

Hospitals & Asylums

Revised USA Contribution Estimates FY 18 & FY 19 under Art. 19 of the UN Charter for Compensation of CIA Informants Killed and Captured Case under Arts. 14 of the Convention against Torture, Cruel, Inhuman, and Degrading Punishment or Treatment and Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (United States of America v. People's Republic of China) HA-6-3-18

The International Court of Justice may serve the US Ambassador the United Nations to sue the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Civil Division under Art. 36 (2)(c) & (d) of the Statute of the Court. The Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Civil Division shall direct all civil litigation including claims by or against the United States, its agencies or officers, in domestic or foreign courts, special proceedings, and similar civil matters not otherwise assigned, and shall employ foreign counsel to represent before foreign criminal courts, commissions or administrative agencies officials of the Department of Justice and all other law enforcement officers of the United States who are charged with violations of foreign law as a result of acts which they performed in the course and scope of their Government service under 28CFR§0.46. The Office of Alien Property shall be a part of the Civil Division under 28CFR§0.47: (a) The following described matters are assigned to, and shall be conducted, handled, or supervised by the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Civil Division, who shall also be the Director of the Office of Alien Property: (1) Exercising or performing all the authority, rights, privileges, powers, duties, and functions delegated to, vested in, or conducted by the Attorney General under the Trading with the Enemy Act of September 28, 1950, 64 Stat. 1079 (50 USC App. 40), as amended, title II of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended and transferred to the Department of Justice under 22USC§1622a, the Philippine Property Act of 1946, as amended, and the Executive orders relating to such acts, including, but not limited to, vesting, supervising, controlling, administering, liquidating, selling, paying debt claims out of, returning, and settling of intercustodial disputes relating to, property subject to one or more of such acts. The Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Civil Division is authorized to administer and give effect to the provisions of the agreement entitled “Agreement Between the United States of America and the Republic of Austria Regarding the Return of Austrian Property, Rights and Interests,” which was concluded on January 30, 1959, and was ratified by the Senate of the United States on February 25, 1964.

The Attorney-in-Charge, International Trade Field Office, at 26 Federal Plaza, New York, New York 10007, in the Office of the Assistant Attorney General, Civil Division, is designated to transmit letters of request to foreign tribunals in connection with changing the name of the Court of International Trade (COITUS) to U.S. Customs Court under 28CFR§0.48 and amending Title 22 Foreign Relations and Intercourse (a-FRAI-d) to just Foreign Relations (FR-ee). The word trade is deemed to mean any form of business or commercial communication. By designating an enemy of the United States the President monopolizes trade with that nation under §1 and unlawful restraint was neutralized by *Trump v. International Refugee Association* (2017). The President is authorized to appoint, prescribe the duties of, and fix the salary of an official to be known as the alien property custodian, who shall be empowered to receive all money and property in the United States due or belonging to an enemy, or ally of enemy under §6. The (Commission) Alien Property Office shall, upon completion of its work, certify in duplicate to the Secretary of State and to the Secretary of the Treasury the following: (1) A list of all claims disallowed; (2) a list of all claims allowed, in whole or in part, together with the amount of each claim and the amount awarded thereon; and (3) a copy of the decision rendered in each case under 22USC§1622. The United States ceased paying United Nations Educational, Scientific and

Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in 2011 and proposed to reduce total UN contributions 32% to 68% of previous year, from \$1.4 billion FY 17 to \$949 million, and did not distribute it. The United States owes the United Nations arrears of \$1.2 billion FY18 - \$600 million to UNESCO and \$550 million for UN distribution FY 18 to sustain \$1.5 billion FY 18 + 2.5% annual growth of UN contributions. UNESCO spending will grow 2.5% annually from \$150 million FY 19, the largest single spending category after the UN regular budget, \$1.6 billion FY 19 under Art. 19 of the UN Charter.

UN Contributions FY 15 – FY 19
(thousands)

	FY15	FY 16	FY16	FY 17	FY17	FY18 68%	FY8 2.4%	FY 19 2.5%
United Nations Regular Budget	620,379	630,946	630,996	593,191	593,267	403,422	607,505	622,693
United Nations War Crimes Tribunal - Yugoslavia	11,077	11,039	11,039	4,130-	4,131	0	0	0
United Nations War Crimes Tribunal - Rwanda	5,148	5,289	5,289	1,460	1,460	0	0	0
International Residual Mechanism for the Criminal Tribunals	6,091	2,724	2,724	9,137	7,375	0	0	0
Food and Agriculture Organizations (FAO)	111,778	108,249	108,452	111,690	109,138	74,214	111,757	114,551
Internatio	102,792	98,068	97,948	101,064	98,087	66,699	100,441	102,952

International Atomic Energy Agency								
International Civil Aviation Organization	17,532	16,926	17,077	17,089	16,415	11,162	16,809	17,229
International Labor Organization	85,724	85,132	85,562	85,551	82,349	55,997	84,325	86,433
International Maritime Organization	1,252	1,199	1,068	1,199	990	673	1,014	1,039
International Telecommunication Union	10,301	10,076	10,081	10,214	9,854	6,701	10,091	10,343
UN Educational, Scientific & Cultural Org (UNESCO)	0	0	0	0	0	47,910	600,000	150,000
Universal Postal Union (UPU)	2,323	2,379	2,324	2,366	2,209	1,502	2,262	2,319
World Health Organization	113,947	112,704	112,798	113,062	111,211	75,623	113,880	116,727
World Intellectual	1,178	1,158	1,143	1,169	1,139	775	1,166	1,195

Property Organization (WIPO)								
World Meteorological Organization	14,706	14,378	14,445	14,813	14,715	10,006	15,068	15,445
Subtotal, United Nations and Affiliated Agencies	1,104,228	1,100,267	1,100,946	1,066,135	1,052,340	754,684	1,664,318	1,240,926
Organization of American States	49,240	49,240	49,240	49,610	50,373	34,254	51,582	52,872
Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)	65,686	64,486	64,486	63,286	65,286	44,395	66,853	68,524
Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture	16,359	17,157	17,166	17,423	17,435	11,856	17,853	18,299
Pan American Institute of Geography and History	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	332
Subtotal, Inter-American	131,427	131,207	131,216	130,643	133,418	90,829	136,612	140,027

Organizations								
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	74,707	71,066	71,427	70,055	67,855	46,162	69,484	71,221
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)	52,928	58,616	57,581	61,734	56,749	38,589	58,111	59,564
NATO Parliamentary Assembly	914	901	929	918	892	607	913	936
The Pacific Community	1,312	1,328	1,312	1,340	1,261	858	1,291	1,323
Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)	990	949	995	931	956	650	979	1,004
Colombo Plan Council on Technical Cooperation (CPCTC)	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17.4
Subtotal, Regional Organizations	130,937	132,877	132,261	134,995	127,730	86,883	130,795	134,065

Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons	16,997	18,965	18,291	20,086	19,191	13,050	19,652	20,143
World Trade Organization	23,037	22,543	22,601	22,595	21,844	14,854	22,368	22,927
Customs Cooperation Council (CCC)	3,708	3,605	3,585	3,641	3,445	2,343	3,528	3,616
Hague Conference on Private International Law	272	242	242	247	236	160	242	248
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)	1,887	1,736	1,761	1,779	1,669	1,135	1,709	1,752
International Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs	143	143	137	143	0	0	0	0
International Bureau Permanent Court of Arbitration	58	60	60	61	59	40	60	61.5

n (IBWM)								
International Bureau of Weights and Measures (IBWM)	1,341	1,227	1,249	1,232	1,191	810	1,220	1,251
International Center for the Study of Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property	885	889	916	889	868	590	889	911
International Coffee Organization	621	618	462	605	411	279	421	432
International Copper Study Group (ICSG)	28	34	30	30	28	19	29	30
International Cotton Advisory Committee	313	281	281	276	276	188	283	290
International Grains Council (IGC)	543	524	484	524	422	287	432	443
International	107	108	109	108	103	70	106	109

nal Hydrogra phic Organizat ion								
Internatio nal Institute for the Unificati on of Private Law (IIUPL)	140	142	144	142	135	92	138	142
Internatio nal Lead and Zinc Study Group	28	29	30	29	27	18	28	28.7
Internatio nal Organizat ion of Legal Metrolog y (IOLM)	124	126	132	126	107	73	110	113
Internatio nal Renewabl e Energy Agency	3,881	4,505	4,483	4,527	4,348	2,957	4,452	4,563
Internatio nal Seed Testing Associati on (ISTA)	14	15	10	14	11	8	11	11.3
Internatio nal Tropical Timber Organizat ion (ITTO)	288	310	300	310	287	195	294	301

International Union for the Conservation of Natural Resources	524	520	514	520	506	344	518	531
International Union for the Protection of Varieties of Plants	287	275	271	275	268	182	274	281
World Organization for Animal Health (OIE)	174	176	194	176	184	125	188	193
Subtotal, Other International Organizations	55,400	57,073	56,286	58,335	55,616	37,819	56,952	58,378
Tax Reimbursement Agreements	28,220		27,220		27,220			26,220
UN Special Political Missions in Afghanistan and Libya			18,015		(18,015)			(18,015)
Total Overall Requirements	1,422,105	1,421,424	1,466,944	1,390,108	1,378,309	948,525	1,988,677	1,599,616

Source: Congressional Budget Justification. State Department, Foreign Operations and Related Programs. FY 17 & FY 18

US v. Jerry Chung Shing Lee, aka Zhen Cheng Li Criminal No. 1: 18 – MJ – 18 Jan. 14, 2018, does not exhibit probable cause to believe that it was former Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) agent Lee who compromised Chinese CIA informants, many of whom have been killed or arbitrarily arrested by official Chinese state actions. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Officer negligently incriminates himself of unauthorized copying under §793 (e) he intimidates against the lawful owner under §793(f) and remains silent regarding who unlawfully disclosed the identity of informants to Chinese armed forces with the intent to injure the United States under §793(d). The FBI false arrest petition to a magistrate in violation of Rules 4 and 41 Fed. Crim. P. did not exhibit probable cause regarding the killing of CIA operatives and was an accessory after the fact, who summoned the victim of unwarranted searches to evade legal process, in violation of 18USC§3 and §1512(a)(2)(B)(iii). The FBI was grossly negligent in that they did not make any reference, or exhibit any professional concern regarding the killing and capturing of CIA operatives in China. From the final weeks of 2010 through the end of 2012, according to former American officials, the Chinese killed at least a dozen of the CIA's sources. Still others were put in jail. CIA operations in China remain compromised. All told, the Chinese killed or imprisoned 18 to 20 of the C.I.A.'s sources in China, and no less than 6 unlawfully detained CIA operatives must be released pursuant to Diplomatic and Consular Staff in Tehran (*United States of America v. Iran*) 24 May 1980.

China has violated and is still violating obligations owed by it to the United States. These obligations engage China's responsibility under Art. 14 of the Convention against Torture, Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Punishment or Treatment for unlawful killing and Art. 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights for miscarriage of justice. The Government of China must immediately release CIA informants and respect the CIA as usually being more educated, with post-graduate degrees, than the US Foreign Service who are required only a secondary school education and to pass the Foreign Service exam, that is so filled with propaganda educated people must study extra-hard to pass because many of the lies conflict with the truth. Although the CIA is a member of the US intelligence community, the CIA should not tolerate its informants to libeled as spies. The CIA must be protected under the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic and Consular Relations of 1963 and by the compulsory settlement of disputes by the International Court of Justice under the Optional Protocol of 1963. The CIA world fact book is such an empirical online atlas, that they must be responsible for the random acts of violence incidental to infringements on their international correspondence and this time the CIA has been victimized by China under 18USC§1512(a) and the FBI under (2)(iii). If the US Ambassador to the UN declines to file this case, the Human Rights Council might sue for the publication of an advisory opinion, advocating for the release and compensation of CIA informants, no matter what nationality they are, if CIA informant is the true reason for their continuing unlawful detention in China, under Sec. 2 of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 1946.