

D. Cowdrey

United States Air Force Honorable Retired, Service Veteran

Femicide, Trafficking, Demographics, Migration Patterns, Exploitation of American Freedoms

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30. [https://worldpopulationreview.com/country-rankings/united-states-allies?fbclid=IwY2xjawLFps5leHRuA2FibQIxMQBicmlkETF3Mks1Qkxuc3Nwc1dsWXZQAR7sSwti1sEK4msR7pQTGQqRpCsYwb\\_ubcoUFDM2bp7pWLqkDcPVp6xw2pLVRA\\_aem\\_-YLSD7SoFzkW\\_sVwyFKJ5g](https://worldpopulationreview.com/country-rankings/united-states-allies?fbclid=IwY2xjawLFps5leHRuA2FibQIxMQBicmlkETF3Mks1Qkxuc3Nwc1dsWXZQAR7sSwti1sEK4msR7pQTGQqRpCsYwb_ubcoUFDM2bp7pWLqkDcPVp6xw2pLVRA_aem_-YLSD7SoFzkW_sVwyFKJ5g)

## AI Assisted Casenotes:

- Exploitation of Freedoms: Foreign actors may utilize or exploit activism to advance their interests and potentially destabilize or influence a target state. This can involve: Weakening state authority: Foreign enemies might seek to undermine the state's power and consolidate its position by exploiting internal tensions and vulnerabilities within the target state's society. Leveraging propaganda and deception: They can employ political warfare tactics, including propaganda and deceptive information, to erode national will, target ideology, and influence public opinion. Exploiting existing societal divisions: Aggressors may exploit internal tensions within the target state, such as those related to political, class, ethnic, religious, or racial differences, following a strategy akin to "divide and conquer." Subverting loyalties: They may aim to undermine the loyalty of significant political and social groups within the target state and shift their allegiance to the aggressor's political or ideological causes. Supporting counter-elites and defectors: Foreign enemies might support the formation of a counter-elite within the target state, comprising influential individuals and key leaders, to establish legitimacy for a new regime. They might also encourage defections, influencing local issues and events in their favor. Exploiting protests and movements: This can involve supporting and funding activists and organizations that align with the aggressor's interests, disseminating potentially inflammatory information to incite public sentiment, and attempting to influence the direction of protests or social movements. For example, the National Endowment for Democracy (NED) has been accused of attempting to incite "color revolutions" and interfere in the internal affairs of certain countries through tactics such as funding NGOs, providing online training, and disseminating multimedia content. It's important to note that accusations of foreign interference in activism are often highly politicized and can be used by target states to deflect from domestic problems. While foreign actors may engage in such activities, it is crucial to analyze each situation carefully and consider the context and source of information.
- Yes, a significant characteristic of Mexican migration to the U.S. has historically been a high rate of migration among single men, often involving circular movement between Mexico and the US. Characteristics of Mexican Migration: Circular Migration: Mexican migration patterns often involve men moving between their communities in Mexico and the US. Gender Selective: Historically, Mexican migration has shown a distinct tendency towards a higher rate of migration among men compared to women. Young, Single Men: Young, single men from areas with limited economic opportunities in Mexico have high migration rates. Economic Drivers: Economic factors such as poverty, lower wages in Mexico, and job opportunities in the US are major drivers for Mexican migration. Social Networks: Existing social networks and "chain migration" facilitate the migration of individuals and families across the border. Reasons for Single Male Migration: Economic Opportunity: Seeking better economic opportunities, including saving money for marriage or supporting families, is a primary driver. Limited Opportunities in Mexico: Young, single men in areas with limited economic prospects in Mexico may be more likely to migrate. Social Networks: Social networks in the US can provide support and resources for finding jobs and housing. Important Considerations: Changing Trends: While single men have been a prominent feature of Mexican migration, there has been a recent increase in the migration of Mexican families, including those fleeing violence and extortion in certain states. Impact on Sending Communities: High rates of male migration can lead to imbalances in the sex ratio in sending communities in Mexico, potentially affecting union formation patterns. Impact on Receiving Communities: Migration can create a surplus of single men in some receiving communities in the US, potentially affecting local marriage markets. In summary, while there are many factors driving Mexican migration to the U.S., the migration of single men has been a significant and consistent pattern, influenced by economic opportunities and social networks.

- Information about the demographics of traffickers of Native American women is limited in the provided search results. However, the search results do offer some insights into the identities of the perpetrators:
  - Non-Native Perpetrators: A significant portion of Native American victims, including women, report being victimized by individuals who are not Native American. Specifically, one study found that 96% of Native women victims experienced violence committed by an interracial perpetrator.
  - Racial and Gender Disparities: Human trafficking can involve diverse groups of individuals, and racial and gender disparities have been noted in arrests related to sex trafficking.
  - Pimps and Gangs: Research suggests that pimps lure Native girls into prostitution, often using deceptive tactics and then resorting to violence to maintain control. Native American gangs have been implicated in the sex trafficking of Native women and youth, but other groups, such as African American and Latino pimps and gang members, have also been reported as traffickers.
 Important Note: The provided search results primarily focus on the vulnerability of Native American women to human trafficking and the root causes contributing to this vulnerability, such as historical trauma, poverty, and systemic issues. While acknowledging the existence of traffickers and their methods, there is a lack of detailed demographic data on these perpetrators in the provided snippets.
- White persons represent approximately 58% of the population and decreasing due to migrations of Hispanics. Black and Latino males represent majority sex traffickers; organized crime successions.
- What percentage of Americans are farmers? Less than 2% of Americans are farmers. Specifically, farm and ranch families make up less than 2% of the U.S. population, according to the American Farm Bureau Federation. While there are around 3.4 million agricultural producers in the US, this number includes not just farmers, but also those involved in other aspects of agricultural production, such as planting, harvesting, and marketing according to USAFacts. Here's a more detailed breakdown:
  - Farm Families: The American Farm Bureau Federation reports that farm and ranch families account for less than 2% of the U.S. population.
  - Agricultural Producers: The USDA reports that there are 3.4 million agricultural producers in the US, according to USAFacts.
  - Farms: In 2022, there were 1.9 million farms in the US, according to the USDA.
  - Shifting Demographics: The percentage of Americans involved in farming has significantly decreased over time. In the early 20th century, more than half of the U.S. population lived and worked on farms. Today, less than a fourth of the population lives in rural areas, where most farms are located.
- Agriculture played a crucial role in the development of early civilizations by enabling food surpluses, supporting larger populations, and fostering the development of specialized labor and social structures. The ability to cultivate crops and domesticate animals allowed humans to settle in one place, leading to the growth of villages, towns, and eventually cities. This shift from nomadic hunter-gatherer lifestyles to settled agricultural communities was a fundamental step in the rise of civilization. Here's a more detailed look at the connection:
  - Food Surplus and Population Growth: Agriculture allowed for a more reliable and abundant food supply than hunting and gathering. This surplus food meant that fewer people needed to be involved in food production, freeing up others to specialize in other areas, like crafting, toolmaking, or religious leadership. This surplus also supported larger populations, which was essential for the development of cities.
  - Settled Communities and Urbanization: The ability to cultivate crops and raise livestock led to the development of settled communities. People no longer needed to be nomadic to find food, and they could build more permanent structures and develop social structures within these settlements. Over time, these settlements grew into towns and eventually cities, which became centers of trade, culture, and governance.
  - Specialization of Labor and Social Hierarchy: With a stable food supply, not everyone needed to be a farmer. This allowed for the specialization of labor. Some people became artisans, crafting tools and goods, while others became religious leaders, political leaders, or merchants. This specialization led to the development of social hierarchies and, in some cases, social inequality.
  - Technological Advancements: The need to improve agricultural practices and manage larger populations drove technological innovation. Irrigation systems, new tools, and methods of food storage were developed to increase agricultural productivity. These advancements not only improved agricultural output but also contributed to the overall technological progress of early civilizations.
  - Development of Social Structures and Governance: As populations grew and became more complex, so did the need for social organization and governance. Early civilizations developed systems of law, religion, and political leadership to manage their societies. This included the rise of rulers, priests, and other officials who helped to maintain order and resolve disputes. In essence, agriculture provided the foundation for the development of many aspects of civilization, from food production to social organization and technological innovation. The ability to produce surplus food allowed for the growth of cities, the specialization of labor, and the development of complex social structures, all of which are characteristic of a civilization.

- Historically, civilizations have frequently engaged in conflict over resources, particularly those related to agriculture, such as fertile land and access to water for irrigation. Agriculture, especially after the Neolithic Revolution, produced surplus food, enabling the development of complex societies, cities, and empires. This surplus food allowed for specialized roles in society beyond farming, including soldiers and leaders. However, this reliance on agriculture also led to social inequality and competition for resources, contributing to conflict. Here's a closer look at how civilizations fought over agriculture:

**Land and Water Control:** Control over fertile agricultural land and access to reliable water sources, like rivers for irrigation, was crucial for sustenance and growth. Civilizations would often clash to expand their territory and control these vital resources.

**Expansion and Conquest:** Agriculture fueled population growth and the emergence of cities, leading to the desire for further expansion and conquest of new territories for farming.

**Military Development:** The ability to produce surplus food allowed for the support of non-farming populations, including soldiers. This led to the development of organized militaries used for both defense and conquest, often with the goal of acquiring more agricultural resources.

**Social Inequality and Conflict:** The emergence of specialized roles and social classes based on agricultural production created disparities in wealth and power. These inequalities could contribute to internal conflicts or provide a motivation for external warfare to seize resources from others.

**Protection of Resources:** Agricultural settlements were vulnerable to attacks by nomadic groups or rival civilizations seeking to raid or seize their food supplies. This prompted the development of fortified settlements and defense mechanisms. In essence, agriculture, while essential for the rise of civilizations, also created conditions that fostered conflict, making it a significant driver of warfare throughout history.

While some historical examples exist of groups organized with a military structure and primarily composed of individuals of Hispanic origin, particularly within specific historical contexts and movements, it's important to understand the concept of "militia" itself.

**Defining Militia:** In the United States, the term "militia" can be interpreted in several ways:

**Official Militia:** Historically, this referred to a military force raised from the civilian population to support the regular army during emergencies, and today, it is often associated with the National Guard.

**Citizen Militia:** A body of citizens organized for military service, potentially serving full time only during emergencies.

**Private Paramilitary Groups:** A private group of armed individuals operating as a paramilitary force, often driven by political or religious ideologies, and aiming to defend perceived individual rights against government authority. These are generally not sanctioned and can be unlawful under state laws.

**Historical Examples:**

**Spanish Civil War:** The confederal militias were a significant force during this period, organized by the Spanish anarchist movement.

**Spanish War of Independence:** Columns were formed by combining regular military and civilian forces on a modest scale.

**Second Spanish Republic:** The Antifascist Worker and Peasant Militias (MAOC) aimed to protect leftist leaders from fascist groups.

**American Civil War:** The New Mexico Volunteer Infantry was a Union unit with a high number of Hispanic officers. This included prominent figures like Colonel Miguel E. Pino and Lieutenant Colonel Jose Maria Valdez.

**Contemporary Context:** While some groups operating on the US-Mexico border engage in activities perceived as "border patrol" and may include individuals of Hispanic origin, it's important to note: Private paramilitary groups are unlawful in the United States and are not protected by the Second Amendment. Such groups operate without government sanction and can face legal challenges under state laws. While some groups claim to be acting in support of authorities like Customs and Border Protection, their numbers and impact are often difficult to quantify. In summary, while historical examples exist of organized groups with a military structure and a significant Hispanic presence, especially in specific political or social contexts, modern private militias are generally not authorized and can be considered unlawful.
- Regarding the demographics of femicide in relation to race and ethnicity, specifically Black, Latino, and White women, the following information is available:

**General Trends:** Higher Rates for Black Women: Black women experience significantly higher rates of femicide, particularly intimate partner violence (IPV)-related femicide, compared to White women. Research indicates that Black women are six times more likely to be murdered than their White counterparts.

**Disproportionate Impact on Hispanic/Latina Women:** Hispanic/Latina women also face a higher risk of dying from IPV than non-Hispanic women. One study found that Hispanic females were more than four times more likely to be victims of intimate partner-related felony assault compared to White females.

**Social Isolation:** The increased risk for Latinas and other women of color may be linked to heightened social isolation, with poverty potentially limiting access to resources that could help women leave violent relationships.

**Specific Data Points (from various sources):**

**Intimate Partner Homicide Rates (per 100,000):** Across a six-year period, the highest rate of intimate partner homicide (IPH) was observed among Black females (2.24 per 100,000), followed by Latino females (1.01 per 100,000) and White females (0.83 per 100,000).

**Intimate Partner Violence-Related Femicide Risk (per 1,000,000 person-years):** Black women had a risk of dying from IPV of 16.2 per 1,000,000 person-years, compared to 4.7 per 1,000,000 person-years for White women.

Hispanic women also had a higher risk than non-Hispanic women. Suspect Demographics: In IPV-related homicides among Hispanic/Latino individuals, males were the suspects in 89.8% of female victim cases. Latin America: Several Latin American countries exhibit high rates of femicide, with Honduras reporting the highest rate in the region as of 2023. Some of the main reasons for migration from Central America include the fear of femicide. Important Considerations: Data limitations: It's important to note that data collection and reporting on femicide can be challenging, particularly in certain regions or with specific populations like Indigenous women. Underlying causes: Femicide is a complex issue driven by various factors, including gender inequality, misogynistic beliefs, poverty, and lack of resources for victims. Ongoing efforts: Various organizations and movements, including those in Latin America and the United States, are actively working to combat femicide and raise awareness of the issue. This information highlights the critical need to address the systemic issues that contribute to femicide and to provide support and resources to women and girls who are at risk.

- When there's a lack of accountability, blame shifting often becomes a common behavior. Individuals may deflect responsibility for their actions or inactions onto others, rather than taking ownership of the situation. This can manifest as minimizing one's role, creating excuses, or outright accusing others, even when they are not at fault. Here's why this happens Protecting Self-Esteem: Blame shifting can be a way for individuals to protect their self-image and avoid feelings of inadequacy or failure. Defense Mechanism: It can be a psychological defense mechanism to avoid facing negative consequences or criticism. Past Experiences: Individuals may have learned this behavior through past experiences where deflecting blame was modeled or rewarded. Narcissistic Traits: Some individuals with narcissistic traits may engage in blame shifting due to an inflated sense of self-importance and a refusal to accept personal fault. Low-Trust Environments: In environments where mistakes are not tolerated or where there is fear of punishment, blame shifting can become a survival strategy. In essence, blame shifting is a way to avoid taking responsibility and can be a symptom of deeper issues related to self-esteem, past experiences, or personality traits, according to a LinkedIn article. It's important to distinguish between blame, which focuses on punishment, and accountability, which focuses on finding solutions and moving forward.
- Organized Crime in Religious Groups, The Expansion into other Ethnic Groups: Some historical criminal organizations with members of Jewish origin have been involved in various forms of trafficking, including human trafficking and the forced prostitution of women. Examples: Zwi Migdal: This organization, active primarily in Argentina from the late 19th century to 1939, specialized in the trafficking of Jewish women from Eastern Europe for forced prostitution, often deceiving them with false promises of marriage. Early 20th-century Jewish-American gangs: Some Jewish-American gangsters in the early 1900s also lured women into prostitution rings and trafficked them internationally. Israeli Mafia: Certain Israeli organized crime groups have been involved in human trafficking and prostitution, among other illegal activities. Lev Tahor: Members of this extremist Jewish sect have been arrested and convicted for child kidnapping and sex trafficking. Important Considerations: It's important to remember that these examples represent a small minority of individuals and groups, and do not reflect the Jewish community as a whole. While Jewish individuals have historically been involved in organized crime, just as individuals from other ethnic and religious groups have been, it is crucial to avoid generalizations or stereotypes. The overwhelming majority of people of Jewish faith or ancestry have no connection to criminal activity, including human trafficking.
- Jewish "historical revenge."
- The Jewish Mafia: "From forced prostitution to the trafficking of tissues and organs, the Great International Predators."
- "Currently, 53% of the patients waiting for an organ in Alaska are from native communities or people of color. These patients are at higher risk for hypertension and diabetes, which can lead to kidney failure. The organ needed by most patients is the kidney."
- Traffickers using charities to funnel money.
- Modern traffickers likely fighting ICE, traffickers likely want open borders because it means they have more opportunities for exploitation. Traffickers, warfarists seem to "attach" themselves to the nuclei of activism movements. Like parasites, they feed on the energy. Ice, police, border patrol, these are the organizations that provide hope to victims.
- White Americans are blame-shifted at this time in history. Core group of Americans, who are targeted by domestic and foreign enemies. The evidence is overwhelming.
- "Five Cs—corruption, collusion, cronyism, consumers and crime:" Highly recommend leaving "group-think" cultures.

- “Over \$245 billion profited every year. Illicit profits breakdown. US\$169.9 billion from sexual exploitation. US\$75.9 billion from forced labour in the private sector, including domestic servitude. TOTAL = US\$245.81 billion.”
- Native American Movement+Native Mob, Hispanic Mafia Communist Movement+Chinese Communist Party, Migrant Movements+Agriculture Traffickers, BLM+Native Mob, Jewish Mafia, Jewish Political Party+Sex Traffickers, Agriculture/Farmers Party+Chinese, Jewish Party, Charities for Children+Child Traffickers, Hispanic Party+Mexican Cartel, Warfarists, Treason, BLM+Black Militia, Russia, Black Militia+Foreign Organized Crime, Liberal/Democratic+Foreign Enemies.
- 6 year case analysis: 75% of the sex traffickers were African American.
- 85% Mexican migrants single.
- 80% Mexican migrants men.