

Hospitals & Asylums

Brief on the Budget Declaration of the United States of America to the Secretary-General of the United Nations [HA-18-3-17](#) ; [PDF](#) ; [Word](#)

By Anthony J. Sanders

Dear António Guterres, Secretary-General of the United Nations:

Life is a picnic. In the United States Anthony has been the most popular name for baby boys reported by the Social Security Administration (SSA) years. Senator Bernie Sanders may have sold his soul to the Democrats; but it is not too late for representative democracy to benefit the people with the passage of Title 7 IRS Form 1040 Section 15 Voluntary 1-2% of Income United Nations Contribution of the Social Security Amendments of January 1, 2017. This is the final brief you, António, shall receive from me, Anthony, without reciprocity under Art. 36 (2)(4) of the Statute of the Court regarding this Declaration of Non-Self Governing Territories under Chapter XI of the UN Charter. The United States President has not submitted his budget contents to Congress by the first week of February under 31USC§1105. The new Republican White House Office of Management and Budget (OMB) director may be impeached for impeaching the Historical Tables, specifically required to be downloadable for picnicking, comparison and reconciliation by Title X State of the Union Section 24 To White House Office of Management and Budget (WHOMB) of the Social Security Amendments of January 1, 2017 above.

I am afraid the initial colonial surge of deficit legislators inciting the pillaging of non-profits from the city stumps in violation of Art. 33 of the Fourth Geneva Convention, cost the White House publishable downloads of the Historical Tables held by HA, cost me a \$1,000 Apple computer and an observatory of the conjunction of Venus, Mars, Uranus and Jupiter to sleep under; the surge cost the entire community a free box of clothes and all confidence in an AC outlet in a city park; the surge cost the Tazer victim his compensation for unlawful detention due *Dickerson v. Carpenter* HA-24-1-17 \$35 per day of unlawful detention = \$30 Tazering state + \$5 arresting library under ORS §44.415. An agreement has been hammered out, tagged, bagged and wired together with city water workers regarding the exact placement of a national forest boundary marker between the city silt dump and the trailhead federally protecting the winter breeding pool of *Ascaphus truei* Coastal Tailed Frogs whose songs guide the monument expansion by the Friends of the Cascade-Siskiyou for the President of the United States. The Friends of the Cascade-Siskiyou need to apologize to the Cowboys for offending the tenth commandment in regards to coveting their neighbor's ox and to the Indians for the delay in the honoring their requests to change the name of the Road and pay eminent domain for the extension of the bikepath and the Pacific Crest Trail (PCT) to Emigrant Lake. Grateful Dead Memorial Rd. was suggested by a Native American speaker at World Peace and Prayer Day.

KSKQ homeless shelter can receive \$2.4 million from the President of the United States to purchase rights the Budget Declaration of the United States of America saving \$500,000 for 'Trump Trail'. Whereas the Social Security Administration (SSA) has not yet honored Revelation

13:10 with a 3% Cost-of-Living adjustment (COLA) this 2017, it is hereby proposed that the United States President purchase the rights to publish a \$50 - \$110 FY 2018 budget surplus on the White House website for the passage of the Social Security Amendments of January 1, 2017 by Congress by paying \$2.4 million for the KSKQ homeless shelter that would pay \$500,000 for 'Trump Trail'. Trump Trail would enable the pedestrian to access the Pacific Crest Trail (PCT), navigate the trails east and hitch hike to Battle Mountain Sanitarium Reserve in Hot Spring, South Dakota to catch a party of car supported runners on the national trail from Standing Rock Reservation to do research on a book about HA real estate in Washington DC in time for the new fiscal year on October 1. \$2.4 million could be paid to KSKQ homeless shelter by the \$95 million White House OMB budget for the right to publish the Budget Declaration of the United States of America on the OMB webpage to secure the unanimous rollcall vote of Congress to end poverty by 2020 today. \$2.4 million could be paid to KSKQ homeless shelter by the recipients of the \$6 million pillaging grant forbidden to light forest fires to spare the Antarctic ice. Accounting for the Social Security Amendments of January 1, 2017 was done with the support of the mat of mustard and turnips growing in the winter garden of a yoga studio in a balanced budget producing city with one encrypted wifi connection, two usually bug-free picnic tables, one with electricity, and a Friday-feeding radio station partnership willing and able to accept the key to the city homeless shelter under 24USC§422. Real estate is the law of the land and has secured the peace with the previous budget director, the President-elect, HA statute of Congress and customhouse 24USC§225 *et seq.* To end poverty by 2020 the newly elected President has only to expand his 75-year horizon from the private exchange of skyscrapers to the perfection of *bona fide* claims to mountaintops under 24USC§153.

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1. \$500 Fine and Forfeiture of Prescribed Burns of Forests to Conserve Antarctic Ice

KDRV reported that the city is one of only six places in the state of Oregon receiving millions of dollars to start new forest restoration and fuels reduction efforts. The \$6 million grant is an Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB) grant. It's a partnership between the city, Parks and Recreation, Restoration Project, Nature Conservancy (Harvard infringement) and private land owners. The grant money goes toward protecting the watershed and reducing forest fuels for the upcoming "fire season" when prescribed burns need to be prohibited by law in spring,

summer and early fall to protect the Antarctic ice and finally allow natural forest succession and subsidized winter campers and cottagers to reduce fire risk under the Application of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (*Ukraine v. Russian Federation*) No. 2017/11 9 March 2017.

The Friends of the Cascade-Siskiyou may solicit an up to \$500 fine to the federal magistrate to justify henceforth the prohibition of slashings and prescribed burns in spring, summer and early fall 2017, that are threatened to be caused by the \$6 million local grant administered by OWEB whose prescribed burns must be prohibited to conserve the Antarctic icecap and natural forest succession to food forest under 16USC§551. 75 year old Hammond and his son needs to be released from federal prison for burns prescribed to produce forage and trails for their cattle they stopped years before they were fined \$400,000 and were then treacherously sentenced to one year and then another lengthy sentence they are serving. The \$500 fine and 9 months of every year prohibition of prescribed burns would make the grant recipient and OWEB equally responsible for the \$500 fine.

Thereafter, whoever unlawfully cuts, or wantonly injures or destroys any tree growing, standing, or being upon any land of the United States shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both under 18USC§1853. And until it gets cold in late fall 2017 whoever, willfully and without authority, sets on fire any timber, underbrush, or grass or other inflammable material upon the public domain...or for the acquisition of which condemnation proceedings have been instituted shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. This section shall not apply in the case of a fire set by an allottee in the reasonable exercise of his proprietary rights in the allotment under 18USC§1855. Essentially if OWEB and their grant recipients do not forfeit their prescription for burning the forest during the spring, summer and early fall, all the OWEB money inciting arson and Antarctic melting will be subjected to a federal fine and the responsible officials shall be individually and collectively punished for pillaging under Art. 33 of the Fourth Geneva Convention. Local \$6 million grants recipients may choose to re-invest a portion of the money in the \$2.4 million KSKQ homeless shelter and Trump Trail, prioritizing statewide investment in cloud making and seeding technology to publicly extinguish forest fires by rainmaking and forest succession.

Fire regulations of the National Forest System under 36CFR §261.5 prohibit the following: (a) Carelessly or negligently throwing or placing any ignited substance or other substance that may cause a fire. (b) Firing any tracer bullet or incendiary ammunition. (c) Causing timber, trees, slash, brush or grass to burn except as authorized by permit. (d) Leaving a fire without completely extinguishing it. (e) Causing and failing to maintain control of a fire that is not a prescribed fire that damages the National Forest System. (f) Building, attending, maintaining, or using a campfire without removing all flammable material from around the campfire adequate to prevent its escape. (g) Negligently failing to maintain control of a prescribed fire on Non-National Forest System lands that damages the National Forest System. Any violation of the prohibitions of part 261 shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 or imprisonment for not more than six months or both pursuant to title 16USC§551, unless otherwise provided. Until late fall of 2017, for the winter burn season until it ends in spring of 2018, the Secretary shall not

prescribe any burns on Forest Service land under 16USC§551c-1(a). 1,000 wildfires in California in the summer of 2016 negligently fails to maintain control of the heat of prescribed fires on Non-National Forest system lands that invariably damage the National Forest System under 261.5(g). Specifically, no permits causing timber, trees, slash, brush or grass to burn shall be authorized during the spring, summer, and early fall months under 36CFR §261.5 (c) shall be issued due to the melting of the Antarctic icecap in 2016 whereas it is unlawful for anyone to engage in open burning of waste on land under the Antarctic Conservation Act of 1978 under 16USC§2403(a)(4) & (b)(I)(B).

All controlled burns must stop to protect the Antarctic icecap against the local \$6 million *flagrante delicto*. The \$6 million in private grant money for the city to pillage public lands, one of a handful of such grants in the state that must be reinvested primarily to extinguish forest fires, make rain and not at all for preventative burns of slash. The grant recipients may also decide they wish to reinvest this terrorism finance in a \$2.4 million homeless shelter and Trump Trail to Emigrant Lake and the Pacific Crest Trail. Forest labor and work release are the only non-profits that need budget reductions, legally forest labor and work release need to be immediately and completely abolished as forced labor under the Slavery Convention of 1926. Slash and burn pillaging is a collective punishment against plant and animal kingdoms in flagrant violation of Art. 33 of the Fourth Geneva Convention. Slash and burn pillaging is suspected of enforcing global warming since West Coast car emissions masked the resurgence of aboriginal style forest burning, without the sugar pine groves to justify them, in the 1950s, before oceanic hydrocarbon heating pumps warmed things up subversively, and yet again in 2016 greenhouse gases from the 1,000 forest fires in California seem to have melted the Antarctic icecap for the first time. Controlled burns must be prohibited to protect the Antarctic. The Antarctic icecap breaking off into the ocean seems to have given the Pacific coast a cold and wet winter as a head start against a looming third hottest year in a row. Forest fires produce too much heat to be intentionally set. It is furthermore too late in the year to light large fires in 2017. They should not evict the winter campers. They could subsidize firefighters to camp in the wilderness in the winter, burn slash in fire pits with hearths and not live in fear. They didn't, I did subsidized by disability insurance. Intentional burning of forests on any sort of industrial scale, larger than tent to cottage size, must definitely be limited to *bona fide* forest firefighting organizations, in the winter months to protect against global warming. Governor Brown's droughts need to stop. Slashing and burning needs to stop. The slashing needs to stop. The burning needs to stop. Let the slash the winter campers didn't burn rot. Extinguish any fires. Scatter the hearth stones and bury the ashes so as not to incite any arsons in the dry season. In the summer it is necessary to cook with a gas stove to prevent forest fires. Cooking gas could be subsidized to mitigate fire risk. In Mediterranean climates it is so hot the evergreens go dormant in the dry months of summer. It is recommended that some or most of this grant money be publicly reinvested in rainmaking technology - silver iodide missiles for cloud seeding and oceanic hydrocarbon heating and cooling pumps to generate winds and clouds in the direction of any forest fire that needs to be extinguished in Pacific coast states, for news media meteorologists, a safe and informed public.

This \$6 million in political financing for the woodchopping and arson of the local forest constitutes the internationally recognized crime of pillaging defined in Art. 33 of the Fourth Geneva Convention. Duly processed with up to \$5,000 fine for arson on federal jurisdiction,

and vertical forfeiture investigation of the terrorism finance for slash and burn forest labor that has been condemned by the forestry literature, it deprives all the animals in the region of their subsistence and kills the undergrowth and it incites arson on such a grand scale that the 1,000 wildfires in California last summer melted the Antarctic icecap for the first time. So much for the claim by the EPA director that carbon dioxide is not a significant factor in global warming that must normally be substantiated by information regarding the regulation of oceanic hydrocarbon heating and cooling pumps that have previously caused the majority of intentional malicious human caused global warming. These controlled burn grants are forfeit. The Hammonds stopped their amateur controlled burns after they were instructed by an official wildfire crew, years before they were unlawfully detained in federal prison. This controlled burning money is very evil. The last Harvard climate change fraud who plagiarized, covering up in the news, the discovery of railcars converted to hydrocarbon heating pumps, lost both his job on City Council and the Law College.

Commutation of Sentences for Arbitrary Arrest Detention recalls the Hammond ranch borders on the southern edge of the Oregon refuge, a bird sanctuary in the arid high desert in the eastern part of the state, about 305 miles (490 km) from Portland. Malheur National Wildlife Refuge, encompassing 292 square miles (75,630 hectares), was established in 1908 by U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt as a breeding ground for greater sandhill cranes and other native birds. Cattle ranching is slightly more dangerous than being a police officer. The Hammonds are believed to have reported to federal prison Monday January 4, 2016. The 74 year old father and son ranchers are arbitrarily accused of arson, having served one year in jail each, were subsequently unconstitutionally sentenced to another five years, or so, in October 2015, reportedly under the Terrorism and Effective Death Penalty act that is even worse spoken than the Hammonds have been with federal officers in the distant past. The Hammonds present no threat of recidivism. Their Aboriginal burning techniques and life threatening words to officers of the law are not considered to be educated behavior in Oregon where everyman has been threatened with up to \$5,000 fine on federal lands and up to \$3,000 fine on state lands for violation of burn ordinances in Chapters 477 and 478 of the Oregon Revised Statute. How the Hammonds were subjected to a \$400,000 fine and more than a year in jail can only be the result of a miscarriage of justice for which these American ranchers must be released and are due just compensation under the Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Amendments to the United States Constitution.

A 1910 article in Sunset Magazine recommended to the fledgling Forest Service that it use the indigenous method of setting “cool fires” in the spring and autumn to keep the forests open, consume accumulated fuel and in so doing protect the forest from catastrophic fire. Ironically, that recommendation came the same year that, in the space of two days fires raced across 3 million acres (1,210,000 hectares) in Idaho and Montana and killed eighty-five firefighters in what is called the “Big Blowup”. It would be ten years after the Big Blowup before many fires in western forests and grasslands were effectively controlled. For decades thereafter, the U.S. Forest Service was dedicated to putting all fires out. By 1926, the objective was to control all fires before they grew to 10 acres in size. A decade later the policy was to stop all fires by 10 am on the second day (Maser et al '10: 142, 125, 120, 131).

Intensive study of historical fires has failed to document any cases wherein fire killed a forest by burning through treetops in the ponderosa pine forests of the American Southwest prior to 1900. In contrast, numerous fires since 1950 exceeding 5,000 acres (2,025 hectares) have burned forests more intensively than earlier fires. The intensity of these fires is attributed to the amount of woody fuels on the forest floor, especially fine woody fuels, and to dense stands of young trees within the forest – both of which have come about since 1900. The fire patterns, on the ground and in the air, show that fires are “opportunistic” in their burning and so leave a mosaic of habitats. This mosaic is created because a given fire may burn intensely in one area, coolly in another, moderately in still another, all of which depends on what kind of fuels it encounters; how large they are; how dry they are; and how they are arranged. By “arranged” is meant whether they are dead wood lying horizontally on the ground, flammable snags, extending above the canopy of young trees with their closely packed crowns; or small, live trees that form fire ladders of explosive fuel as they reach into the crowns of the large, old trees under which they grow (Maser et al '10: 111, 113, 114). The uncontrolled accumulation of dead wood increases the probability that a forest will burn. Once available, the dead wood, to ignite, needs only one or two very dry, hot years with lightning storms. The ensuing fire kills part of a forest, setting them back to the earliest developmental stage (Maser et al '10: 4).

Fire exists in almost every part of the world and is the most common disturbance of vegetation (Harris & Ashton '97: 83). On average, nearly 100,000 wildfires burn approximately 7 million acres of land each year. Most of the past century's wildfire activity has been seasonal in nature. However, recent years have proven otherwise, and we have experienced fire activity in every month of the calendar year. Firefighters are successful in extinguishing 97% of these 100,000 fires and containing them to less than 10 acres in size. No other country comes close to this benchmark of success. Costs average about \$4.7 billion per year for federal (USDA, DOI, DOD and other federal agencies), state and local governments for suppression of these wildland fires that escape initial action. In the 1960s the U.S. lost on average about 209 structures per year, each subsequent decade shows growing numbers in this escalating trend and between 2000 to 2010 38,601 structures burned. There are 56,000 wildland firefighters within the federal and state government; this includes all employees utilized for firefighting, even if it is not their primary job.

In the Fire Service, there are about 1.1 million structural firefighters, roughly 825,000 volunteer and 275,000-paid career. It is estimated that about 100,000 are involved with wildland firefighting to some degree or another. It is interesting to see that there are estimated to be about 18,590 contract wildland firefighters, helping to fill the gap in personnel needs in very active fire seasons. Between 2001-2012, over 200 on-duty Wildfire Fighter fatalities occurred. That comes to about 20 deaths per 100,000 workers, or 20 deaths per year. The 2013 fire season has been one of the most catastrophic seasons on record; as of July 1, at least 24 workers have died while performing wildland fire related duties. Nineteen of these deaths occurred during the recent Yarnell Hill fire in Arizona (Bailey '13). Common hazards faced on the fire line can include burnovers/entrapments, heat-related illnesses and injuries, smoke inhalation, vehicle-related injuries (including aircraft), slips, trips, and falls. Wildland firefighters must also be aware of increased risks of heat-related illness and rhabdomyolysis resulting from the breakdown of damaged muscle tissue and can cause permanent disability or death.

The safest way to put out forest fires is to make rain by seeding clouds with silver iodide missiles. This is what wildfire money should probably be invested in. No clouds or wind, use hydrocarbon heating pumps out to sea and cooling pumps to chill the water near shore and cause clouds to form that blown by the hot air inland and can be seeded more effectively by silver iodide missile than airplane. Cloud seeding, a form of weather modification, is the attempt to change the amount or type of precipitation that falls from clouds, by dispersing substances into the air that serve as cloud condensation or ice nuclei, which alter the microphysical processes within the cloud. The most common chemicals used for cloud seeding include silver iodide and dry ice (frozen carbon dioxide). The expansion of liquid propane into a gas has also been used and can produce ice crystals at higher temperatures than silver iodide. The use of hygroscopic materials, such as salt, is increasing in popularity because of some promising research results. Seeding of clouds requires that they contain super-cooled liquid water—that is, liquid water colder than zero degrees Celsius. Introduction of a substance such as silver iodide, which has a crystalline structure similar to that of ice, will induce freezing nucleation. Dry ice or propane expansion cools the air to such an extent that ice crystals can nucleate spontaneously from the vapor phase. Seeding of warm-season or tropical cumulonimbus (convective) clouds seeks to exploit the latent heat released by freezing. This strategy of "dynamic" seeding assumes that the additional latent heat adds buoyancy, strengthens updrafts, ensures more low-level convergence, and ultimately causes rapid growth of properly selected clouds. Cloud seeding chemicals may be dispersed by aircraft (as in the second figure) or by dispersion devices located on the ground (generators, as in first figure, or canisters fired from anti-aircraft guns or rockets). For release by aircraft, silver iodide flares are ignited and dispersed as an aircraft flies through the inflow of a cloud. When released by devices on the ground, the fine particles are carried downwind and upwards by air currents after release. Cloud seeding is under-regulated by local weather modification boards established under state statute. Cloud seeding must be disclosed to the public.

About 24 countries currently practice weather modification operationally. The largest cloud seeding system in the world is that of the People's Republic of China, which believes that it increases the amount of rain over several increasingly arid regions, including its capital city, Beijing, by firing silver iodide rockets into the sky where rain is desired. There is even political strife caused by neighboring regions which accuse each other of "stealing rain" using cloud seeding. An Indian study determined that Chinese use of missiles improved the chance of rain to 60% from 40% for airplane cloud seeding. The Chinese regularly seed clouds with large truck borne missiles in times of drought. The US must ratify both the Law of the Sea and the Convention on Biological Diversity and the UN FCCC must recognize the Law of the Sea if the human race is to enjoy climate control.

Hydrocarbon refrigerants have a wide range of applications. This includes commercial refrigeration, chill cabinets and vending machines, cold storage and food processing, industrial refrigeration, transport refrigeration, small air conditioning systems, large air conditioning and chiller systems, heat pumps and water heaters. Hydrocarbon refrigerants have some different chemical properties than fluorocarbon refrigerants; the primary difference are their classification as extremely flammable. A.S. Trust & Holdings has been awarded a U.S. patent for the formula

of a blend of pure hydrocarbons that has been designated R441A by the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE). R441A has been certified by independent testing laboratory Intertek (an) as having a very low Global Warming Potential (GWP) as well as a zero Ozone Depletion Potential (ODP). Illicitly placed in the ocean in large quantities these industrial hydrocarbon fueled heating and cooling units do pose a serious threat to the climate. The new cooling function also presents an opportunity to prevent global warming and potentially dissipate hurricanes by cooling the water below 80°F and generating winds from hotter areas to cooler areas that produce clouds.

Plant communities develop through a process called 'succession', which involves change in community composition and structure over time. All communities are subject to natural disturbances of different kinds that can kill existing members of the community and reset successional processes to varying degrees. Fires, insect and disease outbreaks, floods and windstorms all affect plant communities. However, in the boreal forest, fire is the dominant short-term influence, determining the distribution and growth of forest stands. Historic records show that area burn every 50 to 150 years on average, depending on the local site conditions. Few boreal forest stands reach an age of more than 150-200 years. Because of frequent forest fires, the boreal forest is characterized by large areas of even-aged stands, composed mainly of pioneer species established after fire. Very dynamic disturbance regimes and complex succession have resulted in high ecosystem diversity, with a mosaic of habitats, vegetation types and successional stages over the landscape. Many boreal trees are adapted to surviving the effects of fire. Some trees (jack and lodgepole pine and black spruce) keep their cones for several years. The cones, containing viable seeds, are sealed until the cone scales are opened by the heat of fire. The seeds are released after the fire has passed, and they germinate readily on the mineral soil exposed by the fire. Aspen has a different reproductive strategy: although its above-ground parts may be killed by the fire, most roots survive and produce sprouts. Paper birch usually produces suckers from the root collar, resulting in multiple-stemmed clumps. Understory plants can survive as seeds buried in the soil for decades, only to germinate when the overstory is removed. As young forests grow into older ones, they pass through a series of characteristic development stages. Old growth is the final stage of forest development. Some changes that occur as a forest develops related to the replacement of species characteristic of early successional stages by species of later stages. Fast-growing shade-intolerant species such as aspen and pine are replaced with slower-growing but more shade-tolerant species such as white spruce and balsam fir as the canopy of the pioneer forest closes. If left undisturbed, these shade-tolerant species will dominate the forest and the pioneer species will decline in number. The next generation is composed of species that are able to regenerate under dense shade (balsam fir), with the other species occurring in occasional openings created by the death of old trees. However, this relatively stable (climax) community is rarely encountered in the boreal forest because this successional sequence is usually interrupted by fires. There are many characteristics of old forests that are not found in younger forests, especially young forests managed for timber production. Structural attributes characteristic of older forests are a wide range of tree sizes and ages, and a patchy, open canopy punctuated by gaps beneath which the forest understory is especially well-developed. Various combinations of old-growth-like characteristics can certainly be found in some younger forests. This is especially true for stands regenerating without human interference after natural disturbances, or after logging in the early days of the industry, when

harvesting operations were less efficient at removing all of the living trees, snags and logs. Modern forest plantations that are managed intensively for timber production on shorter rotations retain or create old-forest-like characteristics in younger forest, are the at the forefront of applied research in forest ecology and management (Kershner *et al* '95: 14, 15).

Essentially any human disturbance retards the recovery of old growth forest by succession and should not be subsidized as a rule. Some aspects of succession have great significance for people. For example, when European settlers first came to California in large numbers, they found a magnificent forest of sugar pine (*Pinus lambertiana*) along much of the length of the Sierra Nevada. Later, although conservationists tried to preserve some of this forest in national parks and national forests, many of the stands of pines were eventually replaced by other trees, such as white fir (*Abies concolor*) and incense cedar (*Calocedrus decturrens*). The reason is that the sugar pine was a member of a certain stage in succession in the forests of this area, and this stage was maintained by periodic fires. These fires were greatly reduced in number and scope after the influx of Europeans to the area. Without periodic fires of low intensity racing through the groves, a thick growth of brush and smaller trees arose and created conditions so crowded that the sugar pines could not reproduce. Only a system of controlled burning can preserve the remaining groves of sugar pine in their original form. When people alter a landscape, changes are made in the community structure. Given sufficient time, successional processes may gradually restore the original vegetation to the area. For example, in the northern hardwood forests of North America and Eurasia, it is estimated that 60 to 80 years may be required to replace the plant biomass and nutrients removed from the forest by harvesting the trees. In other communities the process may be faster or slower. In any event, it requires a considerable period of time and a source of new seeds for recolonization to be successful. Eventually, succession results in the production of a climax community, which reproduces itself indefinitely unless there are major environmental changes (Raven *et al* '86: 666, 667, 670). Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) quickly grow to 200 feet tall or more and diameters of 4 to 8 feet on favorable sites. Rocky Mountain Douglas fir seldom exceed 130 feet in height. In 1975 a Douglas fir over 13 feet thick was found it blew over in a hurricane after 800 to 1,000 years. A 170 foot Douglas fir measured 3 ft thick at only 72 years old. Subsides cultivate Oregon White Oaks (*Quercus garryana*) trees everyone used to live amongst and collect acorns from in the green, lush valley with trails to run on, before the oaks were cut to build the roads, houses and farms of the cities (Arno *et al* '77: 70, 175).

Highly distinctive scrub communities have evolved from mixed deciduous-evergreen forests in areas with Mediterranean climates – areas that are characterized by cool, moist winters and hot, dry summers. Such climates are found along the shores of the Mediterranean Sea, over a large part of California, southern Oregon and northern Baja California, in central Chile, in southwestern Africa and along portions of the coast of southern and southwestern Australia. The plants in these areas – often evergreen or summer-deciduous trees and shrubs – have relatively short growing seasons that are restricted to the cool part of the year, when moisture is relatively abundant. They may lock up nutrients efficiently in their evergreen leaves. In Mediterranean climates, the luxuriant growth of spring is followed by drought and dormancy during the summer. Fire is a prominent ecological factor in Mediterranean-type vegetation. Fire can be a serious problem in such areas as southern California, where dwellings extend far up into the

chaparral, evergreen, often spiny shrubs that often form dense thickets. The equivalent vegetation formation around the Mediterranean Sea is called maquis; in Chile, matorral; in South Africa fynbos. Seasonal drought enhances the importance of edaphic (soil-related) and biotic variation, and small differences in precipitation often have profound effects on the vegetation and animal life present in the area. Hence, these areas often have high proportions of extremely local species of plants and animals, many of them now in great danger of extinction. In their modern form, these areas have already been profoundly changed by people; much of their vegetation occurs now in highly altered condition – for example, with more shrubs and fewer trees, or with more spiny and poisonous plants, than before people occupied those areas with their grazing animals (Raven *et al* '86: 692, 693).



Ascaphus truei Coastal Tailed Frogs occur from northwestern California north to the Portland Canal and Nass River of British Columbia. This range is bordered by the Cascade Mountains to the east and the Pacific coast to the west. Since tailed frogs spend their life in association with fast-flowing streams, they have evolved some morphological adaptations that stand out from other frogs and toads. For example, the lungs are greatly reduced, presumably to control buoyancy, and the toe tips are hard and keratinized, to facilitate crawling among rocks on the stream bottom. Juveniles and adults are small, typically ranging from 2.2 to 5.1 cm in snout-vent length. Tadpoles

average little more than 11 mm after hatching, but may grow to 65 mm in length before metamorphosis. While most frogs and toads exhibit external fertilization, tailed frogs unique in that they have internal fertilization. Female tailed frogs purposefully attach their eggs to the bottom of big rocks or boulders found submerged in the stream. Hatching occurs about six weeks after deposition of the eggs. Tadpoles utilize their large yolk sac for nourishment throughout the winter months, after which development of a suckorial mouth allows them to prey upon other organisms. Following one to four years, metamorphosis takes place, producing juvenile tailed frogs that differ dramatically in appearance from their previous larval form. Metamorphosis can last up to 60 days. The age that juveniles reach sexual maturity varies geographically, with coastal populations maturing at 2 to 3 years old and montane populations maturing at 8 to 9 years old (Potter '12).

Tailed frogs are unique among the anurans in exhibiting a combination of amplexus and copulation during courtship and mating. Courtship occurs at the onset of fall, between September and October, and is carried out in the water. Tailed frog females have been shown to reproduce biennially, while males may mate annually. This behavior may vary geographically. Although courtship and mating occur in the fall, tailed frog females store the sperm and do not deposit

eggs until June or July. When deposition finally takes place, a dual strand of 44 to 85 small-sized eggs is fixed to the base of a rock or boulder within the stream system. After approximately six weeks, hatchlings then appear. The tadpole or larval stage may last anywhere from one to four years, geographic location likely impacts the length. Coastal populations spend 1 to 3 years in the larval state, whereas montane or inland populations spend 3 to 4 years. Tailed frog tadpoles undergo metamorphosis, which includes absorbing their tails, developing an adult mouth, losing the suction mouth, and developing legs. A juvenile may not reach reproductive maturity until it is 2 to 8 years old, varying geographically. With a maximum lifespan of at least fourteen years, and from 2 to 9 years required to attain sexual maturity, tailed frogs have one of the longer life histories known among anurans. The professional opinion of a biologist is needed on the topic of what kind of frog is really living in the vernal pool that needs to be protected by the National Forest boundary sign. *Ascaphus truei* is ranked as a species of “Least Concern” on the IUCN Red List but are a “Species of Concern” for the Pacific region on the United States Fish and Wildlife Endangered Species List (Potter '12).

With regard to the question of joining the proceedings of *Costa Rica v. Nicaragua* in the Maritime Delimitation in the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean and Land Boundary in the northern part of the Isla Portillos cases, under Article 47 of the Rules, “[t]he Court may at any time direct that the proceedings in two or more cases be joined”. This provision leaves the Court a broad margin of discretion. Where the Court, or its predecessor, the Permanent Court of International Justice, has exercised its power to join proceedings, it has done so in circumstances where joinder was consonant not only with the principle of the sound administration of justice, but also with the need for judicial economy (see, for example, Legal Status of the South-Eastern Territory of Greenland, Order of 2 August 1932, P.C.I.J., Series A/B, No. 48, p. 268; North Sea Continental Shelf (Federal Republic of Germany/Denmark; Federal Republic of Germany/Netherlands), Order of 26 April 1968, I.C.J. Reports 1968, p. 9; Certain Activities carried out by Nicaragua in the Border Area (*Costa Rica v. Nicaragua*), Joinder of Proceedings, Order of 17 April 2013, I.C.J. Reports 2013, p. 170, para. 18; Construction of a Road in Costa Rica along the San Juan River (*Nicaragua v. Costa Rica*), Joinder of Proceedings, Order of 17 April 2013, I.C.J. Reports 2013, p. 187, para. 12). As the Court has had occasion to recall, any decision to that effect must be taken in light of the specific circumstances of each case.

2. Electoral College

270 votes to win reports the 2016 elections results - Donald Trump with 304 electoral votes and 62,980,160 popular votes defeated Hillary Clinton with 227 electoral votes and 65,845,063 popular votes. While Clinton received about 2.9 million more votes nationwide, a margin of 2.1% of the total cast, Trump won a victory in the Electoral College, winning 30 states with 306 pledged electors out of 538, and overturned the perennial swing states of Florida, Iowa and Ohio, as well as the "blue wall" of Michigan, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, which had been Democratic strongholds in presidential elections since the 1990s. In the Electoral College vote on December 19, seven electors voted against their pledged candidates: two against Trump and five against Clinton. A further three electors attempted to vote against Clinton but were replaced or forced to vote again. Ultimately, Trump received 304 electoral votes and Clinton garnered 227, while Colin Powell won three, and John Kasich, Ron Paul, Bernie Sanders, and Faith Spotted Eagle

each received one. Gary Johnson the Libertarian candidate received 4,488,931 votes, Jill Stein of the Green party 1,457,050 votes and Evan McMullin of the Independent party received 728,830 votes. Trump will be the fifth person in U.S. history to become president despite losing the nationwide popular vote. He will be the first president without any prior experience in public service, while Clinton was the first woman to be the presidential nominee of a major American party.

To abolish the Democratic-Republican (DR) two-party system it is first necessary to abolish the Electoral College system. But, for instance, the unaccountable trans-North Atlantic anti-immigration movement that seized the Republican party press of the foreign marrying President, could be worse. The rule of law is that if the DR monopolizes politics Hospitals & Asylums (HA) monopolizes the truth, so help me God. Otherwise would be for the distinctly psychotic DR, who does not feel he is worthy of economic growth, to talk to himself. The UN is not the civilian democratically elected government it could have been if the Charter had not been sabotaged by the San Francisco Conference and nuclear bombings of 1946. Its current officials may not be much more able to tear along the perforated line of the Statement of the United Nations (SUN) than Congress streamlining the Affordable Care Act (ACA) to abolish unlawful subsidies distorting the Treasury budget, without making good on the threats and lies of health insurance corporations making an ungodly profit > 10%. The competency of the President is compromised by his electoral college victory that lost the popular vote by 2.1%. The incompetence is considered total because the Republicans won both the Presidency and a significant majority of the seats of Congress; since FDR split-ticket voting has been the rule, this means that the President must be from the opposite party as the majority party in Congress, the minority party, or else. It is certainly high time for Nancy Pelosi to be removed from Democratic leader for “spying” for the Permanent Select Intelligence Committee, electorally driven population declines in her home town of San Francisco in 2008 and outright genocide since the California Democratic Primaries of 2016. Without Pelosi torturing Democrats and passing Republican school shooting bills, maybe the Democrats will win most of the seats of Congress to split the ticket with the old Republican President.

The Republican budget director who impeached the Historical Tables must be impeached for the President to avoid being impeached for the violence, theft and perjury incidental to his criminal attempts to evade or defeat tax under 26USC§7201. It is not any more acceptable that the Presidential robber of civilian government does not feel he is worthy of the office's \$400,000 yearly salary than it is acceptable that the robber Congress has not felt themselves to be worthy of pay-raise since the ledger was sabotaged beyond the ability of the OMB or CBO to repair in 2009. The theft of the Historical Tables is a serious crime in its own left, not to mention rights lost by the people because the President does not uphold HA. For his ostensibly uncompensated, undocumented services to be honored as such under 24USC§422, rather than criticized as the psychosis of a guilty thief, the President must voluntarily publish both the new Budget Declaration of the United States of America and the old Historical Tables, for comparison and reconciliation, on the White House OMB website. For the White House to secure the Budget Declaration of the United States of America in real estate mogul style of HA and the President, no Congress could deny, before Social Security belatedly upholds Revelation 13:10 with a 3% COLA of their own free will as deregulated by the unexplained hackings of the laws of

Congress, the asking price is \$2.4 million for a HA/KSKQ homeless shelter and national trail access road, deducted from the \$95 million OMB budget. The disabled old President can do nothing but earn a \$50-\$110 billion FY 2018 budget surplus by being responsible for the Social Security Amendments of January 1, 2017, in particular Title 10 State of the Union, Sec. 24 To White House Office Management and Budget (WHOMB) and the accounting in Part I WHOMB FY 2018, with particular attention to Chapter Zero. Why not be done?

The modern two party system evolved in six distinct party systems in American political history, Jeffersonian Democratic-Republican, Jacksonian Democrats, Progressive Republican Era, Republican Populist, New Deal Democrats and the modern age of split ticket voting whereupon informed voters divide their vote so that the President's party does not also hold a majority in Congress. The Founders envisioned directly elected Representatives connected to their populace and two Senators selected by the state parties. The other elected officials of the federal government were chosen through a filtering process. The elaborate mechanism for choosing the president has given the office a great deal of independence from the ruling party. The Electoral College was created in 1787 as part of the original writing of the national constitution. Some convention delegates wanted the president chosen by a direct popular vote of the people, while others preferred a more indirect method, choice by Congress, the electoral college was a compromise. As it now operates: Each State is allocated a number Electors equal to the number of its U.S. Senators (always 2) plus the number of its U.S. Representatives (which may change each decade according to the size of each State's population as determined in the Census). Those who object to the Electoral College system and favor a direct popular election of the president generally do so on four grounds: the possibility of electing a minority President, the risk of so-called "faithless" Electors, the possible role of the Electoral College in depressing voter turnout, and its failure to accurately reflect the national popular will. Proponents of the Electoral College system normally defend it on the philosophical grounds that it: contributes to the cohesiveness of the country by requiring a distribution of popular support to be elected president enhances the status of minority interests, contributes to the political stability of the nation by encouraging a two-party system, and maintains a federal system of government and representation. The practical effect of the Electoral College (along with the single-member district system of representation in the Congress) is to virtually force third party movements into one of the two major political parties. Conversely, the major parties have every incentive to absorb minor party movements in their continual attempt to win popular majorities in the States. The Electoral College system imposes two requirements on candidates for the presidency: that the victor obtain a sufficient popular vote to enable him to govern (although this may not be the absolute majority), and that such a popular vote be sufficiently distributed across the country to enable him to govern.

In the first design of the Electoral College (described in Article II, Section 1 of the Constitution): Each State was allocated a number of Electors equal to the number of its U.S. Senators (always 2) plus the number of its U.S. Representatives (which may change each decade according to the size of each State's population as determined in the decennial census). This arrangement built upon an earlier compromise in the design of the Congress itself and thus satisfied both large and small States. The first design of the Electoral College lasted through only four presidential elections. One of the accidental results of the development of political parties was that in the

presidential election of 1800, the Electors of the Democratic- Republican Party gave Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr (both of that party) an equal number of electoral votes. The tie was resolved by the House of Representatives in Jefferson's favor -- but only after 36 tries. Since this sort of bargaining over the presidency was the very thing the Electoral College was supposed to prevent, the Congress and the States hastily adopted the Twelfth Amendment to the Constitution by September of 1804. To prevent tie votes in the Electoral College which were made probable, if not inevitable, by the rise of political parties (and no doubt to facilitate the election of a president and vice president of the same party), the 12th Amendment requires that each Elector cast one vote for president and a separate vote for vice president rather than casting two votes for president with the runner-up being made vice president. The Amendment also stipulates that if no one receives an absolute majority of electoral votes for president, then the U.S. House of Representatives will select the president from among the top three contenders with each State casting only one vote and an absolute majority being required to elect. By the same token, if no one receives an absolute majority for vice president, then the U.S. Senate will select the vice president from among the top two contenders for that office.

Since the 12th Amendment, there have been several federal and State statutory changes which have affected both the time and manner of choosing Presidential Electors but which have not further altered the fundamental workings of the Electoral College. Today, all States choose their Electors by direct statewide election except Maine (which in 1969) and Nebraska (which in 1991) changed to selecting two of its Electors by a statewide popular vote and the remainder by the popular vote in each Congressional district. There arose, then, the custom that each political party would, in each State, offer a "slate of Electors" -- a list of individuals loyal to their candidate for president and equal in number to that State's electoral vote. The voters of each State would then vote for each individual elector listed in the slate of whichever party's candidate they preferred. Today, the individual party candidates for Elector are seldom listed on the ballot. Instead, the expression "Electors for" usually appears in fine print on the ballot in front of each set of candidates for president and vice president (or else the State law specifies that votes cast for the candidates are to be counted as being for the slate of delegates pledged to those candidates). Most states have a "winner-take-all" system that awards all electors to the winning presidential candidate. However, Maine and Nebraska each have a variation of "proportional representation." The Archivist of the United States is required by law to perform certain functions relating to the Electoral College (3 U.S.C. sections 6, 11, 12, 13).

In the 2000 elections George W. Bush with 271 electoral votes and 50,456,062 popular votes defeated Al Gore with 266 electoral college votes and a slight lead in popular votes with 50,995,582 votes. Ralph Nader from the Green party got zero electoral college votes and 2,882,955 popular votes. Bush narrowly won the November 7 election, with 271 electoral votes to Gore's 266 (with one elector abstaining in the official tally). The election was noteworthy for a controversy over the awarding of Florida's 25 electoral votes, the subsequent recount process in that state, and the unusual event of the winning candidate having received fewer popular votes than the runner-up. It was the closest election since 1876 and only the fourth election in which the electoral vote did not reflect the popular vote. In the United States Presidential election of 1800, sometimes referred to as the "Revolution of 1800," Vice President Thomas Jefferson defeated incumbent president John Adams. The election was a realigning election that ushered in

a generation of Republican Party rule and the eventual demise of the Federalist Party in the First Party System. It was a lengthy, bitter rematch of the 1796 election between the pro-French and pro-decentralization Republicans under Jefferson and Aaron Burr, against incumbent Adams and Charles Pinckney's pro-British and pro-centralization Federalists. Central issues included opposition to the tax imposed by Congress to pay for the mobilization of the new army and the navy in the Quasi-War against France in 1798, and the Alien and Sedition acts, by which Federalists were trying to stifle dissent, especially by Republican newspaper editors. While the Republicans were well organized at the state and local levels, the Federalists were disorganized, and suffered a bitter split between their two major leaders, President Adams and Alexander Hamilton. The jockeying for electoral votes, regional divisions, and the propaganda smear campaigns created by both parties made the election recognizably modern. The report on the killing of Alexander Hamilton by Aaron Burr in a duel in 1803 was not heard until *United States v. Burr* (1807).

The United States presidential election of 1812 took place in the shadow of the War of 1812. It featured an intriguing competition between incumbent Democratic-Republican President James Madison and a dissident Democratic-Republican, DeWitt Clinton, nephew of Madison's late Vice President. The Federalist opposition threw their support behind Clinton. Nonetheless, Madison was re-elected handily. Despite the continuation of single party politics (known in this case as the Era of Good Feelings), serious issues emerged during the election in 1820. The nation had endured a widespread depression following the Panic of 1819 and the momentous issue of the extension of slavery into the territories was taking center stage. Nevertheless, James Monroe faced no opposition party or candidate in his reelection bid, although he did not receive all the electoral votes.

In the United States presidential election of 1824, John Quincy Adams was elected President on February 9, 1825, after the election was decided by the House of Representatives. The previous few years had seen a one-party government in the United States, as the Federalist Party had dissolved, leaving only the Democratic-Republican Party. In this election, the Democratic-Republican Party splintered as four separate candidates sought the presidency. Such splintering had not yet led to formal party organization, but later the faction led by Andrew Jackson would evolve into the Democratic Party, while the factions led by John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay would become the National Republican Party and later the Whig Party. This election is notable for being the only time since the passage of the Twelfth Amendment in which the presidential election was decided by the House of Representatives, as no candidate received the majority of the electoral vote. This presidential election was also the only one in which the candidate receiving the most electoral votes did not become president (because a majority, not just a plurality, is required to win). It is also often said to be the first election in which the president did not win the popular vote, although the popular vote was not measured nationwide. At that time, several states did not conduct a popular vote, allowing their state legislature to choose their electors. The United States presidential election of 1828 featured a rematch between John Quincy Adams, now incumbent President, and Andrew Jackson. As incumbent Vice President John C. Calhoun had sided with the Jacksonians, the National Republicans led by Adams, chose Richard Rush as Adams' running mate. Unlike the 1824 election, no other major candidates appeared in the race, allowing Jackson to consolidate a power base and easily win an electoral

victory over Adams. The Democratic Party drew support from the existing supporters of Jackson and their coalition with the supporters of Crawford (the "Old Republicans") and Vice President Calhoun.

In 1824, there were four strong contenders in the presidential contest (Andrew Jackson, John Quincy Adams, William Crawford, and Henry Clay) each of whom represented an important faction within the now vastly dominant Democratic-Republican Party. The electoral votes were so divided amongst them that no one received the necessary majority to become president (although the popular John C. Calhoun did receive enough electoral votes to become vice president). In accordance with the provisions of the 12th Amendment, the choice of president devolved upon the House of Representatives who narrowly selected John Quincy Adams even though Andrew Jackson had obtained the greater number of electoral votes. This election is often cited as the first one in which the candidate who obtained the greatest popular vote (Jackson) failed to be elected president. The 1836 election was strange, while Martin van Buren obtained an electoral majority, his vice presidential running mate (one Richard Johnson) was considered so objectionable by some of the Democratic-Republican Electors that he failed to obtain the necessary majority of electoral votes to become vice president. In accordance with the 12th Amendment, the decision devolved upon the Senate which chose Johnson as vice president anyway. The developing Whig Party had decided to run three different presidential candidates (William Henry Harrison, Daniel Webster, and Hugh White) in separate parts of the country. The idea was that their respective regional popularities would ensure a Whig majority in the Electoral College which would then decide on a single Whig presidential ticket. This fairly inspired scheme failed, though, when Democratic- Republican candidate Martin Van Buren won an absolute majority of Electors.

The United States presidential election of 1860 set the stage for the American Civil War. The nation had been divided throughout most of the 1850s on questions of states' rights and slavery in the territories. In 1860, this issue finally came to a head, fracturing the formerly dominant Democratic Party into Southern and Northern factions and bringing Abraham Lincoln and the Republican Party to power without the support of a single Southern state. Hardly more than a month following Lincoln's victory came declarations of secession by South Carolina and other states, which were rejected as illegal by the then-current President, James Buchanan and President-elect Abraham Lincoln. The results were Abraham Lincoln from the Republican Party with 180 electoral college votes and 1,866,452 popular votes. John C. Breckinridge of the Democratic party with 72 electoral college votes and 847,953 popular votes. John Bell of the Constitutional Union with 39 electoral college votes and 592,906 popular votes. Stephan A. Douglas of the Democratic party with 12 electoral college votes and 1,382,713 popular votes.

The United States presidential election of 1876 was one of the most disputed presidential elections in American history. Samuel J. Tilden of New York outpolled Ohio's Rutherford B. Hayes in the popular vote, and had 184 electoral votes to Hayes' 165, with 20 votes uncounted. These 20 electoral votes were in dispute: in three states (Florida, Louisiana, and South Carolina), each party reported its candidate had won the state, while in Oregon one elector was declared illegal (as an "elected or appointed official") and replaced. The 20 disputed electoral votes were ultimately awarded to Hayes after a bitter legal and political battle, giving him the victory. Many

historians believe that an informal deal was struck to resolve the dispute: the Compromise of 1877. In return for the Democrats' acquiescence in Hayes' election, the Republicans agreed to withdraw federal troops from the South, ending Reconstruction. The Compromise effectively ceded power in the Southern states to the Democratic Redeemers.

Benjamin Harrison's election in 1888 is really the only clearcut instance in which the Electoral College vote went contrary to the popular vote. This happened because the incumbent, Democrat Grover Cleveland, ran up huge popular majorities in several of the 18 States which supported him while the Republican challenger, Benjamin Harrison, won only slender majorities in some of the larger of the 20 States which supported him (most notably in Cleveland's home State of New York). Even so, the difference between them was only 110,476 votes out of 11,381,032 cast -- less than 1% of the total. The United States Presidential Election of 1888 was held on November 6, 1888. The tariff was the main issue in the election of 1888. Benjamin Harrison, the Republican candidate, opposed tariff reduction. Neither Cleveland nor the Democratic Party waged a strong campaign. Cleveland's attitude toward the spoils system had antagonized party politicians. His policies on pensions, the currency, and tariff reform had made enemies among veterans, farmers, and industrialists. Even with these enemies, Cleveland had more popular votes than Harrison. However, Harrison received a larger electoral vote and won the election. Benjamin Harrison of the Republican party received 233 electoral college votes and 5,439,853 popular votes. Grover Cleveland of the Democratic party got 168 electoral college votes and 5,540,309 popular votes.

Benjamin Harrison is not to be confused with William Henry Harrison, candidate of the Whig 'Log Cabin and Hard Cider' Party, who won the 1840 Presidential election handily. Until Donald Trump was elected President William Harrison, hero of the Indian battle on the Tippecanoe River, was the oldest man ever to achieve the Presidency. At 68, "Old Tippecanoe" felt fit enough to ride horseback to the Capitol where, coatless and hatless in icy wind, he delivered the longest inaugural oration in American history. Soon after, he developed a cold that turned into pneumonia. One month after taking office, he was dead. Harrison's wife Anna never reached the Executive Mansion, the only First Lady to miss the experience. In the hushed East Room of the White house, on April 7, 1841, lay the body of William Henry Harrison – the first President to die in office. Among the mourners sat the new President John Tyler. The last half of the catchy campaign slogan "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" had become the first Vice-President to move up to the top post as a result of his predecessor's death (Aikman '66: 44, 45). President John Tyler is not to be confused with President Zachary Taylor who died 16 months after his inauguration. His wife felt he deserved retirement after 40 years of active military service in the War of 1812. Then, on July 4, 1850, the President sat under a blazing sun at an Independence Day celebration on the grounds of the unfinished Washington Monument. Returning to the White House, he became ill of what was then called cholera morbus – the result, according to legend, of his having consumed quantities of iced milk and raw cherries (or cucumbers depending on the story). In five days he was dead, and handsome, robust, Vice President Millard Fillmore had succeeded to the highest office. The nation has grieved for eight Presidents who died in office – four of them, Lincoln, Garfield, McKinley and Kennedy, at the hands of assassins (Aikman '66: 72, 88).

When a new President of the United States moves into the White House, he enters a dwelling that is home, office and goldfish bowl all in one. His family must get used to it, he must do the best he can with his job within it and in spite of it. Every President arrives at the Executive Mansion with fresh hopes and ambitions. The Secret Service has been responsible for the safety of the President since 1901. To get past the 13 gatehouses set at the various entrances, visitors must have a pass or official clearance. Secret Service men guard these posts day and night, and special agents remain close to the President and his family at all times. When the President's House was new, the river flowed much closer to the south grounds. With the felling of trees upstream, the Potomac began to silt up. By the 1840s, reeking mud flats had formed, giving rise to gossip, after President Taylor's death in 1850, that their fumes were responsible. The constant dampness from the stream and the chills and fevers suffered by White House residents, forced various Presidents to flee to rented houses in hot weather. Van Buren leased a summer home in a summer home in nearby Georgetown. Buchanan accepted the loan of a cottage at the Soldiers' Home as did Abraham Lincoln. The unwholesome swamps were finally drained and filled in the 1890s (Aikman '66: 9, 140, 72, 140).

3. Impeachment

Art. 36(2) & (4) of the Statute of the International Court of Justice on the 7th of February seems to have been effective at getting Trump to stop his belligerent language and getting Social Security Matters blog to second Social Security News blog of January 23rd regarding the election of a new Acting Commissioner. The temporary restraining order of the United States District Court should redress the recent incitement by US executive orders. Regular priced travel and identification documents under Art. 27 of the Convention on the Status of Stateless Persons of 1954 and naturalization of persons born to foreign parents are due under the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness of 1961 and the Equal Protection Section of the 14th Amendment. Compensation for any civilian casualties caused by the recent US military action in Yemen or elsewhere is recognized as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement.

Individual agencies are expected to begin the customary process of sending budget requests for the upcoming fiscal year to the White House beginning midday on Monday, the aides said. The OMB — headed by former House lawmaker Mick Mulvaney (R-S.C.), who was a spending hawk in Congress — will then begin drafting an official request for fiscal 2018 and submit it to Congress in the coming weeks. Democratic-Republican (DR) two party members have demonstrated the capacity to produce an accurate ledger, let alone get a single agency congressional budget justification right. According to the White House, the defense budget will increase by 10 percent. The administration said that most other discretionary spending programs will be slashed to pay \$54 billion. Trump said that his budget would put "America first" by focusing on defense, law enforcement and veterans using money previously spent abroad. The administration is also planning to slash taxes, which would probably further add to the debt. The President presses the United Nations and apologetic Secretary of State to defend US foreign assistance, that the Commander in Chief threatens to steal to pay for an unaccountable increase in military spending. It is the US foreign military and law enforcement assistance that needs to be abolished under the Arms Export Control Act and transferred to UN Contributions to prevent terrorism finance and improve the US rate of official development assistance to the UN. US

military spending must not increase more than 2.5% over the previous year spending total.

The previous administration unethically predicted a military spending reduction for the new President. What the new civilian Commander in Chief must do is end the Overseas Contingency Operation (OCO) accounting row from the Department of Defense (DoD) budget justification and column of the same name from the State Department and International Assistance budget justification. I am sorry I left the question of a military spending reduction open due to emptiness in the accounting of the OCO to the unaccountable President and his DR. No one knows, whether, the OCO is anything but duplicate spending or part federal spending and part interagency spending but in the President's first year he should not spend more than 2.5% more than the combined cost of both the OCO that is to be abolished as a method of international regional accounting and DoD baseline budget as directed by the White House Office of Management Budget FY 2018 budget content submission underwriting the Social Security Amendments of January 1, 2017. Why rob the diplomats of the World Government who can collaborate with the American author to balance the federal budget of an incompetent Democratic-Republican (DR) two party system and their feeble-minded old man who probably doesn't pass the Marine Corp Physical Fitness Test?

White House Office of Management and Budget FY 2018 provides: President Barack Obama sent Congress a proposed budget request of \$582.7 billion in discretionary budget authority to fund the Department of Defense in Fiscal Year 2017 (FY 2017). The FY 2017 budget of \$582.7 billion complies with the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015, giving the department both funding stability and protection from the damage of sequestration in FY 2016 and FY 2017. Within the confines of this negotiated amount, the budget request reflects the priorities necessary for our force today and in the future to best serve and protect our nation in a rapidly changing security environment. The base budget of \$523.9 billion includes an increase of \$2.2 billion over the FY 2016 enacted budget of \$521.7 billion. As specified in the budget agreement, DoD's FY 2017 overseas contingency operations budget is \$58.8 billion, nearly the same as the FY 2016 enacted level of \$58.6 billion. The combined request represents a total increase of \$2.4 billion, or less than one percent over FY 2016 enacted levels. The FY 2017 budget reflects recent strategic threats and changes that have taken place in Asia, the Middle East and Europe. Russian aggression, terrorism by the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and others, and China's island building and claims of sovereignty in international waters. The FY 2017 budget request is consistent with the FY 2016 budget request in planning to adjust the size of the force over the next several years to a level of 980,000 soldiers, 308 ships, 182,000 active-duty Marines, and 55 Air Force tactical fighter squadrons.

The lame duck administration has negotiated a spending reduction from \$587 billion FY 2017 to \$569 billion FY 2018 on the basis of eliminating the OCO spending method of accounting, but the President elect does not need to comply, only with the elimination of the OCO method of accounting. The Department of Defense Beginning with the Fiscal Year (FY)2013 budget, the Defense Department began implementing \$487 billion, 10-year cut in spending consistent with \$500 billion annual federal spending caps instituted by the Budget Control Act of 2011. After saving a considerable sum of money complying with Nuclear Non-Proliferation (NPT) warhead decommissioning goals in 2012 the FY 2015 DoD budget request was able to reduce military

spending. The FY 2015 DoD budget request could not accept sequestration levels and the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 funded the Department at about \$116 billion more than projected sequestration levels over the 5-year period. Like the State Department, in FY 2017 or no later than FY 2018 the Department of Defense should cease to account for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO). To create the Department of Defense Budget (rather than Topline) the baseline, OCO and Other military spending rows must be deleted leaving the annual totals for 2.5% - Done.

Department of Defense Budget Since September 11th Attacks

Fiscal Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	316.2	345.1	437.5	467.6	478.9	534.5	600.9	665.9	666.3
OMB	290.2	331.9	388.7	437.0	474.4	499.3	528.6	594.7	636.8
Fiscal Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	691.0	687.0	645.5	577.6	581.4	560.4	580.3	582.7	597.3
OMB	666.7	678.1	650.9	607.8	577.9	562.5	576.4	586.8	568.6

Source: DoD Budget Request FY17 1-5; OMB Defense Row, Outlay by Agency Table 4.1, Department of Defense (DoD) Immediate Release Fiscal Year 2017 President's Budget Proposal. Press Operations. Release No: NR-046-16 February 9, 2016

The Fiscal Year (FY) 2017 budget submission complies with the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 and sustains the alignment of program priorities and resources with the 2014 Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR) and supports military operations in Afghanistan and other areas of the world to counter threats from terrorists. The Department's response to recent events, which include the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) offensive into Iraq and Syria, the Russian Federation's aggressive acts and attempts to intimidate neighboring countries, China's continued anti-access military modernization programs and its island-building and sovereignty claims in international waters, as well as high-profile cyberattacks, have placed additional pressures on DoD that would be extremely difficult to resource should the Department be forced to return to sequester level funding after FY 2017. The FY 2017 budget request and the enacted FY 2016 budget come after several years of declining defense budgets. This defense drawdown, which began with the FY 2010 budget, was the fifth major defense drawdown since the end of World War II (WWII), following those after WWII and the Korean War, the Vietnam War, and the Cold War. While this decline largely reflects a significant drawdown of U.S. presence in Iraq and Afghanistan, it occurred in a period of considerable instability and was driven to a substantial extent by the restrictions of the Budget Control Act (BCA) of 2011 rather than by strategic considerations. After the NPT goals of 2012 there has been little to justify further spending reductions of an adequately strategic nature and it is hoped to abolish OCO spending in FY 2018 and account for revenues from land management and investments.

The State Department, like the Defense Department, needs to stop using the Overseas Contingency Operation (OCO) method of accounting and transfer funding to official development assistance from decommissioned Arms Export Control Act programs. 300 economists and 600 churches petitioned the White House to legalize marijuana and \$14 billion force reduction (actually \$12.9 billion justice department deficit reduction + \$6 billion state department transfer to UN official development assistance = \$18.9 billion FY 2017). Subsequent to the unlawful detention of a Chinese billionaire and former UN General Assembly President for “bribery” in regards to the construction of a convention center, the new FBI headquarters are forfeit, and the termination of funding for prohibition and federal police bribery extends to \$6 billion in State Department spending under the Arms Export Control Act in regards to (1) \$1 billion International Narcotic Control and Law Enforcement spending whereas domestic over-sentencing and racial disparities in sentencing precludes financing penal systems abroad as they do in mostly African nations transitioning to a civilian police force. (2) International Military Education must be terminated after infamous reports of School of Americas graduates. (3) Foreign Military Finance in excess of \$1.5 million annually, from either the State or Defense Department, \$3 million combined, to any one foreign nation, needs to be abolished. (4) This primarily means that the \$3.1 billion in military finance to Israel must be terminated, according to the Jordanian High Commissioner of Human Rights and International Criminal Court Israel is a human right offender. It has been suggested to construct a \$50 million U.S. Military base in Israel that recognizes Palestine and defends Israel. The U.S. is liable to pay \$3.1 billion one-time FY 2017 to compensate mostly Palestinian victims of recent Israeli offensives in the Holy Land at UN Compensation Commission Rates at a Palestine Supreme Court.

United Nations Compensation Commission rates:

1. People forced to relocate as the result of military action \$2,500 -\$4,000 for an individual and \$5,000-\$8,000 for a family;
2. People who suffered serious bodily injury or families reporting a death as the result of military action are entitled to between \$2,500 and \$10,000;
3. After being swiftly compensated for relocation, injury or death an individual may make a claim for damages for personal injury; mental pain and anguish of a wrongful death; loss of personal property; loss of bank accounts, stocks and other securities; loss of income; loss of real property; and individual business losses valued up to \$100,000.
4. After receiving compensation for relocation, injury or death an individual can file a claim valued at more than \$100,000 for the loss of real property or personal business.
5. Claims of corporations, other private legal entities and public sector enterprises. They include claims for: construction or other contract losses; losses from the non-payment for goods or services; losses relating to the destruction or seizure of business assets; loss of profits; and oil sector or heavy industry losses.
6. Claims filed by Governments and international organizations for losses incurred in evacuating citizens; providing relief to citizens; damage to diplomatic premises and loss of, and damage to, other government property; and damage to the environment.

The State Department budget request for \$50.1 billion FY 2017 is -1.1% less than \$50.7 FY 2016 and is less than the \$55.3 billion allowed by OMB FY 2017. US Official International

Assistance reported by OMB that seems to be what the UN receives as Official Development Assistance (ODA) seems to have gone down from \$21.0 billion FY 2015 to a low of \$16.0 billion FY 2016 and is expected to increase to \$26.4 billion FY 2017. This brought international assistance as a percent of GDP from around 0.18% in the 2000s, to 0.11% FY 2015 to a low of 0.9% FY 2016 to 0.14% FY 2017. The Millennium Development Goal target for target for donor assistance was 0.7% of GDP by 2015. The State Department needs to improve the administrative efficiency of their operation so that State department spending is less than international assistance, as it was under Bill Clinton - \$6.7 billion, 35.6%, for the State Department and \$12.1 billion, 64.4%, for international assistance programs. The FY 2015 State Department budget request for \$50.1 billion in International Affairs (Function 150) spending was equal to the OMB combined total of \$21 billion (41.9%) international assistance and \$29 billion (57.9%) State Department spending. Revenues should be reported in these State Department budget requests, ie. Passports, etc.

State Department and Foreign Assistance Budget Detail FY 2015-17
(millions)

State Department and Foreign Assistance Spending	2015	2016	2017	% Change 2016-17
International Affairs (Function 150) and International Commissions (Function 300)	51,988 total 42,623 enduring actual 9,365 OCO	54,713 total 39,818 enduring 14,895 OCO	54,268 total 39,373 enduring 14,895 OCO	-0.8% -1.1% 0%
International Affairs (Function 150 Account) only	51,865 total	54,590 total	54,147 total	-0.8%
State Department and USAID (including 300) total only	47,773	50,655	50,075	-1.1%
Diplomatic Engagement & Related Accounts	{15,815}	{16,299}	{16,889}	3.6%
Diplomatic Engagement	{15,035}	{15,514}	{16,073}	3.6%
Administration of Foreign Affairs	{11,128}	{11,280}	{11,903}	5.5%
State Programs	{7,963}	{8,250}	{8,685}	5.3%
Diplomatic and Consular Programs	[7,907]	[8,184]	[8,672]	6.0%
Ongoing	4,789	4,789	4,958	3.5%

Operations				
Worldwide Security Protection	3,118	3,395	3,715	9.4%
Capital investment fund	56.4	66.4	12.6	-81%
Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance	[2,324]	[2,222]	[2,357]	6.1%
Ongoing Operations	834	798	770	-3.5%
Worldwide Security Upgrades	1,491	1,424	1,587	11.4%
Other Administration of Foreign Affairs	[840]	[808]	[862]	6.7%
Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO)	37.7	0	0	0%
Office of the Inspector General	130	139	142	2.2%
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs	595	591	640	8.3%
Representation Expenses	8.0	8.0	8.3	2.9%
Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials	30.0	30.0	30.4	1.0%
Emergences in the Diplomatic and Consular Services	7.9	7.9	7.9	0%
Repatriation Loans Program Account	1.3	1.3	1.3	0%
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	30	30	30	0%
International Organizations	[3,615]	[3,906]	[3,932]	0.7%
Contributions to International Organizations (CIO)	3,615	3,906	3,932	0.7%
Contributions for International	2,119	2,461	2,395	-2.7%

Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA)				
Mechanism for Peace Operations Response (MPQR)	0	0	150	100%
Related Programs	[168.7]	[203.7]	[115.5]	-43%
The Asia Foundation	17	17	12	-29%
National Endowment for Democracy	135	170	103.5	-39%
East-West Center	16.7	16.7	0	-100%
Trust Funds	[0.928]	[1.3]	[1.8]	-38.5%
Center for Middle Eastern Western Dialogue	0.106	0.122	0.122	0%
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program	0.265	0.4	0.350	-12.5%
Israeli Arab Scholarship Program	0.024	0.047	0.047	0%
International Chancery Center	0.513	0.743	1.32	78%
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund (non-add)	{158.9}	{158.9}	{158.9}	0%
International Boundary and Water Commission (Function 300)	[123]	[123]	[121]	-1.6%
Function 300 Salaries and Expenses	44.7	45.3	48.1	6.2%
Function 300 Construction	29	28.4	28.4	
American Sections	13	12	12	-0.6%
International Fisheries Commissions	37	37	33	-10.8%
Broadcasting Board of Governors	[744]	[750]	[778]	3.7%

International Broadcasting Operations	736	745	768	3.1%
Broadcasting Capital Improvements	8	4.5	9.7	116%
US Institute of Peace	35	35	38	8.8%
Foreign Operations	{34,458}	{36,405}	{35,737}	-1.8%
US Agency for International Development	[1,401]	[1,517]	[1,672]	10.2%
USAID Operating Expenses (OE)	1,216	1,283	1,405	9.5%
USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF)	130.8	168.3	200	18.8%
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	54.3	66	67.6	2.4%
Bilateral Economic Assistance	[21,111]	[22,737]	[22,540]	-0.9%
Global health programs USAID and State	[8,458]	[8,503]	[8,577]	0.9%
Global health programs - USAID	2,788	2,834	2,907	2.6%
Global health programs - State	5,670	5,670	5,670	0%
Development Assistance (DA)	2,507	2,781	2,960	6.4%
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)	1,895	2,794	1,957	-30%
Transition Initiatives	67	67	78	16.4%
Complex Crises Fund (CCF)	50	30	30	0%
Development Credit Authority – Subsidy (DCA)	[40]	[40]	[60]	50%
DCA Administrative Expenses	8	8	10	25%

Economic Support Fund	4,886	4,302	6,081	41.4%
Democracy Fund	131	151	0	-100%
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia & Central Asia (AEECM)	0	985	0	-100%
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)	3,059	3,066	2,799	-8.7%
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)	50	50	50	0%
Independent Agencies	[1,332]	[1,364]	[1,460]	7%
Peace Corps	380	410	410	0%
Millennium Challenge Corporation	900	901	1,000	11%
Inter-American Foundation	23	23	22	-1.3%
US African-Development Foundation	30	30	28	-7.1%
Department of Treasury International Affairs Technical Assistance	24.5	23.5	33.5	42.6%
International Security Assistance	[8,420]	[8,831]	[8,106]	-8.2%
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLB)	1,292	1,212	1,138	-6.1%
Nonproliferation, antiterrorism, demining and related programs (NADR)	682	885	668	-25%
Peacekeeping	474	609	475	-22%

Operations (PKO)				
International Military Education and Training (IMET)	106	108	110	1.9%
Foreign Military financing	5,366	6,026	5,714	-5.2%
Multilateral Assistance	[2,771]	[2,629]	[2,618]	0.4%
International Organizations and Programs	340	339	333	-1.8%
Multilateral Development Banks and Related Funds	[2,431]	[2,290]	[2,285]	-0.2%
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	187	187	6	-97%
International Development Association (IDA)	1,288	1,197	1,384	15.6%
African Development Bank	32	34	32	-5.9%
African Development Fund	176	176	214	21.6%
Asian Development Fund	105	105	99	-5.7%
Inter-American Development Bank	102	102	22	-78%
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investments Fund	3.4	0	0	0%
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	137	168	147	-12.5%
Clean Technology Fund	201	170	0	-100%
Strategic Climate Fund	63	60	0	-100%
Green Climate Fund	0	0	250	100%
North American	0	10	45	350%

Development Bank				
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30	32	30	-6.25%
Global Agriculture and Food Security Programs	0	43	23	-46.5
Central American and Caribbean Catastrophic Risk Insurance Facility	0	0	12.5	100%
Global Infrastructure Facility	0	0	20	100%
Export & Investment Assistance	[(599)]	[(696)]	[(694)]	-0.3%
Export-Import Bank	(426)	(473)	(433)	-8.5%
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPC)	(233)	(283)	(341)	20.5%
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	60	60	80.7	34.5%
Related International Affairs Accounts	[87.4]	[91.2]	[95.3]	4.5%
International Trade Commission	85.4	88.8	92.9	
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2.0	2.4	2.4	1.5%
Department of Agriculture	[1,658]	[1,918]	[1,547]	-19.3%
P.L. 480, Title II	1,466	1,716	1,350	-21%
Local and Regional Procurement	0	0	15	100%
Rescission				
Export & Investment Assistance	(30)	(30)	0	-100%
Export-Import Bank	(30)	(30)	0	-100%

State Department OMB Estimate	26,498	30,911	28,865	-6.6%
International Assistance OMB Estimate	20,950	16,042	26,430	64.8%
OMB Total State and Int. Ass. Spending	47,448	46,953	55,295	17.8%

Source: Kerry, John. Congressional Budget Justification. Department of State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs. FY 2017. February 19, 2016

The Administration's FY 2017 International Affairs request includes \$14.9 billion for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funding. The OCO request will enable us to prevent, address, and help countries recover from manmade-caused crises and natural disasters, particularly in Africa, the Middle East and South Central Asia. It will ensure continued strong support for humanitarian assistance activities as well as peacekeeping and UN special political missions, including support for new or expanded peace operations. It supports our response to the crisis in Syria, our efforts to counter the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), the building of counterterrorism partnerships, and both new and ongoing peace operations. It will also continue to provide key support for ongoing operations in Afghanistan and Pakistan. In addition, it supports efforts to counter Russia's malign influence. This approach allows the Department to deal with extraordinary activities critical to our immediate national security objectives. The FY 2017 OCO request reflects the Bipartisan Budget Agreement (BBA) base to OCO shift. Normal operating costs for Worldwide Security Protection, Contributions to International Organizations, Contributions to International Peacekeeping Activities, and Embassy Security, Construction and Maintenance are funded in OCO, in line with the allocation of OCO in the FY 2016 appropriation. The FY 2017 OCO request also includes funding for the majority of foreign assistance and operations in Iraq, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and other countries affected by conflict or natural disasters. As this BBA-determined level requires a significant expansion in the scope of OCO relative to previous Budgets, the Department assumes that the OCO increase will shift back to the \$9.4 billion base in FY 2018 when both the State Department and the Defense Department will hopefully terminate funding for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) and account for historical duplicate payments to once and for all account for the historical national debt incurred by the OCO. The OCO must be abolished as an independent account FY 2018. The OCO has alienated the State Department budget request from the Office of Management and Budget. North Africa, Middle East and Central need equal protection with other continents without deprivation of relief benefits.

The State Department must account for revenues - passports, visas etc. - and differentially report federal spending for the accuracy of OMB Historical Tables and total congressional budget authority in one report to the public. The figure reported in the international assistance row should also indicate the total amount of foreign assistance that is United Nations Approved (UNA) official development assistance (oda). The State Department budget request for \$50.1 billion FY 2017 is -1.1% less than \$50.7 FY 2016 and is less than the \$55.3 billion allowed by

OMB FY 2017. The State Department needs to report revenues in their budget request . According to the summary of the subtotals State Department spending is projected to go down -0.7% FY2016-17. US Official International Assistance reported by OMB that seems to equate with what the UN receives as Official Development Assistance (ODA) seems to have gone down from \$21.0 billion FY 2015 to a low of \$16.0 billion FY 2016 and is expected to increase to \$26.4 billion FY 2017. This brought international assistance as a percent of GDP from around 0.18% in the 2000s, to 0.11% FY 2015 to a low of 0.9% FY 2016 to 0.14% FY 2017. The Millennium Development Goal target for target for donor assistance was 0.7% of GDP by 2015. The U.S. system of international affairs needs to improve the efficiency of its administration so that State Department spending is less than international assistance, as it was under Bill Clinton - \$6.7 billion, 35.6%, for the State Department and \$12.1 billion, 64.4%, for international assistance programs. The FY 2015 State Department budget request for \$50.1 billion in International Affairs (Function 150) spending was equal to the OMB combined total of \$21 billion (41.9%) international assistance and \$29 billion (57.9%) State Department spending. Revenues should be reported in these State Department budget requests, ie. Passports, etc.

Sec. 10 of the Social Security Amendments of January 1, 2016 are written 'To legislate a new 'United Nations Contribution: 1% to 2% of income suggested donation' row on IRS form 1040. This will be nationally accounted for by the Treasury and State Departments and international accounted as Official Development Assistance (ODA). The goal is to pay 1.2 billion people \$1.25 a day, \$547 billion plus \$274 billion for current programs totaling \$821 billion UN administration as early as 2020 up from \$161 billion (2014) and pay 65 million UN documented refugees and internally displaced people \$38.75 a mo., \$30 billion FY 2017. It is conceivable that in first year of operation the United States could levy \$30 billion for UN administration of benefits to the refugees they document, This would increase official development assistance to \$55 billion, from 0.14% to 0.28% of GDP if the force reduction in the Social Security Amendments of January 1, 2016 are passed. It is possible that the United States could levy as much or more voluntarily than if there were a compulsive 1% UN tax on income, or a nationally destructive tax deduction incentive, although impossible to estimate before the contributions have been counted by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), the United States must not delay the right of all people to self-determinately donate to the United Nations on IRS Form 1040.

International Assistance FY 2015-17
(billions)

	2015	2016	2017	% Change FY 2016-17
GDP	18,803	18,472	19,303	4.5%
Current International Assistance	20.9	16.0	26.4	65%
International Assistance as % of GDP	0.11%	0.09%	0.14%	55.5%
International Assistance	30.1	27.7	38.6	39.4%

International Assistance as % of GNI OECD = GDP	0.17%	0.15%	0.20%	33%
OMB				
Philanthropy as % of GDP	0.06%	0.061%	0.063%	3.6%
Philanthropy	9.2	11.7	12.2	
International Assistance, Force Reduction	20.9	16.0	32.4	102.5%
Force Reduction as % of GDP	0.11%	0.09%	0.17%	188%
Force Reduction, with Philanthropy	30.1	27.7	44.6	61%
Force Reduction as % of GNI	0.17%	0.15%	0.23%	53.3%
International Assistance, Force Reduction & 1040 UN Contribution (\$30 billion est.)	20.9	16.0	62.4	290%
International Assistance, Force Reduction & 1040 UN Contribution	0.11%	0.09%	0.32%	356%
International Assistance Force Reduction, 1040 UN Contribution and Philanthropy	30.1	27.7	74.6	169%
International Assistance Force Reduction, 1040 UN Contribution and Philanthropy as % of GNI for OECD	0.17%	0.15%	0.39%	160%
0.7% of GDP		27.7	135	387%
1.0% of GDP		27.7	193	597%

Source: State Department FY 2017, OMB GDP and OECD GNI are synonymous.

The State Department may increase FY 2017 development spending of 0.14% of GDP (65% growth) with a \$6 billion force reduction to 0.17% of GDP (102.5% growth) and \$30 billion (188% growth) to \$160 billion (290% growth) in new direct UN contributions made with IRS 1040 suggested donation of 1-2% of income. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) reports that the United States administrated 0.17% of the Gross National Income (GNI) in official development assistance in 2015, down from 0.19% of the GNI in 2014 and a high of 0.21% of GNI in 2009. The UN Human Development Report no longer maintains donor statistics. Total donations are estimated to be \$161 billion by OECD who does not give credit to Arabian oil kingdoms. Because 4.3% growth from the OECD estimated US GNI of \$17.8 trillion (2014) US dollars, that equates with \$18.5 trillion Fy 2015 at the 4.4% economic growth rate and \$18.8 trillion estimated as the US GDP OMB the terms GDP and GNI are used synonymously. The nation has been enjoying above 3% average growth incidental to a military force reduction FY 2012-2013 with the intention to normalize accounting for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) to realize military spending reductions FY 2018. The reason for the higher OECD US ODA of 0.17% (2015) of GNI estimate is higher than 0.11% of GDP OMB international assistance outlay estimates is best explained by non-federal and private philanthropies such as the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and multinational pharmaceutical companies. The 0.06% of GDP private philanthropy growth algorithm translates to an estimated \$9.2 billion in US ODA from philanthropic sources other than the federal government 2015, \$11.7 billion 2016 and \$12.2 billion 2017. Private philanthropy or OECD overestimation, OECD increases US official development assistance from \$20.9 billion, 0.11% of GDP, to \$30.1 billion, 0.17% of GNI FY 2015. The Treasurer of the 'UN Contribution 1-2% of income suggested donation' row on IRS Form 1040 waits for no Congress or tax deduction.

International Assistance, Current, Arms Control and 1040 UN Contributions FY 2015-17
(in billions)

	2015	2016	2017	% Change FY 2016-17
GDP	18,803	18,472	19,303	4.5%
Current International Assistance	20.9	16.0	26.4	65%
International Assistance as % of GDP	0.11%	0.09%	0.14%	55.5%
International	30.1	27.7	38.6	39.4%

Assistance International Assistance as % of GNI OECD = GDP	0.17%	0.15%	0.20%	33%
OMB Philanthropy as % of GDP	0.06%	0.061%	0.063%	3.6%
Philanthropy	9.2	11.7	12.2	
International Assistance, Force Reduction	20.9	16.0	32.4	102.5%
Force Reduction as % of GDP	0.11%	0.09%	0.17%	188%
Force Reduction, with Philanthropy	30.1	27.7	44.6	61%
Force Reduction as % of GNI	0.17%	0.15%	0.23%	53.3%
International Assistance, Force Reduction & 1040 UN Contribution (\$30 billion est.)	20.9	16.0	62.4	290%
International Assistance, Force Reduction & 1040 UN Contribution	0.11%	0.09%	0.32%	356%
International Assistance Force Reduction, 1040 UN Contribution and Philanthropy	30.1	27.7	74.6	169%
International Assistance Force Reduction, 1040 UN Contribution and Philanthropy as % of GNI for OECD	0.17%	0.15%	0.39%	160%
0.7% of GDP		27.7	135	387%

1.0% of GDP		27.7	193	597%
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Source: OMB GDP and OECD GNI are synonymous.

The United States must legislate a UN contribution – suggested donation 1-2% of income - for publication on IRS form 1040. This will be nationally accounted for by the Treasury and State Departments and international accounted as Official Development Assistance (ODA). to immediately legislate a completely voluntary UN contribution – suggested donation 1-2% of income for publication on IRS form 1040 with national accounting by the Treasury and State Departments for United Nations Approval (UNA) Official Development Assistance (ODA), to pay 1.2 billion people \$1.25 a day, \$547 billion plus \$274 billion for current programs totaling \$821 billion UN administration as early as 2020 up from \$161 billion (2014) and pay 65 million refugees and internally displaced people \$38.75 a mo., \$30 billion FY 2017, settle compensation, elect a civilian Secretary, and ratify a Statement of the United Nations ([SUN](#)). It is conceivable that in first year of operation the United States could levy \$30 billion for UN Administration of benefits to refugees they document, This would increase official development assistance to \$55 billion, from 0.14% to 0.28% of GDP if the force reduction and Social Security Amendments of January 1, 2016 are passed FY 2016. The UN might even be able to receive year-end 2016 contribution to ameliorate the refugees. It is possible that the United States could levy as much or more voluntarily than if there were a compulsive 1% UN tax on income, or a nationally destructive tax deduction incentive, although impossible to estimate before the contributions have been counted by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), the United States must not delay the right of all people to self-determinately donate to the United Nations on IRS Form 1040.

The State Department may increase FY 2017 development spending of 0.14% of GDP (65% growth) with a \$6 billion force reduction to 0.17% of GDP (102.5% growth) and \$30 billion (188% growth) to \$160 billion (290% growth) in new direct UN contributions made with IRS 1040 suggested donation of 1-2% of income. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) reports that the United States administrated 0.17% of the Gross National Income (GNI) in official development assistance in 2015, down from 0.19% of the GNI in 2014 and a high of 0.21% of GNI in 2009. The UN Human Development Report no longer maintains donor statistics. Total donations are estimated to be \$161 billion by OECD who does not give credit to Arabian oil kingdoms. Because 4.3% growth from the OECD estimated US GNI of \$17.8 trillion (2014) US dollars, that equates with \$18.5 trillion Fy 2015 at the 4.4% economic growth rate and \$18.8 trillion estimated as the US GDP OMB the terms GDP and GNI are used synonymously. The nation has been enjoying above 3% average growth incidental to a military force reduction FY 2012-2013 with the intention to normalize accounting for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) to realize military spending reductions FY 2018. The reason for the higher OECD US ODA of 0.17% (2015) of GNI estimate is higher than 0.11% of GDP OMB international assistance outlay estimates is best explained by non-federal and private philanthropies such as the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and multinational pharmaceutical companies. The 0.06% of GDP private philanthropy growth algorithm translates to an estimated \$9.2 billion in US ODA from philanthropic sources other than the federal government 2015, \$11.7 billion 2016 and \$12.2 billion 2017. Private philanthropy or OECD overestimation, OECD increases US official development assistance from \$20.9 billion, 0.11% of GDP, to \$30.1 billion, 0.17% of GNI FY 2015. The regional tables from 2008 await the official United Nations

contribution national data no longer routinely tabulated for the Human Development Report. The Treasurer of the 'UN Contribution 1-2% of income suggested donation' row on IRS Form 1040 waits for no Congress or tax deduction.

Presidential privilege is rooted in the separation of powers under the Constitution, *Marbury v. Madison* (1804) and *United States v. Nixon*, 418 U.S. 683 (1974). A President is entitled to absolute immunity from damages liability predicated on his official acts. A rule of absolute immunity for the President does not however leave the Nation without sufficient protection against his misconduct. There remains the constitutional remedy of impeachment, as well as the deterrent effects of constant scrutiny by the press and vigilant oversight by Congress according to *Nixon v. Fitzgerald*, 457 U.S. 731 (1982). In *United States v. Burr*, 25 F. Cas. 30 (No. 14,692d) (CC Va. 1807) Chief Justice Marshall held that a *subpoena duces tecum* can be issued to a President. The immunity of executive privilege is limited to civil damages claims. Neither the doctrine of separation of powers, nor the need for confidentiality without more, can sustain an absolute, unqualified Presidential privilege of immunity from judicial process under all circumstances. The President cannot, through the assertion of a broad and undifferentiated need for confidentiality and the invocation of an absolute, unqualified executive privilege, withhold information in the face of subpoena orders under *Cheney v. U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia*, 542 U.S. 367 (2004).

In the case of the president, or any executive or judicial officer wantonly abusing his trust, he is liable for impeachment. In the Federalist Papers, Alexander Hamilton explained that the subject of impeachment would be those offenses which proceed from the misconduct of public men, or, in other words, from the abuse or violation of some public trust. They are of a nature which may with peculiar propriety be denominated political, as they relate chiefly to injuries done immediately to the society itself. Impeachment is designed to bridle the executive if he engages in excesses. It is designed as a method of national inquest into the conduct of public men. Impeachable offenses are those that (1) are extremely serious, (2) in some way corrupt or subvert the political and governmental process, and (3) are plainly wrong in themselves to a person of honor, or to a good citizen. The nature of such offenses is that they are rather obviously wrong, whether or not 'criminal' and which so seriously threaten the order of political society as to make pestilent and dangerous the continuance in power of their perpetrator. The jurisdiction is to be exercised over impeachable offenses, which are committed by public men in violation of their public trust and duties. Those duties are, in many cases, political. Strictly speaking, then, the power partakes of a political character, as it respects injuries to society in its political character. Further, contemporary experts agree that there are different standards for impeachable and criminal conduct. It is a fundamental principle that the House may impeach presidents for misusing government resources and agencies and for providing false information to the American public. To date, the House has impeached two presidents; and the House Judiciary Committee approved articles of impeachment against a third president. The presidents in question are: Andrew Johnson, Richard Milhaus Nixon, and William Jefferson Clinton. Each of these occurred while the House was controlled by the political party in opposition to the president.

The 10 Commandments are the basis for command of the armed forces. Military decisions

should uphold these commandments in every instance. Military decision are invariably judged on the basis of their adherence to these words of God. Neutral citation of the 10 Commandments is found in both Exodus 20:3-17 and Deuteronomy 5:7-21 where God spoke all these words:

1. You shall have no other gods before me. (Exodus 20:3)(Deuteronomy 5:7)
2. You shall not make for yourself an idol in the form of anything in heaven above or on the earth beneath or in the waters below. You shall not bow down to them or worship them for I, the Lord your god, am a jealous God, punishing the children for the sin of the fathers to the third and fourth generation of those who hate me, but showing love to a thousand generations of those who love me and keep my commandments. (Exodus 20:4-6)(Deuteronomy 5:8-10)
3. You shall not misuse the name for the Lord your God, for the Lord will not hold anyone guiltless who misuses his name. (Exodus 20:7)(Deuteronomy 5:11)
4. Remember the Sabbath day by keeping it holy. Six days you shall labor and do all your work, but the seventh day is a Sabbath to the Lord your God. On it you shall not do any work, neither you, nor your son or daughter, nor your manservant or maidservant, nor your animals, nor the alien within your gates. For in six days the Lord made the heavens and the earth, the sea, and all that is in them, but he rested on the seventh day. Therefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath day and made it holy. (Exodus 20:8-11)(Deuteronomy 5:12-15)
5. Honor your father and your mother so that you may live long in the land the Lord your God is giving you. (Exodus 20:12)(Deuteronomy 5:16)
6. You shall not murder. (Exodus 20:13)(Deuteronomy 5:17)
7. You shall not commit adultery. (Exodus 20:14)(Deuteronomy 5:18)
8. You shall not steal. (Exodus 20:15)(Deuteronomy 5:19)
9. You shall not give false testimony against your neighbor. (Exodus 20:16)(Deuteronomy 5:20)
10. You shall not covet your neighbor's house. You shall not covet your neighbor's wife, or his manservant or maidservant, his ox or donkey, or anything that belongs to your neighbor. (Exodus 20:17)(Deuteronomy 5:21)