



# Law Enforcement Charitable Foundation **Intelligence Brief**



## Table of Contents

- 2** Remembering Fallen Officers
- 3** Letter From LECF
- 4** Trump DOJ Drops 23,000 Criminal Investigations to Prioritize Immigration Enforcement
- 5** Data Manipulation and the War on Police
- 9** Constitutional Sheriffs: Key to Preserving Law, Order, and Liberty
- 13** Federalized Troops Versus Constitutional Militia: National Guard Deployments in American Cities
- 17** “No Kings,” May Day, Antifa, Anti-ICE, and the Comrade Billionaires Who Fund the Mayhem
- 21** On the Lighter Side: Positive Stories About Our Law-enforcement Officers



# Remembering Fallen Officers October 2025 to April 2026

Detective Corporal Christopher Dale Mock	Sergeant Terri Jean Sweeting-Mashkow	Deputy Sheriff Christopher Ohlmeyer	Police Officer Ronald John Bosela
Master Police Officer Donald Richard Gotthardt, Jr.	Conservation Enforcement Officer Senior Shawn Nixon	Deputy Sheriff Derrick Bonham	Master Trooper Steven J. Perry
Deputy Sheriff Joshua Aaron Brashears	Specialist Sarah Beckstrom	Police Officer Senior Pradeep Tamang	Deputy Sheriff Kaleb Mitchell
Trooper Mark A. Ondus	Police Officer Andy C. Chan	Deputy Sheriff Richard A. Haggard	Corporal Timothy J. O'Connor, Jr.
Sergeant Thomas Duran	Detective Timothy Jones	Trooper Hunter R. Bennett	Deputy Sheriff Steven Bruner
Corporal Marcial Rodriguez	Deputy Sheriff Joe Crumpton	Police Officer Brian Elliott	Deputy Sheriff Michael Leroy Jimerson
Zone Sergeant Steven W. Greene	Trooper Tara-Marysa Guting	Trooper Michael Diego	Trooper Vernon Brake
Deputy Sheriff Andrew Nuñez	Corporal Matthew Tyler "Ty" Snook	Police Officer Caleb Abney	Detective Randy Hoppert
Sergeant David Cajuso	Deputy Sheriff Justin Bradford Mowery	Corporal David M. Hathcock	Agent Eddie Santiago-Renta
Deputy Sheriff Devin Jaramillo	Deputy Constable Aaron Armstrong	Master Trooper Stien Davis, Jr.	Deputy Sheriff Landon Faulkner
Police Officer Roger Smith	Police Officer Stephen LaPorta	Sergeant Michael Schlattman	Deputy Sheriff Thomas "Walker" LeMay
Corporal Blake Adair Reynolds	Police Officer Terry L. Bennett	Deputy Sheriff Gabriel Ramirez	Police Officer Dallas Hinton
Police Officer Marc Brock	Police Officer Elijah Garretson	Deputy Sheriff Kenneth Lewis	Reserve Deputy Constable Heather Avery
Corrections Officer Jeremy Lewis Hall	Agent Anibal Morales Aponte	Deputy Sheriff Michael Hislope	Police Officer John Bartholomew
Police Officer Alec Sanders	Deputy Sheriff Tim Jordan	Correctional Officer Dustin Pedigo	Deputy Sheriff Richard Coyle



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# Letter From LECF



At the Law Enforcement Charitable Foundation, we take supporting our local police seriously, because they are essential to upholding our freedoms.

Local law-enforcement agencies are primarily funded by local governments, but many — especially smaller ones — don't have the resources to equip their officers with critical gear, such as body armor. Every day, officers put their lives on the line to keep us safe. With 28 percent of officers shot in the line of duty being victims of ambush-style attacks, and with rising politically charged civil unrest, the risks they face have never been greater or more unpredictable.

When local departments lack funding for essential tools, they are often forced to turn to federal grants to meet basic needs. But those funds often come with conditions that, over time, create dependency and undermine local control.

Examples of federal programs that threaten local control include:

- The 1033 Program, which is administered by the Defense Logistics Agency and allows the transfer of surplus military equipment — including armored vehicles, M-16 rifles, and night-vision gear — to local police departments at no cost; and
- The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant, which is run by the U.S. Department of Justice and gives millions of dollars annually to local police for crime prevention, drug enforcement, and equipment.

Federal funding is never neutral. It comes with policy expectations, and can shift the mission, tactics, and accountability of local police. Over time, departments become dependent on federal funds and resources at the expense of local control.

We must fill this funding gap, because independence matters. We at LECF are dedicated to ensuring that our local police

remain independent of federal control, well-equipped, and community-focused. That's why we provide grants to departments and families of law-enforcement officers — without federal strings attached.

Our programs include:

- Equipment and memorial grants: We provide essential protective gear, such as body armor, and support memorials that honor the fallen.
  - Education grants: We offer scholarships for the children of police officers to attend FreedomProject Academy, a fully accredited, online school that offers a rigorous, classical education rooted in America's founding principles.
  - 2026 bulletproof vest drive: Our current goal is to raise enough money to fund 350 new bulletproof vests for local departments in need.
- Visit <https://lecf-inc.org/> to learn more about our programs. Let's keep our local police independent and free.

— Drew Dorans, LECF President

Visit [lecf-inc.org](https://lecf-inc.org)



and Follow us!



Questions? Reach out to LECF Executive Director Ed Varso at [evarso@lecf-inc.org](mailto:evarso@lecf-inc.org).



## Department Grant

We are excited to offer grants to local police departments to cover the cost of personal protective equipment, other initiatives to keep your officers safe, or memorializing their service. Please fill out the pre-grant request below and send it to us, including a letter of intent regarding your funding needs. We will evaluate your request and, if it is approved, provide a grant agreement for your review and consideration.

Department name: \_\_\_\_\_

Your name, email address, and phone number: \_\_\_\_\_

How much are you trying to raise? \_\_\_\_\_

What is your department trying to raise funds for? \_\_\_\_\_

Attach a letter of intent to your pre-grant request.

Mail to:

P.O. Box 1241

Appleton, WI 54912-1241

or email: [evarso@lecf-inc.org](mailto:evarso@lecf-inc.org)

# Trump DOJ Drops 23,000 Criminal Investigations to Prioritize Immigration Enforcement

by Rebecca Terrell

In the first six months of President Donald Trump’s second term, the Department of Justice (DOJ) under now-former Attorney General Pam Bondi quietly declined more than 23,000 criminal cases, according to a ProPublica analysis of two decades of DOJ data. The agency abandoned hundreds of investigations into terrorism, white-collar crime, drug trafficking, and other offenses while ramping up immigration prosecutions to roughly 32,000 new cases — nearly triple the pace under Joe Biden’s administration and 15 percent higher than Trump’s first term. Officials described the shift as a necessary reallocation of resources to address court congestion caused by record border encounters and deportation proceedings.

## Immigration as a Political Tool

This is not the first time immigration has been leveraged for broader political and fiscal ends. In the decades before the Civil War, mass migration was used as a political tool of the North. The United States nearly doubled in population between 1820 and 1850, with the vast majority of immigrants flowing toward Northern states. Because the constitutional apportionment of House seats (and thus Electoral College votes) counted all persons — including noncitizens — the North gained disproportionate representation. That political edge enabled the North to pass legislation that resulted in looting the South with oppressive taxation. (Taxes were levied against Southern states that were not levied against Northern states, with the result that, right before the Civil War, 80 percent of the funds in the U.S. Treasury had been siphoned out of the South.)

Historians note that this revenue imbalance exacerbated the sectional tensions leading to secession.

## Immigration and the Census

Today, the mechanism echoes in census-driven apportionment. The 14th Amendment requires counting the “whole number of persons” in each state. Noncitizens, including those present illegally, are included, redistributing House seats toward states with large immigrant populations — often Democratic strongholds such as California and New York. Analyses by the Center for Immigration Studies estimate immigration (legal and illegal) shifted as many as 17 seats and Electoral College votes in the 2020 census, with a net gain for blue states in some models. Republican-led efforts to exclude noncitizens from apportionment have repeatedly failed in Congress.

The current DOJ policy fits this longer pattern. By citing docket-overload from migration surges, the administration justifies shelving thousands of non-immigration probes. Supporters call it a pragmatic prioritization of border security. Critics counter that it

functions as a *de facto* corruption shield: Federal resources appear devoted to enforcement, satisfying the political base, while overall deportation metrics in certain categories (formal interior removals of Mexicans, for example) lag peak Biden-era figures in 2023 and 2024. According to the Department of Homeland Security, “more than 675,000 illegal aliens” were deported during Trump’s first year back in office, versus higher annual totals under Biden in prior years when including returns and expulsions.

Whether viewed as strategic resource management or a strategy to justify not arresting anyone in the Epstein files (and other white-collar criminals), the situation illustrates immigration’s enduring role as a tool for reallocating power and shielding institutional misconduct. With the 2030 census approaching, debates over who counts — and who pays — remain central to American federalism. ■

*This article was originally published at TheNewAmerican.com and is reprinted here with permission.*



USDOJ official Twitter page

## Education Grant

We are excited to offer grants for the children of police officers to attend FreedomProject Academy (FPA), a fully accredited, online school that offers a rigorous, classical education rooted in America’s founding principles. To learn more about FPA, visit [FPEUSA.org](http://FPEUSA.org).



Name of child: \_\_\_\_\_

Your name, email address, and phone number: \_\_\_\_\_

Department the child’s parent is associated with: \_\_\_\_\_

Verification contact at department: \_\_\_\_\_

Mail to:  
P.O. Box 1241  
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or email: [evardo@lecf-inc.org](mailto:evardo@lecf-inc.org)



## Data Manipulation and the War on Police

by Ed Varso, LECF Executive Director

I became the police chief of Escondido, California, in December 2019. Just a few months later, I found myself managing countless protests following the death of George Floyd while resisting draconian Covid-19 measures set by state bureaucrats.

Like any good police chief, I made a valiant effort to be responsive to my community's perspective on these once-in-a-lifetime circumstances. After all, a benefit to having 18,000 local law-enforcement agencies across our country is the ability to customize services to local communities. However, it was during this time that I began to realize that there was a far more sinister motive at play. Quickly, I found myself shifting from being a patient police chief to supporting outright nullification of state laws in order to protect our community and avoid placing my officers in a position where they had to violate the Constitution. It was clear that the police were scapegoats for those seeking extreme policy changes.

In the months and years that followed, radical activists and elected officials began

introducing a series of outlandish, poorly written police "reform" bills. These bills, which would have undermined local law-enforcement agencies' ability to protect their communities from criminals, were grounded upon flawed data that declared it a foregone conclusion that the police are racist, rogue, and abusive. I, along with many other police chiefs and sheriffs, fought against them. Fortunately, we won more legislative battles than we lost, but multiple bills still became law.

During this time, I asked myself, "How do we stop these political attacks on our local police departments?" We saw activist groups conduct "research" using selective bits of data to craft conclusions that suited their narrative. For example, one bill signed into law in California created a requirement for police officers to collect data on all contacts with the public. It requires officers to identify people based on their perceptions, and even requires them to state whether they perceive a person is LGBTQ. Do not ask me how one is to objectively identify a person's sexual orientation, but the law requires it. Furthermore, the data-collection requirement

does not account for the many traffic stops that happen at night or under conditions where the officer has no idea who is inside a vehicle (i.e., vehicles with tinted windows), let alone identify their race. Yet under the narrative perpetuated by the bill, if a police officer stopped a black person, it would somehow demonstrate bias.

The subversive efforts to control the police require manipulation to succeed. If your goal is to dismantle local law-enforcement agencies and replace them with an easily controlled national police force, you must deceive the public into believing that our current policing system is so broken, dysfunctional, and racist that only a complete overhaul is warranted. In a country that prides itself upon the principle that "all men are created equal," the best way to destroy the police is to make people see them as villains — using manipulated data to "prove" that the cops are racist thugs who must be defunded and abolished.

### Center for Policing Equity

The Center for Policing Equity (CPE) is an organization dedicated to proving the supposed

racist tendencies of police departments. Its website states, “Current public safety systems in the United States and beyond deliver neither safety nor justice. Redesigning these systems calls for bolder action grounded in good science.... We have always applied a practical scientific approach to our structure and methodologies. Our mission is focused on reducing the harm caused by systemic racism, strengthening the connection between policy and progress, and collaborating with communities to secure Black liberation.”

In its quest for “Black liberation,” the CPE studies police data and partners with law-enforcement agencies to study bias, largely focusing on stop data, searches, detentions, arrests, and uses of force. Its leadership has stated in media/podcast interviews that it finds bias in every agency it works with — that claim alone should concern law-enforcement leaders. The CPE’s mission is not fair and impartial analysis, but anti-police activism packaged to appear as neutral research. Instead of seeking a more complete and thoroughly studied body of research, the CPE appears to pick the datasets that allow it to find bias in every agency it works with. Most police chiefs and sheriffs would deny that widespread bias exists, so why would they agree to partner with an organization that seeks to prove bias?

Now that we understand that the CPE seeks

to prove bias in policing, we must ask why. Its goal does not appear to be helping agencies root out rare instances of racist police officers. Rather, it recommends sweeping changes to how law-enforcement agencies function. For example, its reports suggest that agencies should eliminate traffic stops for “low-level offenses.” However, this recommendation does not consider the impact those stops have on preventing crime. Even common sense would suggest that when police officers don’t enforce certain laws, the number of criminal violations doesn’t decline, it grows. Eventually, matters get so out of control that law enforcement must become more assertive to restore order. One just needs to look at California, where the number of drug-addicted homeless people rapidly increased after the state decriminalized most drug offenses. Eventually, voters became so enraged by the resulting criminal conduct that the state partially reversed its decriminalization effort.

Another indication of the CPE’s radical agenda is a sweeping September 2023 United Nations report. Published by the International Independent Expert Mechanism to Advance Racial Justice and Equality in the Context of Law Enforcement, a subsidiary of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the report claimed that “systemic racism against Africans and people

of African descent exists in the United States,” including “in the context of law enforcement and the criminal justice system.” Furthermore, it made 30 policy recommendations to help “dismantle this legacy of slavery,” including expanding federal control over local police, implementing open-borders immigration policies, abolishing the death penalty, and surrendering U.S. sovereignty to the UN. One of the Expert Mechanism’s three members was Tracie L. Keese, a co-founder of the CPE.

## The War on Police

Are we looking at this issue the wrong way? One of my mistakes as a police chief was believing that the George Floyd protests were about race. That is what the hordes of protesters were screaming in the streets, and I was laser-focused on trying to prove to them that my police officers were good people and far from racist. Eventually, I came to a different conclusion: Race has nothing to do with this. Rather, it is a convenient, emotionally charged allegation to upset the masses. The real purpose is to destroy our local police, at least in their current state. Why? Because 18,000 individual police departments are impossible to control. Activists may pound their fists and get one agency to cave to their demands, but there would remain 17,999 more agencies to tackle. It is an impossible task, and that is exactly why our system of policing must be protected. Local control and independence are key to ensuring fair and accountable police.

Perhaps you are reading this and asking, “Are these organizations really working to abolish the police? Could that even happen in our country?” Absolutely. The goal is to destroy the current policing structure and replace it with a national force. Sound crazy? In his 2017 book *The End of Policing*, sociologist Alex Vitale argues just that. Claiming that all efforts to “reform” the police — from diversifying law-enforcement agencies to reducing enforcement — have failed, he concludes that the police must go.

Importantly, Vitale uses data collected by law-enforcement agencies to argue against those agencies’ very existence. Claiming that the data prove that police are racist and beyond correction, he addresses the true motive behind the attacks on law enforcement. And what does Vitale suggest society do once it abolishes the police? He advocates



Crowds march in protest following the death of George Floyd in Minneapolis.



# Expert Mechanism to Advance Racial Justice and Equality in Law Enforcement (EMLER)

On 16 December 2021, the President of the Human Rights Council appointed Justice Yvonne Mokgoro; Dr. Tracie Keesee and Professor Juan Méndez to serve as experts on the Expert Mechanism.

EMLER is a United Nations mechanism created in 2021 by the Human Rights Council to specifically focus on the “promotion and protection of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of Africans and of people of African descent against excessive use of force and other human rights violations by law enforcement officers through transformative change for racial justice and equality.” (see UN Resolution 47/21.

EMLER was created after the killing of George Floyd in the United States. UNARC advocates from across the globe pushed for a specific mechanism to deal with the killing of Black people at the hands of law enforcement as well as the root causes of such oppression. The “George Floyd” resolution created EMLER and the same coalition of organizations that organized for its creation (UNARC), now coordinates civil society participation in the mechanism globally.

EMLER exists, “in order to further transformative change for racial justice and equality in the context of law enforcement globally, especially where relating to the legacies of colonialism and the Transatlantic slave trade in enslaved Africans, to investigate Governments’ responses to peaceful anti-racism protests and all violations of international human rights law and to contribute to accountability and redress for victims.” (Resolution 47/21)

EMLER is a hybrid mechanism which is a cross between a UN Special Procedure and UN Commission-of-Inquiry and its mandate lasts for three years.

**Tracie L. Keesee, a co-founder of the Center for Policing Equity, served on a UN panel that recommended 30 radical policy changes in the United States, including measures to significantly expand federal control over local police.**

a socialist/communist approach: Instead of police, society would provide free housing, medical care, and other services, which would supposedly eliminate crime. Experienced law-enforcement veterans read nonsense like that, roll their eyes, and conclude that such an approach would never work. However, that is not the point. The point is that our local and independent policing structure is under attack, and the number of “mostly peaceful” anti-police protests is escalating — all because a growing portion of the population is buying into the arguments posed by CPE, Vitale, and like-minded radicals.

## How to Protect Law Enforcement

Law-enforcement leaders must ignore the accusations of racism and demands for “reform.” This is tricky for any police chief or sheriff, especially those in Democrat-controlled communities. Local law enforcement seeks to meet the specific needs of each community. However, police chiefs and sheriffs must understand the real goal of fundamentally transforming policing in our country. Furthermore, each leader must remember his or her oath of office to support and defend the U.S. Constitution.

Here are critical recommendations for today’s law-enforcement leaders navigating this challenging topic:

- Do not partner with the CPE. Review its

published reports. Every report, regardless of the community, reads the same, vilifying the police.

- If your community seeks to understand the intersection of race and police-stop data, commit to analyzing the entire picture. Do not focus solely on traffic-stop and arrest data. Review your victim data as well. After all, if the police are racist, your data will show a large number of stops of minority groups but few minority crime victims. Racist police officers will not only stop more minorities, but refuse to help them when they are victims of a crime. If the data shows similar levels of stopping and helping minorities, good odds exist that your data collection is flawed or that there’s an explanation other than racism.

- If your state law or department policy requires the collection of biographical data on all police interactions or detentions, make sure you collect data thoroughly and accurately. As I shared earlier, California law requires data collection based on officers’ perceptions, but does not require data of when they first observed an individual’s race. To counter this narrative, I added a line to the form officers use for data collection simply asking if the officer could identify the individual prior to initiating the traffic stop, giving law enforcement a tool to rule out potential bias. Our data quickly confirmed that officers are making truly “blind” stops where the traffic offense — not

the occupant’s race — is the deciding factor.

- Speak out. Do not allow activists to write the story of your agency. Counter their narrative and do not assume they will go away if you stay quiet. They are not going away.

With all the authority granted to our police officers by the law, it is astonishing that the best left-wing activists can conjure up is the race card. No other nation comes close to the level of professionalism, bravery, fairness, and dedication displayed by our police officers. We owe them tremendous gratitude for keeping our communities safe. Radicals should not be the dominant voice on matters of policing — there are plenty of real experts to set the record straight. ■



**Ed Varso interacts with residents while serving as police chief of Escondido, California.**

Photo provided by Ed Varso

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# Constitutional Sheriffs

## Key to Preserving Law, Order, and Liberty

by Alex Newman

As the Chief Law Enforcement Officers (CLEOs) of their counties, sheriffs wear many hats in the unique American system of government. They enforce state law, yes. But they do much more than that. They uphold law and order, protect the God-given rights of citizens, and play a key role in the justice system that puts bad guys behind bars so the rest of society can continue to function in relative peace and safety. But today they are under attack for a variety of reasons.

America finds itself in a unique era. Multiple federal agencies have been accused by both sides of the political spectrum of weaponizing their power against law-abiding citizens. State-level “woke” politicians are eroding the very office of the elected sheriff. And political agendas trampling the Bill of Rights under the guise of “public safety” or “emergency powers” are advancing quickly.

Many political leaders across the country regard sheriffs as mere enforcement instruments. And yet, a growing cadre of America’s CLEOs is standing tall as the ultimate guardian of constitutional order. Meet the “constitutional sheriffs” — elected executives who publicly stand with the oath they took to the U.S. Constitution and the constitutions of their states, and who refuse to become cogs in a centralized machine.

The modern iteration of the constitutional-sheriff movement began when Graham County, Arizona, Sheriff Richard Mack refused to help the federal government enforce the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act. The legislation, signed into law by President Bill Clinton in 1993, sought to conscript county sheriffs nationwide into enforcing what Mack and many other lawmen viewed as an unconstitutional overreach violating the Second Amendment. Mack said no.

The issue eventually went all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court in *Mack v. United States*,

later renamed *Printz v. United States* after another sheriff joined the case as a plaintiff. Mack was fully vindicated. In fact, the high court agreed with him in its landmark ruling that relevant portions of the federal legislation purporting to require sheriffs to help enforce gun control were unconstitutional.

But perhaps even more importantly, the Supreme Court majority articulated what has come to be known as the Anti-Commandeering Doctrine. It holds that the federal government may not compel state officers — and especially not sheriffs, described in the ruling as “Chief Law Enforcement Officers” of their counties — to help enforce any federal statutes. The decision recognized that the Constitution’s 10th Amendment protecting state authority and limiting federal jurisdiction means what it says. The implications are enormous.

Thus, the modern constitutional-sheriff movement was born, with Mack eventually creating the Constitutional Sheriffs and Peace Officers Association (CSPOA). Of course, in a



The New American

**Arizona Sheriff Richard Mack**, who refused to help the federal government enforce the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act, founded the Constitutional Sheriffs and Peace Officers Association in 2011.

very real sense, all sheriffs in America are and always have been constitutional sheriffs. They are elected to a key constitutional office, and swear to uphold the state and federal constitutions. But there is a difference. The movement Mack and others like him are part of insists that sheriffs' primary duty is to the constitu- tions they swore to uphold and the constituents and citizens whose rights are protected therein.

"A constitutional sheriff, to put it succinctly, is a sheriff who takes his oath seriously to uphold and defend the U.S. Constitution," Mack told the *Intelligence Brief* in an exclusive interview. "Furthermore, he will put the Con- stitution first in the execution of his job, and thereby protect the civil rights of all people within his county. A constitutional sheriff will protect the people of his county from *all* enemies, both foreign and domestic, no excep- tions. The importance of such is the guarantee this provides for individual liberty."

Contrary to the claims of certain far-left or- ganizations seeking to sway and co-opt law enforcement, this is not rebellion or even "anti-government," says Mack. Instead, it is res- toration. And in the face of escalating threats — including rogue federal bureaucracies, elec- tion irregularities, and United Nations-backed disarmament schemes — the constitutional-

sheriff movement offers proven strategies, real-world successes, and a path forward for every law-enforcement executive to seriously consider. That is exactly why supporters of the movement say radical lawmakers in some states are putting sheriffs in the crosshairs.

### What Is the Constitutional-sheriff Movement?

The constitutional-sheriff movement is a nationwide alliance of elected sheriffs and peace officers committed to the principle that the county sheriff is the supreme law-enforcement authority within his or her jurisdiction. Rooted in English common law, the structure of Amer- ica's constitutional Republic, and the explicit oath every sheriff takes to support and defend the U.S. Constitution, the movement rejects the modern notion of sheriffs as mere exten- sions of federal or state bureaucracies.

Instead, constitutional sheriffs affirm that their primary role is to protect the Constitution and the God-given rights it enshrines. That is true even if it means interposing — lawfully standing between the people and any unconsti- tutional act, whether it originates from Wash- ington, D.C., the state capital, or even mis- guided local politicians. When federal agents overstep their proper authority, when gover-

nors issue illegal mandates that violate the First or Second Amendment, or when political operatives corrupt election integrity, the sher- iff has not just the authority to say no, but the duty to do so, Mack says.

The movement crystallized through Mack's leadership in the aftermath of the Supreme Court's *Printz* decision. In 2011, he formal- ized the movement by creating CSPOA to educate, train, and mobilize sheriffs who take their oaths seriously. Today, hundreds of sher- iffs — at least 10 percent of them nationwide, according to various media reports — align with CSPOA principles and consider them- selves "constitutional sheriffs."

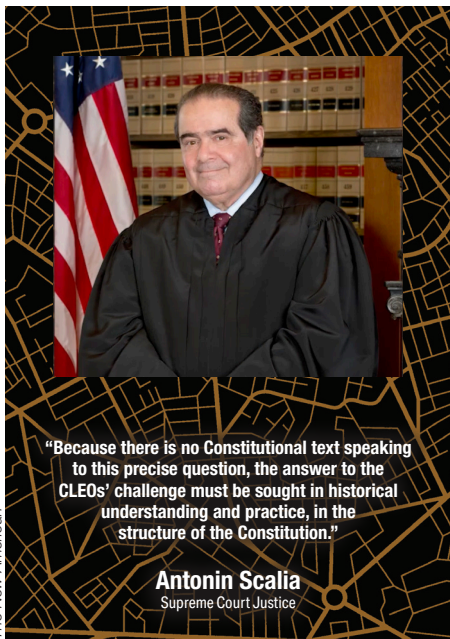
And the movement appears to be growing. In 2024, CSPOA hosted a major conference in Las Vegas dubbed "Resist the Temptation." Featuring talks from experts, military leaders, and sheriffs from Virginia and Texas to Wis- consin and Washington and beyond, the con- ference offered practical solutions. Among the topics discussed: forming constitu- tional pos- ses to help when the sheriff and his deputies are overwhelmed, investigating election fraud locally, resisting unconstitutional disarmament schemes, and protecting God-given rights against government overreach.

This writer served as emcee at the confer- ence and gave a talk focusing on the historical and biblical basis for government, interposi- tion, and resistance to tyranny by magistrates. Multiple lawmen, meanwhile, spoke on the importance of sheriffs and law enforcement in protecting and upholding America's system of self-government based on the notion of God- given, unalienable rights.

### What Constitutional Sheriffs Believe

At the heart of the movement lies a clear, unwavering creed: The sheriff's oath to the Constitution is paramount. In his exclusive interview with the *Intelligence Brief*, Mack distilled the essence with precision and ur- gency. "The most peaceful and effective way to save America is county by county and state by state, one constitutional sheriff at a time," he explained.

This belief system of sheriffs as guardians of liberty and rights flows directly from the Founders' vision. Rights are not government- granted privileges to be regulated or legislated away; they are endowed by the Creator, as the Declaration of Independence affirms. The



“Because there is no Constitutional text speaking to this precise question, the answer to the CLEOs’ challenge must be sought in historical understanding and practice, in the structure of the Constitution.”

**Antonin Scalia**  
Supreme Court Justice

## What Constitutional Sheriffs Do

Belief without action is meaningless, of course. Constitutional sheriffs translate their oaths into decisive, lawful deeds that protect rights and restore order.

On the Second Amendment front, sheriffs have repeatedly drawn lines against federal gun control. During President Barack Obama’s administration, hundreds of sheriffs nationwide vowed resistance as policymakers flirted with executive action to restrict gun rights and even disarm citizens. “Anytime that they come against the Second Amendment ... we here are not going to comply with that,” Kentucky Sheriff Denny Peyman declared at the time. “Federal agents will not be allowed to come in here and do that.”

Additionally, Oregon Sheriff Tim Mueller sent a letter to then-Vice President Joe Biden refusing enforcement of unconstitutional regulations, warning he would not permit federal officers to turn citizens into criminals. In Utah, 28 of 29 sheriffs signed a similar pledge, saying they were ready to “trade our lives for the preservation” of the Constitution and its protections of God-given rights, including the right of citizens to keep and bear arms.

During the Covid-19 lockdowns, many sheriffs shined while protecting the First Amendment. New Mexico’s Sheriff Glenn Hamilton told this writer how he deputized an entire church congregation in Sierra County to exempt them from Governor Michelle Lujan Grisham’s order shutting down churches as “non-essential.” Using an exception for law enforcement from the lockdowns, Hamilton refused to allow his constituents’ rights to be trampled.

Indeed, sheriffs all over the country were in the news for refusing to enforce state and local mandates they viewed as illegal or unconstitutional. Mayors, governors, and some media outlets complained loudly. But in the end, the sheriffs who refused to enforce illegal and unconstitutional decrees were vindicated for protecting the rights of the citizens in their counties.

Election integrity has emerged as a critical battleground, too. Michigan’s Sheriff Leaf told this writer about how he doggedly pursued investigations into 2020 irregularities despite state obstruction, calling for task forces to address what he described as potentially “the

greatest fraud ever committed.” At CSPOA events and other conferences, sheriffs have strategized on securing polls, safeguarding equipment, and acting locally when higher authorities falter.

Practical tools include the constitutional posse. Washington’s Sheriff Bob Songer told this writer about a 150-member, highly trained posse of screened citizens he created. These are not vigilantes, he emphasized, but a lawful auxiliary for crime fighting, search and rescue, and community defense. Formed after attending a CSPOA conference, Sheriff Songer said, it saves taxpayer dollars and empowers locals under the sheriff’s constitutional authority.

Interposition against rogue federal agents is another hallmark. Texas’ Sheriff Scott Williams, at a CSPOA panel at Freedom Fest, described sending a deputy to accompany Secret Service agents questioning a citizen over social-media comments about Biden and Nancy Pelosi. “It is my sole purpose in life to stand in the gap for my citizens,” Williams stated, underscoring sheriffs’ duty to protect the rights of constituents no matter how concerns may arise.

Education is foundational. Texas’ Sheriff Cutter Clinton emphasizes teaching the Constitution to children, ensuring that future generations understand their rights and the sheriff’s role in safeguarding them. While children learn constitutional basics, lawmen can and should learn about common law, the *Printz* precedent, and even irregular-warfare preparedness amid the illegal-migration threat.

These actions remain firmly within constitutional bounds: no anarchy, only ordered liberty enforced county by county.

## What They Have Accomplished

These actions are not theoretical — they have produced real change. Indeed, the constitutional-sheriff movement’s track record includes numerous tangible victories in preserving freedom and checking power. The *Printz* decision itself remains a key win, preventing federal commandeering while both inspiring and legitimizing resistance to illegal usurpations of power nationwide. Mack’s CSPOA has trained hundreds of sheriffs, creating a network that now comprises about 10 percent of them — and is growing rapidly.

During Covid, sheriffs like Hamilton kept

The New American



The New American

**New Mexico Sheriff Glenn Hamilton** deputized an entire church congregation during Covid-19, exempting them from the governor's lockdown order.

churches operating and businesses viable in their counties, exposing the arbitrariness of mandates and contributing to their eventual rollback. Gun-control vows under Obama — and similar stands since — have deterred enforcement of extreme measures even at the state level in places such as Illinois and New York. Surveys of officers and deputies show overwhelming support for armed self-defense and reluctance to enforce draconian restrictions against fellow Americans. Even the threat of noncompliance by sheriffs has been a powerful check on arbitrary and unconstitutional power.

Broader cultural shifts are evident. Citizens increasingly view constitutional sheriffs as allies against both street criminals and bureaucratic tyrants. The “key to local control” model — requiring federal consent for county actions — has influenced legislation in multiple states. Even media hysteria, with outlets such as *The Guardian* and NBC labeling CSPOA events “dangerous” before they begin, underscores the movement’s impact: When notoriously anti-law-enforcement news outlets lose it over sheriffs offering solutions on elections, immigration, and rights, it signals that real threats to the status quo are involved.

### The Threat to Sheriffs

As the constitutional-sheriff movement has

gained traction, certain policymakers have noticed the threat to their power — and they are not happy. “There’s a growing movement in woke blue states to destroy the office of the sheriff and to limit his role in defending the Constitution,” Mack warned. “This is very dangerous as it is an affront against the people — We the People — in selecting our own sheriffs. Corrupt politicians dislike sheriffs because they are independent and do not mindlessly follow orders.”

Exhibit A was Connecticut. In that state, the office of sheriff had existed since Colonial times. But in the late 1990s, Democratic politicians exploited some scandals to push for a constitutional amendment eliminating the office altogether. Effective December 1, 2000, all eight sheriffs were stripped of their power, leaving only state police and local departments with appointed leaders to handle law enforcement.

Now, politicians in Washington state are moving against sheriffs. With legislation that would impose more “standards” for sheriffs and allow the state to remove them, Democratic lawmakers would make themselves rather than county voters the ultimate arbiters. Republicans, some Democrats, and the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs all opposed the bill, but it passed anyway.

This is really a “political attack on county sheriffs,” explained Washington state Representative Jim Walsh, a Republican. “It’s bad policy, built on fearmongering and disinformation about what sheriffs do.” Sheriff Keith Swank of Pierce County said the legislation was a scheme by Democrats to use the state’s Criminal Justice Training Commission to decertify sheriffs they dislike and have them removed from office.

### A Call to Law-enforcement Executives

To every sheriff and police chief reading this: The constitutional-sheriff movement invites you to rediscover your rightful role. Study the Constitution you swore to uphold. Know its text, history, and original meaning. Understand the God-given rights that the Founders sought to protect by enshrining them in that unique document. And when the next federal directive, state mandate, or “emergency” order arrives that infringes on those rights — ask the Mack question: Does this align with my oath? When Mack and others stood against the Brady Bill and the full weight of federal power, they won because they stood on the Constitution.

Mack also encourages sheriffs to form relationships with their citizens. Train deputies well. Consider creating a constitutional posse to help as needed. Stand in the gap. If you encounter resistance to your independent authority, recognize it for what it is: an assault on the people’s right to elect their own guardians. And if somebody unconstitutionally or lawlessly comes after your citizens and their rights — whether it be a criminal or a rogue bureaucrat — interpose on their behalf to ensure justice.

As Mack and other constitutional sheriffs have shown through their battles, a few determined sheriffs can shift the balance. Hundreds already have. America’s survival as a republic of ordered liberty depends on law-enforcement leaders who remember that America is supposed to be governed by laws, not men — and that the “supreme law of the land” is the one ratified by “We the People” known as the U.S. Constitution.

The question is straightforward: Will you be a constitutional sheriff? Ask yourself — and encourage every colleague to do the same. The Republic needs more good sheriffs willing to stand by their oath and do the right thing, every time. It needs you. ■



Tech. Sgt. Andrew Enriquez/Wikimedia Commons

# Federalized Troops Versus Constitutional Militia

## National Guard Deployments in American Cities

by *Christian Gomez*

Our country is experiencing a period of domestic unrest amid economic uncertainty and deep political divisions. Market volatility, rising consumer prices resulting from the Federal Reserve inflating the money supply, foreign wars affecting energy prices, and renewed debates over tariffs and monetary policy have intensified public anxiety. At the same time, immigration-enforcement raids and protests in major cities have raised difficult questions about public unrest, federal authority, and the proper role of military force relative to domestic law enforcement within a constitutional republic.

In response to widespread, communist-contracted civil unrest and resistance to immigration enforcement, President Donald Trump has deployed National Guard units into various U.S. cities, in some instances over the objections of state governors. The White House jus-

tified these domestic deployments as necessary to restoring law and order, protecting federal buildings, and ensuring that immigration laws are enforced.

These actions necessitate careful constitutional scrutiny rather than partisan reflex. Law-enforcement professionals, especially at the local and state levels, should ask a fundamental question: Do these deployments align with the Constitution's framework of federalism and the Founding Fathers' understanding of the militia? To answer, one must carefully distinguish between two starkly different institutions: the modern National Guard, and constitutional state militias as intended by the Founders.

### **Administrative Action**

According to the Trump administration, surges in illegal immigration, resistance to deportation operations, vandalism of federal property, and violent protests warrant federal interven-

tion. While delivering a speech commemorating the 250th anniversary of the U.S. Army at Fort Bragg in North Carolina, Trump remarked of his domestic federal deployments:

I want to applaud the courage and the strength of the incredible troops who are right now standing guard to protect federal property and personnel and uphold the supremacy of federal law. That's what they're doing. They're protecting our ICE agents. They're protecting the police in Los Angeles. The head of the police in Los Angeles, a good man. I hear a good man, but he was actually saying we really did need this help. It had gotten away from them. It had long gotten away, and we gave it to him.

Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) operations have intensified across the country, and federal agents have been deployed in larg-



**National Guard troops stand in front of protesters in Los Angeles during major anti-ICE protests in June 2025.**

er numbers to urban areas. Where unrest has followed those enforcement actions, the White House has relied on statutory authority permitting the federalization of National Guard units under certain conditions.

Under 10 U.S.C. § 12406 and related statutes, the U.S. president may call National Guard units into federal service (i.e., “federalize” them) in order to repel an invasion by a foreign nation, suppress rebellion against the U.S. government, or execute federal law when he is unable to do so with regular forces. The administration’s reasoning for federalizing and deploying the National Guard is straightforward: Immigration enforcement is a federal responsibility. Therefore, when local jurisdictions refuse to cooperate with federal immigration enforcement or when unrest threatens federal property and personnel, the executive branch asserts, it has both the authority and obligation to act.

The concern for constitutionalists is not whether immigration laws should be enforced. The Constitution grants Congress authority over naturalization and foreign commerce. Furthermore, Article IV, Section 4 of the Constitution guarantees that the federal government shall protect every state against invasion. Nor is the concern whether violence and vandalism should be stopped. The protection of private property is essential to liberty. The concern is structural: Does the federal deployment of military forces into American cities — particularly when a gubernatorial

request is absent — erode federalism and undermine liberty?

### Expanding Federal Law Enforcement

The creation of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) in 2002 was the largest expansion of the federal bureaucracy since the original Department of War was restructured into the Department of Defense in 1947. And since then, federal law enforcement has grown substantially in size and scope. Agencies such as ICE and Customs and Border Protection (CBP) now operate nationwide with personnel, agents, and budgets that rival — and in some cases exceed — traditional federal investigative bodies.

Despite existing for only a little over 23 years, the CBP is the nation’s largest federal law-enforcement agency, larger than even the FBI. “With more than 60,000 employees, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, CBP, is one of the world’s largest law enforcement organizations,” its website boasts.

This rapid growth of domestic federal law enforcement reflects a broader pattern: the steady accumulation and centralization of law-enforcement authority in Washington, D.C. Over the past century, the federal government has expanded from a republican structure with few and defined powers, to an administrative state with broad regulatory and enforcement powers. For local police officers and county sheriffs, this presents a dilemma. While cooperation between federal and local authorities

can be beneficial, increasing the federal footprint risks eclipsing and overstepping local autonomy and jurisdiction.

In a constitutional republic such as ours, law enforcement is most responsive when it remains closest to those it is charged to serve and protect. The rapid growth of federal law enforcement raises a fundamental question: Does the deployment of federally controlled military units into American cities mark a significant step toward normalizing centralized domestic federal force?

### Constitutional Blueprint

To evaluate domestic National Guard deployments, one must begin with the Constitution. Article I, Section 8, Clauses 15 and 16 grant Congress the following powers:

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

These clauses clarify how Congress — not the president — is given the power to call up state militias. But the militia belongs fundamentally to the states. Congress may provide structure and discipline, but it can only call up the militia for at least one of three narrow reasons:

1. Executing the laws of the Union;
2. Suppressing insurrections; and
3. Repelling invasions.

Even under those circumstances, the militia was not intended or designed to be a standing federal force. It was a state-based citizen force, temporary in its congressionally authorized activation and local in its composition.

### Who Is the Militia?

There is a general misconception about who or what the “militia” is. Some associate it with fringe, militant “anti-government” groups planning to overthrow the federal government. Others take the term to mean the National Guard of each state. Neither interpretation is accurate.



While organized and composed of citizens of a single state, a true constitutional state militia is under the jurisdiction of Congress. For the Founders’ understanding of the term “militia,” one must turn to the Second Amendment, which declares:

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

Whereas most gun-rights activists focus on the second half of the amendment, the first half is often overlooked: “A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State.” The Framers considered the militia to be “crucial to the security of a free State.” In other words, they viewed the militia as necessary for freedom.

Who did the Founders say were the militia? Forgotten Founding Father Tench Coxe, writing under the pseudonym “A Pennsylvanian” in the February 20, 1788 issue of the *Pennsylvania Gazette* newspaper, provided the following definition:

Who are the militia? Are they not ourselves? Is it feared, then, that we shall turn our arms each man against his own bosom[?] Congress have [sic] no power to disarm the militia. Their swords, and every other terrible implement of the soldier, are the birthright of an American.... The unlimited power of the sword is not in the hands of either the federal or state governments, but, where I trust in God it will ever remain, in the hands of the people.

During the debates at the Virginia Ratifying Convention in June 1788, George Mason, a member of the Virginia House of Delegates who served as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1787, likewise said:

I ask, Who are the militia? They consist now of the whole people, except a few public officers.

Historically, the militia encompassed every able-bodied male citizen of a certain qualifying age as determined by each state who was armed, trained, and organized under his state’s

authority. It was not a small, rag-tag volunteer outfit. It was the body of the people capable of bearing arms.

Over time, the militia of the Founders gradually faded. It was ultimately supplanted by the modern National Guard with the passage of the Efficiency in Militia Act of 1903. Prior to the turn of the 20th century, state militias were largely independent forces composed of armed, able-bodied citizens organized and officered by their respective states. The 1903 law, however, reorganized these militias into what became the modern National Guard, establishing a dual state-federal structure in which National Guard units receive federal funding, arms, equipment, and standardized training in exchange for being subject to federal activation.

While the Militia Act of 1903 may have improved uniformity and readiness, it also significantly increased federal influence over forces that had once been primarily under state control. Subsequent legislation further integrated the National Guard into the regular armed forces. For example, the National Defense Act of 1916 expanded federal authority over the National Guard and further standardized its training and organization under the War Department, making it vastly distinct from the original state militia envisioned by the Founders.

### National Guard Versus Constitutional Militia

The modern National Guard fundamentally

differs from the Founders’ militia in its composition, control, and purpose. In terms of composition, the National Guard consists of voluntary enlistees and is limited in number, to roughly a few hundred thousand nationwide. A constitutional militia, on the other hand, included virtually the entire able-bodied male population of military age within each state. In terms of manpower, its scale was vastly larger and inherently decentralized.

Despite being under state command, all firearms, ammunition, and other equipment of the National Guard are the sole property of the federal government, specifically the Department of Defense. When not in use, National Guard weapons are stored in government armories and remain under centralized federal control. Under the Founders’ system, militia members were generally expected to supply their own arms and maintain them in their homes so they would be ready when called up to service.

The National Guard functions as a reserve component of the U.S. Army and Air Force, and is routinely deployed overseas to foreign wars. The constitutional militia, by contrast, was solely a domestic force; it was never intended for deployment overseas or in foreign conflicts. Article I, Section 8 restricts use of the militia to executing federal laws, suppressing insurrections, and repelling invasions. This distinction is profoundly important. When National Guard units are federalized and deployed domestically, they operate as extensions of the armed forces of the federal government, not as locally officered citizen militias under state control.



President Donald Trump speaks to law-enforcement officers in Washington, D.C., in August 2025.

US Federal Government/Wikimedia Commons

## Force and Federalism

Historically, U.S. presidents have relied on the Insurrection Act of 1807 (particularly 10 U.S.C. §253) to deploy federal troops or federalized National Guard units within the United States. The law permits such deployment when states are “unable, fail, or refuse” to safeguard the people’s inherent rights, privileges, or immunities protected by the Constitution or to suppress insurrection.

From a constitutionalist perspective, this authority should be interpreted narrowly. The Founders feared centralized military power or a “standing army” because of how it could be used against the states and the people. Federal armies seldom exceeded a fraction of the population. Therefore, constitutional state militias — composed of all armed, able-bodied men — could easily serve as a bulwark against such a potential tyrannical standing army.

James Madison, in *The Federalist*, No. 46, made the very same point. He argued that the states, supported by armed citizens, would provide a formidable barrier against federal overreach, writing:

Let a regular army, fully equal to the resources of the country, be formed; and let it be entirely at the devotion of the federal government; still it would not be going too far to say, that the State governments, with the people on their side, would be able to repel the danger. The highest number to which, according to the best computation, a standing army can be carried in any country, does not exceed one hundredth part of the whole number of souls; or one twenty-fifth part of the number able to bear arms.... To these would be opposed a militia ... officered by men chosen from among themselves, fighting for their common liberties.

The balance between state militias and a small standing army was meant to deter tyranny. However, when the federal government unilaterally deploys military forces into cities, the structural safeguard envisioned by Madison is weakened.

The American system rests on dual sovereignty. The states are not mere administrative subdivisions of Washington; they retain the powers inherently reserved to them under

the 10th Amendment. Traditionally, National Guard deployments within a state fall under one of three statuses:

- State Active Duty (under the governor’s control);
- Title 32 status (federally funded but controlled by the governor); or
- Title 10 “federalization” (under presidential control).

The constitutional concern intensifies when National Guard units shift from state control under the governor to federal control under the president and operate in local communities without local or state consent.

For county sheriffs and local police chiefs, this shift represents more than just administrative procedure. It fundamentally alters accountability. A federally commanded National Guard unit answers to Washington, not to local elected officials or the community in which they are deployed. Centralization may promise efficiency — hence the temptation to employ it — but it does not guarantee constitutional fidelity.

None of this denies the reality of social unrest or the legitimacy of enforcing federal immigration laws. The vandalization or destruction of federal property, assaults on agents, and obstruction of lawful operations must be addressed. But the cure must not be worse than the disease; it must not erode the constitutional framework designed to preserve liberty.

Utilizing federal military forces for ordinary domestic law enforcement risks eroding federalism and local autonomy, and in their place normalizing a new relationship between the federal government, the states, and the people that is incongruent with the Constitution and the principles of republican self-government.

Passed in 1878, the Posse Comitatus Act reflects the long-standing American suspicion of using federal military forces in routine domestic law enforcement. Even when such domestic military and National Guard deployments are lawful under statute, they should be rare, temporary, and clearly tied to a constitutional necessity, lest they set a precedent for normalizing the military as a federal police force.

## The Constitution Is the Solution

When it comes to immigration enforcement, the long-term solution lies not in militarization, but in restoring constitutional fidelity. This can be

achieved by:

- Securing our nation’s borders to prevent further unauthorized entry, thereby reducing the need for future domestic raids and deportations;
- Ending federal and state programs that incentivize illegal entry;
- Respecting state sovereignty;
- Supporting local law enforcement and keeping them independent from the federal government; and
- Reducing state and local dependency on federal funds that often come with strings attached, resulting in expanded federal influence, oversight, training, standards, or control over local police departments and sheriff’s offices.

Echoing the Second Amendment’s recognition that a “well regulated Militia [is] necessary to the security of a free State,” it would behoove our Republic to restore the Founders’ understanding of constitutional state militias. The Founders did not trust concentrated power, even when it was wielded by leaders whom they admired. Instead, they decentralized authority, dispersing it across federal and state entities. They entrusted the responsibility of domestic defense in the hands of the people, who, as Madison pointed out in *The Federalist*, No. 46, would be “fighting for their common liberties.” And most of all, they limited the circumstances during which the military could be used domestically.

The modern National Guard is not the constitutional militia of 1787. It is a hybrid force — partially controlled by the states, but ultimately an extension of the federal military. Domestically deploying it into cities without consideration of the constitutional and long-term implications risks further accelerating a century-long trend toward increased centralization of power in the federal government, namely the executive branch.

We do not have to choose between open borders and a federal police state, nor between chaos and militarization. The prudent path is the one envisioned by the Founders: constitutional fidelity, state sovereignty, local control, and an active and educated citizenry. Only by restoring the Founders’ framework can we ensure that law enforcement remains local and in service of the people, rather than a federal force for tyranny. ■



Robert Kennicott/Wikimedia Commons

## “No Kings,” May Day, Antifa, Anti-ICE, and the Comrade Billionaires Who Fund the Mayhem

by William F. Jasper

On March 28, a Saturday, a coalition of leftist, socialist, and communist groups held their third “No Kings” demonstrations, the first two being on June 14 and October 19, 2025. According to the organizers, the latest event brought out more than eight million marchers to demonstrations in over 3,000 cities. Those numbers may be exaggerations, but there is no question that many of the events were sizable, with the largest taking place, as expected, in bastions of far-left activism: New York City, Chicago, Minneapolis, Seattle, Los Angeles, Austin, Portland, San Francisco, Philadelphia, Boston, and the District of Columbia. Who organized these rallies? The No Kings “Mobilize” page tells us, “Indivisible is managing registration, data, and communications with participants for this event, and will be sharing data collected via this form with ACLU and our other NO KINGS partner organizations.”

Indivisible is a coalition of far-left groups, and No Kings is a united front of leftist coalitions, including MoveOn.org and ProsperUS. These coalitions bring together organizations that include the Democratic Socialists of America (DSA), Communist Party USA (CPUSA), Party of Socialism and Liberation (PSL), Freedom Road Socialist Organization (FRSO), Socialist Alternative, CodePink, Black Lives Matter, The People’s Forum, American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), ANSWER Coalition, Institute for Policy Studies, Workers World Party, Rise and Resist, People’s Forum, Revolutionary Communist Party (RCP), ICE Watch, Refuse Fascism, and many more. Many of these groups are openly and militantly Marxist-Leninist, Maoist, or Trotskyist, with records of violence and instigating riots. FRSO, for instance, in its “call for the 8th Congress” in 2018 stated: “It is our goal to make this country ungovernable.” Its political secretary, Steff Yorek, opened that 8th Congress by declaring,

“We are revolutionaries.... We are a group of people who are here because we intend to burn down the house and build a new world upon the ashes of the old.” She also boasted that “Mao and Stalin were both Marxist-Leninists.... I identify as Marxist-Leninist as well.” FRSO boasts that its members were key instigators of the fiery and deadly George Floyd riots in Minneapolis and dozens of other U.S. cities. They succeeded in turning much of Minneapolis into ashes.

Notably partnering with No Kings are left-tilted unions such as the American Federation of Teachers, Service Employees International Union, Communications Workers of America, and American Federation of Government Employees. The No Kings rallies have thus far been “generally peaceful,” although bands of “direct action” extremists among the demonstrators have initiated clashes with law enforcement in multiple cities by throwing rocks, concrete, and bottles at officers, and by attempting to tear down fences protecting

federal buildings. Fewer than 100 arrests have been reported nationwide.

The most recent No Kings Day, labeled “May Day Strong” by its organizers, occurred on May 1. Why May 1, a Friday, rather than May 2, a Saturday, like all of the previous No Kings events? Could it be because May 1 is May Day, a day celebrated by all Marxist-Leninists? This May Day, like all May Days since the Bolshevik Revolution, the red flag and hammer and sickle flew in the massive celebration in Moscow’s Red Square. Ditto for Beijing, Havana, and Pyongyang. May Day was adopted by Vladimir Lenin’s Bolshevik regime, and was spread worldwide by his Comintern (Communist International). While most “progressives” marching in the No Kings events probably have no clue about this May Day connection, the communist and socialist organizations spearheading the operation definitely understand, and they heralded it in their newspapers and on their websites. Indivisible co-founder Ezra Levin announced at the March 28 No Kings rally in St. Paul, Minnesota, that the May 1 action would be a “tactical escalation” demanding “no work, no school, no shopping.” “The goal,” said the People’s World website of the CPUSA, was to “shut down the engines of profit that sustain the current administration’s agenda.”

### Antifa and Marxist Tactics

Which brings us to Antifa. On September 22, 2025, President Donald Trump issued an executive order designating Antifa as a terrorist organization. On October 8, 2025, he hosted an Antifa roundtable at the White House featuring more than a dozen journalists and influencers who have been reporting on Antifa for years. Some of them have suffered physical injuries from Antifa attacks. The roundtable participants included Brandi Kruse, Andy Ngo, Katie Daviscourt, Seamus Bruner, Jack Posobiec, and Nick Shirley. As a follow-up, the Trump administration has announced an international counterterrorism Antifa summit for June or July. Details about where it will be held and who will be invited have not yet been released. Many in the media and the Democratic Party leadership still act as if Antifa is a figment of right-wing imagination. Reuters, in a March 31 report on the planned summit, said of Antifa: “Counterterrorism experts argue it does not exist as an organized



PRESIDENTIAL ACTIONS

## DESIGNATING ANTIFA AS A DOMESTIC TERRORIST ORGANIZATION

Executive Orders | September 22, 2025

**Section 1. Antifa as a Terrorist Threat.** Antifa is a militarist, anarchist enterprise that explicitly calls for the overthrow of the United States Government, law enforcement authorities, and our system of law. It uses illegal means to organize and execute a campaign of violence and terrorism nationwide to accomplish these goals. This campaign involves coordinated efforts to obstruct enforcement of Federal laws through armed standoffs with law enforcement, organized riots, violent assaults on Immigration and Customs Enforcement and other law enforcement officers, and routine doxing of and other threats against political figures and activists. Antifa recruits, trains, and radicalizes young Americans to engage in this violence and suppression of political activity, then employs elaborate means and mechanisms to shield the identities of its operatives, conceal its funding sources and operations in an effort to frustrate law enforcement, and recruit additional members. Individuals associated with and acting on behalf of Antifa further coordinate with other organizations and entities for the purpose of spreading, fomenting, and advancing political violence and suppressing lawful political speech. This organized effort designed to achieve policy objectives by coercion and intimidation is domestic terrorism.

**Sec. 2. Designation as a Domestic Terrorist Organization.** Because of the aforementioned pattern of political violence designed to suppress lawful political activity and obstruct the rule of law, I hereby designate Antifa as a “domestic terrorist organization.” All relevant executive departments and agencies shall utilize all applicable authorities to investigate, disrupt, and dismantle any and all illegal operations — especially those involving terrorist actions — conducted by Antifa or any person claiming to act on behalf of Antifa, or for which Antifa or any person claiming to act on behalf of Antifa provided material support, including necessary investigatory and prosecutorial actions against those who fund such operations.

**Sec. 3. General Provisions.** (a) This order shall be implemented consistent with applicable law. This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

(b) This order shall be published in the *Federal Register*.

DONALD J. TRUMP

THE WHITE HOUSE,

September 22, 2025.

**Trump’s September 2025 executive order designating Antifa as a domestic terrorist organization marked a significant first step toward combating it.**



entity, though people claiming affinity to antifa have been involved in armed attacks in the U.S.” Yes, Antifa most certainly exists, as countless videos of their violent attacks and testimonies of their victims prove. In March of this year, eight Antifa defendants were convicted of attempted murder and terrorism in the July 4, 2025 ambush at the Prairieland ICE Detention Center in Alvarado, Texas, in which an Alvarado police officer, Lieutenant Thomas Gross, was shot in the neck.

It is standard operational procedure within terrorist organizations for members to keep secret their networks and illegal violent activities. They are conspirators who work secretly, in the underground, as Lenin himself, their idol, directed. In one of his best-known works, *What Is to Be Done?*, Lenin confirmed with his words what was obvious from his deeds: “According to its form a strong revolutionary organization may also be described as a conspirative organization ... and we must have the utmost conspiracy for an organization of that kind. Secrecy is such a necessary condition ... that all other conditions (number, and selection of members, functions, etc.) must all be subordinated to it.”

In “On the Tactics of the Comintern,” Lenin instructed his fellow conspirators at the Fourth Congress of the Communist International (1922) on the necessity of using “united front” coalitions to bring a wide swath of people into the communist movement. “One of the most

important tasks of the Communist parties is to organise resistance against international fascism,” Lenin declared. “They must go at the head of the entire working class in struggle against the fascist gangs and energetically utilise, in this arena as well, the tactic of united front, *in which it is indispensable to employ underground methods of organisation.*” (Italics in original.)

Now you see where the Antifa apparatchiks, who claim to be “antifascist,” draw their inspiration. Like Lenin, they call all who oppose them fascists. It is a smear tactic that virtually all the leftists (communists, socialists, “progressives,” etc.) have adopted. No Kings is the ultimate “united front” — an *omnium-gatherum* of folks who are anti-ICE, anti-police, anti-Iran War, anti-capitalism, anti-Christian, anti-fossil fuel, anti-Trump, pro-Cuba, pro-China, pro-Hamas, pro-open borders, pro-welfare, pro-socialism, pro-LGBTQ “rights,” pro-abortion, etc. There is a hobby horse there to attract every grievance lobby. Again, they draw their direction from Lenin, who wrote in 1922, “Without an alliance with non-Communists in the most diverse spheres of activity there can be no question of any successful communist construction.” The hardcore Marxist-Leninists comprise only a small fraction of the marching mobs, but they provide the steering hands. As we have pointed out many times over the years, it is clear from the signage at these events who

the leading cadres are. The videos and photos of the events prominently display the pre-printed signs handed out by FRISO, Indivisible, CPUSA, ANSWER, DSA, CodePink, PSL, RCP, People’s Forum, and other staunch leftist and Marxist-Leninist groups. As we have repeatedly noted, the legacy media can be depended on to completely ignore these obvious connections, even when they are pointed out to them and when the evidence is staring them in the face in their own photos and newscast videos. At the same time, the same “journalists” will strain to find a single individual (probably an *agent provocateur*) at a MAGA gathering whom they can cite as a “neo-Nazi” or “white nationalist” to discredit the conservative event.

### **Billionaire Donors and the CCP Connection**

The same “mainstream” media will also dependably spike any mention of the established fact that many of the No Kings organizations receive massive Dark Money funding from the likes of Forward US (also styled FWD.us), Arabella Advisors, and Tides Advocacy. Chief funders of FWD.us are billionaires such as Meta/Facebook’s Mark and Priscilla Zuckerberg, Microsoft founder Bill Gates, LinkedIn founder Reid Hoffman, Netflix co-CEO Reed Hastings, and former Google executive chairman Eric Schmidt. In other words, they are being funded by the billionaires they claim — by their chants, signs, and banners — to be adamantly opposing.

Of particular national-security interest is the “philanthropy” of billionaire tech mogul Neville Roy Singham, the husband of CodePink founder Jodie Evans. Singham has been a Marxist-Leninist-Maoist revolutionary since at least 1972, when he joined the Detroit-based League of Revolutionary Black Workers. After selling his IT consulting company in 2017, he moved to China, where he owns or co-owns several companies that do business with China’s state-owned enterprises. He has poured millions of dollars into organizations and media groups worldwide that promote the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) line on multiple issues. In the United States, he has been a prominent financial backer of CodePink, People’s Forum, the Party of Socialism and Liberation, Freedom Road Socialist Organization, ANSWER



**U.S. Representative Jason Smith (R-Mo.),** chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, speaks during a hearing. Smith’s committee subpoenaed records of the People’s Forum because of its CCP connections.

YouTube via waysandmeans.house.gov

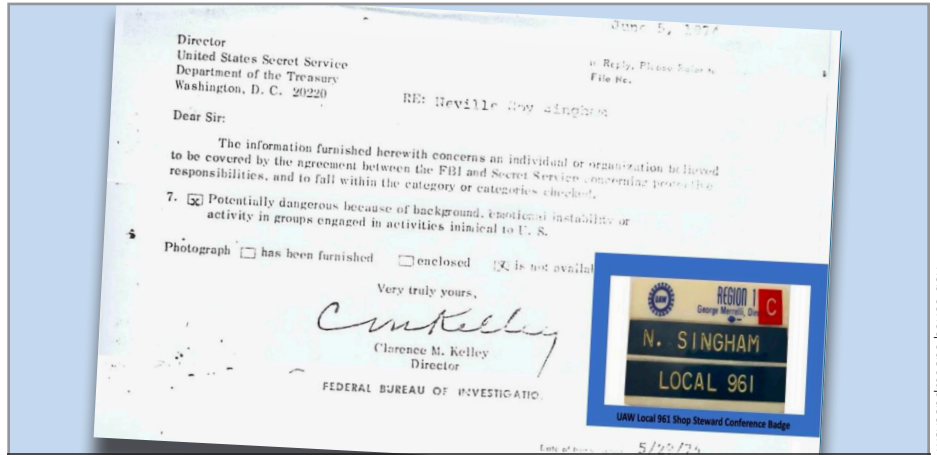
# Chaos & Protests

Coalition, and many other organizations in the socialist-communist orbit. His wife, Jodie Evans, claims that the totalitarian CCP regime is “a defender of the oppressed,” and works with the CCP-controlled China Academy to recruit Americans for China tours that glorify Mao’s Long March and the CCP. According to her, China is a “wonderland of socialist expression.” She has a new book coming out this July entitled *China Is Not Our Enemy*. CodePink, which once upon a time criticized China’s atrocious human-rights abuses, now slavishly praises Xi Jinping’s prison state.

Singham’s involvement with China goes back at least a quarter of a century, to 2001, when he began working as a consultant for Huawei, a tech giant in China’s CCP-controlled military-industrial complex. Finally, after all these years, the U.S. government is investigating Singham. Last September, the House Oversight Committee and House Ways and Means Committee subpoenaed records of the Singham-funded People’s Forum, a tax-exempt nongovernmental organization,

and requested that the Treasury Department investigate freezing his assets or imposing sanctions due to his CCP ties and failure to register under the Foreign Agents Registration Act. On January 7 of this year, the House

Oversight Committee voted on a motion by U.S. Representative Anna Paulina Luna (R-Fla.) to subpoena Comrade Singham for the subversive activities and groups he has been funding. ■



**Billionaire tech mogul Neville Roy Singham, a longtime Marxist revolutionary, has come under investigation by federal officials for his alignment with the CCP and other subversive groups.**

waysandmeans.house.gov

“Greater love has no one than this, that someone lay down his life for his friends.”

John 15:13

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# On the Lighter Side Positive Stories About Our Law-enforcement Officers

by Kris Hauser

At a time when the police are increasingly looked upon as aggressors instead of protectors, we would like to highlight uplifting, humanizing, and positive stories about our law-enforcement officers.

Why is it so easy to forget that our law-enforcement officers are human, and that they are here to protect us? We often look at them differently because they wear a uniform and badge, and carry a gun. But they are people, too; they hurt, laugh, cry, get scared, and worry just as we all do. They have families, homes, and the same everyday responsibilities that we have. But they have something that most of us don't: responsibility for protecting their communities. We should not view this responsibility lightly.

When did it become acceptable to attack our law-enforcement officials, whether verbally or physically, or challenge them for doing their job? This is not OK. They should be given the respect they deserve, since they put their lives on the line to uphold the law and protect us.

The following stories show what compassion and kindness can do for someone — and how our law-enforcement officers demonstrate those virtues. Heartfelt actions can break barriers.

## Wyoming Officer Honored

In July 2010, Jeff Sheaman was a newly sworn-in deputy in Sweetwater County, Wyoming. That month, he received a distress call late at night from a boat on Flaming Gorge Reservoir. The family on board had been caught in an unexpected squall, making the boat inoperable and leaving them stranded in dangerous conditions. When deputies reached them in the dark, David Lew, three years old, was unconscious and developing hypothermia. Sheaman immediately went to the toddler, removed David's wet life jacket, and pressed him against his chest in an effort to keep him warm. According to paramedics, Sheaman's quick thinking saved David from advanced hypothermia.

Fast-forward to 2025. David, then almost 18 years old, was about to graduate from high school. He did not remember that harrowing night, except what others had told him, but had grown into a responsible young adult, motivated by gratitude. Amid his stud-

Photo/Sweetwater County Sheriff's Office



**Detective Sargeant Jeff Sheaman**, who rescued three-year-old David Lew in 2010, received the honor of presenting him with his high-school diploma 15 years later.

Newspaper clipping provided by Sweetwater County Sheriff's Office



**DEPUTY JEFF SHEAMAN** is a hero to Frank Lew and his son David after a rescue on Flaming Gorge earlier this year.

**Sargeant Sheaman helped Lew** avoid advanced hypothermia while rescuing him and his family on Flaming Gorge Reservoir in 2010.



ies, work, and college preparation, David still found time to write a letter to reconnect with Sheaman, who in the intervening years had been promoted to detective sergeant. In the letter, he thanked Sergeant Sheaman for giving him a second chance at life, and asked him to hand him his diploma at the Rock Springs High School graduation ceremony on May 27, 2025.

According to a press release by the Sweetwater County Sheriff’s Office, David said, “I just told him who I was and that I wouldn’t be here if it weren’t for him. I asked if he’d come to graduation and hand me my diploma. It felt like everything was coming full circle.”

David’s letter arrived at the perfect time for Sheaman. He was set to retire in May after working 20 years in law enforcement — and had recently suffered a terrible loss. A few months earlier, a young person he had known for years died in a multivehicle pileup in an Interstate 80 tunnel near Green River, Wyoming, a tragedy that affected him deeply.

According to the press release, Sheaman noted, “In this line of work, you see a lot — some of it good, some of it crazy, and some of it heartbreaking. David reminds me of the good we can do. His letter came at just the right time for me.” He admitted getting emotional reading David’s letter, viewing it as a testament to the positive impact he had as a law-enforcement officer. “Out of all the people he could’ve asked, I’m grateful he wants me there by his side on graduation day,” Sheaman said.

Sweetwater County Sheriff John Grossnickle noted that others at his agency were also planning to attend the graduation ceremony to show their support, according to the sheriff’s office’s press release. Grossnickle noted, “Moments like this are rare blessings in law enforcement. We often meet people on their worst days and don’t always see what follows. For Jeff to save a child and now share in his graduation is truly special.”

Sheaman said he felt honored. “I’ve done many things in my career, but I’ve never handed out a high school diploma. I just hope I don’t trip in front of everybody,” he said lightheartedly. Becoming more serious, he said, “This is what it’s all about. Knowing I helped a kid grow up, graduate, and live a full life — I can retire happy picturing David walking across that stage.”

The graduation ceremony must have been a very special moment, marking a successful, emotional, finishing touch to a career defined by service. David lived because of Sergeant Sheaman’s actions, and Sergeant Sheaman was profoundly moved by David’s asking him to take part in an important milestone in his life. Thank you, Sergeant Sheaman, for your bravery, quick thinking, compassion, and service. We wish you all the best in your next chapter of life.

### North Carolina Officer Gives Encouragement

In March 2025, Cabarrus County, North Carolina, Deputy Shawn Singleton was patrolling the area when a vehicle sped by him driving 61 miles per hour in a 45-mile-per-hour zone. He turned on his vehicle’s lights and pulled over the driver. What started as a mildly tense encounter turned into a heartwarming act of kindness.

When Deputy Singleton asked the driver, Katelyn Ricchini, for her driver’s license, she responded with “absolute attitude, just absolute attitude,” as she admitted in a subsequent interview with WSOC-TV. She asked the dep-

uty if she was “not allowed to have bad days,” to which he responded that “everybody is entitled to a bad day,” and reminded her that he was “trying to be nice and courteous.”

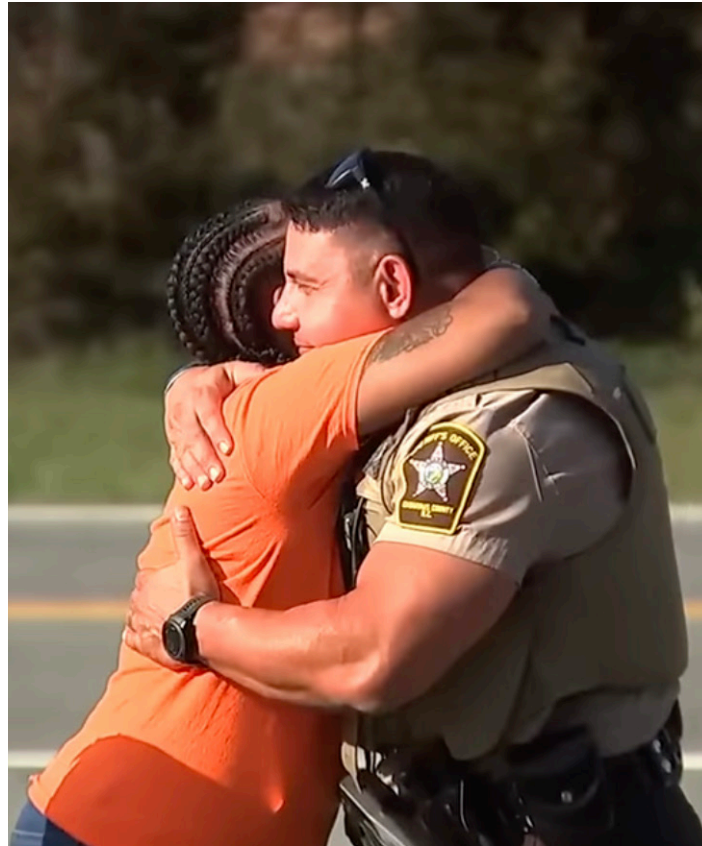
Singleton went back to his vehicle to check Ricchini’s license, and decided to only give her a warning. He then asked her, “Are you good?” She replied that she was not, and followed up by noting, “I’ve always had bad incidents with cops.” Deputy Singleton graciously listened to her and offered encouragement. He asked if she needed anything, and quickly followed up by asking if she needed a hug. By this time, Ricchini was in tears and said yes. She got out of her vehicle to accept the hug from Singleton.

Ricchini then shared that she had moved from Maryland to flee from an abusive relationship, and was four months sober. She said that she had to leave behind her five-year-old son when she moved, hoping that regaining sobriety would help reunite them.

Ricchini told WSOC-TV that she was “ready to give up,” and “was actually on my way to probably do something that wasn’t in my best interest.” The deputy listened to Ricchini and offered her encouragement, and his compas-



Deputy Shawn Singleton showed kindness to Katelyn Ricchini after pulling her over for speeding, causing her to open up and thank him.



YouTube/WSOCTV9

**Ricchini brings her son to meet Deputy Singleton a few months after their initial interaction. Singleton deeply impacted Ricchini by showing her patience and compassion, possibly saving her life.**

sion likely stopped her from doing something harmful. During their interaction, Ricchini underscored Singleton’s act of kindness by tearfully exclaiming, “I’ve never hugged a cop before, I’ve always been put in handcuffs by them.”

The connection between Ricchini and Singleton didn’t end there. They reunited months later. When they met again, Ricchini was 10 months sober. She introduced the deputy to her son as “one of the guys that saved my life.” She told WSOC-TV that “he saw me as a person, not an addict.”

For Singleton, the collaboration was evidence that compassion and empathy are vital skills in his line of work. “I try to show mercy and grace where I can, because that’s what I believe the calling for myself and for law enforcement is, that’s what most of us get into,” he told WSOC. “We want to be there to help.”

In a Facebook post, the Cabarrus County

Sheriff’s Office praised Singleton for his “compassion and dedication.” It stated, “Moments like these remind us that being a deputy also means showing humility, building trust, and breaking down barriers to strengthen our relationship with community through positive interactions that can truly make a difference.”

Ricchini celebrated a year of sobriety in November. What an accomplishment — we wish her continued success.

Officer Singleton’s compassion, composure, and kindness helped this young lady on a day when she truly needed it. He not only helped her get through the day, but restored her faith in law enforcement. Kudos to you, Officer Singleton. Thank you for your service and benevolence.

### **Going Above and Beyond**

It is refreshing to read positive stories about our law-enforcement officers, as there is far

too much negativity these days toward them. They are here to protect and serve their communities — and to enforce the law. Can you imagine what our country would be like without law enforcement? I cannot!

The stories above illustrate how law-enforcement officers go above and beyond their everyday duties. They also demonstrate our responsibility as civilians to go above and beyond where the law is concerned. A smile, wave, or thank you can go a long way, and a kind word can carry a lot of weight. We don’t know what others are going through, even our law-enforcement officers.

We lend a hand to our neighbors, friends, and family, and should likewise treat our officers with kindness and respect. Without them, our communities would be far less safe. Thank you to all who put their lives on the line every single day. Thank you for looking out for our welfare. And thank you for going above and beyond. ■



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