

## Chapter 1 : President Obama's Order on Police Militarization: Your Federal Dollars at Work

*The United States Constitution names the President of the United States the commander in chief of the U.S. armed forces. Previous service in the military is not a prerequisite for the position of president.*

He is the only president to serve in both the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. Jackson rose to national prominence in the Battle of New Orleans, which would have totally won the War of 1812, had the war not already been won. But the victory earned him a promotion to the rank of major general in the U. Army, and command over much of the southern United States. He went on to win the presidency, making him the first and again, only U. He later survived the first attempted assassination of an American president by beating the shit out of the would-be assassin with his cane. The long history of presidential scandal and U. Zachary Taylor Taylor was the hero of the Mexican-American War, earning a series of tough victories where his forces were often outnumbered. He was then ordered to send his men to Veracruz to reinforce Gen. Winfield Scott, but left a few thousand men behind in Buena Vista. Mexican leader Santa Anna found out, and attacked Buena Vista with more than 15,000 troops. He used his national prominence to win the election of 1846, running on a platform of preserving the Union over deep divides over slavery, but unexpectedly died of natural causes after just 16 months in office. Grant Undoubtedly one of the most legendary generals in American history, Grant cut his teeth in the Mexican-American War, when during the Battle of Chapultepec, the young West Point graduate reportedly dragged a howitzer into a church steeple to bombard Mexican forces. He left the Army in 1854, reportedly over misconduct involving alcohol, and is said to have wanted to start a career as a school teacher. But after war between the states broke out in 1861, Grant found himself back in the Army. He eventually became the commander of the Union Army, and accepted confederate leader Gen. He won the presidency in the election of 1869 and served two terms, largely focusing on reconstructing the Union after the Civil War. Theodore Roosevelt Roosevelt resigned his post as assistant secretary of the Navy in 1897 when war broke out in Cuba. He created the first American all-volunteer cavalry regiment, popularly referred to as the Rough Riders, and set off for Cuba. After McKinley was assassinated by an anarchist, Roosevelt was sworn in as president in 1901. Roosevelt grew disheartened with the advancement of the Republican Party and sought the presidency in the election of 1912 under a new progressive party called the Bull Moose Party. Campaigning in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in October 1901, he was shot in the chest shortly before a speech. The bullet was slowed by his steel eyeglass case and a thick copy of the speech he kept in his jacket pocket. He decided to deliver the speech, anyway, and spoke for 90 minutes before seeking medical attention. Eisenhower Eisenhower attended West Point and served as a young lieutenant in the U. Army in World War I, but completely missed battle, leaving him disheartened for years. In World War II, he would have his chance. Roosevelt to be the Supreme Allied Commander Europe. He went on to plan and lead the assault on Normandy, which was instrumental to Allied victory. He eventually became general of the Army; Army chief of staff; and in retirement, president of Columbia University. He ran for president as a Republican in 1952 and won in a landslide, serving two terms. Kennedy After a chronic lower-back injury made him ineligible for service in the U. Army, a young Kennedy was commissioned as an ensign in the U. In 1943, he commanded PT-109, a patrol torpedo boat with a crew of less than 30. He gathered his crew in the water around the wreckage and asked a simple question: A lot of you men have families and some of you have children. What do you want to do? I have nothing to lose. His heroism helped boost his visibility for his political career. Kennedy was once reportedly asked how he became a war hero. Bush The last president to have a badass military record was George H. Bush, who upon his graduation from Phillips Academy in Andover, Massachusetts, deferred his admission to Yale University and accepted a commission as an ensign in the U. He became a naval aviator at just 19 years old — the youngest ever at the time. Junior Grade William White. Their aircraft was struck by intense anti-aircraft fire on the mission. With the cockpit filling with smoke and with Bush expecting the plane to explode at any minute, he completed his bombing run, flew as far as he could over the water, instructed the two men to bail out, and then parachuted out of the aircraft. Bush was eventually rescued by the USS Finback, a submarine. The other two men were never found. The year-old lieutenant junior grade was the only American service member recovered alive after

being shot down over Chichijima. He went on to serve in the U. Congress, as a special envoy to China, as director of the Central Intelligence Agency, vice president of the United States, and the 41st president of the United States. Why am I blessed? The opinions stated in his work are his alone.

*An Analysis of the President's Budget Friday, July 14th, "Under the President's proposals, budget deficits from through would total nearly one-third less than those in CBO's baseline projections, ranging between percent and percent of GDP, down from percent in "*

His Vice-President was Thomas Jefferson. John Adams was born in Quincy, Massachusetts , on October 30, His father was a farmer. Adams graduated from Harvard University in , and went on to become a lawyer in Boston. Adams was a delegate to both the First and Second Continental Congresses, and helped draft the Declaration of Independence. After the Revolution, in , Adams went to France to sign the Treaty of Paris, and became the first US ambassador to Great Britain, from to this was a very difficult position, since the British were not pleased with the outcome of the war. Adams died on July 4, , the 50th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Thomas Jefferson had died earlier that same day. Jefferson, Thomas Thomas Jefferson was a founding father of the US, the author of the draft of the Declaration of Independence, and the third President of the United States of America serving from to This great man was a long-term legislator, lawyer, diplomat, architect, inventor, agriculturist, writer, and revolutionary thinker. Jefferson sent Lewis and Clark to map the newly-acquired western US territory they returned in with maps, newly-discovered animals, and information about Indian tribes. He was President from until Madison belonged to the Democratic-Republican Party. Madison helped write the Virginia Constitution , was a leader in the Virginia legislature from , where he worked diligently for religious freedom , and was elected to the Continental Congress Madison and Thomas Jefferson became close friends, probably meeting in at the Virginia House of Delegates. In , Madison was the youngest member of the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania this was the meeting at which the US Constitution was written. Madison participated in editing the final draft of the US Constitution. He was the only person who kept extensive notes on this secret convention, and they are now the main record of this historic event. Madison was elected President of the USA in and in ; he served from until Late in life, he worked in the Virginia Constitutional Convention, helped Jefferson found the University of Virginia, and worked against slavery. Madison died on June 28, - he was 85 years old. Monroe, James James Monroe July 4, Madison fought in the Continental Army and practiced law in Fredericksburg, Virginia. Monroe, an anti-Federalist, participated in the Virginia Convention that approved the Constitution of the United States. In , his first term as president began. Monroe was re-elected in , serving until In , he established the Monroe Doctrine, limiting European power and influence in the Americas. His Vice-President was John Calhoun. Adams graduated from Harvard University in , went on to become a lawyer in Boston, and was elected senator from Massachusetts in Adams helped negotiate the treaty that ended the War of which was fought with Britain. He later negotiated the treaty with Canada that placed the border west of the Great Lakes at the 49th parallel. Adams also helped draft the Monroe Doctrine, which ended European colonization of the Americas. Adams lost the next presidential election Jackson won. Adams then served in the House of Representatives until his death until After law school, Jackson served in Congress and was a judge. He founded the modern day Democratic Party, campaigning under the slogan "Let the people rule". He was a major general in the War of , became a national hero, and in was elected president he served from until Jackson died on June 8, , in Nashville, Tennessee. He served as president of the USA from until During this time America entered a depression, many banks were forced to close, and legions of people lost their savings. Van Buren ran again for president in , but lost to William Harrison; he ran again in as a third party candidate, but lost again. Harrison, William Henry William H. Harrison was the ninth president of the United States. He was president for only 30 days in When he was delivering his inauguration, he caught a cold which turned into pneumonia and killed him in a month. Harrison had the shortest term of any U. Harrison died in the White House on April 4, Tyler served for one term, until His most important achievement was signing a joint resolution that annexed Texas as a US state; this happened three days before he left office. Polk was the eleventh president of the United States. Polk was born on November 2, , near Pineville, North Carolina. Serving as US President from until , Polk was the first president who decided not to seek a second term in

office. In , Polk convinced Congress to declare war on Mexico to continue the expansion of the US westward the Mexican War lasted from During his term, much of the Southwest and California became part of the United States. Polk died on June 15, , in Nashville, Tennessee , only three months after leaving office. Taylor was born on November 24, , near Barboursville, Virginia. He served as US president from until only 16 months. He died suddenly in office on July 6, , in Washington, D. Fillmore was born on January 7, in Locke, New York. Although Fillmore was against slavery, he approved of the Compromise of , which allowed more new slave states to be entered into the Union and harshly penalized people who helped runaway slaves; because of this, Fillmore lost much of his support from the North. Fillmore was president from until , and died on March 8, , in Buffalo, New York. Pierce was born on November 23, , in Hillsboro, New Hampshire. During his term , his greatest accomplishment was the Gadsden Purchase ; this added parts of northern of Mexico to the United States now parts of southern Arizona and New Mexico. President Pierce supported the Kansas-Nebraska Act , which repealed the Missouri Compromise, creating two new territories, Kansas and Nebraska , and let the new settlers decide whether they would have slavery in the new territories. Pierce died on October 8, , in Concord, New Hampshire. Polk , and minister to Great Britain. After he was elected President, Buchanan fought to preserve the Union the North and the South were heading towards war over the issue of slavery. Although he was against slavery, Buchanan let Kansas a slave state join the Union - this angered the anti-slavery North. Lincoln became President in after Buchanan left office. Lincoln, Abraham Abraham Lincoln was the 16th president of the United States of America February 12, April 15, and one of the greatest presidents. Lincoln was assassinated shortly before the end of the Civil War. Johnson was born on December 29, , in Raleigh, North Carolina. Johnson was the only US president who never went to school; he was self-taught. During his presidency, Johnson authorized the purchase of Alaska from Russia. He was impeached in , but not convicted. Johnson died on July 31, , at Carter Station, Tennessee. Grant was the 18th president of the United States. Grant was born on April 22, in Port Pleasant, Ohio. He was a popular commander of the Union Army in the Civil War. Hayes was born on October 4, , in Delaware, Ohio. Hayes ended the reconstruction of the south after the Civil War. During his term as president the country became more prosperous, but Hayes did not run for a second term. He died on January 17, , in Fremont, Ohio. Garfield was born on November 19, in Orange, Ohio. In , four months after becoming president, Garfield was shot and fatally wounded by a person who had wanted, but was not given, a government job by Garfield. Garfield died on September 19, , in Elberon, New Jersey. Arthur, Chester Chester Arthur Oct. After Garfield was assassinated, Arthur became President. During his term as President, he tried to reform the civil service system. Early in his career, Arthur worked as a lawyer and as the customs collector for the Port of New York City but Arthur was ousted from that office for doing political favors for his party supporters. Cleveland was born on March 18, , in Caldwell, New Jersey. In , Cleveland lost his bid for re-election to Benjamin Harrison but Cleveland won the presidency back in Cleveland served as President from to , and from to He died on June 24, , in Princeton, New Jersey. Harrison was born on August 20, , in North Bend, Ohio. When he ran for the presidency against current president Grover Cleveland, Cleveland got more popular votes, but Harrison won the election since he received more electoral votes. Harrison died on March 13, , in Indianapolis, Indiana. McKinley was born on January 28, , in Niles, Ohio. McKinley was elected for two terms as president, but only served from to

### Chapter 3 : Presidents of the United States, In the order in which they served - calendrierdelascience.com

*In a "must read" essay entitled "Will the Military Obey President Trump's Orders?" my Duke University colleague Professor Peter Feaver - one of the nation's foremost scholars of civil-military relations - grapples with that issue by hypothesizing about "a legal but unwise" order that might be given to the armed forces in a.*

August 28, at 8: I guarantee you now, that these weapons will be used by Democrat cities to fire at and destroy peaceful protestors. Especially those with leanings towards Trump. Look at how the police move out of the way to let the mob attack peaceful protestors as it is. Charlottesville and Berkley make that clear. I think that this is a bad move. Good intentions, for sure, but just not the smart thing to do. If they want the army on the street, then put them there, but this is just wrong. Yes, I love our boys in blue. But I have also seen many people on video get awful treatment from the cops, such as body slamming for no reason resulting in serious long term head injuries. We have also seen police chiefs clearly stand aside to let protestors take a beating, almost on a weekly basis. They have all been peaceful Trump supporters. We have seen police chiefs back away from looters, so they can have the room to riot. Again, I am a big fan of the cops. I have 4 family members who are in various roles within the police department. And they would agree with me. We talk about this. They readily acknowledge the problems in their ranks. And they are angry about it too. They have seen police management become political hit men, rather than law enforcers. I know it all sounds great, like these military machines will be employed on taking down the bad guys. I would love it if they were deployed against these huge mobs of fascist antifa thugs, but I think there are many other ways to stop this. If people are concerned about budgets, take a look at that first. And now we give them military equipment.

### Chapter 4 : Everything you need to know about Trump's executive actions so far - CBS News

*The amount of military gear sent to local police has declined this year despite an order President Trump signed to expand the transfers, a USA TODAY analysis has found. Shipments of military gear.*

Testimony of Scott L. Silliman on DOJ Oversight: In dissenting opinions, Justice Murphy and Rutledge argued vigorously that the conviction of Yamashita violated due process requirements. *Ex parte Quirin*, U. In this wartime opinion, the U. Supreme Court overruled the Milligan decision described below and upheld the use of military tribunals in trying Nazi soldiers. *Pillar of the Law*. This book contains a significant analysis of the Quirin decision in Chapter 39 entitled "Inter Arma Silent Leges" pages *Ex parte Milligan*, 71 U. Supreme Court invalidated the use of military tribunals in the conviction of several former Confederate soldiers. Rehnquist, *All the Laws But One: Civil Liberties in Wartime*. In a prescient book, Rehnquist provides an insightful and fascinating account of the history of civil liberties during wartime and illuminates the cases where presidents have suspended the law in the name of national security. The concluding chapter is entitled "Inter Arma Silent Leges", or In times of war the laws are silent. Crona and Neal A. Drumbl, "Responsibility, Accountability, and Innocence: Although this means that the attack contains elements of both an armed attack and a criminal attack, this Article proposes that the attack should be treated as a criminal attack. Rather, the war-like nature of the attack suggest that it must be recognized as being an act of radical evil that lodges itself among the "most serious crimes of concern to the international community as a whole. Fletcher, "On Justice and War: In this article, Professor Fletcher argues that the Bush order deprives individuals of constitutional rights to "an independent court, a jury trial, and a right to have full access to the evidence used to support a conviction. The author argues, "Imperfect as the Military Order is, the fundamental concept of using military commissions is morally, politically, and legally justified. Jennifer Elsea, "Terrorism and the Law of War: This web page contains an extensive collection of links and citations to materials related to military commissions. From Human Rights Watch: A Comparison between the Proposed U.

**Chapter 5 : List of Presidents of the United States by military service - Wikipedia**

*Analysis Military Tech And though the last three presidents have little or no military backgrounds, American history was largely written by commanders in chief who made their name in uniform.*

For the most part, this has been a positive for their election hopes and their relationship with the military brass. At other times, such as during the Vietnam War, the military past of a president has been downplayed. The last presidential candidate to truly make his military experience part of his campaign was John F. Here is a list of the twenty-six U. Of course, George Washington was the first U. What many forget is that Washington came to the attention of the Continental Congress based on his prior, although not that illustrious, service in the Virginia Militia during the French and Indian War. He also went on to carry out campaigns against both the Seminole and Cherokee Native American tribes before becoming president in William Henry Harrison. William Henry Harrison was Governor of the Indiana Territory in when war broke out between the Shawnee tribe and their allies, led by the great chief Tecumseh, and the expanding American government and settlers. At the confluence of the Tippecanoe and Wabash Rivers, Harrison, now acting as commander of a 1, man force, was initially surprised by and then eventually defeated a force of some native warriors. His success at the Battle of Tippecanoe, which became his nickname, was a springboard to greater political aspirations. Grant after the Civil War. By , just before the outbreak of the Mexican-American War, Taylor was a general, and during that conflict he became the architect of many American victories, including Palo Alto, Resaca, Monterrey and Buena Vista. He only served as president for sixteen months, however, before dying in the White House of complications from a type of dysentery. Pierce ably led his troops in combat, but was plagued by injury and sickness, seeing the end of the war from a hospital tent. Highly popular, Lincoln was elected captain of his militia company, but never saw action. Grant, who was elected president in on the basis of his military leadership of the Union Army during the Civil War, had attended the United States Military Academy at West Point and served with distinction during the Mexican-American War. He served until , when he was dismissed for drunkenness, but was called up as a colonel for a training regiment when the Civil War began. However, by , a combination of skill and political favoritism had won him a command. He captured Fort Donelson that same year and led the successful Mississippi Campaign shortly thereafter. He was named Union Army commander in , and fought the war to a successful conclusion. A man of undoubted bravery, Hayes saw action many times throughout the war, and more often than not was on the winning side of the battle. He fought all over Virginia, taking part in battles both large and small, and came to the attention of General Grant who called him a gallant and daring officer. After this, Garfield did not see any more combat. Arthur was vice president when Garfield was killed. He served in the Civil War with the rank of general, but never saw combat, because he served in the Quartermaster Corps. He was then transferred westward and took part in the Battle of Nashville. He served with Ohio volunteers as a sergeant, initially under the command of Rutherford B. He received a number of battlefield promotions and ended the war as a major on a staff of assorted Union generals. An influential politician from a wealthy family before the war, Roosevelt organized and outfitted the Rough Riders along with Colonel Leonard Wood, and personally led them to victory in the Battle of San Juan Hill in Cuba. He was president from He was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor in , the only U. Truman in uniform in Truman became president after the death of Franklin Roosevelt. In August , Truman, a captain of artillery, saw action in the Argonne Forest, ably leading his men and gaining their respect despite his bookish, bespectacled looks. Kennedy aboard the PT Kennedy may be the last U. A young one-term Senator, Kennedy became president with little political experience. However, he came from an influential family and had served with distinction in World War II. As the commander of PT in the Pacific, he famously saved his men after their boat had been rammed and sunk by a Japanese destroyer. The crew was left stranded on a deserted island, so Kennedy swam the shark-infested waters, reached another nearby island, and arranged for its native inhabitants to rescue his men. Lyndon Johnson Lyndon Johnson, He was appointed as a lieutenant commander in the U. He remained a naval reserve officer until Richard Nixon Richard Nixon, the only president to ever resign, was a Quaker whose ancestral

beliefs entailed a refusal to engage in violence. Nevertheless, prompted by the attack on Pearl Harbor, Nixon joined the Navy, where he served as an officer in a variety of administrative jobs for the duration of WWII. He served in the Navy until , attaining the rank of lieutenant and serving in the submarine force. Ronald Reagan, president number 40, joined the Army Reserve in . Four months after WWII began, Reagan was called to active duty, but his eyesight was so poor that he barely managed to stay in the service, and was forbidden to take a job overseas. As a well-known actor, Reagan was in the First Motion Picture Unit, which made public relations films to encourage the public to support the war effort. Bush Bush with President Dwight D. He enlisted six months after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, which happened immediately after his 18th birthday. He entered flight training school and for a time, at 19 years old, was the youngest naval aviator in U. Bush was shot down after dropping bombs on Japanese positions on Chichijima Island. He was rescued after four hours at sea, and took part himself in other rescue operations afterward, as well as other combat operations. He was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross and other citations for his bravery during the war. To date, the last U.

### Chapter 6 : President Issues Military Order

*According to CBO's analysis, the Administration's proposals would have the following effects: Federal debt held by the public would equal 86 percent of gross domestic product (GDP) in under the President's budget, compared with 96 percent that year in the agency's baseline and about 78 percent this year.*

### Chapter 7 : List of presidents of the United States by military rank - Wikipedia

*The United States Constitution names the President of the United States the Commander-in-Chief of the United States armed forces. Many Presidents, however, also served in the military before taking office; all but 13 of 44 people to become president as of have served.*

### Chapter 8 : China's President Orders Military To "Prepare For War" | Zero Hedge

*WASHINGTON -- President Donald J. Trump and First Lady Melania Trump invited military mothers and spouses to the White House today in honor of Mother's Day, and the president signed an executive order to enable military spouses to find work more easily in the private and federal sectors.*

### Chapter 9 : President Bush signs executive order authorizing military tribunals

*President Bush Signs Executive Order Authorizing Military Tribunals: On November 13, , President George W. Bush signed an executive order authorizing the creation of military tribunals for the detention, treatment and trial of certain non-citizens in the war against terrorism.*