

**DYSTOPIAN POLITICAL FICTION**

# THE ANALOG RESISTANCE TOOLKIT

**HOW TO ORGANIZE WITHOUT  
DIGITAL SURVEILLANCE**

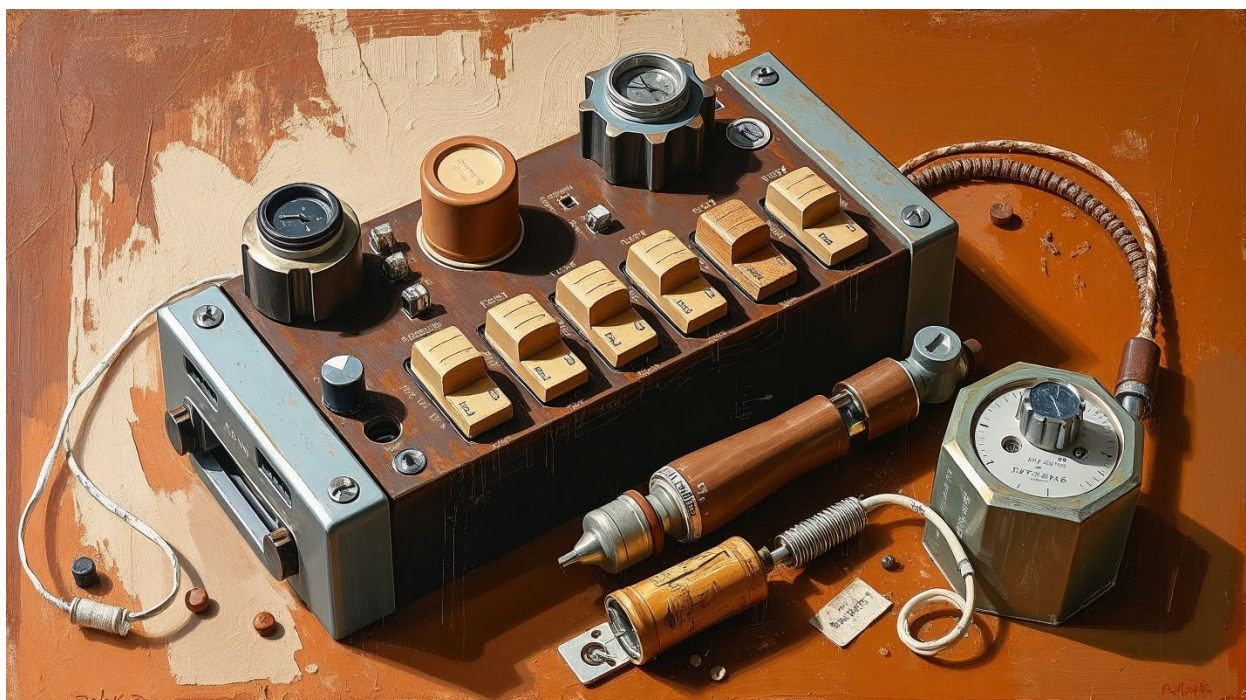
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**⚠ OPERATIONAL SECURITY WARNING**

**GREG WOLFORD**





# THE ANALOG RESISTANCE TOOLKIT

How to Organize Without Digital Surveillance

A Complete Guide for Community Organizers

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**⚠ OPERATIONAL SECURITY WARNING** *This document contains sensitive information about surveillance-resistant organizing techniques. Handle with appropriate discretion. Print only when necessary. Do not store on networked devices.*

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## INTRODUCTION: WHY ANALOG RESISTANCE MATTERS

### From the desk of the Underground Archive

In 2024, RakeTech CEO Emerson Rake admitted on underground radio that surveillance systems aren't just watching resistance activities - they're using them as training data.

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*Every encrypted message, every social media post, every digital organizing effort becomes information that helps authoritarian systems predict and suppress future resistance.*

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This toolkit provides practical alternatives developed by community organizers who've learned to operate below the digital radar. These aren't theoretical concepts - they're field-tested techniques being used right now by networks across the country.

The goal isn't to abandon technology entirely. It's to create organizing infrastructure that can't be mapped, predicted, or controlled by digital surveillance systems.

Remember: Strong communities don't need digital coordination. They need trust, relationships, and practical systems for mutual support.

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# CHAPTER 1: UNDERSTANDING THE SURVEILLANCE STATE

## How Modern Surveillance Really Works

Digital surveillance isn't just about watching individual conversations. It's about **pattern recognition at scale**. Systems like RakeTech's behavioral prediction algorithms analyze:

- **Communication patterns:** Who talks to whom, when, and how often
- **Movement patterns:** Where people go, when they gather, how they travel
- **Financial patterns:** What people buy, where they spend money, resource flows
- **Social patterns:** Group formation, leadership emergence, influence networks

## The Feedback Loop Problem

Traditional digital organizing creates a feedback loop:

1. Organizers use digital tools to coordinate
2. Surveillance systems learn from these patterns
3. Suppression tactics become more effective
4. Organizers adapt with new digital security measures
5. Surveillance systems learn from the adaptations
6. The cycle continues with increasing sophistication

**Analog resistance breaks this cycle** by operating outside the digital feedback loop entirely.

## **Key Principles of Analog Organizing**

### **Principle 1: No Digital Footprints**

If it doesn't exist digitally, it can't be tracked digitally.

### **Principle 2: Distributed Intelligence**

Information flows through human networks, not data networks.

### **Principle 3: Physical Verification**

Trust is built through face-to-face relationships and real-world actions.

### **Principle 4: Compartmentalized Operations**

Each cell or group knows only what it needs to know.

### **Principle 5: Redundant Systems**

Multiple backup methods for every critical function.

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## **CHAPTER 2: HAM RADIO NETWORKS FOR RESISTANCE COMMUNICATION**

### **Why Ham Radio Works**

Ham radio operates on frequencies that require specialized equipment to monitor effectively. Unlike internet communications that pass through centralized infrastructure, ham radio is point-to-point or uses repeater networks operated by hobbyists.

### **Getting Started with Ham Radio**

#### **Step 1: Get Licensed**

- Take the Technician Class exam (entry level)
- Study guides available free online
- Local ham radio clubs often offer test sessions
- License is public record, but provides legal cover for radio activity

## **Step 2: Choose Equipment**

- **Handheld radios:** Good for local communication (1-5 miles)
- **Mobile radios:** Vehicle-mounted, longer range (10-50 miles)
- **Base stations:** Home setups for maximum range and capability

### **Recommended beginner setup:**

- Baofeng UV-5R handheld radio (\$25-35)
- Programming cable (\$10)
- Better antenna (\$20-30)
- **Total investment: Under \$75**

## **Resistance Communication Protocols**

### **Protocol 1: Scheduled Check-ins**

- Set regular times for network members to check in
- Use different frequencies on rotation
- Keep transmissions brief and coded

### **Protocol 2: Emergency Activation**

- Designated emergency frequencies
- Code words for different types of alerts
- Relay procedures for spreading urgent information

### **Protocol 3: Information Verification**

- Multiple sources required for important intelligence
- Chain of verification through trusted operators
- Time-stamping and source tracking

## **Basic Ham Radio Codes for Organizers**

**10-codes for resistance use:**

- **10-1:** Signal weak / unclear
- **10-2:** Signal good
- **10-20:** Location (but never give real location)
- **10-33:** Emergency traffic (all others clear frequency)
- **10-99:** Stand by / stop transmitting

**Phonetic Alphabet:**

- Alpha, Bravo, Charlie, Delta, Echo, Foxtrot, Golf, Hotel, India, Juliet, Kilo, Lima, Mike, November, Oscar, Papa, Quebec, Romeo, Sierra, Tango, Uniform, Victor, Whiskey, X-ray, Yankee, Zulu

**Operational Security for Ham Radio****Do:**

- Use call signs as required by law
- Keep political discussion off the air
- Focus on community service and emergency preparedness
- Join local emergency communication groups for credibility

**Don't:**

- Discuss specific organizing activities on air
  - Use real names beyond required call sign identification
  - Give specific locations or addresses
  - Transmit encrypted messages (illegal for ham radio)
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# CHAPTER 3: PHYSICAL DEAD DROP SYSTEMS

## What is a Dead Drop?

A dead drop is a method of spy tradecraft involving a secret location where information can be left by one person and retrieved by another without direct contact. For resistance organizing, dead drops allow information sharing without digital trails.

## Selecting Dead Drop Locations

### Ideal characteristics:

- **Public but not crowded:** Places people visit regularly but don't linger
- **Multiple access routes:** Easy to approach and leave from different directions
- **Natural concealment:** Locations where hidden items won't be discovered accidentally
- **Regular maintenance:** Places that are cleaned or maintained, but not obsessively
- **Plausible reasons to visit:** Locations where your presence seems normal

### Good dead drop locations:

- Library book sections (tape envelope inside rarely-used books)
- Public park bulletin boards (behind posted flyers)
- Community center restrooms (behind toilet tanks)
- Church or community building common areas
- 24-hour laundromats
- University campus study areas

### Avoid:



- High-security locations with cameras
- Places with metal detectors or security screening
- Locations that require ID or registration to access
- Anywhere with predictable cleaning schedules
- Your own neighborhood or frequently visited areas

## **Dead Drop Protocols**

### **Protocol 1: Signal System**

- **Load signal:** Indication that information has been placed
- **Clear signal:** Indication that information has been retrieved
- **Danger signal:** Warning that location may be compromised

*Example: Chalk marks on specific utility poles, or arranged items in public spaces*

### **Protocol 2: Timing**

- Set specific windows for deposits and retrievals
- Never visit the same location twice in one day
- Vary your schedule and approach routes
- Use the "three-day rule" - if information isn't retrieved within 72 hours, assume compromise

### **Protocol 3: Information Security**

- Never put names or identifying information in dead drops
- Use code words and reference numbers
- Include date/time stamps for time-sensitive information
- Write in generic handwriting or use typewriter/printer

## **Dead Drop Materials and Concealment**

### **Waterproof containers:**

- Small zipper bags
- Film canisters (if you can find them)
- Pill bottles
- Magnetic key holders for metal surfaces

### **Concealment methods:**

- Tape items behind permanent fixtures
  - Hide in hollow spaces (railings, fence posts)
  - Camouflage among existing posted materials
  - Use magnetic containers on metal surfaces
  - Bury in parks or wooded areas (mark location discretely)
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## **CHAPTER 4: BULLETIN BOARD INTELLIGENCE NETWORKS**

### **Why Physical Bulletin Boards Work**

Community bulletin boards exist in most neighborhoods and are regularly checked by locals. They provide a way to distribute information to large numbers of people without individual targeting or digital tracking.

### **Locations for Information Distribution**

#### **Community spaces:**

- Coffee shops and cafes
- Community centers

- Libraries
- Grocery stores
- Laundromats
- Churches and religious centers
- University campuses
- Community gardens

**Public spaces:**

- Park bulletin boards
- Transit stops (where posting is legal)
- Community event spaces
- Farmers markets
- Neighborhood associations

## **Information Distribution Techniques**

### **Technique 1: Layered Information**

- Post innocuous community information on top
- Include resistance information in layers below
- People naturally peel back layers to see what's underneath

### **Technique 2: Contact Numbers**

- Post tear-off tabs with phone numbers
- Use burner phones or voice-only services
- Change numbers regularly
- Include coded information in the numbers themselves

### **Technique 3: QR Codes**



- Create QR codes linking to resistance information
- Host content on secure, anonymous platforms
- Include QR codes in legitimate-looking flyers
- Change target URLs regularly

#### **Technique 4: Event Announcements**

- Announce legitimate community events
- Include coded information about actual meetings
- Use time and location codes that insiders understand
- Provide alternative contact methods

### **Creating Effective Physical Materials**

#### **Design principles:**

- Look professionally made but not expensive
- Use local print shops, pay cash
- Include multiple ways to get involved
- Focus on community benefit, not political ideology
- Make information actionable and specific

#### **Content guidelines:**

- Lead with community concerns (housing, safety, education)
- Offer practical solutions and mutual aid
- Provide clear next steps for engagement
- Include success stories from similar communities
- Avoid inflammatory language or obvious political messaging

# CHAPTER 5: CASH-BASED MUTUAL AID SYSTEMS

## **Why Cash-Based Systems Matter**

Digital payment systems create detailed transaction records that can be analyzed for patterns. Cash transactions are anonymous and can't be tracked or reversed by authorities.

## **Setting Up Cash-Based Mutual Aid**

### **Step 1: Identify Community Needs**

- Food assistance
- Rent and utility support
- Transportation costs
- Medical expenses
- Child care assistance
- Emergency funds

### **Step 2: Create Collection Systems**

- Weekly community meals with voluntary contributions
- Service exchanges (skills for donations)
- Community yard sales and markets
- Fundraising events (concerts, art shows)
- Anonymous donation boxes in community spaces

### **Step 3: Establish Distribution Protocols**

- Regular distribution days/times
- Anonymous request systems

- Trusted community member verification
- Emergency rapid-response systems

## **Cash Security and Management**

### **Security protocols:**

- Never store large amounts in single location
- Use multiple trusted holders
- Maintain simple paper records only
- Count money with witnesses present
- Transport funds in small amounts

### **Record keeping:**

- Track only amounts and general categories
- Never record names or specific situations
- Use codes for different types of assistance
- Store records separately from funds
- Review and dispose of records regularly

## **Building Trust Without Documentation**

### **Reputation systems:**

- Personal recommendations from trusted community members
- Demonstrated commitment through volunteer work
- Participation in community activities over time
- Accountability through social connections

### **Verification methods:**

- In-person interviews for ongoing assistance



- Community member vouching system
  - Trial periods for new participants
  - Regular check-ins with recipients
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## CHAPTER 6: COUNTER-SURVEILLANCE FOR ORGANIZERS

### Understanding How You're Being Watched

#### **Digital surveillance:**

- Phone location tracking
- Social media monitoring
- Email and message interception
- Financial transaction monitoring
- Facial recognition systems

#### **Physical surveillance:**

- Direct observation by human agents
- Vehicle tracking devices
- Photography/video recording
- Infiltration by informants

### Detecting Surveillance

#### **Signs of digital surveillance:**

- Unusual battery drain on devices
- Slow internet or phone performance

- Receiving targeted ads related to private conversations
- Friends mentioning they received ads after spending time with you

### **Signs of physical surveillance:**

- Same vehicles or people appearing in multiple locations
- People who seem out of place in community settings
- Questions about your activities from casual acquaintances
- New community members who ask lots of questions but don't participate

## **Counter-Surveillance Techniques**

### **Digital counter-surveillance:**

- Leave phones at home during sensitive activities
- Use burner phones with cash-purchased service
- Communicate important information only in person
- Create false digital trails to confuse tracking systems
- Use public computers for any necessary online activity

### **Physical counter-surveillance:**

- Vary your routes and schedules
- Meet in locations with multiple exits
- Use counter-surveillance walks before important meetings
- Conduct sensitive discussions while walking or in loud environments
- Build relationships slowly and verify through multiple interactions

## **Operational Security (OPSEC) for Organizers**

### **Information compartmentalization:**

- Share information only with people who need to know

- Use different people for different aspects of operations
- Never discuss one group's activities with another group
- Keep written records minimal and coded

#### **Communication security:**

- Important discussions happen only face-to-face
- Use coded language even in person
- Establish secure meeting protocols
- Create backup communication methods

#### **Personal security:**

- Don't organize alone - always work with trusted partners
- Inform trusted people of your schedule and expected return times
- Establish check-in protocols for potentially risky activities
- Prepare family and friends for possible harassment or legal issues

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## CHAPTER 7: EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION PROTOCOLS

### **When Digital Networks Fail**

Emergency situations often involve communication disruptions, either accidental (disasters) or intentional (government shutdown of networks). Analog communication systems become critical during these periods.

### **Emergency Communication Hierarchy**

#### **Priority 1: Life Safety**

- Medical emergencies



- Immediate physical threats
- Natural disasters
- Essential resource needs (water, shelter, medication)

### **Priority 2: Security Alerts**

- Law enforcement raids
- Infiltration warnings
- Surveillance escalation
- Community member arrests or disappearances

### **Priority 3: Coordination**

- Resource distribution
- Meeting changes
- Information sharing
- Network status updates

## **Emergency Ham Radio Procedures**

### **Activation protocols:**

- Designated emergency frequencies
- Specific times for emergency nets
- Authentication codes for operators
- Chain of command for information relay

### **Message handling:**

- Emergency traffic takes precedence over all other communication
- Messages numbered and time-stamped
- Confirmation required for critical information

- Backup operators designated for each primary

**Sample emergency net script:** "This is [CALL SIGN] activating emergency net on [FREQUENCY]. All non-emergency traffic please clear frequency. Emergency stations check in now."

## **Physical Emergency Signals**

### **Community alert systems:**

- Predetermined signals visible from multiple locations
- Color-coded alert levels
- Time-based signal variations
- Backup signal methods

### **Examples:**

- Colored cloth or flags in specific locations
- Light patterns in windows
- Chalk marks on designated surfaces
- Arrangements of common objects

## **Emergency Supply Protocols**

### **Communication supplies:**

- Battery-powered radios (multiple types)
- Backup batteries and charging systems
- Spare equipment stored in multiple locations
- Emergency frequency lists and protocols

### **Information supplies:**

- Contact lists (memorized or hidden)
- Code books and reference materials

- Maps of local area and evacuation routes
  - Cash reserves for emergency needs
- 

## CHAPTER 8: THE "FEED THE BIRDS" CODE SYSTEM

### Origin and Philosophy

"Feed the birds" originated as a recognition phrase between resistance network members. The phrase draws on the idea that information, like bird seed, should be spread widely to nourish the community.

### Basic Code Structure

#### Recognition phrases:

- **Challenge:** "Do you know where I can get birdseed around here?"
- **Response:** "The best place is to ask the neighbors - they feed them every day."
- **Counter-challenge:** "What kind of birds do you usually see?"
- **Final response:** "The kind that sing in the morning."

### Information Classification

#### Seed types (information categories):

- **Sunflower seeds:** General community information
- **Millet:** Meeting times and locations
- **Safflower:** Security alerts and warnings
- **Thistle:** Financial/resource information
- **Mixed seed:** Complex information requiring multiple sources

## Bird types (urgency levels):

- **Sparrows:** Routine information
- **Cardinals:** Important but not urgent
- **Blue jays:** Urgent attention required
- **Hawks:** Immediate action required
- **Owls:** Night/emergency protocols

## Conversation Integration

The code system works by integrating coded information into normal conversations about bird feeding and watching.

### Example conversation:

- Person A: "I noticed the cardinals have been active lately."
- Person B: "Yes, I think they're looking for safflower seeds."
- **Translation:** Important security alert requiring attention.

### Extended example:

- Person A: "The blue jays seem really agitated this morning."
- Person B: "I heard they found some fresh thistle seed behind the community center."
- Person A: "That's good - I know some sparrows who would be interested."
- **Translation:** Urgent financial information available at dead drop location, suitable for distribution to general network.

## Advanced Code Techniques

### Temporal coding:

- "Morning birds" = immediate timeframe
- "Evening birds" = delayed timeframe

- "Migrating birds" = temporary situation
- "Nesting birds" = long-term/permanent situation

### **Location coding:**

- "Backyard" = safe/secure location
- "Park" = public meeting space
- "Feeder" = information source
- "Birdhouse" = safe house or secure facility
- "Migration route" = communication pathway

## **Security Protocols**

### **Code security:**

- Never write down code meanings
- Teach codes only through direct personal contact
- Change codes periodically or when compromise is suspected
- Use codes only with verified network members
- Have backup code systems ready

### **Natural integration:**

- Study local bird species to make conversations authentic
- Actually participate in bird watching activities for cover
- Learn enough about bird feeding to sustain extended conversations
- Use real local bird information to support coded communications

# CHAPTER 9: BUILDING ANALOG COMMUNITY NETWORKS

## **Network Structure Principles**

### **Cell structure:**

- Small groups of 3-5 trusted individuals
- Each cell operates independently
- Limited knowledge of other cells
- Single liaison person connects to other cells
- Geographic or functional organization

### **Hub system:**

- Central coordination points for resources and information
- Multiple backup hubs in different locations
- Rotating leadership to prevent single points of failure
- Clear protocols for hub-to-hub communication

## **Recruitment and Vetting**

### **Organic recruitment:**

- Start with existing relationships
- Build through community service activities
- Recruit people who demonstrate commitment over time
- Use multiple references and verification methods

### **Vetting process:**

- Initial recruitment through trusted connections
- Period of observation in community activities



- Gradual increase in responsibilities and information access
- Regular evaluation of reliability and security practices

### **Red flags:**

- New community members who ask many questions
- People who push for faster advancement or more information
- Anyone who suggests illegal activities or violence
- Individuals with unexplained resources or background gaps

## **Skills and Resource Sharing**

### **Essential skills for analog networks:**

- Ham radio operation and maintenance
- Basic first aid and medical training
- Gardening and food preservation
- Mechanical and repair skills
- Financial management and accounting
- Teaching and education abilities
- Legal knowledge and advocacy

### **Resource sharing systems:**

- Tool libraries and equipment sharing
- Skill exchange networks
- Emergency supply coordination
- Transportation and logistics support
- Safe house networks for temporary shelter

## **Meeting Security and Protocols**

### **Meeting locations:**

- Public spaces with multiple exits
- Locations with legitimate reasons for gatherings
- Rotating meeting places and times
- Backup locations for every planned meeting
- Counter-surveillance protocols for sensitive meetings

### **Meeting procedures:**

- Arrive and leave separately
- Limit meeting duration
- No phones or recording devices
- Written notes taken only when necessary and destroyed after use
- Clear agenda and time limits for discussions

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## **CHAPTER 10: LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS AND SAFETY PROTOCOLS**

### **Know Your Rights**

#### **First Amendment protections:**

- Freedom of speech and assembly
- Right to distribute literature in public spaces
- Protection for peaceful protest and demonstration
- Right to associate with others for legal purposes

### **Fourth Amendment protections:**

- Protection against unreasonable searches
- Warrant requirements for searching private property
- Right to refuse consent for searches
- Protection for private communications

### **Legal limitations:**

- Incitement to violence is not protected speech
- Some public spaces have restrictions on assembly or literature
- Private property rights limit access and activities
- Laws vary by state and locality

## **Interacting with Law Enforcement**

### **If stopped or questioned:**

- Remain calm and polite
- Ask if you're free to leave
- If detained, ask for a lawyer
- Don't answer questions without legal representation
- Don't consent to searches

### **If your home is searched:**

- Ask to see the warrant
- Don't interfere with the search
- Take notes on what's searched and taken
- Contact a lawyer immediately
- Don't answer questions without legal representation

## Protecting Yourself and Your Network

### **Personal security:**

- Keep minimal records and information at home
- Use secure communication methods for sensitive information
- Inform trusted people of your activities and schedule
- Have legal representation identified before you need it
- Keep emergency funds available for bail and legal costs

### **Network security:**

- Compartmentalize information and activities
- Use multiple communication methods with backup plans
- Regularly review and update security protocols
- Plan for compromise scenarios
- Train all members in legal rights and proper responses

## Emergency Legal Protocols

### **If someone is arrested:**

- Don't discuss the situation over phones or digital communications
- Contact predetermined legal support immediately
- Organize bail funds and legal fee support
- Provide support for family members
- Review network security to prevent further compromises

### **Legal support resources:**

- Identify lawyers who handle civil rights cases
- Know local bail bond procedures and costs

- Maintain emergency legal fund for network members
- Create legal observer training for demonstrations
- Establish relationships with legal aid organizations

## Avoiding Illegal Activity

### **Focus on legal organizing:**

- Community service and mutual aid
- Voter registration and education
- Legal protest and demonstration
- Information sharing and education
- Supporting legal political candidates and causes

### **Avoid illegal activities:**

- Vandalism or property destruction
- Trespassing on private property
- Threats or intimidation
- Any form of violence
- Truly illegal surveillance or intelligence gathering

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## CONCLUSION: BUILDING RESILIENT COMMUNITIES

The techniques in this toolkit aren't just about avoiding surveillance - they're about building stronger, more resilient communities that can support each other through difficult times.

Digital tools have made us dependent on centralized systems that can be monitored, controlled, or shut down. Analog organizing creates independent community infrastructure that can't be easily disrupted by outside forces.

## Getting Started

**Week 1:** Choose one technique from this toolkit to implement

**Week 2:** Find two other people interested in community resilience

**Week 3:** Attend a local community meeting or volunteer activity

**Week 4:** Set up basic emergency communication capability

**Week 5:** Start building relationships with neighbors

**Week 6:** Identify local resources and mutual aid opportunities

## Remember

- Strong communities don't need digital coordination
- Trust is built through consistent action over time
- Small, local networks are more secure than large, distant ones
- The goal is community resilience, not resistance for its own sake
- Legal, ethical organizing is more sustainable than underground activity

## Final Words

Every authoritarian system in history has been defeated by ordinary people who cared more about their communities than their own safety. The tools in this guide give you ways to organize that can't be easily tracked, predicted, or suppressed.

Use them wisely. Share them carefully. Build something worth defending.

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*Feed the birds.*

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*The Underground Archive*

*"Still here, still documenting, still resisting"*

**For more resources and ongoing intelligence, join our secure newsletter at  
<https://www.americanautocracy.org>**

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## APPENDIX: QUICK REFERENCE GUIDES

### Ham Radio Quick Start

1. Get licensed (study online, take test locally)
2. Buy basic handheld radio (\$25-50)
3. Program local frequencies
4. Practice with local clubs
5. Establish regular check-in schedule

### Dead Drop Checklist

- ☐ Location selected with multiple access routes
- ☐ Signal system established
- ☐ Timing protocol agreed upon
- ☐ Waterproof containers prepared
- ☐ Information coding system ready

### Emergency Communication Plan

- ☐ Ham radio equipment and backup batteries
- ☐ Emergency frequency list memorized
- ☐ Physical signal system established

- [ ] Network check-in procedures practiced
- [ ] Legal support contacts identified

## "Feed the Birds" Quick Reference

- **Recognition:** "Do you know where I can get birdseed?"
- **Response:** "Ask the neighbors - they feed them daily"
- **Urgency levels:** Sparrows (routine) → Cardinals (important) → Blue jays (urgent) → Hawks (immediate)
- **Information types:** Sunflower (general) → Millet (meetings) → Safflower (security) → Thistle (resources)

## Legal Rights Summary

- **First Amendment:** Free speech, assembly, petition
- **Fourth Amendment:** Protection from unreasonable search
- **When stopped:** Ask if free to leave, request lawyer
- **If arrested:** Stay silent, request lawyer, don't consent to searches

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## Important Notice

**The American Autocracy Universe is a work of fiction** created for educational and entertainment purposes. All organizations, characters, policies, and events described are entirely fictional and do not represent any real government agency, political organization, or individuals.

Any resemblance to actual government documents, policy proposals, or political strategies is purely coincidental and intended to illustrate historical patterns of authoritarian governance for educational purposes.

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## About the Creator

**Greg Woldford** is the creator of The American Autocracy Universe. This multimedia storytelling project spans blogs, podcasts, newsletters, and fiction to explore themes of resistance, documentation, and hope in the face of systematic oppression.

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*"Democracy dies in darkness. But it also dies in plain sight, when people stop paying attention."*