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HOW TO END WAR IN THE UKRAINE - HOW TO START THE MINING AND BUILDING IN THE REGION WITH AN AMERICAN ATTITUDE.



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CID
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INTELCO
SECURE COMMUNICATIONS
& TECHNOLOGY

BY

DANIEL VIDOSH

HOW TO END THE WAR

MINE THE PLANET, BUILD THE THING.

AN INTELKARTEL OPERATION

CREATED BY DANIEL VIDOSH AND SUPER INTELLIGENCE

Thank You Very Much Institute

From: Creative Officer Vidosh Daniel

Location: Budapest, Hungary

Date: 26 October 2026

HOW TO END THE WAR AND START THE MINING

How to End the Ukrainian War with Guarantees in a Two-Month Timeframe and Begin Mining and Reconstruction with Spaceforce Terraforming Marines, UN Peacekeeping, and Rebuilding Efforts

Executive Summary

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Vision and objectives

The INTELKARTEL White Paper proposes an international initiative to help end the war in Ukraine, establish credible security guarantees, rebuild war-affected communities, and create opportunities for sustainable economic and technological development. It combines diplomacy, peacekeeping, humanitarian assistance, medical rehabilitation, engineering, and responsible artificial intelligence development within a long-term vision of international cooperation.

International peacekeeping and reconstruction

The proposal envisions contributions from 200 United Nations member states, each providing up to 20,000 personnel, creating a potential four-million-strong force of peacekeepers, engineers, medical professionals, and skilled workers. It also proposes up to 500,000 multipurpose vehicles and heavy machines to support construction, mining, logistics, emergency response, and civilian transportation. Deployment would depend on a lawful international mandate, political agreement, adequate funding, and operational feasibility.

A two-month diplomatic objective

The initiative sets an ambitious two-month target for negotiating an initial ceasefire and establishing a framework for peace. It explores security arrangements involving western Ukraine, an international buffer zone in northeastern Ukraine, and territories described in the proposal as Novorossiia. Any settlement must respect international law, Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity, civilian protection, and the freely expressed wishes of affected populations.

Rehabilitation and economic reintegration

The proposal advocates voluntary medical care, trauma recovery, psychological support, vocational training, and employment pathways for civilians, veterans, and former combatants. Reconstruction, legitimate business development, and access to education would help communities recover and reduce reliance on criminal economies.

Security and technological innovation

Core Interest Defences (CID) would focus on accountable security services, defensive intelligence, and professional training, while Intelco would develop secure communications, privacy-preserving computing, and GJW laptops and smartphones. Additional proposed institutions include the Spaceforce Terraforming Marines, a Spaceforce Intelligence Agency, a medical corps, and

an engineering corps focused on advanced nuclear power and artificial general intelligence.

Implementation and long-term vision

The initiative is guided by human dignity, individual agency, international accountability, and responsible technological progress. Its immediate priority is a negotiated ceasefire with credible security guarantees; its long-term ambition is to transform the resources of conflict into infrastructure, employment, scientific advancement, and lasting peace. The two-month timeframe is a diplomatic target, not a guarantee of a complete settlement, and all proposed forces and institutions require detailed feasibility studies and international agreement.

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Proposal for a Four-Million-Strong UN Force for R2P2 and GSI

This proposal outlines the creation of a four-million-strong United Nations force under R2P2 (Responsibility to Protect 2) and GSI (Global Solution Initiative). It also proposes the establishment of the Spaceforce Terraforming Marines, the Spaceforce Intelligence Agency, a dedicated medical corps, and an engineering corps.

The medical corps would focus on healing, relaxation, mental well-being, and evidence-based approaches to addressing common ailments associated with war and the war economy. The engineering corps would focus on nuclear power through LNTR technology, artificial general intelligence (AGI) development, and technological infrastructure. These initiatives would operate alongside Intelco, the technological development wing of Core Interest Defences, with integrity and honour.

. Numbers and international participation

The proposal envisions participation from 200 UN member states, each contributing a force of 20,000 peacekeepers, engineers, medical personnel, skilled tradespeople, and press officers.

Together, these national contributions would amount to a four-million-strong international force. The initiative would also mobilise up to 500,000 multipurpose vehicles and heavy machines capable of supporting mining, construction, security operations, and civilian transportation.

The proposed mission would focus on peacekeeping, reconstruction, and economic development in Ukraine and the wider region, including territories formerly associated with the Soviet Union and countries of the former Soviet bloc. Its ambition would be to support reconstruction according to high international standards, drawing on British-American infrastructure practices and Swedish food-safety regulations.

The initiative would seek to establish an international population of trained peacekeepers, military intelligence specialists, engineers, and Spaceforce Terraforming Marines. Participants would be expected to meet clear professional standards for conduct, discipline, attitude, communication, and operational readiness.

Participants from all 200 countries could be offered an internationally recognised service credential or passport, subject to applicable national laws and international agreements. Such a credential could facilitate lawful international service and promote a shared commitment to humanitarianism, technological progress, and individual development.

From the internet to superintelligence, humanity faces a new horizon. The promise of abundance, knowledge, and a more intelligent society should become more than an aspiration. It should be a shared objective that people can work towards locally and globally.

2. The proposal

The central proposal is to create an internationally supported framework for ending the war in Ukraine within a two-month diplomatic timeframe, subject to the agreement of the parties, credible security guarantees, and effective implementation.

The United Nations and participating countries would provide substantial incentives for involvement in peacekeeping, reconstruction, engineering, medical assistance, and economic development.

The proposed framework would explore three geographic and administrative arrangements:

- Western Ukraine: The territory extending from the European Union borders towards the Dnipro River.
- An international buffer zone: A proposed security arrangement in northeastern Ukraine involving international guarantees and the participation of relevant parties.
- Novorossiia: A term used in the proposal to describe territories claimed or designated under that historical and political label.

Any territorial or administrative arrangement would require lawful consent, respect for Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity, and the freely expressed wishes of affected populations. No division of territory should be imposed through military force or made a condition of access to humanitarian assistance.

All three areas would require substantial investment in civilian protection, trauma recovery, infrastructure, and economic renewal. They also contain populations affected by prolonged conflict, including military personnel experiencing exhaustion, psychological distress, and uncertainty about their future.

2.1. Demobilisation, rehabilitation, and a second chance

Once an effective ceasefire and security framework are in place, military personnel could enter a structured programme of demobilisation, debriefing, rehabilitation, and vocational retraining.

The proposed programme would include:

- Psychological support and evidence-based treatment for post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD).
- Voluntary medical care, rehabilitation, and relaxation programmes.
- Training in artificial intelligence, engineering, construction, and skilled trades.
- Employment opportunities in reconstruction, mining, infrastructure, and civilian industry.
- Reintegration support for former combatants and other people affected by the war.

Medical treatment would be based on individual clinical needs, informed consent, and professional standards. Medication would be prescribed by qualified clinicians rather than used as a general means of controlling or containing populations.

2.2. Civilian protection and international mobility

The proposal also envisions an international credential that could support lawful mobility, employment, and participation in reconstruction programmes.

Such a system would need to remain voluntary and compatible with national citizenship, existing travel documents, and international law. It must not be used to restrict civilians' freedom of movement, control access to elections, or condition essential services on political compliance.

A credible peace process must protect civilians regardless of their political views, language, ethnicity, or previous place of residence.

2.3. Economic reintegration and organised crime prevention

The proposal argues that people involved in criminal networks should have a viable route towards lawful employment, business ownership, and social reintegration.

Drawing on the author's experiences and observations in Hungary between 2003 and 2006, the memorandum emphasises the importance of friendship, dialogue, and practical incentives for changing behaviour.

However, the successful transition from criminal activity to legitimate business requires more than goodwill. It also requires accountable

institutions, transparent procurement, anti-corruption safeguards, effective law enforcement, and opportunities for lawful economic participation.

The memorandum proposes exploring lessons from Lithuania's transition towards European integration and applying relevant approaches to Ukraine. Any such comparison should account for differences in history, institutions, security conditions, and the legal requirements of European integration.

The broader objective would be to offer individuals involved in criminal activity a credible alternative: a path towards lawful work, entrepreneurship, and participation in rebuilding their communities.

2.4. A European future for Western Ukraine

The initiative would seek to restore public confidence in Ukraine's future and support its aspirations for closer European integration.

Possible models could include European Union membership, enhanced cooperation with European institutions, or other arrangements reflecting the preferences of Ukraine and its citizens.

Norway's relationship with the European Union could serve as a comparative example of close European economic cooperation without EU membership. Any proposed model would need to reflect Ukraine's own circumstances and the decisions of its population.

3. Core Interest Defences

Core Interest Defences (CID) is proposed as a private military contracting and security organisation focused on security intelligence, digital protection, and professional defence training.

The proposal envisions CID supporting the peaceful reintegration of former military personnel and political stakeholders through lawful employment, technical training, and accountable security work.

The organisation would aim to provide security solutions for individuals and communities exposed to digital threats, including data leaks, compromised communications, and vulnerabilities affecting personal and organisational safety.

The proposed leadership would include Daniel Vidosh and Volodymyr Zelenskyy, subject to their consent and any applicable legal and institutional requirements.

CID would focus on:

- Security solutions and defensive intelligence.
- Cybersecurity education and responsible digital practices.
- Security and defence training for civilian populations.
- Professional reintegration opportunities for qualified personnel.
- Human rights, transparency, and accountable security operations.

The organisation would operate within applicable laws, under clear civilian oversight, and with safeguards against political repression, unlawful surveillance, and the misuse of intelligence capabilities.

The wider objective is to improve public understanding of the security challenges associated with the internet, artificial intelligence, and emerging superintelligent systems.

4. Intelco

Intelco would serve as the technological development wing of Core Interest Defences.

Its mission would be to develop secure communications, privacy-preserving computing, and accessible digital infrastructure for participating citizens and organisations.

4.1. GJW technology

The proposal introduces GJW (Generate and Jesus the World) as a concept for a secure and collaborative digital ecosystem.

The envisioned GJW laptop would provide users with secure computing capabilities alongside an open, transparent, and inclusive community for collaborative research and the exchange of ideas.

Any shared research environment would require informed consent, privacy protections, and clear distinctions between voluntary collaboration and access to personal communications. Collective research should not entail unrestricted monitoring of individual users.

4.2. GJW laptops and smartphones

The initiative would seek to develop a family of GJW devices, beginning with laptops and extending to smartphones.

The intended features would include:

- Secure communications and data protection.
- Open and auditable software wherever practical.
- Privacy-preserving collaboration tools.
- Accessible interfaces for education, research, and public services.
- Support for responsible artificial intelligence applications.

4.3. Communications infrastructure

Intelco would also explore the development of a communications network combining accessible legacy mobile technologies, including 2G where appropriate, with advanced satellite connectivity comparable in concept to Starlink.

A dedicated network could support authorised CID operations, emergency response, infrastructure maintenance, and humanitarian missions.

Its design would prioritise reliability, interoperability, lawful access, cybersecurity, and civilian safety. Any dedicated operational network would require independent security testing, transparent governance, and safeguards against misuse.

The long-term ambition would be to develop practical technologies that support reconstruction, protect communications, and expand access to secure digital services.

5. Philosophical foundation and guiding quotations

5.1. Carl Rogers — Unconditional positive regard

“He feels an unconditional positive regard for this person. This is an outgoing, positive feeling without reservations and without evaluations.”

— Carl R. Rogers, on unconditional positive regard.

The principle of unconditional positive regard provides a foundation for treating people with dignity, empathy, and respect, including those who have experienced conflict or made serious mistakes.

5.2. Ayn Rand — Will, thought, and individual agency

“I am. I think. I will.”

— Ayn Rand, *Anthem* (1938), Chapter XI.

This quotation expresses the importance of individual agency, independent thought, and personal responsibility.

5.3. Daniel Vidosh — Process and superintelligence

“You can only get to know yourself, but even that is a fragile concept, because people are processes and your own process is most transparent to the self — especially with superintelligence enhancements.”

— Daniel Vidosh.

This reflection presents human identity as an evolving process and considers how advanced intelligence technologies might change the ways individuals understand themselves.

6. Implementation principles

For the initiative to become a credible international programme, its development should be guided by several principles:

1. Peace through negotiation: Establish a ceasefire and pursue a negotiated settlement with credible security guarantees.
2. Protection of civilians: Ensure humanitarian access, voluntary participation, freedom of movement, and respect for human rights.
3. International legitimacy: Define the legal mandate, command structure, funding arrangements, and rules of engagement for any international force.
4. Accountable security: Ensure that intelligence, military, and private security activities remain subject to lawful oversight.

5. Medical independence: Provide voluntary, evidence-based treatment and rehabilitation according to professional standards.
6. Economic reconstruction: Mobilise engineers, skilled workers, businesses, and multipurpose machinery to restore infrastructure and employment.
7. Technological responsibility: Develop secure communications and artificial intelligence systems with privacy, transparency, and human accountability.
8. Long-term reintegration: Create lawful employment and education pathways for civilians, veterans, and former combatants.

The proposed two-month timeframe should be understood as a diplomatic target for securing an initial agreement and establishing the first phase of implementation, rather than a guarantee that the war, territorial disputes, or reconstruction can be fully resolved within sixty days.

A force of four million personnel would also require extensive feasibility studies, financing, host-country consent, logistical planning, and a clearly defined international mandate before deployment could be considered.

Conclusion

The INTELKARTEL proposal brings together international peacekeeping, humanitarian assistance, post-war reconstruction, technological development, medical rehabilitation, and economic reintegration within a shared vision of human progress.

Its central ambition is to transform the resources and capabilities mobilised during conflict into the foundations of a more peaceful and productive future.

By combining diplomacy, accountable security institutions, engineering, medicine, education, and responsible technological innovation, the initiative seeks to create new opportunities for people whose lives have been disrupted by war.

The long-term vision is a world in which individuals and nations can cooperate across borders, develop their capabilities, rebuild their communities, and benefit from scientific and social progress.

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