

World: Rubles

The Great Debate: Who Was Behind the Ruble Follies?



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

26 • *Newsweek*

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-rich and powerful were lining their pockets with the precious capital of the Soviet Union while that despotic 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 Valerian 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. 27 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 even

June 17, 1991

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT (POTUS) 25 July 11
IN THE MATTER OF:
⇒ May 2006 - REPATRIATION OF US\$ 4.5 TRILLION; 035% 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

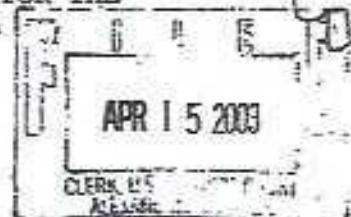
AMBASSADOR LEO WANTA,

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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拉馬克里希南律師行

V Ramakrishnan & Co

**ADVOCATES & SOLICITORS
COMMISSIONER FOR OATHS
NOTARY PUBLIC**

✓ *Signature*

Our Ref VR/YLC/0824/92M

Your Ref

Date 16th May 1992

133 Cecil Street
#03-08 Keck Seng Tower
Singapore 0196
Tel: 2226901, 2226902
Cable: RAMKRISH
Telex: 8818 RS 28545
Fax: 2234715

PRIVATE & CONFIDENTIAL

M/s Bachman, Cummings McKenzie
Hebbe, McIntyre & Wilson, S.C.
Attorneys At Law
211 East Franklin Street
P.O. Box 1155
Appleton
Wisconsin 54912-1155

ATTN: MR THOMAS A WILSON

Dear Mr Thomas A Wilson

Re: LEO ENRI MANTA

We thank you for your fax dated 15th May 1992 confirming concisely the telephonic conversation that transpired between your Mr Thomas A Wilson and the writer last night.

We have relayed to our mutual client what transpired between us last night and have also given him a copy of the fax that you sent us giving detailed information of the steps that you have taken and also letting us know of the coordinate delay the Federal Authority will take if they come into the picture before catching up with him. We have, however, impressed upon him, not to even take any calculated risk unless further extensions are granted to him to complete the pressing matters in this part of the world before returning home.

He will keep us informed of the progress and make arrangements for his departure to the States with alacrity. We hope that you will keep communicating with us of the progress you are making regarding his extension. He has no intention of coming in conflict with the law prevailing in the States. His intention is to return to the States soonest possible to answer the alleged charges.

S/20

9/18
(3)

V Handelman & Co

CONTINUATION NO. 2

Unfortunately, the Chairman of Aneko Credit Pte Ltd, Mr Kok Howe Khong, has suddenly passed away last night after our telephonic conversation. Our client is directly involved with the investigation of Aneko Credit Pte Ltd. He has to be here for a while to assist in the investigation of the Company.

Please be advised that there are files in your possession relating to Leo and one of them is connected with or related to Reagan/George Bush conspiracy regarding the Contra War where our client also known as Frank Ingram (FBI) participating as an undercover agent into the investigation together with the Treasury Department and the United States Secret Services to prevent the disclosure of the unauthorised USSR funding of the Contra War as directed by the then Vice President George Bush.

I must express my delight in communicating with you. It was indeed a pleasant conversation which we have had that would be implanted in my memory for a long time to come. I hope to be able to meet you personally to further our acquaintance either visiting the States or you coming down to Singapore - the paradise of the Asia

Yours faithfully

c.c. client

Schenk G. W. Busch
6/20
10/18
(4)

4/13/13

In re: TOTTEN DOCTRINE [92 U.S. 105, 107 (1875)] Rogers-Houston M
Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D.C. 20530



February 12, 1973

Honorable William J. Casey
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Bill:

Thank you for your letter regarding the procedures governing the reporting and use of information concerning federal crimes. I have reviewed the draft of the procedures that accompanied your letter and, in particular, the minor changes made in the draft that I had previously sent to you. These proposed changes are acceptable and, therefore, I have signed the procedures.

I have been advised that a question arose regarding the need to add narcotics violations to the list of reportable non-employee crimes (Section IV). 21 U.S.C. §874(h) provides that "[w]hoever requested by the Attorney General, it shall be the duty of any agency or instrumentality of the Federal Government to furnish assistance to him for carrying out his functions under [the Controlled Substances Act]. . . ." Section 1.8(b) of Executive Order 12333 tasks the Central Intelligence Agency to "collect, produce and disseminate intelligence on foreign aspects of narcotics production and trafficking." Moreover, authorization for the dissemination of information concerning narcotics violations to law enforcement agencies, including the Department of Justice, is provided by sections 2.3(e) and (i) and 2.4(b) of the Order. In light of these provisions, and in view of the fine cooperation the Drug Enforcement Administration has received from CIA, no formal requirement regarding the reporting of narcotics violations has been included in these procedures. We look forward to the CIA's continuing cooperation with the Department of Justice in this area.

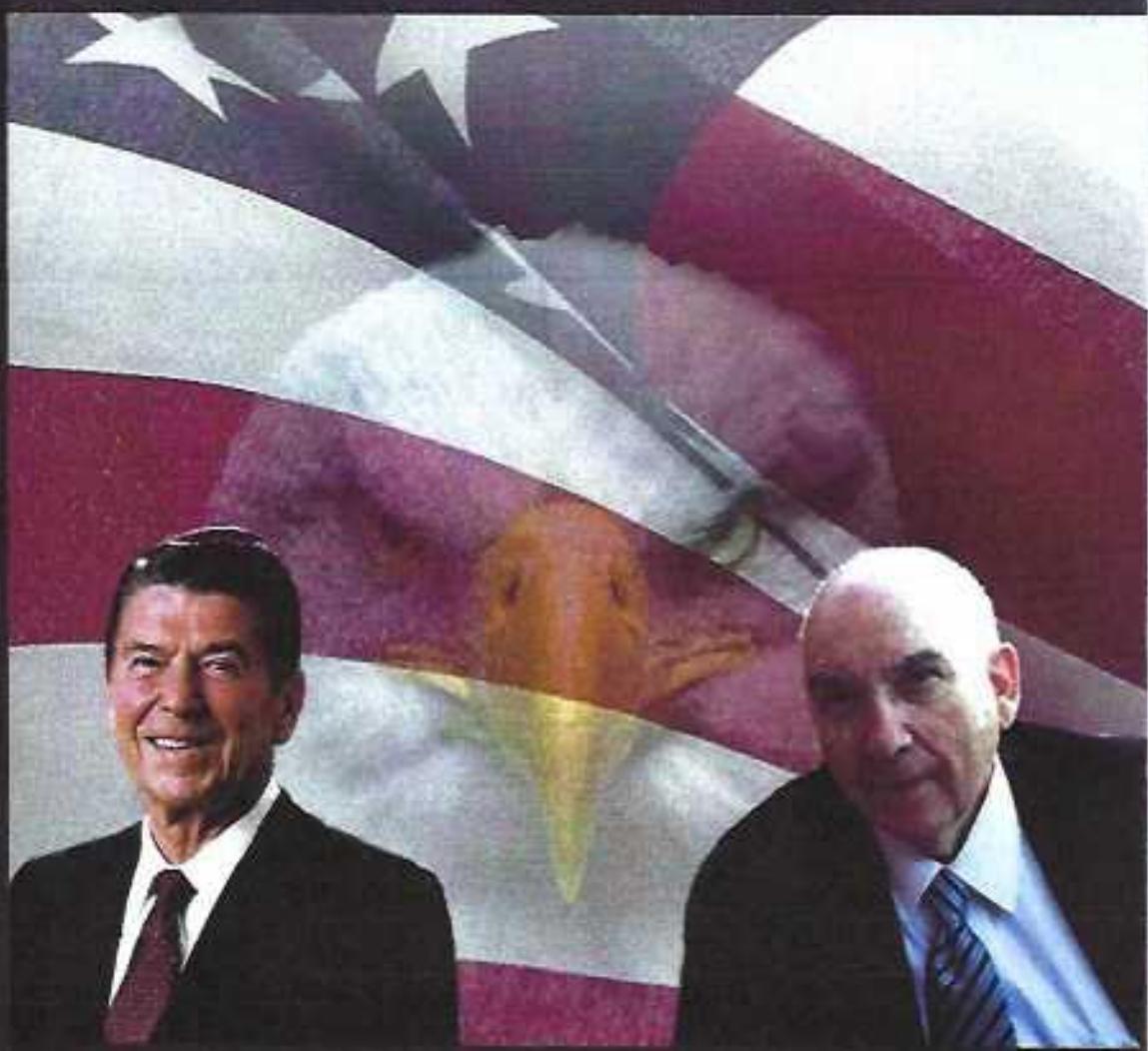
In view of our agreement regarding the procedures, I have instructed my Counsel for Intelligence Policy to circulate a copy which I have encircled to each of the other agencies covered by the procedures in order that they may be signed by the head of each such agency.

Sincerely,


William French Smith
Attorney General

WANTA!

BLACK SWAN, WHITE HAT.TM



LEE WANTA

SUPPLEMENT PUBLISHED WITH ICR VOLUME 31, 3 & 4



INTERNATIONAL CURRENCY REVIEW
JOURNAL OF THE WORLD FINANCIAL COMMUNITY
WISCONSIN TAXATION GESTAPO FRAUD
SPECIAL INVESTIGATION OF WISCONSIN TAX OPPRESSION

WISCONSIN TAX FRAUD AGAINST WANTA AND COURTS COVERS UP *INTER ALIA* THEFT OF \$18 BILLION

The Editor of International Currency Review has learned that Ambassador Leo Wantu has received a request from Mr Gregg T Frazier, Chief, Central Audit Section, State of Wisconsin Department of Revenue, for payment of an illegally charged civil tax demand that has been paid three times already – in May and June 1992, and then again in July 2005. The latest request concerns a renewed demand for a Wisconsin State civil tax assessment which was paid in full by Leo Wantu's lawyer on 21st July 2005. The request, for tax which the Ambassador never owed at any time because he has not been a legal resident of Wisconsin since 1985 as he is legally a resident of Vienna, Austria, and which, as indicated, has already been paid THREE times, is purportedly based upon a decision by the Wisconsin Supreme Court, handed down in secret. The Ambassador was unaware of this decision until informed of this FOURTH request for the SAME fraudulent civil tax assessment amount, by the Wisconsin Department of Revenue in correspondence dated 30th October 2006 and received on 2nd November 2006. The State appears to have committed a strategic error here.

This latest false civil assessment sets a precedent, of course, for anyone to receive a tax demand supposedly rubber-stamped by a kangaroo State Supreme Court even though the victim has never been informed of any such legal process – an abuse of power which not even the Barons who signed Magna Carta with King John had ever complained about.

The new abomination must be seen in the context of the millennial, open-ended financial corruption which is the subject of the accompanying special double issue of *International Currency Review*. In addition, \$18 billion worth of high-value US Treasury instruments have gone missing from the Ambassador's sealed diplomatic briefcase.

Epidemic 'untaxed' official financial corruption is the immediate cause of the continuing defaults on US Treasury securities and Federal Reserve Notes (FRNs) in Europe, aggregating at least \$4.275 trillion in early November 2006 – for updates, see postings on www.worldreports.org [*Clock Face REPORT AND ARCHIVE*] – because it precipitated the spreading collapse of confidence globally, arising from the destruction by the Bush II Administration of the 'Full Faith and Credit of the United States', as its officials have continued to play fast and loose with Wantu's funds. ■

<p>SEARCH WARRANT</p> <p>I hereby certify that by virtue of the search warrant signed on March 10, 1994 by the Honorable Steven L. Bahrke, Dane County Circuit Court, dated 11, I examined the above named place (hereinafter described below), and found the following:</p> <p>1. Envelopes containing correspondence were seized. 2. Envelope containing correspondence addressed to Mr. Paul F. T. Long and Mrs. ADVOCATE and GOLDBECK, <i>Gesellschaft der Schäfer</i>.</p> <p>1. envelope containing correspondence from the bank of FRANCIA, <i>Argent Bank</i>, California.</p> <p>1. two unopened sealed US postage stamps addressed to Switzerland, each containing a unopened check (postmarked), Tel 34 43 33.</p> <p>1 book or notebook made of <i>Magnolia PAPERLINE</i>, USA.</p> <p>1 envelope containing correspondence from BANK AUSTRIA THE MANAGEMENT SERVICES LIMITED.</p> <p>1 envelope containing correspondence from Hans STANLEY, 4, Leipzig, Germany, West Bank.</p> <p>Various writing samples and documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> several reports and religious books; several notebook pocket calendars and other books; envelope containing 5 black and white 3 x 5 photographs of unidentified people; envelope containing personal and business papers; 	<p>SEARCHED, INSPECTED AND PERSONAL PROPERTY SEIZED</p> <p>Personal property and personal belongings:</p> <p>1. Letterhead stationery, black – Minister of Justice Affairs;</p> <p>2. portrait of WANTA's son;</p> <p>3. electronic equipment;</p> <p>4. FUGITIVE reward leaflets;</p> <p>5. pair dark glasses;</p> <p>6. money clip;</p> <p>7. key ring with four keys;</p> <p>8. envelope with small photos;</p> <p>9. envelope marked 12 postmark Dornbirn;</p> <p>10. various books/magazines;</p> <p>Various pages of miscellaneous notes and writings.</p> <p>and note: the same has all the information relative to the investigation of the Court.</p> <p>Dated this 11th day of March, 1994, at Madison, Wisconsin.</p> <p><i>[Signature]</i> Dennis M. Mengelt Special Agent Division of Criminal Investigation</p>
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Figure A: "Return of Search Warrant" prepared and signed by Dennis M. Mengelt, Special Agent, Division of Criminal Investigation, Wisconsin Department of Justice, and dated 11th March 1994. It itemises the contents of Ambassador Leo Emil Wantu's diplomatic/sealed briefcase which was illegally seized from him by Swiss authorities on 7th July 1993. The diplomatic briefcase has never been returned to the Ambassador. Not listed among the effects found by Dennis M. Mengelt were 18 high-value US Treasury instruments which the Ambassador was carrying in the briefcase and which have disappeared. The briefcase has never been returned because, not least, when returned it would need to contain 100% of the items that were in the briefcase when it was illegally seized from him in Lausanne on 7th July 1993. Beyond this central fact, the diplomatic briefcase was sealed and it is not within the purview of officials serving a State of the United States to examine such briefcases. The search warrant signed by the local Dane County Circuit Court Judge was beyond the Judge's powers and represented another instance of the usurpation of Federal powers by the hyper-arrogant State of Wisconsin, which has no jurisdiction beyond its borders.

دیوانِ امیرِ کویت

Embassy of the State of Kuwait
MADRID



دیوانِ امیرِ کویت

THE EMBASSY OF THE STATE OF KUWAIT IN
MADRID, KINGDOM OF SPAIN, CONGRATULATE,
MR. DAVID BALAGTICA INTERNATIONAL OVERSEAS
AND MR. LEO WANTA, ANERO CREDIT PTE LIMITED,
ON THEIR EFFORT AND THEIR WORK IN CONCERT, TO
RAISE THE KUWAITI DINAR FROM ITS PRESENT VALUE
TO A CURRENT STANDING OF PRE INVATION, SO THAT IT CAN
BECOME ONCE AGAIN A WORLD CURRENCY AT ITS NEW
LEVEL OF 3.28 US DOLLAR FOR EACH DINAR, ON THE
CREDIT MARKET. THIS DOCUMENT IS PRIVATE AND
ISSUED AS RECOGNITION TO THEIR EFFORT.

MADRID, APRIL, 3rd; 1981.



MG D/S

AMBASSADOR OF THE STATE OF KUWAIT
JASSEM MOHAMED AL-SABBASH

MINISTRIES OF FINANCE AND TRADE, DAMASCUS - SYRIA

New RepublicUSA Financial Group, GIPS.m.b.H
Käferstraße 26/15 Telefon: (414) 720.0229

A - 1010 Wien, Austria-Europe

CONFIRMING

25 SEPTEMBER 1991

PREPARED FOR: MR. ALEXIS MILLER AND ASSOCIATES
STANARD AG VIENNA

ATTN: MR. AXEL DE MAYER

IRREVOCABLE/COMBINING PURCHASE ORDER NO: EUR/91-MAT.04

WE, NEW REPUBLICUSA FINANCIAL GROUP, OBER, ARE READY, WILLING AND
ABLE AS A USDOLLAR PROVIDER WITH GOOD, CLEAN, CLEAR AND LEGAL USDOLLAR
TO ENSURE THE IMMEDIATE EXCHANGE (1) OF EXTERNAL RUSSIAN RUBLES (100M),
WHICH ARE TO BE CLEAN, CLEAR, GOOD, LEGALLY, SUBSIDIZED, DOCUMENTED, VERIFIED,
PACKED AND STAMPED IN 100% DEDICATION BANKNOTES BY A FIFTH/FIFTH CLASS
BANK FOR THE AMOUNT OF 100 MILLION
SUS, WITH BOLLOWS PLANNED
UP TO PAYMENT AVAILABILITY, UNTIL FURTHER FUNDING IS EXHAUSTED.

CONVENTION
EXCHANGE [①] : INTERSTATE AUGUSTA BORNEA - CASH BUY NOTES
TRANSACTIONS, CITY: VIENNA, AUSTRIA, NETHERLANDS,

EXCHANGE RATE
MODE OF EXCHANGE: 1 USDOLARS AND POINT SIX THREE PER 100-EUR
LETTER OF CREDIT, SIGN DRAFT AND/OR SWIFT WIRE
TRANSFER, ADDITIONAL PRESENTATION OF THIS FOLLOWING
BANK DOCUMENTS:

A. DEPOSIT CERTIFICATE
B. VERIFYING CERTIFICATE
C. REPARATION CERTIFICATE

(INFO BANKING FEES/CHARGES TO OUR PROVIDER ACCOUNT)

BANKING COORDINATES : TO BE EXCHANGED UPON OUR PROVIDER WHICH ACCORDING
TO ABOVE-INDICATED TERMS AND CONDITIONS THROUGH
RELEASING OF ADDENDUM A.

DELIVERY : IMMEDIATELY VIA PRIME BANKS, AUSTRIAN, N.Y., OR
OTHER ACCEPTABLE BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

SUR ACCEPANCE : OUR PROVIDER TO ISSUE AND IMMEDIATELY THROUGH
TELECOPIER - (414) 720.2007 OUR OPERATIONS, IN
FAVOUR OF NEW REPUBLICUSA FINANCIAL GROUP, OBER

THANK YOU FOR YOUR RAPID RESPONSE TO THIS PENDING TRANSACTION.

PATRICK JAY YOUNG,
FOR AND ON BEHALF OF NEW REPUBLICUSA FINANCIAL GROUP, OBER.

Patrick Jay Young
Mr. Patrick Young, Director-General, NEW REPUBLICUSA FINANCIAL GROUP, OBER

TELECOPIER - (414) 720.2007
NEW REPUBLICUSA FINANCIAL GROUP, OBER
Lid. General Manager, NEW REPUBLICUSA FINANCIAL GROUP, OBER

New Republic USA Financial Group, Inc.
210 North Woodward Avenue
Appleton, WI USA 54914
TELE/FAX: (414) 720-2007

REF/REFERENCE GROUP

CONFIRMATION + DO NOT DUPLICATE

PREPARED FOR: MR. STANARD TRADING INTERNATIONAL LTD (UNAUTHORIZED AGENT)

IMPORT + EXPORT - COMPT. NEW YORK, NY, USA 0716000
112 LAKESIDE TERRACE, OAKLAND, NJ, USA 07436-3281
CONFIRMING IRREVOCABLE CORPORATE PURCHASE ORDER NO: AU-91116-721281

TELE DOCUMENT WILL CONTAIN THAT, NEW REPUBLICUSA FINANCIAL GROUP, OBER,
OBER, IS READY, WILLING AND ABLE TO BUY/SELL/INTERACT + 20000 Metric Tons
OF AU BULGARIAN METAL, WITH BULLION UNDER GOOD LONDON TERMS (LTM), WITH
UNUSUAL FUNDING BASED ON DAY OF EXCHANGE - BULGARIAN LITER MIXING, FOLLOWING
THE COMPLETION OF ASSET AND VERIFICATION OF AU METAL.

COUNTRY : AU BULGARIAN IN 2000 BARS, 99.95/1000 FINENESS
HALLMARK : INTERNATIONALLY ACCEPTED BULLIONES

QUANTITY : 44 2000 Metric Tonnes WITH BULLIONES
DELIVERY : FOB EX-SUPPLIER LTM EXECUTE TO BE DETERMINED

USDOLLAR PRICING : GROSS DISCOUNT 3.25 % Net Discount 3.00 %

TRANSACTION CODE : N9/P02.91.BBC
DOCUMENTATION : EXPORT LICENSES
WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS

LOCKDOWN : SECURITY WOULD = STANARD, SWITZERLAND
PATENT TERMS : TWO BANKING DAYS AFTER COMPLETION OF ASSET AND THE
PRIME BANK DELIVERY OF DOCUMENTS.

NEW REPUBLICUSA FINANCIAL GROUP, OBER, STANARD AGREADY TO RECEIVE YOUR
PRIME BANK TELEDY TELEGRAM OF AU METAL AND ACCEPTABLE LIPT SCHEDULE, WHETHER
OUR CLOSING BANK WILL CONFIRM USDOLLAR FUNDING, UNTIL AU SELLER GROUP
ACCEPTANCE VIA YOUR BWD, PRINCIPALS TO BACHEMUS PRIME BANKING COORDINATES
TO FAMILIE THIS SPECIFIC AU TRANSACTION.

VALIDITY OF THIS METAL PURCHASE ORDER IS FOR FIVE (5) BANKING DAYS, UNLESS
AU METAL PROVIDER CONFERRED BUNDRIES AND AVAILABILITY TO OUR PRIME BANK
COORDINATES.

FATIGUET YOURS,
FOR AND ON BEHALF OF NEW REPUBLICUSA FINANCIAL GROUP, OBER
ATTN: MR. STANARD, DIRECTOR-GENERAL - L.E. MARTA

TELEPHONE: (414) 720.0229
BY: TELEX AUTHORIZED DIRECTOR - L.E. MARTA
C. LBN/mw
Received

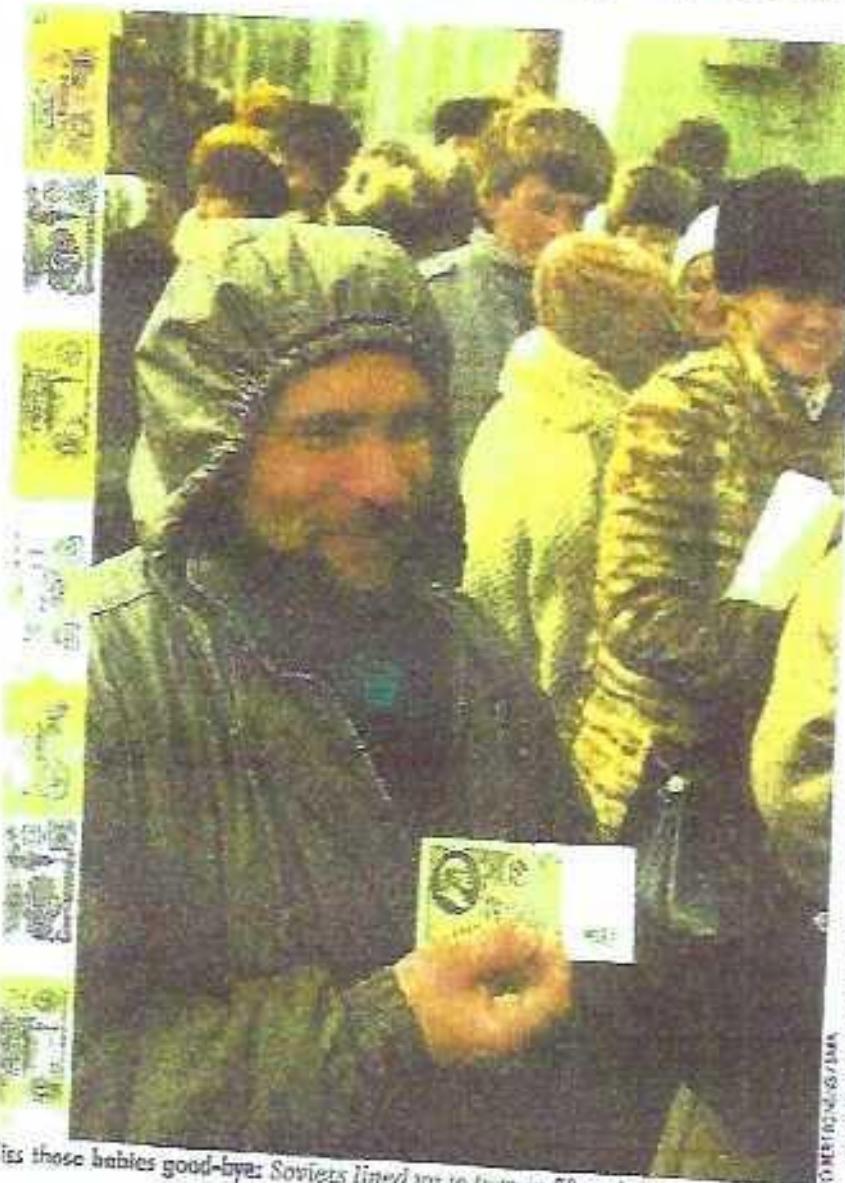
2000 Metric Tonnes

bacon "Stan AG Value" in Wrightstein appears to be implying to
with 100 billion "dollar, clear, good, legal, valid, funded, control, verified,
ed and accepted" Russian rubles, in cash at its value to the dollar.
by prospectus documents.

See Wanda documents that he is writing 2,000 tons of gold in February 1991. At
12 Street Trading International Corporation in Vladivostok, New Jersey, is among

World: Rubles

The Great Debate: Who Was Behind the Ruble Follies?



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

26 • *Insight*

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.

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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. 27 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-

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 rublemania 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 reading 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 cold 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 pulled 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 Northwest flock 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 that 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 \$100,000 or a million."



Pavlov saw a conspiracy at work.



Forget: Gorbachev, under the theory

The broker network kept the ruble superwork 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 sent around to issuing a circular warning Western bankers and businesses away from what it called "commercial 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 US 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 after him.

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, 'There's all I wanted to know click!'"

New Republic's leaderhead 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 Whiteside 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 1982, 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 keeps 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 starts from A to Zed," says Frederick Gevers of PalmeWeber Inc. 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 ostensibly \$540 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 just 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 time the Soviets seem to have taken notice of this was in January. A British citizen, Colin Gibbons, was arrested at O'Hare

Shchuchyevo 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 \$75 billion. Another document, also found in Gibbons'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 Men" have 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 surcharges to Zurich and Vienna," says Robert Souton 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 communists under every bed, the scat-

tered analysis is that his blathering was totally for domestic consumption. The goal was to make his disastrous ruble swap — pulling the 50k and the 100k out of circulation — easier to swallow. Its ostensible purpose was to punish black marketeers and ward off hyperinflation, but it mainly clobbered simple folks who keep their life savings in mattresses. "He was looking for scapegoats," says Tom Moltzer, 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. Rublemania 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 bear 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 Pernau, 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 slipping, 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 Hardline 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, \$1.08 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 storm 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 Evangelos Papadakis, a Zurich-based ruble trader and strong proponent of the Moscow-did-it theory. "It is quite clear that it was a theft."

There was no real market for rubles then, the ruble mill invented one, and it did. The ruble arrived that Western currency investing in the Soviet Union had almost bottomless appetite for market rubles. These cheap rubles, sold at a 90 percent discount to official rate, would have allowed Western investors to scarf up Soviets and Soviet property and their workers for pennies on the dollar.

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

All this overlooked 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 impetus to the ruble mania. Louis Reyne, 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

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

The 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 few 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 planes shot 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 monster: Leo Manta 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

Verordnung A nach Gesetzesmaßnahmen
veröffentlicht am 26.02.1992

NEW REPUBLIC/USA FINANCIAL GROUP, LTD.
1001 NORTH EDGEWOOD AVENUE
APPLETON, WISCONSIN 54914
TELE/FAX: (414) 733-7007

CONFIDENTIAL

Banking, that the Participants of New Republic/USA Financial Corporation, Inc. and the Corporation at a convenient time for the Corporation at a convenient time for the Corporation, and to deposit the sum due to the Corporation, and to cause to be paid by this Corporation, any amount of this Corporation, any amount of other amounts or other evidence of amounts due to the Corporation, and to cause to be paid by this Corporation, any amount of other amounts or other evidence of amounts due to the Corporation according to the above mentioned number 00074004, in the name of Leo E. Manta, President, New Republic/USA Financial Corporation. Mr. Manta is heading the Corporation, Inc. and all other branches, and any and all such checks,

for and on behalf of New Republic/USA Financial Corporation, Inc., by Leon E. Manta, President, Inc., acting generally.

State of Wisconsin
County of Outagamie

On the 20th day of October
in the year, when before me,
John D. Smith, Notary Public
and Assistant to
a Notary Public
Instrument; and that he is
a Notary Public

CURRENCY EXCHANGE CONTRACT
This Agreement is made this 21st day of October, 1992 by and between Volksbank, Bonn, Germany, represented by Mr. Claus Künneke, Vice-President, and New Republic/USA Financial Group, Ltd., Vienna, Austria, represented by Leo E. Manta, Director-General, Vienna, Austria.
The parties referred to as "Dollar Provider" and "Currency Provider".
Considering the USDollar Provider warrants that they are in a position to exchange good, clean, clear, freely transferable, legitimate, freely transferable United States Dollars (USD) for good, clean, clear, freely transferable and legitimately earned Russian Rubles - RUB (both names and amounts, marking, 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 spot exchange rate of Unmilled Six Point Eight Seven per One Hundred RUB - RUB/USD = 100/68.87 to the USD Provider).
New, therefore, in consideration of the above-mentioned, and other good and valuable consideration and the mutual, precise, good faith, USDollar Provider agrees to exchange USDollars and Currency Provider agrees to exchange External Russian Rubles / RUB in the amount of: One hundred Twenty Five Million Russian Rubles / RUB with ratio to fund revaluation of First tranche of One Thousand, Two Hundred, Sixty Nine Thousand, Two Hundred and Sixty Two RUB, and the balance to be as scheduled later, as follows:
First tranche
Second tranche
Third tranche
----- USD 8,000,000,000 - 08/10/1992
----- RUB 12,000,000,000 - Please advise schedule
Delivery term - 08 October 1992 unless creditor funding.
Transaction sum: USD/USD 100,000.

AmeriChina-Philippines Corporation

AmeriChina Global
MANAGEMENT GROUP, INC.

LEO E. WANTA
President

USA OPERATIONS
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Zip Code 54912 - 2548
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Telephone No.: 414-733-6625

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立 奥 E. 王 塔

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ANEKO CREDIT PTE LIMITED

ASIAN-EUROPA DEVELOPMENT PTE LTD

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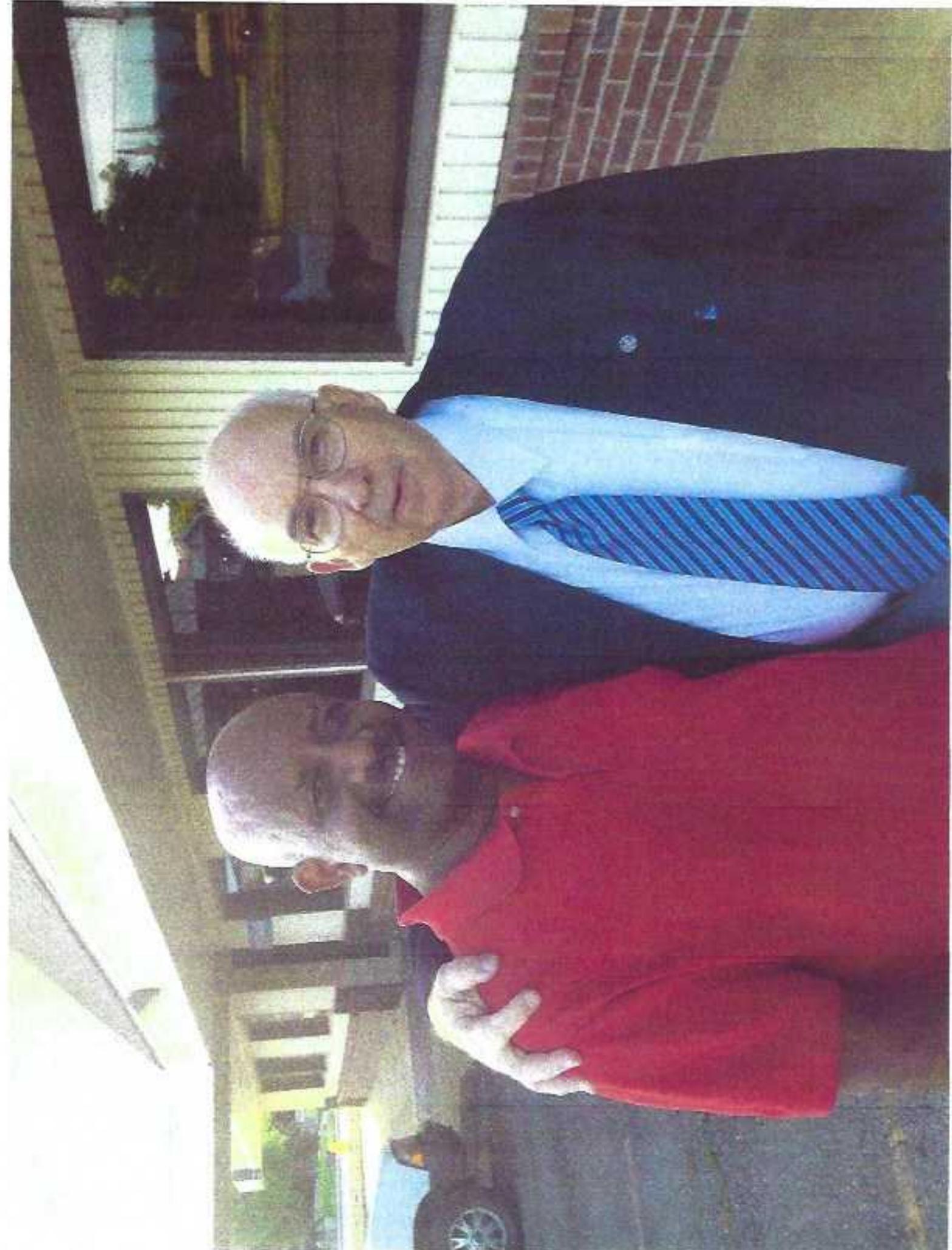
Leo E. Wanta
Chairman



10/26/2007 10:22 am

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

[prev \(/uscode/text/18/3\) | next \(/uscode/text/18/5\)](#)

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>).

[US Code \(/uscode/text/18/371?qt-us_code_temp_noupdates=0#qt-us_code_temp_noupdates\)](#)

[Notes \(/uscode/text/18/371?qt-us_code_temp_noupdates=1#qt-us_code_temp_noupdates\)](#)

[prev \(/uscode/text/18/351\) | next \(/uscode/text/18/372\)](#)

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.

Monday, July 20, 2015

THIEVE'S WORLD SIMON & SCHUSTER CEASE AND DESIST VIOLATIONS IN DANE COUNTY TRIAL

DANE COUNTY / COUNTY OF DANE, WISCONSIN, USA - RENDITION / KIDNAPPING - TO FRAUDULENTLY COLLECT AN UNAUDITED CIVIL INCOME TAX ASSESSMENT [USDollars 14,129.00 - JULY, 1993] OF A LAWFUL INLAND TAX RESIDENT (PURCHASE OF ATHENS APARTMENT) IN ATHENS, GREECE (1989 - 2015 AND VIENNA (WIEN), AUSTRIA (JUNE, 1988 AND CONTINUING TODAY - 20 JULY 2015.)

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PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN
PRESIDENT GERALD FORD



NRSC CHAIRMAN
SENATOR BILL FRIED, M.D.

July 12, 2002

Mr. Ambassador L. E. Wanta
13093 77th Ave.
Chippewa Falls, WI 54729-6285

Dear Mr. Wanta:

It is through gathering the best and the brightest of our Party that we are able to develop sound Republican strategies that tackle the problems of today and debate the issues of tomorrow.

I write to invite you to become a member of one of our nation's most prestigious political organizations, the Republican Presidential Roundtable.

The Republican Presidential Roundtable was chartered in 1987 by Ronald Wilson Reagan as an informal sounding board for our nation's decision-makers. At that time, President Reagan faced a Democrat-controlled Senate -- just like President Bush faces today.

President Reagan sought not only to restore a Republican Senate Majority, but also to create a unique forum in American politics that would bring together an intimate group of our nation's most established business and community leaders. President Reagan wanted to use the Presidential Roundtable to enlist their greater involvement in our Party and the future of our nation.

Membership in the Presidential Roundtable was -- and still is -- by invitation only and strictly limited in order to ensure small gatherings that foster an environment for individual feedback. I am pleased that we currently have a few spaces available in Wisconsin and hope you will take advantage of this unique opportunity.

Former Presidents Reagan, Nixon, Ford and Bush have all personally addressed the Presidential Roundtable in the past -- as have other noted leaders such as Vice President Dick Cheney, Baroness Margaret Thatcher and The Honorable Henry Kissinger.

Because the Presidential Roundtable is comprised of physicians, attorneys, small business owners and responsible citizens from all across the country who pay taxes, raise families and participate in their communities, Roundtable Members offer valuable input and real-life perspective on today's national issues.

- Private Conference Calls with some of my Republican Senate colleagues
- The full services of the Presidential Roundtable office here in Washington, including your own personal representative
- Access to insider's political information on both our public and members-only web site

I have enclosed an official Membership Prospectus that outlines your Roundtable benefits in more detail.

Losing control of the Senate last year has served as a wake-up call for Republicans across the nation. This is no time to be complacent.

As the November elections approach, Democrats are increasingly desperate. They know that if President Bush stays popular, they could lose the Senate. They've turned up the rhetoric, increased the attacks on our President and proven that they will stop at nothing to maintain their obstructionist control over the Senate.

It's up to us to defend the President and his agenda.

We are blessed with a true leader in the White House. George W. Bush is a man with a vision for the future of our country. A future that ensures we will meet our commitments to our nation's citizens while setting a bold new course for the next generation – in homeland security, national defense, economic incentives and education.

President Bush needs a strong Republican Senate to help move his agenda forward and to keep the nation strong and safe. In the first months of the Bush Administration, Congress passed the President's tax cut and many key facets of his education reform plan. But since the Democrats gained control of the Senate, his agenda, nominations and the entire Senate calendar have been held hostage by the Senate Democrat Leader – Tom Daschle.

With a Republican Congress, we can:

- Strengthen our nation's military
- Ensure excellence and accountability in our classrooms
- Continue to cut taxes for all Americans
- Relax the stranglehold of rules, regulations and restrictions on American business encouraging innovation and entrepreneurial success

But none of these things will happen if we can't elect a Republican Senate Majority in November.

That's why I hope you will become a member of the Republican Presidential Roundtable today with a full membership payment of \$5,000 for a single membership or \$7,500 for a double membership.

As Chairman of the National Republican Senatorial Committee, I count on the Presidential Roundtable to deliver the resources we need to guarantee a Republican Senate



Thu, March 23, 2006: MP3s: Hr1 Missing- Hr2 Missing)

This is one interview you shouldn't miss!

Greg talked with former Ambassador **Leo Wanta**, a former U.S. Treasury official under President Ronald Reagan. Wanta spent 134 days in a Swiss dungeon and is still serving, under house arrest in Switzerland, 10 years of a 22 year sentence for bogus Wisconsin income tax charges.

Wanta tells how he saved President Reagan from an assassination attempt, as well as how he gave Vince Foster \$250 million earmarked for The Childrens' Fund and its chairman Hillary Clinton right before Foster was found dead.

Wanta also holds the financial key to perhaps one of the biggest bank heists in U.S. history, amounting to \$752 billion of money stolen by the Illuminati that should be in the U.S. Treasury. He also was appointed trustee of \$27 trillion, made as U.S. profits during the days he helped orchestrate the destabilization of the Russian currency.

A recent federal court ruling held in favor of Wanta's trustee authority of the enormous amount of money, an appointment made by Reagan. Presently, he said the only thing keeping him alive is "I know where the money is and they don't," wanting to return it to the U.S. Treasury and the American people before the criminals in Washington, including Bush and Clinton, manipulate the money into private accounts using the fraudulent Federal Reserve system to their advantage.

Wed, March 22, 2006: MP3s: Hr1 Missing- Hr2)



INTERNATIONAL CURRENCY REVIEW
JOURNAL OF THE WORLD FINANCIAL COMMUNITY
WISCONSIN TAXATION GESTAPO FRAUD
SPECIAL INVESTIGATION OF WISCONSIN TAX OPPRESSION

WISCONSIN TAX FRAUD AGAINST WANTA AND COURTS COVERS UP *INTER ALIA* THEFT OF \$18 BILLION

The Editors of International Currency Review has learned that Ambassador Leo Wanta has received a request from Mr Gregg T Frazier, Chief, Central Audit Section, State of Wisconsin Department of Revenue, for payment of an illegally charged civil tax demand that has been paid three times already—in May and June 1992, and then again in July 2005. The latest request concerns a renewed demand for a Wisconsin State civil tax assessment which was paid in full by Leo Wanta's lawyer on 21st July 2005. The request, for tax which the Ambassador never owed at any time because he has not been a legal resident of Wisconsin since 1985 as he is legally a resident of Vienna, Austria, and which, as indicated, has already been paid THREE times, is purportedly based upon a decision by the Wisconsin Supreme Court, handed down in secret. The Ambassador was unaware of this decision until informed of this FOURTH request for the SAME fraudulent civil tax assessment amount, by the Wisconsin Department of Revenue in correspondence dated 30th October 2006 and received on 2nd November 2006. The State appears to have committed a strategic error here.

This latest false civil assessment sets a precedent, of course, for anyone to receive a tax demand supposedly rubber-stamped by a kangaroo State Supreme Court even though the victim has never been informed of any such legal process—an abuse of power which not even the Barons who signed Magna Carta with King John had ever complained about.

The new abomination must be seen in the context of the millennial, open-ended financial corruption which is the subject of the accompanying special double issue of *International Currency Review*. In addition, \$18 billion worth of high-value US Treasury instruments have gone missing from the Ambassador's sealed diplomatic briefcase.

Epidemic 'untaxed' official financial corruption is the immediate cause of the continuing defaults on US Treasury securities and Federal Reserve Notes (FRNs) in Europe, aggregating at least \$4.275 trillion in early November 2006—for updates, see postlines on www.wodreports.org, [CLICK HERE REPORT AND ANALYSIS]—because it precipitated the spreading collapse of confidence globally, arising from the destruction by the Bush II Administration of the 'Full Faith and Credit of the United States', as its officials have continued to play fast and loose with Wanta's funds. ■

SEARCH WARRANT	
I hereby certify that by witness of the seal which was signed on March 10, 1994 by the Honorable Dennis M. Mengelt, Dane County Circuit Court Clerk, I executed the WISCONSIN SEARCH WARRANT in accordance with my instructions, and found the following:	
1 envelope containing correspondence from CARLSON, Minneapolis 1 envelope containing correspondence addressed to Mr. Frank Van Lierop, P.C., Advocate and Solicitor, Copenhagen, Denmark 1 envelope containing correspondence from Book of Business, Los Angeles, California 1 envelope containing correspondence from DIAZ, Lausanne, Switzerland 1 envelope containing correspondence from EAST Asia Tax Management Services Limited 1 envelope containing correspondence from Morgan Stanley & Company, London, New York Numerous airline tickets and itineraries Several personal religious books Several personal pocket calendar and ledger books 1 envelope containing a blank card where a = in Numerous identification cards 1 envelope containing personal and business papers	
Numerous business and personal correspondence Numerous bank documents 1 telephone statement, IBM - Ministry of Foreign Affairs 1 photocopy of WANTA'S passport 1 identification document 1 pocket round calculator 1 pair dark glasses 1 money clip 1 key ring with four keys 1 envelope with small photos 1 envelope mailed to passport agency Numerous pages of miscellaneous notes and writings	
and have the same now in my possession subject to the disposition of the court. dated this 11th day of March, 1994, at Madison, Wisconsin  Dennis M. Mengelt Special Agent Division of Criminal Investigation	

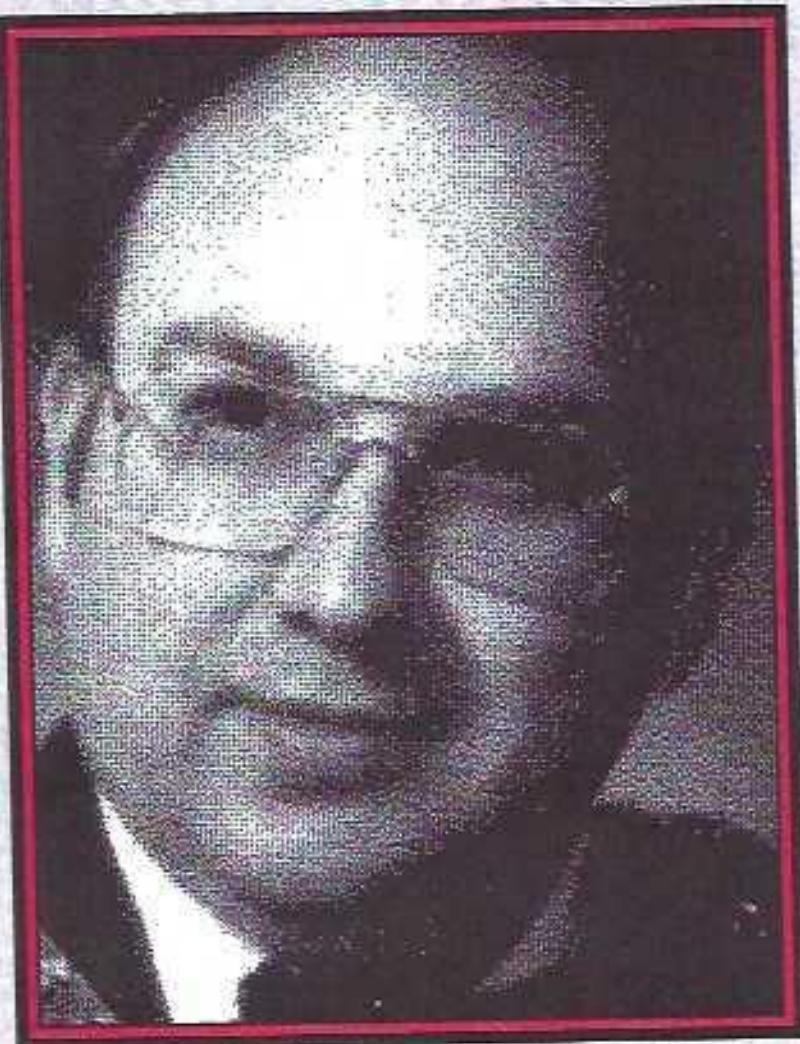
Figure A: "Return of Search Warrant" prepared and signed by Dennis M. Mengelt, Special Agent, Division of Criminal Investigation, Wisconsin Department of Justice, and dated 11th March 1994. It itemises the contents of Ambassador Leo Emil Wanta's diplomatic/sealed briefcase which was illegally seized from him by Swiss authorities on 7th July 1993. The diplomatic briefcase has never been returned to the Ambassador. Not listed among the effects found by Dennis M. Mengelt were 18 high-value US Treasury instruments which the Ambassador was carrying in the briefcase and which have disappeared. The briefcase has never been returned because, not least, when returned it would need to contain 100% of the items that were in the briefcase when it was illegally seized from him in Lausanne on 7th July 1993. Beyond this central fact, the diplomatic briefcase was sealed and it is not within the purview of officials serving a State of the United States to examine such briefcases. The search warrant signed by the local Dane County Circuit Court Judge was beyond the Judge's powers and represented another instance of the usurpation of Federal powers by the hyper-egregious State of Wisconsin, which has no jurisdiction beyond its borders.

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 'TAKE DOWN'.



31.2 trillion dollars! If you have not heard the name Lee Wanta before , you will soon. His authorized biography will shake the world and change history.

Lee Wanta, is 31.2 trillion dollar man. President Reagan and his Secret Agent Ambassador Lee Emil Wanta masterminded a creative way to financially take down the economy of the Soviet Union (Evil Empire) without firing a single shot. The 32.1 trillion he amassed in the process has finally been recovered and accounted for after it was hijacked by the a criminal non-Government organization known as the Federal Reserve and the Corporate State of Wisconsin. Controversial and true with hundreds of

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2/7



SUPPLEMENT PUBLISHED WITH ICR VOLUME 33, 1 & 2



INTERNATIONAL CURRENCY REVIEW

JOURNAL OF THE WORLD FINANCIAL COMMUNITY
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TRINITY COUNCIL UNION

Our Lady of Lourdes Intercede for us

Ave Maria Ave Maria

SAFELY HOME

I am home in Heaven, dear ones;
Oh, so happy and so bright!
There is perfect joy and beauty
In this everlasting light.

All the pain and grief is over,
Every restless tossing passed;
I am now at peace forever,
Safely home in Heaven at last.

Did you wonder I so calmly
Trod the valley of the shade?
Oh! but Jesus' love illumined
Every dark and fearful glade.

And He came Himself to meet me
In that way so hard to tread;
And with Jesus' arm to lean on,
Could I have one doubt or dread?

Then you must not grieve so sorely,
For I love you dearly still:
Try to look beyond earth's shadows,
Pray to trust our Father's Will.

There is work still waiting for you,
So you must not idly stand;
Do it now, while life remaineth -
You shall rest in Jesus' land.

When that work is all completed,
He will gently call you Home;
Oh, the rapture of that meeting,
Oh, the joy to see you come!



Priests of the Sacred Heart

Sacred Heart Monastery
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Our Blessed Mother, QUEEN OF PEACE

Ever blessed and immaculate Mary, you are the heavenly patroness of our country under this beautiful title. In your generous kindness, we beg you to obtain for us a more perfect union, domestic tranquility, justice for all our citizens and the blessings of peace and prosperity for us and our descendants.

In particular we ask you to help us view all the people of this world as children of God and our brothers and sisters and to seek first just and peaceful means to redress even the most grievous wrongs done against us.

Amen.

Peace (For Our Country)

O God, our good and wise Father, you grouped your people into nations, bestowing on them uniformity of language and established borders.

Continue to guide our country as we work to remain worthy of its noble Christian traditions.

Dear Lord, grant to your children unity of purpose and fraternal solidarity of spirit in the quest of common good.

Teach us to act with justice and charity in dealing with one another and with brothers and sisters of other nations.

May we never be found wanting in so noble a mission, but succeed for the glory of your name and for the true greatness and happiness of all your children.

Amen.