

In the United Nations Assembly

What USA Has No-Vote in the Assembly Means to the 2026 Midterm Elections HA-17-8-26

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Khalilur Rahman is congratulated on his election as UN Assembly President beginning 8 September 2026. He is reassured the US has no vote in the Assembly, without special dispensation, not hereby granted under Art. 19 of the UN Charter. The reconciliation agreement is for the President to appoint four new FEC Commissioners before the election. In vacancy of FEC quorum of four out of six Commissioners, the US District Court and UN are instantly authorized to decide whether FEC has reason to believe in a complaint 52USC§30109(a)(8)(C) pursuant to *Bernegger v. FEC* 1:26-cv-0219 (D.C. 2026). In this case FEC is ordered by the Assembly President-elect to authorize all UN staff, and immigrants, to vote Democrat in the 2026 midterm elections if they qualify for common law naturalization after seven years residing in the United States pursuant to 8USC§1229b and *Holder v. Gutierrez*; *Holder v. Sawyers*, 566 U.S. 583 (2012). The United States must repeal 22USC§8501-8551 and Venezuela, Iran and Cuba etc. from 31CFR500 et seq due to restraint of trade 15USC§1 in pursuit of 20 counts to theoretically bankrupt excessive Presidential income since 2025 although Trump is technically the poorest person in the world due to the cost of unauthorized war reparations far in excess of his net worth. To disgorge to the General Fund 100 percent of >\$50 million America PAC (2025-2026), Friends of Sherrod Brown and Dignity of Work PAC contributions, and any other Intel Contributions listed as \$5,000 in the database. Ted Cruz contributions need to be gone through with a fine-toothed comb to especially prohibit 100 percent of civilian defense contractor contributions for quid pro quo corruption and 100 percent of contributions from any other Treasury benefitting source, pursuant to 18USC§603 and *FEC v. Ted Cruz for Senate*, 596 U. S. 289 (2022) because since Trump made unauthorized war with Iran in contempt of *Learning Resources, Inc. v Trump* (2026), the Court is tired of the infringement of the rich on American politics and must prohibit unlimited Super PACs, overturn *Citizen's United v. FEC* (2010) and the General Fund must profit from deciding which PACs and corporations should be prohibited from making political contributions to the 2026 Midterms.

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1. Dear President-elect Khalilur Rahman and House Minority Leader Hakeem Jeffries:

Your excellency. Although you may be too old to enable the Assembly to recalculate historical national GDP data, in *proprio motu*, whereas correcting the United States GDP with IMF rates of growth from 2017 does not garner a majority of agreement in the Assembly, although it does produce a more confident GWP total, collecting arrears from the USA, is not only the third biggest jackpot the UN Assembly could win, next to ratifying the one percent income tax civilian

Statement of the United Nations ([SUN](#)) and international war reparations, it should be a simple matter of clearly reporting on your first day in office on 6 September 2026, the United States has no vote in the Assembly without special dispensation, and HA submissions are never a suicide by US Ambassador assassination attempt, because \$275 billion UN compensation plus \$92 billion FY 27 arrears and USAID cancellation, \$100 billion Israel Palestine bond and \$80 billion unlawful sanction theft bond, is more than two years of dues under Art. 19 of the UN Charter. The United States may be represented exclusively by House Minority Leader Hakeem Jeffries (D-NY) whereas the UN clearly votes Democrat, to split the ticket in the 2026 midterm election, otherwise the US has no vote in the Assembly, due to Trump's 10,000 casualty a year *quid pro quo* corruption, that makes him and his Epstein wife the poorest reparation owing rich person without congressional authorization in the world, clearly prohibited by Art. 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1976) and Certain Iranian Assets (2023).

Pursuant to Sec. 20,000(a)(2) of An Supplementing appropriations for the fiscal years 2017-27 [HA-30-7-26](#) Although paying the \$162 billion FY 27 UN income tax assessment, would have enabled the United States to vote, Iran war compensation has increased compensation from \$321 billion 1 Jan. 2026 to \$367 billion FY 27 \$92 billion arrears and USAID cancellation \$275 billion UN Compensation due wars and s-nuke earthquakes and \$162 billion is only 44 percent FY 27. Overtly attacking Iran shattered the US's window of opportunity to possess the right to vote without paying UN Compensation for casualty and property damage caused by the US military under Art. 19 of the UN Charter. The one percent income tax is more expensive than paying for the USAID cancellation and UN arrears, but the State Department could be completely abolished by Customs budgeting for the State Department, Embassies, Commissions and Residual Programs. The US could lead the world in voting to cut out the middle man and trust the United Nations taxpayer direct. Individual and corporate tax forms would need to provide taxpayers with a convenient location after total taxable income to calculate one percent of taxable income UN assessment (for total taxable income verification purposes).

With only a little discrimination against teenagers, all UN staff, and immigrants, from whatever country of origin, are encouraged to vote Democrat in the 2026 midterm elections if they qualify for common law naturalization after seven years residing in the United States in any status by 8USC§1229b and *Holder v. Gutierrez*; *Holder v. Sawyers*, 566 U.S. 583 (2012). Although, it shall be unlawful for any alien to vote in any election...this does not apply to an alien if...the alien reasonably believed at the time of voting in violation of such subsection that he or she was a citizen of the United States 18USC§611. There is "reason to believe" all persons who have resided in the United States for a continuous period of exactly and always seven years, including those who teenage years were discriminated against, are US citizens, for the voting purposes of the Federal Election Commission (FEC), who does not currently have a quorum to vote, and is therefore immediately subject to the United States District Court and United Nations pursuant to 52USC§30109(a)(8)(C) pursuant to *Bernegger v. FEC* 1:26-cv-0219 (D.C. 2026).

2. Federal Election Commission Vacancies

The Federal Election Commission (FEC) has jurisdiction over the financing of campaigns for the U.S. House, Senate, Presidency and the Vice Presidency. Federal campaign finance law covers three broad subjects: (1) Public disclosure of funds raised and spent to influence federal

- elections. (2) Restrictions on contributions and expenditures made to influence federal elections.
(3) The public financing of Presidential election campaigns.

FEC is composed of the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives or their designees, ex officio and without the right to vote, and 6 members appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. No more than 3 members of the Commission appointed under this paragraph may be affiliated with the same political party pursuant to 52USC§30106(a). The U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia found the ex officio membership of the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House on the Federal Election Commission to be unconstitutional, a holding left intact when the Supreme Court subsequently decided that it should not have agreed to hear the Commission's appeal in *FEC v. NRA Political Victory Fund*, 6 F.3d 821 (D.C. Cir. 1993), cert. dismissed for want of jurisdiction, 513 U.S. 88 (1994). Therefore, these ex officio members no longer serve on the Commission. An individual appointed to fill a vacancy occurring other than by the expiration of a term of office shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of the member he or she succeeds 50USC§30106(a)(2)(C). Any vacancy occurring in the membership of the Commission shall be filled in the same manner as in the case of the original appointment (a)(2)(D). Members of the Commission (other than the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives) shall receive compensation equivalent to the compensation paid at level IV of the Executive Schedule 5USC§5315(a)(4).

Currently, only two of six FEC Commissioner positions are filled, as of October, April, February and January 2025 retirements. Four votes are needed for the Commission to make a finding of reason to believe or referral to the Attorney General. Failure to respond was only partially processed in *Bernegger v. FEC* 1:26-cv-0219 (D.C. 2026). The Commission may determine, by an affirmative vote of four Commissions, whether there is "reason to believe" a violation has occurred 52USC§30109(a)(2). Because FEC does not have a quorum, all complaints, that would normally be processed for 120 days before they could be appealed to the District Court, must be served to the United States District Court. If the Court so declares, it may direct the Commission to conform with the declaration within thirty days 52USC§30109(a)(8)(C) pursuant to *Bernegger v. FEC* 1:26-cv-0219 (D.C. 2026) that only partially processed the failure to respond and did not note or treat the vacancies on the Commission.

3. Deprivation of Employment for Political Contribution v. Trump and Musk

It is held that the unfilled vacancies on the Commission constitute deprivation of employment or other benefit for political contribution by President Donald J. Trump in criminal violation of 18USC§601. Furthermore, the deprivation of employment or other benefit for political contribution 18USC§601 charge extends to Elon Musk, DOGE and America PAC who also need to be charged with expenditure to influence voting in Wisconsin in 2024 under 18USC§597 and mostly with making political contributions although Space X receives billions of dollars from NASA in violation of 18USC§603. Undue influence has been squarely rejected as a permissible basis for the Government to regulate campaign finances and limit political speech" and now recognizes "only one legitimate governmental interest for restricting campaign finances: preventing corruption or the appearance of corruption." Additionally, the only specific type of corruption that may be targeted is *quid pro quo* corruption – contributions in exchange for

official action *NRSC v. FEC* (609 U.S. __ (2026), *McCutcheon v. Federal Election Comm'n*, 572 U. S. 185, 210 (2014) and *Federal Election Comm'n v. Ted Cruz for Senate*, 596 U. S. 289 (2022).

Whoever, directly or indirectly, knowingly causes or attempts to cause any person to make a contribution of a thing of value (including services) for the benefit of any candidate or any political party, by means of the denial or deprivation, or the threat of the denial or deprivation, of any employment, position, or work in or for any agency or other entity of the Government of the United States, a State, or a political subdivision of a State, or any compensation or benefit of such employment, position, or work; or any payment or benefit of a program of the United States, a State, or a political subdivision of a State; if such employment, position, work, compensation, payment, or benefit is provided for or made possible in whole or in part by an Act of Congress, shall be fined under this title, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both under 18USC§601, *Rutan v. Republican Party of Illinois* (497 U.S. 62)(1990), *US v. Cicco* No. 92-5515, 10 F.3d 980 (3d Cir. 1994), *U.S. v. Baroni and Kelly* (Case Number: 2:15-cr-00193) (2018).

4. Unlawful for US Treasury Beneficiaries to Make Political Contributions

It shall be unlawful for an officer or employee of the United States or any department or agency thereof, or a person receiving any salary or compensation for services from money derived from the Treasury of the United States, to make any contribution within the meaning of section 301(8) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to any other such officer, employee or person or to any Senator or Representative in, or Delegate or Resident Commissioner to, the Congress, if the person receiving such contribution is the employer or employing authority of the person making the contribution. Any person who violates this section shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than three years, or both under 18USC§603. Permissive limitations on campaign contributions by super PACs was lifted in *Citizen's United v. FEC* (2010). However, since the 2024 election, the infringement of ultra-rich people on politics has become quid pro quo corruption because not even the United States blind spot regarding deportation being a crime against humanity under Art. 7(1)(d) of the Rome Statute (1999) fails to equate DOGE budget cuts of civilian agencies to finance the unauthorized and prohibited "war department" propaganda, and unauthorized war with Iran in retaliation against *Learning Resources, Inc. v. Trump* (2026) constitutes prima facie Trump Treason 18USC§2381. Un-prohibited propaganda for war and discrimination against nationality under Art. 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1976) is synonymous with quid pro quo corruption *NRSC v. FEC* (609 U.S. __ (2026) and treason 18USC§2381. It is high time the federal court ceases to enable the liberties, ridiculous fraudulent pro-slavery and war, Republicans, have especially taken with the first amendment, to justify raising the limits on unlawful political campaign contributions from Treasury beneficiaries *NRSC v. FEC* (609 U.S. __ (2026), so that the Court decides to prohibit political contributions entirely from Super-PACs representing corrupt government contractors such as America PAC represents Elon Musk's Space X, Dignity of Work PAC represents Sherrod Brown's Queen Elizabeth II assassinating illegal Intel Semi-conductor subsidy. Furthermore, the US Supreme Court failed to prohibit Ted Cruz from receiving massive contributions from defense contractors in *Federal Election Comm'n v. Ted Cruz for Senate*, 596 U. S. 289 (2022).

On November 4, 2022, the National Republican Senatorial Committee (NRSC), National Republican Congressional Committee (NRCC), then-Senator J.D. Vance, and then U.S. Representative Steven Chabot (collectively plaintiffs), filed suit against the Commission in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Ohio alleging that the Act's limits on coordinated party expenditures, including those under 52USC§30116(d), violate the First Amendment in *NRSC v. FEC* (609 U.S. ____ (2026)), whereas *McCutcheon v. Federal Election Comm'n*, 572 U. S. 185, 210 (2014) and *Federal Election Comm'n v. Ted Cruz for Senate*, 596 U. S. 289 (2022). We now prohibit Vice President JD Vance or lying to make war with Iran 18USC§2388, Trump Treason 18USC§2381. Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act of 2012 (Pub. L. 112-158) and Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010 (Pub. L. 111-195) must be repealed 22USC§8501-8551 to prohibit this fetal heroin syndrome Pope Francis assassin for assassinating Ayatollah Khomeini as well as all the Potomac drinkers in Congress. Ted Cruz is something of the poster child for being prohibited from receiving massive, corrupt contributions from defense contractors that was not process by support for the post-election loan repayment contributions upheld in *Federal Election Comm'n v. Ted Cruz for Senate*, 596 U. S. 289 (2022).

One American exceptional schism, involving a Democrat, is where Sherrod Brown (D-OH) must be removed from the Democratic Ticket by the Ohio Democratic Party because he is too old, and has robbed too many General Funds, for the United States to tolerate his Ethics committee capitol weapon smuggling conviction, nuclear weapon proliferator 22USC§6303, female family and Prime Minister torture appearer, FDIC fraud 18USC§1007. Brown needs to be finally convicted of \$35 billion Intel illegal semiconductor subsidy theft and bribery of government funds by Ohio 18USC§666, a treason 18USC§2381, that cannot be undone and has not and is highly unlikely to ever repay accountably

5. Sentencing

The power of Federal agencies to impose civil monetary penalties for violations of Federal law and regulations plays an important role in deterring violations and furthering the policy goals embodied in such laws and regulations under 28USC§2461(2)(a) and 28USC§1343. If the Commission believes that a violation of this Act or of chapter 95 or chapter 96 of title 26 has been committed, a conciliation agreement entered into by the Commission may include a requirement that the person involved in such conciliation agreement shall pay a civil penalty which does not exceed the greater of \$5,000 or an amount equal to any contribution or expenditure involved in such violation. If the Commission believes that a knowing and willful violation of this Act or of chapter 95 or chapter 96 of title 26 has been committed, a conciliation agreement entered into by the Commission under paragraph (4)(A) may require that the person involved in such conciliation agreement shall pay a civil penalty which does not exceed the greater of \$10,000 or an amount equal to 200 percent of any contribution or expenditure involved in such violation (or in the case of a violation of section 30122 of this title), which is not less than 300 percent of the amount involved in the violation and is not more than the greater of \$50,000 under 52USC§30109(a)(5)(A & B).

A contribution or donation shall not be converted by any person to personal use 52USC§30114(b)(1). It shall be unlawful for— (1) a candidate for the Congress; (2) an individual elected to or serving in the office of Senator or Representative in, or Delegate or Resident Commissioner to, the Congress; (3) an officer or employee of the United States or any department or agency thereof; or (4) a person receiving any salary or compensation for services from money derived from the Treasury of the United States; to knowingly solicit any contribution within the meaning of section 301(8) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 52USC§30101(8)). Any person who violates this section shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than three years, or both under 18USC§602(a).

Trump treason 52USC§10307(a & b) is synonymous with many criminal electoral statutes, whereas Haiti s-nuking Biden ballot stuffing 66.8 percent voter age turnout, unprecedentedly high since 1900, is only off-handedly noted in 52USC§10307(c & d) although stuffing the ballot is probably the most pervasive of all 19th century election frauds and most secretive and lawless of electoral crimes in comparison with racial discrimination, threats and violence being predicated in fake law. These old geezers are simply unable to discharge the powers and duties of the Bureau of Fiscal Service and Office of Management and Budget (BOMB) to apply the 25th Amendment to the US Constitution to repealing Venezuela, Iran and Cuba etc. from 31CFR§500 et seq. with a \$100 million fine per count of restraint of trade under 15USC§1, to better engage In re: Certain Iranian Assets (Islamic Republic of Iran v. United States of America); \$80 billion Unlawful Sanction Theft Bond effective Oct. 1, 2026 [HA-15-7-26](#).

Because it is simply not possible for anyone so foggy brained as to drink out of or cook with the unpotable Potomac to be knowing and willful, no matter how cruel and evil their electoral crimes might feel, and Trump's claim to be the poorest person in the world is entirely predicated on reparations for unauthorized wars he commanded, to compensate for the FEC insufficiency it seems sufficient for the United States General Fund to seize 100 percent of >\$50 million America PAC (2025-2026), Friends of Sherrod Brown and Dignity of Work PAC contributions, and any other Intel Contributions listed as \$5,000 in the database. Ted Cruz contributions need to be gone through with a fine-toothed comb to especially prohibit 100 percent of civilian defense contractor contributions for quid pro quo corruption and 100 percent of contributions from any other Treasury benefitting source, because since Trump made unauthorized war with Iran in contempt of *Learning Resources, Inc. v Trump* (2026), the Court is tired of the infringement of the rich on American politics and must prohibit unlimited Super PACs, overturn *Citizen's United v. FEC* (2010) and decide which PACs and corporations should be totally prohibited from making political contributions to the 2026 Midterms. All disgorgement is to the General Fund.

