

POTUS - 202 - "Paper Money" - U.S.A. Obligations, International
THE REAL "RUSSIAN COLLUSION" - vs - ALL FELLOW AMERICANS!!

PART ① OF ② ←

AmeriTrust Groupe

CONFIRMING

FAXED
21 May 18

Date : _____

To : ① U.S. President Donald J. Trump
② U.S. President Albert Gore, Jr
③ ALL MEMBERS OF U.S. CONGRESS,
"PUPPET MASTERS" - ALL FELLOW
AMERICANS, DOMESTIC & INTERNATIONAL
Alleged News Media, ET AL =>

From : R.W. Reagan's MANDATED Agent
Authority: TOTTEN DOCTRINE
92 U.S. 105, 107, E.O. # 12333 =>

http://www.blacklistednews.com/Never_Forget%3A_The_Nukes_N.Korea_is_Threatening_to_Use_on_America_CAME_FROM_AMERICA/60230/0/38/38/Y/M.html

Question: JUST WHEN do we, THE
People Save & Protect OUR
GREAT NATION - AMERICA, ONCE
A CONSTITUTIONAL REPUBLIC &
AMERICAN RULE OF LAWS!!

Bib. _____

V

Subject: ISA_ "PAPER MONEY" Obligations of the United States, A Corporation (U.S.)_circa2014

From: Ambassador Lee Emil Wanta (somam@prodigy.net)

FA 29 Mar 14

To: scheduling@who.eop.gov; potus44@whitehouse.gov; info@barackobama.com; bom.omb@whitehouse.gov; ombdirector@omb.eop.gov; heather.higginbottom@omb.eop.gov; pat_harris@omb.eop.gov; heather_higginbottom@omb.eop.gov; info@policeombudsman.org; jroberts@supremecourt.gov; johnroberts@supremecourt.gov; nsapao@nsa.gov; kenneth.lewis@bankofamerica.com;

Cc: president@whitehouse.gov; treasurer@do.treas.gov; governor@governor.ca.gov; oighotline@frb.gov; houston@ic.fbi.gov; washington.field@ic.fbi.gov; washington.field@ic.fbi.gov; washington.field@ic.fbi.gov; president@messages.whitehouse.gov; info@barackobama.com; comments@whitehouse.gov; devoux.jeremy@gmail.com; oig@dc.gov; ewarren@law.harvard.edu; nsapao@nsa.gov; inspector.general@usdoj.gov; oighotline@frb.gov; hotline@oig.treas.gov; oig@sec.gov; washington.field@ic.fbi.gov; president@messages.whitehouse.gov; info@michelebachmann.com; govgeneral@wisconsin.gov; stephanie@stephaniecutter.com; GWBPresidentialCenter@eb.43alumni.com; info@obamabiden.com; support@barackobama.com; press@imf.org; media@imf.org; treasurer@dot.treasurer.gov; jlew@who.eop.gov; lotus44@whitehouse.gov; nysattorneygeneral@public.govdelivery.com; ops@ciausa.us; frb.mail@frb.gov; jeannet@rebeccaforreal.com; president@messages.whitehouse.gov;

Date: Friday, March 28, 2014 4:56 PM

CONFIRMING

"PAPER MONEY" Obligations of the United States Corporation (U.S.)

"PAPER MONEY" Obligations of the United States Corporation (U.S.)

See: <http://www.scribd.com/doc/215067803/PAPER-MONEY-Obligations-of-the-United-States-Corporation-U-S>

Congressional Record, March 9, 1933 on HR 1491 p. 83. "Under the new law the money is issued to the banks in return for government obligations, bills of exchange, drafts, notes, trade acceptances, and bankers acceptances. The money will be worth 100 cents on the dollar, because it is backed by the credit of the nation. It will represent a mortgage on all the homes, and other property of all the people of the nation."

28 Mar 14

Whereas defined pursuant to titles eighteen sections eight: The term "obligation or other security of the United States" includes all bonds, certificates of indebtedness, national bank currency, Federal Reserve notes, Federal Reserve bank notes, coupons, United States notes, Treasury notes, gold certificates, silver certificates, fractional notes, certificates of deposit, bills, checks, or drafts for money, drawn by or upon authorized officers of the United States, stamps and other representatives of value, of whatever denomination, issued under any Act of Congress, and canceled United States stamps,

Whereas defined pursuant to: 18 U.S.C. 58, frns are "obligation[s] of the United States." Whereas defined pursuant to: 31 U.S.C. 315742... "obligations of the United States."

about bank

States, shall be exempt from taxation by or under state or municipal or local authority."

The exemption applies to each form of taxation that would require the obligation, the interest on the obligation, or both, to be considered in computing a tax, except - (1) a nondiscriminatory franchise tax or another nonproperty tax instead of a franchise tax, imposed on a corporation; and (2) an estate or inheritance tax. (emphasis added)

Federal reserve notes are not money until they are monetized and issued by a Federal reserve bank. That those "Federal reserve notes" could be issued by the "Federal Reserve Board," not by any Bank per se; for a one singular purpose, namely, "for the purpose of making advances to Federal reserve banks and for no other purpose." To obtain notes, a Federal reserve bank must pledge collateral equal to the face value of the note. Collateral must consist of the following assets, alone or in any combination:

- 1) Gold certificates,
- 2) Special drawing right certificates,
- 3) U.S. government securities, and
- 4) "Eligible paper," as described by statute. Federal Reserve notes are obligations of the United States, and have a first lien on assets of the issuing Federal Reserve Bank. Money without backing is worthless. Federal reserve notes are legal tender currency whereas defined pursuant to: (31 U.S.C. 5103).

They are issued by the twelve reserve banks defined pursuant to section 16 of the Federal reserve act of 1913 (12 U.S.C. 411) a commercial bank which belongs to the Federal Reserve System can obtain Federal reserve notes from the Federal Reserve bank in its district whenever it wishes, but it must pay for them in full, dollar for dollar, by drawing down its account with its district Federal reserve bank. The Federal reserve bank in turn obtains the notes from the bureau of engraving and printing in the United States Treasury Department. It pays to the bureau the cost of producing the notes. The Federal reserve notes then become liabilities of the twelve Federal reserve banks. Because the notes are Federal reserve liabilities, the issuing banks records both a liability and an asset when it receives the notes from the bureau of engraving and printing, and therefore does not show any earnings as a result of the transaction (double entry bookkeeping). In addition to being liabilities of the Federal reserve banks, Federal reserve notes are obligations of the United States government whereas defined pursuant to: (12 U.S.C. 411).

Congress has specified that a Federal reserve bank must hold collateral (chiefly gold certificates and United States securities) equal in value to the Federal reserve notes which that bank receives whereas defined pursuant to: (12 U.S.C. 412). The purpose of this section, initially enacted in 1913, was to provide backing for the note issue. The idea was that if the Federal Reserve System were ever dissolved, the United States would take over the notes (liabilities) thus meeting the requirements of [12 U.S.C.] 411, but would also take over the assets, which would be of equal value. The notes are a first lien on all the assets of the Federal reserve banks, as well as on the collateral specifically held against them whereas defined pursuant to: (12 U.S.C. 412). Federal reserve notes are not redeemable in gold or silver or in any other commodity. They have not been redeemable since 1933. Thus, after 1933, a Federal reserve note did not represent a promise to pay gold or anything else, even though the term "note" was retained as part of the name of the currency. In the sense that they are not redeemable, Federal reserve notes have not been backed by anything since 1933.

They are valued not for themselves, but for what they will buy. In another sense,

because they are a legal tender, Federal reserve notes are "backed" by all goods and services in the economy. Frns are both "liabilities" and "assets," so what are they? Accounting units (double entry bookkeeping). What else could they be? "The issuing bank records both a liability and asset when it receives the notes from the bureau of engraving and printing, and therefore does not show any earnings as a result of the transaction." This implies that the liabilities and assets inherent in each frn are equal, and therefore the value of any frn is zero. i.e., I have a \$100 frn that represents \$100 in assets and \$100 in liabilities - what is my frn worth? Subtract the liabilities from the assets. If they're equal ($\$100 - \100), the answer is zero. So what is my frn? It's a unit of measure, no different from inches, feet, pounds, tons, and centigrams. It's an accounting unit. A number. What is the tax on a number? Is the tax on 100,000 more than the tax on \$1,000? It depends. 100,000 what? 1,000 what? The tax on 100,000 dollars is clearly more than the tax on 1,000 pennies. The tax on 1,000 dollars and 100,000 pennies is identical. And a tax on 1,000 pennies is greater than the tax on 100,000 grains of sand. The taxable item is not the unit of measurement, but the commodity it describes. Therefore, is the tax on \$100 in gold-backed money the same as the tax on \$100 frn?

Can people be taxed on the basis of an income denominated in units of measurement that the issuing Federal reserve bank implicitly says are worth zero? If the Federal reserve bank can count a frn as both an asset and liability, can I do the same and also have no earnings to be taxed? There is some supporting law. Defined pursuant to: 31 U.S.C. §742 (which deals with "public debt"): "exemption from taxation. Except as otherwise provided by law, all stocks, bonds, treasury notes, and other obligations of the United States, shall be exempt from taxation by or under state or municipal or local authority. This exemption extends to every form of taxation that would require that either the obligations or the interest thereon, or both, be considered, directly or indirectly, in the computation of the tax, except nondiscriminatory franchise or other non-property taxes in lieu thereof imposed on corporations and except estate taxes or inheritance taxes." (R.S. & 3701; Sept. 22, 1959, Pub. L. 86-346, Title I, § 105(a), 73 Stat. 622.) [emph. add.] Now consider, whereas defined pursuant to: 18 U.S.C. §8: "obligation or other security of the United States (Inc) defined. "the term obligation or other security of the United States includes all bonds, certificates of indebtedness, national bank currency, federal reserve notes, federal reserve bank notes, coupons, gold certificates, silver certificates, fractional notes, certificates of deposit, bills, checks, or drafts for money, drawn by or upon authorized officers of the United States, stamps and other representatives of value, of whatever denomination, issued under any act of congress, and canceled united states stamps." [emph. add.]

Finis/m418.intel.ops/paris-wien-nato-bruxelles-europa-london-sin-rf/all



Ambassador Lee E Wanta <ameritrustusa@gmail.com>

Fwd: Fw: #4 Mnuchin

1 message

Ambassador Lee E Wanta <ameritrustusa@gmail.com>

Sat, Apr 7, 2018 at 9:46 AM

To: FN-OVP-Scheduling <scheduling@ovp.eop.gov>, scheduling@who.eop.gov, Trey Gowdy <info@treygowdy.com>, info@carthagegroup.com, congress.affairs@nara.gov, US President AJ Gore <press@carthagegroup.com>, Anna von Reitz <avannavori@gmail.com>, anna@politico.com, Congresswoman Cathy McMorris Rodgers <Congresswoman.Cathy.McMorrisRodgers@mail.house.gov>, buzz.brockway@house.ga.gov, casework@perdue.senate.gov, cavuto@foxnews.com, contact@oathkeepers.org, diamondtrades@aim.com, Tristan Lejeune <editor@thehill.com>, govgeneral@wisconsin.gov, info@contact.committetodefendthepresident.com, info@principleoverpolitics.org, James Fetzer <jf@lzen@d.umn.edu>, JIMWIKEN <jimwiken@comcast.net>, JIMWDEAN@aol.com, Destry Payne <destry3535@yahoo.com>, Digital Strategies <peoplepower@afcio.org>, Eric Trump <skibum845@gmail.com>, Bret Baier <special@foxnews.com>, thestory@foxnews.com, mcohen@trumporg.com, tuckercarlsontonight@foxnews.com

Eagle One to Wanta

From: Intel.Ops / SigNet / Cumberland / Falconbird

Sent: Friday, April 6, 2018 9:37 PM

To: All Fellow Americans, INTERPOL / et al

Subject: United States Secretary of the Treasury _ Messr. Steven Mnuchin

Mnuchin is former long time Goldman Sachs executive partner with Hank Paulson and former George Soros employee and partner

Mnuchin worked for 17 years at Goldman Sachs. He later led OneWest Bank, which was sold to CIT Group in 2015. He now serves on CIT's board and is the chairman and chief executive of the private investment firm Dune Capital Management.

In a July interview with CNBC, Mnuchin said the 2010 Dodd-Frank Law, which strengthened the regulation of the finance industry, "needs to be looked at." He said there are good and bad aspects of the law, according to a profile that Bloomberg published in August. Trump has said he wants to dismantle Dodd-Frank.

[Trump Names Dune Capital's Mnuchin as National Finance ...](#)

May 5, 2016 ... Mnuchin said he particularly likes Trump's economic platform, including a plan for ... working his way up to partner and becoming head of the mortgage department before ... A year later he started the fund with Soros's money.

[Trump Picks Former Goldman Partner And Soros Employee As ...](#)

May 5, 2016 ... In addition to Goldman, Mnuchin also worked for Soros previously. ... the Pasadena, California-based mortgage lender that collapsed in 2008.



Lee WANTA
Editor/Correspondent



PRESS CREDENTIAL
(EXPIRES OCTOBER 31, 2014)
AUTHORIZATION

ISSUED BY: [Signature]

Docket No
02-1263

IN THE
Supreme Court of the United States

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

Petitioner

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

Respondent

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

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI

THOMAS E. HENRY
1125 South 79th Street
Omaha, NE 68124
(402) 933-6421

STEVEN D. GOODWIN
GOODWIN, SUTTON & DUVAL, PL
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Counsel for Petitioner

179221



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SUPPLEMENT PUBLISHED WITH *ICR* VOLUME 33, 1 & 2



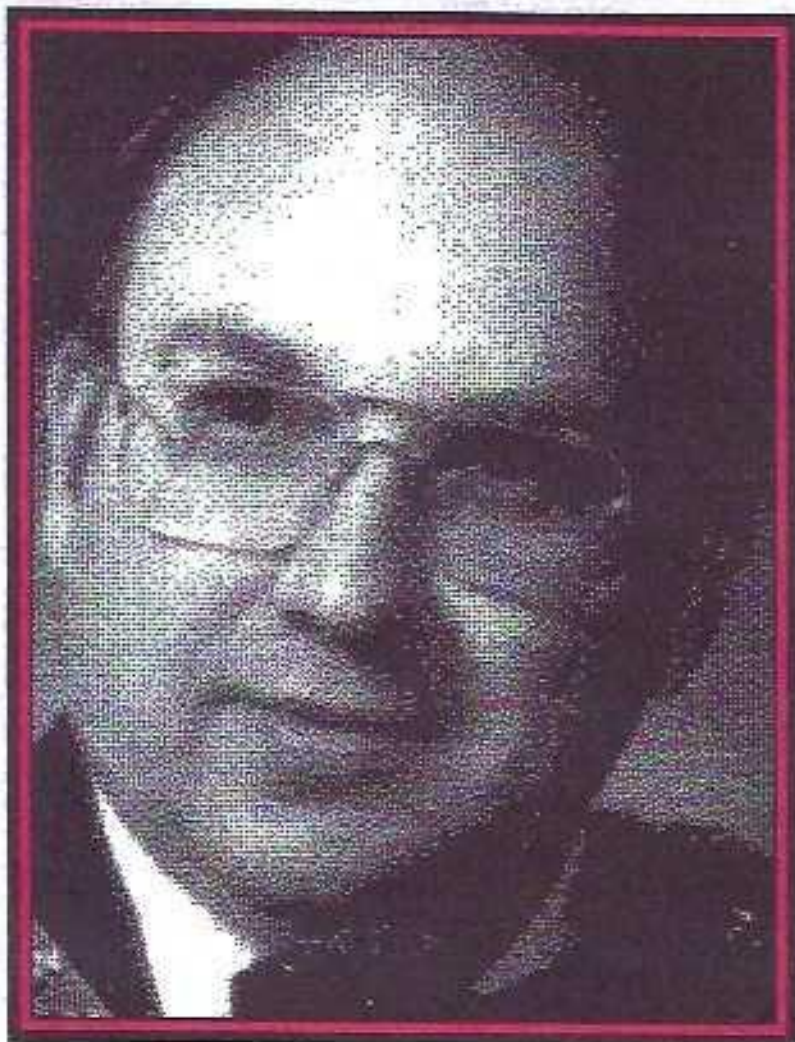
INTERNATIONAL CURRENCY *REVIEW*

JOURNAL OF THE WORLD FINANCIAL COMMUNITY

THE RONALD REAGAN LIBRARY PAPERS

SHOWING THAT WANTA WORKED FOR THE PRESIDENT

THE U.S. NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY HAS RECENTLY AUTHORISED THE RELEASE OF DOCUMENTS BY THE RONALD REAGAN LIBRARY CONCERNING AMBASSADOR SIR LEO EMIL WANTA WHICH SERVE THE PURPOSE OF DEMONSTRATING THAT LEO WANTA IS EXACTLY WHO HE CLAIMS TO BE: A TOP-LEVEL PRESIDENTIAL SPY WHO WORKED FOR MANY YEARS DIRECTLY FOR THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, WHOM HE ADVISED PERSONALLY. RELEASE OF THESE DOCUMENTS EXPOSES THE ONGOING FARRAGO OF DISINFORMATION AND FALSE WITNESS CONCOCTED BY CRIMINAL U.S. INTELLIGENCE CADRES WHOSE LIES, INCLUDING THAT LEO WANTA WAS DEAD, WERE EXPOSED WHEN HE SURFACED IN JULY 2005 AFTER \$35,000 WAS PAID TO THE WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS IN ORDER TO SETTLE THE SPURIOUS WISCONSIN CIVIL TAX ASSESSMENT USED TO PERPETUATE HIS 'TAKEDOWN'.



Supplement to *International Currency Review* 33, 1 & 2 1

12/19/13

Print

Subject: ISA_Russia Plans Rail-Mounted Missiles_like MX Mobile Missile System under President R W Reagan MANDATE_circa1981
 From: Ambassador Leo Emil Wanta (somam@prodigy.net)
 To: potus44@whitehouse.gov; scheduling@who.eop.gov; info@barackobama.com;
 Cc: scheduling@ovp.eop.gov; ahoftman@ovp.eop.gov; bread@ovp.eop.gov; govgeneral@wisconsin.gov; jroberts@supremecourt.gov;
 Date: Thursday, December 19, 2013 5:05 PM

United States President Ronald W Reagan mandated order/directive to Leo Emil Wanta (A) (Presidential Executive Order No. 12333] of MX Mobile Missiles OPERATIONAL PLAN to lawfully purchase of Santa Fe/Southern Pacific Railroad in U.S. Bankruptcy Court proceedings for the authorized mobilization / deployment activities as duly authorized within New Republic/USA Financial Group, Ltd., Jackson, Mississippi, USA. (Mississippi.intelOps) [per original court exhibits and documentation presented to: -

- a. U.S. District Court - New York Eastern (Brooklyn), Case No. 93-M-2072-ALL,
- b. U.S. District Court - Jackson, Miss. [New Republic/USA Financial Group, Ltd.],
- c. County of Dane and/or Dane County Court (Case No. 92-CF-683), Madison, WI.]

<http://www.pakalertpress.com/2013/12/19/russia-plans-rail-mounted-missiles-to-counter-us-global-strike-program/>

<http://www.wantarevelations.com/wanta-black-swan-white-hat/>

TITLE 18 USC Section 4 - Misprision of Felony

PUBLIC LAWS UPDATE FOR THE CURRENT U.S. CONGRESS : -

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.

DUTY, HONOR and COUNTRY - w/ Calm and American Courage

Ambassador Leo E Wanta

The Principality of Snake Hill

Country Codes: QS QSH 923

USA (202) 379 2904 ext. 001

PLS NOTE:

REAGAN - vs - PUTIN
 WAKE-up Our Fellow AMERICANS!

B

← Previous Post

Next Post →

RUSSIA PLANS RAIL-MOUNTED MISSILES TO COUNTER US GLOBAL STRIKE PROGRAM

TRUTH | DECEMBER 19, 2013 | 0



en. ru. ru

Russia will draft a plan in the coming year to deploy rail mounted nuclear missiles as a potential response to the United States' Prompt Global Strike program, the commander of its Strategic Missile Force said on Wednesday.

"A Defense Ministry report has been submitted to the president and the order has been given to develop a preliminary design of a rail-mounted missile system," Lt. Gen. Sergei Karakayev said.

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The work will be carried out by the Moscow Institute of Thermal Technology – the developer of the submarine-borne Bulava nuclear missile – in the first half of next year.

TOP NEWS THIS WEEK

12/19/13

Russia Plans Rail-Mounted Missiles to Counter US Global Strike Program | Palatort Press

Karakiev added that defense officials, after analyzing the American system, concluded "there is a need to reconsider the issue of a rail-mounted missile system given its increased survivability and the extent of our railway network."

The rail weapons plan appears to be a response to a US program known as Prompt Global Strike that includes development of long-range missiles with conventional explosives in place of nuclear warheads. The United States says the program would increase the ability available in responding to high-priority threats around the globe. A high-speed, high-altitude drone has also been announced as part of the program.

Deputy Prime Minister Dmitry Rogozin, who oversees the defense industry, a week ago called the program "the most important new strategy being developed by the United States today" and warned that American leaders "must bear in mind, that if we are attacked, in certain circumstances we will of course respond with nuclear weapons."

Rogozin has publicly championed Russian efforts to develop hypersonic air-launched weapons as a counterpart to similar US developments likely to be part of Prompt Global Strike.

The US abandoned plans for a rapid global strike capability under President George W. Bush over concerns that the weapons risked triggering an accidental nuclear war.

Unlike silo-based nuclear missiles, the location of rail-mounted missiles can be kept hidden and camouflaged amidst commercial rail traffic. The last of the Soviet-era SS-24 Scalpel rail-based nuclear missiles was decommissioned in 2005.

Russia insists that long-range missiles with conventional warheads must count towards the quota of nuclear delivery systems imposed by the New START treaty signed by Russia and the United States in 2011.

New START does not prohibit the development of rail based missiles.



Putin Controls the Chessboard: Obama's in Deep Trouble (4,230 views)
posted on July 26, 2012



Warning Graphic Content - Obama Comes Exposed: Warning: The Pictures That You Are About To See Are Illegal! (2,254 views)
posted on December 18, 2012



Apocalypse 2012: Conspiracy Theory with Jesse Ventura (2,144 views)
posted on July 25, 2012



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posted on October 4, 2012



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posted on October 20, 2012



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posted on December 12, 2012



Giant Crystal Pyramid Discovered in Bermuda Triangle (2,022 views)
posted on June 25, 2012



ALL AMERICANS WILL RECEIVE A MICROCHIP IMPLANT IN 2012 PER OBAMA CARE (1,340 views)
posted on July 25, 2012



Ambassador Lee E Wanta <ameritrustusa@gmail.com>

Correspondence to : Acting President Obama_01AUG16 REPLY U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE 25OCT17

2 messages



15-1-16 FAXED

Date : 13 Jan 16

To : My ⁴ Fellow AMERICANS

United States of America,
A CONSTITUTIONAL Republic

From : ~~AMB.~~ LEE E. WANTA
S.D.R. DIPLOMATIC PASSPORTS
No 04362 & 12535

Message : On 12th of January, 2016 - The
Los Angeles Times Released " Fed sends
\$ 97.7 B IN PROFITS TO TREASURY " =>
On page 2 the Los Angeles Times
CONFIRMS THE FED'S BALANCE SHEET =>
BEFORE THE FINANCIAL CRISIS TO THE CURRENT
TOTAL OF ABOUT \$ 4.5 TRILLION AS THE
CENTRAL BANK PURCHASED TREASURY BONDS =>

PLEASE Note: The 4.5 Trillion USDollars (EXHIBITS)
cc : THE OFFICE OF THE President, THE OFFICE OF
THE Vice President, U.S. TREASURY, THE
Hon. Judge Bruce Lee & AMERICAN POPULACE =>
Civil Action No 02-1363-A &
1:07 cv 609 TBE/BRP

THANK YOU,
[Signature]

J. Heger Esq.
28241 Crown Valley Pkwy.
Laguna Niguel, CA 92677
Email: hegerlaw@outlook.com
Phone: 949-295-2444

September 26, 2017

Donald J. Trump
President of the United States of America
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.
NW, Washington DC 20500

RE: High Speed Rail, Ambassador Leo Wanta

Dear President Trump:

Please be advised that I, Jan M. Heger Esq., am former Counsel to Ambassador Lee Wanta for many years and am now retired. I have never in the history of practicing law for over 40 years met an individual who I admire, respect and trust more than Ambassador Wanta, who an officer of the United States as was appointed by President Reagan. He has honorably served the United States of America during our time of need and in my opinion should receive the Medal of Honor for his service during the cold war. Instead he has been abused by the legal system and/or the Deep State for doing his best and succeeded admirably to protect and defend the United States of America during the cold war, a specific secret task and treaty awarded to him by President Reagan in order to destabilize the Soviet Union. As you may be aware he has written a book which provides much of the proof and information you may need.

Trillions of US Dollars were made during this operation which were to be returned to the US to pay off the debts of United States less a percentage of earnings that were agreed to be paid to him personally. Instead he was unlawfully incarcerated and prosecuted here in the United States for crimes he never committed ie Tax Evasion by the State of Wisconsin most likely caused by the so called Deep State. I personally was in possession of two copies of cancelled checks made payable to the State of Wisconsin noting the payment of taxes which were cashed by the State of Wisconsin. As such, it was absolutely impossible for that tax crime to have been committed or to have occurred.

High Speed Rail

I believe you have heard of Heger Realty or JW Heger Company one of the largest Industrial Real Estate Companies in Southern California solely owned and operated by my father Jack W. Heger, now deceased. He was the President of the US Industrial Real Estate Association for many years and his clients included Southern Pacific Railroad and many Fortune 500 Companies. The high speed rail Ambassador Wanta is proposing would be a tremendous infrastructure project for the United States and would necessarily employ many US citizens. It is about time that this country have what other countries have ie a High Speed Rail. I cannot recommend more highly Ambassador Lee Wanta who is willing, once again, to serve the United States and to use his own hard earned funds in the process. Should you need further information, please do not hesitate contacting me at 949-295-2444 or by email at hegerlaw@outlook.com. Thank you for your kind attention to this matter.

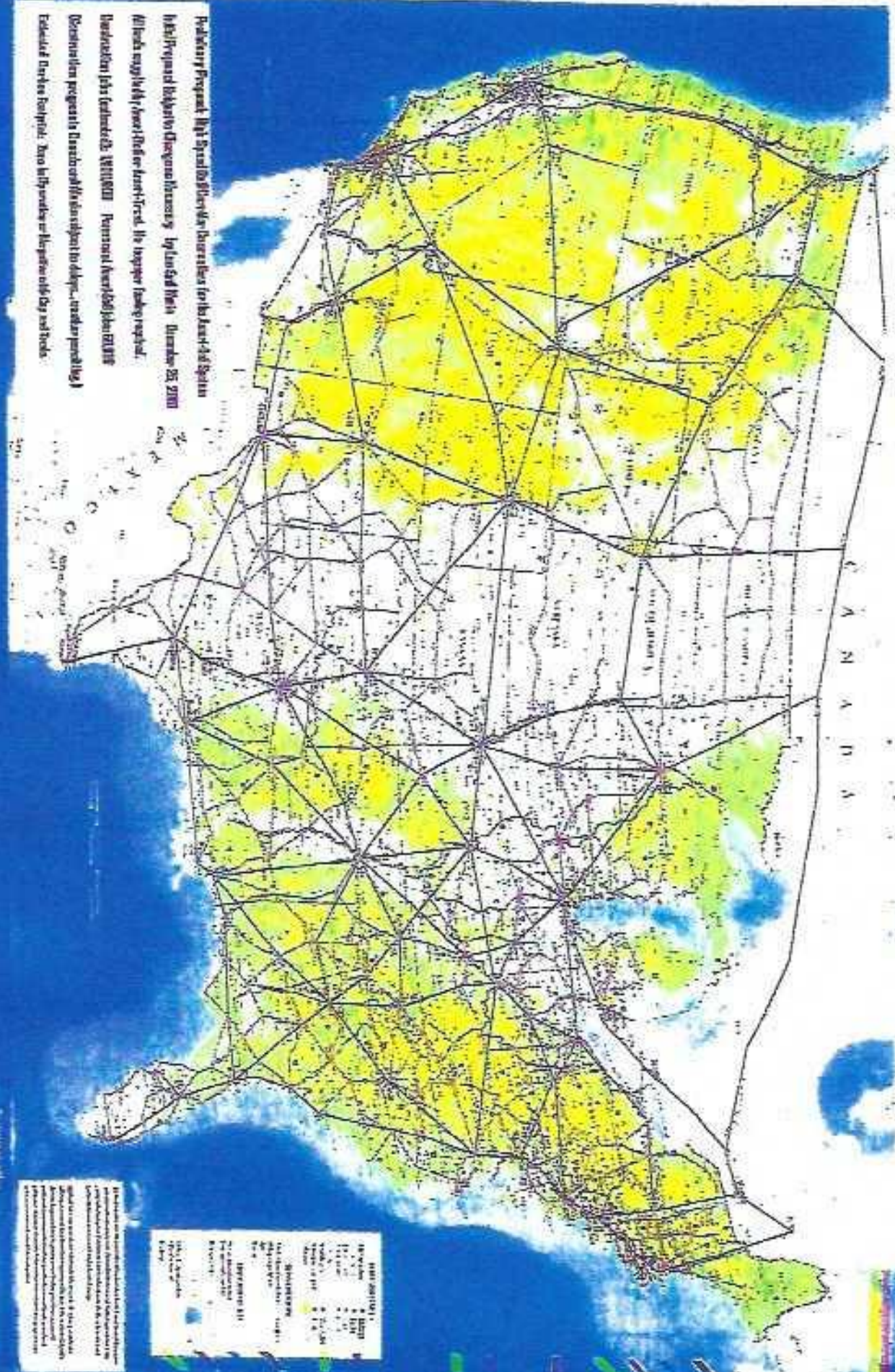
Respectfully yours,



Jan M. Heger Esq.
Former Officer of JW Heger Co, Industrial/Commercial Real Estate Brokers
Retired Lawyer and former US Army Officer, Headquarters Saigon, Vietnam

HIGH SPEED RAIL CORRIDOR CONNECTIONS

AmeriRail by AmeriTrust Groupe ... circa 1994



Preliminary Program High Speed Rail Service...
 High Speed Rail Service...
 All tracks may be built...
 Construction jobs...
 Estimated...

MILEAGE	
1000 Miles	1000 Miles
500 Miles	500 Miles
250 Miles	250 Miles
100 Miles	100 Miles
50 Miles	50 Miles
25 Miles	25 Miles
10 Miles	10 Miles
5 Miles	5 Miles
2 Miles	2 Miles
1 Mile	1 Mile

This map shows the proposed high-speed rail network...
 The map is based on...
 The map is not...

AmeriTrust Groupe

including the \$250,000,000 for the Children's Fund that Wanta discusses. Foster's financial dealings may not explain why he was killed. But they could very well explain why there was no investigation.

What does Wanta think?

POSTED BY THE WANTA CHRONICLES AT 8:52 PM 2 COMMENTS:

BACHMAN, CUMMINGS, MCKENZIE, HEBBE, McINTYRE & WILSON, S.C. 8982
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
TRUST ACCOUNT
1100 FRANKLIN ST., P. O. BOX 1100
WILMINGTON, W. 3400

WY
to the
north of
Wisconsin Department of Revenue

Number Thousand One Hundred Twenty-Nine and 00/100 DOLLARS

BANK ONE
UNDE OFFERED
N COMPROMISE
ON Leo E. Wanta, 801 3305-34-5726

000697 000767008348 0001412900

STATE OF WISCONSIN
MAY 11 2003

PP-800000012700
000150 000767008348 0001412900

AmeriTrust Groupe, Inc. 4001 North 9th Street, Suite 227 Arlington, Va, USA 22203-1854
Tel: 703.649.4545 Fax: 703.552.3159

LEO E. WANTA & ASSOCIATES - CONSULTANTS TO MANAGEMENT

42/

1.12.16

Fed sends \$97.7B in profits to Treasury

Additional \$19.3B sent for infrastructure work

Los Angeles Times

WASHINGTON - The Federal Reserve said Monday it sent a record \$97.7 billion in profits to the U.S. Treasury as the central bank's vast holdings of mortgage-backed securities and other investments continued to produce a bumper crop of interest income.

On top of that, the Fed said it sent an additional \$19.3 billion from a capital surplus account to help fund federal infrastructure projects under a controversial provision Congress included in a five-year highway bill in December.

Fed Chairwoman Janet Yellen opposed tapping the surplus funds to pay for roads, bridges and other transportation projects, telling lawmakers that the move "sets a bad precedent and impinges



Associated Press
from their

Whether
ix that tracks how
w the U.S. econo
ness prospects is
business index
its from surveys
National Feder
nt Business.
business index



Fur
Morningstar
rating on the
from "Silver
upcoming
manager

Janu

the highway bill without increasing the federal gas tax.

The bill reduces the maximum balance in the capital surplus account to \$10 billion, which is estimated to result in about \$49 billion being funneled to infrastructure spending over 10 years.

The Fed's profits have soared since 2008 as it expanded its holdings of securities on its balance sheet in an attempt to boost the economy during and after the recession.

The 2015 profits sent to the Treasury exceeded the record set the previous year of \$96.9 billion. In 2008, the Fed sent \$31.7 billion in profits.

Since then, Fed profits have totaled about \$565 billion.

Assets on the Fed's balance sheet started increasing sharply in 2008, rising from about \$900 billion before the financial crisis to the current total of about \$4.5 trillion as the central bank purchased Treasury bonds and mortgage-backed securities to push down long-term interest rates.

12
2020
95.23
31.91

VTD
-5.89
-8.5

4%

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT (POTUS) 25 July 11

IN THE MATTER OF:

⇒ MAY 2006 - REPARATION OF US\$ 4.5 TRILLION @ 35% CIVIL INCOME TAX OF US\$ 1.575 TRILLION TO US TREASURY

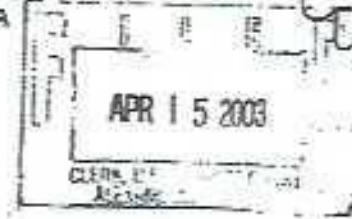
IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA

ALEXANDRIA DIVISION

AMBASSADOR LEO WANTA,
Plaintiff,

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al.,
Defendants.



Civil Action No. 02-1363-A

MEMORANDUM OPINION

THIS MATTER is before the Court on Defendants the United States of America, et al.'s, motion to dismiss Plaintiff Ambassador Leo Wanta's claim of breach of contract based on lack of subject matter jurisdiction and on Plaintiff's motion to amend his complaint. The issue before the Court is whether the Court should dismiss an alleged secret government agent's claim against the Attorney General, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Government based on lack of subject matter jurisdiction. The Court grants Defendants' motion to dismiss pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(1) because the Government has not waived sovereign immunity and public policy forbids the adjudication of a suit relating to matters of an alleged national security contract. The Court denies Plaintiff's motion to amend his complaint under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 15(a) because such an action would be futile.

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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.

—10—

LEO E. WANTA & ASSOCIATES – CONSULTANTS TO MANAGEMENT 46/

CLOSED

**U.S. District Court
Eastern District of Virginia - (Alexandria)
CIVIL DOCKET FOR CASE #: 1:02-cv-01363-GBL**

Wanta v. USA, et al
Assigned to: District Judge Gerald Bruce Lee
Demand: \$0
Cause: 28:1331 Fed. Question: Breach of Contract

Date Filed: 09/12/2002
Date Terminated: 04/25/2003
Jury Demand: None
Nature of Suit: 190 Contract: Other
Jurisdiction: U.S. Government Defendant

Plaintiff

Leo Wanta
*Somalia Ambassador to Canada and
Switzerland, DDP#-04362 and 12535
also known as
Lee E. Wanta
also known as
Leo E. Wanta*

represented by **Leo Wanta**



Defendant

USA

represented by **Richard Parker**
United States Attorney's Office
2100 Jamieson Ave
Alexandria, VA 22314
(703)299-3700
LEAD ATTORNEY
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Defendant

John Ashcroft
Attorney General of United States

represented by **Richard Parker**
(See above for address)
LEAD ATTORNEY
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Defendant

Paul O'Neill
Secretary of the Treasury

represented by **Richard Parker**
(See above for address)
LEAD ATTORNEY
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Defendant

George Tenet
Director, Central Intelligence Agency

represented by **Richard Parker**
(See above for address)
LEAD ATTORNEY
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Date Filed	#	Docket Text
09/12/2002	1	COMPLAINT Filing Fee \$ 150.00 Receipt # 100157902 (clerk) (Entered: 09/13/2002)
09/12/2002		SUMMONS(ES)(orig &3) issued and given to pltf pro se for service by SPS as to defts USA, John Ashcroft, Paul O'Neill (clerk) (Entered: 09/13/2002)
09/16/2002		SUMMONS(ES)(1 orig) issued and given to atty for service by certified mail as to deft George Tenet (clerk) (Entered: 09/17/2002)
11/12/2002	2	MOTION by George Tenet, Paul O'Neill, John Ashcroft, USA to Dismiss (clerk) (Entered: 11/14/2002)

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA



Civil Action No. 1:07 cv 609 TSE/BRP

LEE E. WANTA, LEO E. WANTA, AMBASSADOR
LEO WANTA (Individually and as sole and exclusive
shareholder of AMERITRUST Groupe, Inc.,
a Commonwealth of Virginia registered
corporation)

Petitioner,

v.

HENRY M. PAULSON, JR.
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
UNITED STATES TREASURY, and

ROBERT M. KIMMIT
DEPUTY SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES TREASURY, and

JAMES R. WILKINSON
CHIEF OF STAFF
UNITED STATES TREASURY, and

MICHAEL CHERTOFF
SECRETARY DEPARTMENT OF
HOMELAND SECURITY, and

ALBERTO R. GONZALES
ATTORNEY GENERAL
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF RICHMOND
DIRECTOR AND/OR MANAGER OF OPERATIONS
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Respondents.

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF MANDAMUS
AND
OTHER EXTRAORDINARY RELIEF

Handwritten signature/initials 6/14/07

A. PARTIES

1. LEE E. WANTA, LEO E. WANTA, AMBASSADOR
LEO WANTA,
5516 Falmouth Street
Suite 108
Richmond, Virginia 23230 Petitioner
2. Henry M Paulson, Jr.
Secretary of the Treasury
1500 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W
Washington, D.C. 20220 Respondent
3. Robert M. Kimmit,
Deputy Secretary of the Treasury
1500 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W
Washington, D.C. 20220 Respondent
4. James R. Wilkinson
Chief of Staff
United States Treasury
1500 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W
Washington, D.C. 20220 Respondent
5. Michael Chertoff
Secretary of Homeland Security
Washington, D. C. Respondent
6. Alberto R. Gonzales
Attorney General
United States Department of Justice
950 Pennsylvania Avenue N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20530-0001 Respondent
7. Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond
701 East Byrd Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219 Respondent

B. JURISDICTION

1. The United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this cause of action pursuant to the provisions of Title 28 United States Code, Chapter 85, Section 1361 (mandamus), Title 28 United

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States Code, Chapter 85, Section 1331, and Title 28 United States Code, Chapter 85, Section 1332 . .

C. VENUE

2. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to Title 28 United States Code, Chapter 87, Section 1391, and Title 28 United States Code Chapter 87, Section 1396.

D. STATEMENT OF CLAIM

3. Mandamus is regarded as an extraordinary writ reserved for special situations. Among its ordinary preconditions are that the agency or official have acted (or failed to act) in disregard of a clear legal duty and that there be no adequate conventional means for review. In re Bluewater Network & Ocean Advocates, 234 F.3d 1305, 1315 (D.C. Cir. 2000); Telecomm. Research & Action Ctr. v. FCC, 750 F.2d 70, 78 (D.C. Cir. 1984). Mandamus will be granted if the Petitioner shows "(1) the presence of novel and significant questions of law; (2) the inadequacy of other available remedies; and (3) the presence of a legal issue whose resolution will aid in the administration of justice", see In re United States, 10 F.3d 229 at 931, 933 (2d Cir. 1993).

4. Petitioner has attempted to access monies that were transferred through international bank monetary clearing systems to financial institutions located in the United States of America. The remitting party was the People's Republic of China, People's Bank. The remitting party designated that the transferred funds were for the sole and exclusive use and benefit of Petitioner. The foreign entity that originated the inward remittance designated Petitioner as sole and exclusive recipient for the transferred money/financial instruments.

Irrespective of efforts proffered by Petitioner and/or agents and representatives of Petitioner, private and public individuals and entities, prevent Petitioner from exercising Petitioner's legal right to the use, transfer and unrestricted ability to freely disburse said financial assets. The acts and/or omissions to act by named and unnamed Respondents

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prevent the Petitioner (and others who are ancillary to this cause of action) from paying their respective tax liabilities to both State and Federal taxing authorities.

5. Upon best information and belief the organizations, entities, departments and individuals that prevent and/or restrict Petitioner's lawful access to said money and securities include but are not necessarily limited to the following:

- Secretary of the Treasury
- Attorney General of the United States of America
- Bank of America
- J.P. Morgan Chase
- CITIBANK/CITIGROUP/ NYC including but not limited to Mr. Charles O. Prince CITIGROUP Chief Executive Officer
- Goldman Sachs, et al including but not limited to past and present management and executive officers and members of the Board of Directors.
- United States Department of the Treasury including but not limited to Secretary Paulson, Deputy Secretary Kimmit and other known and/or unknown parties working directly or under contract with the United States Department of the Treasury.
- Secretary Chertoff, Department of Homeland Security and other known and/or unknown parties working directly or under contract with the United States Department of Homeland Security.
- One or more known and/or unknown "compliance officers" that act directly and/or under contract with private bank and/or security brokerage firms to observe rules and regulations of the United States Department of the Treasury and/or other USG investigative and reporting entities.
- Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond Virginia

6. Upon best information and belief Respondent acts and/or failures to act constitute a violation of the Securities Acts of 1933 and 1934 (as amended in 1970), the Bank Privacy Act and other non-specified banking regulations.

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7. Reasonable action has been taken by Petitioner to obtain an explanation and/or under what authority Respondents are not permitting Petitioner to have access to the foreign transferred private business financial assets referenced herein. Despite written notice and request for a response the named parties avoid their legal obligations in furtherance of this Petition for the issuance of a Writ of Mandamus Petitioner directs this Courts attention to the letters and other communications that have been collectively marked as Exhibits A attached hereto and all of which documents, letters and memorandum are incorporated herein by this reference as if the same were set out in their entirety in the body of this Petition.

8. The material, substantive and immediate financial loss to the Petitioner resulting from loss of financial benefit can not adequately be addressed in conventional judicial proceedings. In one or more instances parties in position of knowledge, that can confirm the representations regarding interference in private business dealings, between Petitioner and third parties, have been placed at risk of physical harm by individuals representing to be fiduciaries of one or more of the Respondents. Additionally, the acts and actions of the Respondents prevent immediate payment of Federal taxes in the amount of \$1.575 trillion dollars into the United States Treasury.

E. BACKGROUND

9. On or about April 15, 2003 the Honorable Gerald Bruce Lee, in case number 02-1363-A filed in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, issued an Order and Memorandum of Opinion for the referenced numbered case. As part of the Order and Memorandum of the Court (in the referenced case) the Court stated that the Plaintiff (in the referenced case) should pursue liquidation of corporations, recovery of financial assets and pay all required taxes in accordance with the law.

10. Petitioner initiated contact with numerous third parties, including United States elected, nominated, appointed and career employees plus foreign countries, for the purpose of recovering financial assets.

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11. Upon best information and belief in December of 2005 and January 2006, Secretary Snow (Secretary of the Treasury at the time) and Chairman Greenspan (Chairman of the Federal Reserve at the time) traveled to the People's Republic of China. The Chinese required confirmation of Petitioner's signature to facilitate cooperation of the Chinese in completing the transfer of financial assets referenced herein.

Upon best information and belief Snow/Greenspan determined that Chinese officials had the ability and willingness to cooperate with Petitioner in the recovery and transfer of substantial financial assets that had been in the care custody and control of the Chinese for an extended period of time.

12. Premised on the representations of Secretary Snow and Chairman Greenspan the legal services of Troutman Sanders, LLP and Jenkins & Gilchrist Parker Chapin, LLP, (attorney's) were used to complete the preparation and administer the execution of agreements and documents referred to collectively as "settlement documents". The following is a compilation of the significant parties that are represented as either obligors and/or beneficiaries of the settlement documents:

- Petitioner Wanta identified in this Petition.
- Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), (including but not limited to Land Baron/Xeno)
- National Security Agency (NSA)
- Department of Homeland Security
- Director of National Intelligence
- United States State Department
- United States Department of the Treasury
- United States Department of Defense
- The White House , including but not limited to the Offices of the President and Vice President
- C.B.I.C. Inc. (Mr. William Bonney Sr.)
- China (PRC), France, Great Britain, Germany and other foreign nations participating under one or more international "Protocol"

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including but not limited to the Reagan-Mitterrand Protocol agreements.

- Others of interest not intentionally omitted as part of this Petition.

The entirety of the financial assets mentioned in the settlement documents prepared by the above mentioned attorneys concerns approximately \$27 Trillion United States Dollars in value. The portion attributable and payable to the Petitioner is \$4.5 Trillion United States Dollars.

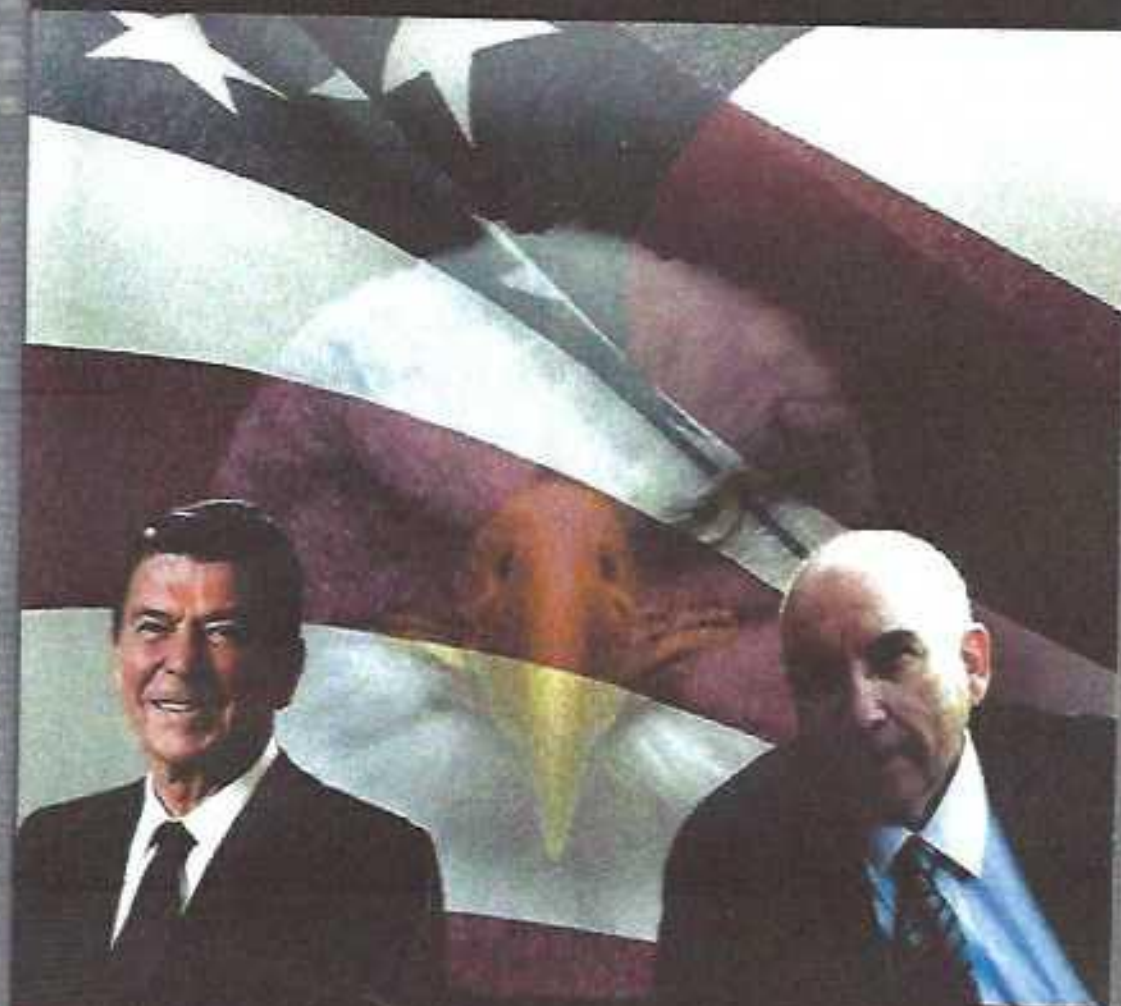
13. In May of 2006 the People's Republic of China caused a free and unrestricted transfer of \$4.5 Trillion United States Dollars through international bank fund transfer facilities to an account at Bank of America located in Richmond, Virginia. The designated beneficiary of the transferred funds from the People's Republic of China was Petitioner herein. This transfer was made by the People's Republic of China solely and exclusively as a requirement under the mentioned settlement agreement.

14. Upon best information and belief between the dates of July 31st to August 2nd of 2006 the United States Department of the Treasury, without authorization of either the remitting party or the receiving party removed the People's of Republic of China transferred financial assets from Bank of America Richmond, Virginia to an account in the name of Goldman Sachs at CITIBank New York, New York as the beneficiary holder of the monies transferred by the People's Republic of China referenced above. This "Chip" (Clearing House Interbank Payment) transfer was facilitated from Virginia domiciled banks to New York domiciled banks via the Federal Reserve Bank Richmond. The Chip transfer did not remove the name of Petitioner as the intended recipient of the transferred money from the People's Republic of China. The transfer to the Goldman Sachs et. al. account at CITIBank put a lawless restriction that the funds were not to be released to Petitioner without the authorization of United States Treasury. At or about the time of the unauthorized transfer mentioned in this paragraph 14 Petitioner protested the alleged right of "entitlement" by Secretary Paulson and to facilitate protest of right of ownership under the "Securities Acts" accounts were opened in the name of AmeriTrust

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BLACK SWAN, WHITE HAT.™



LEE WANTA

Subject: ISA "PAPER MONEY" Obligations of the United States, A Corporation (U.S.)_circa2014

From: Ambassador Lee Emil Wanta (somam@prodigy.net)

FAM 29 Mar 14

To: scheduling@who.eop.gov, potus44@whitehouse.gov, info@barackobama.com; bom.omb@whitehouse.gov, ombdirector@omb.eop.gov, heather.higginbottom@omb.eop.gov, pat_harris@omb.eop.gov, heather_higginbottom@omb.eop.gov, info@policeombudsman.org; jroberts@supremecourt.gov, johnroberts@supremecourt.gov, nsapao@nsa.gov, kenneth.lewis@bankofamerica.com;

Cc: president@whitehouse.gov, treasurer@do.treas.gov, governor@governor.ca.gov, oighotline@frb.gov, houston@ic.fbi.gov, washington.field@ic.fbi.gov, washington.field@ic.fbi.gov, info@barackobama.com; washington.field@ic.fbi.gov, president@messages.whitehouse.gov, comments@whitehouse.gov, devoux.jeremy@gmail.com, oig@dc.gov, ewarren@law.harvard.edu; nsapao@nsa.gov, inspector.general@usdoj.gov, oighotline@frb.gov, hotline@oig.treas.gov, oig@sec.gov, washington.field@ic.fbi.gov, president@messages.whitehouse.gov, info@michelebachmann.com; govgeneral@wisconsin.gov, stephanie@stephaniecutler.com; GWBPresidentialCenter@eb.43alumni.com; info@obamabiden.com; support@barackobama.com; press@imf.org, media@imf.org, treasurer@dot.treasurer.gov, jlew@who.eop.gov, flotus44@whitehouse.gov, nysattorneygeneral@public.govdelivery.com; ops@ciausa.us; frb.mail@frb.gov, jeannet@rebeccaforeal.com; president@messages.whitehouse.gov;

Date: Friday, March 28, 2014 4:56 PM

CONFIRMING

"PAPER MONEY" Obligations of the United States Corporation (U.S.)

"PAPER MONEY" Obligations of the United States Corporation (U.S.)

See: <http://www.scribd.com/doc/215067803/PAPER-MONEY-Obligations-of-the-United-States-Corporation-U-S>

Congressional Record, March 9, 1933 on HR 1491 p. 83. "Under the new law the money is issued to the banks in return for government obligations, bills of exchange, drafts, notes, trade acceptances, and bankers acceptances. The money will be worth 100 cents on the dollar, because it is backed by the credit of the nation. It will represent a mortgage on all the homes, and other property of all the people of the nation."

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Whereas defined pursuant to titles eighteen sections eight: The term "obligation or other security of the United States" includes all bonds, certificates of indebtedness, national bank currency, Federal Reserve notes, Federal Reserve bank notes, coupons, United States notes, Treasury notes, gold certificates, silver certificates, fractional notes, certificates of deposit, bills, checks, or drafts for money, drawn by or upon authorized officers of the United States, stamps and other representatives of value, of whatever denomination, issued under any Act of Congress, and canceled United States stamps.

Whereas defined pursuant to: 18 U.S.C. §8, txns are "obligation[s] of the United States." Whereas defined pursuant to: 31 U.S.C. 316742-"obligations of the United States."

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States, shall be exempt from taxation by or under state or municipal or local authority."

The exemption applies to each form of taxation that would require the obligation, the interest on the obligation, or both, to be considered in computing a tax, except - (1) a nondiscriminatory franchise tax or another nonproperty tax instead of a franchise tax, imposed on a corporation; and (2) an estate or inheritance tax. (emphasis added)

Federal reserve notes are not money until they are monetized and issued by a Federal reserve bank. That those "Federal reserve notes" could be issued by the "Federal Reserve Board," not by any Bank per se; for a one singular purpose, namely, "for the purpose of making advances to Federal reserve banks and for no other purpose." To obtain notes, a Federal reserve bank must pledge collateral equal to the face value of the note. Collateral must consist of the following assets, alone or in any combination:

- 1) Gold certificates,
- 2) Special drawing right certificates,
- 3) U.S. government securities, and
- 4) "Eligible paper," as described by statute. Federal Reserve notes are obligations of the United States, and have a first lien on assets of the issuing Federal Reserve Bank. Money without backing is worthless. Federal reserve notes are legal tender currency whereas defined pursuant to: (31 U.S.C. 5103).

They are issued by the twelve reserve banks defined pursuant to section 16 of the federal reserve act of 1913 (12 U.S.C. 411) a commercial bank which belongs to the Federal Reserve System can obtain Federal reserve notes from the Federal reserve bank in its district whenever it wishes, but it must pay for them in full, dollar for dollar, by drawing down its account with its district Federal reserve bank. The Federal reserve bank in turn obtains the notes from the bureau of engraving and printing in the United States Treasury Department. It pays to the bureau the cost of producing the notes. The Federal reserve notes then become liabilities of the twelve Federal reserve banks. Because the notes are Federal reserve liabilities, the issuing banks records both a liability and an asset when it receives the notes from the bureau of engraving and printing, and therefore does not show any earnings as a result of the transaction (double entry bookkeeping). In addition to being liabilities of the Federal reserve banks, Federal reserve notes are obligations of the United States government whereas defined pursuant to: (12 U.S.C. 411):

Congress has specified that a Federal reserve bank must hold collateral (chiefly gold certificates and United States securities) equal in value to the Federal reserve notes which that bank receives whereas defined pursuant to: (12 U.S.C. 412). The purpose of this section, initially enacted in 1913, was to provide backing for the note issue. The idea was that if the Federal Reserve System were ever dissolved, the United States would take over the notes (liabilities) thus meeting the requirements of (12 U.S.C.] 411, but would also take over the assets, which would be of equal value. The notes are a first lien on all the assets of the Federal reserve banks, as well as on the collateral specifically held against them whereas defined pursuant to: (12 U.S.C. 412). Federal reserve notes are not redeemable in gold or silver or in any other commodity. They have not been redeemable since 1933. Thus, after 1933, a Federal reserve note did not represent a promise to pay gold or anything else, even though the term "note" was retained as part of the name of the currency. In the sense that they are not redeemable, Federal reserve notes have not been backed by anything since 1933.

They are valued not for themselves, but for what they will buy. In another sense,

because they are a legal tender, Federal reserve notes are "backed" by all goods and services in the economy. Frns are both "liabilities" and "assets," so what are they? Accounting units (double entry bookkeeping). What else could they be? "The issuing bank records both a liability and asset when it receives the notes from the bureau of engraving and printing, and therefore does not show any earnings as a result of the transaction." This implies that the liabilities and assets inherent in each frn are equal, and therefore the value of any frn is zero. i.e., I have a \$100 frn that represents \$100 in assets and \$100 in liabilities - what is my frn worth? Subtract the liabilities from the assets. If they're equal (\$100 - \$100), the answer is zero. So what is my frn? It's a unit of measure, no different from inches, feet, pounds, tons, and centigrams. It's an accounting unit. A number. What is the tax on a number? Is the tax on 100,000 more than the tax on \$1,000? It depends. 100,000 what? 1,000 what? The tax on 100,000 dollars is clearly more than the tax on 1,000 pennies. The tax on 1,000 dollars and 100,000 pennies is identical. And a tax on 1,000 pennies is greater than the tax on 100,000 grains of sand. The taxable item is not the unit of measurement, but the commodity it describes. Therefore, is the tax on \$100 in gold-backed money the same as the tax on \$100 frn?

Can people be taxed on the basis of an income denominated in units of measurement that the issuing Federal reserve bank implicitly says are worth zero? If the Federal reserve bank can count a frn as both an asset and liability, can I do the same and also have no earnings to be taxed? There is some supporting law. Defined pursuant to: 31 U.S.C. 5742 (which deals with "public debt"): "exemption from taxation. Except as otherwise provided by law, all stocks, bonds, treasury notes, and other obligations of the United States, shall be exempt from taxation by or under state or municipal or local authority. This exemption extends to every form of taxation that would require that either the obligations or the interest thereon, or both, be considered, directly or indirectly, in the computation of the tax, except nondiscriminatory franchise or other non-property taxes in lieu thereof imposed on corporations and except estate taxes or inheritance taxes." (R.S. 3701; Sept. 22, 1959, Pub. L. 86-346, Title I, § 105(a), 73 Stat. 622.) [emph. add.] Now consider, whereas defined pursuant to: 18 U.S.C. 88: "obligation or other security of the United States (inc) defined. "the term obligation or other security of the United States includes all bonds, certificates of indebtedness, national bank currency, federal reserve notes, federal reserve bank notes, coupons, gold certificates, silver certificates, fractional notes, certificates of deposit, bills, checks, or drafts for money, drawn by or upon authorized officers of the United States, stamps and other representatives of value, of whatever denomination, issued under any act of congress, and canceled united states stamps." [emph. add.]

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