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The New **Financial Crisis Report II**

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2025

Reporting What's Really Happening in America and the World

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We are in the most economically unstable and socially tumultuous period in the history of the modern world. The period covered by the previous Financial Crisis Report was marked by extreme fluctuations in the stock, commodities, and currency markets accompanied by severe and sometimes violent and deadly social disruptions, including historic pandemics, conflicts, riots, and even regime-changing coups. This new Financial Crisis Report II covers the period that begins with the advent of the 47th president of the United States, who augured in the hope of a new America that promises justice for all through strength and the elimination of corruption. This is symbolized by the crest with the scales of justice balanced on a sword that replaces the photo of the writer. The writer believes this is an unprecedented opportunity for the financially astute investor, given the extreme global trade imbalances and distortions in the stock, commodity, and currency markets that will occur as America strengthens economically and militarily. The Financial Crisis Report II is a free compilation of the opinions of David M. Miyoshi, and of those advisors, he subscribes to (with appropriate credits given) on how to benefit during this historic crisis. The writer receives no compensation from advisors whose articles or ideas that may appear in this Report II. The reader is welcome to check on all sources of information mentioned herein. Because this writer's and other advisors' opinions and observations are provided herein without charge, the reader is asked to make his/her judgment on the contents. The writer believes the articles presented are honest and sincere empirical observations of what he believes to be the truth. The writer is not perfect, but his north star is the belief that there is truth.

"In politics, stupidity is not a handicap."

Napoleon Bonaparte



Here are some quick observations of the events of March 2025. I hope you find them edifying.

D. Miyoshi



Gene Hackman found dead with odd mumification

On February 26, 2025, Oscar-winning actor Gene Hackman and his wife, Betsy Arakawa, were found deceased in their Santa Fe, New Mexico. The couple, along with one of their dogs, were discovered by maintenance workers who noticed the front door ajar.

The coroner's report showed that Hackman and his wife died from different causes. Hackman, who was 95, passed away due to hypertensive and atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, with Alzheimer's disease as a significant contributory factor.

Arakawa, 65, died from Hantavirus Pulmonary Syndrome, a rare disease contracted from contact with rodent droppings. Authorities found no signs of external trauma or foul play.

It's believed that Arakawa died first, around February 11, and Hackman passed away about a week later. Hackman had Alzheimer's disease and may not have known his wife had died.



President Trump's March 4 speech to Congress.

From a politically neutral basis, here are key points of that speech:

America is back: Trump declared that America is experiencing a resurgence in spirit, pride, and confidence.

Accomplishments: He touted the achievements of his administration in the first six weeks, claiming they have accomplished more in 43 days than most administrations do in four or eight years.

2024 Election: Trump emphasized his victory in the 2024 election, claiming a wide mandate from American voters.

Immigration: He discussed his efforts to contain illegal immigration, including declaring a national emergency on the southern border and deploying the U.S. military and Border Patrol.

Elon Musk and DOGE: Trump praised Elon Musk and the Department of Government Efficiency (DOGE) for their work in slashing government spending and the federal workforce.

Criticism of Biden: Trump criticized former President Joseph Biden for issues related to the border and the economy.



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Future Vision: He ended his speech with an optimistic vision for the future, promising to create the highest quality of life and lead humanity into space.

According to CBS News Survey, 76% of those watching approved of Trump's speech.

In a nutshell, from the viewpoint of both Republicans and Democrats, here are the positive and negative points of President Trump's speech.

From a Republican perspective, President Trump's speech was seen as a strong reaffirmation of his "America First" agenda. They appreciated his focus on reducing government spending, securing the southern border, and his praise for Elon Musk and the Department of Government Efficiency (DOGE) for their efforts in cutting wasteful spending. Republicans also lauded his emphasis on the accomplishments of his administration in the first six weeks and his declaration that "America is back"

On the other hand, Democrats viewed the speech as highly partisan and divisive. They criticized Trump's claims of a wide mandate from the 2024 election and his attacks on former President Joseph Biden. Democrats were particularly concerned about his comments on cutting Medicaid and his praise for Elon Musk, which they saw as a move to benefit the wealthy at the expense of ordinary Americans. They also took issue with his stance on transgender athletes and his handling of the Russia-Ukraine conflict.

In summary, Republicans saw the speech as a positive reinforcement of Trump's agenda and accomplishments, while Democrats viewed it as divisive and focused on benefiting the wealthy and undermining social programs.

Here is my (D. Miyoshi) take on the message.

From what is going on, except for President Trump and those who elected him, most of the world appears to want to go to war with Russia. Those who want this war (amongst others) appear to be: The EU; The "Uniparty" of the US; The Washington war machine; The World Economic Forum and Zelensky.

The address to Congress was a pep talk to the US, not really to impose on foreign powers. His principal message was, "I was elected by you to drain the swamp and make America first, and that is what I am going to do."

Trump talked about stopping the weaponization of government. He said, "We have ended the weaponization of government whereby, as an example, a sitting president is allowed to viciously prosecute his political opponent, like me...now how did that work out? Not too good."

Trump also said, "The media and the friends in the Democratic party kept saying we need new legislation, we need new legislation....We must have new legislation to secure the border.....but it turned out all we really needed was a new president."

Perhaps in Trump's address, his primal statement was, "I was saved

by God to make America great again, I believe that."



Representative Al Green, a Democrat from Texas, was physically ousted from the chamber during the speech for obstreperous behavior. This is the first time a member of Congress has been forcibly removed from a presidential speech in over 168 years. For many, Green's body language

intimated this was a staged event to distract attention away from the speech. But this is only conjecture at this point. He may use this stunt as a campaign ad for his next term.



USAID: The Supreme Court rejected a key Trump administration's request in its plans to restructure federal spending efforts. The Court advised the Trump administration to pay \$2 billion to U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) contractors, but it did not require immediate payment.



FEDERAL EMPLOYEE

LAYOFFS: The Trump administration has unleashed sweeping actions, instructing federal agencies to develop plans to eliminate employee positions.

Federal departments will have limited power to hire more staffers without

DOGE being coordinated as part of Trump's executive order.

The Trump administration and DOGE have set ambitious goals of cutting at least \$1 trillion from the federal budget, which is currently \$6.7 trillion.

Trump has reportedly said he will not touch popular benefit programs throughout this process. Law enforcement, national security, public safety, military positions, immigration enforcement, and U.S. Postal Service positions are exempt from these moves.



On February 27, 2025, Attorney General Pam Bondi released a set of documents related to Jeffrey Epstein, dubbed "The Epstein Files: Part I." The

documents included flight logs from Epstein's private plane, a heavily redacted address book, and a list of masseuses, among other items. However, the release has faced criticism for not revealing any new information and for the way it was handled, with some prominent Trump supporters calling for Bondi's resignation. Bondi promised that more evidence would be released soon, and she accused the FBI of





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withholding thousands of documents. But those in the back room suspect she will not be able to release much more incriminating evidence. It is believed there are at least 8,000 pages of incriminating information, but the authorities have only promised around 2,000 pages. It is suspected many Zionist names are in those pages, and pro Zionists who control the main players, including Bondi and Kash Patel, will not allow the release of those names.



On the March 11 the Jesse on Fire YouTube channel, announced that Joe Rogan's claim that the US did NOT go to the Moon appears to

have been vindicated by Elon Musk's DOGE findings that support Rogan's controversial claim that the Moon Landings were actually FAKE. Note, the assertion that the US did not make a manned landing on the Moon was covered in the November 2023 and December 2023 editions of this newsletter.



The Reason the Trump administration wants Greenland

Trump has repeatedly said that acquiring Greenland is critical to U.S. national security. Greenland's location between Europe and

North America and its proximity to the Arctic and North Atlantic Oceans makes it strategically important for military and defense purposes—particularly in monitoring increasing Chinese and Russian military activity in the region. While the United States already has a military base on Greenland, (Pituffik Space Base formerly Thule Air Base), full control over the island could enable Washington to expand its influence in air and naval operations in the Arctic, as well as space. Such a move would cede nearly insurmountable military control and influence to the US based on he who controls the high ground (i.e. space) controls the land (i.e. the world).

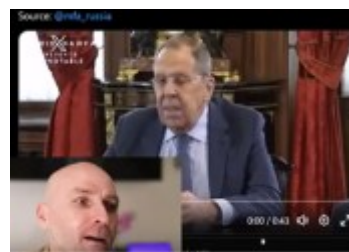
“Greenland is growing in importance as we find ourselves in a global competition with China and in a new technological revolution with regards to warfare,” Rebecca Pincus, director of the Wilson Center's Polar Institute, told Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty. “So, Greenland is important from a missile-defense perspective, from a space perspective, and from a global competition perspective.”

There are also economic incentives. Rising temperatures associated with climate change are making Greenland's rare earth metals such as lithium, a critical mineral for electric vehicles and batteries, more accessible. A 2023 report by the Danish government detailed Greenland's potential as a deposit of critical raw materials, many of which are used in the green energy transition. (The United States currently relies heavily on China for rare earth minerals.) Greenland

is also believed to possess enormous untapped oil and gas reserves; a 2008 estimate by the U.S. Geological Survey put the amount at approximately thirty-one billion barrels of oil equivalent (BOE)—the amount of energy contained in one barrel of crude oil—though the island banned all oil and gas exploration in 2021 over environmental concerns.

Meanwhile, Greenland's ice sheet, which covers roughly 80 percent of the island, is experiencing accelerating melting, making Arctic trade routes more navigable; these include the Northeast and Northwest Passages. Greater availability could potentially open up shorter and faster trade routes between Asia, Europe, and North America, positioning Greenland as an international maritime hub.

Greenland's Strategic Position in the Arctic



On March 13, the Foreign Minister of Russia, Sergei Lavrov said “it is very well understood, they told us, that countries like the United States and Russia would never have their nation-

al interests the same. They would never coincide, maybe even 50 or less percent. But when they do coincide in this situation, if we are responsible, politicians must be used to develop this simultaneous interest into something practical, which would be mutually beneficial.”

The Foreign Minister appears to be saying that when the interests of the US and Russia coincide or start to parallel each other, you must build upon it immediately. For decades, it was in the interest of world governments to globalize the consumption markets. They wanted low-wage Chinese or other foreign labor markets to make cheap goods for consumption in their countries that would provide minimum liability and maximum profit for their major economies. But they knew globalization was a temporary game and it would





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end. And that is what is now appearing to happen. **To replace globalization, the world may now be transitioning to a three-axis balance of power structure with the main powers, America, Russia, and China, having the most powerful militaries and economies on the planet and sharing global hegemony. Globalization is morphing to Americanization, Russianization, and Chinanization of the world where the countries that once benefited from being under the umbrella of the US or China or Russia, now must bow down to these new global powerhouses that will share global power and control into the future. But short of this arrangement, it is difficult to conceive how the American empire will continue to rule. Time will tell if this comes to pass.**



Elon Musk's DOGE is auditing the US Social Security system and alleges that more than 20 million Americans are listed as being older than 100...

and even an "alive" citizen who's 360 years old.

Musk is actually "auditing" the entire federal government, sending DOGE agents on fact-finding missions inside key departments. But perhaps we need to pay attention to what's coming next. Is it possible that Musk will soon roll out radical new AI technology across these government agencies and in the process, trigger an unstoppable wave of AI adoption that'll make the AI companies generate millions – even billions – of dollars. Can this be his next transformative venture above Tesla, Boring, Neuralink and Space X? Consider that if you had put \$1,000 into Tesla, Space X, Neuralink and the Boring Company (total \$4,000) when Musk founded them, you would have made more than \$623,000 today. President Trump described the DOGE initiative as a "New Manhattan Project". Obviously, they have ambitious plans for this initiative. Stay tuned.



Recently, President Trump invoked the Alien Enemies Act of 1798 to deport hundreds of illegal gang members of the Venezuelan gang Tren de Aragua. This

law, rarely used in modern times, allows the president to deport foreign nationals from countries at war with the U.S. However, the move faced legal challenges. U.S. District Judge James E. Boasberg issued a temporary restraining order to halt the deportations, but flights carrying deportees were already in the air when the ruling was made. The administration argued that the deportations were lawful and complied with the court's order, while critics claimed the actions defied the ruling. The deportees were sent to El Salvador, where they are now detained. This has sparked debates about the legality and ethics of using such an old law for modern immigration enforcement. The debate has raised the question, does the Federal Judiciary have the power to oppose an order by the president? On March 19, it was disclosed that Judge Boasberg was involved in the Russian Hoax FISA Court investigation of Donald Trump. Articles of impeachment against the judge were introduced by Rep Brandon Bill (R-Tx). After the impeachment articles were filed, it was disclosed that the judge's daughter Katharine Boasberg worked for Partners for Justice, a pro-illegal immigration NGO that receives

over half its funding from USAID and defends illegal gang members from deportation. This raises the question of conflict of interest. But considering the recent liberal-oriented decisions of the Supreme Court, if this matter is heard there, it may not go well for the Trump Administration.



On March 18, the Trump administration released around 80,000 pages of previously classified documents pertaining to the assassination of

President John F. Kennedy. It is reported that there is little organization or regulation to the pages with no explanation of the meaning of the rambling data contained in them. It's as if they are saying "see, we are keeping our promise to release the papers." In the files, there is an account that an intelligence officer, Gary Underhill, was "very agitated" and quickly fled Washington, D.C., the day after Kennedy was shot. Underhill then spoke with a friend, detailing how a "small clique within the CIA" was responsible for the assassination. Underhill was then found dead in his apartment six months later, and the coroner ruled his death a suicide. The friends whom Underhill visited say he was sober but badly shaken. They say he attributed the Kennedy murder to a CIA clique which was carrying on a lucrative racket in gun-running, narcotics, and other contraband. The details of Underhill's suicide has been questioned since he was found with a gunshot wound behind his left ear, which is an unusual position to commit the act, and Underhill "was right-handed." It is expected that many other revealing pieces of information about the assassination, including who really shot President Kennedy, will surface in the days and months to follow. But it begs the question, after all these years, will the CIA allow such sensitive information to be ultimately released to the public?



On March 20, President Donald Trump signed an executive order that facilitates the dismantling of the U.S. Department of Education. "We're

going to shut it down and shut it down as quickly as possible," Trump said before signing the order. The order states in part that "The Secretary of Education shall, to the maximum extent appropriate and permitted by law, take all necessary steps to facilitate the closure of the Department of Education and return authority over education to the States and local communities while ensuring the effective and uninterrupted delivery of services, programs, and benefits on which Americans rely." Education Secretary Linda McMahon said in a statement after Trump signed the order that funds for special needs students, those who have federal student loans, and others would not be cut off. White House press secretary Karoline Leavitt told reporters that the Department of Education would continue to administer key programs such as Pell grants. However, Trump said that critical components of the department such as Pell grants and resources for children with disabilities would be "preserved in full" but shifted to other agencies, while the rest of the department would be abolished. The Department of Education was split by a federal law from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in 1979, becoming an independent agency. It helps promote education of students and admin-





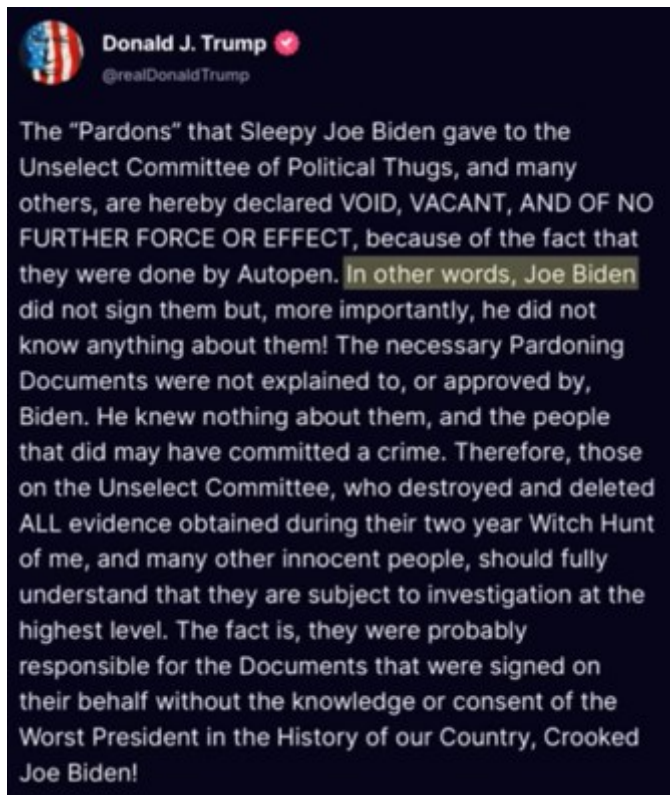
OBSERVATIONS

isters student loans and other programs.



In a Truth social post, President Trump declared that many of the pardons Joe Biden issued are null and void. He made this declaration because he said they were done by

Autopen. We will see where this goes.



Canada is failing. A secret RCMP report, recently obtained through an access to information request, paints a dire picture of Canada's future—one

where economic collapse, declining living standards, and widespread civil unrest are no longer a hypothetical. The report, titled "Whole-of-Government Five-Year Trends" for Canada, was never

meant for public eyes, containing "special operational information" distributed only among top government decision-makers and law enforcement. Its conclusion? Canadians are running out of money, running out of hope, and—once they realize the depth of their economic despair—could revolt. "The coming period of recession will ... accelerate the decline in living standards that the younger generations have already witnessed compared to earlier generations," the report states. It warns that "many Canadians under 35 are unlikely ever to be able to buy a place to live." In other words, an entire generation has been priced out of the dream their parents took for granted. This isn't alarmism—it's backed by hard data. Canada's economy is failing, and the government knows it. The Proof: Canada's Economic Stagnation Recent data from the OECD reveals just how catastrophically Canada has mismanaged its economy. Since 2015, real GDP per capita—the best measure of how an economy benefits individual citizens—has grown by a miserable 1.4%. This puts Canada second to last among all OECD countries, only ahead of Luxembourg, which actually shrank. To put that into perspective, over the same period: The United States grew by 18.2% The OECD average was 13.6% This means that if Canada had simply kept pace with U.S. productivity growth, the average Canadian would be earning \$5,500 more per year. Canada's economic stagnation is not an accident—it's a direct result of reckless government policy. Ottawa has prioritized mass immigration over economic productivity, flooding the country with over 1.2 million new people in 2023 alone, despite a housing shortage, overwhelmed healthcare system, and stagnant wages. Meanwhile, the government continues to suffocate industry in pursuit of climate extremism, with carbon taxes, ESG mandates, while funnelling billions into unaccountable climate slush funds. And while Canadians struggle to make ends meet, the government has grown into a bloated, parasitic entity, consuming more wealth than it creates. The number of federal employees has exploded by over 108,000 since 2015. This isn't sustainable. The more socialist Canada becomes, the worse life gets. Government-controlled economics have turned a once-thriving country into a stagnant, over-taxed mess where home ownership is out of reach, wages are stagnant, and personal wealth is eroded by inflation and bureaucratic waste.



Los Angeles has a huge budget shortfall of nearly \$1 billion for the 2025-2026 fiscal year. This financial gap is attributed to declining revenues, rising costs, and economic challenges. City officials, including Mayor Karen Bass, are exploring measures to address the deficit, such as layoffs, increased fees for services like trash

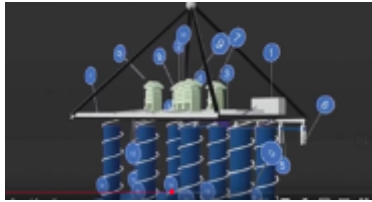
collection, and cost-cutting across various departments. The situation has sparked discussions about preserving essential services while managing the economic strain. To address the \$1 billion budget shortfall, several measures are being proposed: Layoffs and Workforce Reductions: Thousands of city employees may face layoffs, though efforts are being made to preserve essential services like police and fire departments; Increased Fees: Adjustments to the city's solid waste management program could lead to higher trash collection fees for single-family homeowners, potentially doubling by 2028; Cost-Cutting and Structural Reforms: City officials are exploring ways to reduce contract expenses and implement structural reforms to curb rising costs; Legal and Liability Management: The





OBSERVATIONS

city attorney's office is working on strategies to reduce liability payouts, which have significantly strained the budget; Parking Enforcement: Stricter parking rule enforcement and potential increases in parking fines are being considered as revenue-generating measures



A team of researchers just announced a groundbreaking discovery beneath Egypt's Giza Plateau: a vast complex of under-

ground chambers and shafts extending nearly two kilometers under the famous pyramids. Italian and Scottish researchers claim they've discovered "a vast underground city" under the pyramids. Using Synthetic Aperture Radar. This claim of a "vast underground city" beneath Egypt's Giza Plateau has sparked significant interest and debate. Here's what has been reported: The Discovery: Italian and Scottish researchers, led by Corrado Malanga and Filippo Biondi, used Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) technology to explore beneath the pyramids. They claim to have found a network of underground chambers, shafts, and structures extending nearly two kilometers under the Giza Plateau. Details of the Structures: The team reported discovering eight vertical, cylinder-shaped shafts surrounded by spiral pathways. These shafts are said to connect to cube-shaped structures and multi-level chambers. The researchers suggest these could be part of a larger, interconnected system. Technology Used: SAR technology allowed the team to create 3D models of the underground structures without excavation. This non-invasive method detects vibrations and shifts in materials, providing detailed images of what lies beneath. Skepticism: Many experts have expressed doubts about these claims. Critics argue that SAR technology may not be capable of detecting structures at such depths with the precision described. Some have dismissed the findings as exaggerated or unverified. Historical Context: The idea of hidden chambers or cities beneath the pyramids has long been a topic of speculation and legend. However, no peer-reviewed evidence has yet confirmed the existence of such extensive underground systems. While the findings are intriguing, they remain controversial and require further validation.



On March 15, DOD head Pete Hegseth and National Security Advisor Michael Waltz had a group chat on Signal, an encrypted messaging platform,

where sensitive U.S. war plans were allegedly discussed. Anti-Trumper Journalist Jeffrey Goldberg was inadvertently added to the chat, which included high-ranking officials such

as Vice President JD Vance and Secretary of State Marco Rubio. On March 24, Goldberg reported that the chat contained discussions about attack sequencing and targets for a U.S. strike on Houthi rebels in Yemen. While Hegseth denied sharing classified information, Goldberg claimed that the messages included operational security details. The incident has raised concerns about the preservation of official communications and adherence to the Federal Records Act. Experts have raised significant concerns about the use of Signal by high-ranking officials for discussing sensitive military plans. While Signal is praised for its robust privacy features, such as end-to-end encryption and minimal data collection, it is not accredited for handling classified information. The incident has sparked debates about balancing convenience with security, especially in high-stakes scenarios like this one. It's a stark reminder of the importance of adhering to proper protocols when handling sensitive information.



Starting April 2, former President Donald Trump plans to impose a 25% tariff on imported passenger vehicles, light trucks, and some auto parts. This move is expected

to increase prices for new and used vehicles, as well as maintenance and insurance costs. The tariffs aim to boost U.S. manufacturing by encouraging automakers to relocate production to the United States. However, experts warn of potential disruptions to North American vehicle production, tighter supply, and fewer model options. Cars assembled in the U.S. won't be entirely exempt, as many rely on imported parts. The average car price could rise by \$5,000 to \$10,000, depending on the make and model. While the long-term goal is to strengthen domestic manufacturing, the immediate impact on consumers is likely to be negative due to increased costs.



A powerful earthquake with a magnitude of 7.7 struck central Myanmar on March 28, 2025, at a

depth of 10 km (6.2 miles). The epicenter was near Mandalay, Myanmar's second-largest city.

The quake caused significant destruction, including collapsed buildings and infrastructure damage. The tremors were felt across Southeast Asia, including in Bangkok, Thailand, where buildings shook, and a high-rise under construction collapsed. Sadly, at current count, the earthquake has resulted in 1,633 confirmed fatalities, with thousands injured and hundreds still missing. The numbers are expected to increase as rescue operations continue and more areas are assessed.

End of Observations



CONSPIRACY THEORIES



Dictionary Definition of a Conspiracy Theory: A theory that seeks to explain a disputed case or matter as a plot by a secret group or alliance, rather than an individual or isolated act. “

In my attempt to uncover and publish the truth, as I see it, I am often labeled a “conspiracy theorist.” So, I decided to subscribe to a publication that covers conspiracy theories called



This publication features articles written by authors who have been vetted for their expertise in the subject they cover. The author’s name appears under the title of their article. The authors claim that what they write about are facts the government does not want you to know. We should note that the term “conspiracy theory” was originally employed by the CIA to describe alternate explanations that diverged from official accounts of the government. Recently, RFK Jr. said the term is now used to discredit individuals or discourage critical thinking. Or, in other words, to prevent one from seeking the facts.

From time to time, I will provide selected articles from the Conspiracy Report that I believe are true. Some articles have been shortened for brevity. I hope you find them interesting, if not edifying.

D. Miyoshi

Drones to Surveil Us

By David Sussin

Russia invaded Ukraine with 200,000 troops and thousands of tanks. After three years of battle, artillery ammunition and armored vehicles have become scarce.

Necessity has created increasingly effective remote-attack weapons from above.

Both sides use drones for near-daily aerial attacks. Originally, they were massive, million-dollar crafts. Ukraine released millions of 8-inch drones this month (February).

New \$300 drones can be 3D produced at scale. Future conflict is being unleashed now.

Kamikaze missions use tiny drones, too small for missiles. They can destroy a tank if aimed properly despite their size. Ukraine produces around 1.5 million drones annually, according to Digitisation Minister Mykhailo Fedorov.

Making them available abroad is the goal. "This will become a new sphere for our economy," Mr. Fedorov told The NY Post.

"Exporting abroad could become the basis for win-win relations with other countries."

They're incredibly easy to make. Eddie Etue, a Marine who fought in the Ukraine Foreign Legion, says "you just need a 3D printer, filament, and the STL file." Moscow said it shot down 130 on Tuesday night alone.

What happens when this technology returns to America? Will U.S. police deploy drones? Yes, we can answer that today.

They already are.

Over 1,000 US police departments use drones as of 2022. Nearly 4,000 police robots fly over our nation.

The FAA predicts that public safety agencies will use over 30,000 drones by 2025 with the federal government.

Drones are utilized for reconnaissance and tactical assistance today. They are dedicated to surveillance with cameras, thermal imaging, and possibly loudspeakers or spotlights. Not with weapons.

At least for now.

End of Article

About Face: When Biometric Recognition Gets It Wrong

By Egon E. Mosum

Not all technology is foolproof. When using biometric facial recognition technologies, we must "face" the truth that the technology sometimes misinterprets a face.

Face and fingerprint biometric recognition methods are likely to stay.

Biometric recognition, once the domain of spy thrillers, is now as



INTERESTING FACTS

widespread as cell phones, which employ it to verify ownership. Touch a screen, glance at it, and we enter our communication devices or workplace.

Unfortunately, technology isn't perfect. When using biometric facial recognition technologies, we must "face" the truth that the technology sometimes misinterprets a face.

The technology debuted when? The first facial recognition pioneers were Woody Bledsoe, Helen Chan Wolf, and Charles Bisson. Bledsoe, Wolf, and Bisson used computers to detect faces in 1964 and 1965.

Naturally, technology has advanced since then, and as frequently occurs, privacy rights have declined.

Law enforcement is nearby to expand and utilize new technology. Our good federal pals utilize biometric facial recognition in law enforcement.

'The FBI and USSS were among seven DOJ and DHS organizations that used face recognition technology to support criminal investigations. Three of the seven agencies owned facial recognition. All seven used state, local, and nongovernment systems.

According to the Government Accounting Office study, advocates have warned against overusing technology in criminal investigations, as it could result in the arrest and prosecution of innocent individuals or chill First Amendment rights at events like protests.

One can picture capturing nonviolent protestors at a political gathering or randomly but regularly surveillance a public location and its passersby. Modern society is near to Orwellian, so there's no need to envision it.

Could biometric technology promote ethnicity-based police profiling? A 2022 PEW study found that 66% of respondents believed police will utilize this technology to monitor Black and Hispanic communities more frequently than other neighborhoods. Americans disagree on how facial recognition will reduce erroneous arrests. If facial recognition technology were widely used, 53% of U.S. people say police will make more erroneous arrests.

So, does technology ever misidentify someone? Is biometric facial recognition ever inaccurate or violates privacy expectations?

The PEW analysis noted that 'A 2016 study out of Georgetown Law indicated that half of American adults' faces were already in law enforcement's facial recognition databases.

That was almost a decade ago, and while technology has advanced, the database likely already includes most Americans. So much for privacy.

According to a PEW research, 'Six-in-ten Americans say people should assume they are being observed while in public settings, while 39% say people should have a right to privacy when in public spaces.

Biometric gaffes—when the technology misidentifies someone?

Is that possible?

Yes.

Studies reveal that facial recognition is least reliable for persons of color, women, and non-binary people, according to a 2024 Minnesota ACLU article. That can be life-threatening when law enforcement has the technology.

Who is least vulnerable to biometric misidentification? A 2019 federal government test found the technology works best on middle-

aged white men. People of color, women, children, and the elderly had poor accuracy.

It's interesting that it works better on technology developers.

Why Care?

Even if you're a middle-aged white male, you probably don't want to be randomly scanned in public.

You may enjoy the idea that visual surveillance and biometric facial recognition could help law enforcement, but you may want to stay anonymous, even if your activities are legal.

If you are not a middle-aged white male, you should worry more about being mistaken for a criminal by bad face recognition technology.

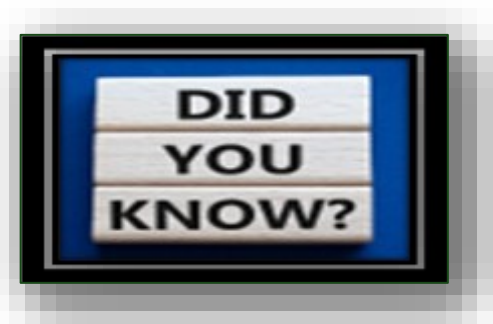
Unfortunately, monitoring and identification technology penetrate our daily life, public areas, and privacy in this country, making it seem like a hospice bed.

In 1984, George Orwell depicted a society where everyone was monitored and couldn't opt out. After 40 years, Orwell's prediction has come true, and privacy is disappearing.

Biometric facial recognition hardware and software will improve. We anticipate identity errors will decrease.

Our right to privacy will likely never be restored, no matter how good the tool gets. We used to be relatively free from police enforcement surveillance.

End of Article



Here are some interesting facts taken from the Publication



I thought they were interesting and wanted to share them with you.

D. Miyoshi





INTERESTING FACTS



The Tomb of Tutankhamun

British archaeologist Howard Carter and his benefactor Lord Carnarvon found Tutankhamun's tomb in Egypt's Valley of the Kings in November 1922. Unlike other royal tombs, Tut's was almost untouched for 3,000 years. Carter discovered an amazing collection of gold and ivory chests, statues of religious figures, model boats, and other items, including Tut's mummy and his semi-precious stone-encrusted gold mask, during the next few years. Egyptian-themed fashion, jewelry, and art became popular worldwide with the discovery of the best-preserved Egyptian tomb and its treasures.



The Terracotta Army

A farmer near Xi'an, China, dug up terracotta fragments in 1974 and found hundreds of life-size carved terracotta soldiers buried in the mausoleum of the first Chinese emperor, Qin Shi Huang, who died in 210 BCE. The warriors lined four abreast in trenches, each with a unique expression, ready to defend their leader. Also found were carved horses, chariots, swords, and other weapons. The mausoleum's 600 burial and architectural sites occupy over 22 square kilometers, leaving much to discover.



Rosetta Stone

Napoleon's soldiers unearthed a stone fragment in the Nile with the same message in Egyptian hieroglyphics, Demotic script, and ancient Greek while digging the foundation for a new fort in July 1799. Scholars deciphered the hieroglyphics by comparing the Greek text to the other two chapters. Before the Rosetta Stone, ancient Egyptian writing was unreadable. Thomas Young and Jean-François Champollion later established that the stone's hieroglyphics contained crucial early Egyptian figures and other facts. Champollion fainted from excitement after solving the mystery.



Dead Sea Scrolls

The Dead Sea Scrolls are 2,000–2,300-year-old religious writings and Hebrew Bible books. After a shepherd found the first seven scrolls in a cave on the Dead Sea in 1947, the fragile texts changed historians' perceptions of Jewish religious life and society two millennia ago. The documents showed a Judean culture shaped by varied ideologies and practices, which led to rabbinic Judaism and Christianity.





THE TRUMP ZELENSKY MEETING



The meeting on February 28 between Trump and Zelenskyy was quite intense and didn't go as planned. The main takeaway is that the meeting devolved into a heated argument, with Trump and Vice President JD Vance accusing Zelenskyy of being disrespectful towards the United States. Zelenskyy was saying the US needs to do more to help Ukraine. Trump was in the midst of offering a deal involving minerals from Ukraine in return for obtaining a cease fire to end the war. But Zelenskyy demanded more funds to continue fighting the war. Zelenskyy said to Trump "During the war, everybody has problems, even you. But you have a nice ocean and don't feel it now. But you will feel it in the future. God bless, you will not have war." We wonder what Zelenskyy meant by "you will feel it in the now." About 34 minutes into the meeting, Zelenskyy is given a message by an aide. We wonder what that message was and from whom. It seems the message was don't take this deal and play tough with Trump.



Trump suggested that Zelenskyy was overplaying his hand and not ready for peace if America was involved. Vice President Vance accused Zelenskyy of being ungrateful and not ready for peace. The meeting ended abruptly, and the planned joint news conference was canceled. It seems like the diplomatic rift between the two leaders has deepened, especially regarding the ongoing conflict in Ukraine. Following that, Zelenskyy called the meeting "regrettable" and expressed readiness to negotiate. But no settlement was reached.

The lessons from this meeting could be that a full reset has occurred between the US and its partners in Europe. From this point, Europe

may have to go it alone with the Ukraine war. Trump is apparently saying he is tired of Europe and Ukraine treating the US like a piggy bank. The US will not continue to foot the bill while Europeans continue to work 35-hour work weeks.

The recent official US State Department communique provides that there will be personnel brought in to increase the staffs at the US Embassy in Moscow and the Russian embassy in Washington DC to reset them after years of depletion and that the countries agree to talk about future geo-political and economic cooperation between them. There is no mention of Ukraine.

The US is interested in the minerals in Ukraine but a detailed analysis reveals that most of the desired minerals are in the Dombass region which is currently controlled by Russia.

So the geo-political equation has changed. Do the recent events including this meeting indicate that the US is trying to peel Russia away from China just as Nixon and Kissinger peeled away China from the Soviet Union in the 70's?

Is the US intending to engage in trade relations with Russia and forgo being involved in the Ukraine war?

With Zelenskyy's future now in jeopardy, will he be inclined to prompt WWII?

With Europe rapidly declining economically, are they now encouraged to go to war to mask their economic plight as well as generate money for their own respective military industrial complexes?

The underlying implications of the meeting indicate that besides America now being ideologically opposed to supporting the war in Ukraine, it is now facing limited resources to do so.

What implications does this have for Japan if it were attacked by China or North Korea? Recently, Trump remarked "did you know that we are obligated to come to the aid of Japan but Japan is not obligated to come to our aid. I wonder who decided that." So what is Trump insinuating?

The results of the Trump Zelenskyy meeting promise to bring forward many new developments on the international stage.

D. Miyoshi





TRUMP TO EXPOSE THE SECRETS



President Trump has begun an operation to systematically dismantle the deep state apparatus that's been strangling American freedom for decades. On day 23 of his return to power President Trump launched what might be the most aggressive campaign against government overreach in American history. He ordered Attorney General Pam Bondi to review every federal gun regulation within 30 days. He is also taking on Iran without starting a war and he's using tariffs to rebuild American sovereignty. But there are other stories, the ones the media and the deep state really don't want you to know about, that are even more surprising.

President Trump announced he will start investigating rogue federal judges who are trying to block his executive actions to oversee his own executive branch. Essentially, the judicial branch is stepping in and interfering with the executive branch, which is an apparent violation of the separation of powers in the Constitution. To counter this, President Trump will file legal action against these judges.



President Trump: “It seems hard to believe that a judge could say we don't want you to do that. So maybe we have to look at the judges, because that's very serious. I think it's a

very serious violation.”

Also, in another big revelation, Representative Anna Paulina Luna announced she will lead the task force on the declassification of federal secrets. This will include the 9/11 files, Jeffrey Epstein files, JFK, Senator Robert F Kennedy, Dr Martin Luther King, Covid 19 and even the UFO's files.



Representative Luna: “The Oversight Task Force met and with the stroke of a pen President Trump committed to declassifying the files concerning the assassinations of President John F Kennedy, Robert F Kennedy and Doctor Martin Luther King Junior. A decision not just monumental, but pivotal. It is a profound honor that I have been entrusted by Speaker Mike Johnson and Chairman James Comer to lead the House Oversight Task Force on declassification of Federal secrets. Together with the help of the White House, our intelligence allies, the Department of Defense and the Department of Justice will be conducting investigations into the following: **The assassinations of JFK, RFK, and Dr Martin Luther King, unidentified aerial phenomena, also known as UAP's and identified submerged objects, also known as USO's, the Epstein client list, the origins of COVID 19, and the 9/11 files.** This task force will be a beacon of bipartisanship. On the Republican side representatives Burchett, Bobert, Burleson, Crane, Gill and Mace will be joining me, although I'd like to note that I'm expanding this to the entire governing body and will be allowing certain members to wave on. Our first hearing is set for March. The date will be announced soon and we've already initiated close to a dozen communications with various agencies to include Pam Bondi at the Department of Justice and the Secretary of State. This will no longer be a task force that makes bold promises, only to fade into irrelevance or send strongly worded letters. This will be a relentless pursuit of truth and transparency and will not stop until the American people have the answers they deserve. We will cut through the bureaucracy, challenged the stone walling, and ensure that the American people finally get the truth that they have been denied for too long. If we are to endure and thrive as a nation, we must restore trust. Trust through transparency. The American people must be entrusted to think for themselves, to form their own judgments, from the truth that they are entitled to know. We've been treated like children for too long and kept in the dark by those we elected to serve us. It is my solemn duty to begin mending this trust, to form a new relationship between the government and the governed. Let us embark on this journey together to-



WHAT ARE TARIFFS

wards a government that does not just serve, but one that enlightens trust through transparency that begins now.” (bold emphasis added by this writer)

Perhaps we will now finally have some semblance of transparency in our government.

Speaking of transparency, Secretary of Defense Pete Hagseth said this in a post.



Secretary of Defense Pete Hegseth: “President Trump has been clear about America first, but also that America will lead the world and will empower our allies and partners and add to our capabilities. We need to lead the world, there is no doubt. And President Trump has been clear about that. America first means we're taking care of America first. But part of America first is empowering allies and partners to be combat multipliers. To add to the capabilities that we have. And that's foreign military sales. That's exercises, that's defense partnerships. But it's also reminding certain countries and certain regions of the world that America can't be the guarantor of everything forever in a world where we have to prioritize shifting to larger threats in certain moments. So you're going to see that kind of prioritization from us, which we believe will empower, invigorate, incentivize more burden sharing from allies who are beloved to us, who we support. Who also need to be prepared to step up”.

So, challenging federal judges who oppose presidential executive orders governing the Executive Branch, releasing the files of famous and infamous federal secrets, and wholly revamping our military doctrine and stance against foreign adversaries are now being put into effect.

America is now distancing itself from the rest of the world. It appears, in addition to being the new name for the Gulf of Mexico, the Gulf of America has another meaning.

D. Miyoshi

WHAT ARE TARIFFS



Here is a short history lesson on Tariffs.

In 1885, Congress appointed a Blue Ribbon Committee to review the excess money that the country was collecting from tariffs. Yes, the country had excess money from tariffs. They had so much they didn't know how to spend it or what to spend it on.

A tariff is a tax on a foreign import. And for people in the United States who want to manufacture products, it forces them to do that in this country. And when they sell their products either in the US or abroad, they pay into the US tax system which funds the government. Before 1913 the US did not have an income tax. Then a group of shrewd but highly questionable bankers got a hold of Federal Reserve legislation, proposed it in Congress and gerrymandered the congress to get the individuals they wanted and thus got the vote they wanted (you can read about this in the classic book *Creature from Jekyll Island*). Suddenly, the tariffs were gone, and the Income tax was in. Imagine before 1913 there was no such thing as income tax. But the tariffs were actually more beneficial and more profitable, both to the government and to the people, than the income tax we now have. And with income tax, our country is saddled with a disastrous \$36 trillion debt.

So Trump is establishing a system where #1 there will be no more one way trade agreements where products manufactured in the US are taxed in foreign countries and goods of foreign countries are not taxed in the US. And #2 and more importantly for Americans, the US is going to use tariffs to support and run the government. And we won't need as much income tax or any at all to do that.

And how will that be accomplished? Trump created the External Revenue Service (as opposed to the Internal Revenue Service we have now). The External Revenue Service will collect money in the form of tariffs from foreign imports. It's in process now. Trump is trying to get you to pay no income tax.

But can he do it? We know he will be met with very strong opposition from the Democrats and the RINO Republicans because they want a nation in debt. They make money from debt. Banks love nations in debt. They make money when nations are in debt. Supposed-

WHAT ARE TARIFFS

ly, they don't want America to be great again. Time will tell if Trump is right or wrong about these tariffs.

It's interesting to note that when Warren Buffet was asked his opinion of tariffs, he responded "tariffs are instruments of war." That's telling.

Here is a bit more in-depth information on tariffs. This report, taken from the Thomson Reuters accounting website, is called Tariffs 101 for tax professionals. I hope you find it informative.

D. Miyoshi



Frequently asked questions about tariffs, insight from trade professionals on the current U.S. tariff landscape, and more.

Tariffs, a critical part of international trade, have helped shape economies and have been the cause of many disputes over the years. We'll take a deep dive into what tariffs are, how they work, and who pays them. We'll also discuss the current tariff landscape in the U.S., including recent trade tensions, and how to communicate the impacts of tariffs to clients and stakeholders.

What is a tariff?

A tariff is a tax paid by the importer imposed by a government on goods and services imported from other countries. Tariffs are often used to protect domestic industries from foreign competition, to raise revenue for the government, or to address trade imbalances. The primary use of tariff

s throughout history has been as a revenue generator for governments. Especially during the early stages of industrialization, tariffs were a shield for emerging domestic industries, allowing them to mature and compete on a global scale. Tariffs accomplished this by reducing dependence on imported goods and helping domestically

produced goods maintain a country's self-sufficiency and resilience against external economic pressures. Tariffs have also been a strategic tool for national security, particularly those vital to a nation's infrastructure or defense. Recently, tariffs have been used by the Trump administration in the U.S. both as a return to protectionary strategy, and as a threat to other governments to try to drive other policies, even policy that is not always related to trade and commerce.

What is an ad valorem tariff?

An ad valorem tariff is a very common type of tariff that is calculated as a percentage of the value of the imported goods. Unlike a specific tariff, which is a fixed amount per unit of the good, an ad valorem tariff varies based on the value of the product. For example, if a country imposes a 10% ad valorem tariff on imported electronics, the tax would be 10% of the total value of the electronics being imported. This type of tariff can affect the price of goods more significantly as the value of the goods increases.

How is an embargo different from a tariff?

An embargo and a tariff are both trade restrictions, but they operate in different ways and have different impacts. An embargo is a complete or partial ban on trade with a specific country or on specific goods. It is a more severe form of trade restriction compared to a tariff. Embargoes can be imposed for various reasons, including political, economic, or security concerns.

Duty versus tariff

The term "duty" is a broader term that refers to any tax or fee imposed on the import or export of goods. Duties can include tariffs, but they can also encompass other types of taxes and fees, such as excise duties, customs duties, and value-added taxes (VAT) on imported goods. Duties can be used for various purposes, including revenue generation, regulation, and protection of domestic industries.

How do tariffs work?

When a government imposes a tariff, it increases the cost of imported goods, making them less competitive compared to domestically produced alternatives. For instance, the U.S. has imposed tariffs on steel imports to shield its domestic steel industry from cheaper foreign steel. This measure is intended to encourage consumers and businesses to buy domestically produced steel, thereby supporting local jobs and industries.

Additional uses of tariffs include:

- **Revenue generation:** Tariffs generate revenue for the government, which can be used for various public services and infrastructure projects.
 - **Job protection:** By making imported goods more expensive, tariffs can help preserve jobs in domestic industries that might otherwise be outcompeted by cheaper foreign products.
 - **National security:** Tariffs can be used to protect industries that are crucial for national security, such as defense.
- Encouraging domestic production:** Higher costs for imported goods can incentivize consumers and businesses to buy domestically produced products, potentially boosting local economies.

THE NEW GERMAN WAR MACHINE

What are retaliatory tariffs?

Retaliatory tariffs are taxes imposed by one country in response to tariffs or other trade restrictions imposed by another country. These tariffs are typically used as a form of economic retaliation to address what one country perceives as unfair trade practices or to pressure the other country into changing its policies.

This back-and-forth can rapidly intensify, disrupting global commerce and creating economic uncertainty. For example, the U.S. levied tariffs on Chinese products for the first time in 2018, prompting China to respond in kind, affecting industries from agriculture to technology. More recently, the Trump administration has announced broad and aggressive taxes against major U.S. trading partners like Canada and Mexico, and heavily globalized industries such as high tech and automotive. Such disputes can have widespread implications, impacting not only the involved nations but also the broader global economy.

Who pays for tariffs?

Initially, importers pay tariffs to the customs authority of the country they are bringing goods into. However, the financial burden does not necessarily end there. When importers face higher costs due to tariffs, they often pass these costs along to consumers. This means that the prices of imported goods can rise, making them more expensive for the average buyer.

Producers, too, are not immune to the impact of tariffs. They may opt to absorb the additional costs rather than burden consumers, which can erode their profit margins, a particularly daunting prospect for small and medium-sized enterprises. For example, a clothing manufacturer importing fabric from overseas might choose to shoulder the tariff to stay competitive, but this can take a toll on their financial stability over time.

Moreover, tariffs on raw materials can have a significant impact on manufacturers. When the cost of essential inputs like steel, aluminum, or chemicals increases due to tariffs, manufacturers face higher production costs. This can erode their competitiveness, both domestically and internationally.

To counter these challenges, businesses can pursue tariff exemptions or reductions through official channels. This multifaceted process may involve lobbying, filing for specific exemptions, or engaging in trade negotiations.

What are the current U.S. tariffs?

The U.S. tariff landscape is complex and reflects the United States' strategic economic interests and relationships with the global trading community. Since 2018, the U.S. has implemented significant tariffs, particularly on imports from China, under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974, and on steel and aluminum under Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962. This strategy has increased significantly in scope and intensity since the beginning of the second Trump administration.

About 94% of U.S. merchandise imports by value are industrial (non-agricultural) goods. The U.S. currently maintains a trade-weighted average import tariff rate of 2% on industrial goods.

The future of tariffs

The landscape of U.S. tariffs is rapidly changing under the second Trump administration. In a recent Thomson Reuters and SupplyChainBrain webinar, Marianne Rowden, CEO and Director of the E-Merchants Trade Council, said, "Tariffs are not just a trade issue anymore; it is the instrument through which the president will exert leverage over other countries for a wide variety of issues."

The impact of the Trump tariffs

The Trump administration has imposed tariffs on goods imported from various countries, notably China, Canada, and Mexico. These tariffs, intended to protect domestic industries and reduce trade deficits, have a multifaceted impact on the U.S. economy.

For tax and accounting professionals, understanding these impacts is crucial for advising clients and navigating the evolving financial landscape.

Key impacts:

○ **Increased costs:** Tariffs directly increase the cost of imported goods, impacting businesses reliant on these materials and could lead to price hikes for consumers. This had cascading effects across various sectors, impacting supply chains and hindering growth.

○ **Business uncertainty:** The changing nature of tariff implementations and trade negotiations has created uncertainty for businesses engaged in international trade. This unpredictability made it challenging to plan long-term, potentially impacting investment and hiring decisions.

○ **Tax implications:** The tariffs introduced challenges for businesses in managing their tax liabilities. Understanding the classification of goods subject to tariffs, potential exemptions, and documentation requirements became crucial for accurate tax compliance.

Impact on specific industries: Some industries, such as manufacturing, agriculture, and technology, were affected by the tariffs. Understanding the specific impacts on these industries is vital for providing targeted financial advice.

End of Article

THE NEW GERMAN WAR MACHINE



They say history repeats itself.

On March 18, the outgoing German Bundestag agreed a constitutional modification to Germany's debt relief that will enable for hundreds of billions of euros in military and infrastructure investment. This package will hasten a rising trend in Germany, where making weapons of war is more profitable than generating things of peace. Is



THE NEW GERMAN WAR MACHINE

Germany prepping for war?

When Adolf Hitler rose to power, he transformed Germany's civil industry into a war machine. He boosted Germany's economy by investing extensively in infrastructure projects such as the autobahn, the country's well-known highway system. This created new job opportunities and caused the economy to grow. But it wasn't sustainable. Soon, the country went to war. While many people were astonished by Hitler's employment of these weapons, it was actually planned all along.

Europe's enormous military expenditure plan, supported by debt, will undoubtedly provide new job possibilities. Many German workers will go to the more profitable arms industry. However, an economy based on weapons production cannot persist unless those weapons are used. Could there already be ideas for such a use?

According to the Telegraph, "fears that Donald Trump's United States is pulling support away from the Continent ... have led manufacturers including Rheinmetall and Knorr-Bremse Group to retool car parts factories to make weapons."

This analysis misses the point: Trump isn't threatening European allies. These proposals have been waiting to be implemented.

On March 10, Defense News noted, "Redirecting the German auto industry to make tanks, shells, and other military equipment is not an altogether new notion. In June 2024, car components major Continental and arms behemoth Rheinmetall inked a memorandum of cooperation to help retrain auto workers impacted by layoffs in the dwindling industry."

Months before Trump was elected president, extensive military preparations were already underway. Their blueprint was created long before Germany lost World War II.

Preparing society for war.

It is difficult to comprehend the scale of Germany's war preparations. The entire civilization is preparing for conflict.

"Germany and the Bundeswehr must be prepared to respond to current threats and provide territorial defense in peace, crisis, and war," stated a Bundeswehr report issued in September 2024. "With this goal in mind, experts from all areas of the Bundeswehr are developing the military component of a national defense plan, the 'Operations Plan Germany' (OPLAN DEU), in a joint planning group that includes the federal government, federal states and local governments, so-called blue-light organizations, and industry. "OPLAN DEU is a secret document that is constantly being worked on and updated by the Territorial Command of the Bundeswehr."

The military command that oversaw two global wars is now prepar-

ing Germany for the third.

"We need to raise awareness of how important a well-prepared and resilient economy is for Germany's civilian and military defense," stated Malte Heyne, managing director of the Hamburg Chamber of Commerce.

"If it were necessary to avoid serious dangers, the regulations would even allow the entire economy to be converted to a planned economy by the state," said Bertram Brossardt, managing director of the Bavarian Business Association, according to a Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung report published November 18.

Germany is likewise proposing a huge expansion of its bomb shelter system. Plans include converting public and private infrastructures such as metro stations, parking lots, and basements.

The psyche of the younger generation is being trained to anticipate warfare. In November, the government passed a draft law that will require young males to complete a poll about their readiness to serve in the military.

"In view of the military threat posed by Russia, a clear majority of citizens are behind the turnaround in defense policy and are specifically calling for a Bundeswehr that is fit for war," Timo Graf, a military sociologist, said. He stated that the perception that Russia's foreign and security policies pose a threat to German security has risen from 28% in 2018 to 66% in 2024.

Everything went according to plan.

After World War II, Germany's weapons manufacturers went underground, with the intention of subsequently reviving the economy and rearming.

On August 10, 1944, Adolf Hitler's second-in-command, Martin Bormann, told a group of businessmen via an emissary: "The war cannot be won by us; we must take steps in preparation for a postwar commercial campaign."

Bormann pushed the Nazi Party and its supporters underground. Paul Manning, a CBS News correspondent during WWII, revealed these ideas in his 1981 book Martin Bormann. The document from the August 10 meeting was not released until 1996. Its consequences for today are significant.

"The document, detailing an August 1944 meeting between top German industrialists, reveals a secret postwar plan to restore the Nazis to power," says Trumpet editor in chief Gerald Flurry in Germany's Conquest of the Balkans. "By 1944, the Germans knew they would lose World War II and were already planning for the next round!"



WHY AMERICAN COLLEGES ARE SO LIBERAL

The leaders of Messerschmitt (now Airbus), Volkswagenwerk, Rheinmetall, and other companies attended the meeting. These enterprises aided Germany's economic recovery following the war. Should we be concerned that they are now assisting its military rise?

It sounds like a conspiracy theory to suggest that a Nazi underground founded in 1944 could be the seed that sprouts into the next German war machine. Is it possible that a spirit of German thoroughness enabled the German leadership from the beginning of World War II to consider the possibility of losing the second round, as they did the first, and to carefully, methodically plan the third round—World War III? Hitler lost the second round of war in Europe. The Nazis went underground. And today, a Nazi underground is meticulously scheming to return and triumph on the third attempt.

Is this another conspiracy theory?

D. Miyoshi

WHY AMERICAN COLLEGES ARE SO LIBERAL



Top Liberal Colleges in the United States

Back in the 1960's and 70's, I was fortunate to be able to attend universities in the US and Japan. At that time, I felt the school curriculums were somewhat politically liberal in slant but realistically balanced. However, when I examine the curriculums of some universities today, I no longer see that balance. Why is that?

Below is a report by the Mises Institute, a conserva-

tive economic research institution, that explains why American universities are so liberal today.

We should note that the actions of DOGE may change these findings in the future.

I hope you find this report informative.

D. Miyoshi

Ludwig von Mises called the universities of his day “nurseries of socialism” because of the inevitable socialist bias of all government-funded universities. He also said that there is always a remnant of students, however, that does not buy into the endless drumbeat about the alleged wonders of socialism and the “imperfections” of free-market capitalism. It is this remnant that the Mises Institute devotes so much effort to educating and inspiring in the Misesian/Rothbardian tradition.

The vast majority of today's American universities have become incubators of socialism to a far greater extent than anything Mises experienced. They have produced generations of students who are well versed in all the left-wing platitudes about just about everything even if they lack the most elementary critical thinking skills. (So-called “critical theory,” invented by Marxist law professors, is not about critical thinking but criticizing the critics of socialism and all the institutions of Western civilization). The unique incentive systems in American universities have made this possible.

Almost all universities are either government



WHY AMERICAN COLLEGES ARE SO LIBERAL

funded state universities, or private nonprofit sector universities that receive significant amounts of government subsidies, making them de facto state universities. (Remember: He who takes the king's shilling becomes the king's man). As such, they have no real customers in a business sense. Students do not think of themselves as customers in the sense that they are customers of say, Starbucks or a pizza joint. They rarely pay the tuition bills for one thing; mom and dad or the taxpayers do, or the banks that extend to them student loans. Parents may pay the tuition bills but it is the children who receive the primary benefits of higher education, if such benefits even exist. Thus, consumer pressure that leads to consumer sovereignty is very weak.

There are no stockholders in government or private, nonprofit universities, so neither is there stockholder pressure as with private competitive businesses. On top of that there is supercharged rational ignorance. When we acquire information during the course of our lives it is mostly to get through school, get and keep a job, raise a family, buy houses and cars, etc. Private affairs. We spend relatively little informing ourselves about government policy. Besides, government at all levels is so gargantuan that no human mind could possibly comprehend a tiny fraction of one percent of what governments do. We are rationally ignorant of it for the most part. Universities are the same way, but in addition, many people are intimidated by people with Ph.D. degrees in the same sense they are somewhat worshipful and intimidated by medical doctors. So they don't question them very often. Rational ignorance is supercharged when it comes to universities and doctors.

The boards of directors of universities are primarily composed of yes men and women who rubber stamp the decisions of the administrators for the most part. To oppose them might jeopardize the main reasons they are on the board of trustees in the first place: to improve their social lives, local reputations, and business connections. University boards were easily intimidated into acquiescing in the latest synonym for socialism, "diversity, equity, and inclusion," with its threats of calling critics racists or sexists.

At some universities the university president can fire board members rather than the other way around.

When yours truly first arrived at Loyola University Maryland in the early 90s a senior faculty member recalled how Loyola alumnus Tom Clancey, the famous author, was not invited back to the board after he complained too much that the son of a mail man like himself could no longer afford the tuition.

So-called peer-reviewed research is not all that it is made out to be. So much university research is government funded, that "peer reviewers" are often very careful not to allow the publication of much literature (if any) that criticizes the state. Try having a career as an environmental scientist who criticizes the EPA, or as an agricultural economist who criticizes the massive interventionism of the Department of Agriculture. Even modern physics is almost entirely devoted to military applications. Economist Larry White published a research article that revealed that almost three fourths of all peer reviewed articles in monetary economics were authored by economists with some connection to the





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Fed. As Milton Friedman once said, if one wants a career as a monetary economist, it is best not to criticize the major employer in your field.

Let's not forget also that the Italian communist Antonio Gramsci's theory about "the long march through the institutions" to turn a country communist was first spread in universities, and is still metastasizing there. The extreme left-wing bias among university faculty is proof, moreover, that most faculties are enemies of academic freedom despite all their false claims otherwise.

Because of the near absence of customer and stockholder pressures – or even elections as with government – university administrators often behave like dictatorial tyrants who answer to no one. This causes younger conservative or libertarian faculty members to cower in fear that the university administrators might discover that they have politically unacceptable ideas like respect for property rights, the rule of law, or God forbid, free enterprise.

University faculties are mostly paid like government bureaucrats with rigid pay scales that go by seniority rather than merit. Faculty committees are typically controlled by the least scholarly faculty members due to the fact that to the more productive scholars the opportunity cost of spending endless hours sitting in unproductive committee meetings is too high. It's the low opportunity cost faculty who make university policy by committee.

Ever since the American economy moved from being dominated by sole proprietorships to corporations the Left has complained about the separation of ownership from control. In corporations the stockholders are the owners and management is composed of their agents who are entrusted to earn profits for them. Who, but the taxpayers, are the "owners" of a state-funded university? And what control do they have over what goes on?

Universities are incubators of socialism because they are themselves socialist institutions funded by taxpayers with Rube Goldberg style incentive systems.

End of Report

WHY RUSSIA INVADED UKRAINE



All too often, we read accounts of how the invasion of Ukraine by Russia in February 2022 was unprovoked. But in Geo-politics, as in physics, for every action there is an equal and opposite reaction.

Here is an explanation by Geo-Political expert Jeffrey Sachs that he gave to the EU Parliament on the reasons why Russia invaded Ukraine. In a simple way





WHY RUSSIA INVADED UKRAINE

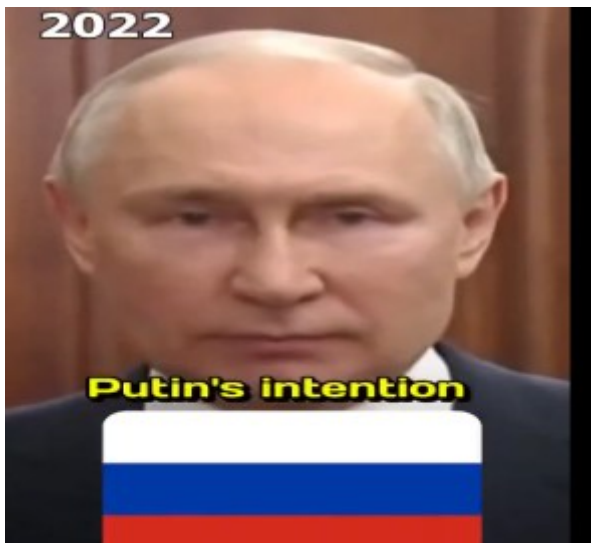
it's very informative.



David Miyoshi



Sachs: What was Putin's intention in the war,



Not the propaganda that's written about which was “Oh, that they (Russia) failed and he was going to take over Ukraine.”

The idea was to keep NATO and what is NATO, its the United States, off of Russia's border.

No more, no less. When the Soviet Union ended in 1991 an agreement was made that NATO will not move one inch eastward. Now, what happened after 1990, the United States decided there would be no end to eastward enlargement of NATO and the decision was taken formally in 1994 when President Clinton signed off on NATO enlargement to the east all the way to Ukraine and into Georgia.



So the NATO enlargement, as you know, started in 1999 with Hungary, Poland and the Czech Republic,





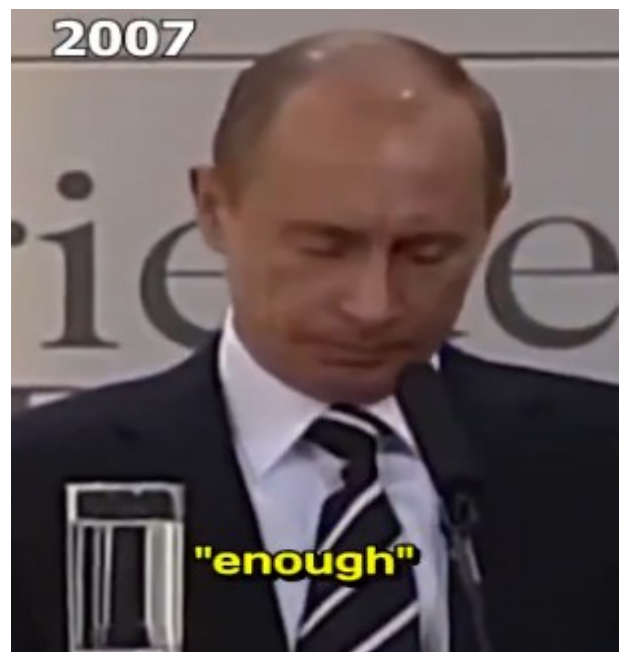
WHY RUSSIA INVADED UKRAINE



and Russia was extremely unhappy about. But these were countries still far from the border. So the next round of NATO enlargement came in 2004 with the three Baltic States, Romania, Bulgaria, Slovenia and Slovakia.



At this point, Russia was pretty damn upset. So as everybody recalls, in 2007, President Putin said “Stop enough.”





WHY RUSSIA INVADED UKRAINE

And of course, what that meant was in 2008, the United States jammed down Europe's throat enlargement of NATO to Ukraine and to Georgia.



This is right up against Russia. And Russia protested because if Russia decided to have a military base on the Rio Grande or the Canadian border,



not only would the United States freak out, we'd have war within about 10 minutes. And a month later, war broke out that gets Georgia destroyed.

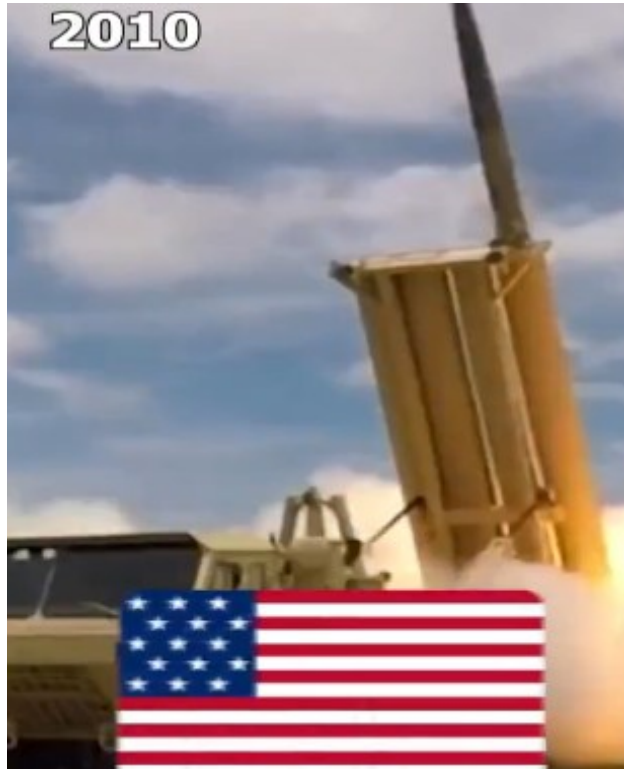


And starting in 2010, the US put in Aegis missile systems in Poland and then in Romania.





WHY RUSSIA INVADED UKRAINE



And Russia doesn't like that. In 2010, Viktor Yanukovych was elected on the platform of neutrality.



Russia had no territorial interests or designs in Ukraine at all. What Russia was negotiating was a 25 year lease for Sevastopol naval base. That's it.



Not for the Crimea, not for the Dombass, nothing.





WHY RUSSIA INVADED UKRAINE



In 2014, the US worked actively to overthrow Yanukovych. Everybody knows the phone call by my Columbia University colleague Victoria Newland



and the US Ambassador Geoffrey Pyatt.



Listen to it. It's fascinating.

Newland: "I don't think Klitsch should go into the government. I don't think it's necessary. I don't think it's a good idea. I think Yass is the guy who's got the economic experience, the governing experience and you know, fuck the EU."

Pyatt: Yeah, exactly

You don't get better evidence. Then came Minsk and especially Minsk 2.





WHY RUSSIA INVADED UKRAINE

It said there should be autonomy for the Russian speaking regions in the east of Ukraine.

So the war started. What was Putin's intention in the war? It was to force Zelensky to negotiate neutrality. And that happened.



It was supported unanimously by the UN Security Council. The United States and Ukraine decided it was not to be enforced. There were many thousands of deaths in the shelling by Ukraine in the Donbass, and one of the issues on the table in December 2021, January 2022 was does the United States claim the right to put missile systems in Ukraine. And Blinken told Lavrov in January 2022 the United States reserves the right to put missile systems wherever it wants.

Within seven days of the start of the invasion, Ukraine walked away unilaterally from a near agreement.



Why? Because the United States told them to.





WHY RUSSIA INVADED UKRAINE



The idea was that there would be Ukraine, Romania, Bulgaria, Turkey and Georgia that would deprive Russia of any international status by blocking the Black Sea.

And the American Senators who are as nasty and cynical and corrupt as imaginable, say, “this is wonderful expenditure of our money, no Americans are dying.” It's the pure proxy war, and since the US talked the negotiators away from the table, about a million Ukrainians have died or been severely wounded.



End of Sachs Explanation





WHY THE MARKET WILL CRASH IN 2026



This report is taken from the notes of Marc Chaikin, a noted and very successful investment consultant whose career on Wall Street spans over 50 years



According to Chaikin:

Year Two of ANY Presidential Term is statistically the worst stock market year by far for any president, with the highest likelihood of a market crash.

In fact, according to a study by Ned Davis Research going all the way back to 1933...

The average stock market returns in Year Two of any presidency are 75% worse than Year One, the post-election year...

... 80% worse than Year Three, the preelection year.

... and 59% worse than Year Four, or the election year, of any presidency.

So why do things happen this way over 100 years of market data?

And why is the Election Cycle so influential on stock market returns?

Well, like all great technical indicators... there are many good theories, but there's no definitive answer, even though this cycle has been studied by practically every big name in finance... Charles Schwab, T. Rowe Price, Morgan Stanley, and Goldman Sachs, just to name a few.

One good explanation that I believe holds a lot of merit is that presidents like to deliver tough messages and policies in their first year, often to live up to campaign promises.

But the effects of those changes don't hit the markets until Year Two. Clearly, with the massive changes President Trump is making nearly every single day, 2026 is going to look VERY different for many millions of people, compared to 2025.

He has already signed these executive orders:





WHY THE MARKET WILL CRASH IN 2026

And dozens of other initiatives that could send huge waves of capital flowing into the market this year.

But the reality is that the expectations of these policies are driving the market higher... but 12 months from now, history tells us those expectations could sour dramatically.

Another reason you'll see cited for poor returns in Year Two is that midterm congressional elections, which start in Year Two of every presidency, create uncertainty about future policies and economic direction.

And as you probably know, if there's one thing the markets hate, it's uncertainty.

But again, the truth is that it simply doesn't matter exactly WHY this market phenomenon occurs.

What matters is that data geeks and quants like Chaikin have discovered that various years in the Election Cycle create certain behaviors and elicit predictable reactions in the stock market.

And the interesting thing is: These types of predictable reactions and stock market movements have been very similar, for more than a hundred years!

As a result, we know the odds favor a big market downturn in 2026, which is Year Two of Donald Trump's presidency.



And as you can see, on average, the market hits its peak in the middle of March and stayed in a bear market all the way until October.

And so, the most likely month for the next bear market to start is March of 2026.

And the most likely day for the next bear market to start, is Monday, March 16.

Now... we should understand..

Chaikin is fully convinced stocks will continue to rise in 2025.

He is also fully convinced stocks are very likely to have a severe downturn in 2026.

And simply by looking at historical data, we can guess that the most likely date for this downturn to occur, based on more than 100 years of stock market history, is March 16.

But keep in mind: Predicting the exact day the market turns, more than a year in advance is nearly impossible, no matter what type of analysis you are using.





MOST POPULAR SONGS IN THE YEAR OF YOUR BIRTH

The exact date the next downturn begins will depend on many events that will transpire over the next year. To be sure, more than any time in modern history, save the late 1930's, a Black Swan can happen in 2025 that will change any and all prognostications.

But narrowing down when the inevitable stock market crash will likely happen certainly helps to plan one's investments.

So, we will see how accurate Chaikin is.

D. Miyoshi

MOST POPULAR SONGS IN THE YEAR OF YOUR BIRTH



Nostalgia is a powerful feeling, and it's easy to spend hours reminiscing about days gone by. It's especially fun to look back at and listen to the music that was popular during our childhood.

How about checking out what was the most popular song the year you were born. From *History Facts* I present a compilation of the most popular songs of each year of the past century, based on the Billboard charts and other early data. The list of songs from the 20's and 30's is for our parent's generation but it's interesting to know what were the in sounds when

they came into the world as well. Also check out what was the hit song when you graduated high school and college and even when you got married. Enjoy!

D. Miyoshi



HistoryFacts.

The Most Popular Song the Year You Were Born

Since 1940, Billboard magazine has been compiling the most widely purchased and played songs year after year. Originally, the Billboard charts ranked songs based on various categories, such as record sales and radio playtime. But in 1958, Billboard unveiled the Hot 100 chart, which compiled those metrics into a definitive list of the top tunes each year. Let's take a look back at the most popular songs of each year of the past century, based on these lists and other early data.



Credit: Smith Collection/Gado/ Archive Photos via Getty Images

1920s

The 1920s were the decade in which pop music be-





MOST POPULAR SONGS IN THE YEAR OF YOUR BIRTH

came a distinct genre of its own. In fact, the term “pop music” was actually coined in 1926 to refer to any widely “popular” songs. But given that it was still such a nascent concept, there were no existing methods for tracking a song’s popularity over time. In fact, it wasn’t until the 1930s that anyone compiled an official weekly music chart that took into account sales and airplay. Despite the lack of an authoritative industry list, it’s possible to identify the most popular songs based on contemporary records such as The Billboard theatrical digest and historical compilations that generally reference the same tunes as the biggest hits in a given year. Here’s a look at the top tunes from each year of this formative decade.

- 1920 — “Swanee” by Al Jolson
- 1921 — “I Ain’t Got Nobody” by Marion Harris
- 1922 — “My Man” by Fanny Brice
- 1923 — “Down Hearted Blues” by Bessie Smith
- 1924 — “Rhapsody in Blue” by George Gershwin
- 1925 — “Sweet Georgia Brown” by Ben Bernie
- 1926 — “Bye Bye, Blackbird” by Gene Austin
- 1927 — “Stardust” by Hoagy Carmichael
- 1928 — “Blue Yodel No. 1 (T for Texas)” by Jimmie Rodgers
- 1929 — “Makin’ Whoopee” by Eddie Cantor



Credit: Heritage Images/ Hulton Archive via Getty Images

1930s

The 1930s were dominated by legendary artists such

as Cab Calloway and Fred Astaire. In 1935, a program called Your Hit Parade debuted on TV and radio, and published the first weekly music chart in the U.S., preceding the Billboard charts by five years. The list took into account multiple factors such as record sales and total radio plays, and it debuted with “Soon” by Bing Crosby in the No. 1 spot for the inaugural week of April 20, 1935. The top song of the entire decade, meanwhile, was “My Reverie” by Larry Clinton, which stayed at No. 1 for eight weeks in 1938.

- 1930 — “Happy Days Are Here Again” by Ben Selvin
- 1931 — “Minnie the Moocher” by Cab Calloway & His Cotton Club Orchestra
- 1932 — “Night and Day” by Fred Astaire and Leo Reisman
- 1933 — “Stormy Weather (Keeps Rainin’ All the Time)” by Ethel Waters
- 1934 — “Moonglow” by Benny Goodman
- 1935 — “Cheek to Cheek” by Fred Astaire
- 1936 — “The Way You Look Tonight” by Fred Astaire
- 1937 — “Once in a While” by Tommy Dorsey
- 1938 — “My Reverie” by Larry Clinton
- 1939 — “Over the Rainbow” by Glenn Miller



Credit: Bettmann via Getty Images

1940s

Billboard unveiled its first music chart in July 1940, and the song “I’ll Never Smile Again” — which featured a young Frank Sinatra on vocals — topped the chart for the



MOST POPULAR SONGS IN THE YEAR OF YOUR BIRTH

first 12 weeks. From 1940 through 1943, Billboard only took into account retail sales for determining the top song, but later years saw the introduction of charts that tracked other metrics, such as total jukebox plays and radio play. Throughout the 1940s, orchestral bandleaders such as Tommy Dorsey, Artie Shaw, and Glenn Miller dominated the music scene in terms of retail sales and on-air playtime. Here's a look at the most popular Billboard songs from the 1940s based on total sales, the one metric that was used throughout the decade.

1940 — "I'll Never Smile Again" by Tommy Dorsey and His Orchestra with Frank Sinatra and the Pied Pipers

1941 — "Frenesi" by Artie Shaw and His Orchestra

1942 — "Moonlight Cocktail" by Glenn Miller and His Orchestra

1943 — "I've Heard That Song Before" by Harry James and His Orchestra with Helen Forrest

1944 — "Swinging on a Star" by Bing Crosby with John Scott Trotter and His Orchestra and the Williams Brothers Quartet

1945 — "Till the End of Time" by Perry Como with Russ Case and His Orchestra

1946 — "The Gypsy" by the Ink Spots

1947 — "Heartaches" by Ted Weems and His Orchestra with Elmo Tanner

1948 — "Mañana (Is Soon Enough for Me)" by Peggy Lee with Dave Barbours and the Brazilians

1949 — "Riders in the Sky (A Cowboy Legend)" by Vaughn Monroe and His Orchestra

1950s

The early 1950s continued many of the musical trends from the 1940s, as bandleaders and musical standards continued to dominate the top of the charts — that is, until Elvis Presley showed up and revolutionized the music scene. Elvis topped the charts in both 1956 and 1957, the two years that preceded the first-ever Hot 100 ranking. In 1958, the weekly Hot 100 chart debuted with Ricky Nelson's "Poor Little Fool" in the No. 1 spot, though it was "Volare" by Domenico Modugno that ended up being the best-performing song that year, based on the number of weeks it spent on the chart, the number of records sold, and how much airplay it received.

1950 — "Goodnight Irene" by Gordon Jenkins and His Orchestra and the Weavers

1951 — "How High the Moon" by Les Paul and Mary Ford

1952 — "Cry" by Johnnie Ray and the Four Lads

1953 — "The Song From Moulin Rouge (Where Is Your Heart)" by Percy Faith and His Orchestra featuring Felicia Sanders

1954 — "Little Things Means a Lot" by Kitty Kallen with Jack Pleiss and His Orchestra

1955 — "Cherry Pink and Apple Blossom White" by Pérez Prado and His Orchestra

1956 — "Don't Be Cruel" by Elvis Presley

1957 — "All Shook Up" by Elvis Presley

1958 — "Volare (Nel Blu Dipinto Di Blue)" by Domenico Modugno

1959 — "The Battle of New Orleans" by Johnny Horton



Credit: Bettmann via Getty Images



Credit: Mirrorpix via Getty Images

MOST POPULAR SONGS IN THE YEAR OF YOUR BIRTH

1960s

The 1960s saw a seismic shift in the types of songs people listened to. While the year 1960 saw the orchestral “Theme From a Summer Place” top the Hot 100, it wasn’t long until pop acts began dominating the charts: The Beatles reached No. 1 for the first time with “I Want to Hold Your Hand” in 1964, and also produced the most popular song of 1968, “Hey Jude.” Some songs, such as 1965’s “Wooly Bully,” never actually reached No. 1, but still performed better in terms of overall sales and total airplay than any other song that year. By the end of the 1960s, pop and rock music had completely displaced orchestral tunes as the most popular music genres in the country.

- 1960 — “Theme From a Summer Place” by Percy Faith
- 1961 — “Tossin’ and Turnin’” by Bobby Lewis
- 1962 — “Stranger on the Shore” by Acker Bilk
- 1963 — “Sugar Shack” by Jimmy Gilmer and the Fireballs
- 1964 — “I Want To Hold Your Hand” by the Beatles
- 1965 — “Wooly Bully” by Sam the Sham and the Pharaohs
- 1966 — “The Ballad of the Green Berets” by Staff Sergeant Barry Sadler
- 1967 — “To Sir With Love” by Lulu
- 1968 — “Hey Jude” by the Beatles
- 1969 — “Sugar, Sugar” by the Archies



Credit: Screen Archives/ Moviepix via Getty Images

1970s

The 1970s were a time of rich musical diversity. The decade opened with the folksy vocal stylings of Simon & Garfunkel atop the charts, but by 1979, the Hot 100 was all about powerful drums and raging guitar solos, and the Knack’s “My Sharona” was the most popular song in the decade’s final year. During the years in between, legendary performers such as Barbra Streisand, Rod Stewart, and Paul McCartney’s Wings topped the charts.

- 1970 — “Bridge Over Troubled Water” by Simon & Garfunkel
- 1971 — “Joy to the World” by Three Dog Night
- 1972 — “The First Time Ever I Saw Your Face” by Roberta Flack
- 1973 — “Tie a Yellow Ribbon Round the Ole Oak Tree” by Dawn featuring Tony Orlando
- 1974 — “The Way We Were” by Barbra Streisand
- 1975 — “Love Will Keep Us Together” by Captain & Tennille
- 1976 — “Silly Love Songs” by Wings
- 1977 — “Tonight’s the Night (Gonna Be Alright)” by Rod Stewart
- 1978 — “Shadow Dancing” by Andy Gibb
- 1979 — “My Sharona” by the Knack



Credit: Pete Cronin/ Redferns via Getty Images

1980s

Acts such as George Michael, Prince, and the Police dominated the 1980s with their smash hit songs, many

MOST POPULAR SONGS IN THE YEAR OF YOUR BIRTH

of which began to incorporate melancholic themes and relied heavily on minor keys. What's notable about this decade is that pretty much every one of the top-performing songs continues to get widespread air-play today, proving just how much of an impact the 1980s had on the musical world.

- 1980 — "Call Me" by Blondie
- 1981 — "Bette Davis Eyes" by Kim Carnes
- 1982 — "Physical" by Olivia Newton-John
- 1983 — "Every Breath You Take" by the Police
- 1984 — "When Doves Cry" by Prince
- 1985 — "Careless Whisper" by Wham! featuring George Michael
- 1986 — "That's What Friends Are For" by Dionne and Friends
- 1987 — "Walk Like an Egyptian" by the Bangles
- 1988 — "Faith" by George Michael
- 1989 — "Look Away" by Chicago



Credit: Denise Sofranko/ Michael Ochs Archives via Getty Images

1990s

The 1990s saw the rise of R&B and rap music. Boys II Men topped the Hot 100 in 1992 with "End of the Road," and 1995 saw Coolio's "Gangsta's Paradise" climb to No. 1. Meanwhile, Elton John's "Candle in the Wind 1997" topped the Hot 100 chart as a tribute to the late Princess Diana. In fact, that song is the second-highest-selling physical single of all time, with 33 million copies sold, around 17 million fewer copies than Bing Crosby's "White Christmas."

- 1990 — "Hold On" by Wilson Phillips
- 1991 — "(Everything I Do) I Do It for You" by Bryan Adams
- 1992 — "End of the Road" by Boyz II Men
- 1993 — "I Will Always Love You" by Whitney Houston
- 1994 — "The Sign" by Ace of Base
- 1995 — "Gangsta's Paradise" by Coolio featuring L.V.
- 1996 — "Macarena (Bayside Boys Mix)" by Los del Río
- 1997 — "Candle in the Wind 1997" by Elton John
- 1998 — "Too Close" by Next
- 1999 — "Believe" by Cher



Credit: Scott Gries/ Getty Images Entertainment via Getty Image

21st Century

As we push further into the 21st century, we've come a long way since the songs of the 1940s. This century has seen an eclectic mix of music top the Hot 100 charts, including the harder rock stylings of Nickelback, hip-hop tunes from Usher, and songs produced by larger-than-life celebrities such as Beyoncé and Justin Bieber. Here's a look at the most popular songs from each year of the 21st century thus far.

- 2000 — "Breathe" by Faith Hill
- 2001 — "Hanging by a Moment" by Lifehouse
- 2002 — "How You Remind Me" by Nickelback
- 2003 — "In da Club" by 50 Cent
- 2004 — "Yeah!" by Usher featuring Lil Jon and Ludacris
- 2005 — "We Belong Together" by Mariah Carey
- 2006 — "Bad Day" by Daniel Powter
- 2007 — "Irreplaceable" by Beyoncé

THE WAYS TRUMP CAN FALL

2008 — “Low” by Flo Rida featuring T-Pain
 2009 — “Boom Boom Pow” by the Black Eyed Peas
 2010 — “Tik Tok” by Kesha
 2011 — “Rolling in the Deep” by Adele
 2012 — “Somebody That I Used to Know” by Gotye featuring Kimbra
 2013 — “Thrift Shop” by Macklemore & Ryan Lewis featuring Wanz
 2014 — “Happy” by Pharrell Williams
 2015 — “Uptown Funk” by Mark Ronson featuring Bruno Mars
 2016 — “Love Yourself” by Justin Bieber
 2017 — “Shape of You” by Ed Sheeran
 2018 — “God’s Plan” by Drake
 2019 — “Old Town Road” by Lil Nas X featuring Billy Ray Cyrus
 2020 — “Blinding Lights” by the Weeknd
 2021 — “Levitating” by Dua Lipa
 2022 — “Heat Waves” by Glass Animals
 2023 — “Last Night” by Morgan Wallen

End of Article

THE WAYS TRUMP CAN FALL



I am a conservative and agree with President Trump’s policies, although I occasionally take exception to some of the procedures used to implement the policies.

I am also a realist, and I understand that no matter how intelligent or well-considered a leader’s plans may be, they can still

fail due to the demands of unforeseen events.

Therefore, I would like to examine the ways and events that have happened in the past that have brought down strong competent people who were leading their countries.

While I am not saying these events are probable, I believe they are possible.

To bring down President Trump, the most likely scenario is the economic bubble bursting, resulting in the crash of the financial markets as happened in 2000 and 2008–2009. This resulted in investment accounts and retirement savings going down or being wiped out and unemployment skyrocketing into a deep recession or depression. Most economic pundits say this downturn will occur soon.

Trump is very unpredictable, and this is often good for business and political negotiations (i.e., standing up to Zelensky to acquiesce his position to Putin, scaring Iran into dropping its nuclear ambitions, or scaring Mexico into obliterating its cartels but unmindful of collateral damage). But the flip side is that this will hurt the economy, business, and financial markets. Markets are wild, unpredictable, and chaotic enough as they are. It took a lot of time to build values (with borrowed funds), but it takes little to knock down values (especially if borrowed funds support them). And history shows it doesn’t take much bad news to knock down these values. Financial markets are very fragile. The financial markets do not need more chaos from the White House. There are a considerable number of conflicts in Trump’s policies. Here are some that invite “what-if” analysis.

- Tariffs raise prices leading to inflation.
- Trade partners (Mexico, Canada, EU, Japan) retaliate US tariffs, imposing their own tariffs on items produced in US and imported into their countries causing less US GDP growth and output.
- The Fed needs to keep interest rates high to mitigate inflation. Straining housing markets, household budgets, corporate growth, etc.
- Fiscal deficits balloon but US government has to pay higher and higher rates on its ballooning debts. (offset by the DOGE cuts)
- Tax cuts for the wealthy widen the fiscal deficit.

THE WAYS TRUMP CAN FALL



What's Really Happening
in America and the World



Financial Crisis Report II

- Tax evasion skyrockets as IRS is hobbled and crypto is deregulated, further straining the deficit. (offset by elimination of income tax)
- Mass deportations and/or fewer immigrants shrink the labor pool, driving up wages, which in turn fuels inflation (and, in turn, interest rates).
- Fiscal stimulus ends as Biden infrastructure projects are canceled. (offset by elimination of useless projects)

However, the fall of Trump does not seriously affect the oligarchs who have the foresight to see the train wreck coming and the financial ability to compensate. They quietly "cash out" as the regular consumers buy into the mania, and when the collapse happens, they come in and repurchase assets dirt-cheap, sometimes with government subsidies in the form of "public-private partnerships" as we saw in the aftermath of the bubble bursting in 2008–2009 with programs such as TALF, TARP, PPIP, AGP, etc. This is where DOGE can pare down the number of needless government assistance programs, limiting the use of public-private partnerships. However, the friends of DOGE may still benefit from these partnerships.

The rich get richer and the rest are left in the dust. However, I am afraid that will always happen, regardless of who the president is. We need to learn this.

D. Miyoshi.



David M. Miyoshi is a California attorney at law with a Martindale-Hubbell AV Preeminent Rating for Attorneys. He earned his Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Southern California, a Juris Doctor degree from the University of California, an MBA degree from Harvard University and an International Graduate degree from Waseda University in Tokyo.

He is Managing Attorney of Miyoshi Law, an International Law Firm where he approaches legal issues through a commercial lens and is a trusted legal and business advisor to his corporate and estate clients. In military service in Vietnam, he led a Combined Action Platoon as an officer in the U.S. Marine Corps and received the Naval Commendation Medal with "Combat V".

He appears in 14 Who's Who publications throughout the world and is listed as a specialist in international business, real estate and estate planning.

Trust and Estate Corner



My clients are always inquiring about wills, trusts and estates. Each publication of *Financial Crisis Report II* (Reporting What's Really Happening in America and the World) will feature a simple factoid on Trusts and Estate Planning. For more information you may consult my website at www.miyoshilaw.com

Consider a financial power of attorney.

This allows someone to manage your affairs. It can be limited to certain functions or can be all-encompassing. Or you can have what is called a springing power of attorney, which only takes effect if a doctor declares you incapacitated.



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