

WW3-RELATED U.S. CONFLICT, VIOLENCE, EXTREMISM, CYBER, FOREIGN-INFLUENCE, AND YOUTH-TARGETING ACTIVITY

A 245-Item Incident-Documentation Taxonomy

Union of Saints

Purpose and scope. This document is intended to organize observations and reported incidents that may be relevant to WW3 violence, coercion, cyber abuse, foreign-directed activity, extremist recruitment, civil-conflict escalation, and exploitation or targeting of children.

Important Understanding: Americans are not required to tolerate unlawful political abuse, violence, persecution, intimidation, or other criminal conduct. Crimes committed against individuals or groups of Americans should be documented carefully and reported to the appropriate authorities for investigation. Where conduct potentially involves systematic or widespread attacks against civilians, war crimes, crimes against humanity, terrorism, or other serious international or domestic offenses, the evidence should be preserved and investigated under the applicable law. Any connection to activities that could contribute to or facilitate an armed conflict or World War III should be evaluated deeply based on evidence, applicable law, and established definitions.

A. Territorial / Separatist Activity — 1–20

“The US belongs to Mexico.”

“The US belongs to Russia.”

“The US belongs to China.”

1. Claiming U.S. territory belongs to a foreign government
2. Claiming a U.S. state is foreign territory
3. Advocating foreign sovereignty over U.S. territory
4. Attempting to establish an unauthorized foreign governmental authority
5. Attempting to replace U.S. government authority through force
6. Creating unauthorized territorial checkpoints
7. Attempting to exclude lawful U.S. authorities from territory
8. Establishing unauthorized parallel governmental institutions
9. Issuing fraudulent foreign territorial documents
10. Recruiting people into an unauthorized territorial authority
11. Collecting money to establish an unlawful territorial authority
12. Threatening Americans who reject territorial claims
13. Using violence to enforce territorial claims
14. Destroying government property to advance territorial claims
15. Blocking government personnel through force
16. Seizing public property for an unauthorized authority
17. Attempting to occupy government facilities by force
18. Coordinating foreign-directed territorial disruption
19. Providing material support for violent territorial activity
20. Using territorial claims as justification for violence against civilians

B. Violence and Physical Intimidation — 21–45

“Punch More Nazis.”

“Death To Fascists.”

“Marg Bar Amrika”

“Death To Americans”

“Kill Nazi White Supremacists (Ethnic White Americans)”

21. Assaulting civilians for political reasons
22. Assaulting people because of nationality
23. Assaulting people because of race
24. Assaulting people because of ethnicity
25. Assaulting people because of political affiliation
26. Threatening physical violence against civilians
27. Threatening assassination
28. Threatening kidnapping
29. Threatening mass violence
30. Recruiting people to commit political violence
31. Soliciting attacks against Americans
32. Organizing violent attacks against public gatherings
33. Attacking political opponents
34. Attacking journalists because of their reporting
35. Attacking election workers
36. Attacking public officials
37. Attacking law-enforcement officers
38. Attacking military personnel or facilities
39. Attacking government buildings
40. Using vehicles to intentionally injure people
41. Arson directed at political targets
42. Bomb threats intended to intimidate civilians
43. Using explosives against civilian targets
44. Taking hostages for political objectives
45. Using violence to coerce government action

C. Civil-Conflict Escalation — 46–65

“I killed her, I killed that White girl.”

“I’m from Brooklyn, I will put you on the ground so quick.”

“Cracker.” “Redneck.” “Hillbilly.” “Diversify!”

“Don’t Attack This Is A Black-Owned Business (Immunity).”

46. Deliberately organizing attacks between racial groups
47. Deliberately organizing attacks between ethnic groups

48. Encouraging retaliatory violence
49. Encouraging political revenge attacks
50. Calling for civilians to attack opposing civilians
51. Coordinating violent confrontations at demonstrations
52. Recruiting minors into violent political activity
53. Organizing armed confrontations between civilian groups
54. Deliberately provoking riots
55. Coordinating attacks on opposing demonstrations
56. Encouraging destruction of civilian businesses
57. Encouraging attacks on neighborhoods because of identity
58. Encouraging attacks on homes because of political views
59. Encouraging collective punishment of an ethnic group
60. Encouraging collective punishment of a racial group
61. Encouraging collective punishment based on nationality
62. Threatening communities with retaliation
63. Spreading knowingly fabricated claims designed to trigger violence
64. Coordinating retaliatory attacks after a political incident
65. Deliberately escalating local disputes into intergroup violence

D. Racial / Ethnic Targeting — 66–85

“Make lynching great again.”

“You’ll get more for the White girl.”

66. Violent attacks motivated by race
67. Threats motivated by race
68. Violent attacks motivated by national origin
69. Threats motivated by national origin
70. Coordinating attacks against an ethnic community
71. Targeting businesses because of owners' ethnicity
72. Targeting homes because of residents' ethnicity
73. Targeting religious institutions through violence
74. Threatening people because of ancestry
75. Publishing threats against an ethnic population
76. Recruiting people for racially motivated violence
77. Encouraging racial retaliation
78. Encouraging ethnic retaliation
79. Advocating forced removal through violence
80. Using intimidation to drive a racial group from a community
81. Using intimidation to drive an ethnic group from a community
82. Coordinating discriminatory violence
83. Destroying culturally significant property through targeted violence
84. Threatening racial massacres
85. Threatening ethnic massacres

E. Cyberattacks and Cyber-Enabled Abuse — 86–115

“His name is --. He lives at --. Go to his house.”

“Support the guerrilla war.”

“How much do you want for her?”

86. Hacking government networks
87. Attempting to disrupt government computer systems
88. Attempting to disable emergency communications
89. Attacking election infrastructure
90. Attacking election databases
91. Attacking public utility systems
92. Attacking hospital computer systems
93. Attacking transportation infrastructure
94. Conducting politically motivated ransomware attacks
95. Stealing government credentials
96. Deploying malware against government systems
97. Conducting denial-of-service attacks
98. Coordinating cyberattacks against civilians
99. Doxing political opponents
100. Doxing government employees
101. Publishing private addresses to facilitate harassment
102. Publishing private telephone numbers to facilitate harassment
103. Swatting political opponents
104. Swatting journalists
105. Swatting public officials
106. Cyberstalking civilians
107. Cyberstalking political opponents
108. Cyberstalking journalists
109. Cyberstalking government personnel
110. Sending repeated credible online threats
111. Coordinating online harassment campaigns
112. Using hacked accounts to threaten victims
113. Account takeover intended to harm victims
114. Sextortion
115. Nonconsensual distribution of intimate images

F. Information Operations and Manipulation — 116–140

“F*ck ICE!”

“It was a coordinated hate crime hoax.”

116. Coordinated disinformation intended to provoke violence
117. Fabricating evidence of attacks to trigger retaliation
118. Impersonating government officials online
119. Impersonating law enforcement
120. Impersonating military personnel
121. Fabricating emergency warnings
122. Falsely claiming an attack has occurred
123. Falsely identifying someone as an attacker
124. Publishing fabricated assassination lists
125. Publishing fabricated target lists
126. Coordinating harassment through false accusations

- 127. Manipulating social media to encourage violence
- 128. Coordinating bot activity to amplify violent threats
- 129. Creating fake organizations to recruit violent actors
- 130. Using fabricated foreign-government statements to provoke conflict
- 131. Deliberately spreading false evacuation information
- 132. Deliberately spreading false public-safety information
- 133. Manipulating images to falsely portray political violence
- 134. Fabricating evidence against racial groups
- 135. Fabricating evidence against ethnic groups
- 136. Fabricating evidence against political opponents
- 137. Coordinating intimidation campaigns
- 138. Publishing personal information alongside threats
- 139. Using propaganda to normalize attacks on civilians
- 140. Coordinating propaganda specifically intended to facilitate violence

G. Foreign Influence / Foreign-Directed Activity — 141–160

“China cartel in Maine.”

“50 Mexican politicians have their visas revoked.”

- 141. Taking direction from a foreign government to conduct unlawful activity
- 142. Concealing foreign sponsorship of unlawful political operations
- 143. Providing intelligence to a foreign government for hostile purposes
- 144. Recruiting Americans for foreign-directed unlawful activity
- 145. Providing material assistance to foreign violent actors
- 146. Coordinating cyberattacks with foreign actors
- 147. Facilitating foreign cyber operations against U.S. infrastructure
- 148. Smuggling resources for foreign-directed violent operations
- 149. Providing protected information to hostile foreign actors
- 150. Conducting espionage for a foreign power
- 151. Conducting economic espionage for a foreign power
- 152. Recruiting insiders to steal sensitive information
- 153. Facilitating foreign intelligence collection
- 154. Concealing foreign operational control
- 155. Laundering funds for foreign-directed unlawful activity
- 156. Using front organizations for foreign-directed operations
- 157. Creating covert foreign-directed influence networks
- 158. Recruiting violent extremists on behalf of foreign actors
- 159. Coordinating foreign-directed intimidation of Americans
- 160. Helping foreign actors target U.S. infrastructure

H. Government and Democratic-Process Disruption — 161–180

“Thousands of fake votes in voter fraud case.”

“Undocumented immigrant working as a police officer.”

- 161. Violently interfering with elections
- 162. Threatening election officials
- 163. Threatening poll workers

164. Intimidating voters through force
165. Using violence to prevent voting
166. Destroying election equipment
167. Breaking into election facilities
168. Coordinating violent disruption of government meetings
169. Threatening legislators
170. Threatening judges
171. Threatening prosecutors
172. Threatening witnesses
173. Using violence to prevent lawful government activity
174. Attempting to forcibly remove elected officials
175. Attempting to seize government facilities through violence
176. Coordinating attacks against government employees
177. Destroying government records
178. Interfering with emergency government operations
179. Using threats to force government officials to change decisions
180. Coordinating mass violence to coerce government policy

I. Economic and Infrastructure Attacks — 181–195

“Multiple attempted assassinations.”

“Another church attacked by arsonists.”

“Federal crackdown organ industry.”

181. Deliberately sabotaging public utilities
182. Attacking electrical infrastructure
183. Attacking water infrastructure
184. Attacking telecommunications infrastructure
185. Attacking transportation infrastructure
186. Sabotaging public safety systems
187. Attacking hospitals for political purposes
188. Attacking emergency-service facilities
189. Destroying businesses because of political affiliation
190. Coordinating widespread property destruction
191. Using arson to intimidate communities
192. Disrupting food-distribution infrastructure
193. Disrupting fuel infrastructure
194. Deliberately causing dangerous infrastructure failures
195. Coordinating economic destruction to coerce civilians or government

J. Personal Intimidation, Coercion, and Abuse — 196–200

“They were modern Kompromat campaigns.”

“Facebook fined \$25.97 billion.”

196. Blackmailing political opponents
197. Extorting civilians for political purposes
198. Threatening someone's family to influence their political activity

199. Using intimate material to silence or punish a person

200. Coordinating a sustained campaign of threats, stalking, doxing, or intimidation against an individual or group

K. Targeting, Exploitation, and Ideological Recruitment of Children — 201–225

“He was only 14 and he got into the car of a male activist.”

“She stopped using Instagram and disappeared.”

“Their daughter died by suicide.”

201. Deliberately targeting children for political recruitment

202. Recruiting minors into violent political organizations

203. Recruiting minors into extremist organizations

204. Encouraging minors to participate in political violence

205. Training minors to commit violence

206. Providing minors with weapons for political violence

207. Using minors as messengers for violent organizations

208. Using minors to conceal or facilitate unlawful activity

209. Pressuring children to participate in political intimidation

210. Threatening children who refuse ideological participation

211. Threatening parents because their children reject an ideology

212. Deliberately isolating children from parents to facilitate ideological control

213. Encouraging children to distrust or sever relationships with their families

214. Using coercive ideological indoctrination against vulnerable minors

215. Exploiting a child's dependency or vulnerability for political recruitment

216. Manipulating children through fear of political or social punishment

217. Grooming children for participation in extremist activity

218. Grooming children for violent activity

219. Grooming minors through online communities for unlawful activity

220. Using gaming communities to recruit or groom minors for extremist purposes

221. Using social media to recruit minors into violent movements

222. Using encrypted communications to groom minors for unlawful activity

223. Sexual exploitation or abuse of minors under the guise of ideological recruitment

224. Using sexual material, threats, or coercion to control a minor

225. Recruiting or grooming minors for cybercrime or cyberattacks

L. Ideological Manipulation and Exploitation of Youth — 226–245

“There were books of naked men at the children's library.”

“Why are they sending our kids to protests?”

“My teen came home with a hijab they gave her at school.”

226. Deliberately targeting children with violent propaganda

227. Encouraging children to view an ethnic group as an enemy

228. Encouraging children to view a racial group as an enemy

229. Encouraging children to view Americans as legitimate targets of violence

230. Teaching children that political opponents deserve physical harm

- 231. Normalizing violence against civilians to children
- 232. Celebrating political violence to influence minors
- 233. Encouraging minors to participate in harassment campaigns
- 234. Encouraging minors to dox political opponents
- 235. Encouraging minors to engage in cyberbullying for political purposes
- 236. Using minors to conduct online harassment
- 237. Encouraging minors to threaten public officials
- 238. Encouraging minors to threaten classmates because of political beliefs
- 239. Encouraging minors to intimidate other students over ideology
- 240. Creating youth groups specifically designed to facilitate violent political activity
- 241. Using schools or youth organizations as fronts for unlawful recruitment
- 242. Concealing extremist recruitment behind ostensibly recreational youth activities
- 243. Deliberately exposing minors to extremist recruitment material
- 244. Using influencers or online personalities to recruit minors into unlawful activity
- 245. Coordinating campaigns specifically designed to radicalize minors toward violence

Recommended Incident-Documentation Fields

1. Item number / category
2. Date and time
3. Location or platform
4. Person/group involved (if reliably known)
5. Target or affected party
6. Objective description of conduct
7. Exact statement or action observed
8. Evidence preserved
9. Source/witness information
10. Stated or apparent intent (if supported by evidence)
11. Potential classification: Protected / Concerning / Potentially unlawful / Threat or violence
12. Relevant authority or agency notified
13. Case/reference number
14. Follow-up status

Classification safeguard. Do not infer criminal intent solely from political identity, race, nationality, religion, ideology, or association. Record observable facts separately from conclusions, and preserve the original context whenever possible.