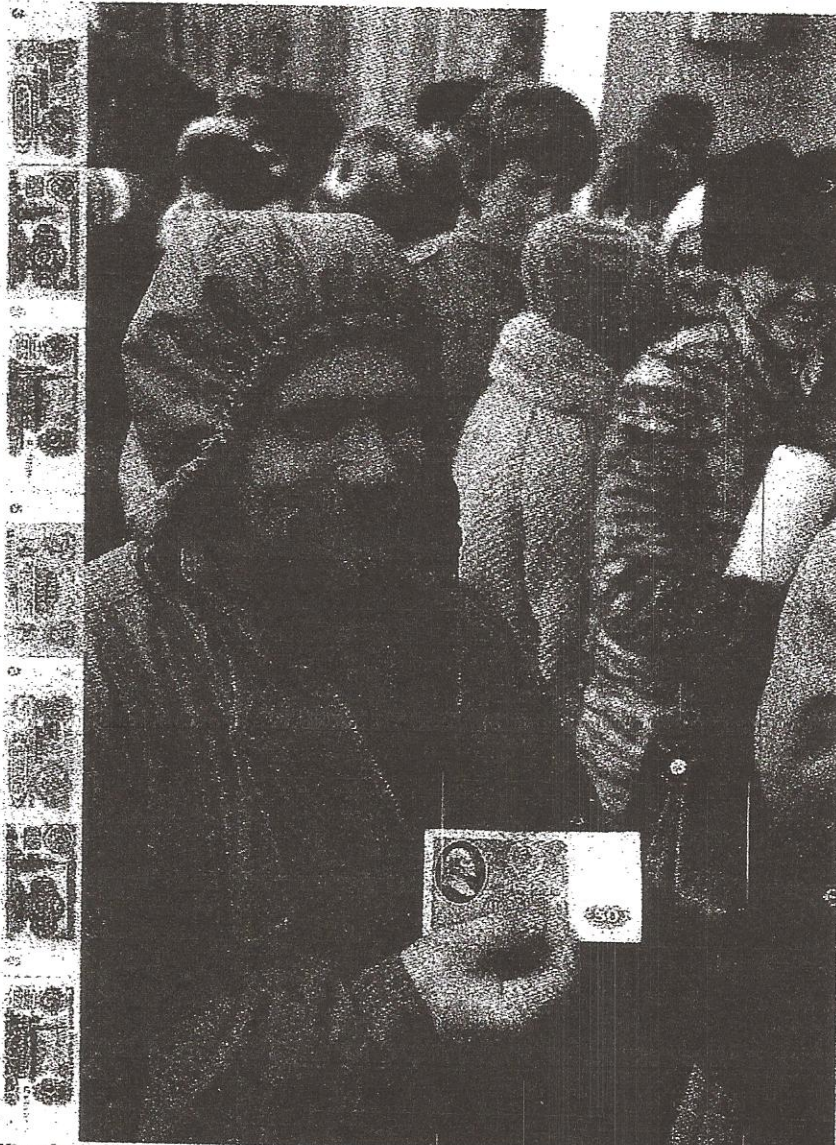


# The Great Debate: Who Was Behind the Ruble Follies?



**Summary:** Rumors of billions of rubles available to be traded for Western currency swirled in the months before the Soviets seized 50 and 100 ruble notes. Moscow claimed the deals were part of a conspiracy to ruin its economy. Indeed, people were trying to trade rubles — or make a fast buck by claiming they were.

By Holman Jenkins Jr.

In a gigantic, worldwide conspiracy to sabotage a failing economy, a group of Western banks had been helping spirit billions of paper rubles out of the Soviet Union. Like Robin Hood in reverse, the world's rich and powerful were lining their pockets with the precious capital of the Soviet Union while that desperate country grew poorer and poorer. And the whole business was the secret work of "certain groups resembling the Colombian mafia" planning to overthrow President Mikhail Gorbachev.

No, this isn't the dust jacket copy of a bad suspense novel. This outlandish theory was revealed in February by none other than Valentin S. Pavlov, who simultaneously holds the title of prime minister and finance minister of the Soviet Union. It was instrumental in the decision by the Soviet government Jan. 22 to confiscate all 50 and 100 ruble bills — an act of hysteria even for a nation on the edge.

Even if the conspiracy theory seemed like low comedy, not every-

Kiss those babies good-bye: Soviets lined up to turn in 50 and 100 ruble bills.

OPERATION: Stillpoint

body was laughing. In fact, more than a few Western bankers were feeling distinctly queasy. As it happens, for the preceding six months, a lot of them had been trying to buy and sell rubles — or at least had been on the receiving end of a blizzard of telephone calls, faxes and flying visits by businessmen who claimed to be buying and selling them.

Of course, none of this at the time seemed like a conspiracy. Sure, it had always been illegal to take rubles out of the country. But wasn't *perestroika* changing all the rules? The rapidly widening gap between the Soviet currency's official price and its black market price looked like the opportunity to make the killing of a lifetime.

But most of all, the ruble mania that seemed to grip many bankers and businessmen was a phenomenon of the information age. The fax machine and international direct dialing combined with the age-old lure of instant wealth to create a global frenzy with a life of its own. And like all global frenzies, this one was riven with conspiracy theories of its own, fueled by gossip and rumor and hints that the world's Big Boys were involved.

"I've known people here residing in the biggest hotels, throwing money around and pretending they were going to come up with huge volumes of rubles," says a well-connected Belgian banker. "There was talk that the Vatican was buying, there was talk that the CIA was buying." If even a small percentage of the deals were genuine, he adds, "there should have been trains and trains of rubles going around."

This banker, who in the wake of the Pavlov allegations prefers anonymity, estimates that he spent three months talking about ruble speculation last summer and met with more than 80 people. In the end, all he accomplished was to validate the hard way what might have been obvious from the beginning — that hardly anybody in his right mind was prepared to part with a fortune in solid U.S. dollars for bales of colored paper that even the Soviets themselves shun. The whole affair has left him somewhat bitter. "Word gets around very quickly that you might find some suckers at this bank," he says.

**Don't talk to strangers:** You can hear that same story from dozens of bankers. Some merely listened politely when people called to talk rubles, only to find that their names and phone numbers were soon being faxed to the far corners of the world as references for multibillion-dollar ruble deals.

In other cases, gullible bankers cut

their own throats. The cardinal rule of international banking is not to expose the good name of your institution. But at Britain's National Westminster and Germany's Volksbank, bankers were gulled into putting out paperwork that lent credibility to the idea that billions of rubles were indeed sloshing around.

In the case of the Natwest banker, the offending document was a handwritten fax advising a Swiss banker where to deposit \$100 million that was supposedly about to materialize as the profit from a single ruble deal. A Natwest flack blames an eager-beaver junior officer at a suburban branch and says no money changed hands.

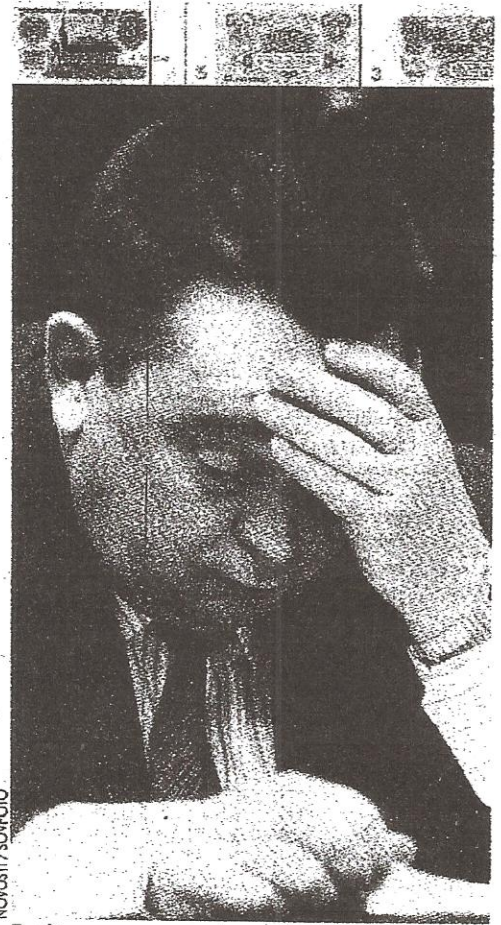
Before the Ruble Follies were over, disciplinary letters about getting involved in shadowy currency deals were fluttering down like confetti into personnel files of bankers on two continents. "We had to reprimand the guy," admits one European banker, referring to a colleague who kept chasing ruble deals after his employer told him to stop. "He could no longer see the danger."

Was this whole business a mirage from the start? Was it a scam or merely a case of mass financial mania? Or was it something more sinister? Was it perhaps all the work of the Soviets in the first place?

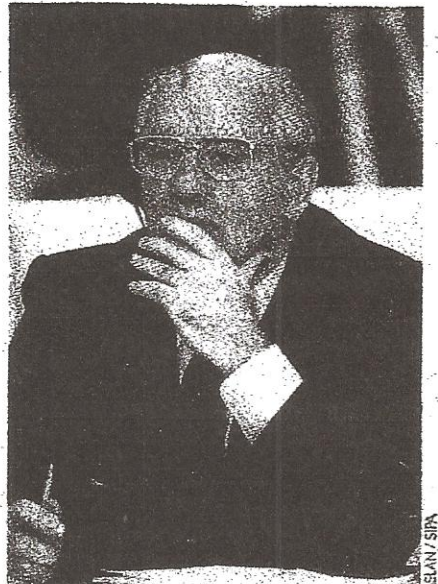
**The ruble mill:** There has always been a market for the Soviet currency in places like Vienna, Zurich and Berlin, where tourists, diplomats and the odd Soviet emigre can change their spare rubles at a fraction of the official rate. Though this is perfectly legal in the countries where it takes place, it's a no-no to take the rubles back across Soviet borders.

The theory behind Ruble Follies is that the Soviet mafia had taken huge numbers of rubles out of the country and was trying to exchange them for Western currency. The buyers were Western businessmen who supposedly would take the discounted rubles back inside the Soviet Union and use them to buy factories and pay their workers on the cheap.

But the planet does not hold enough suitcases, duffel bags and diplomatic pouches to accommodate the volumes said to be floating around last year. Until it was canceled in February, the highest denomination was the 100 ruble note, and a billion rubles' worth of those would fill a standard 40-foot shipping container. "Don't you believe this talk that billions can be sold," says a Swiss currency smuggler. "I have been in this business for 30 years, and I've never sold more than 500,000 or a million."



Pavlov saw a conspiracy at work.



Target: Gorbachev, under the theory

If there was no real market for billion-ruble deals, the rumor mill needed to invent one, and it did. The story went around that Western companies investing in the Soviet Union had an almost bottomless appetite for black market rubles. These cheap rubles, sold at a 90 percent discount to the official rate, would have allowed the Western investors to scarf up Soviet goods and Soviet property and hire Soviet workers for pennies on the dollar.

Of course, then they were faced with the tricky issue of how to get these massive sums back across Soviet borders or into the restrictive Soviet banking system. Not to worry. The rumor mill began talking about Soviet-issued documents to make that possible — documents called “repatriation certificates,” “white checks” and “gold checks.” Available from Western brokers, the documents would miraculously unlock the doors of Soviet finance.

All this overlooks the fact that no

such documents exist. And even if they did, rubles are probably worth even less to Western companies than to Soviet consumers. The Soviet capital Western investors are interested in — land, factories, office buildings, exportable goods — are dispensed by the state, and the state is already overflowing in rubles. Westerners who don't bring dollars or marks or pounds or any strong currency simply don't get past the entrance exam.

**The brokers:** Still, these tales of massive demand for rubles found ready ears in the strange, twilight world of self-styled “brokers,” a breed that has proliferated in the information age. They gave critical mass to the ruble mania. Louis Reyna, a San Antonio-based consultant to foreign companies, aptly describes them as “people trying to sell what they don't have to people who couldn't buy even if they wanted to.” The broker's dream: that somehow

fate is going to put him in the middle of some colossal transaction that will make him rich for life.

One West Coast physician is typical of the breed. He has virtually abandoned his practice to pursue currency deals that he says routinely involve tens of billions of dollars. The sums are so vast that they would topple the world financial system if they tried to pass through the conventional exchange markets, he explains. So instead they flow through occult channels of bankers and brokers who constitute “one of the four dominant monopolies” (the others being lawyers, doctors and the media).

With phone and fax, brokers can hypnotize themselves into thinking they are players in the international financial system. “It's a sickness, but I've found myself falling into it, too,” admits the owner of a prosperous Virginia-based trading company. “I've known people who've had their phones shut off. They can't pay their bills, but they keep making the international long-distance calls because they're suckered by the possibility of making \$20 million next week. But I've never met one yet who's made any money.”

**Feeding the mania: Leo Wanta** was one of the key players, calling many people to say he was buying rubles on behalf of the U.S. government.

**REGISTER FÜR  
HANDEL UND GEWERBE**

Selbstverlag A. Koch Gesellschaft m.b.H.  
Lilienfeldner Platz 125

**NEW REPUBLIC/USA FINANCIAL GROUP, LTD.**  
2101 NORTH EDGEWOOD AVENUE  
APPLETON, WISC., USA 54914  
TELE/FAX: (414) 738-7007

**CORPORATE RESOLUTION**

Resolved, that the President of New Republic/USA Financial Group, be and hereafter, an account for the Corporation at which he may charge, and to deposit, they into his or the companies possessing the Corporation, and to cause to be credited to this Corporation, any and all acceptances or other evidence of credit of this Corporation, and that said institution be, and authorize payments of said loans, Corporation according to the check Passport number: P 020741034, as Corporation. Mr. Wanta is hereby execute any and all such checks.

For and on behalf of New Republic/USA Financial Group, Ltd.

*Leo E. Wanta*  
By: Leo E. Wanta, President & Acting Secretary

State of Wisconsin )  
County of Outagamie )

On the 24th day of October 1990, we known, who, being by me 2101 North Edgewood Avenue, President and Assistant Secretary of a Mississippi Corporation

New Republik  
Gesellschaft  
Kärntnerstr.  
1010 WIEN

Betr: Eintrag

New Republic/USA  
Wied. Körntnerstr.  
Handel mit Waren  
Brennstoffen: e) Erwerb  
von Liegenschaften  
Gleichzeitige Führung  
von: S 300.000,00  
Wanta, Kaufmann  
Gesellschaftsvertreter  
wird, wenn mehr  
Führer gemeinsam  
Prokuristenverteilung  
Geschäftsführer,  
möglichst zugewiesen

**CURRENCY EXCHANGE CONTRACT**  
THIS AGREEMENT is made this 8th day of October, 1990 by and between Volksbank, Bonn, Germany, represented by Mr. Klaus Klochness,

(Hereinafter referred to as USDollar Provider),

New Republic/USA Financial Group, Ltd. GES.m.b.H., represented by Leo E. Wanta, Directeur-General, Wien, Austria.

(Hereinafter referred to as Currency Provider.)

WHEREAS the USDollar Provider warrants that they are in a position to exchange good, clean, clear, freely transferable, legitimately earned United States Dollars (US\$) for good, clean, clear, freely transferable and legitimately earned - External Russian Rubles - SUR Cash Notes

and, WHEREAS, the parties wish to enter into such a contract for an exchange and receipt of a bonus, if applicable in some cases, on the basis of a set exchange rate of US Dollars Six Point Eight Zero per One Hundred SUR - External >>>> US\$6.80/100<<<<< to the US\$ Provider.

Now, therefore, in consideration of the above-mentioned, and other good and valuable consideration and the mutual promises made herein, USDollar Provider agrees to exchange US Dollars and Currency Provider agrees to exchange External Russian Rubles / SUR in the amount of; One Hundred Twenty Five Billion Russian Rubles / SUR with rolls to fund exhaustion with a first tranche of SUR 8,000,000,000 as scheduled later, as follows:

- First tranche --- SUR 8,000,000,000 --- 08/09 OCTOBER 1990
- Second tranche --- SUR 12,000,000,000 --- please advise schedule
- Third tranche --- SUR 105,000,000,000 --- within 30 days

Validity thru - 08 October 1990 unless US Dollar funded.  
Transaction code: USD/SEC.90.VOL

The broker network kept the ruble paperwork flying, but that doesn't explain why so many presumably sophisticated international bankers fell for it. When asked, they wave vaguely in the direction of *perestroika* and the impenetrable strangeness of the Soviet financial system.

One European banker puts it this way: "Is it believable that somebody in Western Europe wants 100 billion rubles? How can he get it back into the country without smuggling? How can he use it, because the government controls the use of the ruble very strictly, especially in joint ventures? But at first you don't know this. It's all a blank territory."

The Soviets weren't much help, either. In response to his calls, this banker says he was invited down to the local Soviet embassy for lunch. The Soviets listened with great interest to what he had to say about ruble mania but offered nothing in return. Other bankers and businessmen who approached the Soviets for guidance came back none the wiser, too.

In fact, it wasn't until this spring that the Soviet-run Gosbank got around to issuing a circular warning Western bankers and businessmen away from what it called "counterfeit payment documents."

**Enter Leo Wanta:** One of the names most frequently cited by those who got caught up in ruble mania is that of Leo Emil Wanta, director general of the New Republic/USA Financial Group. Though few claim to have met him face-to-face, a lot of people heard his story over the telephone. What he told them, they say, is that his business was acquiring rubles on behalf of the U.S. government in order to provide an infusion of hard currency to the Soviet economy.

It might be too much to say that Wanta single-handedly created the myth that rubles were in demand, but he did more than his share. He has floated dozens of pieces of paper relating the sale or purchase of rubles in amounts of up to 105 billion rubles (worth roughly \$6 billion at the black market rate). There is no evidence that any of these deals ever closed, but he has shown a rare gift for getting other folks to trot hither and yon.

Almost every banker contacted for this story recalls at least one telephone conversation with him. It was on his behalf that officials at Natwest and Volksbank went fishing for a high-profit deal on their own banks' stationery.

A Midwestern banker encountered Wanta last summer and tells a story

that stands for many. "No sooner had we begun talking about the possibility of opening an account than I began to get inquiries from traders here and abroad and in tiny Pacific islands asking whether his company was good for a \$10 million spot transaction. I said, 'I'm sorry, but we're still checking it out ourselves,' and they'd say, 'That's all I wanted to know, click.'"

New Republic's letterhead features a fashionable address in Vienna, but Wanta's phone rings in Appleton, Wis. In a two-hour conversation, he attributes his start in politics and finance to the kindness of the late Sen. Alexander Wiley, a Wisconsin Republican, who sent him to Dale Carnegie to cure a stuttering problem. He mentions various careers as a high-tech defense engineer, a deputy in the Waukesha County sheriff's office, a Milwaukee policeman, stints in the Nixon and Reagan campaigns, adviser to the Drug Enforcement Administration and as a perennial candidate for various Cabinet and sub-Cabinet posts.

"My background is in intelligence," Wanta says, while denying that he has posed as an agent of the U.S. government in ruble deals. Instead, he calls himself a "task force member," adding cryptically: "Do your homework. You'll find out we are who we are. We're the good guys."

The public record is somewhat less than definitive. It shows that Wanta is the owner of a failed vending machine company in Menomonee Falls, Wis., against which a number of legal judgments remain outstanding. Marquette University, which he offers as one of his educational credentials, says he once registered for a continuing education course in 1963, only to cancel two days later.

A letter that appeared to have been signed by an employee of the First Wisconsin Bank of Appleton, dated last summer and addressed to a Swiss bank, attests that Wanta is a corporate client in good standing and has been since the 1960s. The employee, Jill Campbell, denies ever signing such a document. Wanta claims to have recently had \$1.4 billion on deposit at National Westminster, but a bank spokesman says no account was ever opened. And so on.

As for rubles, Wanta claims to have signed trade agreements worth \$50 billion with Moscow, covering everything from exporting oil and vodka to rebuilding gas pipelines, to the importation and distribution of food. He was floating offers to buy rubles in order to fulfill these contracts. Profit, or even completing the deal, was not the primary objective, however: "All we



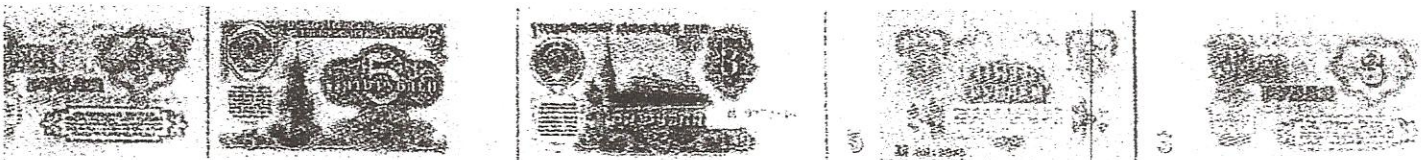
Wanta kept the phone lines busy.

say is that we are Big Brother monitoring what the hell is going on out there."

Most bankers have another explanation: "The whole thing stinks from A to Zed," says Frederick Gevers of PaineWebber Inc.'s office in Geneva, Switzerland.

Gevers was just one of many who found themselves playing starring roles in Wanta's imaginary deals. His name and phone number appear on a raft of documents relating to an ostensible \$544 million ruble deal involving Volksbank and the Union Bank of Switzerland. Typical is a fax message dated Oct. 8, 1990, in which Wanta instructed Gevers to confirm with Volksbank the transfer of \$24 million in profit on Wanta's behalf. The deal, says Gevers, was entirely a figment of Wanta's imagination, and the paper that poured in over the fax was totally unsolicited. "I gave my name once, and I was bombarded," he complains. "It has continued to haunt me for four or five months."

**Ruble disinformation:** The first notice the Soviets seem to have taken of all this was in January. A British national, Colin Gibbins, was arrested at Mos-



cow's Sheremetyevo Airport by the KGB, and among his papers was an agreement under which his firm, Dove Trading International, was to buy 140 billion rubles from a Soviet firm for \$7.75 billion. Another document, also found in Gibbins's possession, bore the signature of Gennady Filshin, the deputy premier of the Russian republic and an ally of Boris Yeltsin's.

Though neither company appears to have much substance and the documents were riddled with absurdities, the Soviet authorities went to town. Filshin was drummed out of office, and a top Gosbank official told the Soviet press that had the deal not been stopped, Dove Trading would have been able to buy up "a great deal of immovable property in this country" — equivalent to five times the total value of the 24,500 pending industrial projects that were under construction in 1989.

Next came Pavlov's notorious news conference. More documents were displayed, this time having to do with two separate ruble deals involving banks in London and Geneva and proving — so said Pavlov — that "certain groups resembling the Colombian mafia" were planning to overthrow Gorbachev.

Since then, the Soviet press has been full of credulous accounts of huge sums of rubles floating offshore and nefarious plots to buy out the Soviet Union. Such documents were not exactly hard to come by in the latter part of 1990. In fact, they were whizzing around the world in crazy numbers, clogging up the wastebins of hundreds or thousands of bankers, trading firms and other companies.

It's hard to believe the Soviet Finance Ministry was taken in by all this. The "Red Man" has been a major player in Western gold and commodity markets for decades. The Soviets also have a reputation for keeping careful tabs on the black market for their currency. "Unofficially, there has always been a certain amount of carrying of suitcases to Zurich and Vienna," says Robert Scallon of Britain's Barclays Bank. "It's a way to keep track of that market, to regulate it and even to take advantage of it" to raise a hard currency and gather intelligence about who is buying and selling.

So if Pavlov wasn't really seeing capitalists under every bed, the stan-

dard analysis is that his blithering was totally for domestic consumption. The goal was to make his disastrous ruble swap — pulling the 50s and the 100s out of circulation — easier to swallow. Its ostensible purpose was to punish black marketeers and ward off hyperinflation, but it mainly clobbered simple folk who keep their life savings in mattresses. "He was looking for scapegoats," says Yuri Maltsev, an emigre Soviet economist living in Washington, "and so much better if the scapegoats are outside the country."

But then who were all those guys jetting in and out of Antwerp, Geneva and Zurich, running up phone and hotel bills, and swearing a blue streak that you really can trade rubles? A lot of them have since vanished, their phones having been disconnected or left to ring unanswered. But many more are still around and claim to be as puzzled as everybody else. Ruble mania doesn't add up, they say, unless the Soviets themselves were behind it.

**Ruble realities:** Last year began with the Soviets, who are normally fastidious in financial matters, rapidly going the way of a Texas savings and loan. Moscow was facing a painful hard currency crunch and had few options for dealing with it. Some now say that in desperation the Soviets responded with what amounted to a secret and perhaps unconcerted attempt to float the ruble.

The owner of a German trading company, for example, says his Soviet joint venture partner tried to market through him some ruble checks drawn on a Soviet bank account. The treasurer for the Soviet operations of a large Western consumer products company tells a story with a similar ring. He was approached last year by a Western computer firm that had sold computers for rubles and now was looking to resell them to another Western company.

"There are a lot of Soviet firms that have lots of rubles. And if they hear all you have to do is take the rubles out and sell them and you can buy your spare parts or whatever, they'll do it," says Jerome Farnum, head of a small investment bank in Geneva.

According to Peter Palms, a Seattle investment banker who specializes in Soviet trade, strong-arm tactics were sometimes employed. He says there

have been several cases where Western suppliers were lured into shipping, say, personal computers and promised hard currency, only to find themselves later faced with a choice of rubles or nothing.

Even then their victimization was not complete, for when they tried to bail themselves out by using the rubles to purchase Soviet goods (which they hoped to resell for dollars outside the country), they were blocked by the Soviet Finance Ministry.

**Deliberate tactic?:** "There was a deliberate tactic by the Soviet government at high levels to encourage the sale of Western goods for rubles," says Palms. "They not only sucker you into owning rubles, but they freeze them in such a way that you can't do much with them."

The case of Guido Bordiga, head of Italy's Bordiga Group of Companies, shows how the sudden buildup of rubles in Western hands inside the Soviet Union fed the black market outside. Through a Swiss attorney he floated an offer last year to sell more than 500 million "internal rubles" — that is, rubles held on account in Moscow's Promstroibank. The asking price was typical of the rates then being quoted, \$4.08 per 100 rubles.

Bordiga declines to elaborate on the affair except to say that no deal was consummated. But he adds that Soviet officials had indeed blocked his attempts to buy locally produced goods with rubles and export them. According to the Swiss associate, though, Bordiga had originally accepted rubles willingly as payment for computers. "He thought there was a market for them," he says with a shrug.

Discounting their currency abroad is not exactly an unheard-of tactic for Third World governments in a bind, and many ruble traders are convinced that dumping by the Kremlin was ultimately behind the short-lived boomlet in their business last year. If so, the Soviets violated an unspoken trust, for when they saw the market getting away from them, they simply canceled the notes.

"They had opened a market, they were selling their currency, and then they said, 'Stop, nothing more,'" says Panagiotis Papadakis, a Zurich-based ruble trader and strong proponent of the Moscow-did-it theory. "It is quite clear that it was a theft."



17oct1995

SIGINT/FLASH

PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON / POTUS  
VICE PRESIDENT AL GORE  
TFAX:- 202.456.7044

IN RE:- USSR/RUSSIAN FEDERATION - FEDERAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICES

DEAR GENTLEPERSONS:

LAST NIGHT I HAD THE OPPORTUNITY TO MEET DR GREGORY SALI, OUR  
USG INTELLIGENCE OPERATIVE, WHO - RETURNED FROM RUSSIA SATURDAY.

HE ADVISES DUE TO THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION BETRAYALS OF ..

LEO (LEE) E WANTA (FALCONBIRD).  
FRANK B INGRAM (SA32NV)  
RICK REYNOLDS (SA233MS)

THAT THEY (FIS) ARE CURRENT ON THE USSR RUBLE EXCHANGES, THE SOURCE  
OF USDOLLARS, AND THAT INSLAW / PROMIS WITH IBM 3090 WAS USED TO  
MONITOR AND EXCHANGE THE RUBLES FOR USDOLLARS, AMONG OTHER THINGS.

BASED ON THIS CURRENT INTELLIGENCE FROM OUR RUSSIAN COUNTERPARTS,  
THE ABOVE-MENTIONED HUMANINT TARGETS/ASSETS ARE NOW ON THE KGB/FIS  
"HIT PARADE LISTINGS", AMONG OTHER INTELLIGENCE COLLEAGUES - DUE  
TO YOUR U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT SURRENDER OF OUR USG INTELLIGENCE  
FILES, ALONG WITH OTHER SENSITIVE INFORMATIONAL DATA.

EVERYDAY, WE LEARN MORE ABOUT YOUR ADMINISTRATION'S ACTIVITIES,  
WITH THE ILLEGAL ASSISTANCE OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN - DEPARTMENT  
OF REVENUE TO ILLEGALLY DETAIN ME IN EAU CLAIRE FOR FALSE AND  
FRIVOLUS TAX ALLEGATIONS THAT I CONCEALED FROM WISCONSIN TAXATION,  
USDOLLARS 500,000.00 - THE TAX ASSESSMENT OF US\$14,129.00 - WHICH  
WAS LEGALLY PAID IN MAY, 1992 IN FULL SETTLEMENT - YET, YOUR  
BRILLIANT ADMINISTRATION, CONTRARY TO USA/SUISSE TREATIES, ALLOWED  
ME TO BE ILLEGALLY DETAINED FOR 134 DAYS IN A SUISSE DUNGEON, AND  
CHEMICALLY CASTRATED FOR PERSONAL GAIN OF YOUR ADMINISTRATION  
CRONIES/STOOGES, INTER"ALIA.

IT IS EXTREMELY DIFFICULT FOR ALL OF US TO UNDERSTAND YOUR LAWFUL  
REFUSAL TO STOP THIS UNCONSTITUTIONAL SCAM AGAINST THIS AMERICAN  
CITIZEN AND ALLOWED THE WRONGFUL DEATH OF VINCE FOSTER AND FREDDIE  
WOODRUFF, BOTH REAL FRIENDS AND COLLEAGUES DOING THE AMERICAN DUTY,  
WHICH IS SIMPLY IGNORED UNDER YOUR OATH OF OFFICE. IT IS MY BRIEF  
UNDERSTANDING THAT THE NEW KGB/FIS GROUPES WILL TAKE ACTION TO FORCE  
ME TO COMPLY WITH THE ORIGINAL USG/USSR SANCTIONS AND RELATED BANK  
AGREEMENTS AND EXPOSURE TO THE WORLD OF OUR COVERT ACTIVITIES.

SORRY, THAT IT IS SO EASY FOR YOU TO IGNORE THE REAL TRUTH!!!!

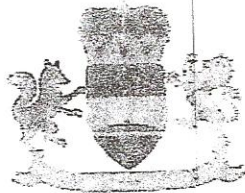
MAY THE MAGIC NEVER DIM AND THAT GOD WILL CONTINUE TO BLESS REAL  
AMERICANS WITH GRACE AND HONESTY WITH INTEGRITY.. THANKS FOR THE  
REQUESTED " PRESIDENTIAL PARDON AND USG GAG ORDER " TOTALLY IGNORED..

*Leo E Wanta Frank B Ingram Rick Reynolds*

Operations: Still point

(6)

URGENT  
CONFIRMATION



The Principality of Snake Hill

Sec Code!

"Stillpoint"

Date : 25 Dec 2009

To : OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
THE HON. BARACK OBAMA  
THE WHITE HOUSE / WEST WING

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

PART 1  
A/B

Message - PARTIAL PROOF OF FUNDS TO  
LAWFULLY PAY MY CIVIL /  
REPATRIATION INCOME TAXES  
OF USDOLLAR 1.575 TRILLION NOW

cc: Merry CHRISTMAS to OUR GREAT NATION

\*\*\* Important Confidentiality Notice \*\*\*

This facsimile transmission from The Principality of Snake Hill contains information which may be confidential and/or privileged. These documents are intended only for the use of the individual or entity named on this transmission cover sheet. If you or your firm/agency are not the intended recipient and have received this information in error, you are notified that reading, copying, disclosing, or distributing these documents, or taking any action based on the information contained in them is strictly prohibited. The documents should be returned to this diplomatic office. Please notify us as soon as possible at the telephone number above so that we can arrange to retrieve the transmitted documents at no cost to you.

7

INDUCTION CERTIFICATE



REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL TASK FORCE

Mr. Leo E. Wanta

*Life Member*  
H O N O R R O L L

was inducted this day  
by  
PRESIDENT RONALD WILSON REAGAN  
with all Task Force rights and  
privileges granted and guaranteed for life



*Ronald Reagan*  
RONALD REAGAN

JANUARY 20, 1989  
WASHINGTON, D.C.



Item 10, p 2

• United States Code  
• TITLE 18 - CRIMES AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

U.S. Code as of: 01/06/03

**Section 35. Imparting or conveying false information**

(a) whoever imparts or conveys or causes to be imparted or conveyed false information, knowing the information to be false, concerning an attempt or alleged attempt being made or to be made, to do any act which would be a crime prohibited by this chapter or chapter 97 or chapter 111 of this title shall be subject to a civil penalty of not more than \$1,000 which shall be recoverable in a civil action brought in the name of the United States.

(b) Whoever willfully and maliciously, or with reckless disregard for the safety of human life, imparts or conveys or causes to be imparted or conveyed false information, knowing the information to be false, concerning an attempt or alleged attempt being made or to be made, to do any act which would be a crime prohibited by this chapter or chapter 97 or chapter 111 of this title - shall be fined under this title, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

**Section 371. Conspiracy to commit offense or to defraud United States**

U.S. Code as of: 01/06/03

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.

**Section 372. Conspiracy to impede or injure officer**

U.S. Code as of: 01/06/03

If two or more persons in any State, Territory, Possession, or District conspire to prevent, by force, intimidation, or threat, any person from accepting or holding any office, trust, or place of confidence under the United States, or from discharging any duties thereof, or to induce by like means any officer of the United States to leave the place, where his duties as an officer are required to be performed, or to injure him in his person or property on account of his lawful discharge of the duties of his office, or while engaged in the lawful discharge thereof, or to injure his property so as to molest, interrupt, hinder, or impede him in the discharge of his official duties, each of such persons shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than six years, or both.

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EXHIBIT BB, pgs 1 & 2

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⑥ Ameri-Rail HSR/High Speed Rail Programme  
Submitted - 1995



**Preliminary Proposal: High Speed Rail Corridor Connections for the Ameri-Rail System**  
Initial Proposal Subject to Change as Necessary, by Jan Emil Wanta December 25, 2010  
All funds supplied by Ameri-Rail or Ameri-Trust. No taxpayer funding required.  
Construction jobs (estimated): 1,000,000 Permanent Ameri-Rail jobs: 50,000  
(Construction progress in Canada and Alaska subject to delays, weather permitting.)  
Estimated Carbon Footprint: Zero in Operation or Negative with Cap and Trade.

The National Atlas of the United States of America  
www.nationalatlas.gov

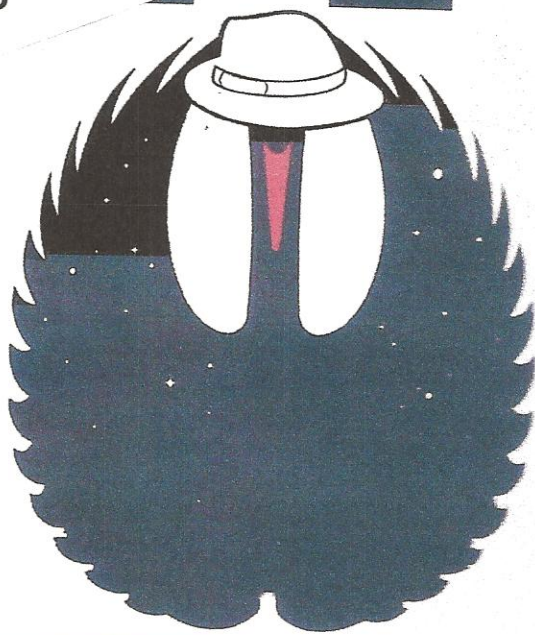
2 million American jobs w/o US Taxpayer Funding (2000)

- AMAZON.COM RELEASE -

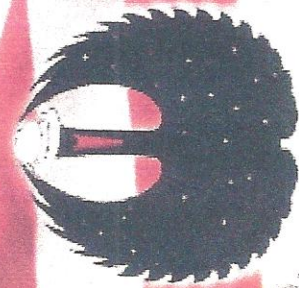
# WANTA!

## BLACK SWAN, WHITE HAT

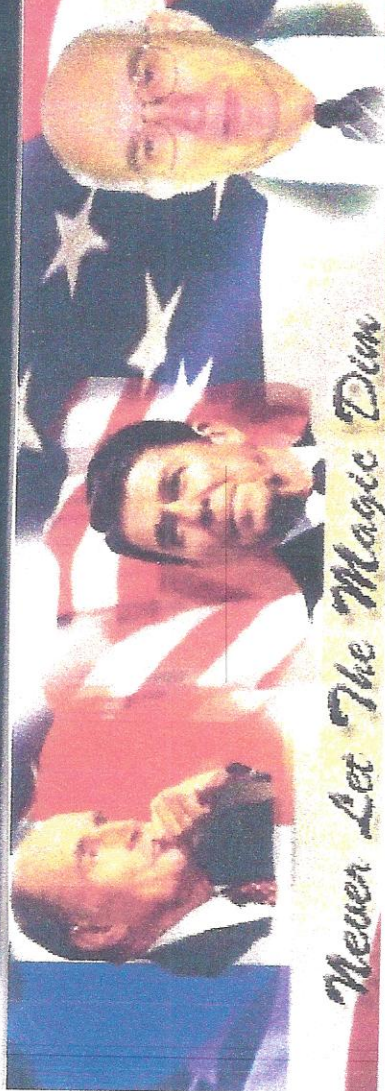
PUBLICATION RELEASE  
THURSDAY  
01 AUGUST 2013



By Marilyn MacGruder Barnewall  
Official Biographer of the \$27.5 Trillion Man  
Explains How the U.S. Government Stole  
\$23 Trillion from the American People



*Ambassador  
Lee Emil Wanta*



*Never Let The Magic Dim*