

Outside Factors - Forces

External Harms, Personal Responsibility, Economic Sabotage, and Coercion

External Factors That Harm Individuals and Communities

Outside factors, influences, or factions may negatively affect the health, safety, well-being, and personal freedom of individuals and communities. These harms may include smoking and secondhand smoke, physical or psychological abuse, environmental toxins, violence, discrimination, coercion, and medical procedures imposed without valid informed consent, including forced vaccination.

Individuals have a responsibility to consider how their decisions and behaviors may affect the health and well-being of others. Personal freedom, bodily autonomy, informed consent, and respect for others are important principles in protecting individuals from unnecessary harm.

Self-Sabotage, Negligence, and the Burden on Others

Often, individuals not only engage in self-sabotaging behaviors but also fail to concern themselves with the health and well-being of others. This may include neglecting cleanliness, failing to fulfill their responsibilities, or not completing necessary tasks, making the workload more difficult for others.

When individuals repeatedly neglect their responsibilities, the consequences may extend beyond themselves. Other people may be forced to assume additional responsibilities, experience unnecessary stress, or face increased health and safety risks. These behaviors may create unfair burdens within households, workplaces, businesses, and communities.

Economic Sabotage, Secret Financial Arrangements, and Collusion

When individuals or organizations engage in secret financial arrangements or backdoor deals to deliberately sabotage another person for money or personal gain, their conduct may involve economic sabotage, covert collusion, economic coercion, psychological manipulation, and financial exploitation.

Such actions may include deliberately undermining another person's financial stability, livelihood, business, housing, employment, relationships, reputation, or personal opportunities.

Several terms may describe these activities:

1. **Economic Warfare:** Deliberately undermining another party's financial or economic interests to gain a strategic advantage. This term is most commonly used in broader political, commercial, or international contexts.
2. **Covert Sabotage:** Secretly interfering with another person's activities, opportunities, property, employment, or livelihood.
3. **Collusion:** Secret cooperation between individuals or organizations to gain an unfair or unlawful advantage over another party.
4. **Proxy Warfare:** Using third parties to carry out hostile actions on behalf of another party. This term primarily applies to military or geopolitical conflicts but may be used metaphorically in other contexts.
5. **Psychological Warfare:** Deliberate attempts to influence, intimidate, manipulate, or undermine another person's psychological well-being, confidence, or decision-making.
6. **Economic Exploitation:** Taking unfair advantage of another person's financial circumstances, vulnerability, labor, resources, or losses for personal or organizational gain.
7. **Conspiracy to Defraud:** An agreement between parties to engage in dishonest or fraudulent conduct. Whether specific actions constitute a criminal or civil violation depends on the applicable laws and supporting evidence.
8. **Economic Coercion:** Using financial pressure, threats, or economic disadvantages to influence or control another person's decisions or behavior.

Coordinated Harm and Third-Party Involvement

When third parties are recruited, encouraged, or compensated to carry out harmful activities on behalf of others, the conduct may involve coordinated interference, collusion, or other unlawful arrangements.

These activities may include intimidation, deception, harassment, financial interference, manipulation, or deliberate obstruction of another person's opportunities. Depending on the circumstances, such conduct may raise concerns involving fraud, unlawful retaliation, tortious interference, harassment, or conspiracy.

However, identifying coordinated wrongdoing requires evidence of the actions, the parties involved, and any relevant agreements or intent. Harmful outcomes alone do not establish that a secret arrangement or coordinated campaign exists.

Conclusion

External harms, personal negligence, exploitation, and deliberate sabotage can impose significant burdens on individuals, families, businesses, and communities. Protecting individual health, safety, bodily autonomy, financial independence, and personal freedom requires accountability, informed consent, respect for others, and responsible conduct.

When individuals or organizations secretly cooperate for financial gain while deliberately harming another person's livelihood, opportunities, or well-being, the conduct may be described as financially motivated collusion, coordinated sabotage, or economic and psychological coercion.

Although certain tactics may resemble economic or psychological warfare, they do not necessarily constitute warfare in the legal or military sense. The most accurate description depends on the conduct, available evidence, and applicable law.