

## Hospitals & Asylums

*Meng Wanzhou et al v. Meng Hongwei* HA-4-1-19

Her Majesty the Queen, Intervenor

Dear Presidents of United States of America, Russian Federation and People's Republic of China:

The trade war between the US and China escalated after the leaders met in November 2018. In December Meng Wanzhou was arrested by Canada pursuant to unspecified charges by the Eastern District of New York. China retaliated by the enforced disappearance of Meng Hongwei, president of Interpol, and at least three Canadian nationals. Russia became involved by arresting an American businessman accused of spying. Congress must repeal the Authority for employment of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) Senior Executive Service 5USC§3151-3152 from any reforging of the Iron curtain 28CFR0.87. There is grave concern that the Doomsday Clock has moved back to one minute to midnight, after being estimated at five minutes till midnight, since the Bay of Pigs, pursuant to the Advisory Opinion on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons ICJ No. 95 (1996). The taking of hostages is considered a grave breach of Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions by Article 147 of the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian in Times of War (1949). It is left to the national constitutions to redress the incompetencies of their respective Presidents, anti-corruption and two term limit for President and Vice President in China and Marine Corp issue dear enemy states desk and borderline personality disorder in the United States of America under Art. 5. Canadian and North Korean vices must not be subjected to collective punishment under Article 33. To end the trade war the US President must agree that tariffs do not exceed 6% threshold of sanctions under Article 54. Food, medicine and civil aviation are free under Articles 55 and Alleged violations of the 1955 Treaty of Amity, Economic Relations, and Consular Rights (Islamic Republic of Iran v. United States of America) ICJ No. 175 3 October 2018.

To end the hostage crisis the Presidents of the United States, Russia and China have an international treaty obligation to pardon to their respective hostages pursuant to Article 36 of the International Court of Justice. The granting of Asylum is a peaceful and humanitarian act and that, as such, it cannot be regarded as unfriendly by any other State under the Declaration on Territorial Asylum 2312 (XXII) of 14 December 1967. A decision to grant diplomatic asylum withdraws the offender from the jurisdiction of the territorial State pursuant to the Asylum Case (Colombia / Peru) ICJ 20 November 1950. Huawei Technologies Chief Financial Officer Meng Wanzhou, was arrested in Vancouver, Canada, in December 2018 and is facing extradition to the U.S. Meng is the daughter of Huawei's founder Ren. Meng was provisionally detained by the Canadian Authorities on behalf of the U.S., which is seeking her extradition to face unspecified charges in the Eastern District of New York. Meng Hongwei was elected president of Interpol in 2016. In April, it was announced that he was no longer on the Communist Party committee that oversees his Chinese ministry. Interpol issued a cryptic statement on Friday December 14, 2018. His wife, who is living in France, where Interpol has its headquarters, reported him missing after she did not hear from him upon his arrival in China. The French authorities have opened an investigation. Special pardons also need to be issued for at least three Canadians in China and American in Russia pursuant to United States Diplomatic and Consular Staff in Tehran (United States v. Iran) (1979-1981).

## Treaties

Agreement Between the United States of America and the Republic of Austria Regarding the Return of Austrian Property, Rights and Interests,” February 25, 1964  
Basic principles on the use of force and firearms (1990)  
Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment (1988)  
Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials (1979)  
Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (1987)  
Convention on Legal Aid and Legal Relations in Civil, Family and Criminal Cases (1993)  
Declaration on Territorial Asylum 2312 (XXII) of 14 December 1967  
Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (1992)  
Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian in Times of War (1949)  
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1976)  
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1976)  
Guidelines on the Role of Prosecutors (1990)  
Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (1977)  
Treaty of Amity, Economic Relations, and Consular Rights (1955)  
Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)

## Statute

Authority for employment of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) Senior Executive Service 5USC§3151-3152  
Bribery of witnesses 18USC§201  
Civil Action 18USC§2707 and §2712  
Constitution of the People's Republic of China  
Espionage and Censorship 18USC§793(h)(4) and 18USC§794  
Exclusive Remedies 18USC§2340  
Hostage taking 18USC§1203  
Iron curtain 28CFR0.87  
Murder 18USC§1111.  
Philippine Property Act of 1946  
Sanctions 22USC§7201 et seq.  
Tampering with and Retaliation against Victims, Witnesses, and Informants 18USC§1512 and §1513.  
Terrorism 18USC§2331 et sq.  
Torture 18USC§2340A  
Trading with the Enemy Act 22USC§1622a 64 Stat. 1079 (50 USC App. 40) September 28, 1950

## Cases

Advisory Opinion on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons ICJ No. 95 (1996)  
Alleged violations of the 1955 Treaty of Amity, Economic Relations, and Consular Rights (Islamic Republic of Iran v. United States of America) No. 175 3 October 2018  
Asylum Case (Colombia / Peru) ICJ 20 November 1950  
Case concerning rights of nationals of the United States of America in Morocco, Judgment of August 27th, 1952 : I.C.J. Reports 1952

*Case Concerning the Factory of Chorzow A. No. 9 (1927) the Permanent Court of Justice*  
*Miranda v. Arizona*, 384 U.S. 436 (1966)  
United States Diplomatic and Consular Staff in Tehran (United States v. Iran) (1979-1981)  
*United States v. Curley*, 639 F.3d 50, 54 (2d Cir. 2011)  
*United States v. Lettiere*, 640 F.3d 1271, 1273 (9th Cir. 2011)

#### Work Cited

Prison Brief. International Centre for Prison Studies. 2016  
Trump, Donald J. *Time to Get Tough* (2011)

Since Xi Jinping became head of the Chinese Communist Party in 2012, he has taken the drive against graft high into the political elite. This year, China established an anticorruption investigation agency with wide powers to secretly detain officials suspected of wrongdoing. In 2013, Li Dongsheng, another vice minister of public security, was investigated for corruption and he was later sentenced to 15 years in prison for taking bribes. In November 2018, China's anticorruption agency announced that it was investigating Nur Bekri, one of the few senior Chinese officials from the Uighur ethnic minority. He is a former governor of Xinjiang region in northwest China and most recently was director of the National Energy Administration. Mr. Xi's anticorruption drive appeared to have cooled from a peak in 2015 but nonetheless was still taking down "tigers" — the Chinese phrase for fallen senior officials. This year they have taken down 17 'tigers' thus far — Meng would be tiger No. 18. Professor Wedeman emailed, "My sense is that the active phase of the crackdown is now over and we are back to more routine levels. The tiger hunt is, however, definitely still ongoing." Prior to March 2018, the President, Vice President and National People's Congress, were limited to two consecutive terms. However these limits were removed from Art. 79 of the 2004 Constitution of the People's Republic of China, at the 2018 National People's Congress. President Xi Jinping took office in March 2013. Although legislators are not normally limited by term limits, the elimination of term limits for the President and Vice-President, puts the President's second five year term on trial, charged mostly with the issuance of special pardons for falsely accused "tigers" under Art. 80 of the Constitution and prohibiting the libel, false accusation, enforced disappearance without charge, under Arts. 37 and 38.

Corruption is an ineffective treaty law necessary to process prison conspiracy casualties when the false arrest and/or unjustified sentencing of a public official for bribery justifies federal reductions in force by the remorseless prosecutor (especially law enforcement without Bachelor degree) under 5 CFR Part 351. Unlawful public disclosure of personally identifying information by an arresting officer associated with patently false charges, such as adverse marijuana possession in *United States v. Lettiere*, 640 F.3d 1271, 1273 (9th Cir. 2011) or criminal mischief in *United States v. Curley*, 639 F.3d 50, 54 (2d Cir. 2011) equally, criminally corrupt the Convention on Civil and Political Rights (1976). The Chinese Council is recommended to amend the law pertaining to bribery (a) A person commits the alleged crime of bribing a witness, that might actually justify a civil trial or administrative proceeding, if the person offers, confers or agrees to confer any pecuniary benefit upon a witness in any official proceeding, with the intent that the testimony of the person as a witness will thereby be influenced under 18USC§201. (b) The person will avoid legal process summoning the person to testify and the person will be absent from any official proceeding to which the person has been legally summoned under 18USC§1512 and §1513. Civil or administrative trial of corruption must overrule the initial criminal request, to chiefly determine whether the bribe of person (a) or criminal conspiracy of person (b) cause(d), or is likely to cause, murder to occur, biased against the armed robbery, kidnapping,

surveillance and arson of criminal justice first degree murder risk under 18USC§1111.

Since the end of the Cold War and Iron Curtain in 1990 it has become evident that the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Drug Enforcement Administration and Trump's Great Furlough Regarding a Border Wall and his habitual Marine Corp issue enemy states desk are all Chinese spies detrimental to the security of the United States of America under Art. 5 of the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Times of War (1949). Chinese President Xi Jinping's anti-corruption campaign has brought its corruption to the United States of America who has the highest penal population and highest rate of incarceration of any land-locked nation in the world. There are more than 2.2 million prisoners in the United States of America, more than 1.65 million in China (plus an unknown number in pre-trial detention or 'administrative detention'), 640,000 in the Russian Federation. The countries with the highest prison population rate – the number of prisoners per 100,000 of the national population – are Seychelles (799 per 100,000), followed by the United States (698), St. Kitts & Nevis (607), Turkmenistan (583), U.S. Virgin Islands (542), Cuba (510), El Salvador (492), Guam - U.S.A. (469), Thailand (461), Belize (449), and the Russian Federation (445). The Russian Federation has been reducing its prison population since the end of the Cold War and the gulags are no longer in use, but it has also been vulnerable to flimsy bribery and tax evasion charges against billionaires. The Chinese are not the most prolific slave traders, there are however more executions in China than in any other country, and the execution of people falsely convicted of bribery are the quintessential of corruption. The United States must disengage from certain unlawful Chinese practices specifically – opium war, border wall and arrest for the accusation of bribery, tax evasion or other civil or political charge and legalize marijuana to be on the North American side of right.

The United States prison population quintupled from 503,586 detainees (220 per 100,000) in 1980 to a high of 2,307,504 (755 per 100,000) in 2008, as the result of mandatory minimum sentencing, before quietly going down to 2,217,947 (696 per 100,000) in 2014. Mid-year 2014 there were 744,592 people detained in local jails, and 1,473,355 in state or federal prisons at year-end. The prison population rate was 693 detainees per 100,000 residents at year-end 2014 based on an estimated national population of 320.1 million at end of 2014. In 2013 20.4% of people behind bars were pre-trial detainees. 9.3% were female. 0.3% were juveniles. 5.5% were foreign prisoners. The only guidance has been to eliminate mandatory minimum sentencing from the Kennedy Commission as held in *Blakely v Washington* (2004). Criminal appeals increased from 5% to 28% in 2005 in response to the time-limited relief for non-violent drug offenders, including marijuana, comprising nearly 50% of federal prisoners, in the *Booker* (2005) decision. Congress has asked the President to sign a bill to reduce the mandatory minimum sentencing for drug offenses that has made the false imprisonment rate of federal judges the same as the false arrest rate of municipal police – 50%.

Police protect the populace from illegal acts under the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials (1979) and must themselves refrain from the excessive use of force under the Basic principles on the use of force and firearms (1990). The Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (1977) provide for the circumstances in which prison officials may use force in the course of their duties, but does absolutely nothing to provide any laws, whatsoever, that are necessary for police and corrections officers to themselves redress the 50% false arrest rate, and in fact remorselessly recognizes the detention of civil prisoners, prisoners without charge, etc, besides reference the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948). Principle. 5 of the Law Enforcement Code of Conduct provides: No law enforcement official may inflict, instigate or tolerate any act of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, nor may any law enforcement official invoke superior orders or

exceptional circumstances such as a state of war or a threat of war, a threat to national security, internal political instability or any other public emergency as a justification of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Principle 24 Governments and law enforcement agencies shall ensure that superior officers are held responsible if law enforcement officials under their command have resorted to the unlawful use of force and firearms...Torture is defined: Any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted by or at the instigation of a public official on a person for such purposes as obtaining from him or a third person information or confession, punishing him for an act he has committed or is suspected of having committed, or intimidating him or other persons. It does not include pain or suffering arising only from, inherent in or incidental to, lawful sanctions to the extent consistent with the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners.

Arts. 3-12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) provide: Art. 3 Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person. Art. 4 No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms. Art. 5 No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Art. 6 Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law. Art. 7 All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination. Art. 8 Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law. Art. 9 No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile. Art. 10 Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him. Art. 11 (1) Everyone charged with a penal offense has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defense. (2) No one shall be held guilty of any penal offense on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offense, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offense was committed. Art. 12 No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honor and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Neither the Code of Conduct of Law Enforcement (1979) or Basic principles on the use of force and firearms (1990) pays any attention to Art. 14(6) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1976) when a person has by a final decision been convicted of a criminal offense and when subsequently his conviction has been reversed or he has been pardoned on the ground that a new or newly discovered fact shows conclusively that there has been a miscarriage of justice, the person who has suffered punishment as a result of such conviction shall be compensated according to law, unless it is proved that the non-disclosure of the unknown fact in time is wholly or partly attributable to him. No wonder the chief of Interpol is either dead or falsely arrested and imprisoned, probably in China but also maybe in Canada. The Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment (1988) does provide law enforcement and corrections officers with three legal principles to redress false arrests. Principle 2 only under the law, holds prosecutors accountable for the accuracy of their legal citation. Principle 21 Prohibition of Corrupt Police Investigation, Principle 27 Inadmissibility of Evidence Improperly Acquired. Non-compliance with these principles in obtaining evidence shall be taken into account in determining the admissibility of such evidence against a detained or imprisoned person. Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners (1990) finally

recognized the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1976). In the course of evading compensation for miscarriage of justice the 1979 Law Enforcement Code of Conduct confessed to torture, only to be charged with torture compensation under the 1984 Convention against Torture. Congress must repeal the phrase "outside the United States" from Torture 18USC§2340A(a) and amend Exclusive Remedies at §2340B so: (1) The legal system shall ensure that the victim of an act of torture obtains redress and has an enforceable right to fair and adequate compensation, including the means for as full rehabilitation as possible. In the event of the death of the victim as a result of an act of torture, their dependents shall be entitled to compensation. (2) Nothing in this article shall affect any right of the victim or other persons to compensation which may exist under national law under Art. 14 Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (1984).

The term "enforced disappearance" is considered to be the arrest, detention, abduction or any other form of deprivation of liberty by agents of the State or by persons or groups of persons acting with the authorization, support or acquiescence of the State, followed by a refusal to acknowledge the deprivation of liberty in Declaration and Convention on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (1992) that respects Commons Articles 1 and 3. Common Article 1 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 23 March 1976 and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of 3 January 1976 provide: (1) All peoples have the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development. (2) All peoples may, for their own ends, freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources without prejudice to any obligations arising out of international economic co-operation, based upon the principle of mutual benefit, and international law. In no case may a people be deprived of its own means of subsistence. Article 3 of all four of the Geneva Conventions of 1949, state: Persons taking no active part in the hostilities, including members of armed forces who have laid down their arms and those placed hors de combat by sickness, wounds, detention, or any other cause, shall in all circumstances be treated humanely, without any adverse distinction founded on race, color, religion or faith, sex, birth or wealth, or any other similar criteria. To this end, prohibiting; (a) Violence to life and person, in particular murder of all kinds, mutilation, cruel treatment and torture; (b) Taking of hostages; (c) Outrages upon personal dignity, in particular humiliating and degrading treatment; (d) The passing of sentences and the carrying out of executions without previous judgment pronounced by a regularly constituted court, affording all the judicial guarantees which are recognized as indispensable by civilized peoples.

Law colleges have advised the public to retain a lawyer to have the prosecutor drop the charges instead of being invariably arrested responding to a request to come to the police station for questioning. The Guidelines on the Role of Prosecutors (1990) provides. Guideline 14. Prosecutors shall not initiate or continue prosecution, or shall make every effort to stay proceedings, when an impartial investigation shows the charge to be unfounded. Guideline 15. Prosecutors shall give due attention to the prosecution of crimes committed by public officials, particularly corruption, abuse of power, grave violations of human rights and other crimes recognized by international law and, where authorized by law or consistent with local practice, the investigation of such offenses. Guideline 16. When prosecutors come into possession of evidence against suspects that they know or believe on reasonable grounds was obtained through recourse to unlawful methods, which constitute a grave violation of the suspect's human rights, especially involving torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, or other abuses of human rights, they shall refuse to use such evidence against anyone other than those who used such methods, or inform the Court accordingly, and shall take all necessary steps to ensure that those responsible for using such methods are brought to justice. *Miranda v. Arizona*, 384 U.S. 436

(1966) Held: The prosecution may not use statements, whether exculpatory or inculpatory, stemming from questioning initiated by law enforcement officers after a person has been taken into custody or otherwise deprived of his freedom of action in any significant way, unless it demonstrates the use of procedural safeguards effective to secure the Fifth Amendment's privilege against self-incrimination. The right to non-self incrimination is grounds for legal assistance under the Convention on Legal Aid and Legal Relations in Civil, Family and Criminal Cases (1993).

In regards to Espionage and Censorship the fundamental principle of detecting espionage is that whoever, for the purpose of obtaining information respecting the national defense with intent or reason to believe that the information is to be used to the injury of the United States shall be fined or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both under 18USC§793 or up to life under §794. In response to an Open Letter from the Members of the European Parliament opinion regarding the unpopular and torturous espionage prosecution of Bradley Manning and Julian Assange, Congress enacted a new Victim Compensation Trust Fund to ensure due process of any actual damages to victims, witnesses, and informants caused by allegations of espionage and censorship under 18USC§793(h)(4) and 18USC§794(d)(4). The common law finding is that when electronic surveillance, criminal prosecutions, searches, seizures and arrests get out of hand they must be overruled by civil action to redress damages and discipline under 18USC§2707 and §2712. The European Parliament concludes the protection of whistleblowers should be enhanced, as the European Assembly has already recommended in Resolution 1729 (2010) and Recommendation 1916 (2010).

The United States' ranking fell from 43 to 45 out of 180 countries in Reporters Without Borders' (RSF) 2018 World Press Freedom Index, continuing its downward trend in the first year of Donald J. Trump's presidency. Labeling the press an "enemy of the American people" in a series of verbal attacks toward journalists, attempts to block White House access to multiple media outlets, routine use of the term "fake news" in retaliation for critical reporting, and calling for media outlets' broadcasting licenses to be revoked. President Trump has routinely singled out news outlets and individual journalists for their coverage of him. The violent anti-press rhetoric from the White House has been coupled with an increase in the number of press freedom violations at the local level as journalists run the risk of arrest for covering protestors simply attempting to ask public officials questions. Reporters have even been subject to physical assault while on the job. The US Press Freedom Tracker launched in August 2017 documented 34 arrests of journalists in 2017, the majority while covering protests (find out more on the racker). Whistleblowers face prosecution under the Espionage Act if they leak information of public interest to the press, while there is still no federal "shield law" guaranteeing reporters' right to protect their sources. "Fake news" is now a trademark excuse for media repression, in both democratic and authoritarian regimes. A federal press "shield law," the Journalistic Source Protection Act, was adopted unanimously in October 2017 by Canada's parliament, and two months later, a Commission of Inquiry tasked with investigating Quebec police surveillance of journalists recommended Quebec adopt legislation to better protect journalistic sources. These improvements are the cause of Canada's 4-point gain in 2017.

For years before he became president, Donald Trump has been intrigued by the idea of tariffs. In his 2011 book, *Time to Get Tough*, for instance, he proposed a 20% tax on imported goods. In his presidential announcement speech, Trump proposed 35% tariffs on Ford cars produced in Mexican factories. Once in the Oval Office, Trump instituted tariffs on steel and aluminum imports and on a variety of goods from China. And he's kept up the rhetorical argument for his trade policy, tweeting that he considers himself a "Tariff Man" and that the United States is "right now taking in \$billions in

Tariffs. MAKE AMERICA RICH AGAIN." ....I am a Tariff Man. When people or countries come in to raid the great wealth of our Nation, I want them to pay for the privilege of doing so. It will always be the best way to max out our economic power. We are right now taking in \$billions in Tariffs. MAKE AMERICA RICH AGAIN — Donald J. Trump (@realDonaldTrump) December 4, 2018. Trump does appear to be correct that "billions" of dollars are being collected from tariffs he imposed, though in the context of the federal budget deficit, the amount is small. Economists say it's not wise to count on tariffs as an important revenue-raising measure. But on Trump's other point -- that protectionism offers Americans the road to riches -- most specialists in international trade would beg to differ. "Even by Washington standards, Trump's tweet was profoundly wrong," said Daniel J. Mitchell, a conservative economist. In a recent column criticizing Trump's tweet, Mitchell wrote, "The last time the United States made a big push for protectionism was in the 1930s. At the risk of understatement, that was not an era of prosperity."

In general, economists say that imposing tariffs carries more risks than benefits. "As a general matter, import tariffs are a tax," said Lawrence White, a professor at New York University's Stern School of Business. But the importing country almost always pays the tax, through consumers' costs going up, he said. The consensus among economists, White said, is that "tariffs, like any tax, generally introduce an inefficiency and makes the two sides of the trading relationship poorer — not richer." The situation could be worse if a full-blown trade war ensues, as happened during the Great Depression. When other countries raise trade barriers against the United States, that hurts U.S. companies that export to the rest of the world. The first stirrings of a trade war are already under way. China, for instance, targeted a variety of U.S. agricultural sectors after Trump imposed duties on Chinese goods. The first stirrings of a trade war are already under way. China, for instance, targeted a variety of U.S. agricultural sectors after Trump imposed duties on Chinese goods. Tariffs may seem appealing because the winners are often easy to define -- the domestic steel and aluminum industries in the case of Trump's tariffs, for instance. But the negatives, while more diffuse, typically touch more people and add up to a bigger impact.

The chances of a recession by the end of 2020 are mounting according to Vanguard, the \$5 trillion asset management firm. The prospects for the American stock market in the next decade have worsened appreciably. Vanguard says the chances of one by late 2020 are between 30% and 40%. A six-month forecast reported a greater than 40% probability before the recession that started in December 2007. The recession projection is based largely on interest rate expectations using two criteria. One is what economists refer to as a flattening yield curve, with the Federal Reserve expected to raise shorter-term rates faster than longer-term ones. The other is rising credit risk for below-investment-grade bonds. The 10-year outlook, for example, includes lower projected annualized returns, but still positive ones, for these two stock categories: United States stocks, an expected 10-year return of 3.9%, annualized, down from a projection of an 8% annualized return, made in March 2013. Exactly like 8% individual income tax revenue growth. Stocks from markets outside the United States, 6.5%, annualized, down from 8.7% in 2013. Non-United States stocks are more attractive for equity investors, on a relative basis, than they were five years ago. Vanguard projects improved 10-year annualized returns for these asset classes: A diversified portfolio of United States bonds, 3.3%, annualized, up from 1.7% in March 2013. Bonds from outside the United States, 2.9%, up from 1.8% Commodities, 5.9%, up from 4.2%. United States Treasury bonds, 3%, up from 1.3%. Cash, held in United States money market funds, savings accounts or other instruments, 2.9%, up from 1.5%. Short-term cash is becoming more attractive — with greater liquidity and, often, lower risk — compared with holding bonds. By the start of this year, the stock portion of investment portfolios swelled to 63%, the highest level in decades,

according to a Vanguard analysis.

Call money aside, the primary cause of the Great Depression is attributed to the signing of the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act by President Hoover in 1929. The stock market began to give up its gains of the spring and by the fall, the banks were beginning to fail in growing numbers. In 1929 total global trade had amounted to \$36 billion, in 1932 it was about \$12 billion. American exports had been \$5.241 billion in 1929, in 1932 they were a mere \$1.161 billion. [Adjustable rate mortgages aside], the primary cause of the recent Great Recession is attributed to irregular federal outlays to finance the Recovery Act, t-bond sales that would have been invested in the stock market. In the Case concerning rights of nationals of the United States of America in Morocco, Judgment of August 27th, 1952 : I.C.J. Reports 1952, p. 176, the Court held that the import controls were discriminatory. The Court ruled 6 to 5 against US exemption from taxes, and 6 to 5 on wholesale price taxation at the customs house for which US nationals were due a refund. The guiding principles were economic liberty without any inequality and equality of treatment in commercial matters.

It is necessary that Democratic victory in the midterm elections clearly and decisively overrules every aspect of President Donald J. Trump's Republican Party tolerated Marine Corp issue dear enemy state desk theory articulated in his book *Time to Get Tough* (2011) as his Presidency gravely breaches the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Times of War (1949). President Millar Fillmore's anti-immigrant campaign resulted in the dissolution of both Whig and Know Nothing Parties circa 1850. By reason of attitude not in accordance with the Geneva Conventions the government is under obligation to make good to consequence of injury. Thus every wrong creates a right for the court to rectify in the *Case Concerning the Factory of Chorow* A. No. 9 (1927) the Permanent Court of Justice. 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, 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 act of September 28, 1950, 64 Stat. 1079 (50 USC App. 40), 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 two most recent Secretary-Generals of the United Nations have observed that sanctions on trade tend to harm the innocent and vulnerable members of the nations population rather than the people in power who the sanctions are intended to disempower. Therefore the President is required to abide by the Security Council's very specific description of the programs and/or commodities that are to be restricted by the sanction under 22USC§7202, he or she must demonstrate that these sanctions will directly affect only the "terrorist" organizations making breaches in internationally recognized human rights and must be approved by a joint resolution. Sanctions should be limited to include only people

and organizations designated terrorist, and should very rarely or never affect an entire nation; wherefore the United States is permitted to authorize sanctions only; 1. Against nations with whom the United States is at war under 22USC§7203; 2. Against people and organizations designated as terrorists for their acts of terrorism 18USC§2331; 3. Against people and organizations who harbor and conceal terrorists under §2339A and provide material support to terrorist organizations under §2339B. Sanctions are authorized for 1 year to prohibit a state from supplying lethal arms to a terrorist organization under 22USC§2378.

Congress is advised to repeal 22USC§7204 that entraps the President and Treasury to be impeached for 'economic sanctions' against trade, agriculture and medicine. Sanctions must target only legitimate military objectives or they are maligned as “economic sanctions”. The Secretary of State may make recommendation to the President for submission of a request for Sanction Relief for the joint resolution of the Senate and Congressional Foreign Relations Committees under 22USC§2371. The applicant nations for sanction relief must demonstrate; 1. there has been a fundamental change in the leadership and policies of the government of the country concerned; [or that the leader was not directly involved or informed of the terrorist plans of people on his/her payroll; or had a declared war with the United States and has signed and upholds a peace treaty and has paid any reparations required by law]; 2. that government is not supporting acts of international terrorism; and 3. that government has provided assurances that it will not support acts of international terrorism in the future; or 4. at least 45 days before the proposed rescission would take effect, a report justifying the rescission and certifying that 5. the government concerned has not provided any support for international terrorism during the preceding 6-month period.

Economic sanctions constitute a breach of the Geneva Convention. The Occupying Power may not alter the status of public officials or judges in the occupied territories, or in any way apply sanctions to or take any measures of coercion or discrimination against them. This prohibition does not affect the right of the Occupying Power to remove public officials from their posts under Art. 54 of Fourth Geneva Convention for the Protection of Civilians, Geneva, 12 August 1949 the Fourth Geneva Convention for the Protection of Civilians, Geneva, 12 August 1949. Sanctions must be limited to the Prohibition of Terrorism Finance under 18USC§2339C. The Prohibition provides for the sanction regime of the treasury and freezing of assets and is the most used and effective peaceful method for preventing and punishing acts of terrorism. The International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Finance of December 9, 1999 prohibits the financing of terrorism when directly or indirectly, unlawfully and wilfully provides or collects funds with the intention that such funds be used for terrorist activity. It shall not be necessary that the funds were actually used to carry out an offence. It also prohibits any act intended to cause death or serious bodily injury to a civilian, or to any other person not actively involved in a situation of armed conflict, when the purpose of such act is to intimidate a population, or to compel a government or an international organization to either do, or to abstain from doing a specific act. 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.

Congress has an unfulfilled international treaty obligation to pay international assistance program FY 18 and the United Nations requires affirmation that the United States intends to fully fund all international assistance programs FY 19, prioritizing interdepartmental international agricultural assistance P.L. 480, and Palestine UN Relief and Works Administration (UNRWA) at levels 3% annual

growth from FY 16. The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World: Building Climate Resiliency for Food Security (2018) by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) reports after a prolonged decline, the most recent estimates showed global hunger increased in 2016. In 2017, the number of undernourished people is estimated to have reached 821 million – around one person out of every nine in the world. Although stunting is decreasing 151 million children under five have stunted growth, while the lives of over 50 million children in the world continue to be threatened by wasting. Undernourishment and severe food insecurity appear to be increasing in almost all subregions of Africa, as well as in South America, whereas the undernourishment situation is stable in most regions of Asia. In 1996 Soviet agricultural assistance was terminated and 6 million North Koreans starved to death in a totalitarian famine. The Treasury has a duty to pay compensation for the evidence miscarriage of justice detaining a shipment of economic aid for North Korea although sanctions may target only military concerns regarding terrorism under 18USC§2339C and cannot be used to pillage or as a method of collective punishment under Art. 33 of the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Times of War (1949).

Consignments of medical supplies, food and clothing intended for civilians shall be allowed free passage under Art. 23 of the Fourth Geneva Convention. To the fullest extent of the means available to it, the Occupying Power has the duty of ensuring the food and medical supplies of the population; it should, in particular, bring in the necessary foodstuffs, medical stores and other articles if the resources of the occupied territory are inadequate under Art. 55 of the Fourth Geneva Convention and UN Charter. If the whole or part of the population of an occupied territory is inadequately supplied, the Occupying Power shall agree to relief schemes on behalf of the said population, and shall facilitate them by all the means at its disposal under Art. 59 of the Fourth Geneva Convention. States must remove any impediments arising to the free exportation of goods required for humanitarian needs, such as (i) medicines and medical devices; and (ii) foodstuffs and agricultural commodities; as well as goods and services required for the safety of (agriculture) civil aviation, such as (iii) spare parts, equipment and associated services (including warranty, maintenance, repair services and safety-related inspections) necessary for (irrigation and agricultural equipment) civil aircraft. To this end, the United States must ensure that licenses and necessary authorizations are granted and that payments and other transfers of funds are not subject to any restriction in so far as they relate to the goods and services referred to above, pursuant to Alleged violations of the 1955 Treaty of Amity, Economic Relations, and Consular Rights (*Islamic Republic of Iran v. United States of America*) No. 175 3 October 2018 and United States Diplomatic and Consular Staff in Tehran (*United States v. Iran*) (1979-1981).