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The New **Financial Crisis Report II**

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2026

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 adured 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 may appear in this Report II which is issued primarily for CRITICISM, COMMENTARY AND EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES. 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.

"People do not decide their futures ... they decide their habits and their habits decide their futures." F M Alexander

Month at a Glance *A Daily Timeline of Major Events*

By D. Miyoshi

Month-at-a-Glance

Daily News Summary — May 1–21, 2026

May 1 — Nationwide May Day demonstrations and economic blackout protests occurred across the United States amid public concern over inflation, immigration, and the Iran war. Congress was also notified by President Trump that major combat operations in Iran had been “terminated” under the War Powers timeline.

May 2 — Markets stabilized temporarily after earlier war-related volatility, although shipping insurers continued raising rates for vessels operating near the Strait of Hormuz.

May 3 — President Trump announced U.S. efforts to help free commercial shipping trapped near the Strait of Hor-

muz, signaling expanded naval involvement in Gulf security operations.

May 4 — U.S. naval operations intensified in the Gulf as the administration attempted to stabilize oil transport routes and reassure international shipping companies.

May 5 — Reports emerged of missile and drone attacks near the UAE and the Strait of Hormuz. A commercial freighter was reportedly struck while transiting the region.

May 6 — Energy markets reacted nervously to continued Gulf instability while diplomatic channels involving Gulf states, Pakistan, and China remained active behind the scenes.

May 7 — U.S. forces launched strikes against Iranian military targets after attacks on American warships near the Strait of Hormuz.

May 8 — Iran and the United States exchanged additional threats while both sides claimed they did not seek wider escalation despite continued military activity.

May 9 — European allies expressed growing concern about prolonged Middle East instability and its effects on energy prices, inflation, and NATO cohe-

Month at a Glance

sion.

May 10 — Oil prices remained elevated as investors weighed the possibility of renewed attacks on Gulf shipping infrastructure.

May 11 — Preparations intensified for President Trump's upcoming trip to China as expectations grew that Iran, Taiwan, and trade would dominate discussions.

May 12 — President Trump arrived in Beijing for meetings with Chinese President Xi Jinping focused on the Iran war, global trade stability, AI competition, and Taiwan.

May 13 — Formal Trump-Xi summit talks opened in Beijing. The United States reportedly sought Chinese assistance in restraining Iran and stabilizing oil markets.

May 14 — Xi warned Trump that Taiwan remained the most dangerous issue in U.S.–China relations and cautioned that mishandling it could lead to “clashes and even conflicts.” Trump stated that Xi pledged not to provide military equipment to Iran and offered help in promoting peace negotiations.

May 15 — The Trump-Xi summit concluded without major breakthroughs but temporarily stabilized relations. Discussions reportedly covered trade purchases, AI risks, Taiwan tensions, energy security, and the reopening of the Strait of Hormuz.

May 16 — Analysts described the Beijing summit as more symbolic than substantive, though financial markets viewed the reopening of high-level diplomacy positively.

May 17 — Global markets remained cautious as investors waited to see whether diplomacy with Iran would reduce pressure on oil supplies and inflation.

May 18 — Investor sentiment improved modestly following the China summit, although oil prices remained elevated and Gulf tensions unresolved.

May 19 — Brent crude stayed above \$110 per barrel as traders monitored ceasefire negotiations and possi-

ble renewed military escalation in the Gulf.

May 20 — Federal Reserve minutes revealed growing concern that war-driven inflation and elevated energy costs could force tighter monetary policy for longer.

May 21 — Iran hardened its nuclear negotiating position by insisting enriched uranium remain inside the country. At the same time, tensions resurfaced between China and the United States after Trump discussed possible future talks with Taiwan's president.

May 22 — Diplomatic efforts continued to focus on stabilizing the aftermath of the Iran conflict. Pakistan's military leadership traveled to Tehran in an effort to facilitate ceasefire discussions between Iran and the United States while commercial traffic through the Strait of Hormuz gradually resumed. A Qatari LNG tanker successfully transited the waterway for the first time in nearly two weeks, signaling cautious improvement in global energy security.

May 23 — Memorial Day weekend events began across the nation as veterans organizations, civic groups, and local governments conducted ceremonies honoring America's military dead. Financial markets remained focused on the implications of Middle East stability and the approaching summer travel season.

May 24 — The Indianapolis 500 concluded with the closest finish in the race's history. Sweden's Felix Rosenqvist edged American driver David Malukas by just 0.0233 seconds, highlighting one of the most dramatic finishes ever recorded at the famed speedway.

May 25 — Pope Leo XIV issued his first encyclical, *Magnifica Humanitas* (“Magnificent Humanity”). The document warned of the social and economic risks associated with artificial intelligence and urged policymakers to ensure technological advances remain centered on human dignity and labor.

May 26 — Defense leaders from Australia, the United Kingdom, the United States, and allied nations gathered in Perth, Australia, for the Indian Ocean Defence & Security Conference. Discussions focused on the AUKUS partnership, submarine modernization, artificial intelligence, cyber warfare, and Indo-Pacific secu-





Conspiracies Theories

rity cooperation.

May 27 — Governments and defense analysts continued assessing the strategic implications of the Iran conflict and maritime security in the Persian Gulf. Global energy markets remained sensitive to developments involving the Strait of Hormuz, one of the world's most important oil transit routes.

May 28 —The 2026 IBJJF World Championships opened in Long Beach, California, drawing elite Brazilian Jiu-Jitsu competitors from around the world. The event marked the thirtieth edition of the sport's premier gi championship and attracted one of the largest fields in its history.

May 29 — Final preparations accelerated for the upcoming FIFA World Cup. National teams continued announcing final rosters, including the United States and several European powers, as host cities completed security and infrastructure readiness reviews ahead of the tournament's June opening.

May 30 — Attention increasingly shifted toward America's upcoming 250th anniversary celebrations. Organizers of the Freedom 250 events announced revised plans after several entertainers withdrew from scheduled performances, while President Trump indicated he may instead headline the opening ceremony with a major address focused on the nation's semiquincentennial observance.

Dominant themes of late May:

Post-Iran conflict stabilization and energy security

Growing attention to AI governance and regulation

Expansion of Indo-Pacific military cooperation

Preparations for the 2026 FIFA World Cup

America's approaching 250th anniversary celebrations



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





Conspiracies Theories

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



The golden dream is factory made in casinos: lights, action, entertainment, free flowing booze and food, and other entertainments of a more intimate nature. All designed to keep you at the tables, because sooner or later, the house is going to win...

By Egon E. Mosum

Almost everyone at one time or another has a fantasy about winning big, getting that Royal Flush, hitting the Lotto, spinning the roulette wheel just right; getting three lemons on the slots.

For those whose tastes in gambling run more to the Bond side of things, there may be dreams of a big run at the *chemin de fer* table. (That's a version of *baccarat*).

But no matter what the choice of wager might be, a large gambling win is a consummation devoutly to be wished by those presently sitting in the cheap seats.

The golden dream is factory made in casinos; lights, action, entertainment, free flowing booze and food, and other entertainments of a more intimate nature.

All designed to keep you at the tables, because sooner or later, the house is going to win.

But just like the fact that all that glistens isn't gold, the casino playgrounds aren't playing fair. And sometimes they are using loaded dice when it comes to customer come-ons.

Okay, let's roll dem bones and see what number comes up.

The world outside may shun you as a loser, but in the casinos, you are a most welcome guest, a very important person, and everybody knows your name.

A Wharton School Business Journal article in 2009 reported '*most casinos and slots parlors already collect some types of extensive marketing data on their customers.*' [1]

They know what their customers like to eat, drink, and the games they like to play.

They know which demographic likes a particular layout, which likes a particular time slot to gamble.

By feeding these choices, the casino operators get the customer to stay longer, and have a more positive experience. All while they turn over the rent money to the casino in hopes of winning enough to buy a house for cash.

However, the only house that gets the cash is the casino that gets the customer's cash.[2]





Conspiracies Theories

The bait used by casinos to reel in the fish includes *'complimentary meals, free hotel stays, exclusive event invitations, and even cash-back incentives to encourage players to gamble more and stay loyal to a particular casino.'* [3]

Casino loyalty programs provide special cards to their members, more for the benefit of the casino than the member. These cards track spending and other customer habits which can be used to siphon more money out of the customer's pocket.

However, that same trick can be turned on the casino by its own employees. *'In one notable case, a group of casino employees created dozens of fake accounts linked to their own loyalty program cards. They then entered false data into the system to credit these accounts with millions of points, which were redeemed for cash and high-value rewards over several months.'* [4]

Back to the customer and how casinos target those with gambling problems.

If you've ever been to a casino there are two things that you won't find there; clocks and windows. They do not want gamblers to have any idea how long they have been trying their usually bad luck at the tables.

The layout of the casino is designed to make it difficult to find exits, but easy to see all the action taking place and the occasional winner.

Of course, the main attraction of gambling for the degenerates is not win or lose, it is the fast action. The games are designed to offer quick rewards, or at least

a quick opportunity to try your luck again.

Nothing in a casino moves at a relaxed slow pace; that isn't the road to quick and substantial profits.

Note also that gambling is a *group* activity. Very rarely will you see a lone gambler at a table during peak hours, and that community of bettors gives a feeling of belonging for those longing to lose their money while trying to win the house's money.

But it isn't only the perks and other tricks in the gambling environment that suckers in the suckers; it is the brain in the head of those suckers.

Gambling activity creates a dopamine rush in the brain similar to drugs that can do the same thing—spin the wheel, pick a card—get happy.[5]

Let's face it the average life of the average Joe is pretty routine, boring even. But then, Joe steps into the lights and action of a casino, he's treated as a pseudo-VIP and he has a chance (albeit small) to exit the place a rich man.

Even if he loses, it's fast action, it's an adrenalin flow; it's fun and a vacation from the humdrum of everyday reality.

So Joe loves the high, loves the action and he pays for it, he really pays for it.

'Casinos use a range of strategies that enable and even encourage gambling addiction. From targeted marketing and promotions to convenient financial access and accessibility, these tactics are designed to





Conspiracies Theories

keep players engaged and spending money. [6]

It's great for the casinos, but sometimes it can be really bad for Joe, and his five million other Joes. It is estimated that in the United States there are some five million individuals who have gambling problems.

Only eight percent of them will seek help, probably the other ninety two percent are seeking their next bet. [7]

However, fifteen percent of gambling addicts will give up gambling by taking their own life, which is a very extreme form of therapy and not recommended by any medical establishment.

WHY YOU SHOULD CARE

Despite their little notation of 'bet with your head not over it,' in the fine print in their promotional marketing efforts, casinos love gambling addicts. They are a major source of recurring revenue.

Three percent of problem gamblers are in debt due to gambling in excess of three hundred thousand dollars. There are an estimated twenty-three million people in debt due to gambling and seventy percent of the small percentage of people who do seek help from this addiction at one time or another will relapse.[8]

You may be a gambling addict, or you may know one. You may have either experienced or at least observed the financial and emotional devastation that this addiction can cause, an addiction intentionally fueled by the casinos of the world.

In his work as an attorney, your author has seen peo-

ple destroy their finances, their marriages and even commit crimes due to gambling addiction.

It's a disease you wouldn't want to bet on.

[1] HOW CASINOS FIND AND TARGET THE BIGGEST LOSERS Eliasberg & Iyengar 5/113/09 <https://knowledge.wharton.upenn.edu/article/how-casinos-can-find-and-target-their-favorite-customers-the-biggest-losers/>

[2] HOW TO INCREASE THE VALUE OF EACH CASINO VISITOR <https://www.trafsys.com/how-to-increase-the-value-of-each-casino-visitor/>

[3] FRAUD IN CASINO REWARD PROGRAMS <https://www.acgcs.org/articles/the-dark-side-of-loyalty-fraud-in-casino-reward-programs>

[4] IBID.

[5] HOW CASINOS ENABLE GAMBLING ADDICTS 10/18/24 <https://bircheshealth.com/resources/how-casinos-enable-gambling-addicts>

[6] IBID.

[7] GAMBLING ADDICTION STATISTICS Hoffman, 6/22/25

<https://www.addictionhelp.com/gambling/statistics/>
[8] IBID

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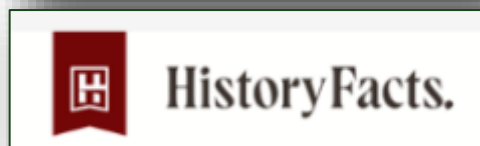




Interesting Facts



Here are some interesting facts taken from the Publications' Interesting Facts and History Facts.



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

D. Miyoshi

How Do Animal Sounds Change Between Languages?

Why does an owl say “hoo hoo” in English but “bu-eong-bu-eong” in Korean? While a cat in France makes the same sounds as a cat in Germany, the depiction of those sounds, both written and vocalized, is interpreted very differently.



by Rachel Gresh



Why does an owl say “hoo hoo” in English but *bu-eong-bu-eong* in Korean? It all comes down to phonology, which is “the branch of linguistics that deals with systems of sounds within a language or between different languages.” While a cat in France makes the same sounds as a cat in Germany, the depiction of those sounds, both written and vocalized, is interpreted very differently.

Research also suggests that the more connected a culture is with an animal, the more versions of sounds they will have for it. Could this be why in English dogs can “bark,” “woof,” “yap,” and “ruff,” but mice can only “squeak”? Let’s explore more of the onomatopoeia of animal sounds around the world.





Interesting Facts

Bees

English: “Buzz”

Since the late 14th century, “buzzing” has been used in English to denote the noise that bees and other flying insects make as they fly by. The “z” sound made by pollinators is also reflected in other languages around the world, such as in the Arabic *zzzu zzzu* and the Russian *zh-zh-zh*. However, there are a few outliers, including Japan’s unique (but just as charming) *boon boon*.

French: *Bzzz*

German: *Brummen* and *summen*

Mandarin: *Wēngwēng*

Korean: *Wing-wing*

Cats

English: “Meow”

In English, we’ve been using the word “meow” for the sound a cat makes since the mid-19th century, but even before then, similar spellings of “miaow,” “miau,” and “meaw” were in print. This animal noise is one of the most consistent across all languages — most of the world agrees on the “m,” followed by a similar vowel sound. Some languages also have words for purring, which is called *ronron* in French and *schnurren* in German.

Japanese: *Nyaa nyaa*

German: *Miau*

Mandarin: *Miāo*

Spanish: *Miau*

Korean: *Ya-ong*

Cows

English: “Moo”

This simple onomatopoeia has been used in English since the mid-16th century, and across the world, most cultures agree on the noise a cow makes. One interesting exception is the Urdu language of South Asia, which uses the word *baeh* to describe a cow’s sound.

French: *Meuh*

Japanese: *Moo moo*

German: *Muh*

Mandarin: *Mōu*

Spanish: *Mu* or *muuu*

Korean: *Uh-meh*

Dogs

English: “Woof”

“Woof” has been in use since the days of Old English, but it was first related to weaving wefts of fabric. It wasn’t until the early 19th century that it gained a new purpose as an onomatopoeia for a dog’s bark. While the spelling of the onomatopoeia can be quite different, the repetitive sound of a bark is consistent across most languages, including in Greek (*ghav ghav*) and Arabic (*haw haw* or *hab hab*).

French: *Ouaf ouaf* or *wouf wouf*

Japanese: *Wan wan*

German: *Wau wau* or *wuf wuf*

Mandarin: *Wāngwāng*

Spanish: *Guau guau*

Korean: *Meong-meong*

Frogs

English: “Croak”/“ribbit”

In most English-speaking countries, “croak” is the traditional sound of a frog — only American frogs say “ribbit.” This might have originated in Hollywood when the recorded sound chosen for a frog wasn’t a low, hoarse croak, but the higher-pitched sound of the Pacific tree frog. (The word “ribbit” was coined by writers for the *Smother’s Brothers Comedy Hour*.) But throughout the rest of the world, the most mimicked frog sound is a hoarse, croaking noise.

Japanese: *Kero kero*

Mandarin: *Guāguā*

Spanish: *Cruá cruá*, *berp*, or *croac*

Korean: *Gae-gul-gae-gul*

Mice

English: “Neigh”

In English, we call the sound that a horse makes a “neigh.” This comes from the Old English word *hnægan*, which was probably an imitative sound. However, there are other words to describe this sound, including “whinny” or “heehaw” (also used for other barnyard animals, such as donkeys and mules).

French: *Hiii*

Japanese: *Hihin*

German: *Wiehern* (neigh) or *iaah* (heehaw)





Winds of War

Mandarin: *Mǎ* (neigh) or *sī* (heehaw)

Spanish: *Jiiiii* or *iiiou*

Korean: *Hee-hee-hing*

Mice

English: “Squeak”

“Squeak” comes from the Middle Swedish word *skväka*, meaning “to squeak, croak.” It entered English in the late 14th century and has been used to describe both creaking doors and scurrying mice ever since. The worldwide translation of a mouse’s squeak is varied, ranging from the Hebrew *cleek* to the Italian *squitt-squitt* — no two languages seem to totally agree on the sound of the little rodent.

French: *Pitt pitt*

Japanese: *Chuu chuu*

German: *Piep-piep*

Mandarin: *Zhīzhī*

Spanish: *Cui-cui*

Korean: *Jjik-jjik*

Pigs

English: “Oink”

“Oink” wasn’t used in English to describe the noises of a pig until the early 20th century. This word is of imitative origin, but to other language speakers, it might seem rather unusual to imitate a pig’s grunt as “oink.” This is one of the most varied animal sounds across the world, varying from the Swedish *nöff nöff* to the Polish *chrum chrum*. However, languages across the world seem to be in agreement on one thing: A pig likes to repeat itself.

French: *Groin-groin*

Japanese: *Buu buu*

German: *Grunz grunz*

Mandarin: *Hēnghēng*

Spanish: *Oink-oink* or *oinc-oinc*

Korean: *Kkul-kkul*

Roosters

English: “Cock-a-doodle-doo”

“Cock-a-doodle-doo” is arguably the most bizarre noise on this list. It’s an imitative phrase that has been used since the mid-16th century to describe the distinctive noise of a rooster (also called a “cock”) crowing.

French: *Cocorico*

Japanese: *Kokekokko*

German: *Kikeriki*

Mandarin: *Wōwō*

Spanish: *Kikirikí*

Korean: *Kko-kki-oh*

Sheep

English: “Baa”

The bleat of a sheep is a seemingly universal sound. Even in Latin, the word *bee* meant “sound made by a sheep.” Most modern languages also agree on a “b” or “m” sound to begin this noise.

French: *Bêê*

Japanese: *Mee mee*

German: *Bähb bähb*

Mandarin: *Miē*

Spanish: *Bee* or *mee*

Korean: *Meh-eh*

Featured image credit: Clara Bastian/ iStock

Financial Crisis Report



Editor’s Note — May 2026

The month of May reflected the continued transition from isolated geopolitical crises toward sustained global strategic confrontation. Military escalation in the Middle East, expanding cyber and infrastructure threats, and intensifying great-power positioning increasingly affected energy markets, shipping security, and investor sentiment worldwide.

May demonstrated that modern conflict is no longer confined to battlefields alone, but now unfolds simultaneously across energy systems, cyber networks, shipping lanes, and political infrastructure.

The most significant strategic development during





Iran War Watch

May was the widening military confrontation involving Iran, Israel, and the United States following the February decapitation strike against Iranian leadership. Iranian-backed proxy operations expanded across multiple theaters, including attacks against commercial shipping in the Red Sea and renewed missile launches through allied regional militias. U.S. naval deployments in the eastern Mediterranean and Persian Gulf increased further as Washington sought to deter broader regional escalation while protecting maritime trade routes and energy infrastructure. Statements from the U.S. Department of Defense and CENTCOM indicated continued concern regarding retaliatory asymmetric operations against American interests abroad.

A second major development involved the continued militarization of the Indo-Pacific. China intensified naval and air patrols near Taiwan while simultaneously increasing joint operational exercises with Russia in the western Pacific. Japanese and Philippine defense authorities responded by accelerating regional coordination with the United States, including expanded basing access and missile defense planning. Analysts increasingly viewed the activity not as isolated signaling but as preparation for long-duration strategic competition involving supply chains, semiconductors, and maritime control corridors rather than immediate invasion timelines alone. Official statements from Taiwan's Ministry of National Defense and the Japanese Ministry of Defense reflected growing concern regarding sustained "gray-zone" pressure operations designed to normalize continuous military proximity.

The war in Ukraine also entered a more industrial and attritional phase during May. Russian forces continued pressure operations against eastern Ukrainian defensive lines while both sides accelerated drone warfare, electronic jamming, and attacks against logistical infrastructure. NATO members simultaneously expanded artillery production agreements and long-term weapons manufacturing initiatives, reflecting recognition that the conflict is evolving into a prolonged contest of industrial endurance rather than a short-term territorial campaign. European defense ministries increasingly framed military production capacity itself as a national security issue.

Finally, governments across North America and Europe expanded public warnings concerning cyber sab-

otage, infrastructure targeting, and covert foreign influence operations. Intelligence and homeland security agencies increasingly emphasized the vulnerability of power systems, communications infrastructure, transportation networks, and financial institutions to indirect conflict activity linked to hostile state actors and affiliated proxy groups. The convergence of kinetic warfare with cyber disruption reinforced the growing reality that future conflicts are expected to affect civilian populations and domestic economic systems far from traditional combat zones.

Financial Crisis Report Iran War Watch

Escalation patterns, regional reactions, and emerging risks surrounding the Iran conflict



May 2026

A focused review of the Iran conflict and its wider strategic consequences

Teaser:

May showed that the Iran war is now moving between open military confrontation and fragile back-channel diplomacy.

May's most important development was the reported





Veterans Corner

movement toward a possible U.S.–Iran framework to reopen the Strait of Hormuz and reduce naval confrontation. Reuters reported that Iranian state television described an unofficial draft memorandum under which Iran would restore commercial shipping through Hormuz while the United States would reduce its naval blockade posture, though no final agreement had been reached.

At the same time, the conflict remained active. Iran accused the United States of violating a ceasefire after new American strikes reportedly targeted Iranian boats and missile sites. Washington framed the strikes as necessary military action, while Tehran asserted a right to retaliate, showing that diplomacy and combat operations were proceeding at the same time rather than replacing one another.

The third major issue was the broader economic effect of the war. Disruption around Hormuz and the Persian Gulf continued to affect shipping, energy flows, food costs, and global supply chains. The World Food Programme warned that conflict-driven energy and transport costs were worsening food insecurity, demonstrating how the Iran war has become not only a regional military crisis but also a global economic pressure point.

Finally, the nuclear dimension remained unresolved. The IAEA's Iran monitoring materials continue to show that Iran's nuclear file remains a central strategic concern, especially as military strikes, inspection limitations, and diplomatic bargaining increasingly overlap. The risk is that the war could harden Iran's security posture while making verification and future nuclear negotiations more difficult.

Overall, May did not produce a clear end to the Iran war. Instead, it showed a dangerous pattern: military escalation, economic disruption, and tentative diplomacy all advancing at once.

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VETERANS CORNER

A monthly review of the most pressing issues affecting America's veterans



May 2026

A monthly review of the most pressing issues affecting America's veterans

Teaser:

May highlighted a growing concern among veterans' advocates that staffing strain, toxic exposure claims, and mental health pressures are converging at the same time across the VA system.

One of the most significant veteran-related developments during May involved mounting concern over proposed staffing reductions and morale problems within the Department of Veterans Affairs. Reports indicated that planned workforce reductions and early retirements within the VA system were generating anxiety among employees and veterans alike, particularly regarding possible impacts on healthcare access, benefits processing, suicide prevention services, and homelessness outreach programs. Critics warned that even if frontline medical personnel are officially protected, operational disruptions could still affect the delivery of veteran services nationwide.

A second major issue continued to center on toxic exposure claims under the PACT Act. Veterans' organizations and state veterans directors increasingly pressed the VA to recognize additional categories of toxic exposure affecting veterans who served in locations such as Okinawa, the Panama Canal Zone, Fort McClellan, and areas near the Korean DMZ. Advocates argued that many veterans continue to experience long delays and inconsistent standards in proving service-connected illnesses tied to chemical and envi-





Civil Unrest Watch

ronmental exposure. The issue remains especially important for aging Vietnam-era veterans and post-9/11 veterans suffering from burn pit exposure and related illnesses.

Mental health and suicide prevention also remained central concerns during May. New research and public health reviews continued to explore possible connections between toxic exposure, chronic illness, traumatic stress, and elevated suicide risk among veterans. At the same time, the Veterans Crisis Line and related mental health programs faced growing workload pressures as demand for services remained high. Veteran advocates increasingly emphasized that long-term mental health challenges are often linked not only to combat trauma, but also to homelessness, financial stress, chronic pain, social isolation, and unresolved disability claims.

Finally, veteran homelessness remained a major national concern despite years of federal reduction efforts. Researchers and policymakers increasingly focused on the use of predictive health data and early intervention models to identify veterans at risk before homelessness occurs. Housing affordability, inflation, mental health conditions, and substance abuse continue to drive vulnerability among both older veterans and younger post-9/11 veterans transitioning into civilian life.

Overall, May demonstrated that many of the most serious issues affecting veterans are interconnected. Healthcare access, toxic exposure, mental health, homelessness, and administrative capacity increasingly overlap, creating long-term structural challenges likely to remain central to veteran policy debates throughout 2026.

Financial Crisis Report Civil Unrest Watch

Domestic instability, protest movements, and state responses with wider political consequences



May 2026

Teaser:

May demonstrated that economic pressure, political polarization, and institutional distrust continue to fuel a climate of persistent low-level domestic instability across the United States and parts of Europe.

One of the most visible developments during May was the continuation of large-scale demonstrations connected to immigration enforcement, policing policy, and economic inequality in several major American cities. Protest activity remained largely decentralized but sustained, with organizers increasingly using rapid online mobilization networks rather than traditional centralized leadership structures. Local authorities in several jurisdictions reported growing concern regarding the speed at which demonstrations could shift from peaceful assembly into confrontational crowd situations involving vandalism, freeway disruptions, or clashes with police. Statements from the Department of Homeland Security and local law enforcement agencies emphasized continued monitoring of extremist exploitation of otherwise lawful protests. (dhs.gov)

A second major issue involved increasing tension surrounding the 2026 political environment and election security concerns. State officials and federal agencies continued preparations against cyber intrusion, misinformation campaigns, and threats directed toward election personnel. The FBI and CISA reiterated warnings that foreign influence operations and online disinformation efforts remain active threats capable of inflaming domestic division and undermining public confidence in institutions. Analysts noted that political





AI Watch

distrust itself has become a major destabilizing factor independent of any single event. ([cisa.gov](https://www.cisa.gov))

University campuses also remained centers of organized protest activity during May, particularly surrounding foreign policy, Middle East conflict issues, and free speech disputes. Several universities experienced building occupations, encampments, or disruptions of public events, while administrators faced criticism from both protesters and political leaders over disciplinary responses. The continuing campus unrest reflected broader generational polarization and demonstrated how international conflicts increasingly produce domestic social consequences within the United States. ([insidehighered.com](https://www.insidehighered.com))

Outside the United States, several European governments also faced mounting protest pressure connected to inflation, migration policy, agricultural regulation, and energy costs. Demonstrations by farmers, labor groups, and nationalist movements continued to reveal growing public frustration over economic insecurity and declining trust in governing institutions. Security analysts increasingly described the broader pattern as a period of “persistent societal stress,” where multiple unrelated grievances merge into a generalized atmosphere of instability. ([europol.europa.eu](https://www.europol.europa.eu))

Overall, May reinforced a continuing global trend: civil unrest is becoming less episodic and more continuous. Economic pressure, digital mobilization, political polarization, and declining institutional trust are combining to create an environment where localized disruptions can emerge rapidly and spread unpredictably.

Financial Crisis Report AI Watch

Artificial intelligence developments with strategic, economic, and institutional impact



Keeping an eye on the world of AI: what really happened this month, why it matters for everyday people and businesses, and what steps you can take to use the good while guarding against the bad.

May 2026

Teaser:

May showed that artificial intelligence is moving deeper into national security, infrastructure, regulation, and the global competition for technological advantage.

One of the most important developments was the continued expansion of AI into defense and national security. Reports indicated that the Pentagon finalized agreements with major AI and technology companies to support classified military work, reflecting the U.S. military’s accelerating effort to integrate AI into decision-making, logistics, cyber defense, and battlefield systems. This confirms that AI is no longer only a commercial technology; it is becoming part of the strategic balance between major powers.

A second major development involved the continuing debate over AI regulation in the United States. President Trump reportedly postponed a planned AI executive order after internal concerns that broader federal oversight could slow American innovation and weaken the U.S. position against China. The episode showed the central policy tension of 2026: how to manage AI safety, cybersecurity, and misuse risks without undermining U.S. technological competitiveness.

In Europe, AI regulation continued to move forward under the EU AI Act. The European Commission opened a May consultation on draft guidelines for classifying high-risk AI systems, part of its broader effort to implement the world’s first comprehensive





Market Winners & Losers

AI legal framework. This matters because companies operating globally may increasingly face two different AI models: a more regulatory European approach and a more innovation-driven American approach. Finally, the AI infrastructure race accelerated. NVIDIA announced major May partnerships to expand AI infrastructure, including a strategic partnership with IREN for up to 5 gigawatts of AI infrastructure and a long-term partnership with Corning to expand U.S. optical connectivity capacity. These developments show that AI growth is now tied directly to energy demand, data centers, chips, fiber, and manufacturing capacity.

Overall, May demonstrated that AI is becoming a core driver of economic power, military capability, and regulatory competition. The key issue is no longer whether AI will reshape institutions, but how quickly governments and markets can absorb its consequences.

Financial Crisis Report

Market Winners and Losers

Month's Best and Worst Returns Through the 27th



May 2026

MARKET WINNERS AND LOSERS

Tracking the strongest and weakest major asset movements through May 27, 2026

Global markets during May reflected a mixed environment shaped by Middle East instability, persistent inflation concerns, heavy AI-related investment flows, and uncertainty regarding interest rates and global growth. Defense, AI infrastructure, precious metals, and select digital assets outperformed, while rate-sensitive sectors and weaker industrial commodities lagged.

STOCK MARKET WINNERS

- **NVIDIA** — Continued to lead global equity markets higher as investors expanded bets on AI infrastructure, defense computing demand, and data-center expansion. Strong institutional inflows and additional infrastructure partnerships helped sustain momentum.
- **Palantir Technologies** — Advanced sharply on expanding government AI contracts and military/intelligence demand tied to geopolitical instability and battlefield analytics systems.
- **Lockheed Martin** — Benefited from rising defense spending expectations tied to the Iran conflict, NATO rearmament, and Indo-Pacific military tensions.

STOCK MARKET LOSERS

- **Tesla** — Weakened amid slowing global EV demand growth, increased Chinese competition, and continuing investor concern regarding margins and pricing pressure.
- **Boeing** — Continued to face pressure from production issues, regulatory scrutiny, and delivery delays affecting investor confidence.
- **New York Community Bancorp** — Regional banking weakness persisted as commercial real estate exposure and higher funding costs remained concerns.

BOND MARKET WINNERS

- **iShares 20+ Year Treasury Bond ETF** — Long-duration Treasuries stabilized late in the month as investors sought safety amid geopolitical escalation and slower economic expectations.
- **SPDR Bloomberg High Yield Bond ETF** — High-yield debt recovered modestly as equity markets re-





Market Winners & Losers

mained resilient and recession fears eased temporarily. iShares TIPS Bond ETF — Inflation-protected securities benefited from renewed concern over energy-driven inflation pressures connected to Middle East instability.

BOND MARKET LOSERS

- iShares iBoxx \$ Investment Grade Corporate Bond ETF — Investment-grade bonds weakened as interest-rate uncertainty and rising Treasury issuance pressured longer-duration credit markets.
- SPDR Bloomberg Convertible Securities ETF — Convertibles underperformed amid technology-sector volatility and higher interest-rate sensitivity.
- iShares Emerging Markets Bond ETF — Emerging-market debt faced pressure from dollar strength and geopolitical risk aversion.

REAL ESTATE WINNERS

- Prologis — Industrial logistics properties remained resilient due to supply-chain restructuring and continued warehouse demand.
- Digital Realty Trust — Data-center REITs advanced on accelerating AI infrastructure demand and expanding cloud-computing investment.
- Public Storage — Defensive real estate sectors attracted investors seeking stability amid economic uncertainty.

REAL ESTATE LOSERS

- Vornado Realty Trust — Urban office real estate remained under pressure from refinancing costs and weak office occupancy trends.
- SL Green Realty — Continued commercial office stress and elevated interest rates weighed on investor sentiment.
- iShares U.S. Real Estate ETF — Broad REIT performance remained constrained by higher financing costs and uncertain Fed policy.

MINERAL MARKET WINNERS

- SPDR Gold Shares — Gold strengthened as investors sought geopolitical and inflation hedges amid Iran war uncertainty and central-bank buying.
- Global X Silver Miners ETF — Silver and silver miners benefited from both safe-haven demand and industrial AI/electronics usage expectations.
- Cameco — Uranium-related assets remained strong as

governments expanded nuclear-energy planning tied to AI power demand and energy security concerns.

MINERAL MARKET LOSERS

- United States Oil Fund — Oil prices became volatile as fears of war disruption competed against concerns regarding slowing global demand.
- Freeport-McMoRan — Copper-related assets weakened on concerns over Chinese industrial slowdown and uneven global manufacturing activity.
- United States Natural Gas Fund — Natural gas prices remained pressured by inventory levels and uneven export demand.

DIGITAL CURRENCY WINNERS

- Bitcoin — Continued institutional accumulation and expectations of long-term monetary instability supported Bitcoin near historic highs.
- Ethereum — Benefited from continued institutional adoption and blockchain infrastructure expansion tied to tokenization and AI-related applications.
- Solana — Advanced on speculative momentum and continued growth in decentralized finance activity.

DIGITAL CURRENCY LOSERS

- Dogecoin — Meme-token volatility and reduced speculative retail activity pressured prices.
- Avalanche — Faced profit-taking and declining network activity relative to larger blockchain ecosystems.
- Polygon — Underperformed amid competitive pressure within blockchain scaling infrastructure markets.

Overall, May reflected a market increasingly driven by geopolitical risk, AI infrastructure expansion, defense spending, and safe-haven positioning. Investors continued rotating toward assets linked to security, energy resilience, and technological dominance while reducing exposure to interest-rate-sensitive and economically vulnerable sectors.





Elephants in Rooms



Here are presentations about uncomfortable truths and awkward questions.

Former news reporter for Fox News, Ken LaCorte, dives into the topics that others either dodge or dismiss – especially when they're true.

LaCorte spent 20 years behind-the-scenes at Fox News and now hosts the “Elephants in Rooms” YouTube channel.

I present here a synopsis of LaCorte's video presentations for your edification. I know you will find them very interesting.

D. Miyoshi

Why do Jewish People win so many Nobel Prizes?



Ken LaCorte

Elephant in the Room

Commentator Ken LaCorte provides a comprehensive and nuanced explanation for the remarkable success

of Jewish people in winning Nobel Prizes. He effectively argues that this phenomenon is not due to a single factor but a powerful synergy of a deep-rooted cultural emphasis on education, critical thinking, and debate, coupled with historical circumstances that pushed them into intellectual professions. The video highlights the crucial role of intellectual networking and the concentration of Jewish scientists in countries with robust academic institutions, making a compelling case that this success is a universal blueprint for intellectual achievement.

The disproportionate success of Jewish people in winning Nobel Prizes is attributed to a unique cultural emphasis on education, intellectualism, and critical debate, combined with historical factors, geographic concentration in academic hubs, and intellectual networking, rather than solely raw intelligence.

Synopsis of Article

Jewish people, comprising just 0.2% of the world's population, have won a staggering 22% of all Nobel Prizes.

Per capita, a Jewish person is 110 times more likely to win a Nobel Prize than anyone else on the planet.

Out of 965 Nobel Awards ever given, Jews have won 216, and in the US, they earned 27% of American Nobel prizes in the 20th century despite being only 2% of the population.

The number of Jewish Nobel laureates from New York City alone is over 12 times that from China, and the Bronx High School of Science has produced eight Jewish Nobel laureates, more than most nations.

Jewish success extends beyond Nobel Prizes to other prestigious awards like the Fields Medal in mathematics and the Turing Award for computer science, where they represent about 25% of recipients.

Jewish representation among Nobel laureates doubled to 20-30% after World War II, largely due to Jewish scientists like Albert Einstein being forced to relocate from Nazi Germany to the US or Britain.





Elephants in Rooms

Prime Insight: The disproportionate success is not about raw intelligence but a cultural emphasis on education, intellectualism, and debate, which has been a cornerstone of Jewish tradition for centuries.

Judaism uniquely encourages argument, debate, and critical thinking, extending beyond religious texts into concepts that help maintain community identity.

Jewish resilience was built more on education than military might, leading to significantly higher literacy rates than their non-Jewish neighbors by the Middle Ages.

Jewish families historically prioritized academic achievement, viewing education as a necessary path to success, exemplified by Isidor Rabi's mother asking, "Did you ask a good question today?"

For centuries, Jews were outsiders, barred from land ownership and political power, which pushed them into intellectual professions like medicine, law, finance, and academia that later became Nobel Prize pipelines.

A self-perpetuating cycle of success was created as Nobel-caliber minds mentored the next generation of Jewish scientists, such as Richard Feynman being shaped by the Oppenheimers.

Jewish Nobel success is overwhelmingly a Western phenomenon, concentrated in countries with top universities like the United States, Britain, France, and pre-WWII Germany.

The success is a result of the overlapping effects of culture, history, exclusion, opportunity, and intellectual networking, serving as a universal blueprint for intellectual achievement seen in other high-achieving groups.

Researchers like Gregory Cochran and Charles Murray have suggested Ashkenazi Jews possess a higher average IQ (110-115), theorizing a Darwinian notion

where cognitive ability aided survival in historical professions, though proponents admit culture and environment play massive roles.

The claim of Jewish success being due to favoritism or bias in selection committees is challenged by the fact that Nobel committees are overwhelmingly Scandinavian and non-Jewish, and the process is secretive and decentralized.

Historically, Jews faced overt discrimination, as exemplified by Lise Meitner, who co-discovered nuclear fission but was denied the Nobel Prize awarded to her male collaborator.

The notion that similar people help each other network (e.g., by ethnicity, religion, or alma mater) has some validity.

The United States accounts for 43% of global Nobel laureates, and Jewish scientists have been concentrated there, making their overrepresentation closer to 10:1 in the US rather than 100:1 globally.

The two most important factors for Jewish Nobel success are the Jewish culture of education and having that culture located in a country that helps it thrive.

Core Concepts

Disproportionate Nobel Success: Jewish people, comprising only 0.2% of the global population, have won a staggering 22% of all Nobel Prizes, making them 110 times more likely per capita to receive the award.

Cultural Emphasis on Education: Jewish tradition, rooted in the concept of "Torah" (teaching), fosters a sacred emphasis on scholarship, critical thinking, and debate, which has historically led to higher literacy rates and a drive for academic achievement.

Historical Exclusion and Intellectual Professions: Centuries of being barred from land ownership, guilds, and political power pushed Jewish communi-





Elephants in Rooms

ties into professions like medicine, law, finance, and academia, which rely heavily on intellectual capacity and later became pathways to Nobel recognition.

The "Universal Blueprint" for Achievement: The factors contributing to Jewish intellectual success—culture, history, exclusion, opportunity, and intellectual networking—form a replicable model observed in other high-achieving immigrant groups like Indian-Americans in tech and medicine.

Breakthrough Ideas

Prime Insight: Active Questioning over Passive Learning: The shift from merely learning facts to actively asking "did you ask a good question today?", as exemplified by Nobel laureate Isidor Rabi's mother, is a critical element of Jewish intellectual culture that fosters deep inquiry and innovation.

Post-WWII Migration as a Catalyst: The forced migration of Jewish scientists from Nazi Germany to the US and Britain after World War II significantly boosted their Nobel representation from 8-10% to 20-30%, establishing a powerful intellectual network and mentorship cycle in leading academic institutions.

Geography's Overlooked Role: Jewish Nobel success is overwhelmingly a Western phenomenon, concentrated in countries with top universities like the United States, Britain, France, and pre-WWII Germany, highlighting that cultural drive needs a supportive environment to flourish.

Key Connections

Interplay of Culture and Opportunity: Jewish intellectual success is not due to a single factor but the overlapping effects of culture, history, exclusion, opportunity, and intellectual networking, which collectively create a fertile ground for achievement.

Mentorship as a Self-Perpetuating Cycle: The establishment of strong mentorship networks among Jewish scientists, where Nobel-caliber minds guided the next

generation (e.g., Richard Feynman shaped by the Oppenheims), created a sustained cycle of intellectual dominance in specific disciplines.

Debunking Bias Claims: The argument of systematic favoritism in Nobel committees is largely refuted by their overwhelmingly Scandinavian, non-Jewish composition, secretive process, and the steady, centuries-long pattern of Jewish overrepresentation rather than erratic spikes expected from manipulation.

Practical Applications

Fostering a Culture of Inquiry: Societies and families can emulate the Jewish emphasis on active questioning and critical debate, rather than passive acceptance of information, to cultivate deeper intellectual engagement and innovation.

Investing in Higher Education and Research: The video implicitly suggests that national investment in top-tier universities and research infrastructure, coupled with an open environment for intellectual talent, is crucial for fostering high achievement, as seen in the US's 43% share of Nobel laureates.

ARE BLACK ATHLETES BETTER?





Elephants in Rooms

It seems that in certain sports, including track, football and basketball, black athletes dominate. This video entitled *Elephant in the Room* by Ken La Corte tries to explain that black athletes dominate certain sports due to a complex interplay of cultural factors like accessibility and economic incentives, alongside specific genetic predispositions that vary by sport and population group, rather than a universal superiority.

Overall, La Corte offers a well-explained and nuanced analysis of why certain racial groups appear to dominate specific sports. It effectively balances the discussion between significant cultural factors, such as accessibility, economic incentives, and the power of role models, and complex genetic predispositions. By providing clear examples across various sports and acknowledging the scientific uncertainties, the creator successfully navigates a sensitive topic, concluding that dominance is a multifaceted phenomenon rather than a simple declaration of superiority.

A Synopsis of La Cortes' video

In 1980, a white man last won the 100-meter dash at the Olympics and qualified for the finals, marking a significant shift in athletic demographics.

La Corte tries to honestly examine differences by race in sports, focusing on whether black athletes dominate, cultural influences, and genetic variations.

Black athletes comprise about three-quarters of NBA players and nearly two-thirds of NFL players, with specific positions like cornerbacks and running backs being overwhelmingly black.

East African runners, particularly from Kenya and Ethiopia, have dominated marathons for decades, winning the Boston Marathon with only two exceptions in the last 33 years.

Conversely, white athletes were 45 out of 50 finalists in men's and women's 100-meter freestyle at the 2016 Rio Olympics, and black Americans are underrepresented in sports like tennis, golf, and swimming.

Asians excel in table tennis, a sport declared national in China by Chairman Mao in the 1950s, demonstrating how cultural emphasis can shape athletic success.

Cultural factors, such as the integration of black baseball players in the 1940s, reshaped the sports land-

scape by revealing previously sidelined talent.

Basketball became a cultural touchstone in many black communities due to its accessibility, requiring only a court and a ball, without expensive equipment or large fields.

For many children in poor neighborhoods, sports offer a potential "ticket out of poverty," making an NBA or NFL contract a significant economic incentive.

Major Insight: The more a community values a sport, the more kids play it, the better they get, and the more the community values it, creating a self-fulfilling prophecy that shapes generations of athletes.

Role models, like Simone Biles in gymnastics, can inspire youth to participate in sports where they see representation, though factors like expense and infrastructure can limit sustained interest, as seen with Tiger Woods in golf.

Snow skiing is dominated by athletes from wealthier nations with snow, where the sport is culturally ingrained, and access to expensive equipment and facilities is common.

While acknowledging the sensitivity, La Corte asserts that it is "silly to insist that there are no physical differences between people from around the world."

There is more genetic diversity within racial groups than between them, but genetic variations can cluster in certain populations, influencing athletic performance.

Elite sprinters of West African descent often have a higher proportion of fast-twitch muscle fibers, crucial for explosive power.

East African long-distance runners may benefit from a slim build and long legs relative to their height, which improves running efficiency.

Epigenetics suggests that while genetics provide an edge, gene expression is influenced by training, diet, environment, and mindset, explaining regional athletic excellence.

The body type ideal for one sport, like a marathon runner, can be a disadvantage for another, such as an offensive tackle.

The research indicates no clear "pat answer" for athletic dominance, with relationships being unsettled science, but undeniable characteristics appear more frequently in elite athletes from certain races.





Elephants in Rooms

Core Concepts from the Video:

Athletic Dominance is Sport-Specific: The video highlights that "black athletes" do not universally dominate all sports; rather, different racial groups excel in specific athletic domains. For instance, black athletes are overrepresented in basketball and American football, while East Africans dominate marathons, and white athletes are prominent in swimming and skiing.

Interplay of Culture, Economics, and Genetics: The core argument is that athletic performance differences across racial groups are a complex result of intertwined cultural factors (accessibility, role models, community value), economic incentives (sports as a path out of poverty), and genetic predispositions (muscle fiber types, body proportions).

Genetic Diversity Within vs. Between Groups: While specific genetic variations can cluster in certain populations, there is generally more genetic diversity within racial groups than between them, complicating simplistic explanations of athletic dominance based solely on race.

Breakthrough Ideas

Major Insight: The Self-Fulfilling Prophecy of Cultural Emphasis: A community's deep cultural emphasis on a particular sport creates a powerful feedback loop: the more a community values a sport, the more kids play it, the better they become, which in turn further increases the community's value for that sport, shaping generations of athletes.

Role Models and Accessibility Drive Participation: The presence of successful role models who look like you can significantly boost participation in a sport, as seen with Simone Biles in gymnastics. However, this effect is often limited by the sport's financial accessibility and infrastructure, as demonstrated by the limited long-term impact of Tiger Woods on minority golf participation.

Epigenetics Modifies Genetic Predisposition: Beyond inherent genetic traits, epigenetics suggests that how genes are expressed can be significantly influenced by environmental factors like training, diet, recovery, and even an athlete's mindset, explaining how genes interact with lifestyle to influence performance.

Key Connections

Economic Incentive as a Cultural Driver: For many children in impoverished neighborhoods, sports are not merely a pastime but a potential "ticket out of poverty," making professional contracts a powerful economic incentive that deeply embeds certain sports into the cultural fabric of these communities.

Historical Barriers and Talent Revelation: The integration of sports, such as black baseball players being allowed into major leagues after the 1940s, revealed a depth of talent that had previously been sidelined, demonstrating how systemic barriers can obscure athletic potential within certain populations.

Body Type Specialization Across Sports: The genetic traits or body proportions ideal for one sport can be a disadvantage in another; for example, the lean build suited for a marathon runner is vastly different from the physique required for an offensive tackle in American football.

Practical Applications

Promote Financial Accessibility in Sports: A key societal goal should be to make all sports financially accessible to all children, regardless of their background, to ensure talent is not limited by economic barriers.

Foster Diverse Role Models and Infrastructure: To encourage broader participation in underrepresented sports, communities should focus on developing infrastructure and promoting diverse role models who can inspire youth from various backgrounds.

Acknowledge Complexity, Avoid Simplistic Conclusions: When discussing racial differences in athletic performance, it is crucial to acknowledge the complex interplay of factors and avoid simplistic or racially charged conclusions, recognizing that the science is often unsettled and nuanced.





YouTube Summaries



CAN REVOLUTIONARY TECHNOLOGY BE REPRESSED TO PROTECT THE ELITE?



This video by Dave Hodges provides a well-explained overview of the **Invention Secrecy Act of 1951**, detailing its provisions and historical context through Congressional archives. Hodges effectively argues how this act, originally intended for national security, is allegedly being abused to suppress revolutionary energy technologies, citing the example of Nikola Tesla's unreleased files and a personal anecdote involving Enron. The explanation clearly outlines the mechanism by which powerful entities can prevent innovations from reaching the market, making a compelling case for its current implications.

The Invention Secrecy Act of 1951 is allegedly used by powerful elites to suppress groundbreaking energy technologies, like those from Nikola Tesla and new innovations, for financial and competitive reasons.

Summary

The host introduces the Invention Secrecy Act of 1951 as an obstacle preventing monumental energy breakthroughs from reaching the public.

The act allows the FBI to keep Nikola Tesla's files, containing technology hundreds of years ahead of its time, under lock and key.

The Invention Secrecy Act of 1951 (HR4687, Public Law 82-256), signed by President Truman, permits the government to withhold patents if an invention is deemed detrimental to national security or the national economy.

Main Insight: Hodges believes the government will use this act to prevent a new, safer, cleaner, and more effective energy technology from coming to market due to its astronomical economic effect and threat to existing industries.

Hodges shares a personal anecdote where Enron was allegedly "smashed" by the government after showing interest in a zero-point energy project, suggesting it was due to the Invention Secrecy Act.

Stansbury Research suggests an "energy transformation" will revolutionize the planet and create an "unbelievable economic boom," but the host fears the Invention Secrecy Act will be employed to suppress it.

The government can retroactively seize or limit technology and prohibit discussion about it, even without an ex post facto law.

Main Arguments

Suppression of Breakthrough Energy Technology: The core argument is that monumental energy breakthroughs, capable of dramatically changing energy transmission and usage, are being actively suppressed by powerful entities for financial and competitive reasons.

The Invention Secrecy Act of 1951 as a Tool of Control: Hodges argues that the Invention Secrecy Act (HR4687, Public Law 82-256) is a key legal mechanism used by the government, not just for national security, but also to prevent technologies that could threaten the "lifblood of the national economy" from reaching the market.





YouTube Summaries

Elite Control Over Innovation: The video posits that an elite group of "very powerful and rich people" benefit from the suppression of new energy technologies, ensuring their continued control over existing energy markets and preventing disruptive innovations.

Unique Perspectives

Dual Purpose of the Invention Secrecy Act: Hodges highlights that while the act has a legitimate national security purpose, its broader application allows for the suppression of inventions deemed detrimental to the national economy, thereby protecting established industries like oil, wind, and solar.

Tesla's Legacy and Quantum Physics: The video connects the FBI's seizure of 70 boxes of Nikola Tesla's files in 1943, believed to contain zero-point energy technology, to the broader suppression of multi-dimensional quantum physics approaches to energy generation, contrasting it with the older Newtonian model.

Principal Insight: Economic Threat as a National Security Justification: The revelation that the Invention Secrecy Act can be invoked not just for direct national security threats but also if an invention "could threaten a lifeblood of the national economy" fundamentally shifts understanding of how powerful economic interests can leverage government power to suppress innovation.

Supporting Evidence

Congressional Archives Documentation: Hodges presents and reads directly from the Invention Secrecy Act of 1951 (Public Law 82-256, HR4687) from the Congressional Archives, showing its provisions for withholding patents based on national security or economic impact.

Tesla's Seized Files: The FBI's seizure of over 70 boxes of Nikola Tesla's research in 1943, which remain unreleased for over 80 years, is cited as a historical precedent for government suppression of advanced energy technology.

Enron's Collapse and Suppressed Energy Project: A personal anecdote details how Enron, then the fourth-largest energy corporation, was interested in backing a zero-point energy project, only for the gov-

ernment to "smash" Enron shortly after discussions about the Invention Secrecy Act, implying suppression.

Thought-Provoking Questions

The True Cost of Suppressed Innovation: If monumental energy breakthroughs are being withheld, what is the long-term cost to humanity in terms of environmental impact, economic progress, and quality of life?

Accountability for Economic Suppression: Who determines what constitutes a "threat to the lifeblood of the national economy," and what mechanisms exist for public oversight or challenge against such decisions under the Invention Secrecy Act?

The Future of Energy and Elite Power: How will the ongoing battle between new energy technologies (like the one Jeff Bezos is reportedly backing) and established powerful interests shape the global energy landscape and the distribution of wealth and control?

HOW JAPAN IS PREPARING FOR WAR WITH CHINA



Here is a presentation by RealLifeLore Productions that appeared on Nebula. It offers a comprehensive and well-structured explanation of Japan's significant shift from its post-WWII pacifist stance towards remilitarization. It effectively details the complex historical context, the immediate triggers for this change,





YouTube Summaries

and the specific military preparations Japan is undertaking. By outlining the geopolitical threats from China and North Korea, the reinterpretation of Article 9, and the substantial increase in defense spending and acquisition of offensive capabilities, this video provides clear insights into Japan's evolving defense strategy and the challenges it faces.

I summarized the transcript and hope it will help you understand the real situation now developing between the two major powers in Asia.

D. Miyoshi

Japan is rapidly reinterpreting its pacifist constitution, doubling military spending, and acquiring offensive capabilities to prepare for potential conflict with China, particularly over Taiwan, driven by escalating regional threats and a perceived need for self-reliance.

Here is a summary of the events now taking place in Asia between Japan and China.

SUMMARY

Tensions between Japan and China have escalated to their highest level since WWII, beginning with Japan's Prime Minister Sanae Takaichi's statement on November 7, 2025.

Japan's constitution, Article 9, explicitly renounces war and the use of force, leading to decades of pacifism and self-defense forces restricted to defending Japanese territory.

In 2015, Japan reinterpreted Article 9 with a new security law, enabling collective self-defense if an ally is attacked and it's necessary for Japan's survival.

Major Insight: Prime Minister Takaichi publicly stated that a Chinese blockade or invasion of Taiwan could constitute a "survival threatening situation" for Japan, implying military intervention even if Japanese territory isn't directly attacked.

China responded with fury, demanding retraction, flying a drone near Yonaguni, sending Coast Guard ves-

sels to the Senkaku Islands, banning Japanese seafood, and blocking Japanese culture.

Japan announced in 2022 it would double its annual military spending from 1% to 2% of GDP by 2027, later expedited to 2026, reaching an estimated \$80 billion annually.

This shift is driven by an increasingly aggressive North Korea, a more powerful and assertive China, wavering US commitments to allies, and the precedent set by Russia's invasion of Ukraine.

Japan plans to acquire 400 US-made Tomahawk cruise missiles with a 2400 km range and domestically produced Type 12 missiles, providing strike capabilities deep within enemy territory.

Japan's submarine fleet has grown to 24, including modern TAG class subs capable of deploying sea mines, launching torpedoes, and firing Tomahawk missiles.

Japan will acquire 147 F-35 fighter jets, including 42 F-35B models for its upgraded Isumo class helicopter carriers, which will become the first Japanese naval vessels to operate fixed-wing aircraft since WWII.

The Ryuku Islands, particularly Yonaguni, are being heavily militarized with surveillance radar, electronic warfare units, and surface-to-air missile batteries.

Domestic challenges include Japan's high national debt (237% of GDP), making military funding difficult without unpopular tax increases, and a critical shortage of manpower for the Self-Defense Forces due to an aging population and low recruitment.

Core Concepts

Reinterpretation of Japan's Pacifist Constitution:

In 2015, Japan significantly reinterpreted Article 9 of its constitution, which previously renounced war, with a new security law. This law enables the Self-Defense Forces to exercise collective self-defense, allowing military deployment abroad to defend an ally if deemed necessary for Japan's own survival.

"Survival Threatening Situation" for Japan: In November 2025, Japan's Prime Minister Sanae Takaichi stated that a Chinese blockade or invasion of Taiwan could constitute a "survival threatening situation" for Japan. This unprecedented declaration im-





YouTube Summaries

plies Japan would trigger collective self-defense and deploy forces against China, even if Japanese territory isn't directly attacked.

Doubling of Military Spending: Frightened by Russia's invasion of Ukraine and China's hostility towards Taiwan, Japan announced in 2022 it would double its annual military spending from 1% to 2% of GDP by 2027, later expedited to 2026. This will result in an \$80 billion annual defense budget, placing Japan among the top five military spenders globally.

Taiwan's Geopolitical Importance to Japan: A Chinese takeover of Taiwan would be geopolitically disastrous for Japan, breaking the "first island chain" that contains the Chinese Navy and exposing Japan's critical sea lines of communication. Japan is heavily dependent on maritime trade, with only 19 days of strategic LNG reserves, making a Taiwan conflict a direct threat to its economic survival.

Breakthrough Ideas

Principal Insight: Shift from Purely Defensive to Counterstrike Capability: Japan is acquiring long-range cruise missiles like 400 US-made Tomahawks (2400 km range) and domestically produced Type 12 missiles (1000 km range). This marks a significant departure from its pacifist stance, providing the Self-Defense Forces with the ability to strike targets deep within Chinese or North Korean interiors for the first time, albeit framed as "counterstrike capability" to avoid preemptive use.

Naval Power Projection with F-35Bs: Japan is acquiring 147 F-35 fighter jets, including 42 F-35B short takeoff and vertical landing models. Crucially, its two Isumo-class helicopter carriers are being retrofitted to launch up to 12 F-35Bs each, marking the first time Japanese naval vessels will operate fixed-wing aircraft since WWII, significantly enhancing its power projection capabilities in the East and South China Seas.

Militarization of the Ryuku Island Chain: Japan is heavily militarizing its southwestern Ryuku Islands, particularly Yonaguni (110 km from Taiwan). This

includes deploying surveillance radar, electronic warfare units, surface-to-air missiles, anti-ship missiles, and transforming islands like Makojima into hubs for air surveillance and ammunition depots, preparing them as critical forward operating bases for potential US and Japanese forces.

Key Connections

Historical Grievances Fueling Current Tensions: China views Japan's modern military expansion and comments on Taiwan through the lens of a long, contentious history, including Japan's "century of humiliation" (e.g., First Sino-Japanese War, Nanjing Massacre, Unit 731 atrocities). This historical context triggers deep and painful memories, framing China's perception of Japan's actions as a renewed threat.

Interconnected Threats from North Korea and China: Japan faces a potential two-front war scenario, where military action by China in the Taiwan Strait could encourage North Korea to escalate hostilities on the Korean Peninsula, or vice-versa. This forces Japan and the US to reserve resources, complicating their response to either conflict.

US Security Guarantees and Japanese Remilitarization: Japan's post-WWII pacifism was underpinned by the 1950 US-Japan security treaty, outsourcing its defense to America. However, wavering US commitments, particularly from the Trump administration, have pressured Japan to increase its own military spending and capabilities to compensate or hedge against potential abandonment.

Practical Applications

Four Potential Responses to a Taiwan Conflict: Japan has four conceivable response options to a Taiwan contingency, ranging from a strictly defensive stance (surveillance, missile defense, evacuation) to full combat operations in and around Taiwan, including striking military targets within China. Each option carries varying levels of escalation and risk to Japan's relationship with the US and its own security.





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Addressing Manpower Shortages for the SDF: Japan faces a critical shortage of military-aged men due to an aging population, with recruitment targets missed every year since 2014. To sustain its remilitarization drive, Japan must address issues of low pay, tough work, and limited prestige in the Self-Defense Forces to attract and retain personnel.

Financial Challenges of Increased Defense Spending: Japan's military expansion faces significant financial hurdles, given its national debt of 237% of GDP. Funding this growth will likely require unpopular tax increases, a politically difficult choice given Japan's already high tax rates for its aging population and social welfare programs.

Domestic Challenges to Remilitarization

Funding: Japan has one of the highest national debts (237% of GDP) .

Increasing taxes is unpopular due to high existing tax rates for an aging population and social welfare programs

Manpower Shortage: Critical shortage of young men (18-26) for military service

Numbers projected to shrink significantly by 2050

Low pay, tough work, low prestige, and low unemployment in the private sector have led to missed recruitment targets since 2014

Lack of Combat Experience: The SDF has never experienced a combat fatality

Uncertainty about whether the SDF and Japanese public are prepared for potentially enormous casualties in a major war

Conclusion: A Cycle of Nervousness and High Stakes

Neither Japan nor China currently seeks war, but mutual military preparations and historical legacies are increasing nervousness

China's Perspective: Determined to unify China and end the "century of humiliation"; Japanese intervention would be seen as preventing unification

Japan's Perspective: A Chinese attack on Taiwan would threaten Japan's long-term stability and citizens' lives on nearby islands

Both sides are unwilling to back down given the high stakes

"It is better to be a soldier in a garden than a gardener in a war."

HOW TO GET CHINA TO PAY THE US DEBT



Title: America's Plan to SHIFT Its Debt to China - Prof. Jiang Xueqin Author: World Affairs Intelligence

This presentation provides an insightful analysis of a sophisticated, multi-layered strategy by the US to manage its national debt. It effectively details how America aims to leverage China's unique financial capacity through stablecoins and financial repression. The analysis is strengthened by integrating geopolitical factors like Taiwan, South American energy, and semiconductor access, presenting a coherent "grand bargain" where both nations' strategic interests align despite political discomfort. The predictions offered provide a clear framework for evaluating the strategy's execution.

I hope you find this informative.

D. Miyoshi





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Summary of Presentation

- China represents the last major untapped financial frontier due to its accumulated financial capacity to absorb significantly more debt, a fact America has noticed and built a strategy around.
- Banks create new money when they issue a loan, rather than lending out existing deposits, a process based on double-entry bookkeeping that expands the money supply.
- The US government finances its spending by issuing treasury securities, which the Federal Reserve and banking system purchase, effectively creating new money and accumulating \$39 trillion in debt.
- The annual interest burden on the US debt approaches \$2 trillion, which the government cannot raise through taxation alone, necessitating new buyers for treasury securities.
- **Major Insight:** America's strategy to manage its unsustainable \$39 trillion debt involves finding a new category of buyer in China's vast untapped savings, using stablecoins as the mechanism to channel these funds toward American government debt.
- China has almost no foreign investment relative to its economic size due to capital controls, which prevent domestic savings from freely flowing into dollar-denominated assets and causing currency instability.
- The US debt will be managed through *financial repression*, using inflation and artificially suppressed interest rates to gradually erode the real value of the debt over decades, rather than through explicit repayment or default.
- Three geopolitical repositioning moves support this financial strategy: leveraging Taiwan to outsource containment efforts to Japan and South Korea, American influence over South American energy for China's stable supply, and controlled access to semiconductors for China's AI development.
- China's interests in this bargain include reliable access to Western Hemisphere energy, semiconductor access to fuel its AI development, and access to American consumer markets for its manufacturing output.
- America's interests include access to Chinese household savings for US Treasury demand, continued Chinese manufacturing to keep consumer prices manageable, and partnership in AI development to integrate Chinese technology with American infrastructure.
- An additional element is the potential for Chinese

manufacturing to move into resource-rich Western Hemisphere locations like Venezuela, processing local resources, employing local labor, and exporting to American markets, benefiting all three parties. Key predictions for confirming this framework include the passage of stablecoin legislation mandating treasury backing, signals reducing US military commitment to Taiwanese independence, follow-on semiconductor access decisions, and Chinese investment in Western Hemisphere manufacturing.

Main Arguments

- **America's Debt Shift Strategy:** The US plans to leverage China's vast untapped savings to manage its \$39 trillion national debt, which is deemed mathematically unsustainable through conventional means.
 - **Financial Repression via Stablecoins:** The core financial mechanism involves using dollar-denominated stablecoins to channel Chinese household savings into US Treasury securities, enabling financial repression through suppressed interest rates and inflation to devalue the debt over decades.
 - **Geopolitical Repositioning as Leverage:** America is using strategic geopolitical moves concerning Taiwan, South American energy, and semiconductor access to create conditions where China finds it rational to accept this financial arrangement.
- The Grand Bargain's Mutual Interests:** The proposed bargain offers China reliable energy access, semiconductor technology, and market access for its manufacturing, in exchange for China's financial market access (savings for US debt), continued manufacturing for US consumers, and AI development partnership.

Unique Perspectives

- **Main Insight: Banks Create Money, Don't Just Lend Deposits:** Contrary to common belief, banks create new money when they issue a loan, rather than simply lending out existing deposits, expanding the money supply through double-entry bookkeeping.
- **Taiwan as a Strategic Bargaining Chip:** American support for Taiwan is reframed not as a direct liability, but as a strategic tool to activate self-interest in Japan and South Korea, effectively outsourcing part of the containment effort against Chinese maritime ex-





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pansion.

- **China's Welcome of US Energy Influence:** Paradoxically, China might welcome American strategic positioning in South America regarding energy, as a unified US presence could guarantee more stable and predictable energy supplies than a fragmented landscape.

Semiconductor Interdependency, Not Self-Sufficiency: China cannot easily achieve self-sufficiency in semiconductors due to the global, multi-segment supply chain, making continued access to American technology (like Nvidia chips) a practical necessity rather than a concession.

Supporting Evidence

- **China's Untapped Financial Capacity:** China possesses a unique financial capacity to absorb significantly more debt, evidenced by its household savings rate approaching 40% and minimal foreign investment relative to its economic size, unlike other developed nations.

- **Unsustainable US Debt Burden:** The US has accumulated \$39 trillion in debt, with an annual interest burden nearing \$2 trillion, which cannot be serviced through taxation alone, necessitating a new buyer base and debt management strategy.

- **Global Semiconductor Supply Chain Complexity:** The semiconductor manufacturing process is globally distributed, with design in California, fabrication in Taiwan, and equipment from the Netherlands/Japan/US, making it impossible for any single nation to replicate the entire chain domestically.

Nvidia CEO's Alaska Stop as a Signal: Jensen Huang's last-minute boarding of a plane to China at an Alaska refueling stop is cited as a key signal of a breakthrough in semiconductor access negotiations, indicating the deal China most wants is on the table.

Thought-Provoking Questions

- **Feasibility of Stablecoin Legislation:** The passage of stablecoin legislation (Genius Act, Clarity Act) in forms mandating treasury backing and distribution infrastructure to Chinese consumers will be a critical indicator of the financial mechanism's implementation.

- **Confirmation of Taiwan Repositioning:** Future formal or informal signals reducing American military commitment to Taiwanese independence will confirm whether the US is using Taiwan as a strategic bargaining chip.

- **Execution Risk of Western Hemisphere Manufacturing:** The materialization of Chinese investment in Venezuela and similar resource-rich locations under an American strategic umbrella represents the longest timeline and highest execution risk for the overall framework.

Navigating Domestic Political Constraints: The success of this grand bargain hinges on both the US and China's ability to navigate domestic political discomforts, such as selling "debt to China" to Americans or reducing capital account protection for Chinese policymakers.

America's Plan to Shift Its Debt to China: A Grand Bargain

Introduction: China as the Last Financial Frontier

- China represents the last major untapped financial frontier due to its accumulated financial capacity to absorb significantly more debt.

- The US has developed a sophisticated strategy involving digital currency, geopolitical repositioning, semiconductor access, and manufacturing integration to leverage this.

This analysis focuses on the underlying architecture of global financial power, not just headlines.

Foundational Concepts: How Money and Government Debt Work

- **Bank Money Creation:** Banks create new money when they issue a loan, rather than lending out existing deposits.

- o Example: A \$1 million deposit and a \$1 million loan result in \$2 million of financial claims where \$1 million existed before.

- o This is based on double-entry bookkeeping, allowing financial systems to expand money supply beyond physical assets.

- o Money created through lending must eventually be repaid, requiring constant management.

- o **Sovereign Government Debt (US Example):**

- o The Federal Reserve system provides the US government with a centralized mechanism for borrowing.

- o The government issues Treasury securities, which the Federal Reserve and banking system purchase, creating new money.

- o This system financed America's 20th-century dominance but also produced \$39 trillion in accumulating





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lated debt.

- o The annual interest burden approaches \$2 trillion, which the government must raise through additional borrowing.

- o The system relies on a constant supply of buyers for Treasury securities (foreign governments, institutional investors, Federal Reserve).

These buyer categories have limits, necessitating a new source of demand.

China's Untapped Savings and Capital Controls

- **The Opportunity:** China possesses the largest pool of untapped savings globally.

- o Unlike other major developed economies, China has almost no foreign investment relative to its economic size.

- o Its international investment footprint resembles developing nations like India, Indonesia, Turkey, and Mexico, despite being the world's second-largest economy.

- o **Reason: Capital Controls:** China maintains a closed capital account, preventing free conversion of yuan to foreign currency and movement abroad.

- o Opening the capital account would likely cause domestic savings to rush into dollar-denominated assets, leading to currency depreciation and potential financial crisis.

This results in an enormous pool of domestic savings (household savings rate approaching 40%) that cannot easily flow into international assets.

The "Stable Coin" Mechanism: Financial Repression

- **The Solution:** Stable coins are the mechanism being built to access China's savings.

- **Unsustainable Debt:** The US's \$39 trillion debt at 5% interest is mathematically unsustainable through conventional means.

- **Financial Repression:** The debt will be managed through financial repression, involving inflation and artificially suppressed interest rates over a long period.

- o If Treasury yields are pushed towards zero (e.g., through regulatory requirements, mandated purchases, or structured demand from stable coin legislation), the real return becomes negative.

- o Holders are effectively taxed by the erosion of

purchasing power due to inflation.

- o The debt's real value declines over decades, not through formal default, but through steady debasement of the dollar.

- o **China's Role:** Chinese households, valuing the perceived safety and convertibility of dollar assets over real returns, would prefer dollar stable coins even at effectively zero yield.

- o This preference expands the buyer base and suppresses interest rates simultaneously.

- o Over a 50-year horizon, the debt's real value can be substantially reduced without political crisis.

New Element: The digital infrastructure of stable coins makes this mechanism deployable at the scale of Chinese household savings.

Geopolitical Repositioning: Creating Conditions for Acceptance

The financial strategy is supported by three geopolitical moves that make the arrangement rational for China:

1. Taiwan

- **Strategic Importance:** Taiwan's position within the first island chain allows control over maritime access to the Western Pacific.

- **US Leverage:** By suggesting openness to Taiwan's return to Chinese sovereignty, the US doesn't lose influence but creates incentives for Japan and South Korea to resist Chinese maritime expansion.

- o This effectively *outsources* part of the containment effort.

Taiwan becomes a bargaining chip with Beijing and a tool to activate allied self-interest.

2. South American Energy

- **China's Energy Needs:** China's enormous and growing energy requirements necessitate diversified supply.

- **US Influence:** American strategic positioning in South America (e.g., Venezuela) makes China's access to Western Hemisphere energy subject to US influence.

Paradoxical Welcome: China's priority is stable and predictable energy pricing. A unified American presence guaranteeing this might be preferable to a fragmented, volatile landscape.





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3. Artificial Intelligence and Semiconductors

- **Nvidia's Role:** Jensen Huang's presence on a flight to China signaled a breakthrough in semiconductor access negotiations.
 - **Global Supply Chain:** Modern semiconductor manufacturing is a global process, not a single-nation product.
 - o No single nation controls more than one or two segments, making self-sufficiency extremely difficult for China.
 - o **US Advantage:** US influence over trade networks connecting these segments ensures semiconductor advantage.
 - o **China's Requirement:** Access to semiconductors is a practical requirement for China's AI development, manufacturing, and economic competitiveness.
 - o Access to Nvidia chips is more valuable than a theoretical, non-existent domestic alternative.
 - o **US Integration Tool:** Providing chip access integrates China's AI development with American technology infrastructure, preserving US visibility.
 - o **Data Dimension:** China's large population with limited privacy protections provides enormous training data for AI systems.
- American technology trained on Chinese behavioral data advances in ways not possible in environments with stronger privacy protections, making it a "laboratory arrangement."

The Grand Bargain: Interests of Both Sides

- **China's Interests:**
 - o Reliable access to energy from the Western Hemisphere at stable and predictable prices.
 - o Semiconductor access to fuel its AI development.
 - o Access to American consumer markets for its manufacturing output.
- **America's Interests:**
 - o Access to Chinese financial markets, specifically Chinese household savings flowing into dollar-denominated instruments to support US Treasury demand.
 - o Continued Chinese manufacturing to keep consumer prices manageable for American households.
 - o Partnership in AI development that keeps Chinese technology integrated with American infrastructure.

- o **Outcome:** Both sides gain substantial benefits and make concessions, characteristic of a negotiated settlement between major powers.
- The financial dimension (Chinese savings via stable coins absorbing US debt) is the core mechanism for managing American debt without austerity or default.

Additional Element: Western Hemisphere Manufacturing Development

- **Venezuela's Role:** Venezuela has large oil reserves, a collapsed economy, and a workforce needing employment.
 - **Triangular Arrangement:** American strategic influence (security, market access) + Chinese manufacturing expertise/capital + Venezuelan resources/labor.
 - o Chinese firms, experienced in frontier manufacturing (Africa, Southeast Asia), can organize operations not compatible with American labor standards or capital investment scale.
- This creates a resource processing and manufacturing hub serving all three parties: hemispheric manufacturing for America, resource access and opportunities for China, and development for Venezuela.

Predictions and Challenges

- **Key Indicators to Watch:**
 - o Passage of stable coin legislation (Genius Act, Clarity Act) mandating Treasury backing and distribution infrastructure for Chinese consumers.
 - o Confirmation of Taiwan repositioning through reduced American military commitment to Taiwanese independence.
 - o Follow-on semiconductor access decisions confirming or reversing the Nvidia signal.
 - o Materialization of Western Hemisphere manufacturing through Chinese investment in Venezuela and similar locations under American strategic umbrella.
- **Challenges:**
 - o **US:** Selling a deal that looks like debt to China to an American public that views China as an adversary.
 - o **China:** Accepting financial integration with American institutions that reduces capital account protection, which Chinese policymakers deem essential for domestic financial stability.
 - o **Gravitational Pull:** The \$39 trillion American debt and 40% Chinese savings rates create a strong incentive for both sides to overcome political chal-



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lenges.

Grand Bargains: These arrangements are built through an accumulation of smaller signals, not dramatic announcements, with the architecture becoming visible before headlines describe it.

IRAN'S STRUCTURAL WEAPON



The Weapon That Wins Without Being Fired — And Iran Already Has It | Prof. Jiang Xueqin

Author: Prof. Jiang Predictive

Here is my synopsis of a recent YouTube program by Prof Jiang Xueqin. This synopsis presents a pessimistic assessment of U.S. strategic prospects in a prolonged Iran conflict. Prof Jiang argues that Iran's greatest weapon is not its military but its ability to threaten the Strait of Hormuz, a chokepoint through which a substantial portion of the world's oil and natural gas supplies transit. According to him, even the credible threat of disruption could inflict economic consequences severe enough to outweigh any conventional military advantage enjoyed by the United States.

I hope the professor is wrong in his analysis but I am presenting it here as one man's analysis and opinion of the situation. We should note it reflects the professor's analytical framework rather than a broadly accepted consensus. He may be right, or he may be wrong. The most useful takeaway is not the professor's prediction that Iran will "win," but rather his emphasis on a vulnerability that many Americans overlook: modern wars are often decided as much by economic disruption and supply-chain chokepoints as by military engagements.

In any case, I present his analysis here for your informed consideration.

D. Miyoshi

The Strait of Hormuz: Iran's Structural Power Weapon

Introduction: The Underestimated Weapon

- The most important and underestimated aspect of the current war is a weapon Iran possesses.
- This weapon does not need to be fully fired to win the war; its threat alone is sufficient to destabilize the American empire.

The weapon is the Strait of Hormuz.

Understanding Power Dynamics

- **Hard Power:** Visible power like bombs, missiles, drones, fighter jets, and aircraft carriers, which America possesses in abundance.
 - **Structural Power:** Invisible, quiet, and slow-working power that, when activated, is more devastating than any bomb.
 - It destroys the entire system an opponent depends on, rather than just physical targets.
- Prof. Jiang argues that the Strait of Hormuz is Iran's structural power weapon, which they have been using to change the war's picture.



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The Strait of Hormuz: A Critical Choke-point

- **Geography:** A narrow waterway, only 21 miles wide at its narrowest point, connecting the Persian Gulf to the Indian Ocean.
 - **Oil Transit:** Approximately 20 million barrels of oil pass through daily, representing 20-27% of all world oil traded by sea.
 - **LNG Transit:** Carries about 20% of the world's liquefied natural gas (LNG), primarily from Qatar, vital for heating homes in Europe, Japan, and South Korea.
 - **No Alternative:** There is no alternative route or channel that can handle the Strait's volume.
- Current Impact:** Since Iran declared the Strait closed to hostile nations in March 2026, shipping traffic has dropped by 95%.

The Power of Threat: Game Theory and the "Rook" Analogy

- **Game Theory:** The weapon's power lies in its existence and the credible threat it poses, even without full activation.
 - **Chess Analogy:** Prof. Jiang compares the Strait of Hormuz to a rook in chess, sitting in the corner but forcing the opponent to account for its presence in every move.
- Every American decision in the war is made under the shadow of the question: "What happens if Iran fully closes the Strait?"

Consequences of a Fully Closed Strait

- **Global Oil Prices:** Full closure could drive oil to \$150-\$200 a barrel for years, according to analysts like Larry Frank of BlackRock.
- **Economic Recession:** \$200 oil would trigger a global economic recession, affecting every energy-dependent country.
- **Impact on America:**
 - o Despite US energy independence, global oil prices directly affect American gasoline and food prices, as the global economy runs on a single oil price.
 - o The American economy is primarily financial, relying on the US dollar as the world's reserve currency.
 - o **The Petro-dollar System:**
 - ✦ Post-WWII deal: Saudi Arabia sells oil only in US dollars; America provides military protection.

- ✦ This creates permanent global demand for the US dollar, allowing America to print more money, run deficits, and finance its military cheaply.
- ✦ Gulf States recycle petrodollars back into the American economy (stocks, bonds, real estate, tech, AI).

Chain of Collapse (Prof. Jiang's Argument):

Iran threatens the Strait of Hormuz.

2. Strait disruption threatens Gulf state oil exports.
 3. Gulf state oil export disruption threatens petrodollar recycling.
 4. Petrodollar recycling disruption threatens the AI bubble.
 5. AI bubble bursting threatens the entire American stock market.
 6. American stock market collapse creates economic recession and political crisis in America.
- This is how Iran can win without firing, by unraveling the global financial system.

The Strait of Hormuz: Three Weapons in One

1. **Oil and Food Supply:**
 - o Beyond global oil, 90% of GCC countries' food imports pass through the Strait.
 - o Iran threatens the food supply of Saudi Arabia, UAE, Qatar, and Kuwait, potentially leading to shortages.
- o **Water Supply:**
 - o GCC countries rely on desalination plants for 60% of their water.
 - o These coastal plants are vulnerable, stationary targets for inexpensive Iranian drones.
 - o Hitting these plants could leave cities like Riyadh (10 million people) without water in two weeks, causing immediate political collapse.
 - o Prof. Jiang states that Iran threatens the very existence of these nations, making GCC countries "terrified."
- o **AI Economy:**
 - o The petrodollar recycling chain finances the AI bubble.
 - o Gulf states aimed to become major AI infrastructure hubs due to cheap energy.
 - o Disruption makes energy uncertain and expensive,





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causing big tech companies to rethink investments. This collapses the Gulf's plan to transition to an AI economy in the post-oil era.

Challenges for America's Counter-Strategy

- **Military Force Limitations:**

- o Iran's missile and drone sites are dispersed, underground, and within mountain ranges, making them difficult to neutralize even with advanced air power.
- o Even if the Strait were militarily opened, Iran could still destroy GCC oil facilities, desalination plants, and data centers.

The Insurance Problem:

- o Even a "technically open" Strait becomes "practically closed" if the threat of attack remains credible.
 - o Astronomical insurance premiums for ships due to high risk would deter financing and shipping companies.
- The threat alone is enough as long as Iran maintains the capability and will to act.

Broader Strategic Picture

- Prof. Jiang's framework: War is fought across four dimensions – military, economic, political, and narrative.
- America attempts to make economic, political, and narrative dimensions conform to its military strategy.
- Iran uses military activity to shape the economic, political, and narrative dimensions, as exemplified by the Strait of Hormuz.

Iran uses a relatively small amount of military activity to create enormous economic consequences that re-shape the political landscape.

IS THIS HOW THE TAIWAN QUESTION IS SETTLED?



The US-China Trade \ TAIWAN HANDOVER: WHAT NOBODY IS TELLING YOU – Prof Jiang Xueqin, Author

This presentation by Professor Jiang offers a compelling analysis challenging the conventional view of imminent conflict over Taiwan between the US and China. Professor Jiang insightfully argues that the US and China will avoid war, instead pursuing a strategic "grand bargain." This involves the US relocating TSMC's critical semiconductor manufacturing to American soil, thereby transforming Taiwan from a strategic liability into a negotiable asset. Jiang posits that geopolitical realities are fluid narratives, suggesting a peaceful, albeit interest-driven, transition for Taiwan akin to Hong Kong's handover.

The professor's prediction makes a lot of sense and I offer my summary of it here for your informed consideration.

D. Miyoshi

Summary of Presentation

- Current events like Taiwan's president meeting US officials, China sending warships, and US arms sales are dismissed as "noise" and "theater."
- Jiang asserts that the United States and China are not actually going to war over Taiwan.
- Taiwan's future will likely follow a path similar to Hong Kong's 1997 handover, but for completely different reasons.
- The US has maintained "strategic ambiguity" on Taiwan since Nixon's 1972 visit to China, neither clearly supporting nor opposing independence.





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- Taiwan is the most important semiconductor manufacturing hub globally, with TSMC producing over 90% of the world's most advanced chips.
 - Despite its importance, Taiwan is considered a *liability* for America, not an asset, due to its vulnerability to a Chinese blockade that could collapse global supply chains and economies.
 - **Main Insight:** Jiang proposes that America's real goal is to replicate TSMC's advanced manufacturing capability within the US, making Taiwan negotiable as a bargaining chip once this capability is transferred.
 - TSMC is already building factories in Arizona, committing \$65 billion, with full capacity expected to take 10-15 years.
 - America needs 10-15 years of stability in the Taiwan Strait to transfer this critical manufacturing capability home.
 - The proposed "grand bargain" involves the US declaring opposition to Taiwan independence and supporting peaceful unification, in exchange for China committing to a 20-year peaceful transition without military action or coercion, during which TSMC moves its advanced production to Arizona.
 - Nations act on interest, not morality; America gets its chips, China gets its island, and the Taiwanese get a Hong Kong-style arrangement.
 - Taiwan is presented as a "hallucination," a constructed reality based on geopolitical convenience, similar to how the US recognized Chiang Kai-shek's government as legitimate for all of China.
 - International politics often operates through narratives that can be revised when they no longer serve their purpose, as exemplified by the 1971 Nixon shift in recognizing Beijing over Taipei.
 - Major powers manage a deeply interconnected global system, with strong incentives to preserve continuity and stability rather than pursue disruptive escalation.
- Future developments are likely to be shaped by diplomatic signaling, economic interdependence, and incremental policy adjustments rather than direct confrontation.

Main Arguments

- **No War Over Taiwan:** Despite current tensions, military posturing, and media narratives predicting conflict, the speaker argues that the United States and China are not actually going to war over Taiwan,

viewing current events as "theater" and "noise."

- **Taiwan as a US Liability:** Taiwan, despite being the world's most critical semiconductor manufacturing hub (TSMC produces over 90% of advanced chips), is considered a liability for the US due to its extreme vulnerability to a Chinese blockade, which could collapse the global economy and America's military-industrial complex.
 - **The "Grand Bargain" Solution:** The ultimate solution to the Taiwan question involves the US facilitating the transfer of TSMC's advanced manufacturing capabilities to American soil (e.g., Arizona) over 10-15 years, making Taiwan a negotiable bargaining chip for peaceful unification with China.
- Nations Act on Interest, Not Morality:** Geopolitical decisions are driven by national interest calculations, not moral considerations, leading to a "brutal and simple" outcome where America secures its chip supply, China gains its island, and the Taiwanese receive a Hong Kong-style arrangement.

Unique Perspectives

- **Major Insight 1: Taiwan as a Negotiable Asset after Capability Transfer:** The surprising insight is that America's real goal is not to defend Taiwan indefinitely, but to replicate TSMC's advanced manufacturing capability domestically, thereby transforming Taiwan from an indispensable semiconductor fortress into a negotiable bargaining chip once that capability is secured.
 - **Major Insight 2: Geopolitical Reality as a "Hallucination":** The concept that international politics, including the status of nations, borders, and sovereignty, is fundamentally a "hallucination"—a story projected by powerful actors that can be redefined when it no longer serves their strategic purpose, as seen in the historical recognition of Taiwan as "China."
- Taiwan Question as Narrative Stability:** The core of the Taiwan issue is framed not merely as a territorial or security dispute, but as a question of maintaining or revising a geopolitical narrative within the global system, where outcomes are shaped by diplomatic signaling and economic interdependence rather than inevitable military confrontation.

Supporting Evidence

- **TSMC's Dominance:** TSMC produces over 90%





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of the world's most advanced chips, essential for iPhones, Nvidia AI processors, and US advanced weapon systems, highlighting Taiwan's critical but vulnerable role in the global supply chain.

- **TSMC Investment in Arizona:** TSMC has already committed \$65 billion to build factories in Arizona, indicating a concrete, long-term move towards transferring advanced semiconductor manufacturing capability to the US, a process expected to take 10-15 years to reach full capacity.

- **Historical Precedent of Hong Kong Handover:** The 1997 Hong Kong handover under a "one country, two systems" framework, despite initial global skepticism, serves as a historical analogy for a negotiated, peaceful transition for Taiwan.

Nixon's Redefinition of China's Reality: The 1971 shift in US recognition from Taipei to Beijing was a redefinition of political reality, driven by the collapse of the Bretton Woods system and the need for new economic architecture, demonstrating how geopolitical narratives are revised based on strategic and economic priorities.

Thought-Provoking Questions

- **Can America Afford Taiwan's Vulnerability?:** The critical question is not whether America can afford to lose Taiwan, but whether it can afford to leave Taiwan in its current position of permanent vulnerability, given its indispensable role in the global semiconductor supply chain.
- **What About the Taiwanese People and Democracy?:** The analysis raises the ethical question of the Taiwanese people's fate and their democratic aspirations within a framework where national interests dictate a Hong Kong-style arrangement, implicitly questioning the moral cost of such geopolitical maneuvers.

How are Geopolitical Realities Constructed and Revised?: The video prompts reflection on how "realities" like national sovereignty and international recognition are constructed narratives, and how these narratives are strategically revised by major powers when they no longer serve their purpose, rather than being immutable truths.

Structured Notes

Introduction: Beyond the Noise

- Current geopolitical events suggest imminent con-

flict over Taiwan, including US officials meeting Taiwan's president, China's military presence in the Taiwan Strait, US arms sales to Taiwan, and Japan's expanding military budget.

- The prevailing narrative is that "war is coming" and "conflict is inevitable," with Taiwan being the "most dangerous flash point".
- Professor Jiang Xueqin argues that these events are "noise" and "theater," and the United States and China are not actually going to war over Taiwan
- A game theory approach, looking beneath the surface, can provide more accurate predictions. The video aims to explain why war is unlikely and what the actual outcome will be

Historical Precedent: The Hong Kong Handover

- Understanding Taiwan requires understanding its history, using the 1997 Hong Kong handover as an analogy.
- Hong Kong, a British colony, was returned to China under the "one country, two systems" framework.
- This framework allowed Hong Kong to maintain its own courts, currency, and press freedom for 50 years
- Despite global skepticism that China would never allow it, the handover occurred peacefully
- The speaker predicts Taiwan will follow a very similar path, but for different reasons
- **The Nixon Framework & Strategic Ambiguity**
- The "Nixon framework," established during Nixon's 1972 visit to China, committed America to "strategic ambiguity" on Taiwan.
- This meant the US would not clearly state whether it supports or opposes Taiwan independence
- Every American president for 50 years maintained this strategic ambiguity.
- The speaker previously suggested that Trump might change this, viewing it as a smart geopolitical move
- **Taiwan's Strategic Importance (TSMC)**
- Taiwan is more than just an island; it is the most important semiconductor manufacturing hub globally .
- TSMC (Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company) produces over 90% of the world's most advanced chips .
- These chips are essential components for iPhones, Nvidia's AI processors, and advanced US weapon sys-





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tems .

Taiwan as a US Liability

- Counter-intuitively, Taiwan's critical importance makes it a *liability* for the US, not an asset .
 - A Chinese blockade of Taiwan, even without an invasion, would halt TSMC production .
 - Such a disruption would collapse the global semiconductor supply chain, the global economy, and America's military-industrial complex
- The true question is whether the US can afford to leave Taiwan in a position of permanent vulnerability.

The Proposed "Grand Bargain": Moving TSMC

- The speaker's unique perspective suggests the solution to the Taiwan problem is to move TSMC's manufacturing *capability* to the US .
 - America's real goal is to replicate TSMC's advanced manufacturing domestically, making Taiwan negotiable.
 - TSMC is already building factories in Arizona, committing \$65 billion to US soil.
 - Building these semiconductor capabilities takes 10-15 years to reach full capacity.
 - Therefore, the US needs 10-15 years of stability in the Taiwan Strait, not permanent control of Taiwan
 - **The Grand Bargain Scenario:**
 - o The US declares opposition to Taiwan independence and supports peaceful unification under a negotiated framework
 - o In exchange, China commits to a 20-year peaceful transition, avoiding military action, blockade, or coercion.
 - o During these 20 years, TSMC quietly moves its most advanced production to Arizona.
- By the time unification occurs, America no longer depends on Taiwan for chips, having extracted its strategic value

Geopolitical Realities: Interest vs. Morality

- In game theory, nations act based on interest, not morality.
- The "brutal and simple" interest calculation is: America gets its chips, China gets its island, and the Taiwanese get a Hong Kong-style arrangement.

Deeper Analysis: Reality as a Hallucination

- Jioang emphasizes that "reality is a hallucination"; nations, borders, governments, and sovereignty are "shadows on the wall" – stories told by powerful people .
 - Taiwan is presented as a perfect example of this "hallucination" .
 - After the Chinese civil war, the US recognized Chiang Kai-shek's KMT government on Taiwan (an island of 6 million people) as the legitimate government of all of China (600 million people on the mainland) .
 - This was America "projecting a story" and forcing the world to pretend it was true for 20 years, with Taiwan occupying China's seat in the UN .
- This constructed reality was based on geopolitical convenience, not geographic truth .

The Nixon Shift: Redefining Reality

- The shift in 1971 under President Nixon was not just a diplomatic adjustment but a "redefinition of political reality itself".
- By opening to Beijing and normalizing relations with mainland China, the US replaced one international narrative with another, moving China's representation from Taipei to Beijing.
- This revision of reality aligned with new strategic priorities, including navigating the collapse of the Bretton Woods system and seeking new sources of industrial production and markets for dollar liquidity. China, with its vast labor force, became a critical component of this evolving global economic structure.

International Politics as Narrative Management

- International politics often operates through narratives that can be revised when they no longer serve their purpose
- Geopolitical realities are determined not only by military power or legal recognition but also by the stories major powers agree to uphold.
- When these stories change, the structure of international relations appears to shift instantly, even if underlying conditions evolve gradually
- The Taiwan question is thus a matter of narrative stability within the global system, rather than solely a territorial or security issue.





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Outcomes are shaped by diplomatic signaling, economic interdependence, and incremental policy adjustments, not direct confrontation.

Conclusion: Controlled Outcomes & Systemic Stability

- China and the US are not just adversaries but dominant actors managing a deeply interconnected global system.
 - Both economies depend on the stability of international trade, financial markets, and technological supply chains, creating strong incentives to preserve continuity.
 - Major powers prefer controlled outcomes that preserve systemic stability, involving diplomatic language shifts, economic realignments, and gradual policy reinterpretations.
 - Subtle changes in official rhetoric or the distribution of semiconductor manufacturing capacity outside East Asia can signal shifts
 - Public reactions and media narratives often differ from state behavior, which prioritizes continuity and predictability over dramatic announcements
- Global order is maintained through shared assumptions that are continuously managed and updated, leading to gradual redefinitions rather than sudden transformations

THE CIA IS BEHIND EVERY PRESIDENTIAL DEMISE



The following notes were taken from a recent video by Dave Hodges, former college professor or psychology and statistics and political commentator on the CIA and their involvement in presidential and political assassinations. Hodges has studied the JFK assassination for more than 30 years and is considered one of the best authorities in the country on that subject. Here are notes made from Hodges' recent video on how the CIA is behind the demise of recent presidents and political figures.

D. Miyoshi

The CIA's Alleged Role in Presidential Demises and Political Operations

Introduction and Core Thesis

John F. Kennedy was correct in his desire to dismantle the CIA.

The CIA is identified as the central coordinating agent behind political demises, with the FBI managing cover-ups.

Hodges aims to provide historical context to explain the alleged "demise" of Charlie Kirk.

The CIA is accused of working against the American people and national sovereignty.

Historical Allegations of CIA Involvement

John F. Kennedy Assassination

The CIA allegedly partnered with the Mafia, a relationship dating back to the OSS in World War II.

Kennedy refused air cover for the Bay of Pigs invasion, leading to the firing of CIA head Allan Dulles.

The CIA allegedly set up Kennedy after Dulles's firing.

Lee Harvey Oswald is claimed to be a CIA operative, trained Cuban refugees for the Bay of Pigs, and was part of a defectors program.

Oswald's "communist persona" was allegedly created by the CIA to be a patsy.





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The Dallas motorcade route was changed three days before the assassination to pass the book depository at a slow speed, a Secret Service violation.

The CIA allegedly controlled the autopsy and "lost" JFK's brain.

The Corsican Mafia, specifically Lucian Sarti, was allegedly contracted by the CIA for the fatal headshot.

Martin Luther King Jr. Assassination

MLK's protective detail of 11 FBI agents was allegedly pulled in March 1968, the same day he was assassinated.

This assassination is presented as a warning to Robert F. Kennedy (RFK) to drop out of the presidential race.

The FBI is again cited for managing the cover-up, while the CIA ran the operation, using a "lone nut assassin" narrative.

Robert F. Kennedy Assassination

RFK refused to drop out of the presidential race and promised to reopen the investigation into his brother's assassination, specifically Operation Mongoose.

He was assassinated in June 1968 after winning the California primary, under "mysterious circumstances," again attributed to a "lone nut assassin."

Richard Nixon's Resignation (Watergate)

Nixon threatened to reopen the investigation into the CIA's role in the Kennedy assassination.

The CIA allegedly orchestrated Watergate as a setup to force Nixon's resignation, as all five co-conspirators had CIA ties.

Lyndon B. Johnson's Death

LBJ, allegedly involved in the Kennedy assassination, suddenly announced he wouldn't run for re-election in 1968.

His death from a heart attack with "no one around" is questioned, as former presidents are protected by the CIA.

Lady Bird Johnson's inquiries into the lack of protection were allegedly "quickly silenced," suggesting a CIA operation.

Ronald Reagan's Shooting

Reagan questioned George H.W. Bush's involvement with the Trilateral Commission during his 1980 presidential nomination campaign.

He objected to staffing his administration with "trilaterals" and resisted "nation-building" in the Middle East.

A "lone nut assassin" from Utah, a known training ground for future CIA agents, shot Reagan.

The assassin, Hinckley, is speculated to be a victim of the MK Ultra program.

After the shooting, Reagan became "more docile," suggesting the incident was a CIA operation to control him.

Attempts on Donald Trump

Trump allegedly received inferior Secret Service protection compared to Jill Biden, with rooftops not covered during the Butler PA incident.

An alleged Ukrainian operative at Trump's golf course, frequently traveling to Ukraine, is identified as a CIA agent attempting an assassination.

Trump was allegedly a whistleblower against Epstein in 2006, and attempts to implicate him with "fake, fraudulent material" are noted.

Trump's promise to release CIA files on the Kennedy assassination during his campaign is highlighted as a motive for the deep state.

The Alleged "Assassination" of Charlie Kirk

The "hit" on Charlie Kirk is firmly attributed to a CIA operation, not solely the MSAD.

The MSAD benefited by gaining TPUSA's allegiance, with involvement limited to Zionist donors and Israeli rabbis pressuring Kirk.

The CIA's motivation to take out Kirk was his





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"screwing with the deep state" by not furthering globalist aims and being a "Trump lieutenant."

The CIA seeks "unification in the Middle East" under Israel as part of a broader globalization agenda to obliterate national sovereignty.

The method of "assassination" is speculated to be an "electronic hit," possibly electrocution, which would prevent an autopsy from revealing the cause.

Internet searches for medical examiners and judges in Utah before the alleged event are cited as evidence of a planned cover-up.

Charlie Kirk's public statements at the Hamptons, rejecting Israeli money and control, allegedly "sealed his fate."

The CIA typically uses splinter groups for plausible deniability.

The killing is described as both a "message killing" and a "strategic killing."

Candace Owens and TPUSA's Role

Candace Owens is praised as an investigative reporter whose statements circumstantially confirm the speaker's claims.

Hodges believes TPUSA leadership (Erica Kirk and Cav Phillips) met at Fort Huachuca after Charlie Kirk's alleged demise to plan the organization's future direction, not to plot his "assassination."

Conclusion

Understanding these alleged events is crucial for the future of America, impacting financial security, job security, and constitutional rights.

Hodges believes he is being used to bring out the truth, having developed the ability to "connect the dots" on these issues.

IS THIS TRUMPS REAL PLAN FOR AMERICA?



Every major crisis generates competing explanations. This article by Prof Jiang offers one of the more intriguing theories I have encountered. He contends that the conflict with Iran may not be an isolated military campaign but part of a broader effort to reposition the United States for an era of declining globalization and increasing competition among self-sufficient regional blocs. I do not necessarily endorse this analysis, but I believe it is worth considering as one possible lens through which to view current events.

For your consideration I present a synopsis of Prof Jiang's article.

D. Miyoshi

Trump Is Not An Idiot — He Is Destroying The Empire To Save The Fortress

Prof. Jiang Xueqin

Introduction: The Central Question

- The video asks if the war in Iran is a strategic blunder or the first move in replacing the 1991 New World Order with a "Trump World Order."
- The common consensus is that Donald Trump is an idiot and the war is a blunder, with no clear plan or strategy.
- The speaker argues the opposite: there is a plan





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behind the chaos, representing the most ambitious geopolitical restructuring since the fall of the Berlin Wall.

If this argument is correct, Trump is not destroying America, but the American *empire*, which are two very different things.

Methodology: Predictive History Framework

- The speaker's predictions are based on a method called "predictive history," using game theory and structural patterns from history.
- This framework analyzes three key elements in order:
 1. **Structure:** Deep structural forces like geography, resources, population, and economic systems that constrain what is possible.
 2. **Incentives:** What each player *actually* wants, not just what they say they want, as these are often different.
 3. **History:** Patterns that reappear across thousands of years, as human beings and empires exhibit similar behaviors.

When all three align, a prediction can be made with reasonable confidence regarding the direction of events.

Player Analysis: Stated vs. Actual Intentions

Donald Trump and the United States

- o **Says:** Wants to stop Iran's nuclear program and bring them to the Stone Ages.
- o **Actually Wants:** To collapse the Middle Eastern oil system, making the entire world dependent on North American resources.
- o **Rationale:** If the Strait of Hormuz is closed, five of the nine largest oil producers are knocked offline, leaving North America (Venezuela, Canada, US) and Russia as primary suppliers.
- o **Benefit:** This new dependency would force the world to continue buying US treasuries, effectively

saving the \$39 trillion debt "Ponzi scheme" by making the world a captive customer.

Putin and Russia

- o **Says:** Wants to protect Russian speakers in Ukraine and defend against NATO expansion.
- o **Actually Wants:** To implement Alexander Dugin's 1996 "Foundations of Geopolitics" plan: survive the collapse of the liberal world order by staying unified, controlling resources, and building a fortress.
- o **Strategy:** The invasion of Ukraine was step two of the "Third Rome" plan to control grain supply, energy reserves, and industrialize a war economy.
- o **Evidence:** Russia's complete reversal in drone production, from importing from Iran to domestically producing and exporting back to Iran within three years, indicates a deliberate shift to a war economy.

China

- o **Says:** Wants a peaceful rise, free trade, and a multipolar world order.
- o **Actually Wants:** Stability and growth.
- o **Vulnerability:** China imports 75% of its oil, mostly through the Strait of Hormuz; its closure would force China to buy from the US or Russia, shifting it from competitor to dependent customer.
- o **Additional Challenge:** China's control of the Tibetan Plateau's freshwater supply could lead to regional conflicts with Southeast Asia and India during droughts.

Europe and NATO

- o **Says:** Wants a rules-based international order, collective security, and climate transition.
- o **Actually Wants:** Someone else to solve its problems.
- o **Structural Weakness:** Europe lacks oil, sufficient nitrogen for fertilizer, limited freshwater, and independent military capability, making it the most vulnerable major region.
- o **Dilemma:** Europe faces a brutal choice: accept the Trump World Order and become a customer of North American resources, or resist and face economic col-





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lapse.

Iran

- o **Says:** Wants self-defense, sovereignty, and an end to sanctions.
- o **Actually Wants:** To survive.
- o **Structural Advantage:** Iran does not need to win the war, it just needs to exist, as its continued conflict disrupts the Strait of Hormuz.
- "Dark Logic":** Iran and America are inadvertently serving each other's interests; Iran's continued fighting helps destroy the old GCC oil system, benefiting North America and Russia.

Structural Facts: The Blueprint for a New Order

- **Fact 1: Oil Producers and the Two Blocks**
 - o The war eliminates five of the nine largest oil producers (Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq, UAE, Kuwait), leaving only North America (Venezuela, Canada, US) and Russia as major suppliers.
 - o **Historical Parallel:** Emperor Diocletian's decision in 285 AD to split the Roman Empire, sacrificing the overstretched Western half to concentrate resources on the Eastern half (Byzantium), which survived for nearly a millennium longer.
 - o **Conclusion:** The strategy is to sacrifice the global order and concentrate on the core: North America (the "Technate").

Fact 2: Asian Economies and the Debt Trap

- o Japan and China, the two largest Asian economies and America's largest creditors, are 75% dependent on the Middle Eastern oil system.
- o **The Trap:** These countries cannot stop buying American debt because they will become dependent on North American resources (oil, fertilizer) once the GCC system collapses.
- o **Conclusion:** The war does not destroy the US debt "Ponzi scheme"; it saves it by making the entire world a captive customer.
- o **Historical Parallel:** Britain's retreat into "imperial preference" (Ottawa Agreements) during the Great Depression, turning its empire into a self-sufficient resource block.

Fact 3: Structural Symmetry of Old and New World Orders

1991 New World Order (George H.W. Bush):

1. Financialization (Wall Street as global center).
2. Secular multiculturalism (uniting through consumerism).
3. Pax Americana (America provides global security).
4. **Trump World Order (Exact Negation):**
5. Resources and manufacturing replace finance.
6. Christian nationalism replaces multiculturalism.
7. MAGA/National rejuvenation replaces Pax Americana.
8. **Conclusion:** This precise structural opposition indicates a deliberate blueprint, not incompetence.

Fact 4: Critical Supply Chains Beyond Oil

- o The Strait of Hormuz carries seven critical supply chains: oil, LNG, phosphate, ammonium, sulfur, urea, and helium.
- o The first four are essential for fertilizer (food security), and helium/sulfuric acid are essential for semiconductors (AI/technological supremacy).
- o **Conclusion:** North America controls alternative supplies for all seven, positioning it to control the future.

Fact 5: Russia's Drone Reversal Proves the Blueprint

- o Russia transitioned from importing drones from Iran at the start of the Ukraine war to domestically producing and exporting them back to Iran within three years.

Conclusion: This demonstrates Dugin's blueprint in action: using war to industrialize, unify, and build self-sufficiency. Putin proved the concept, and Trump is copying it.

Future Scenarios

- **Scenario A: The Fortress Succeeds (Trump World Order is Born)**
 - o The war in Iran continues for three or more years;





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America stays, even without military victory, keeping the Strait of Hormuz disrupted.

- o The five GCC oil producers are permanently offline, forcing Europe and Asia to depend on North American and Russian resources.

- o Trump completes the "Technate" (Greater North America) by integrating resources from Venezuela, Canada, and Greenland into a self-sufficient economic block.

- o **Outcome:** The New World Order dies, the Trump World Order is born. Catastrophic for the world, but manageable for North America.

- o **Scenario B: The Fortress Fails (Zombie New World Order)**

- o Oil prices spike too quickly, leading to uncontrolled inflation and domestic anti-war sentiment, forcing a US withdrawal within 6-12 months.
- o Hormuz reopens, GCC oil flows again, but America's unreliability accelerates de-dollarization.
- o Iran emerges as a dominant regional power, and Russia, Iran, and China form a counter-block as Dugin predicted.

Outcome: Trump loses leverage for the Technate. The New World Order becomes a "zombie" – nobody believes or follows it, but nothing replaces it. Manageable for the world in the short term, but catastrophic for America in the long term due to delayed, uncontrolled collapse.

Specific Predictions

1. **America will not withdraw from Iran, even if it loses every military engagement.**

- o Unlike Afghanistan, America *wants* to stay because prolonged disruption of Hormuz makes the world dependent on North America.
- o Withdrawal would be the real defeat; staying, even losing, is the real victory.
- o **Within 18 months, the United States will sign at least two coercive resource agreements with North American countries.**

- o Candidates include Canada (tar sands), Greenland/Denmark (rare earth minerals), and Panama (canal control). Venezuela is already done.

- o These bilateral agreements will likely include clauses for priority supply access for the US or exclusion of third-party buyers (e.g., China).

- o **Before 2035, the world will split into two or three self-sufficient fortress blocks.**

- o **The Technate:** North America.

- o **The Third Rome:** Russia and its allies.

- o **A Fragile Asian Block:** Centered on China, but plagued by internal resource competition.

Outcome: Globalization as known since 1991 dies, replaced by block trade. The US dollar becomes a regional currency, and global institutions like the WTO, IMF, and World Bank become empty shells.

Addressing Key Questions

- **Will America use nuclear weapons? No.**

- o The goal is to destroy the GCC system, not to win quickly. Nuclear weapons would end the war too fast, reopening Hormuz and negating the Technate's rationale.

- o Strategic stalemate is the weapon for system destruction, not victory.

- o **Where does Vietnam fit?**

- o Vietnam is in a zone of potential instability (short on oil, dependent on Tibetan Plateau water, fertilizer importer).

- o It has strategic geography, diplomatic ties with both the US and Russia, and Dugin lists it as a potential Third Rome ally.

- o The question for Vietnam is which fortress to enter, or if neutrality is possible (which becomes harder every year).

- o **How long will this war last?**

- o Based on the Ukraine case study (4-5 years in, potentially 10-20 more), the Iran conflict is estimated to persist for at least five years.

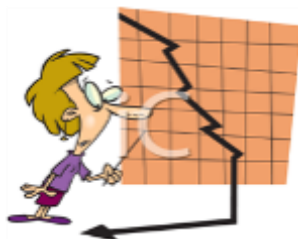
The war ends when North America is fully self-sufficient, not before.



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What's Really Happening
in America and the World



Financial Crisis Report II

Conclusion: The New Constantinople

- The Roman Empire fell not by being saved, but by the calculated decision of the Eastern elites to let the overextended Western half die.
- They concentrated resources on the defensible Eastern half (Byzantium), which survived for nearly a thousand years longer.
- Moscow calls itself the Third Rome, aligning with Dugin's thesis of Russia surviving the liberal order's collapse.
- Trump is building "Greater North America," mirroring Constantinople's strategy.
- The question is not if Trump is an idiot, but who is building the new Constantinople.
- For small and medium-sized countries, the choice is stark: be on the eastern (surviving) side or the western (collapsing) side of the empire.

This is not prophecy, but game theory and structural history, a pattern that has happened before and is happening again.

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

Plan for the possibility of your own incapacity.

While a will is only effective after your death, a trust can be used to control your assets when you are still living but no longer have the capacity to control the assets yourself.



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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".

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