

THESE TRUTHS WE HOLD

Announcing Our "New Normal," or "War-Time Reality"

Components of War and Conflict

Wars are rarely driven by a single cause. Most conflicts involve multiple overlapping factors, objectives, and methods operating simultaneously.

Political Conflict

Struggles over power, governance, leadership, law, and control of institutions.

Territorial Conflict

Disputes involving land, borders, strategic locations, waterways, or resources.

Economic Conflict

Competition over wealth, trade routes, labor, industry, energy, natural resources, or financial power.

Religious Conflict

Disputes involving religious identity, doctrine, authority, or sacred sites.

Ethnic and Racial Conflict

Conflicts involving ethnicity, ancestry, tribal identity, race, language, or cultural heritage.

Nationalist Conflict

Struggles involving sovereignty, self determination, independence movements, or national identity.

Ideological Conflict

Conflicts driven by competing political, social, economic, or philosophical systems.

Information Warfare

The use of propaganda, censorship, disinformation, psychological operations, and narrative control.

Psychological Warfare

Efforts to demoralize, intimidate, manipulate, isolate, or influence populations and opponents.

Cyber Warfare

Attacks against communications, information systems, infrastructure, or digital networks.

Economic Warfare

The use of sanctions, blockades, financial restrictions, trade pressure, or resource denial.

Proxy Warfare

Conflicts fought through allied groups, militias, insurgencies, or third party actors.

Class Conflict

Struggles involving economic classes, labor groups, land ownership, or social hierarchy.

Colonial and Imperial Conflict

Wars involving conquest, occupation, expansion, colonization, or resistance to foreign rule.

Common Methods and Consequences of War

Throughout history, wars have involved:

- Genocide
- Ethnic cleansing
- Religious persecution
- Political purges
- Slavery
- Forced labor
- Human trafficking
- Sexual slavery
- Forced population transfers
- Internment and detention systems
- Cultural destruction
- Propaganda campaigns
- Dehumanization campaigns
- Revenge and retaliation campaigns
- Sexual violence
- Non-consensual intimate image exploitation

- Economic exploitation
- Resource extraction
- Population displacement

Common Motivations Behind War

Many conflicts involve one or more of the following:

1. Power
2. Control
3. Territory
4. Resources
5. Wealth
6. Religion
7. Ethnicity
8. Nationalism
9. Ideology
10. Fear
11. Revenge
12. Security concerns
13. Historical grievances
14. Expansionism
15. Political dominance

Most wars are a combination of political, economic, social, religious, ethnic, territorial, and psychological forces operating at the same time.

Union of Saints Opinion

The Union of Saints recognizes that historically wars are waged through social, political, economic, cultural, religious, and psychological means.

In our view, when examining conflict honestly, we must be willing to call its components by their names.

Where there is genocide, we should call it genocide.

Where there is ethnic cleansing, we should call it ethnic cleansing.

Where there is religious persecution, we should call it religious persecution.

Where there is slavery, forced labor, human trafficking, sexual exploitation, coercive control, or systemic abuse, we should call those practices what they are.

Where there are propaganda campaigns, dehumanization campaigns, intimidation tactics, retaliation efforts, reputation attacks, political persecution, or efforts to silence dissent, we believe those actions should be identified and examined openly.

Likewise, where conflicts are driven by power, control, territory, resources, ideology, revenge, nationalism, race, religion, economics, or political domination, we believe those motivations should be discussed honestly rather than hidden behind euphemisms.

The Union of Saints encourages citizens to study history, examine evidence carefully, think critically, and engage in political discourse with integrity. Understanding the components of conflict does not require hatred toward any people. Rather, it requires a willingness to recognize patterns, learn from the past, and seek solutions that uphold human dignity, liberty, accountability, and peace.

Our position is simple. If society wishes to prevent future harms, it must first be willing to name them.

Military Observations and Strategy

Military strategy is the overall plan for achieving political or military objectives through the use of military power and other national resources. It is the highest level of military planning and answers the question:

"How do we achieve the desired outcome of the conflict?"

A simple way to think about it is:

- **Strategy** = What are we trying to achieve?
- **Operations** = How will we conduct campaigns to achieve it?
- **Tactics** = How will individual battles and engagements be fought?

Major Components of Military Strategy

1. Political Objectives

The desired end state.

Examples:

- Defend a nation
- Overthrow a government

- Gain territory
- Protect trade routes
- Secure resources

2. Military Objectives

Specific goals that support political objectives.

Examples:

- Destroy enemy forces
- Control key terrain
- Protect infrastructure
- Establish air superiority

3. Economic Strategy

Use of economic power to support or weaken opponents.

Examples:

- Sanctions
- Blockades
- Resource control
- Industrial production

4. Information Strategy

Control of narratives and information.

Examples:

- Propaganda
- Public diplomacy
- Psychological operations
- Cyber operations

5. Alliance Strategy

Building partnerships and coalitions.

Examples:

- Military alliances
- Security agreements

- Coalition warfare

Common Military Strategies Throughout History

Attrition

Wear down the enemy through sustained losses.

Maneuver Warfare

Outmaneuver and disrupt the enemy rather than destroy them directly.

Containment

Prevent expansion of an adversary.

Deterrence

Convince an opponent not to act through the threat of consequences.

Exhaustion

Drain the enemy's resources, morale, and ability to continue fighting.

Decapitation

Target leadership or command structures.

Occupation

Control territory and population centers.

Insurgency and Guerrilla Warfare

Use irregular tactics to wear down a stronger force.

Hybrid Warfare

Combine military, economic, political, informational, cyber, and social methods.

The Strategic Instruments of Power

Many military scholars describe national strategy through multiple instruments of power:

1. Diplomatic
2. Information
3. Military
4. Economic

Some modern frameworks also include:

5. Financial
6. Intelligence
7. Legal
8. Cyber

Military-Historical Observation

Historically, conflicts often involve combinations of:

- Territory
- Resources
- Economics
- Religion
- Ethnicity
- Nationalism
- Ideology
- Security concerns
- Revenge
- Power
- Control
- Information warfare
- Psychological operations

The most successful military strategies generally align military actions with political objectives, economic capacity, public support, and achievable end goals. Military force alone rarely determines the outcome of a conflict. Strategy requires coordinating all available instruments of national power.

Union of Saints Mission

To defend the nation, its territory, heritage, culture, and the people we love through service, charity, and devotion.

We actively promote deterrence, peacekeeping, temperance, therapy, healing, and what we call "cool~space." We believe that strong communities are built through compassion, accountability, preparedness, and mutual respect.

Where necessary, and consistent with the rule of law, we support lawful national defense measures carried out through the institutions of the United States and with the support of its citizenry.

The Union of Saints recognizes that war does not always appear in the form of open warfare. Throughout history, political, economic, social, cultural, informational, and psychological struggles have often formed nations and communities long before armed conflict occurs.

We encourage citizens to remain informed, engaged, and vigilant regarding issues affecting the safety, security, and well being of their communities. We believe that public participation, community engagement, charitable action, and peaceful democratic processes are essential to the health of a free society.

We support lawful measures, including lawsuits, intended to promote public safety, national security, border security, and community stability. We believe citizens should exercise their legal rights, including advocacy, public participation, petitioning government officials, and pursuing lawful remedies through the courts when they believe their communities are being harmed.

The Union of Saints encourages Americans to study history, think critically, participate peacefully, and work toward solutions that strengthen liberty, accountability, security, dignity, and peace for future generations.

War and Conflict → Union of Saints Opinion → Military Strategy → Union of Saints Mission