

Trump's Cabinet.

Reply from mahmoud saneipour



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At present time, Cannot be to clear Comment about trump's cabinet, we must see to Operation of his cabinet in future, but as a general rule, capitalism got out of provident breath and America Is involved whit 100 problems as follow, therefore these problems isn't dissoluble by regime of capitalism and it must selects a suitable Resistive economy about this matter, There is the suitable Solutions in this way into My 10 questions as follow:

10 questions from Americans about the usefulness science:

1. What is definition of usefulness science in the west?
2. How about the laws and requirements usefulness science in the west?
3. What is the criterion of usefulness in the west?

4. What are the indexes of usefulness science in the west?
5. What are the standards of usefulness science in the west?
6. How much is the influence's coefficient of usefulness science in the west?
7. How does measure do the influence's coefficient of usefulness science in the west?
8. Do you know that revival of confidence to America is related to what factors?
9. Do you know that America has 100 internal problems?
10. Who are worries from the future of America?

What are internal America's problems?

From: Mahmoud Saneipour



Mahmoud saneipour

You get acquainted whit 100 problems of America in this report has carried off in below References (B) , these problems show us that America has gone out from current of spirituality and social usefulness science , and in this present time , it needs to internal and all criterion reforms and these problems will not be dissolved by the way of external policies , therefore , the most of these problems have concluded consequence of internal and social behaviors and also every reflections of external policies it is null and void , perhaps increase of exists problems doubtless, anyway , this report is a speech benevolently from whom is LongLife

Leaning(LLL) , interdisciplinary experts and professional in framework of usefulness science .

A. 100 Problems with America:

1. Old- fashioned in education, in ethics, in religion, in social systems ...
2. the most emigrations that caused to decrease spiritual values of activities
3. No Respect for the Rest of the World
4. Collapsing of national resolution by the way of sex fun and fun houses
5. Drugs: Heroin, LSD, Coke, acid, marijuana, guns, bombs, muzzles, etc.
6. Yet 88,000 people die yearly from drinking alcohol
7. 480,000 die yearly smoking cigarettes
8. There are many gaps between riches and poor and it made the vertical society in America
9. There are false data and deficit of information's truth interpreters about these matters
10. Robots were appeased instead of face to face logical negotiations and were neglected the customizations and employerization for well-being relation between works, economy, and producing of wealth.
11. People with no insurance justly
12. The media is a huge problem in this country
13. Woman has no talents or anything notable to be famous for, but she will do ANYTHING for money & fame, then they will publicize her sex life, boob jobs, ass jobs.
14. a lot of gaming – houses that students be detained from truth education.
15. Bullying actions in almost actions instead human-greatness

16. Bullying makes kids skip school, on average over 10 percent of victims have skipped school specifically to avoid being bullied, over 160,000 students per year.
17. I get that terrorism is a HUGE problem; they're just destroying our Earth slowly and slowly.(America must not support of terrorists in the world)
18. No Respect for Those Older Than Us.
19. Corruption: Corruption and a stupid political agenda will be the end of the US.
20. Anti-Patriotism: Patriotism is blind mob mentality ignorance. Why is anti-patriotism a bad thing
21. Rape: They sexually abuse our children
22. Gay Rights: Ten percent of the population is gay; Most of them say that it ruins families.(America should protect their families from sprinkle)
23. This is a "free" country. Unfortunately, not only do they want gay marriage banned, but also immigration, Halloween, etc.
24. Violence; Violence is the reason that people are afraid to walk amongst the streets that they call home.
25. Bad Music: Not knowing us really just protecting ourselves, WE ENTERTAINERS, of course this it's affecting our sales.
26. Obesity- so much fat as illness: Insanity Obesity, food abuse while being inactivity is very critical in American health, Sports are dying off and more people should participate in them.
27. School Bullies: Kids become to terrified to come to school and I think there should be an end put to it People have bullied for years and I say its I hate bullies they just try to tear you down – hope lady on A big problem for the youth of America.
28. Racism: Racism is terrible it hurts us and puts the people in a bad position

29. Destroying the Environment: Cutting down all these trees to build houses and other things is doing nothing but lowering air and oxygen pollution!
30. Murder: More than 30 people are murdered in the U.S. everyday which leads up to thousands each year.
31. Taxes: No more taxes who cares about them
32. Primary heavy industry: dirty, unskilled" labor
33. The several problems of education and training
34. Lack of distributive – justice
35. Interest rate on the U.S. Credit Card
36. Some inequalities existed for positive reasons (property and wealth, for example), but took great care to point out the fair opportunity of all citizens to gain such things, if wanted.
37. Always Upward: Tocqueville found even the poorest citizens actively and ardently engaged in a quest for a better life. And though they may have been removed from the top of the pyramid by several degrees of wealth and power, they didn't seem to consider themselves as made of lesser stuff. In the national mind, there was no such thing as "not rich" without the optimistic caveat of "not rich yet".
38. Making of Real Enmity instead real friendship
39. POLITICAL ENGAGEMENT: The classic problem with democracy is the asymmetry between the privileges afforded and the "infinity of details" that overwhelm the mind of the average citizen. There are simply too many moving parts for us to do them remote justice.
40. Backlashing of social tranquility instead to quiet it
41. CIVIC UNITY: Building on the previous point, Tocqueville noted a certain genius in how Americans went about associating together locally — both in political and social contexts.

42. Being decreased of PERSONAL ETHICS in America
43. Making walls instead friendly relations whit other nations
44. The Missing Ingredient and dearly of effective activity
45. The DNA of “Americanism” no other nations
46. Is that possible? America's future hangs on it (in this trend)
47. The biggest problem the US faces right now must be that the US seems to be less and less able to address its problems. Whatever you think the most important problems are, the US government seems to be hamstrung in solving them
48. Obamacare (Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act): along with numerous other reforms, created an individual mandate which requires everyone to get Health Insurance.
49. High unemployment
50. Terrorism in America: Terrorists and criminals will continue to be able to obtain
51. The context of immigration policy not suitable for America
52. A national ID card system would not solve the problem that is inspiring it.
53. An ID card system will lead to a slippery slope of surveillance and monitoring of citizens.
54. High Lavishment in America (from companies’ stores to houses stores)
55. Bad Consumerism and harm foods and drinks
56. A national ID card system would require creation of a database of all Americans only
57. ID cards would function as "internal passports" that monitor citizens' movements only
58. ID cards would foster new forms of discrimination and harassment

59. The statistics and data are false: The statistics are as astounding as they are ignored
60. Depending on how you count, gun violence in America kills hundreds or thousands of times more people than extremist attacks on U.S. soil.
61. When you look at polls of the top 10 fears of the American people
62. “Are we focused on the right bad guys?”
63. “Our theory of the case is the bad guys are out there, trying to come here. ... How are we going to deal with that? We’re going to find them and fix them, in a military sense, abroad.
64. Oldness of American’s law and making of improvement its law necessity
65. Nationality fanatically
66. External indebted nearly 20 trillion USD
67. The fundamental problems are four interconnected issues combining to threaten a breakdown of effective democratic government in the United States
68. The lack of a national identity from bad democracy in America
69. In other areas of American life, remain debated. Explanations offered include the growth of television and then of the Internet, replacing face-to-face communication and the growth of many narrowly partisan TV channels at the expense of a few broad-public channels.
70. There are many reasons hold germs of truth
71. There are increasing restrictions on the right to vote
72. A third contributor to the growing breakdown of democracy is our growing gap between rich and poor. Among our most cherished core values is our belief that the United States is a "land of opportunity" and that we uniquely offer to our citizens the potential for rising from "rags to riches" provided that citizens have the necessary ability and work hard

73. that is bad for our economy, because it means that we are failing to develop a large fraction of our intellectual capital. It is also bad for our political stability, because poor parents who correctly perceive that their children are not being given the opportunity to succeed may express their resulting frustration in violence.

74. All those facts raise a paradox in America

75. The economic problems that America faces are fairly clear, but all the possible solutions are unpalatable.

76 . America at international confidence edge

77 .The National Debt.

78. Unjustly Taxes.

79.Social Security not enough

80. Pension Funds not enough

81. Medicare not enough

82. War instead Defense.

83. There isn't the same speaking and empathy in America

84. Coming into existence the difference cultures in America and having diversity of opinions parallaxes

85. America as country is in a bad captured in several affairs

86. The tops of American having worries of themselves future

87. The Republican Party and the Democratic Party, each one rival together for itself advantages, not exaltation of America, any discrepancy of parties in any country be altered for selecting of the best objectives even targets, indeed, verily that blue ocean is settling instead the red (bloody) ocean in global markets, the unity of parties in the country, removing of contrarities and paradoxes.

87. Dissatisfaction whit government

88. Increasing of Poverty and rising of slaves
89. The danger international security from America
90. guns/gun control
91. Increasing of nation's worry in America
92. crime/violence
93. The danger of Dahesh for America
94. And although the same is better than getting worse, it shows Americans aren't expecting many improvements.
95. Increasing of social expenditures, because it getting of quarrel between races in America
96. Neglect of truly living and contenting of crust of life
97. Increasing of flatter- psychology instead win- psychology
98. Being weakened basis and advantages of religion in America
99. Being weakened rules of reciprocal rights in America
100. America is being unable to do, from showing the right way in the world

Subject: Trump's Cabinet.

Trump's Cabinet. What Donald Trump's appointments reveal about his incoming administration. Los hombres y mujeres que van acompañar a Donald Trump en su gabinete. <https://lnkd.in/eYq9CeP>

Mr. Trump's post-election Behaviour has been every bit as belligerent as it was during the campaign. In his victory speech he said it was time to "bind the wounds of division"; he has ever since been insulting and threatening people on Twitter, at a rate of roughly one attack every two days. His targets have included Meryl Streep, Boeing, a union boss in Indiana, "so-called A-list celebrities" who refused to perform at his inauguration, Toyota and the "distorted and inaccurate" media, whose job it will be to hold his administration to account.

In this section

- **What Donald Trump's appointments reveal about his incoming administration**
- [Peter Navarro is about to become one of the world's most powerful economists](#)

[Reprints](#)

He enters the White House as by far the most unpopular new president of recent times. It does not help that America's intelligence agencies believe Russian hackers sought to bring about his victory over Hillary Clinton (though she won the popular vote by almost 3m ballots). Yet amid the protests, the launch of a Senate investigation into Russia's hacking and nerves jangling in the United States and elsewhere at the prospect of President Trump, the transition has been chugging along fairly smoothly. The markets have responded with a "Trump bump", exploring record highs in expectation of tax cuts and deregulation.

Mr Trump has named most of his senior team, including cabinet secretaries and top White House aides, and their Senate confirmation hearings are well under way. These are even more of a formality than usual, thanks to a recent change to the Senate's rules, instigated by a former Democratic senator, Harry Reid, which allows cabinet appointments to be approved by a simple majority. As the Republicans control both congressional houses, even Mr. Trump's most divisive nominees—such as Senator Jeff Sessions from Alabama, his choices for attorney-general, an immigration hawk dogged by historical allegations of racism—appear to be breezing through.

Tom Price, a doctor and congressman from Georgia who is Mr. Trump's pick for health secretary, is touted by Democrats as the likeliest faller; he is in trouble over legislation he proposed that would have benefited a medical-kit firm in which he owned shares. But as the Democrats mainly dislike Dr Price because he is the putative assassin of Barack Obama's health-care reform, and Republicans like him for the same reason, he will probably get a pass. "There are two people responsible for the direction we are heading in," says Senator John Barroso, a Republican from Wyoming, approvingly. "Donald Trump, who won the election, and Harry Reid, for changing the Senate rule,. This has allowed the president-elect to nominate patriots, not parrots."

Indeed, Mr. Trump's cabinet picks have been solidly conservative, with a strong strain of small-governmentism. At least three of his nominees appear to have mixed feelings about whether their future departments should even exist. Rick Perry, Mr. Trump's choice to lead the Department of Energy, pledged to abolish that agency when campaigning for the presidency in 2011. Ben Carson, a right-winger with little management experience, whom Mr Trump has chosen to head his Department of Housing and Urban Development, once wrote that "entrusting the government" to look after housing policy was "downright dangerous". As attorney-general of Oklahoma Scott Pruitt, picked to lead the Environmental Protection Agency, has sued the EPA 14 times, partly in an attempt to foil the Clean Power Plan, Mr. Obama's main effort to cut America's greenhouse-gas emissions.

Climate of opinion

That all three are climate-change sceptics is no coincidence. So, to varying degrees, are almost all the politicians in Mr. Trump's administration (see graphic). Reince Priebus, his chief of staff, recently summarized his boss's view of climate science as mostly "a bunch of bunk". Mr. Trump's disheveled chief strategist, Steve Bannon, a self-described nationalist populist, has similar views, with a twist. Mr Trump has described climate change as a hoax perpetrated by the Chinese; Mr. Bannon blames a conspiracy of shadowy "globalists" for the UN's Paris Agreement on climate, which Mr. Trump has vowed to "cancel". Plainly, Mr.

Pruitt's brief will be to carry on doing what he was doing—with the power of the federal government behind him.



[Trump's troops": A visual guide to the 45th president's cabinet and senior appointments](#)

The disavowal of climate science reflects a wider disdain for expert opinion. A small illustration of this, with potentially large consequences for American children, is that Mr Trump has discussed appointing Robert F. Kennedy junior, a lawyer and proponent of a bogus theory linking vaccines and autism, to chair a vaccine-safety commission. A bigger illustration is that the one academic economist on Mr Trump's senior economic team, Peter Navarro, is a protectionist with a maverick aversion to trade deficits (see [article](#)).

The team is dominated by bankers and businessmen, including two Goldman Sachs alumni, Steven Mnuchin, Mr Trump's choice for treasury secretary, and Gary Cohn, the head of his National Economic Council. For his commerce secretary, Mr Trump has picked Wilbur Ross, a billionaire businessman who is also a protectionist, having made a fortune by buying and turning around stricken American steel and textiles mills, which he argues require stiffer protective tariffs.

Reflecting Mr Trump's outsider status, around half his appointees are non-politicians, including perhaps the most important, Mr Bannon and Mr Trump's other main adviser, Jared Kushner, his 36-year-old son-in-law. A scion of a billionaire New York property developer, and a reformed metropolitan liberal, Mr Kushner is in some ways similar to Mr Trump. He is married to Mr Trump's daughter, Ivanka, who is expected to take on many of the usual duties of a White House consort, and is as ruthless as he is influential. Governor Chris Christie of New Jersey, whom Mr Kushner axed as head of the transition, can attest to that.

The fact that many of Mr Trump's picks are plutocrats reflects his preference for pragmatists over pointy-heads, as well as his belief that moneymaking is a transferable skill. That was the underlying logic of his own candidacy. He also likes tough guys, ideally in uniform, hence his selection of three former generals: James Mattis and John Kelly, both former marines, at, respectively, the Pentagon and the Department of Homeland Security, and Michael Flynn, his national-security adviser. Mr Trump assured a crowd in Ohio that his cabinet would include the "greatest killers you've ever seen".

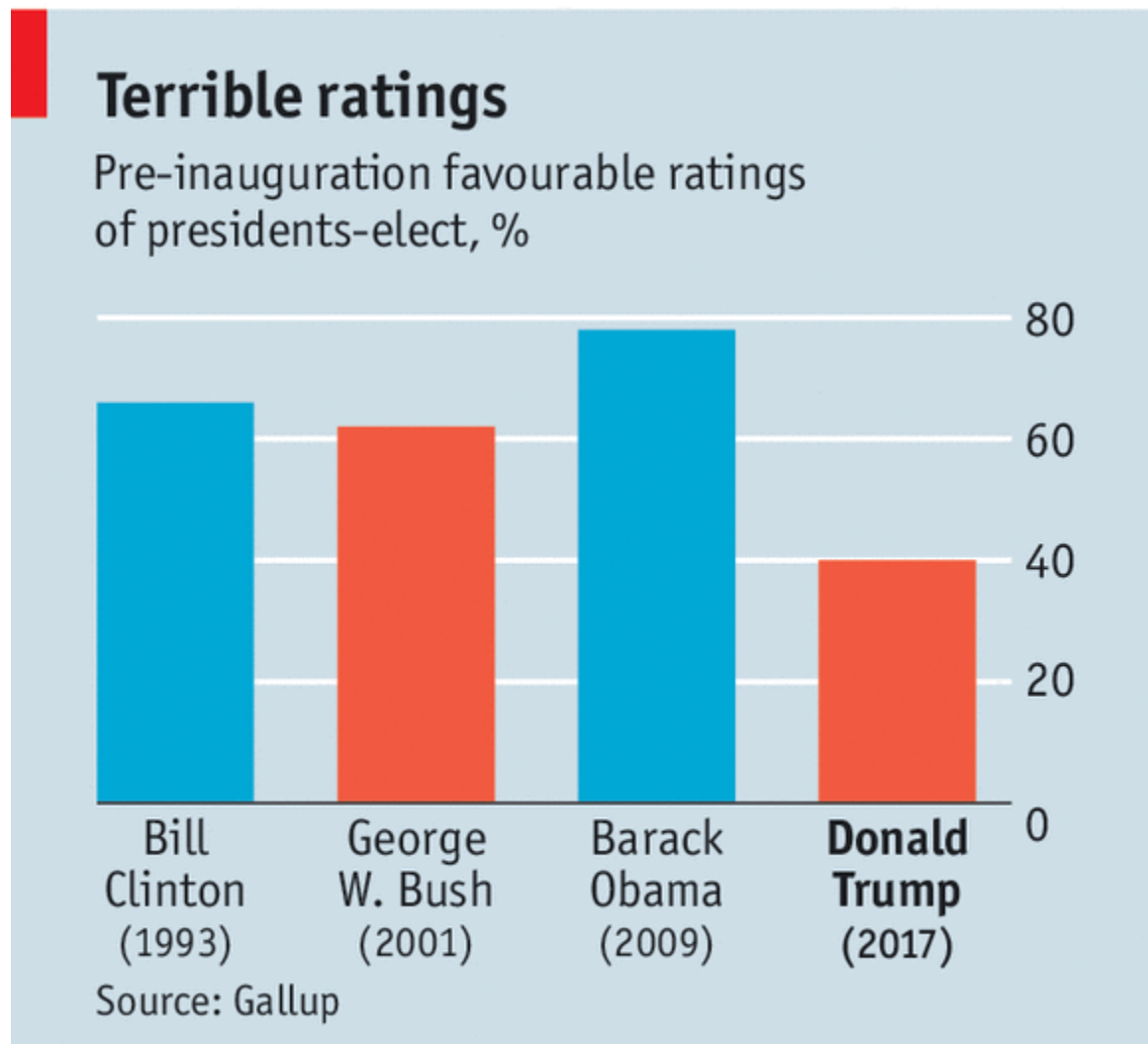
His nominees' ability to look the part, Hollywood-style, is indeed said to be an important consideration for Mr Trump. "He's very aesthetic," one of his advisers told the *Washington Post*. "You can come with somebody who is very qualified for the job, but if they don't look the part, they're not going anywhere." In the case of the stern Mr Kelly and craggy-faced Mr Mattis—whose nickname, "Mad Dog", Mr Trump enunciates with relish—this appears to have worked out well.

Divided and ruling

Mr Mattis owes his moniker to his combat record and fondness for scandalising civilians; it's "fun to shoot some people", he told a crowd in San Diego. Yet he owes his reputation as a commander to his thoughtfulness, interest in history and concern for his soldiers. "He's perfect for Trump," says Michael O'Hanlon of the Brookings Institution, who has worked closely with the general. "His toughness gets him through the door. But he's actually an intellectual in Genghis Khan clothing." Mr Kelly is also respected, including for the understanding of America's southern neighbours he developed while heading the US Southern Command. That was apparent in his Senate hearing, in which he said the border wall that is Mr

Trump’s signature promise would not alone be sufficient to block illegal immigration: a “physical barrier, in and of itself, will not do the job.”

In another transition, such an array of military men would have sparked concerns for the civil-military balance; Mr Mattis had to obtain a waiver of a rule restricting former soldiers from becoming defence secretary. That Messrs Mattis and Kelly have nonetheless been welcomed on Capitol Hill reflects a fear, among Republicans and Democrats, that it will take a tough guy to stand up to Mr Trump. “I firmly believe that those in power deserve full candour,” said Mr Kelly when asked for his assurance on this. The highest-ranking officer to have lost a child fighting in Iraq or Afghanistan, he is unlikely to be bullied.



Economist.com

This also seems to be true of Mr Trump's most intriguing cabinet appointment: Rex Tillerson, the former boss of Exxon Mobil, whom he has tapped to be secretary of state. This was at first denounced as further evidence of Mr Trump's strange crush on Vladimir Putin's regime, with which Mr Tillerson has done a lot of business, as well as his climate-change scepticism. That may be right on both counts. In his confirmation hearing, Mr Tillerson called for better relations with Russia and was, at best, vague about what steps he would take to counter global warming. Yet he appeared more measured in his view of the world than some of Mr Trump's other advisers, including Mr Bannon and Mr Flynn, who want to forge an alliance with Russia to fight Islamist militancy.

Mr Tillerson denounced Russia's invasion of Ukraine as an "illegal action", spoke up for NATO and said he looked forward to working with the Senate "particularly on the construct of new sanctions" against Russian aggression. He even offered a dash of Wilsonian warmth: "We are the only global superpower with the means and moral compass capable of shaping the world for good." Mr Tillerson appears to have the authority and judgment necessary to steer Mr Trump's belligerent instincts into the realm of realism.

In short, this looks like a curate's egg of an administration. In Messrs Cohn, Kelly, Mattis, Mnuchin, Perry and Tillerson, Mr Trump has assembled a group of successful people who appear to have at least some of the requisite qualities to run the government. That could also turn out to be true of Mr Trump's choice for education secretary, Betsy DeVos, a billionaire Republican benefactor and advocate for school choice—though the results of her experiments in her native Michigan are not all that impressive. Mr Carson, Mr Pruitt and Mr Sessions look like awful appointments.

Mr Flynn may be worse. A gifted intelligence officer, with a flair for institutional reform, he was sacked as head of the Defence Intelligence Agency in 2014, allegedly for poor management skills. Already critical of the president's approach to fighting Islamist militancy, Mr Flynn proceeded to get mad. He horrified former comrades last year by launching several eye-poppingly partisan and Islamophobic—or as Colin Powell put it, "right-wing nutty"—attacks on Mr

Obama, Mrs Clinton and Muslims. Even if paired with a more emotionally stable commander-in-chief, Mr Flynn would be a concern.

Yet the biggest uncertainty surrounding Mr Trump's cabinet concerns less the calibre of its members than the agenda they will pursue. It is hard to exaggerate how divided his team is on the big policy questions. Some members of the economic team, including Mr Mnuchin, who will be primarily busy with Mr Trump's promised tax cuts, and Mr Cohn, who will play a co-ordinating and shaping role, are broadly in favour of free trade. Yet the likeliest architects of Mr Trump's trade policy, Mr Ross, Mr Bannon and Mr Navarro, are economic nationalists.

Similarly, Mr Mattis and Mr Tillerson appear to hold mainstream conservative views; both say it behoves the United States to uphold international rules, ideally by working through traditional alliances such as NATO. Mr Trump, however, has suggested that NATO could be "obsolete". Mr Tillerson also said that America should not quit the UN's Paris accord on climate change; Mr Trump has both vowed to "cancel" the agreement and said that he was "open-minded" about whether to honour it or not.

Mr Trump acknowledged the conflict in a tweet: "All my cabinet nominee[s] are looking good...I want them to be themselves and express their own thoughts, not mine!" Was he suggesting his nominees' views matter more than his own? Does he envisage them capably governing while he, Mr Kushner and Mr Bannon set about making the great changes Mr Trump has promised? Or will this be a squabbling talking-shop of a government, over which Mr Trump will preside watchfully, before swooping down on one side of an argument or another? That is how he has managed his business; it is also the role he played in "The Apprentice".

Even those familiar with Mr Trump's thinking cannot say how he means to govern. "Trump is a wildcard, a political black swan, we don't know how pragmatic he'll be or how dogmatic," says Stephen Moore, who helped write his economic policy. Yet some of his team's current preoccupations offer early clues.

Deciphering Donald

One is a House Republican tax proposal that could indicate how protectionist Mr Trump is. Known as “border adjustability”, it is central to an ambitious House Republican tax plan and is intended to boost exports by scrapping tax on foreign sales, even as firms would lose the right to deduct the cost of imports from their profits. An additional advantage, some of its proponents suggest, is that border adjustability could look sufficiently like an import tariff for Mr Trump to claim that he had executed his threat to slap a tariff on American outsourcers, without causing anything like the same economic damage. Yet it seems Mr Trump’s protectionist rhetoric is in earnest. “Anytime I hear border adjustment, I don’t love it,” Mr Trump told the *Wall Street Journal* on January 13th.

After tax cuts and new trade terms, Mr Trump’s biggest economic promise is deregulation. He should find quick wins in finance and energy. But his pledge to scrap and replace Obamacare, with the many rules attached to it, will be a more daunting test of his political skills. Because Democratic senators could filibuster away any bill to repeal the health-care programme, the Republicans plan to starve it of money until the insurance markets that underpin it collapse. Many think that, presented with a fait accompli, the Democrats would grudgingly support whatever alternative scheme they are offered. But Mr Trump appears unconvinced by this, and he is probably right to be.

Slow starvation of Obamacare would ensure many hard-luck stories, for which the Republicans would be blamed. An alternative ploy would be to make relatively footling changes to Obamacare and declare victory. It would be hard to persuade the Republicans in Congress to swallow that. But as Mr Trump claimed on January 14th to be putting the final touches to a plan that would involve “insurance for everybody”, somewhat like Obamacare, and unlike any Republican proposal, perhaps this is what he has in mind.

Deal or no deal?

Besides the small matter of whether Mr Trump means to launch a trade war, a pressing foreign-policy question concerns Russia. Mr Trump, Mr Bannon and Mr Flynn want a better relationship with Mr Putin. “But what will they give up for it?” asks Nicholas Burns, a former American ambassador to NATO. Mr Trump has signalled that he might drop some of the sanctions Mr Obama placed on Russia

after its intervention in Ukraine. Perhaps he would also consider scrapping American troop deployments to Poland and the Baltic states. Either step would be viewed by NATO's European members as evidence that Mr Trump's apparent disdain for the alliance is for real.

This need not go badly. Mr Trump could back-pedal on protectionism, ignore or somehow improve Obamacare and maintain America's watchfully adversarial footing with Russia. His administration could turn out as well as the markets seem to expect. But that would be largely down to Mr Trump himself; it will not be, as some have fancifully hoped, because his administration has been saved by the better angels in his cabinet.

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