

AmeriTrust Groupe, Inc. STUDENT LOAN FORGIVENESS PROGRAMME

**CONTINGENT ON THE IMMEDIATE RELEASE THROUGH
THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY IN THE
AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF USDollars THIRTY ONE POINT
TWO [31.2]
TRILLION, PLUS CONTINUING INTEREST ACCRUALS
UNTIL SETTLED IN FULL.**

MANDATORY STUDENT QUALIFICATIONS

1. STUDENT WITH AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP - WITH CONFIRMATION
2. STUDENT RESIDENCY WITHIN THE UNITED STATES
3. CERTIFIED INFORMATIONAL DATA OF STUDENT LOAN TUITION OBLIGATIONS, WITH ALL NECESSARY DOCUMENTATION
4. A CREDITABLE / CERTIFIED LEARNING INSTITUTION / COLLEGE
5. STUDENT LOAN FORGIVENESS WILL BE FOR ACTUAL COST OF TUITION ONLY
6. STUDENTS WILL VERIFY CURRENT OUTSTANDING INSTITUTION DEBTS BY ATTACHING BALANCE DUE AMOUNTS, CERTIFIED BY LEARNING INSTITUTION / COLLEGE, WITH ALL NECESSARY INFORMATION TO PAY DIRECTLY TO STUDENT TUITION DEBT OBLIGATION RECIPIENT
7. STUDENT WILL FURNISH AmeriTrust Groupe, Inc. WITH ALL NECESSARY INFORMATIONAL DATA OF THEIR PERSONAL COLLEGE EDUCATION CONFIRMING THEIR STUDENT DEBT / LOAN FORGIVENESS OBLIGATIONS ARE CLEARLY " PAID - IN - FULL "

IN ADDITION : AmeriTrust Groupe, Inc. was financially involved in the following National Financial Assistance Programmes :

- a. The Hellenic Republic of Greece (Mother Hellas) at USDollars 330/400 Billion +/- at TWO POINT TWO (2.2%) PERCENT PER ANNUM; MATURITY OF FOUR (4) YEARS FOR ALL GREEK NATIONAL DEBT OBLIGATIONS; TO REBUILD / RESTORE THEIR SOVEREIGNTY IMMEDIATELY.
- b. PUERTO RICO CURRENT " DEBT OBLIGATIONS " PRESENTLY AT USDollars SEVENTY BILLION [\$70,000,000,000.00] at TWO POINT TWO (2.2%) PERCENT PER ANNUM; MATURITY OF SEVEN (7) YEARS FOR ALL PUERTO RICO TERRITORIAL DEBT OBLIGATIONS, TO ASSURE THEIR FINANCIAL STABILITY FORTHWITH, WITHOUT ANY AMERICAN TAXPAYER FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

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18 U.S. Code § 4 - Misprision of felony

Current through Pub. L. 114-38 (<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/PLAW-114publ38/html/PLAW-114publ38.htm>). (See Public Laws for the current Congress (<http://thomas.loc.gov/home/LegislativeData.php?n=PublicLaws>).)

US Code (/uscode/text/18/4?qt-us_code_temp_noupdates=0#qt-us_code_temp_noupdates)

Notes (/uscode/text/18/4?qt-us_code_temp_noupdates=1#qt-us_code_temp_noupdates)

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Whoever, having knowledge of the actual commission of a felony cognizable by a court of the United States, conceals and does not as soon as possible make known the same to some judge or other person in civil or military authority under the United States, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than three years, or both.

18 U.S. Code § 371 - Conspiracy to commit offense or to defraud United States

Current through Pub. L. 114-38 (<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/PLAW-114publ38/html/PLAW-114publ38.htm>). (See Public Laws for the current Congress (<http://thomas.loc.gov/home/LegislativeData.php?n=PublicLaws>).)

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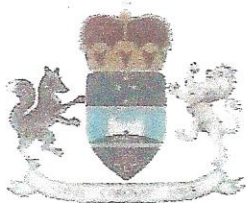
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If two or more persons conspire either to commit any offense against the United States, or to defraud the United States, or any agency thereof in any manner or for any purpose, and one or more of such persons do any act to effect the object of the conspiracy, each shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

If, however, the offense, the commission of which is the object of the conspiracy, is a misdemeanor only, the punishment for such conspiracy shall not exceed the maximum punishment provided for such misdemeanor.

CONFIRMING



The Principality of Snake Hill

Date : 14TH day of April, 2016

To : THE HON., BARACK H. OBAMA
THE HON., JOSEPH R. BIDEN, JR.
U.S. CONGRESS, "INTEL OPS"

From : Ambassador Lee Emil Wanta (202) 379 2904 ext 001

Message - PLS FIND ENCLOSED & REVIEW -

- (A) AMERICAN PATRIOT - VS - THIEVES
World, PARTS 1 & 2
- (B) NSA / SANDY BERGER "ACTIVITIES"

(1)

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THANK YOU FOR CARING,
LEE

Baulkham Hills, NSW 2153 Australia

Guest Opinion -- David Dastych -- American Patriot vs. Thieves' World, Part 1

AMERICAN PATRIOT vs. THIEVES' WORLD

PART 1 of 2



By David Dastych January 17, 2010

NewsWithViews.com

The case of Ambassador Leo Emil Wanta

Motto: "The democracy will cease to exist when you take away from those who are willing to work and give to those who would not." - Thomas Jefferson

[Note from the author: My distinguished colleague, Marilyn M. Barnewall, published an article about Ambassador Leo Emil Wanta on NewsWithViews.com, January 10, 2010. As we exchanged opinions, I decided to write my own piece, which could add more facts about this outstanding former U.S. intelligence operative and financial expert – “The 27.5 Trillion Dollar Man” -- still living in oblivion, while crooks and banksters continue their scams that had led to the American and global financial crisis.]

Leo (Lee) Emil Wanta – now 69 years old – could have been one of the richest men in the world. All he had to do was rip off a small part of the profits from huge secret financial operations of U.S. intelligence with which he had been entrusted in the 1980s by President Ronald Reagan.

Operating under several code names (i.e. Stillpoint, Frank B. Ingram - SA32NV; Rick Reynolds - SA233MS; Lee E Wanta - S-31-IANO Sector V), Wanta used his exceptional skills to destabilize the Russian Ruble and to prompt the fall of the Soviet Empire.

As a result of Wanta's operations, conducted from Vienna and extending as far as Hong Kong, huge sums of money had been amassed in various banks and tax-free havens all over the world. Working with several trusted intelligence operatives and financial experts, Wanta engaged in many secret deals on behalf of the U.S. Government. The profits from them grew to approximately \$27.5 trillion. Wanta still holds the “golden keys” to the money that the late President Reagan wanted to be used for the benefit of ordinary Americans. The money was never intended to enrich the Establishment – the super-rich and the most powerful.

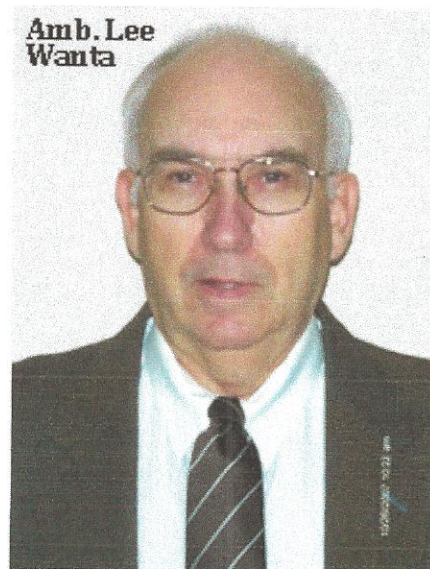
True to Reagan's directions, Leo Emil Wanta refused to release the funds, which had been diverted to numerous private overseas accounts. But despite his efforts, a large part of U.S. intelligence-stashed

monies were essentially looted by corrupt U.S. political "crime families." You would recognize their well-known names if you heard them.

The patriotic stance of Wanta got him deep in trouble. It almost cost him his life. Other associates, however, such as Kok Howe Kwong (his Chinese business partner), Freddie Woodruff, Francois de Grosseurve, were all found dead. You can add the name of Vince Foster, former White House Counsel, to the list. The killings are an integral part of the long process of stealing U.S. intelligence money. It continues to this day.

134 days in a Swiss dungeon

From Wanta's interview with Tom Valentine on Radio Free America, it is clear that in October 1992, Wanta was asked by the Bush Administration to procure and deliver prime bank guarantees – which are bank debentures. At first, the Bush Administration wanted to run the prime bank guarantees through MiApollo Investments, Ltd. in Hong Kong. They changed their minds, preferring to use an American company. To accommodate, Wanta used his AmeriTrust Corporation. The contract was from the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) by U.S. Attorney Sandro Sordi, Deputy Attorney General, Dade County, FL, an associate of Janet Reno, then with Richard C. Breeden (SEC Chairman), via Chemical Bank, Chase Manhattan and Citicorp. The contract was signed by Leo E. Wanta, Principal, on January 15, 1993. The pay orders came from Credit Suisse.



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After George H.W. Bush lost his bid for re-election, the Clinton Administration wanted access to the money. Their attempts began when White House counsel Vincent Foster asked Wanta to pay Laura D'Andrea Tyson and Leon Panetta who was at that time Director of Office of Management and Budget (OMB) – now CIA Director – \$250 million for The Children's Defense Fund.

"On July 7, 1993, I bought breakfast for Consul General Giovanni Ferro and Lorryne Fine (an Israeli Mossad agent) of L.H. Financial Group, Johannesburg, South Africa," Wanta said. "Others in the group – but not at breakfast – included Anthony Maniaci (Queen's Counsel at Toronto, Ontario, Canada), and Sandro Sordi (former Dade County Deputy AG, mentioned above). We have verified that Deputy White House Counsel Foster made hotel reservations for everyone in Geneva. The hotel rooms, his itinerary and air travel plans are on his American Express card..." Wanta continued.

"The group having breakfast at the Hotel Au Lac in Lausanne, that day, July 7, 1993, planned to take the train to Geneva to meet with Vince Foster later that day. I had no idea Panetta was coming. I never saw him. Fine had too much luggage and I was carrying a blue nylon bag containing all of my files... heavy, weighed close to 100 pounds. So we opted to go to Geneva by taxi... a 20-minute ride. Foster and his group were to join us at the Hotel de la Paix in Geneva to discuss the deal.

"I was arrested by the Suisse Sûreté (the detective force of French-speaking Swiss) before rising from the breakfast table." Thus, Wanta never got to Geneva or met with Vince Foster – nor was he given the opportunity to arrest Marc Rich (Reich) as directed by the then-FBI Director William Sessions. (Telephone interview with M. Barnewall, January 16, 2010.)

When Greg Szymanski interviewed him, Wanta said: "I was named Ambassador from Somalia to Switzerland and Canada as a cover to arrest Marc Rich (Reich]. When I got there, I found myself in a Swiss dungeon and Rich was set free. Foster was also there on behalf of the Clintons, asking me for \$250 million for The Children's Defense Fund of which Hillary was chairman. Later, Vince attempted to help me out of my situation, but later I was notified he was found dead and I never found out what happened to the \$250 million."

Tom Valentine interview of Wanta: "On July 20, 1993 the Swiss Prison Superintendent told me that Vincent Foster was dead – on my daughter's birthday." Was it a Mafia-style warning? Wanta was kept in what he calls "a Swiss dungeon" at Du Bois, near Lausanne, under the false pretext of tax evasion in the State of Wisconsin. His diplomatic status was breached for 134 days, from July 7 to November 17, 1993 before he was flown to New York in chains.

A federal judge in New York City, Allyce Ross in the Eastern District Court, called it "subterfuge" by the State Department and the State of Wisconsin. She said: "This is absurd and bizarre that Ambassador Wanta is held." The New York case was dismissed with prejudice by the U.S. Attorney on November 19, 1993. Yet, he was re-arrested and sent to a prison in Wisconsin and later to other U.S. prison compounds where he was badly treated.

Although Wanta had no idea what The Children's Defense Fund was all about, a financial investigator, Marco Saba of the Organized Crime Observatory in Switzerland, later wrote about it. It was a secret fund: "One component of this information concerns the activities of the CIA operative known as Mrs. Hillary Rodham Clinton. For some years prior to the elevation of her husband, Bill, a CIA operative like his 'CIA wife,' Hillary had been in control of an organization calling itself 'The Children's Defense Fund.'" It is alleged, on the basis of intelligence community leaks, that Hillary became accustomed to treating The Children's Defense Fund as "her own private slush fund." (Greg Szymanski, Rense.com, March 26, 2006).

In 1981, President Reagan issued Executive Order 12333, known as "Title 18, Section 6." It authorized U.S.

intelligence services to operate corporations for intelligence purposes and deny any intelligence community connection. In other words, they could lie about their real corporate purpose.

Following is an overview from writings of British financial intelligence expert and editor Christopher Story, *International Currency Review - World Reports*. His comments are factual.

In the fall of 1993, upon leaving the Brooklyn Courthouse, Leo Wanta was unlawfully detained without a warrant by New York Police Department detectives. They apologetically explained that they were 'doing Wisconsin a favor.' They were acting on a telephone call from the Wisconsin Department of Revenue requesting his arrest for alleged failure to pay State taxes. Leo was not shown any warrant or provided a copy of any charges filed by the State of Wisconsin.

The pretext for Ambassador Leo Emil Wanta's unlawful detention: He allegedly owed a civil Wisconsin State tax of \$14,129, dating from 1982 and 1988. But it wasn't true. Wanta lived abroad, not in Wisconsin, since the 1985 legal separation from his wife. The Wisconsin Department of Revenue claimed he was a U.S. resident because his wife lived in Appleton. Somehow they didn't understand the words "legally separated." Since his wife filed for divorce in 1995 charging abandonment as of 1985, it's clear Leo Wanta had no legal ties to Wisconsin in years for which civil taxes were being charged.

Wanta had been notified of the illegal civil state tax assessment while working in Singapore on U.S. government business. Wanta remitted the \$14,129. On May 15, 1992, Wanta sent the money from Singapore via Telegraphic Transfer by Malaysian Banking Berhad. It was sent in favor of Wanta's Wisconsin Attorney, Thomas Wilson, and was deposited in his Attorney Trust Account with Bank One, Appleton, Wisconsin 54911, account commission of S\$29.17 plus the cable cost of a further S\$20.40 [Singapore Dollars]. The falsely demanded \$14,129 was duly paid by Attorney Wilson under protest to the Wisconsin Department of Revenue. The check cleared the First Wisconsin National Bank (later Firststar Corporation, now U.S. Bancorp) in Milwaukee.



The State tax levied against him was and remains fraudulent. The original Wisconsin tax charges against Leo Wanta were civil, not criminal charges. Criminal charges of tax evasion were filed only when he insisted he had paid the civil tax assessment – twice (once in May; again in June, 1992). He refused to pay it a third time.

He remained illegally incarcerated without a warrant in the State of New York until December 13, 1993. At that time, law enforcement officers finally extradited him unlawfully to Wisconsin. Wanta had not resided in Wisconsin since 1985 and became a legal resident of Vienna, Austria, after June 1988. There, among other things, he was Director-General of New Republic/USA Financial Group, GES.m.b.H., one of his USG Title 18, Section 6 intelligence corporations, located at Karntnerstrasse 28/15, A-1010 Wien (Vienna). For part two click below.

Click here for part -----> 2,

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**AMERICAN PATRIOT vs. THIEVES' WORLD
PART 2 of 2**



By David Dastych January 17, 2010
NewsWithViews.com

The case of Ambassador Leo Emil Wanta:

Part I of this article catalogued events leading up to the illegal arrest of Ambassador Leo E. Wanta on July 7, 1993, in Lausanne, Switzerland. It was the beginning of a nightmare destined to haunt the Ambassador for many years... until the present time, in fact.

To add to Leo's injuries, as soon as he was "imprisoned" on falsified charges, the ruthless Wisconsin authorities sold his former Wisconsin family home, behind his back and without his permission, for a knock-down price of around \$60,000, and kept the proceeds. All attempts to procure a proper accounting of this theft have failed. So far. (Interview, M. Barnewall, June 11, 2009: Wanta said, "After they illegally took my family home, the property was occupied by a State of Wisconsin Attorney.")

By March 1994, Leo Wanta had already languished for nine months in what he terms "a Swiss dungeon." The U.S. government distinguished itself at the outset by forcing him to be strip-searched in the snow. It is behavior indistinguishable from what happens in the Soviet GULAG (about which the U.S. State Department affected such outrage for decades). - 6 -

At least four attempts were made to murder him inside the U.S. Of these, the most outrageous was the criminal behavior of a Deputy Sheriff who drove up to the Kettle Moraine Corrections Facility in Wisconsin, changed into prisoner's clothing, established proximity to Leo and attempted to murder him in the washroom. On that occasion, his life was saved by Duty Sergeant Randy Miller who dragged the deputized murderer out of the washroom and the prisoners' quarters. The intruder fled back to the administration area, took off his false prisoner's clothing, dressed back in his Deputy Sheriff's uniform, and made off in his County car.

When these successive Soviet-style liquidation attempts failed, the Soviet technique of trying to have Leo certified insane, was attempted. After the seventh attempt, his fate was sealed when Dr. Connie Lee, Chief Psychiatrist for the State of Wisconsin, mindful of such abuses and fully satisfied that Leo was mentally stable and proficient, refused to go along with the State's conspiracy and certified Leo to be of sound mind. After that episode, attempts to delete him from history ceased.

Leo Wanta was moved around the U.S. prison system. For example, he spent from 1998 until September



2001 at a maximum-security facility in the State of Oklahoma. During that period, he was regularly removed from his cell. His cell was searched, items were taken from it and they were not returned. The papers taken from his cell included legal documents, files, and papers from attorneys. A routine was now established whereby Leo was deliberately moved around the Wisconsin/US prison compounds, so his mail always lagged behind his latest movements, and/or failed to catch up with him.

Institution authorities from the State of Oklahoma informed him that they lacked certain background information on him and requested his cooperation in obtaining it. Leo cooperated and learned from institution personnel that they had queried the Wisconsin State Department of

Corrections, which had confirmed that no criminal background report was available on him.

Meanwhile the Central Intelligence Agency put word out that Leo Emil Wanta was dead.

This false information was disseminated among strictly compartmentalized agents and cadres, with poor knowledge of the broader picture, and throughout the relevant sectors of the international financial community. Given this 'tabula rasa' situation, the coast was clear (or so the criminalists assumed) to ransack, steal, misappropriate, misuse, divert, claim, usurp, collateralize, hypothecate and otherwise unlawfully exploit the \$27.5 trillion of which Leo Emil Wanta was and remains the sole Principal and Trustor. All concerned were happy with this illegal state of affairs – which has continued without ceasing. They have also used the Ambassador's \$4.5 trillion compromise funds Settlement agreed in May 2006. On

June 28, 2001, eight years after his illegal arrest, Leo Wanta was released from prison and on November 28, 2004, Leo Wanta's parole case was discharged absolutely. He began his consecutive probation case. (End of comments based on facts as presented by *World Reports*.)



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Leo Wanta has had no probation violations. On July 21, 2005, Wanta's court-ordered financial obligations were paid in full.

Perhaps the best way to end this era of Wanta's life and look hopefully to the future is with a letter from Wisconsin Revenue Agent Angela Dunlap. In her February 18, 1999 letter to Wanta's California CIA attorney, she said: "The Department of Revenue has no record of a delinquent tax account issued to Lee E. Wanta..." The letter is on State of Wisconsin Department of Revenue letterhead.

Recent "Wantagate" Developments

Ambassador Wanta's restrictions have been lifted, with effect from November 14, 2005, thanks to a loan of \$ 35,000 from the Publisher of *International Currency Review – World Reports*, Christopher Story. The loan enabled Leo Wanta to pay the unlawful tax (which Wanta had already paid) plus interest. Payment was duly confirmed. Earlier, in 2003, "in an unexpected move" Wanta filed a court case. Although the case was dismissed under sovereign immunity, he received verification from the court that his status as legal Trustor is valid. This decision of the District Court of Virginia (April 15, 2003), announced by a truly independent Judge, Gerald Bruce Lee, charged Wanta with repatriating the \$ 23 trillion from foreign sources and instructed him to pay taxes on it. He told Wanta to use federal collection courts as a recovery process.

In 2006, due to an Agreement Wanta made with the Bush Administration, \$ 4.5 trillion was wired to Wanta care of Bank of America in Richmond VA. He has never been able to collect the money and pay \$ 1.575 trillion tax to the IRS. Interesting, isn't it? In 1993, Wanta was arrested on a bogus charge of non-payment of Wisconsin taxes. In 2010, the government prevents him from paying \$1.575 trillion in taxes he openly admits he owes the IRS on the \$4.5 trillion wired to him in 2006. Why won't the government allow Leo Wanta to collect his money and pay his taxes? It appears an "invisible hand" in the federal system stopped the money flow. Was the agreed upon \$ 4.5 trillion stolen? If so, who did it? That's really the most important question.

In the last few years Ambassador Leo Emil Wanta and/or his lawyers wrote several letters to U.S. President George W. Bush and Vice President Dick Cheney. Each letter proposed positive ways in which Leo Wanta could use his funds to help his country. With his repatriation funds he proposed purchasing Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae so a stable base could be put under America's faltering real estate market. No response. The repatriation of the secret U.S. intelligence funds (\$ 23 trillion) could go far to ease the pangs people feel from U.S. economic problems. It could have prevented the U.S. financial crisis. (Some of Wanta's letters are archived in my files).

Let me quote the last public letter by Ambassador Leo Emil Wanta, dated January 13, 2010, addressed to President Barack Obama and other members of his Administration:

Mr. President: -

I am ready to work with you and your good presidential offices, to rebuild Haiti WITHOUT USG Tax US Dollars, upon the immediate release of my personal monetary funds of US Dollars 4.5 trillion _ plus interest accruals; less my personal/civil repatriation/federal tax payment upon my economic receipt, in conjunction with my preferred US Treasury Bond Investment programs, inter alia.



Please advise so we can develop immediate food/rebuild/safety/medical etc. programs forthwith. Thank you for your rapid response to these emergency conditions to assist the Haiti Populace, inter alia. No need for a second Katrina incident...

Thank you... Lee

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Will President Barack Obama answer Leo's letter and proposal? I doubt it. The officialdom in Washington D.C. usually ignores Leo Emil Wanta. Maybe they will appoint a Czar to dispose of his money. Who knows? Maybe that has already been done – at least for the \$ 4.5 trillion that has disappeared, the \$4.5

trillion wired in 2006 to the Bank of America in Richmond, Virginia that has disappeared. For part one click below.

Click here for part -----> 1,

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Docket No
02-1263

IN THE
Supreme Court of the United States

AMBASSADOR LEO WANTA, SOMALIA AMBASSADOR TO
CANADA AND SWITZERLAND, ddp#-04362 & 12535,
aka LEE E. WANTA, aka LEO E. WANTA,

Petitioner,

v

SECRETARY RICHARD G. CHANDLER, WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE; *et al.*,

Respondents.

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE
UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SEVENTH CIRCUIT


PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI

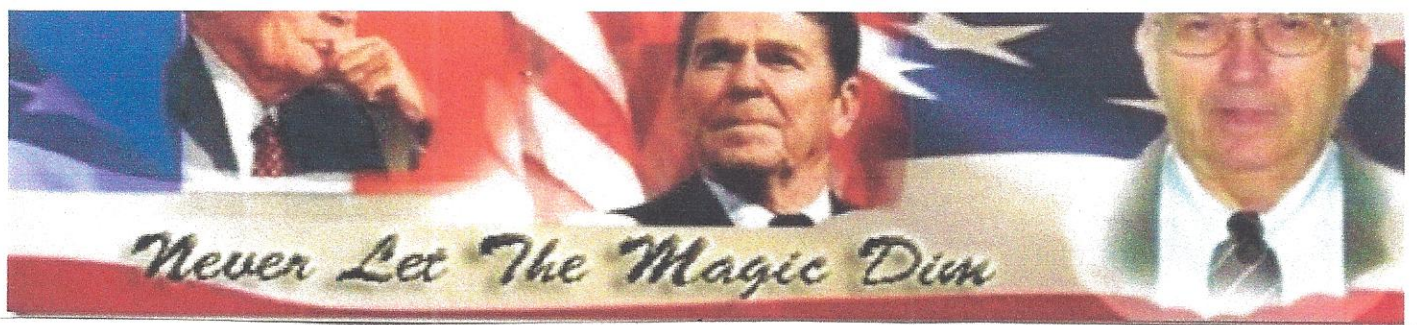
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179221


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To : Office of the President, Office of the Vice President, Cabinet Members, Office of the Governors, State and Federal Officials, Congress of the United States, OMB Director Jacob Lew, et al

Notice of Default Confirmation – With President Obama’s authorized release of my personal, civil and repatriated Inward Remittance of USDollars 4.5 Trillion, of May 2006 to Bank of America-Richmond, Virginia as confirmed by the Federal Reserve Bank - Richmond’s in Court Motion, under their Penalty of Perjury.

- 1.) On or about April 15, 2003 The Honorable Gerald Bruce Lee, in Case No. 02-1363-A filed in The United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, Order and Memorandum of Opinion. As part of the Order, the Court stated that the Plaintiff [Lee E. Wanta, Leo E. Wanta, Ambassador Leo Wanta] should pursue liquidation of corporations, recovery of financial assets and pay all required taxes in accordance with the law.
- 2.) IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA, Civil Action No. 1:07 cv 609 T3E/BRP – PETITION FOR A WRIT OF MANDAMUS AND OTHER EXTRAORDINARY RELIEF, filed JUN 20 2007, THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF RICHMOND RESPONDED IN THEIR COURT MOTION STATING

“ PURSUANT TO RULE 12 (B) (6), fed.R.civ.P., Respondent Federal Bank of Richmond (“FRB Richmond”) moves to dismiss the Petition for Writ of Mandamus and Other Extraordinary Relief, are as follows.

“For the purposes of the Motion only, all well pleaded facts will be taken as true.”

In other words, The Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond accepted the truthful statements in the Writ of Mandamus and confirmed the known Inward Remittance designated the Petitioner for the sole and exclusive use and benefit of Petitioner, Lee E. Wanta, Leo E. Wanta, Ambassador Lee E. Wanta; an American citizen, birth June 11, 1940. References : Rogers-Houston Memorandum, Act of Congress - H.R. 3723, Title 18 USC Section 4 – Misprison of Felony, other Title 18 USC violations.

Having Said That, Upon my Economic Receipt, I will lawfully pay USDollars One Point Five Seven Five Trillion [US\$1,575,000,000,000.00] as my personal/civil/repatriation tax payment, directly to our United States Department of the Treasury, among other “set-aside allocations”, to immediately enhance Our Economic Recovery and National Security.

National

Sandy Berger, national security adviser under President Clinton, dies at 70

By Adam Bernstein December 2, 2015

Samuel R. “Sandy” Berger, who helped shape foreign policy as President Bill Clinton’s national security adviser from 1997 to 2001 and who later was engulfed in legal tribulations over his unauthorized removal and destruction of classified documents from the National Archives, died Dec. 2 at his home in Washington. He was 70.

The cause was cholangiocarcinoma, a cancer of the bile ducts, said an official with the Albright Stonebridge Group, the Washington-based consulting firm he co-chaired with former Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright.

A jowly, stocky, self-declared workaholic, Mr. Berger spent much of his life as a low-profile power broker at the nexus of politics, law and business. In a statement, President Obama called Mr. Berger “one of our nation’s foremost national security leaders” and said “his legacy can be seen in a peaceful Balkans, our strong alliance with Japan, our deeper relationships with India and China.”

Mr. Berger had been a congressional legislative aide, a speechwriter for Sen. George McGovern’s ill-fated Democratic presidential campaign in 1972, a State Department official under President Jimmy Carter and a prosperous international trade lawyer whose legal work involving countries from Poland to China trained him for the multi-layered crises he would face as national security adviser.

His influence also derived from his long-standing ties to Clinton, his equal in ambition and intellectual breadth. They met in 1972 at a McGovern rally in Texas, and Mr. Berger vividly recalled the young Clinton as ebullient and dashing — even as he sported a white Colonel Sanders suit.

Mr. Berger was an adviser to several Democratic presidential aspirants, but he mostly — and most importantly — cast his lot with Clinton, the Arkansas governor who came from relative obscurity to win the presidency in 1992.

“The bar was not extremely high in 1991 to become senior foreign policy adviser to Bill Clinton, who wasn’t even a blip on anybody’s chart,” Mr. Berger later said in an [oral history](#) with the Miller Center for public affairs at the University of Virginia.

Described at times incongruously as sharp-tempered and amiable, Mr. Berger drew admiration for his work as deputy national security adviser under Anthony Lake in the first Clinton administration and then, in Clinton’s

second term, as Lake's successor.

As national security adviser, Mr. Berger did not set policy but maneuvered deftly to give the president many options on global conflagrations and kept to a workable minimum the considerable friction among competing egos at the highest levels of government.

He described himself as a "surrogate" who collected viewpoints, prodding for diverse perspectives from experts at the State and Defense departments and beyond, and who then brought all interested parties to something resembling a consensus. He also devoted hefty amounts of time to maintaining cordial congressional relations in a Republican-controlled Congress.

By many accounts, he acquitted himself successfully amid crises that included the rise of al-Qaeda as a terrorist threat, NATO airstrikes that helped end Serbian repression of ethnic Albanians in Kosovo, controversial missile strikes on an alleged chemical weapons plant in Sudan, and tensions in the Kashmir region between nuclear-armed India and Pakistan.

Given Mr. Berger's background, trade also was one of his pivotal concerns. Despite protests from human rights activists, he was a strong advocate for shepherding the repressive Chinese government into the World Trade Organization in the hope that the relationship would in time foster greater Western influence.

Other national security advisers — including Henry Kissinger and Colin Powell — traditionally spent their careers immersed in global political or battlefield strategy, but Albright said Mr. Berger was "a practical problem solver" who could lucidly explain the likely domestic repercussions of foreign policy actions.

"Sandy was the deus ex machina of it all," Albright said. "He grasped the breadth and depth of American political systems."

'The guy with the briefcase'

Samuel Richard Berger was born in Sharon, Conn., on Oct. 28, 1945. He was 8 when his father died, and he grew up in Millerton, N.Y. His mother, who supported two children on income from an Army-Navy surplus store, instilled in him a strong work ethic, including his lifelong tendency of creating every Sunday a handwritten "to-do" list for the week.

As a Jew and a budding Democrat, he was in many ways an outsider in an area that was small-town, Protestant and -Republican-dominated. He dated his political awakening to the John F. Kennedy-Richard M. Nixon presidential race in 1960. He recalled that in his classroom, he was Kennedy's "lone defender" against staunch young Nixonites.

At Cornell University, he became active in student affairs and helped bring in firebrand black activist Stokely Carmichael as a campus speaker.

He received his undergraduate degree in 1967 and graduated from Harvard Law School in 1971. During his law school years, he began working as a legislative aide for Democrats on Capitol Hill, notably Rep. Joseph Y. Resnick of New York, who championed efforts to reduce rural poverty.

Mr. Berger received an early education in political power when a lobbying group, the American Farm Bureau Federation, used its clout to derail a one-man investigation by Resnick into its sprawling business interests.

Resnick died in 1969, and Mr. Berger pushed forward, writing a muckraking exposé, "Dollar Harvest" (1971), that won strong reviews for the clarity of its prose on a difficult subject.

After law school, he took up speechwriting for McGovern, the liberal, antiwar standard-bearer who won his party's nomination for president but was shellacked by Nixon. In a candidacy that attracted anti-establishment and counterculture followers, Mr. Berger looked out of place.

"He was always the guy with the briefcase," John D. Podesta, a McGovern supporter who became Clinton's White House chief of staff, once told The Washington Post.

Mr. Berger spent a year as a legislative aide to Mayor [John V. Lindsay](#) of New York before settling in Washington with the law firm Hogan & Hartson. In 1977, he joined the State Department, serving first as a speechwriter and later under Lake as deputy director of the policy-planning staff.

Immersed in a portfolio of economic, national security and foreign-policy issues, he later said the experience "totally reoriented my career." In 1981, he returned to his law firm and started its international trade group while also gradually entering Clinton's inner circle and encouraging his friend's presidential aspirations.

As national security adviser, Mr. Berger became a key decision-maker in the so-called ABC Club — along with Albright and Defense Secretary William Cohen — who consulted on strategy with other national security grandees, such as CIA Director George J. Tenet and Joint Chiefs Chairman Henry H. Shelton.

Although the 1995 Dayton peace accords led to a cease-fire in the civil war and massacres in the former Yugoslavia, Serbian attacks continued on ethnic Albanian villages in the Kosovo region. In the debate over how to stop the bloodshed, Mr. Berger offered the president options of airstrikes or ground troops, but he warned the latter would incur pushback from Russia and undermine NATO and European unity.

Ultimately, the president backed NATO aerial bombing and cruise-missile attacks that started in March 1999 and

lasted 78 days. The bombardment helped force a withdrawal of President Slobodan Milosevic's Serbian nationalist forces. Milosevic was pushed from power the next year and died in 2006 during his war crimes trial at the Hague.

Mr. Berger was part of high-level discussions involving a military response to terrorist attacks orchestrated by al-Qaeda leader Osama bin Laden, notably the August 1998 U.S. embassy bombings in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and Nairobi, Kenya. More than 200 people died in the dual attacks.

In retaliation the same month, the United States shot cruise missiles into al-Qaeda camps in Afghanistan — apparently just missing bin Laden — and a pharmaceutical factory in Sudan that, by CIA estimates, had been producing chemical weapons for bin Laden.

The attack in Sudan, which killed a night watchman, sparked intense protest around the world, and the 9/11 Commission later found no independent corroboration that the plant was used to make chemical weapons.

According to the commission report, Mr. Berger was "rankled" by a suggestion in the Economist magazine that the combined military responses elevated bin Laden's stature and "created 10,000 new fanatics where there would have been none."

On a separate mission, and despite swelling antiwar sentiment at home, Mr. Berger joined a national security team in deciding to commence a four-day bombing campaign in December 1998 on military and security targets inside Iraq.

The attack was ostensibly punishment for Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein's failure to comply with United Nations Security Council resolutions involving inspections of alleged sites containing weapons of mass destruction.

Removing classified papers

After leaving the White House, Mr. Berger started a consulting group, but much of his time was consumed by an embarrassing legal ordeal.

He had been tapped by Clinton to be the former president's personal liaison to the 9/11 Commission, an independent body examining the government's response to the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks.

By most accounts, Mr. Berger made repeated trips to the National Archives to refresh his memory about the Clinton national security team's work to foil a bin Laden plot. He was caught smuggling out a handful of sensitive documents, destroying some at his office and lying about possessing them.

A Justice Department criminal investigation ensued, prompting Mr. Berger to quit his advisory role on the 2004

presidential campaign of Sen. John F. Kerry (D-Mass.). In 2005, he agreed to plead guilty to removing classified material without authorization, a misdemeanor.

He was fined \$50,000, barred from access to classified material for three years, and sentenced by a federal judge to two years of probation and 100 hours of community service. Mr. Berger voluntarily relinquished his law license in 2007. He continued to advise political leaders, including Hillary Clinton and Obama, although in a muted fashion.

In 1969, he married Susan Harrison. Besides his wife, of Washington, survivors include three children, Deborah Fox of Chevy Chase, Md., Alexander Berger of Los Angeles and Sarah Sandelius of New York; a sister; and five grandchildren.

Although inclined to spend 15-hour days in the office as national security adviser, Mr. Berger was known for his devotion to one diversion outside work: baseball.

Albright recalled the one time Mr. Berger became "seriously mad" at her. In April 1997, Clinton was recovering from a knee operation, and Albright, who had no attachment to the sport, was inexplicably tapped to throw out the opening pitch of the baseball season at Camden Yards in Baltimore.

