POTUS-#128- THE HILL / FBI UNCOVERED RUSSIAN BRIBERY BEFORE OBAMA ADMINISTRATION APPROVED CONTROVERSIAL NUCLEAR DEAL W/ MOSCOW !!

PART 1 OF 2

CONFIRMING

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THE HILL

FBI uncovered Russian bribery before Obama administration approved controversial nuclea with Moscow

CONFIRMING LEO EMIL WANTA

BY JOHN SOLOMON AND ALISON SPANN - 10/17/17 06:00 AM EDT

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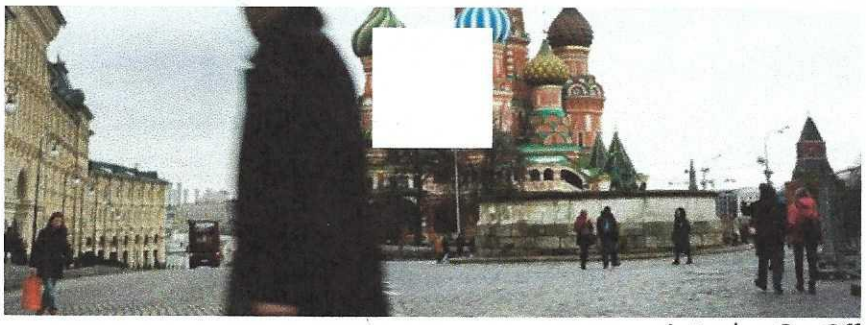
FBI uncovered Russian bribery plot before Obama administration approved controversial nuclear deal
TheHill.com



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Before the Obama administration approved a controversial deal in 2010 giving Moscow control of a large swath of American uranium, the FBI had gathered substantial evidence that Russian nuclear industry officials were engaged in bribery, kickbacks, extortion and money laundering designed to grow Vladimir Putin's atomic energy business inside the United States, according to government documents and interviews.

Federal agents used a confidential U.S. witness working inside the Russian nuclear industry to gather extensive financial records, make secret recordings and intercept emails as early as 2009 that showed Moscow had compromised an American uranium trucking firm with bribes and kickbacks in violation of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, FBI and court documents show.

They also obtained an eyewitness account — backed by documents — indicating Russian nuclear officials had routed millions of dollars to the U.S. designed to benefit former President Bill Clinton's charitable foundation during the time Secretary of State Hillary Clinton served on a government body that provided a favorable decision to Moscow, sources told The Hill.

The racketeering scheme was conducted "with the consent of higher level

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officials" in Russia who "shared the proceeds" from the kickbacks, one agent declared in an affidavit years later.

Rather than bring immediate charges in 2010, however, the Department of Justice (DOJ) continued investigating the matter for nearly four more years, essentially leaving the American public and Congress in the dark about Russian nuclear corruption on U.S. soil during a period when the Obama administration made two major decisions benefitting Putin's commercial nuclear ambitions.

The first decision occurred in October 2010, when the State Department and government agencies on the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States unanimously approved the partial sale of Canadian mining company Uranium One to the Russian nuclear giant Rosatom, giving Moscow control of more than 20 percent of America's uranium supply.

When this sale was used by Trump on the campaign trail last year, Hillary Clinton's spokesman said she was not involved in the committee review and noted the State Department official who handled it said she "never intervened ... on any [Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States] matter."

In 2011, the administration gave approval for Rosatom's Tenex subsidiary to sell commercial uranium to U.S. nuclear power plants in a partnership with the United States Enrichment Corp. Before then, Tenex had been limited to selling U.S. nuclear power plants reprocessed uranium recovered from dismantled Soviet nuclear weapons under the 1990s Megatons to Megawatts peace program.

"The Russians were compromising American contractors in the nuclear industry with kickbacks and extortion threats, all of which raised legitimate national security concerns. And none of that evidence got aired before the Obama administration made those decisions," a person who worked on the case told The Hill, speaking on condition of anonymity for fear of retribution by U.S. or Russian officials.

The Obama administration's decision to approve Rosatom's purchase of Uranium One has been a source of political controversy since 2015.

That's when conservative author Peter Schweitzer and The New York Times documented how Bill Clinton collected hundreds of thousands of dollars in Russian speaking fees and his charitable foundation collected millions in donations from parties interested in the deal while Hillary Clinton presided on the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States.

The Obama administration and the Clintons defended their actions at the time, insisting there was no evidence that any Russians or donors engaged in wrongdoing and there was no national security reason for any member of the committee to oppose the Uranium One deal.

But FBI, Energy Department and court documents reviewed by The Hill show the FBI in fact had gathered substantial evidence well before the committee's decision that Vadim Mikerin — the main Russian overseeing Putin's nuclear expansion inside the United States — was engaged in wrongdoing starting in 2009.

Then-Attorney General Eric Holder was among the Obama administration officials joining Hillary Clinton on the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States at the time the Uranium One deal was approved.

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Multiple current and former government officials told The Hill they did not know whether the FBI or DOJ ever alerted committee members to the criminal activity they uncovered.

Spokesmen for Holder and Clinton did not return calls seeking comment. The Justice Department also didn't comment.

Mikerin was a director of Rosatom's Tenex in Moscow since the early 2000s, where he oversaw Rosatom's nuclear collaboration with the United States under the Megatons to Megwatts program and its commercial uranium sales to other countries. In 2010, Mikerin was dispatched to the U.S. on a work visa approved by the Obama administration to open Rosatom's new American arm called Tenam.

Between 2009 and January 2012, Mikerin "did knowingly and willfully combine, conspire confederate and agree with other persons ... to obstruct, delay and affect commerce and the movement of an article and commodity (enriched uranium) in commerce by extortion," a November 2014 indictment stated.

His illegal conduct was captured with the help of a confidential witness, an American businessman, who began making kickback payments at Mikerin's direction and with the permission of the FBI. The first kickback payment recorded by the FBI through its informant was dated Nov. 27, 2009, the records show.

In evidentiary affidavits signed in 2014 and 2015, an Energy Department agent assigned to assist the FBI in the case testified that Mikerin supervised a "racketeering scheme" that involved extortion, bribery, money laundering and kickbacks that were both directed by and provided benefit to more senior officials back in Russia.

"As part of the scheme, Mikerin, with the consent of higher level officials at TENEX and Rosatom (both Russian state-owned entities) would offer no-bid contracts to US businesses in exchange for kickbacks in the form of money payments made to some offshore banks accounts," Agent David Garden testified.

"Mikerin apparently then shared the proceeds with other co-conspirators associated with TENEX in Russia and elsewhere," the agent added.

The investigation was ultimately supervised by then-U.S. Attorney Rod Rosenstein, an Obama appointee who now serves as President Trump's deputy attorney general, and then-Assistant FBI Director Andrew McCabe, now the deputy FBI director under Trump, Justice Department documents show.

Both men now play a key role in the current investigation into possible, but still unproven collusion between Russia and Donald Trump's campaign during the 2016 election. McCabe is under congressional and

Justice Department inspector general investigation in connection with money his wife's Virginia state Senate campaign accepted in 2015 from now-Virginia Gov. Terry McAuliffe at a time when McAuliffe was reportedly under investigation by the FBI.

The connections to the current Russia case are many. The Mikerin probe began in 2009 when Robert Mueller, now the special counsel in charge of the Trump case, was still FBI director. And it ended in late 2015 under the direction of then-FBI Director James Comey, who Trump fired earlier this year.

Its many twist and turns aside, the FBI nuclear industry case proved a gold mine, in part because it uncovered a new Russian money laundering apparatus that routed bribe and kickback payments through financial instruments in Cyprus, Latvia and Seychelles. A Russian financier in New Jersey was among those arrested for the money laundering, court records show.

The case also exposed a serious national security breach: Mikerin had given a contract to an American trucking firm called Transport Logistics International that held the sensitive job of transporting Russia's uranium around the United States in return for more than $2 million in kickbacks from some of its executives, court records show.

One of Mikerin's former employees told the FBI that Tenex officials in Russia specifically directed the scheme to "allow for padded pricing to include kickbacks," agents testified in one court filing.

Bringing down a major Russian nuclear corruption scheme that had both compromised a sensitive uranium transportation asset inside the U.S. and facilitated international money laundering would seem a major feather in any law enforcement agency's cap.

But the Justice Department and FBI took little credit in 2014 when Mikerin, the Russian financier and the trucking firm executives were arrested and charged.

The only public statement occurred an entire year later when the Justice Department put out a little-noticed press release in August 2015, just days before Labor Day. The release noted that the various defendants had reached plea deals.

By that time, the criminal cases against Mikerin had been narrowed to a single charge of money laundering for a scheme that officials admitted stretched from 2004 to 2014. And though agents had evidence of criminal wrongdoing they collected since at least 2009, federal prosecutors only cited in the plea agreement a handful of transactions that occurred in 2011 and 2012, well after the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States's approval.

The final court case also made no mention of any connection to the influence peddling conversations the FBI undercover informant witnessed about the Russian nuclear officials trying to ingratiate themselves with the Clintons even though agents had gathered documents showing the transmission of millions of dollars from Russia's nuclear industry to an American entity that had provided assistance to Bill Clinton's foundation, sources confirmed to The Hill.

The lack of fanfare left many key players in Washington with no inkling that a major Russian nuclear corruption scheme with serious national

security implications had been uncovered.

On Dec. 15, 2015, the Justice Department put out a release stating that Mikerin, "a former Russian official residing in Maryland was sentenced today to 48 months in prison" and ordered to forfeit more than $2.1 million.

Ronald Hosko, who served as the assistant FBI director in charge of criminal cases when the investigation was underway, told The Hill he did not recall ever being briefed about Mikerin's case by the counterintelligence side of the bureau despite the criminal charges that were being lodged.

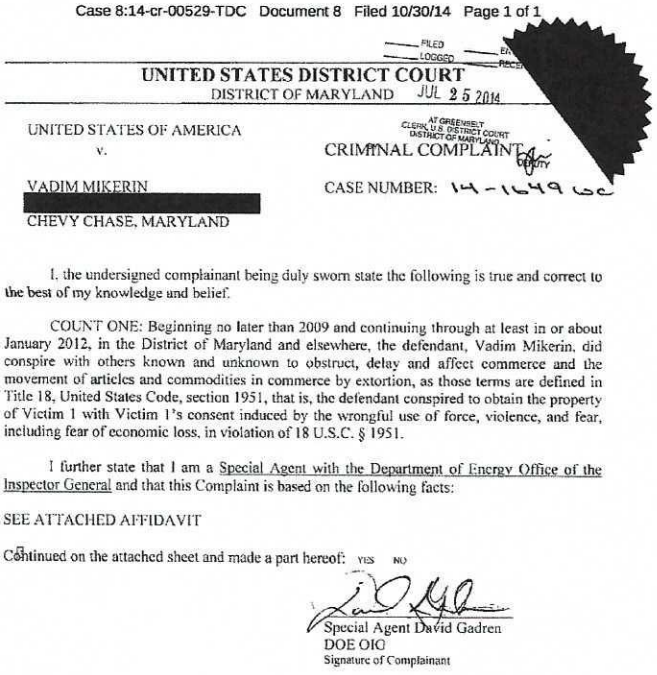
"I had no idea this case was being conducted," a surprised Hosko said in an interview.

Likewise, major congressional figures were also kept in the dark.

Former Rep. Mike Rogers (R-Mich.), who chaired the House Intelligence Committee during the time the FBI probe was being conducted, told The Hill that he had never been told anything about the Russian nuclear corruption case even though many fellow lawmakers had serious concerns about the Obama administration's approval of the Uranium One deal.

"Not providing information on a corruption scheme before the Russian uranium deal was approved by U.S. regulators and engage appropriate congressional committees has served to undermine U.S. national security interests by the very people charged with protecting them," he said. "The Russian efforts to manipulate our American political enterprise is breathtaking."

Indictment Affidavit by M Mali on Scribd



Case 8:14-cr-00529-TDC Document 8 Filed 10/30/14 Page 1 of 1

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF MARYLAND JUL 25 2014

AT GREENBELT
CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF MARYLAND
BY DEPUTY

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
v.
VADIM MIKERIN
[redacted]
CHEVY CHASE, MARYLAND

CRIMINAL COMPLAINT

CASE NUMBER: 14-1649 TDC

I, the undersigned complainant being duly sworn state the following is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

COUNT ONE: Beginning no later than 2009 and continuing through at least in or about January 2012, in the District of Maryland and elsewhere, the defendant, Vadim Mikerin, did conspire with others known and unknown to obstruct, delay and affect commerce and the movement of articles and commodities in commerce by extortion, as those terms are defined in Title 18, United States Code, section 1951, that is, the defendant conspired to obtain the property of Victim 1 with Victim 1's consent induced by the wrongful use of force, violence, and fear, including fear of economic loss, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1951.

I further state that I am a Special Agent with the Department of Energy Office of the Inspector General and that this Complaint is based on the following facts:

SEE ATTACHED AFFIDAVIT

Continued on the attached sheet and made a part hereof: YES NO

Special Agent David Gadren
DOE OIG
Signature of Complainant

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, on

July 24, 2014 at Greenbelt, Maryland
Date
10:45a

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Warrant Affidavit by M Mali on Scribd

Case 8:14-cr-00529-TDC Document 35 Filed 02/06/15 Page 1 of 18

AUSA MRE

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND

IN THE MATTER OF THE SEARCH OF	
BLACKBERRY SMARTPHONE MODEL	**Case No. TDC 14-0529**
SQN100-1, SN 356112051190539	

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FEB 06 2015

AT GREENBELT
CLERK U.S. DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF MARYLAND
BY DEPUTY

AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF AN APPLICATION UNDER RULE 41 FOR A WARRANT TO SEARCH

I, DAVID N. GADREN, being first duly sworn, hereby depose and state as follows:

INTRODUCTION AND AGENT BACKGROUND

1. I make this affidavit in support of an application under Rule 41 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure for a search warrant authorizing the examination of property—an electronic device—which is currently in law enforcement possession, and the extraction from that property of electronically stored information described in Attachment B.

2. I am a Special Agent with the United States Department of Energy Office of the Inspector General, and have been since November 2008. My responsibilities include investigating allegations of fraud against the government, corruption of DOE officials, embezzlement of government funds, money laundering, and illegal exportation of DOE technology, technical data, and other controlled commodities. I attended the Criminal Investigator Training Program and the Inspector General Investigator's Training Academy at the Federal Law Enforcement Center in Glynco, Georgia. In addition, I have also received

Mikerin Plea Deal by M Mali on Scribd

Case 8:14-cr-00529-TDC Document 103 Filed 08/31/15 Page 1 of 9

U.S. Department of Justice

United States Attorney
District of Maryland
Southern Division

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August 14, 2015

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AUG 31 2015

AT GREENBELT
CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF MARYLAND
BY DEPUTY

Re: United States v. Vadim Mikerin,
Criminal No. TDC-14-0529

Dear Messrs. Lopez and Jacobson:

This letter, together with the Sealed Supplement, confirms the plea agreement which has been offered to the Defendant by the United States Attorney's Office for the District of Maryland and the Fraud Section, Criminal Division, United States Department of Justice ("this Office"). If the Defendant accepts this offer, please have him execute it in the spaces provided below. If this offer has not been accepted by **August 26, 2015**, it will be deemed withdrawn. The terms of the agreement are as follows:

Offense of Conviction

1. The Defendant agrees to waive indictment and plead guilty to a one-count Superseding Information, charging him with Conspiracy to Commit Money Laundering, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 371. The Defendant admits that he is, in fact, guilty of this offense and will so advise the Court.

Elements of the Offense

2. The elements of the offense to which the Defendant has agreed to plead guilty, and which this Office would prove if the case went to trial, are as follows:

TAGS HILLARY CLINTON BILL CLINTON DONALD TRUMP ERIC HOLDER

6/

Gmail

Ambassador Lee E Wanta <ameritrustusa@gmail.com>

Fwd: Fw: U.S. Federal Judge, Gerald Bruce Lee_US District Court of Virginia_Bank of America

1 message

Ambassador Lee E Wanta <ameritrustusa@gmail.com> Fri, Jul 14, 2017 at 1:11 PM
To: Ambassador Lee Wanta <ameritrustusa@gmail.com>

---------- Forwarded message ----------
From: **Ambassador Lee Emil Wanta** <somam@prodigy.net>
Date: Thu, Jul 13, 2017 at 1:20 PM
Subject: U.S. Federal Judge, Gerald Bruce Lee_US District Court of Virginia_Bank of America

JUST A SIMPLE REMINDER THAT THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK - RICHMOND TESTIFIED IN OPEN COURT THAT - THEY RECEIVED WANTA'S USDollars 4.5 TRILLION AND WAS LAWLESSLY FORWARDED TO U.S. TREASURY SECRETARY HENRY PAULSON >>>>

---- Forwarded Message ----
From: Ambassador Lee Emil Wanta <somam@prodigy.net>
To: County Executive_Scott Walker <countyexec@milwcnty.com>
Sent: Thursday, November 4, 2010 4:25 PM
Subject: U.S. Federal Judge, Gerald Bruce Lee_US District Court of Virginia_Bank of America

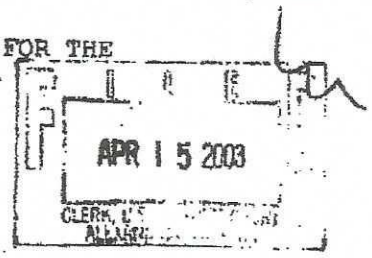
--- On Sun, 10/24/10, Ambassador Lee Emil Wanta <*somam@prodigy.net*> wrote:

> From: Ambassador Lee Emil Wanta <somam@prodigy.net>
> Subject: U.S. Federal Judge, Gerald Bruce Lee_US District Court of Virginia_Bank of America
> To: "POTUS_President Barack Obama" <scheduling@who.eop.gov>, "President Barack Obama" <comments@whitehouse.gov>, "President Barack Obama" <info@messages.whitehouse.gov>, " Barack H. ObamaThe Honorable" <president@messages.whitehouse.gov>

7/

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.

PAGE 1 of U.S. District Judge Gerald Bruce Lee's crucial Memorandum Opinion dated 15th April 2003, in which, having exhausted the remedies available to Leo E. Wanta, the distinguished US Secret Service/Treasury intelligence officer, in respect of the disposition of off-balance sheet US Government intelligence funds held in accounts of Title 18, Section 6 corporations offshore, the Judge pronounced that: 'Plaintiff's sole remedy in this matter is to proceed with the liquidation of the corporations and report these transactions to the Internal Revenue Service in accordance with the Internal Revenue Code and then challenge the assessment of any taxes in a refund proceeding'. This Court-affirmed statement confirmed Mr Wanta's powers over certain USG corporations and presented serious problems for criminalised elements of the US intelligence community and overpowerful barons believed to be lusting after seizure of financial assets that belong to the US Government – *and which would prefer that the source of these and other hidden giga-funds were never revealed in order for past and planned illegal thefts of such assets to be covered up in perpetuity.* So far, this crucial document has been largely suppressed, as it affirms Mr Wanta's legitimate powers and destroys groundless and libellous allegations that Mr Wanta is dishonest, like the criminal operatives concerned. Their problem is that he is not – a concept they cannot understand, as in their perspective, it cannot be imagined that *any* US intelligence officer is not also as bent as a corkscrew.

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I. BACKGROUND

Plaintiff alleges that he served as a secret agent, employee and /or independent contractor of the United States government and that the scope of his duties fell within the provisions of the National Security Act of 1947. (Compl. at ¶ 1.) His complaint further alleges that in April 1992, Plaintiff and a now deceased third party foreign national executed a Tax Treaty Agreement ("the Agreement") with the United States government. (*Id.* at ¶ 5.) The purpose of the Agreement, commencing on June 11, 1995, was to provide for Plaintiff's termination and retirement from his service with the United States government. (*Id.*) Despite Plaintiff's repeated demands for performance, the United States government has refused to comply with the terms of the Agreement. (*Id.* at ¶ 6.) As a result, Plaintiff seeks an order from the Court requiring the United States, *inter alia*, to comply with their responsibilities under the terms of the Agreement or, alternatively, to pay him $1.0 billion in damages for breach of contract. (*Id.* at ¶¶ 21, 23.)

II. DISCUSSION

A. Subject Matter Jurisdiction

1. Standard of Review

The Court may consider a Motion to Dismiss pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(1) by examining "'(1) the complaint alone; (2) the complaint supplemented by undisputed

PAGE 2 of U.S. District Judge Gerald Bruce Lee's crucial Memorandum Opinion dated 15th April 2003, in which, having exhausted the remedies available to Leo E. Wanta, the distinguished US Secret Service/Treasury intelligence officer, in respect of the disposition of off-balance sheet US Government intelligence funds held in accounts of Title 18, Section 6 corporations offshore, the Judge pronounced that: 'Plaintiff's sole remedy in this matter is to proceed with the liquidation of the corporations and report these transactions to the Internal Revenue Service in accordance with the Internal Revenue Code and then challenge the assessment of any taxes in a refund proceeding'. This Court-affirmed statement confirmed Mr Wanta's powers over certain USG corporations and presented serious problems for criminalised elements of the US intelligence community and overpowerful barons believed to be lusting after seizure of financial assets that belong to the US Government – *and which would prefer that the source of these and other hidden giga-funds were never revealed in order for past and planned illegal thefts of such assets to be covered up in perpetuity.* So far, this crucial document has been largely suppressed, as it affirms Mr Wanta's legitimate powers and destroys groundless and libellous allegations that Mr Wanta is dishonest, like the criminal operatives concerned. Their problem is that he is not – a concept they cannot understand, as in their perspective, it cannot be imagined that *any* US intelligence officer is not also as bent as a corkscrew.

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facts evidenced in the record; or (3) the complaint supplemented by undisputed facts plus the court's resolution of disputed facts.'" *See Hostetler v. United States*, 97 F. Supp. 2d 691, 694 (E.D. Va. 2000) (quoting *Williamson v. Tucker*, 645 F.2d 404, 413 (5th Cir. 1981)). The burden of establishing subject matter jurisdiction lies with the plaintiff. *Id.* at 695.

2. Jurisdiction Over Contractual Claims Against the United States

The United States Court of Federal Claims has exclusive jurisdiction over any contractual claims against the United States for monetary damages in excess of $10,000. 28 U.S.C. § 1491(a)(1). In this case, Plaintiff seeks specific performance of the Agreement or $1.0 billion in monetary damages for breach of the Agreement.

3. Inability of this Court to Provide Equitable Relief

Plaintiff argues that this Court is the appropriate venue for this suit because the purported Agreement between the parties provides for arrangements concerning the payment of Plaintiff's federal income taxes resulting from the liquidation and distribution of assets from various foreign and domestic corporations. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over an action against the United States for any incorrect or wrongful assessment of federal taxes or an illegal collection action under

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PAGE 3 of **U.S. District Judge Gerald Bruce Lee's crucial Memorandum Opinion dated 15th April 2003**, in which, having exhausted the remedies available to **Leo E. Wanta**, the distinguished US Secret Service/Treasury intelligence officer, in respect of the disposition of off-balance sheet US Government intelligence funds held in accounts of Title 18, Section 6 corporations offshore, the Judge pronounced that: **'Plaintiff's sole remedy in this matter is to proceed with the liquidation of the corporations and report these transactions to the Internal Revenue Service in accordance with the Internal Revenue Code and then challenge the assessment of any taxes in a refund proceeding'**. This Court-affirmed statement confirmed Mr Wanta's powers over certain USG corporations and presented serious problems for criminalised elements of the US intelligence community and overpowerful barons believed to be lusting after seizure of financial assets that belong to the US Government – *and which would prefer that the source of these and other hidden giga-funds were never revealed in order for past and planned illegal thefts of such assets to be covered up in perpetuity*. So far, this crucial document has been largely suppressed, as it affirms Mr Wanta's legitimate powers and destroys groundless and libellous allegations that Mr Wanta is dishonest, like the criminal operatives concerned. Their problem is that he is not – a concept they cannot understand, as in their perspective, it cannot be imagined that *any* US intelligence officer is not also as bent as a corkscrew.

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the Internal Revenue Code. See 28 U.S.C. § 1346(a)(1). However, despite Plaintiff's clarification of the purpose of the Agreement, he does not claim that he is attempting to recover any payments or assessments of taxes by the United States. Instead, Plaintiff asserts that the terms of the Agreement establish a formula that determines the amount of income taxes owed for the liquidation of assets in various foreign and domestic corporations, as well as the timing for those tax payments to the United States government.

The Court, however, is precluded from intervening in a dispute involving the calculation of income taxes owed before an assessment is made against the taxpayer or the taxpayer tenders payment. The Anti-Injunction Act provides that ". . . no suit for the purpose of restraining the assessment or collection of any tax shall be maintained in any court by any person, whether or not such person is the person against whom such tax was assessed." 26 U.S.C. § 7421(a). A court does not have the right to interfere with the collection or assessment of federal taxes. *Int'l Lotto Fund* v. *Virginia State Lottery Dep't*, 20 F.3d 589, 591 (4th Cir. 1994). A court may issue an injunction prohibiting the assessment or collection of taxes "only if it is clear that the Government could in no circumstances ultimately prevail on the merits and that equity jurisdiction exists." *Prof'l Eng'rs, Inc.* v. *United States*, 527 F.2d 597, 600 n.1 (4th Cir. 1975).

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PAGE 4 of U.S. District Judge Gerald Bruce Lee's crucial Memorandum Opinion dated 15th April 2003, in which, having exhausted the remedies available to Leo E. Wanta, the distinguished US Secret Service/Treasury intelligence officer, in respect of the disposition of off-balance sheet US Government intelligence funds held in accounts of Title 18, Section 6 corporations offshore, the Judge pronounced that: 'Plaintiff's sole remedy in this matter is to proceed with the liquidation of the corporations and report these transactions to the Internal Revenue Service in accordance with the Internal Revenue Code and then challenge the assessment of any taxes in a refund proceeding'. This Court-affirmed statement confirmed Mr Wanta's powers over certain USG corporations and presented serious problems for criminalised elements of the US intelligence community and overpowerful barons believed to be lusting after seizure of financial assets that belong to the US Government – *and which would prefer that the source of these and other hidden giga-funds were never revealed in order for past and planned illegal thefts of such assets to be covered up in perpetuity.* So far, this crucial document has been largely suppressed, as it affirms Mr Wanta's legitimate powers and destroys groundless and libellous allegations that Mr Wanta is dishonest, like the criminal operatives concerned. Their problem is that he is not – a concept they cannot understand, as in their perspective, it cannot be imagined that *any* US intelligence officer is not also as bent as a corkscrew.

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Furthermore, application of the Anti-Injunction Act does not result in a denial of due process provided that the taxpayer can seek redress in a refund action. *Id.* at 600. The Plaintiff has not demonstrated that his position is so compelling that only he, and not the government, could prevail. Nor does the Plaintiff currently seek to recover any payments or assessments of federal income taxes or assert that he was denied judicial review in a refund action. Accordingly, this Court cannot provide any injunctive relief in this matter. Since the Plaintiff's claim against the United States government would appear to be contractually based, the appropriate venue for this action is the United States Court of Federal Claims.

B. Failure to State a Claim

1. Standard of Review

A Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6) motion should not be granted unless it appears beyond a doubt that the plaintiff can prove no set of facts in support of his claim that would entitle him to relief. Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6); *Conley v. Gibson*, 355 U.S. 41, 45-46 (1957). In considering a Rule 12(b)(6) motion, the Court must construe the complaint in the light most favorable to the plaintiff, read the complaint as a whole, and take the facts asserted therein as true. *Mylan Labs, Inc. v. Matkari*, 7 F.3d 1130, 1134 (4th Cir. 1993). Conclusory

PAGE 5 of **U.S. District Judge Gerald Bruce Lee's crucial Memorandum Opinion dated 15th April 2003**, in which, having exhausted the remedies available to **Leo E. Wanta**, the distinguished US Secret Service/Treasury intelligence officer, in respect of the disposition of off-balance sheet US Government intelligence funds held in accounts of Title 18, Section 6 corporations offshore, the Judge pronounced that: **'Plaintiff's sole remedy in this matter is to proceed with the liquidation of the corporations and report these transactions to the Internal Revenue Service in accordance with the Internal Revenue Code and then challenge the assessment of any taxes in a refund proceeding'.** This Court-affirmed statement confirmed Mr Wanta's powers over certain USG corporations and presented serious problems for criminalised elements of the US intelligence community and overpowerful barons believed to be lusting after seizure of financial assets that belong to the US Government – *and which would prefer that the source of these and other hidden giga-funds were never revealed in order for past and planned illegal thefts of such assets to be covered up in perpetuity.* So far, this crucial document has been largely suppressed, as it affirms Mr Wanta's legitimate powers and destroys groundless and libellous allegations that Mr Wanta is dishonest, like the criminal operatives concerned. Their problem is that he is not – a concept they cannot understand, as in their perspective, it cannot be imagined that *any* US intelligence officer is not also as bent as a corkscrew.

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allegations regarding the legal effect of the facts alleged need not be accepted. *See Labram v. Havel*, 43 F.3d 918, 921 (4th Cir. 1995). Because the central purpose of the complaint is to provide the defendant "fair notice of what the plaintiff's claim is and the grounds upon which it rests," the plaintiff's legal allegations must be supported by some factual basis sufficient to allow the defendants to prepare a fair response. *Conley*, 355 U.S. at 47. This initial standard sets out how the Court construes the Complaint.

2. Contrary to Public Policy

The Plaintiff fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted by this Court or the United States Court of Federal Claims. Because the Agreement is a contractual claim against the United States for more than $10,000, transfer to the United States Court of Federal Claims would be appropriate. However, the transferee court must also possess subject matter jurisdiction for this Court to be able to transfer the case.. The United States Court of Federal Claims cannot order specific performance or award damages for breach of contract in this suit as a matter of public policy. "Public policy forbids the maintenance of any suit in a court of justice, the trial of which would inevitably lead to the disclosure of matters which the law regards as confidential." *Totten v. United States*, 92 U.S. 105, 107 (1875). The Plaintiff contends that the Agreement does not

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PAGE 6 of U.S. District Judge Gerald Bruce Lee's crucial Memorandum Opinion dated 15th April 2003, in which, having exhausted the remedies available to Leo E. Wanta, the distinguished US Secret Service/Treasury intelligence officer, in respect of the disposition of off-balance sheet US Government intelligence funds held in accounts of Title 18, Section 6 corporations offshore, the Judge pronounced that: 'Plaintiff's sole remedy in this matter is to proceed with the liquidation of the corporations and report these transactions to the Internal Revenue Service in accordance with the Internal Revenue Code and then challenge the assessment of any taxes in a refund proceeding'. This Court-affirmed statement confirmed Mr Wanta's powers over certain USG corporations and presented serious problems for criminalised elements of the US intelligence community and overpowerful barons believed to be lusting after seizure of financial assets that belong to the US Government – *and which would prefer that the source of these and other hidden giga-funds were never revealed in order for past and planned illegal thefts of such assets to be covered up in perpetuity.* So far, this crucial document has been largely suppressed, as it affirms Mr Wanta's legitimate powers and destroys groundless and libellous allegations that Mr Wanta is dishonest, like the criminal operatives concerned. Their problem is that he is not – a concept they cannot understand, as in their perspective, it cannot be imagined that *any* US intelligence officer is not also as bent as a corkscrew.

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involve a contract for services. Instead, he states that the Agreement provides a mechanism for the timing and payment of income taxes resulting from the distribution and liquidation of various domestic and foreign corporations that the plaintiff established while employed by the United States government. Plaintiff also unequivocally states that certain terms of the Agreement may be subject to the National Security Act of 1947. (Compl. at ¶ 1.) Despite Plaintiff's attempt to mollify his original statement by saying that the provisions of the Agreement relating to the tax payments are not covered by the National Security Act, the Court must conclude, based on Plaintiff's initial statement and his failure to attach a copy of the Agreement to his complaint, that the Agreement involves secret or covert activities subject to the National Security Act of 1947.

3. Failure to Establish Sovereign Immunity

Even assuming, *arguendo*, that the Agreement is not subject to the National Security Act of 1947, the Plaintiff cannot demonstrate that the United States Court of Federal Claims has subject matter jurisdiction. *See McNutt v. GMAC*, 298 U.S. 178, 182, 189 (1936) (stating that the burden is on the plaintiff to demonstrate that a court has subject matter jurisdiction). The Plaintiff has sued the federal government as well as three named federal officials in their official capacities to obtain specific performance of the Agreement or, alternatively, monetary damages

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for breach of the Agreement. A suit against such a federal officer is deemed to be a suit against the federal government. *Kentucky v. Graham*, 473 U.S. 159, 165-66 (1985). Thus, this suit rests exclusively against the federal sovereign.

The United States, is immune from suit based on its sovereign powers, unless consent to suit is granted to prospective litigants. The United States' consent to be sued must be express and unequivocal. *United States v. Mitchell*, 445 U.S. 535, 538 (1980). The Plaintiff has failed to demonstrate that the United States has expressly consented to be sued in this matter. While the alleged Agreement between the parties may provide such consent, the Plaintiff has elected not to attach a copy of the Agreement to the Complaint to support that such consent exists.

Without express consent, only Congress can waive the sovereign immunity of the United States. *Block v. North Dakota*, 461 U.S. 273, 287 (1983). Congress has adopted legislation that provides for a waiver of sovereign immunity in suits for equitable relief . *See* Administrative Procedures Act (APA), 5 U.S.C. § 701, *et seq.* However, relief may not be available under the APA if other statutes prohibit this remedy. 5 U.S.C. § 701(a)(1). The Anti-Injunction Act, as previously discussed, precludes such relief in this case. 26 U.S.C. § 7421 (disallowing lawsuits that interfere with the assessment or

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collection of federal income taxes). Likewise, the Declaratory Judgment Act expressly excludes actions relating to federal taxes. 28 U.S.C. § 2201; *Prof'l Eng'rs*, 527 F.2d at 600. The Plaintiff cannot establish that the United States consents to be sued. As a result, the United States Court of Federal Claims would be precluded from ordering specific performance of the Agreement since federal law prohibits a waiver of sovereign immunity in matters involving assessment and collection of income taxes. Therefore, because the United States Court of Federal Claims is prohibited from granting relief in this matter, it would be futile for this Court to transfer this case.

C. Amendment of Complaint

Although a court may allow a party to amend its complaint when it is in the interests of justice under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 15(a), such action in this case would not further the interests of justice. *Khandelwal v. Compuadd Corp.*, 780 F. Supp. 1077, 1082 (E.D.Va. 1992). Even if Plaintiff were allowed to amend his complaint to dismiss his claim for breach of contract, this Court would continue to lack subject matter jurisdiction in this case because the remaining claim seeks specific performance of a contract involving the United States government and jurisdiction lies in the United States Court of Federal Claims. However, as discussed previously, the Court may not transfer this matter to the United States Court of Federal

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Claims. Nor would an amended complaint change this Court's ability to provide equitable relief in this matter since Plaintiff does not seek recovery of payment or assessment of federal taxes. Moreover, allowing Plaintiff to amend his Complaint would not remove Plaintiff's bar from suing the United States government because he lacks express consent or a waiver of sovereign immunity by the United States government that would allow the United States Court of Federal Claims to have subject matter jurisdiction in this case. Therefore, the Court denies Plaintiff's motion to amend his complaint because such an action would be futile. Plaintiff's sole remedy in this matter is to proceed with the liquidation of the corporations and report these transactions to the Internal Revenue Service in accordance with the Internal Revenue Code and then challenge the assessment of any taxes in a refund proceeding. *See Int'l Lotto Fund*, 20 F.3d at 591.

III. CONCLUSION

The Court grants Defendants' motion to dismiss based on lack of subject matter jurisdiction and failure to state a claim on which relief may be granted. The Court denies Plaintiff's motion to amend his complaint.

Dated: April 15, 2003
Alexandria, Virginia

GERALD BRUCE LEE
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

PAGE 10 of **U.S. District Judge Gerald Bruce Lee's crucial Memorandum Opinion dated 15th April 2003**, in which, having exhausted the remedies available to **Leo E. Wanta**, the distinguished US Secret Service/Treasury intelligence officer, in respect of the disposition of off-balance sheet US Government intelligence funds held in accounts of Title 18, Section 6 corporations offshore, the Judge pronounced that: **'Plaintiff's sole remedy in this matter is to proceed with the liquidation of the corporations and report these transactions to the Internal Revenue Service in accordance with the Internal Revenue Code and then challenge the assessment of any taxes in a refund proceeding' [SEE ABOVE].** This Court-affirmed statement confirmed Mr Wanta's powers over certain USG corporations and presented serious problems for criminalised elements of the US intelligence community and overpowerful barons believed to be lusting after seizure of financial assets that belong to the US Government – *and which would prefer that the source of these and other hidden giga-funds were never revealed in order for past and planned illegal thefts of such assets to be covered up in perpetuity.* So far, this crucial document has been largely suppressed, as it affirms Mr Wanta's legitimate powers and destroys groundless and libellous allegations that Mr Wanta is dishonest, like the criminal operatives concerned. Their problem is that he is not – a concept that they cannot understand, as in their perspective, it cannot be imagined that <u>any</u> US intelligence officer is not also as bent as a corkscrew.

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J. Heger Esq.
28241 Crown Valley Pkwy
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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 Reality 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

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High Speed Rail

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Respectfully yours,

Jan M. Heger Esq.
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Retired Lawyer and former US Army Officer, Headquarters Saigon, Vietnam

BACHMAN, CUMMINGS, McKENZIE, HEBBE, McINTYRE & WILSON, S.C.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
TRUST ACCOUNT
P. O. BOX 1155
APPLETON, WI 54912

6992

70-83/769

June 8, 19 92

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Wisconsin Department of Revenue $14,129.00

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

BANK ONE
BANK ONE APPLETON, NA

FUNDS OFFERED IN COMPROMISE
FOR Leo E. Wanta, SS# 396-34-6726

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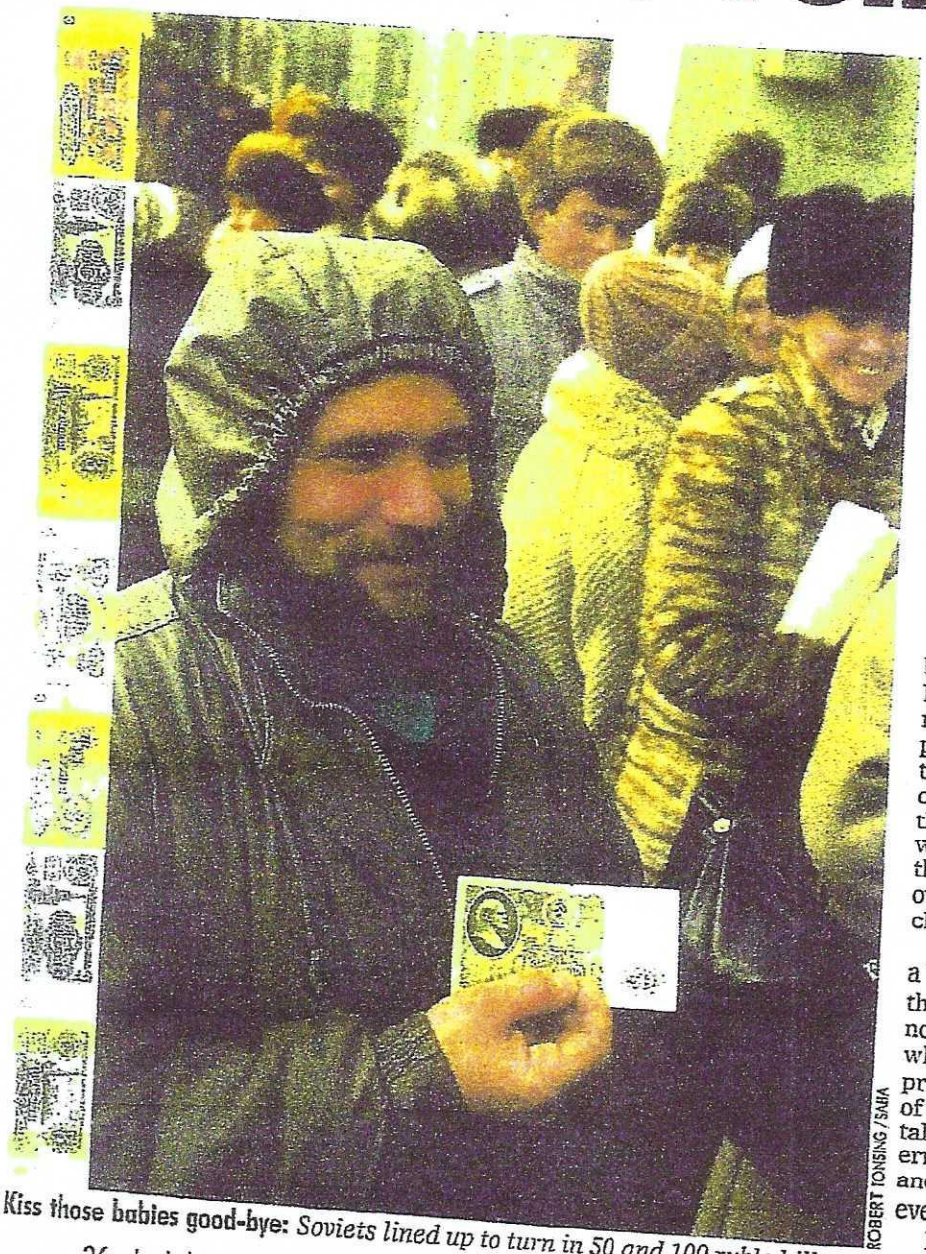
The Great Debate: Who Was Behind the Ruble Follies?



ROBERT TONSING / SABA

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

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

By Holman Jenkins Jr.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

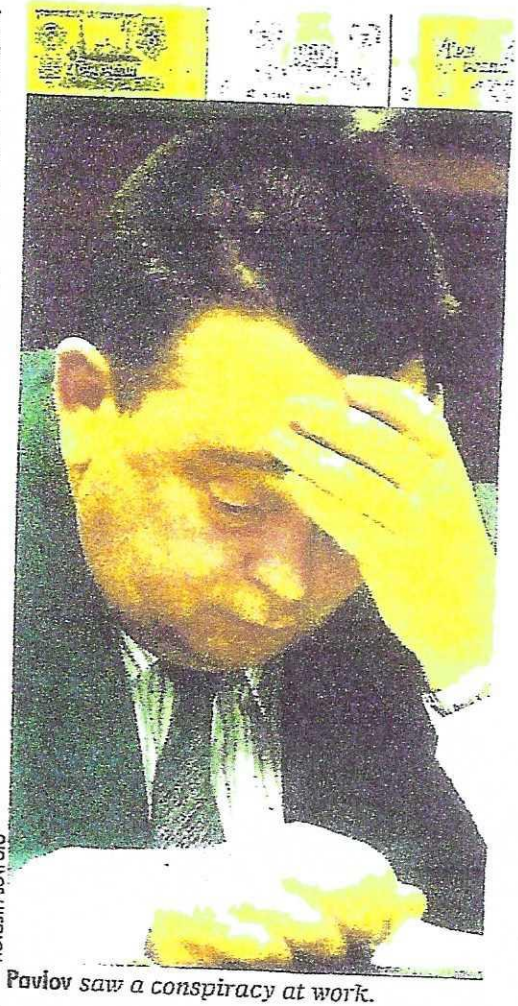
Before the Ruble Follies were over, disciplinary letters about getting involved in shadowy currency deals were fluttering down like confetti into personnel files of bankers on two continents. "We had to reprimand the guy," admits one European banker, referring to a colleague who kept chasing ruble deals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

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

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

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

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



NOVOSTI / SOVFOTO

Pavlov *saw a conspiracy at work.*

ASLAN / SIPA

Target: Gorbachev, *under the theory*

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

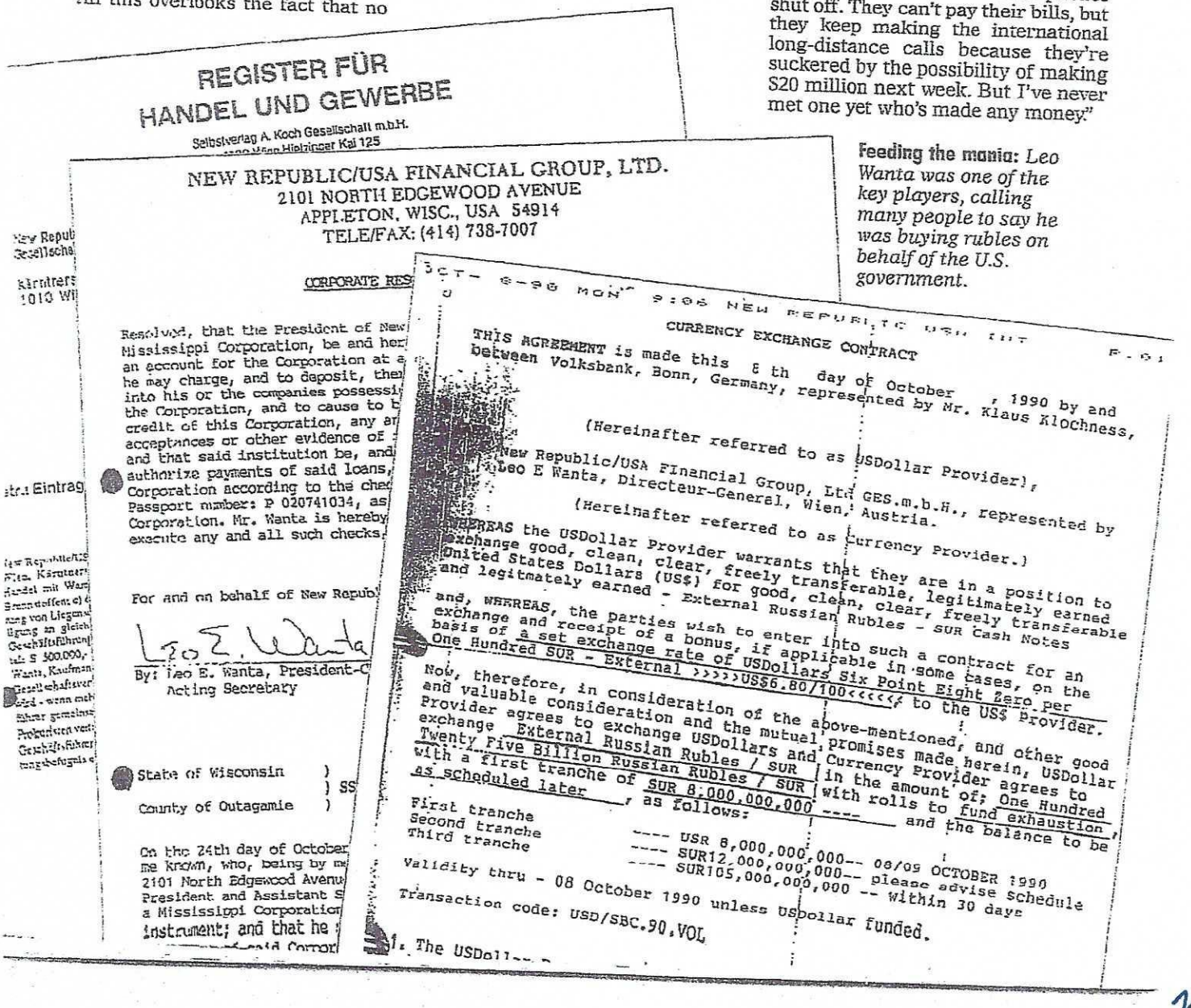
Of course, then they were faced with the tricky issue of how to get these massive sums back across Soviet borders or into the restrictive Soviet banking system. Not to worry. The rumor mill began talking about Soviet-issued documents to make that possible — documents called "repatriation certificates,"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

All this overlooks the fact that no such documents exist. And even if they did, rubles are probably worth even less to Western companies than to Soviet consumers. The Soviet capital Western investors are interested in — land, factories, office buildings, exportable goods — are dispensed by the state, and the state is already overflowing in rubles. Westerners who don't bring dollars or marks or pounds or any strong currency simply don't get past the entrance exam.

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

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

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



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

CORPORATE RES

Resolved, that the President of New
Mississippi Corporation, be and her
an account for the Corporation at a
he may charge, and to deposit, the
into his or the companies possessi
the Corporation, and to cause to b
credit of this Corporation, any a
acceptances or other evidence of
and that said institution be, and
authorize payments of said loans,
Corporation according to the che
Passport number: P 020741034, as
Corporation. Mr. Wanta is hereby
execute any and all such checks.

For and on behalf of New Republ

Leo E. Wanta

By: Leo E. Wanta, President-C
Acting Secretary

State of Wisconsin)
) SS
County of Outagamie)

On the 24th day of October
me known, who, being by me
2101 North Edgewood Avenu
President and Assistant S
a Mississippi Corporation
instrument; and that he

OCT- 8-'90 MON 9:05 NEW REPUBLIC USA FAX P.01

CURRENCY EXCHANGE CONTRACT

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

(Hereinafter referred to as USDollar Provider),

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

(Hereinafter referred to as Currency Provider.)

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

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

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

First tranche ---- USR 8,000,000,000-- 08/09 OCTOBER 1990
Second tranche ---- SUR12,000,000,000-- please advise schedule
Third tranche ---- SUR105,000,000,000 -- within 30 days

Validity thru - 08 October 1990 unless USDollar funded.

Transaction code: USD/SBC.90.VOL

1. The USDoll

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Wanta *kept the phone lines busy.*

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

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

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

Sarah McClendon's Washington Report

Sarah McClendon
on or about 8-24-97 *Sarah McClendon*

SARAH McCLENDON'S WASHINTON REPORT

3133 Connecticut Avenue
Suite 215
Washington, D.C. 20008

By Sarah McClendon

Washington, D.C. — Leo Wanta, whose purchase of huge sums in Russian rubles is credited with bringing down the Soviet Union in the Cold War, will be put through a third party lunacy test in Madison, Wisconsin circuit court on Tuesday. He has successfully been declared of sound mind in two previous lunacy tests under the Wisconsin state attorney general's office. His own attorney, James Shellow of Madison, Wis., is instituting this test. Shellow says that under the rules for attorneys in Wisconsin he has to notify the court that he thinks the lunacy test should be given. Shellow admits to being a former attorney for a deceased Mafia chief in Wisconsin named Belistiari. Shellow thinks Wanta will be declared sane in the upcoming hearing on Tuesday, but Shellow claims to know nothing as to how Wisconsin was able to extradite Wanta in chains and shackles from Switzerland, where he was doing business with Swiss banks after having given up his citizenship in Wisconsin. Wanta claims that he had just been made ambassador to Switzerland and Canada when Wisconsin state officials seized him bodily in Switzerland. Wanta claims that they took his briefcase from him at that time which contained billions in Treasury bills and Promise software technical equipment which the U.S. was using to get inside information about foreign treasuries.

Although the briefcase was taken by Wisconsin authorities in 1993, it has never been returned to Wanta nor has he any knowledge of what happened to its contents.

The charge is that he owed Wisconsin originally approximately $14,000. He claims to have paid back that amount in 1992. The state attorney general's office seized his house worth $120,000 and sold it for $60,000, but there is no record of this in the Department of Revenue in Wisconsin nor is there any trace of the proceeds from the sale.

Wanta was buying rubles from Russia at the request of the President, Ronald Reagan. Wanta had worked at the White House, the National Security Council, the Central Intelligence Agency and six other govenment agencies during his career.

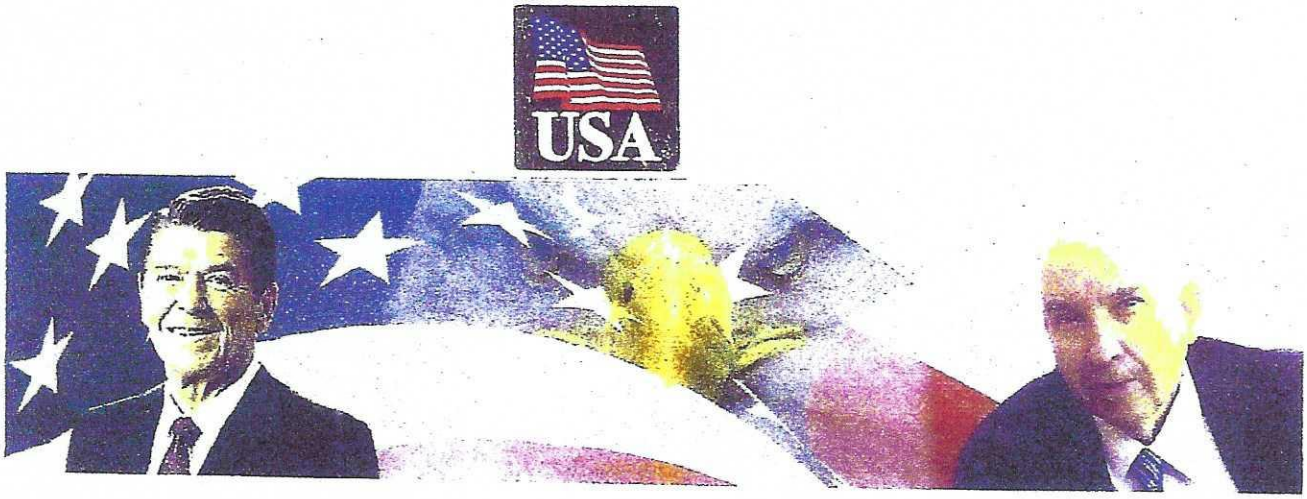
He and President George Bush set up the Ameritrust account in the Credite Suisse bank for the U.S. government to use in case it needed to counter terrorists from overseas, according to Pat Cameron, Los Angeles attorney for Wanta. Wanta says that when former president George Bush sought to withdraw funds from the $210 billion on deposit that Wanta, a co-signer of the account, refused to give his signature for the withdrawal because the funds, he said, belonged to the U.S. government, not to an individual.

Gmail

Ambassador Lee E Wanta <ameritrustusa@gmail.com>

Fwd: TYRANNY of SECRECY ACTIVITIES _vs _ President R.W. REAGAN'S _ U.S.S.R. DESTABILZATION _ Operation : StillPoint

POTUS-(95)-TYRANNY of SECRECY ACTIVITIES-vs-President R.W. Reagan's-HIGH SPEED RAIL EVACUATION



Eagle One to Wanta

PLEASE TAKE SPECIAL NOTICE OF U.S.A.

http://veteranstoday.com/2017/09/09/the-serious-ramifications-of-blocking-lee-wantas-access-to-his-money/

PREVIOUS HURRICANE EVACUATION'S AUTHORIZED PLANNING PROGRAMMES

LEO E. WANTA & ASSOCIATES – CONSULTANTS TO MANAGEMENT

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."

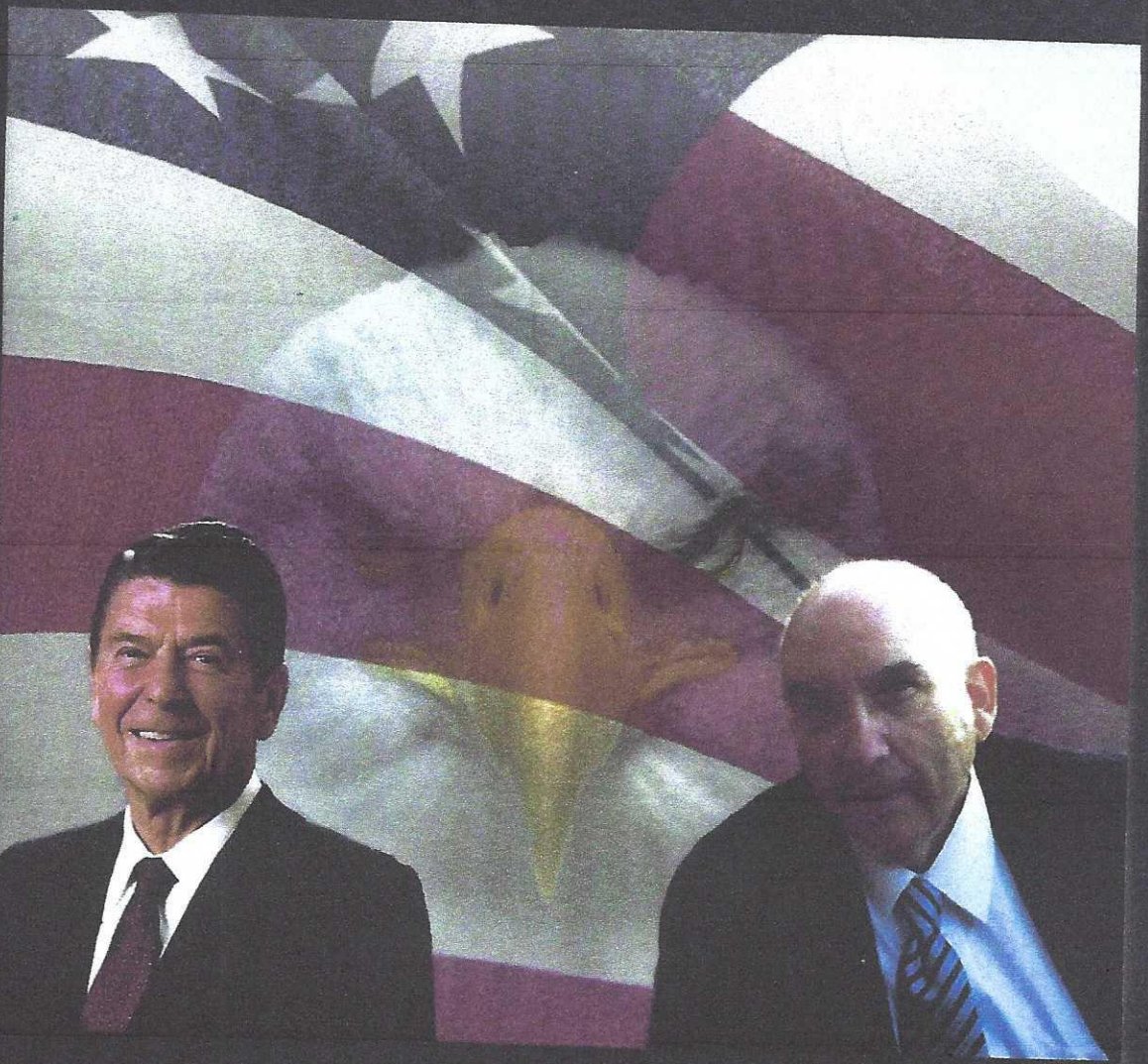
In other words, The Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond accepted the truthful statements in the Writ of Mandamus and confirmed the known **Inward Remittance** designated the Petitioner for the sole and exclusive use and benefit of Petitoner, Lee E. Wanta, Leo E. Wanta, Ambassador Lee E. Wanta; an American 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.

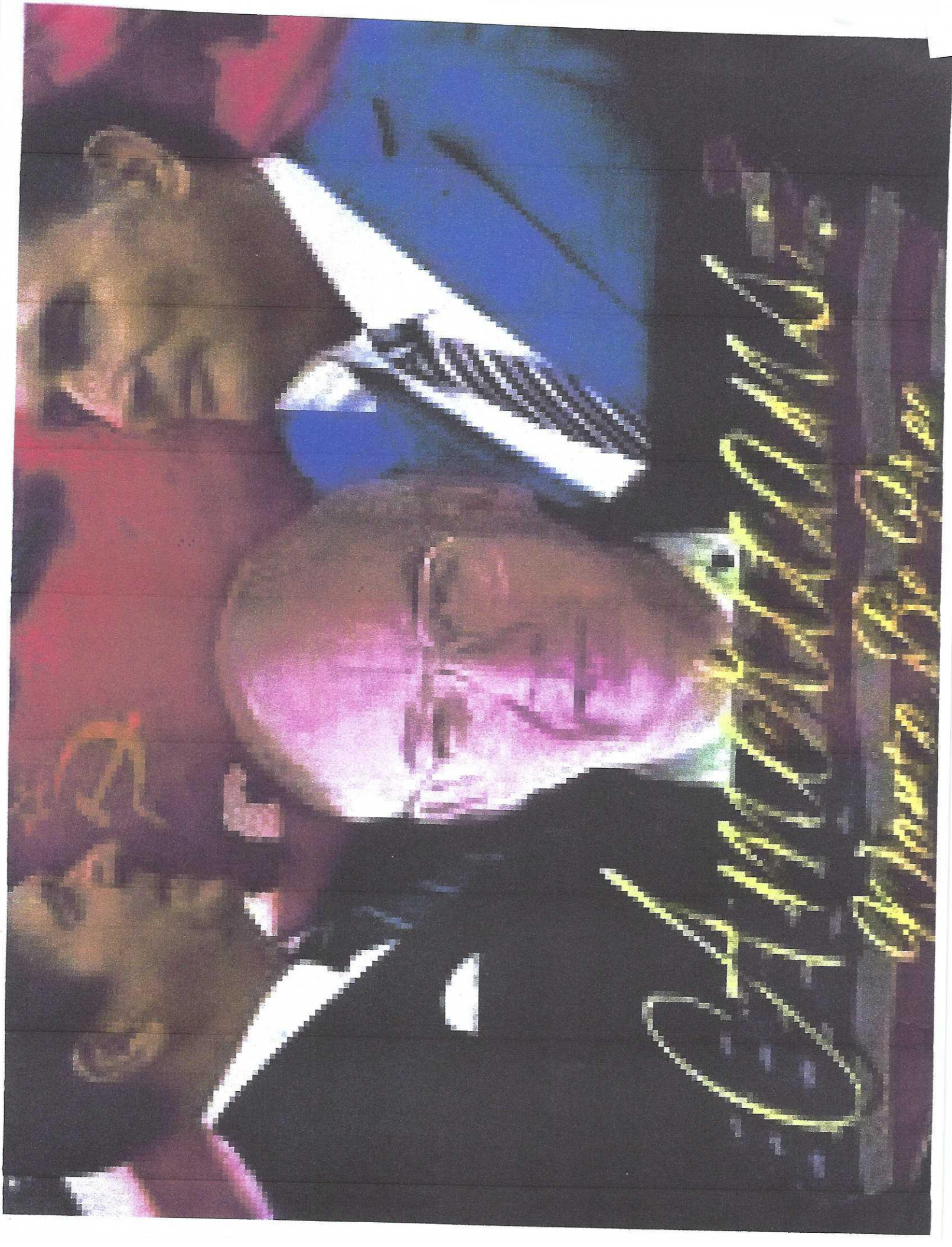
26

WANTA!

BLACK SWAN, WHITE HAT™



LEE WANTA



ANTHEM
New Republic/USA Financial Group, GES.m.b.H
Kartnerstrabe 28/15 Telefon: 513.4235
A – 1010 Wien, Austria-Europe

Leo, with my deepest personal regards,
Ronald Reagan

12/23/2018

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