecution, a senior member often leaves and becomes a 'traitor.' Gaslighting, peer pressure, and group-think prevent others from leaving. A few are helped to leave the cult by family members or forced out by cult deprogrammers, but such acts only fuel the cult's conviction that it is under attack. Witch Hunts. Internal trials within the cult weed out all potential traitors. Doubters are shamed into falsely accusing others. The remaining members are forced into committing acts of personal supplication that might be sexual, or involve body-marking, self-mutilation, or a pledge to transgressive acts. A common test of belonging involves committing small crimes against the hated world beyond. Once a member commits an illegal act, the cult has evidence it can use to blackmail that member into compliance. This is abusive trauma bonding. Persecution Paranoia. As more people flee the cult, secrets are leaked to the outside world about the authoritarian rule of the leaders. External law forces investigate the cult. The cult's paranoia grows. Increasingly paranoid the cult weaponizes for a showdown against the world and sees violence as the necessary purifying force that will save itself from its scheming enemies. All who commit acts of violence are pardoned in advance by the leader or leaders. Many other cult members leave and this increases paranoid fear of impending confrontation with external enemies. Attack. Often a respected member of the cult is accused, tortured, or even killed and the 'secret' scapegoating becomes the new form of group cohesion. Cult members are forbidden to leave and terror is whipped up about an imminent attack from external enemies, imagined or real. Allegiance to the cult is now proven by 'striking back' against the outside world. After an attack, the collective fear of being destroyed by the external enemy takes over. Final Conflict. Fearing destruction, the cult either attempts one final attack against the world or barricades itself up and enters into a state of siege. In the latter case, cult suicide pacts are common. The cult either destroys itself or lashes out against its often fantasized enemies. Either way, the cult collapses with violation of laws or loss of life.
- Corruption of shadow networks.
- D. Cowdrey's research aligns with White House investigations. We mourn our fallen and all that has been lost.
- Kafkasque in the vegan movement looks like: odd behaviors, sexual predators, verbal assaulting and berating, gang violence, targeting unsuspecting female victims, targeting children, abusive parenting within animal rights arena, gang stalking, cult behaviors, extreme sexualizing, prostitution and sex addictions, hate, cyber stalking, drug consumption, bullying, political conspiracy, intersections of corrupted activism spheres, polyamory as power and control, human trafficking, human rights violations,

crimes against humanity, cyber warfare, idolizing, sabotaging cycles, political corruption, pressuring, blackmail, profiteering, foreign infiltration, smear campaigning, mansphere and extreme misogyny, toxic purity culture, body shaming and sexual shaming, voyeurism, revenge pornography and profiting, pedophilia, rainbowing (common crimes within LGBTIQQ), lack of accountability, victim blaming, vandalism, extremism, isolation, terrorism, & other issues of concern.

- Political terrorism in the United States by foreign and domestic actors.
- Beautiful American people.
- The unfortunate habits of the shadow Jewish Confederacy in the United States, is "the making of" and the profiting from "death and dying," in the medical industry. In the western world, we have some of the best hospitals and hospital workers in the world, we are lucky to be living in the United States and to receive the extraordinary care that we have. Unfortunately, on the flip side, the darker side, the evidence showcases incredible corruption in the United State's medical industry. America suffers from the most medical-related deaths in the world. Very radical extremes.
- Internal treason against the American people 6.12.25. Activists are claiming America is Mexico, especially within the Hispanic community.
- Whites targeted in the south, psychological warfare.
- Zapatista Army of National Liberation.
- Harmful activism, particularly performative activism, can negatively impact social movements by prioritizing appearance over genuine change, distracting from important issues, and potentially harming the cause. It can involve actions like posting online without further engagement, focusing on symbolic actions over concrete efforts, or supporting contradictory actions. Examples include posting infographics without further action, donating to politicians who oppose a cause, or engaging in activities solely for social media attention. Elaboration: Performative activism can be detrimental to social movements for several reasons: Distraction and Surface-Level Information: It can lead to a focus on shallow displays of support rather than genuine action, drowning out important updates and hindering meaningful progress. Damage to Larger Movements: By prioritizing social media visibility over real change, performative activism can undermine the legitimacy and effectiveness of broader movements. Lack of Humility and Self-Reflection: It can involve a lack of self-awareness and a refusal to engage in critical self-reflection on one's own actions. Contradictory Actions: Performative activists may publicly support a cause while simultaneously engaging in actions that contradict their stated beliefs. Increased Polarization: Performative activism can exacerbate polarization by focusing on superficial displays of support rather than building genuine community and understanding. Examples of Harmful Activism: Donating to Legislators Who Oppose a Cause: Donating money to politicians who work against the interests of a cause, while publicly expressing support for it, is a form of performative activism that undermines the cause. Posting Infographics Without Further Action: Sharing a visually appealing infographic without engaging in further research or action can be a form of performative activism that fails to address the issue at hand. Focusing on Symbolic Actions Over Concrete Efforts: Engaging in symbolic actions, like wearing a button, without making any concrete changes in one's own behavior or lifestyle, is a form of performative activism that does little to advance the cause. Using Social Media for Attention Seeking: Using social media platforms solely to demonstrate one's support for a cause, without engaging in meaningful action, can be a form of performative activism that primarily seeks attention rather than genuine change
- Activists engaging in vandalism, often involving property damage, graffiti, or defacement, have been a growing concern, particularly in the context of protests and social movements. Vandalism, while sometimes intended as a form of nonviolent protest, can have significant negative consequences, including financial losses, damage to cultural heritage, and erosion of community cohesion. Motivations and Consequences: Motivations: activists may engage in vandalism to draw attention to their cause, disrupt activities, or express their frustration with existing systems. Examples include throwing food on paintings, defacing property with graffiti, or blocking roads. Consequences: Vandalism can lead to: Financial Losses: Businesses and individuals experience significant financial losses from property damage and repairs. Damage to Cultural Heritage: Priceless works of art and historical artifacts are vulnerable to vandalism. Erosion of Community Cohesion: Vandalism can create a sense of fear and insecurity among residents, impacting their quality of life. Increased Costs: Communities and governments must invest in security measures and cleanup efforts. Examples: Groups like Just Stop Oil and Last Generation have included vandalism in their strategies of civil disobedience. Climate activists have vandalized museums and historical buildings in protest. Prevention and Mitigation: Security Measures: Implementing security measures, such as increased lighting, surveillance systems, and security personnel, can deter vandalism. Community Engagement: Fostering community

engagement and trust can help reduce vandalism by promoting a sense of shared responsibility and accountability. Legal Consequences: Individuals who engage in vandalism face legal consequences, including fines, imprisonment, and restitution. Overall, while vandalism may be a tactic employed by some activists, its negative consequences on individuals, communities, and cultural heritage are significant. Addressing vandalism requires a multifaceted approach, including proactive security measures, community engagement, and legal repercussions for those who engage in such act

- Activists, in various contexts, have sometimes been involved in acts of theft, often as a form of protest or to draw attention to a cause. Some examples include activists stealing cultural artifacts to protest their illicit trade, animal rights activists stealing animals from research facilities, or activists stealing property from corporations to make a statement about their practices. Examples of Activists and Theft: Greenpeace activists: Two Greenpeace activists were charged with stealing a wax figure of French President Macron from a museum to stage anti-Russia protests, according to France 24. Anti-colonial activists: Anti-colonial activists have stolen cultural artifacts from museums, arguing that these items were looted and should be returned to their original owners, as reported by NPR. Corporate protest: Some activists have argued that stealing from corporations is justified as a form of protest or as a way to redistribute wealth, according to a philosopher from the University of Reading. The Syrian Electronic Army: This group has been accused of state-sponsored cyber-activism, including hacking and stealing information, according to BAE Systems. Ethical Considerations: Theft, regardless of the motive, is generally considered a crime and an unethical act. While some activists may argue that their actions are justified in certain contexts, the act of stealing itself raises moral questions and can have legal consequences.
- The concept of activists and community endangerment is a complex one, with various perspectives and situations to consider. Potential ways activism can be linked to community endangerment: Extreme tactics: Some activist tactics, like blocking highways or engaging in violence, can be seen as endangering communities by causing disruptions, risking injury, or inciting negative reactions. Government suppression: Governments and authorities can sometimes use tactics like surveillance and criminal charges to suppress activism, which can endanger activists and the communities they represent. Targeting of activists: Activists, particularly those who challenge powerful entities or advocate for marginalized communities, can face threats, violence, or harassment, directly endangering them and their communities. Divisive rhetoric: Activism can sometimes lead to heightened tensions and divisions within communities, potentially escalating into conflicts or violence. It is important to remember: Defining "endangerment": The term "endangerment" can be interpreted differently, and what one person considers dangerous, another may not. The goals of activism: Many activists work to address real dangers and injustices within communities, such as environmental hazards or systemic inequality. Government accountability: Governments have a responsibility to protect citizens' rights to protest and ensure the safety of activists. Overall, while certain forms or instances of activism might be perceived as or lead to community endangerment, it is crucial to recognize that the vast majority of activism is a force for positive change and addresses genuine threats to communities. The focus should be on ensuring the safety of activists and finding constructive ways to address concerns raised by their efforts.