

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ~ 11 JUN 2004

12 May 2004

Bruxelles Update / 11 JUN 2004

CONFIRMING
LEO EMIL WANTA

via e-mail/courier

The Government of the United States of America

- Thru : The Honorable, George W Bush 202 456 6605
- The Honorable, Dick Cheney 202 456 7044
- The Honorable, John Ashcroft 202 307 6777
- The Honorable, John Snow 202 622 2151
- The Honorable, Karl Rove 202 456 2971
- The Honorable, Andrew Card 202 456 2883

During this recent period of time, I have had numerous opportunities to fully evaluate many of my personal and professional thoughts, ideas and had ongoing discussions with several interested parties.

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interesting to talk and reflect, but my genuine interest is currently to get on with my personal life and living experiences with all of my five American grandchildren and my three American children together again with American Liberty and Freedom.

Knowing that the Bush/Cheney Administration endorses the American Rule of Law, United States Constitution and Civil Rights, our Rogers-Houston Memorandum, Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, 1961; Art. 1, (a); Art. 5 (1); Art. 13 (1); Art. 14 (1) (a); Art. 16. (1); Art. 24; Art. 27 (2); Art. 29; Art. 30 (1), (2); Art. 31(1); Art. 36 (1), (2); Art. 38 (1); Art.39 (1); Art. 40 (1), (3); Optional Protocol, Articles One and Two, inter alia.

Thank you very much for your valued assistance in closure of this continuing incident created "by others".

Yours faithfully,

*/s/ electronic signature
Ambassador Leo E Wanta*

LEW:rr

Page 2 of 2

Addendum AA

In reference to Supreme Court of the United States Case Nr. 02-1263 – and – United States District Court, Alexandria Division, Ambassador Leo Wanta, et al., -vs- United States of America, et al, Case Nr. 02-1363-A, We are enclosing the following document which is part and parcel of the litigated USG/Kok/Wanta Protocol Tax Treaty Agreement, duly executed in May, 1992 which includes an IRS “Set aside allocation” of 18% USGovn Flat Tax , equating to USDollars Ninety Billion [US\$90,000,000,000.00] with applicable interest accruals due _ on 11 June 1995 _ the offshore repatriation value/settlement/closure date.

See document - Swiss Federation Agency FGI Fiduciaire-Conseil confirmation to Swiss Fiduciary Banque [Fidenas AG, Zurich] of USDollars Five Hundred Billion [US\$500,000,000,000.00] of Credit Worthy Bank Instruments, issued to AmeriTrust Corporation Inc., dated in Lausanne, on April 29th 1993. Account signatore : Director Leo E. Wanta [Sole Principal]

Under listed Transaction Codes : AMT-LHF-93.03.20/005-CF _ and _
AMT/LHF/93.03.20/008/CF

Swiss Federation Account Nr : 11020-04060
AMERITRUST CORPORATION, INC.

Legend : AMT denotes “ American Treasury”
LHF denotes “ State of Israel “
93.03.20 denotes _ 1993 MARCH 20

Is there any mutually collective crisis required which must occur to bring immediate closure to this mutual never ending Domestic/International incident ?
Please advise soonest, many thanks ..

Enclosure : FGI FIDUCIARE-CONSEIL.DOC

We have been requested by interested parties to clarify certain items shown on the Swiss Federation / FGI Fiduciaire-Conseil document, dated Lausanne, April 29th 1993.

- a. FGI is the licensed Suisse Fiduciary Agent instructed by the Swiss Federation, to verify inland tax revenue collections and procedures, of the favorable contractual variances ..

per the Humewood [London/Dublin] _Opus Dei [Roma] _
AmeriTrust Corporation (USA) Private Contract for certain Credit
Worthy Financial Instruments issued previously in favour of
AmeriTrust Corporation Inc., et al; and,

Swiss Federation authorized tax payments are to be deposited to with
AmeriTrust (Suisse) Societe/Geneve, under direction of Sole Principal
L' ambassadeur Leo Emil Wanta, for full payment to Swiss Federation.

- b. FGI was then appointed the AmeriTrust Corporation's Fiduciary Agent at the recommendation of the Swiss Federation and Credit Suisse Banque / Geneve to receive the USDollars 500,000,000,000.00 (USD500 Billion) in documented collateral, per subject FGI letter, and collateral deposited.

Letter denotes Sir Leo E. Wanta, has FGI attorneys have reviewed, and verified within the Swiss Federation, that L' ambassador Leo E Wanta is officially appointed and investitured as Ambassador to Switzerland and Canada, holding SDR Passports No. 04362 and 12535; with certified Swiss Federation passport copies on file in Berne, Switzerland, and is the Director of AmeriTrust Corporation, Inc. (USA)

It is most interesting to note, that once collateral is deposited within Credit Suisse Banque, and AmeriTrust Corporation, Inc. (USA) issues certain Irrevocable Banque Payment Orders of USDollars 250,000,000.00 (USD250 Million) in favour of the Children's Defence Fund, Washington, DC, USA; the Humewood/Opus Dei/AmeriTrust Private Contract Signatorie is illegally imprisoned in Swiss Prison Dungeon No. 130 _ until Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin on November 3, 1993 locates L' ambassadeur in Prison du Bois – Mermet, CH du Bois _ Gentil, 1018 Lausanne, Switzerland; instead of participating in the scheduled Israeli/Palestine Peace Funding Programme and scheduled US Treasury Tax payments are diverted by others. Page 2BB

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RECEIVED FROM 248 6543

29-04-1993 14:22 FROM FGI FIDUCIAIRE CONSEIL

TO MR. WANTA

P.01

FGI FIDUCIAIRE-CONSEIL
CABINET FERRUS & GUIRAUD
AV. MOUSQUINES 42
CH-1005 LAUSANNE
TEL. 021 728 39 80
" 021 729 43 75
FAX 02 28 07 73

Lausanne, April 29th 1993

Dr. JEROME H. FARNUM
Senior Vice President
FIDENAS AG
Tafacker 42
8001 ZURICH

Transmission by
mail and fax

Dear Doctor Farnum,

Referring to our phone call of this morning, we confirm herewith our conversation, as agreed.

We are attorneys of Sir Leo E. Wanta, Director of AMERITRUST CORPORATION INC.

On his behalf, Sir [redacted] is required us to let you know that AMERITRUST CORPORATION INC. is ready to release collaterals, until 500-Billion, to your clients : Mr. James C. Stauffer and Georges Carr, under references codes :

Transaction Codes : AMT-LHF-93.03.20/005-CF and AMT/LHF/93.03.20/008/CF
Contract Number : JCSBEBBAY-ONE
Sellers code : 48940 9632 CAREYLYN
RE. Account : 11020-04060 AMERITRUST CORPORATION, INC.

We thank you in advance for assisting Sir Leo E. Wanta in this transaction and remain to your disposal for any further information.

Very truly yours,

FGI Fiduciaire-Conseil
Cabinet Ferrus & Guiraud

Dr G. Ferrus E. Guiraud

12 May 2004

Bruxelles Update / 11 JUN 2004

via e-mail/courier

The Government of the United States of America

Thru : The Honorable, George W Bush 202 456 6606

The Honorable, Dick Cheney 202 456 7044

The Honorable, John Ashcroft 202 307 6777

The Honorable, John Snow 202 622 2151

The Honorable, Karl Rove 202 456 2971

The Honorable, Andrew Card 202 456 2883

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For more than ten years, I have experienced many difficult and fearful life threatening incidents on the record. As I sit here today waiting for my grandchildren's [twins] school bus to continue my personal joy of helping them with their homework, and prepare for an early dinner - and - to be off to her softball game. At this aging juncture, I need to reunite some of the living joys of this Great Nation, and to wish to make it absolutely clear that irrespective of my questions of responsibility for lawless wrongdoings against this American citizen, I have no further interest in judicial retribution, apology and / or their self vindication.

My sincere and most American desire is to have the immediate Peace and Joy, and to forgive and forget previous incidents scripted " by others". I understand opinions may differ on history, explanations, tradecraft and reasons causing not only myself, but also others to take a particular course of action. I am sure to connect the dots and put the continuing pieces of the Puzzle Palace together may lead to even more unanswered rather than answered questions. At times it has been most

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Thank you very much for your valued assistance in closure of this continuing incident created "by others".

Yours faithfully,

*S/ electronic signature
Ambassador Leo E Wanta*

LEW:rr

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TO MR. WANTA

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CABINET FERRUS & GUIRAUD
AV. MOUSQUINES 42
CH-1005 LAUSANNE
TEL. 021 728 39 80
" 021 729 43 75
FAX 02 28 07 73

Lausanne, April 29th 1993

Dr. JEROME H. FARNUM
Senior Vice President
FIDENAS AG
Talacker 42
8001 ZURICH

Transmission by
mail and fax

Dear Doctor Farnum,

Referring to our phone call of this morning, we confirm herewith our conversation, as agreed.

We are attorneys of Sir Leo E. Wanta, Director of AMERITRUST CORPORATION INC.

On his behalf, Sir Wanta is required us to let you know that AMERITRUST CORPORATION INC. is ready to release collaterals, until 500-Billion, to your clients : Mr. James C. Stauffer and Georges Carr, under references codes :

Transaction Codes : AMT-LHF-93.03.20/005-CF and AMT/LHF/93.03.20/008/CF
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Cabinet Ferrus & Guiraud

Dr G. Ferrus E. Guiraud

20040120-OIG-1003PB



OFFICE OF
INSPECTOR GENERAL

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

JAN 30 2004

Mr. Leo E. Wanta
13093 77th Avenue
Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin 54729

Complaint Number: 2004-0134

Dear Mr. Wanta:

This is in response to your correspondence, dated January 9, 2004, concerning the False Arrest of a Wisconsin non-resident, Violation of Suisse/USA Treaty Provisions, and the ignoring of certain Somali/USA Security Agreements.

We have reviewed the information you provided and determined that the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration would more appropriately address this matter. We have therefore referred the matter to that agency for appropriate action at the following address:

Grace Sutton, ASAIC
Complaint Management Division
Treasury Inspector General
for Tax Administration
1125 15th Street, NW
Room 700-A
Washington, DC 20005

Please send any additional correspondence regarding this matter to that address. We thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Nick D. Swanstrom
Assistant Inspector General
for Investigations

*Reid
02.06.04
L&L*

grant exemption from all customs duties, taxes, and related charges other than charges for storage, cartage and similar services on the following articles, provided that they are for the official use of a consular post headed by an honorary consular officer: coats-of-arms, flags, signboards, seals and stamps, books, official printed matter, office furniture, office equipment and similar articles supplied by or at the instance of the sending State to the consular post.

Art. 63. Criminal proceedings.

If criminal proceedings are instituted against an honorary consular officer, he must appear before the competent authorities. Nevertheless, the proceedings shall be conducted with the respect due to him by reason of his official position and, except when he is under arrest or detention, in a manner which will hamper the exercise of consular functions as little as possible. When it has become necessary to detain an honorary consular officer, the proceedings against him shall be instituted with the minimum of delay.

Art. 64. Protection of honorary consular officers.

The receiving State is under a duty to accord to an honorary consular officer such protection as may be required by reason of his official position.

Art. 65. Exemption from registration of aliens and residence permits.

Honorary consular officers, with the exception of those who carry on for personal profit any professional or commercial activity in the receiving State, shall be exempt from all obligations under the laws and regulations of the receiving State in regard to the registration of aliens and residence permits.

Art. 66. Exemption from taxation.

An honorary consular officer shall be exempt from all dues and taxes on the remuneration and emoluments which he receives from the sending State in respect of the exercise of consular functions.

Art. 67. Exemption from personal services and contributions.

The receiving State shall exempt honorary consular officers from all personal services and from all public services of any kind whatsoever and from military obligations such as those connected with requisitioning, military contributions and billeting.

Art. 68. Optional character of the institution of honorary consular officers.

Each State is free to decide whether it will appoint or receive honorary consular officers.

Chapter IV. *General provisions.*

Art. 69. Consular agents who are not heads of consular posts.

(1) Each State is free to decide whether it will establish or admit consular agencies conducted by consular agents not designated as heads of consular post by the sending State.

(2) The conditions under which the consular agencies referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article may carry on their activities and the privileges and immunities which may be enjoyed by the consular agents in charge of them shall be determined by agreement between the sending State and the receiving State.

Art. 70. Exercise of consular functions by diplomatic missions.

(1) The provisions of the present Convention apply also, so far as the context permits, to the exercise of consular functions by a diplomatic mission.

(2) The names of members of a diplomatic mission assigned to the consular section or otherwise charged with the exercise of the consular functions of the mission shall be notified to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the receiving State or to the authority designated by that Ministry.

(3) In the exercise of consular functions a diplomatic mission may address:

(a) the local authorities of the consular district;
(b) the central authorities of the receiving State if this is allowed by the laws, regulations and usages of the receiving State or by relevant international agreements.

(4) The privileges and immunities of the members of a diplomatic mission referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall continue to be governed by the rules of international law concerning diplomatic relations.

Art. 71. Nationals or permanent residents of the receiving State.

(1) Except in so far as additional facilities, privileges and immunities may be granted by the receiving State, consular officers who are nationals of or permanently resident in the receiving State shall enjoy only immunity

from jurisdiction and personal inviolability in respect of official acts performed in the exercise of their functions, and the privilege provided in paragraph 3 of Article 44.

So far as these consular officers are concerned, the receiving State shall likewise be bound by the obligation laid down in Article 42. If criminal proceedings are instituted against such a consular officer, the proceedings shall, except when he is under arrest or detention, be conducted in a manner which will hamper the exercise of consular functions as little as possible.

(2) Other members of the consular post who are nationals of or permanently resident in the receiving State and members of their families, as well as members of the families of consular officers referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, shall enjoy facilities, privileges and immunities only in so far as these are granted to them by the receiving State. Those members of the families of members of the consular post and those members of the private staff who are themselves nationals of or permanently resident in the receiving State shall likewise enjoy facilities, privileges and immunities only in so far as these are granted to them by the receiving State. The receiving State shall, however, exercise its jurisdiction over those persons in such a way as not to hinder unduly the performance of the functions of the consular post.

Art. 72. Non-discrimination.

(1) In the application of the provisions of the present Convention the receiving State shall not discriminate as between States.

(2) However, discrimination shall not be regarded as taking place:

(a) where the receiving State applies any of the provisions of the present Convention restrictively because of a restrictive application of that provision to its consular posts in the sending State;

(b) where by custom or agreement States extend to each other more favourable treatment than is required by the provisions of the present Convention.

Art. 73. Relationship between the present Convention and other international agreements.

(1) The provisions of the present Convention shall not affect other international agreements in force as between States parties to them.

(2) Nothing in the present Convention shall preclude States from concluding international agreements confirming or supplementing or extending or amplifying the provisions thereof.

Chapter V. *Final provisions.*

Art. 74. Signature.

The present Convention shall be open for signature by all States Members of the United Nations or of any of the specialized agencies or Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, and by any other State invited by the General Assembly of the United Nations to become a Party to the Convention, as follows until 31 October 1963 at the Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Austria and subsequently, until 31 March 1964, at the United Nations Headquarters in New York.

Art. 75. Ratification.

The present Convention is subject to ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Art. 76. Accession.

The present Convention shall remain open for accession by any State belonging to any of the four categories mentioned in Article 74. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Art. 77. Entry into force.

(1) The present Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification or accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

(2) For each State ratifying or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

Art. 78. Notifications by the Secretary-General.

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States belonging to any of the four categories mentioned in Article 74:

(a) of signatures to the present Convention and of the deposit of instruments of ratification or accession, in accordance with Articles 74, 75 and 76;

(b) of the date on which the present Convention will enter into force, in accordance with Article 77.

Art. 79. Authentic texts.

The original of the present Convention, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send certified copies thereof to all States belonging to any of the four categories mentioned in Article 74.

In witness whereof the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed the present Convention.

Done at Vienna, this twenty-fourth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-three."

Optional Protocols to the Vienna Convention concerning Acquisition of Nationality done at Vienna on Apr. 24, 1963. The art. 2 read as follows:

"Members of the consular post not being national of the receiving State, and members of their families forming part of their households, shall not, solely by the operation of the law of the receiving State, acquire the nationality of that State."

Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes, done at Vienna on Apr. 24, 1963. The art. 1 read as follows:

"Disputes arising out of the interpretation or application of the Convention shall lie within the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice and may accordingly be brought before the Court by an application made by any party to the dispute being a Party to the present Protocol."

Both Protocols came into force also on Mar. 19, 1967.

UNTS, Vol. 569, pp. 262-232, 470-472 and 488-490.

VIENNA CONVENTION ON DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS, 1961. Adopted on Apr. 14, 1961 by the UN Conference on Diplomatic Intercourse and Immunities held at the Neue Hofburg in Vienna Mar. 2-Apr. 14, 1961; approved by UN General Assembly Res. 2350/XXIV; Came into force on Apr. 24, 1964. The text of the Conventions and of two Optional Protocols is as follows:

"The States Parties to the present Convention, Recalling that peoples of all nations from ancient times have recognized the status of diplomatic agents, Having in mind the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations concerning the sovereign equality of States, the maintenance of international peace and security, and the promotion of friendly relations among nations,

Believing that an international convention on diplomatic intercourse, privileges and immunities would contribute to the development of friendly relations among nations, irrespective of their differing constitutional and social systems,

Realizing that the purpose of such privileges and immunities is not to benefit individuals but to ensure the efficient performance of the functions of diplomatic missions as representing States,

Affirming that the rules of customary international law should continue to govern questions not expressly regulated by the provisions of the present Convention, Have agreed as follows:

Art. 1. For the purpose of the present Convention, the following expression shall have the meanings hereunder assigned to them:

(a) the 'head of the mission' is the person charged by the sending State with the duty of acting in that capacity;

(b) the 'members of the mission' are the head of the mission and the members of the staff of the mission;

(c) the 'members of the staff of the mission' are the members of the diplomatic staff, of the administrative and technical staff and of the service of the mission;

(d) the 'members of the diplomatic staff' are the members of the staff of the mission having diplomatic rank;

(e) a 'diplomatic agent' is the head of the mission or a member of the diplomatic staff of the mission;

(f) the 'members of the administrative and technical staff' are the members of the staff of the mission

Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, 1961

employed in the administrative and technical service of the mission;

(g) the 'members of the service staff' are the members of the staff of the mission in the domestic service of the mission;

(h) a 'private servant' is a person who is in the domestic service of a member of the mission and who is not an employee of the sending State;

(i) the 'premises of the mission' are the buildings or parts of buildings and the land ancillary thereto, irrespective of ownership, used for the purpose of the mission including the residence of the head of the mission.

Art. 2. The establishment of diplomatic relations between States, and of permanent diplomatic missions, takes place by mutual consent.

Art. 3.(1) The functions of a diplomatic mission consist inter alia in:

(a) representing the sending State in the receiving State;

(b) protecting in the receiving State the interests of the sending State and of its nationals, within the limits permitted by international law;

(c) negotiating with the Government of the receiving State;

(d) ascertaining by all lawful means conditions and developments in the receiving State, and reporting thereon to the Government of the sending State;

(e) promoting friendly relations between the sending State and the receiving State, and developing their economic, cultural and scientific relations.

(2) Nothing in the present Convention shall be construed as preventing the performance of consular functions by a diplomatic mission.

Art. 4.(1) The sending State must ascertain that the agreement of the receiving State has been given for the person it proposes to accredit as head of the mission to that State.

(2) The receiving State is not obliged to give reasons to the sending State for a refusal of agreement.

Art. 5.(1) The sending State may, after it has given due notification to the receiving States concerned, accredit a head of mission or assign any member of the diplomatic staff, as the case may be, to more than one State, unless there is express objection by any of the receiving States.

(2) If the sending State accredits a head of mission to one or more other States it may establish a diplomatic mission headed by a *chargé d'affaires ad interim* in each State where the head of mission has not his permanent seat.

(3) A head of mission or any member of the diplomatic staff of the mission may act as representative of the sending State to any international organization.

Art. 6. Two or more States may accredit the same person as head of mission to another State, unless objection is offered by the receiving State.

Art. 7. Subject to the provisions of Art. 5, 8, 9 and 11, the sending State may freely appoint the members of the staff of the mission. In the case of military naval or air attachés, the receiving State may require their names to be submitted beforehand, for its approval.

Art. 8.(1) Members of the diplomatic staff of the mission should in principle be of the nationality of the sending State.

(2) Members of the diplomatic staff of the mission may not be appointed from among persons having the nationality of the receiving State, except with the consent of that State which may be withdrawn at any time.

(3) The receiving State may reserve the same right with regard to nationals of a third State who are not also nationals of the sending State.

Art. 9.(1) The receiving State may at any time and without having to explain its decision, notify the sending State that the head of the mission or any member of the diplomatic staff of the mission is *persona non grata* or that any other member of the staff of the mission is not acceptable. In any such case, the sending State shall, as appropriate, either recall the person concerned or terminate his functions with the mission. A person may be declared *non grata* or not acceptable before arriving in the territory of the receiving State.

(2) If the sending State refuses or fails within a reasonable period to carry out its obligations under paragraph 1 of this Article, the receiving State may refuse to recognise the person concerned as a member of the mission.

Art. 10.(1) The Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the receiving State, or such other ministry as may be agreed, shall be notified of:

(a) the appointment of members of the mission, their arrival and their final departure or the termination of their function with the mission;

(b) the arrival and final departure of a person belonging to the family of a member of the mission and, where appropriate, the fact that a person becomes or ceases to be a member of the family of a member of the mission;

(c) the arrival and final departure of private servants in the employ of persons referred to in sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph and, where appropriate, the fact that they are leaving the employ of such persons;

(d) the engagement and discharge of persons resident in the receiving State as members of the mission or private servants entitled to privileges and immunities.

(2) Where possible, prior notification of arrival and final departure shall also be given.

Art. 11.(1) In the absence of specific agreement as to size of the mission, the receiving State may require that the size of a mission be kept within limits considered by it to be reasonable and normal, having regard to circumstances and conditions in the receiving State and to the needs of the particular mission.

(2) The receiving State may equally, within similar bounds and on a non-discriminatory basis, refuse to accept officials of a particular category.

Art. 12. The sending State may not, without the prior express consent of the receiving State, establish offices forming part of the mission in localities other than those in which the mission itself is established.

Art. 13.(1) The head of the mission is considered as having taken up his functions in the receiving State either when he has presented his credentials or when he has notified his arrival and a true copy of his credentials has been presented to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the receiving State, or such other ministry as may be agreed, in accordance with the practice prevailing in the receiving State which shall be applied in a uniform manner.

(2) The order of presentation of credentials or of a true copy thereof will be determined by the date and time of the arrival of the head of the mission.

Art. 14.(1) Heads of mission are divided into three classes, namely:

(a) that of ambassadors or nuncios accredited to Heads of State, and other heads of mission of equivalent rank;

(b) that of envoys, ministers and internuncios accredited to Heads of State;

(c) that of *chargés d'affaires* accredited to Ministers for Foreign Affairs.

(2) Except as concerns precedence and etiquette, there shall be no differentiation between heads of mission by reason of their class.

Art. 15. The class to which the heads of their missions are to be assigned shall be agreed between States.

Art. 16.(1) Heads of mission shall take precedence in their respective classes in the order of the date and time of taking up their functions in accordance with Art. 13.

(2) Alterations in the credentials of a head of mission not involving any change of class shall not affect his precedence.

(3) This article is without prejudice to any practice accepted by the receiving State regarding the precedence of the representative of the Holy See.

Art. 17. The precedence of the members of the diplomatic staff of the missions shall be notified by the head of the mission to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs or such other ministry as may be agreed.

Art. 18. The procedure to be observed in each State for the reception of heads of mission shall be uniform in respect of each class.

Art. 19.(1) If the post of head of the mission is vacant, or if the head of the mission is unable to perform his functions a *chargé d'affaires ad interim* shall act provisionally as head of the mission. The name of the *chargé d'affaires ad interim* shall be notified, either by the head of the mission or, in case he is unable to do so, by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the sending State to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the receiving State or such other ministry as may be agreed.

(2) In cases where no member of the diplomatic staff of the mission is present in the receiving State, a member of the administrative and technical staff may, with the consent of the receiving State, be designated by the

sending State to be in charge of the current administrative affairs of the mission.

Art. 20. The mission and its head shall have the right to use the flag and emblem of the sending State on the premises of the mission, including the residence of the head of the mission, and on his means of transport.

Art. 21.(1) The receiving State shall either facilitate the acquisition on its territory, in accordance with its laws, by the sending State of premises necessary for its mission or assist the latter in obtaining accommodation in some other way.

(2) It shall also, where necessary, assist missions in obtaining suitable accommodation for their members.

Art. 22.(1) The premises of the mission shall be inviolable. The agents of the receiving State may not enter them except with the consent of the head of the mission.

(2) The receiving State is under a special duty to take all appropriate steps to protect the premises of the mission against any intrusion or damage and to prevent any disturbance of the peace of the mission or impairment of its dignity.

(3) The premises of the mission, their furnishings and other property thereon and the means of transport of the mission shall be immune from search, requisition, attachment or execution.

Art. 23.(1) The sending State and the head of the mission shall be exempt from all national, regional or municipal dues and taxes in respect of the premises of the mission, whether owned or leased, other than such as represent payment for specific services rendered.

(2) The exemption from taxation referred to in this Article shall not apply to such dues and taxes payable under the law of the receiving State by persons contracting with the sending State or the head of the mission.

Art. 24. The archives and documents of the mission shall be inviolable at any time and wherever they may be.

Art. 25. The receiving State shall accord full facilities for the performance of the functions of the mission.

Art. 26. Subject to its laws and regulations concerning zones entry into which is prohibited or regulated for reasons of national security, the receiving State shall ensure to all members of the mission freedom of movement and travel in its territory.

Art. 27.(1) The receiving State shall permit and protect free communication on the part of the mission for all official purposes. In communicating with the Government and the other missions and consulates of the sending State, wherever situated, the mission may employ all appropriate means, including diplomatic couriers and messages in code or cipher. However, the mission may install and use a wireless transmitter only with the consent of the receiving State.

(2) The official correspondence of the mission shall be inviolable. Official correspondence means all correspondence relating to the mission and its functions.

(3) The diplomatic bag shall not be opened or detained.

(4) The packages constituting the diplomatic bag must bear visible external marks of their character and may contain only diplomatic documents or articles intended for official use.

(5) The diplomatic courier, who shall be provided with an official document indicating his status and the number of packages constituting the diplomatic bag, shall be protected by the receiving State in the performance of his functions. He shall enjoy personal inviolability and shall not be liable to any form of arrest or detention.

(6) The sending State or the mission may designate diplomatic couriers ad hoc. In such cases the provisions of paragraph 5 of this Article shall also apply, except that the immunities therein mentioned shall cease to apply when such a courier has delivered to the consignee the diplomatic bag in his charge.

(7) A diplomatic bag may be entrusted to the captain of a commercial aircraft scheduled to land at an authorized port of entry. He shall be provided with an official document indicating the number of packages constituting the bag but he shall not be considered to be a diplomatic courier. The mission may send one of its members to take possession of the diplomatic bag directly and freely from the captain of the aircraft.

Art. 28. The fees and charges levied by the mission in the course of its official duties shall be exempt from all dues and taxes.

Art. 29. The person of a diplomatic agent shall be inviolable. He shall not be liable to any form of arrest or detention. The receiving State shall treat him with due respect and shall take all appropriate steps to prevent any attack on his person, freedom or dignity.

Art. 30.(1) The private residence of a diplomatic agent shall enjoy the same inviolability and protection as the premises of the mission.

(2) His papers, correspondence and, except as provided in paragraph 3 of Article 31, his property, shall likewise enjoy inviolability.

Art. 31.(1) A diplomatic agent shall enjoy immunity from the criminal jurisdiction of receiving State. He shall also enjoy immunity from its civil and administrative jurisdiction, except in the case of:

(a) a real action relating to private immovable property situated in the territory of the receiving State, unless he holds it on behalf of the sending State for the purposes of the mission;

(b) an action relating to succession in which the diplomatic agent is involved as executor, administrator, heir or legatee as a private person and not on behalf of the sending State;

(c) an action relating to any professional or commercial activity exercised by the diplomatic agent in the receiving State outside his official functions.

(2) A diplomatic agent is not obliged to give evidence as a witness.

(3) No measures of execution may be taken in respect of a diplomatic agent except in the cases coming under sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of paragraph 1 of this Article, and provided that the measures concerned can be taken without infringing the inviolability of his person or of his residence.

(4) The immunity of a diplomatic agent from the jurisdiction of the receiving State does not exempt him from the jurisdiction of the sending State.

Art. 32.(1) The immunity from jurisdiction of diplomatic agents and of persons enjoying immunity under Article 37 may be waived by the sending State.

(2) Waiver must always be express.

(3) The initiation of proceedings by a diplomatic agent or by a person enjoying immunity from jurisdiction under Article 37 shall preclude him from invoking immunity from jurisdiction in respect of any counterclaim directly connected with the principal claim.

(4) Waiver of immunity from jurisdiction in respect of civil or administrative proceedings shall not be held to imply waiver of immunity in respect of the execution of the judgment, for which a separate waiver shall be necessary.

Art. 33.(1) Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3 of this Article, a diplomatic agent shall with respect to services rendered for the sending State be exempt from social security provisions which may be in force in the receiving State.

(2) The exemption provided for in paragraph 1 of this Article shall also apply to private servants who are in the sole employ of a diplomatic agent, on condition:

(a) that they are not nationals of or permanently resident in the receiving State; and

(b) that they are covered by the social security provisions which may be in force in the sending State or a third State.

(3) A diplomatic agent who employs persons to whom the exemption provided for in paragraph 2 of this Article does not apply shall observe the obligations which the social security provisions of the receiving State impose upon employers.

(4) The exemption provided for in paragraph 1 and 2 of this Article shall not preclude voluntary participation in the social security system of the receiving State provided that such participation is permitted by that State.

(5) The provisions of this Article shall not affect bilateral or multilateral agreements concerning social security concluded previously and shall not prevent the conclusion of such agreements in the future.

Art. 34. A diplomatic agent shall be exempt from all dues and taxes, personal or real, national, regional or municipal, except:

(a) indirect taxes of a kind which are normally incorporated in the price of goods or services;

(b) dues and taxes on private immovable property situated in the territory of the receiving State, unless he holds it on behalf of the sending State for the purposes of the mission;

(c) estate, succession or inheritance duties levied by the receiving State, subject to the provisions of paragraph 4 of Article 39;

(d) dues and taxes on private income having its source in the receiving State and capital taxes on investments made in commercial undertakings in the receiving State;

(e) charges levied for specific services rendered;

(f) registration, court or record fees, mortgage dues and stamp duty, with respect to immovable property, subject to the provisions of Article 23.

Art. 35. The receiving State shall exempt diplomatic agents from all personal services, from all public service of any kind whatsoever, and from military obligations such as those connected with requisitioning, military contributions and billeting.

Art. 36.(1) The receiving State shall, in accordance with such laws and regulations as it may adopt, permit entry of and grant exemption from all customs duties taxes, and related charges other than charges for storage, cartage and similar services, on:

(a) articles for the official use of the mission;

(b) articles for the personal use of a diplomatic agent or members of his family forming part of his household, including articles intended for his establishment.

(2) The personal baggage of a diplomatic agent shall be exempt from inspection, unless there are serious grounds for presuming that it contains articles not covered by the exemptions mentioned in paragraph 1 of this Article, or articles the import or export of which is prohibited by the law or controlled by the quarantine regulations of the receiving State. Such inspection shall be conducted only in the presence of the diplomatic agent or of his authorized representative.

Art. 37.(1) The members of the family of a diplomatic agent forming part of his household shall, if they are not nationals of the receiving State, enjoy the privileges and immunities specified in Articles 29 to 36.

(2) Members of the administrative and technical staff of the mission, together with members of their families forming part of their respective households, shall, if they are not nationals of or permanently resident in the receiving State, enjoy the privileges and immunities specified in Articles 29 to 35, except that the immunity from civil and administrative jurisdiction of the receiving State specified in paragraph 1 of Article 31 shall not extend to acts performed outside the course of their duties. They shall also enjoy the privileges specified in Article 36, paragraph 1, in respect of articles imported at the time of first installation.

(3) Members of the service staff of the mission who are not nationals of or permanently resident in the service State shall enjoy immunity in respect of acts performed in the course of their duties, exemption from dues and taxes on the emoluments they receive by reason of their employment and the exemption contained in Article 33.

(4) Private servants of members of the mission shall, if they are not nationals of or permanently resident in the receiving State, be exempt from dues and taxes on the emoluments they receive by reason of their employment. In other respects, they may enjoy privileges and immunities only to the extent admitted by the receiving State. However, the receiving State must exercise its jurisdiction over those persons in such a manner as not to interfere unduly with the performance of the functions of the mission.

Art. 38.(1) Except insofar as additional privileges and immunities may be granted by the receiving State, a diplomatic agent who is a national of or permanently resident in that State shall enjoy immunity from jurisdiction, and inviolability, in respect of official acts performed in the exercise of his functions.

(2) Other members of the staff of the mission and private servants who are nationals of or permanently resident in the receiving State shall enjoy privileges and immunities only to the extent admitted by the receiving State. However the receiving State must exercise its jurisdiction over those persons in such a manner as not to interfere unduly with performance of the function of the mission.

Art. 39.(1) Every person entitled to privileges and immunities shall enjoy them from the moment he enters the territory of the receiving State on proceeding to take up his post or, if already in its territory, from the moment when his appointment is notified to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or such other ministry as may be agreed.

(2) When the functions of a person enjoying privileges and immunities have come to an end, such privileges and immunities shall normally cease at the moment when he leaves the country, or on expiry of a reasonable period in which to do so, but shall subsist until that time, even in case of armed conflict. However, with respect to acts performed by such a person in the exercise of his functions as a member of the mission, immunity shall continue to subsist.

(3) In case of the death of a member of the mission, the members of his family shall continue to enjoy the privileges and immunities to which they are entitled until the expiry of a reasonable period in which to leave the country.

(4) In the event of the death of a member of the mission not a national of or permanently resident in the receiving State or a member of his family forming part of his household, the receiving State shall permit the withdrawal of the movable property of the deceased, with the exception of any property acquired in the country of the export of which was prohibited at the time of his death. Estate, succession and inheritance duties shall not be levied on movable property the presence of which in the receiving State was due solely to the presence there of the deceased as a member of the mission or as a member of the family of a member of the mission.

Art. 40.(1) If a diplomatic agent passes through or is in the territory of a third State, which has granted him a passport visa if such visa was necessary, while proceeding to take up or to return to his post, or when returning to his own country, the third State shall accord him inviolability and such other immunities as may be required to ensure his transit or return. The same shall apply in the case of any members of his family enjoying privileges or immunities who are accompanying the diplomatic agent, or travelling separately to join him or to return to their country.

(2) In circumstances similar to those specified in paragraph 1 of this Article, third States shall not hinder the passage of members of the administrative and technical or service staff of a mission, and of members of their families, through their territories.

(3) Third States shall accord to official correspondence and other official communications in transit, including messages in code or cipher, the same freedom and protection as is accorded by the receiving State. They shall accord to diplomatic couriers, who have been granted a passport visa if such visa was necessary, and diplomatic bags in transit the same inviolability and protection as the receiving State is bound to accord.

(4) The obligations of third States under paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this Article shall also apply to the persons mentioned respectively in those paragraphs, and to official communications and diplomatic bags, whose presence in the territory of the third State is due to force majeure.

Art. 41.(1) Without prejudice to their privileges and immunities, it is the duty of all persons enjoying such privileges and immunities to respect the laws and regulations of the receiving State. They also have a duty not to interfere in the internal affairs of that State.

(2) All official business with the receiving State entrusted to the mission by sending State shall be conducted with or through the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the receiving State or such other ministry as may be agreed.

(3) The premises of the mission must not be used in any manner incompatible with the functions of the mission as laid down in the present Convention or by other rules of general international law or by any special agreements in force between the sending and receiving State.

Art. 42. A diplomatic agent shall not in the receiving State practise for personal profit any professional or commercial activity.

Art. 43. The function of a diplomatic agent comes to an end, *inter alia*:

(1) on notification by the sending State to the receiving State that the function of the diplomatic agent has come to an end;

(b) on notification by the receiving State to the sending State that, in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 9, it refuses to recognize the diplomatic agent as a member of the mission.

Art. 44. The receiving State must, even in case of armed conflict, grant facilities in order to enable persons

For references to other topics, see Descriptive-Word Index

United States, as granted under Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations.

Vulcan Iron Works, Inc. v. Polish American Machinery Corp., 479 F.Supp. 1060.

For purpose of Vienna Convention's grant of immunity to members of a diplomatic mission, the State Department does not have unbridled discretion to deem notification of appointment sufficient or insufficient in individual cases, especially when the rights and prerogatives of third parties may be affected; however, the State Department can adopt whatever procedures it deems to be most efficacious means of effecting notification.

Vulcan Iron Works, Inc. v. Polish American Machinery Corp., 479 F.Supp. 1060.

Notice which State Department received of status of employee of Polish Commercial Counselor's Office in New York was not "notification" within meaning of Article 10 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations so as to entitle the employee to immunity from judicial process where none of communications purported to be "notification" or even used such word but, rather, each bore the earmarks of a request for a "suggestion of immunity" and despite such indications the State Department nowhere indicated that it was in fact notified of the employee's appointment.

Vulcan Iron Works, Inc. v. Polish American Machinery Corp., 479 F.Supp. 1060.

Mere fact that documents allegedly establishing notification to State Department of appointment of employee of Polish Commercial Counselor's Office in New York were found in files of the Polish Embassy was not sufficient to support a finding that such documents were actually sent to the State Department in accordance with department procedures, for purpose of notifying it of appointment of employee, claiming immunity from judicial process; moreover, absent precise recitation necessary to identify and authenticate them the documents would be insufficient to establish that the State Department was actually notified.

Vulcan Iron Works, Inc. v. Polish American Machinery Corp., 479 F.Supp. 1060.

Since facts relating to purported notification to State Department of appointment of employee of Polish Commercial Counselor's Office in New York were within the exclusive knowledge of the employee, claiming immunity from judicial process, and his employers, the employee bore the burden of establishing notification sufficient to meet requirements of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations.

Vulcan Iron Works, Inc. v. Polish American Machinery Corp., 479 F.Supp. 1060.

State Department's note to Polish Embassy was not a suggestion of immunity for employee of Polish Commercial Counselor's Office in New York where although note recited that

see United States Code Annotated

1 AMBASSADORS & CONSULS

For later cases see same Topic and Key Number in Pocket Part

mobile, there presumably to deliver it to defendant, who, it appears, was in charge of the operation. U.S.C.A.Const. Amend. 4.

U. S. v. Enger, 472 F.Supp. 490.

Where federal agents had probable cause to believe the coconspirator was committing a crime against United States, conspirator could have been arrested without violating his rights under the Fourth Amendment since an arrest warrant is not needed to make felony arrest based upon probable cause and seizure of paper bag which coconspirator was carrying could have been justified as a search incident to a lawful arrest, regardless of fact that coconspirator was protected from prosecution by diplomatic immunity. U.S.C.A.Const. Amend. 4.

U. S. v. Enger, 472 F.Supp. 490.

D.C.N.Y. 1979. Under the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, immunity is conditioned on notification to the State Department of appointment of individuals to positions with foreign missions in the United States, notwithstanding that the Convention does not, on its face, condition immunity on compliance with the notification requirement.

Vulcan Iron Works, Inc. v. Polish American Machinery Corp., 479 F.Supp. 1060.

Absent language in Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations disapproving practice under prior immunity statutes, which were repealed in favor of the Convention's narrow and more precise standards, it was reasonable to look to those practices, which had been in effect for some 20 years before the Convention, in determining whether immunity was conditioned on notification of an individual's status as a member of a diplomatic mission. 22 U.S.C. (1970 Ed.) §§ 252-254; Diplomatic Relations Act, §§ 2-6, 3(b), 4, 22 U.S.C.A. §§ 254a-254e, 254b(b), 254c; 28 U.S.C.A. §§ 1251, 1351, 1364.

Vulcan Iron Works, Inc. v. Polish American Machinery Corp., 479 F.Supp. 1060.

Employee of Polish Commercial Counselor's Office, who was sought to be deported in connection with litigation pending in United States District Court for District of New Jersey, was immune under Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations from civil jurisdiction of United States only if the State Department had been properly notified of his appointment as a member of the administrative and technical staff of the Counselor's Office.

Vulcan Iron Works, Inc. v. Polish American Machinery Corp., 479 F.Supp. 1060.

Compliance with specific normal procedure for notifying the State Department of appointment of a member of a diplomatic mission constitutes adequate notification for purpose of immunity from civil jurisdiction of

For cited U.S.C.A. sections and legislative history

Library references
C.J.S. Ambassadors and Consuls.

3. Privileges, Immunities, and Disabilities.

Library references
C.J.S. Ambassadors and Consuls §§ 15-23.

D.C.N.J. 1978. "Diplomatic immunity" in its contemporary aspect may be broadly defined as the freedom from local jurisdiction accorded under principles of international law by the receiving state to the duly accredited diplomatic representatives of other states.

U. S. v. Enger, 472 F.Supp. 490.

Traditional policy of United States is that diplomatic immunity will not be conferred upon an individual unless he has both diplomatic status and an intimate association with work of a permanent diplomatic mission.

U. S. v. Enger, 472 F.Supp. 490.

Courts are bound by a determination of the Department of State that an alien claiming diplomatic status is entitled to that status, since this is construed as a nonreviewable political decision; case for allowing judicial review is stronger where the executive finds an individual not to have been a diplomat, but even so the courts have generally acceded to determination of the executive.

U. S. v. Enger, 472 F.Supp. 490.

Where coconspirator entitled to diplomatic immunity knew that information in orange juice carton was national defense information related to security of United States and obtained through violation of laws of the United States and hence property which he intended to steal, carton and film therein were not coconspirator's "goods or chattels" within meaning of statute providing that if writ of process is sued out, whereby person of any ambassador or public minister of foreign prince or state is arrested or imprisoned, or his "goods or chattels" are seized, such writ of process shall be deemed void. 22 U.S.C. (1976 Ed.), § 252.

U. S. v. Enger, 472 F.Supp. 490.

If FBI agents waited until coconspirator protected by diplomatic immunity delivered package to defendant or placed it in defendant's automobile in full view of agents, seizure of carton could have been made incident to defendant's arrest and no right of defendants, Fourth Amendment or otherwise, would have been violated; on the other hand, under circumstances agents were confronted with them and there, it could not be said that agents acted unreasonably in seizing package from coconspirator who had just picked it up from the "drop," and was carrying it to defendant's auto-

For references to other topics, see Descriptive-Word Index

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Notice which State Department received of status of employee of Polish Commercial Counselor's Office in New York was not "notification" within meaning of Article 10 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations so as to entitle the employee to immunity from judicial process where none of communications purported to be "notification" or even used such word but, rather, each bore the earmarks of a request for a "suggestion of immunity" and despite such indications the State Department nowhere indicated that it was in fact notified of the employee's appointment.

Vulcan Iron Works, Inc. v. Polish American Machinery Corp., 479 F.Supp. 1060.

Mere fact that documents allegedly establishing notification to State Department of appointment of employee of Polish Commercial Counselor's Office in New York were found in files of the Polish Embassy was not sufficient to support a finding that such documents were actually sent to the State Department in accordance with department procedures, for purpose of notifying it of appointment of employee, claiming immunity from judicial process; moreover, absent precise recitation necessary to identify and authenticate them the documents would be insufficient to establish that the State Department was actually notified.

Vulcan Iron Works, Inc. v. Polish American Machinery Corp., 479 F.Supp. 1060.

Since facts relating to purported notification to State Department of appointment of employee of Polish Commercial Counselor's Office in New York were within the exclusive knowledge of the employee, claiming immunity from judicial process, and his employers, the employee bore the burden of establishing notification sufficient to meet requirements of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations.

Vulcan Iron Works, Inc. v. Polish American Machinery Corp., 479 F.Supp. 1060.

State Department's note to Polish Embassy was not a suggestion of immunity for employee of Polish Commercial Counselor's Office in New York where although note recited that

see United States Code Annotated

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V

Vienna Convention on Succession of States, 1978

enjoying privileges and immunities, other than nationals of the receiving State, and members of the families of such persons irrespective of their nationality, to leave at the earliest possible moment. It must, in particular, in case of need, place at their disposal the necessary means of transport for themselves and their property.

Art. 45. If diplomatic relations are broken off between two States, or if a mission is permanently or temporarily recalled:

(a) the receiving State must, even in case of armed conflict, respect and protect the premises of the mission, together with its property and archives;

(b) the sending State may entrust the custody of the premises of the mission, together with its property and archives, to a third State acceptable to the receiving State;

(c) the sending State may entrust the protection of its interests and those of its nationals to a third State acceptable to the receiving State.

Art. 46. A sending State may with the prior consent of a receiving State, and at the request of a third State not represented in the receiving State, undertake the temporary protection of the interests of the third State and of its nationals.

Art. 47.(1) In the application of the provisions of the present Convention, the receiving State shall not discriminate as between States.

(2) However, discrimination shall not be regarded as taking place:

(a) where the receiving State applies any of the provisions of the present Convention restrictively because of a restrictive application of that provision to its mission in the sending State;

(b) where by custom or agreement States extend to each other more favourable treatment than is required by the provisions of the present Convention.

Art. 48. The present Convention shall be open for signature by all States Members of the United Nations or of any of the specialized agencies or Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, and by any other State invited by the General Assembly of the United Nations to become a Party to the Convention, as follows: until 31 October 1961 at the Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Austria and subsequently, until 31 March 1962, at the United Nations Headquarters in New York.

Art. 49. The present Convention is subject to ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Art. 50. The present Convention shall remain open for accession by any State belonging to any of the four categories mentioned in Article 48. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Art. 51.(1) The present Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification or accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

(2) For each State ratifying or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

Art. 52. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States belonging to any of the four categories mentioned in Article 48:

(a) of signatures to the present Convention and of the deposit of instruments of ratification or accession, in accordance with Articles 48, 49 and 50;

(b) of the date on which the present Convention will enter into force, in accordance with Article 51.

Art. 53. The original of the present Convention, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send certified copies thereof to all States belonging to any of the four categories mentioned in Article 48.

In witness whereof the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed the present Convention. Done at Vienna, this eighteenth day of April one thousand nine hundred and sixty-one."

Optional Protocol concerning acquisition of nationality, done at Vienna, on April 18, 1961, read as follows:

"The States Parties to the present Protocol and to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, hereinafter referred to as 'the Convention', adopted by the United Nations Conference held at Vienna from 2 March to 14 April 1961,

Expressing their wish to establish rules between them concerning acquisition of nationality by the members of their diplomatic missions and of the families forming part of the household of those members,

Have agreed as follows:

Art. I. For the purpose of the present Protocol, the expression 'members of the mission' shall have the meaning assigned to in Article 1, sub-paragraph (b), of the Convention, namely 'the head of the mission and the members of the staff of the mission'.

Art. II. Members of the mission not being nationals of the receiving State, and members of their families forming part of their household, shall not, solely by the operation of the law of the receiving State, acquire the nationality of that State.

Art. III. The present Protocol shall be open for signature by all States which may become Parties to the Convention, as follows: until 31 October 1961 at the Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Austria and subsequently, until 31 March 1962, at the United Nations Headquarters in New York.

Art. IV. The present Protocol is subject to ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Art. V. The present Protocol shall remain open for accession by all States which may become Parties to the Convention. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Art. VI.(1) The present Protocol shall enter into force on the same day as the Convention or on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit of the second instrument of ratification or accession to the Protocol with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, whichever date is the later.

(2) For each State ratifying or acceding to the present Protocol after its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article, the Protocol shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

Art. VII. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States which may become Parties to the Convention:

(a) of signatory to the present Protocol and of the deposit of instruments of ratification or accession, in accordance with Articles III, IV and V;

(b) of the date on which the present Protocol will enter into force, in accordance with Article VI."

Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes, done at Vienna, on Apr. 18, 1961 read as follows:

"The States Parties to the present Protocol and to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, hereinafter referred to as 'The Convention', adopted by the United Nations Conference held at Vienna from 2 March to 14 April 1961,

Expressing their wish to resort in all matters concerning them in respect of any dispute arising out of the interpretation or application of the Convention to the Compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, unless some other form of settlement has been agreed upon by the parties within a reasonable period,

Have agreed as follows:

Art. I. Disputes arising out of the interpretation or application of the Convention shall lie within the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice and may accordingly be brought before the Court by an application made by any party to the dispute being a Party to the present Protocol.

Art. II. The parties may agree, within a period of two months after one party has notified its opinion to the other that a dispute exists, to resort not to the International Court of Justice but on an arbitral tribunal. After the expiry of the said period, either party may bring the dispute before the Court by an application.

Art. III.(1) Within the same period of two months, the parties may agree to adopt a conciliation procedure before resorting to the International Court of Justice.

(2) The conciliation commission shall make its recommendations within five months after its appointment. If its recommendations are not accepted by the parties to the dispute within two months after they have been delivered, either party may bring the dispute before the Court by an application.

Art. IV. States Parties to the Convention, to the Optional Protocol concerning Acquisition of Nationality, and to the present Protocol may at any time declare that they will extend the provisions of the present Protocol to disputes arising out of the interpretation or application of the Optional Protocol concerning Acquisition of Nationality. Such declarations shall be notified to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Art. V. The present Protocol shall be open for signature by all States which may become Parties to the Convention, as follows: until 31 October 1961 at the Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Austria and subsequently, until 31 March 1962, at the United Nations Headquarters in New York.

The present Protocol is subject to ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Art. VII. The present Protocol shall remain open for accession by all States which may become Parties to the Convention. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Art. VIII.(1) The present Protocol shall enter into force on the same day as the Convention or on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit of the second instrument of ratification or accession to the Protocol with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, whichever day is the later.

(2) For each State ratifying or acceding to the present Protocol after its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article, the Protocol shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

Art. IX. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States which become Parties to the Convention:

(a) of signatures to the present Protocol and of the deposit of instruments of ratification or accession, in accordance with Articles V, VI and VII;

(b) of declarations made in accordance with Article IV of the present Protocol;

(c) of the date on which the present Protocol will enter into force, in accordance with Article VIII."

UNTS, Vol. 500, pp. 96-126, 224-226, 242-246.

VIENNA CONVENTION ON SUCCESSION OF STATES IN RESPECT OF TREATIES, 1978.

Adopted on Aug. 23, 1978 by the UN Conference July 31-Aug. 23, 1978 at Vienna, convened by the UN General Assembly 3496/XXX of Dec. 15, 1975 and Res. 31/18 of Nov. 24, 1976. The text of the Convention read as follows:

"The States Parties to the present Convention, Considering the profound transformation of the international community brought about by the decolonization process,

Considering also that other factors may lead to cases of succession of States in the future,

Convinced, in these circumstances, of the need for the codification and progressive development of the rules relating to succession of States in respect of treaties as a means for ensuring greater juridical security in international relations,

Noting that the principles of free consent, good faith and pacta sunt servanda are universally recognized,

Emphasizing that the consistent observance of general multilateral treaties which deal with the codification and progressive development of international law and those the object and purpose of which are of interest to the international community as a whole is of special importance for the strengthening of peace and international co-operation,

Having in mind the principles of international law embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, such as the principles of the equal rights and self-determination

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Genoa Bruce
Jesse (

Lee

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

Ambassador Leo Wanta, Somalia)
Ambassador to Canada)
and Switzerland, DPP#-04362)
& 12535, aka Lee E. Wanta,)
aka Leo E. Wanta; and)

Case No: 02-1363-A

Plaintiff,

vs

**COMPLAINT FOR SPECIFIC
PERFORMANCE AND
ALTERNATIVELY FOR
BREACH OF CONTRACT**

United States of America;)
Attorney General John Ashcroft)
Attorney General of the United)
States of America;)

Paul H. O'Neill, Secretary of the Treasury,)
United States of America; and)

George Tenet, Director, Central)
Intelligence Agency ("CIA"))

Defendants,)

Plaintiff appearing before this Court Pro-se makes this Complaint against the named Defendants for Specific Performance and Alternatively for Breach of Contract and in support thereof alleges and states as follows:

SUMMARY OF ACTION

1. Ambassador Leo Wanta, Somalia Ambassador to Canada and Switzerland, DPP#-04362 & 12535, aka Lee E. Wanta, aka Leo E. Wanta, (the name "Wanta" and Plaintiff may be used interchangeably in this Complaint) the Plaintiff herein was at all times pertinent to the cause of action set forth in this Complaint an agent, employee, fiduciary and/or quasi independent contract agent/employee of the United States Government. The work with the United States Government included relationships with one

No. 02-

IN THE
Supreme Court of the United States

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

v.

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

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

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI

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

STEVEN D. GOODWIN
GOODWIN, SUTTON & DUVAL, PLC
Old City Hall, Suite 350
1001 East Broad Street
Richmond, VA 23219
(804) 643-0000

Counsel for Petitioner

179221



COUNSEL PRESS
(800) 274-3321 • (800) 359-6859

12 May 2004

via e-mail/courier

The Government of the United States of America

<i>Thru : The Honorable, George W Bush</i>	<i>202 456 6605</i>
<i>The Honorable, Dick Cheney</i>	<i>202 456 7044</i>
<i>The Honorable, John Ashcroft</i>	<i>202 307 6777</i>
<i>The Honorable, John Snow</i>	<i>202 622 2151</i>
<i>The Honorable, Karl Rove</i>	<i>202 456 2971</i>
<i>The Honorable, Andrew Card</i>	<i>202 456 2888</i>

During this recent period of time, I have had numerous opportunities to fully evaluate many of my personal and professional thoughts, ideas and had ongoing discussions with several interested parties.

For more than ten years, I have experienced many difficult and fearful life threatening incidents on the record. As I sit here today waiting for my grandchildren's [twins] school bus to continue my personal joy of helping them with their homework, and prepare for an early dinner - and - to be off to her softball game. At this aging juncture, I need to reunite some of the living joys of this Great Nation, and to wish to make it absolutely clear that irrespective of my questions of responsibility for lawless wrongdoings against this American citizen, I have no further interest in judicial retribution, apology and / or their self vindication.

My sincere and most American desire is to have the immediate Peace and Joy, and to forgive and forget previous incidents scripted " by others". I understand opinions may differ on history, explanations, tradecraft and reasons causing not only myself, but also others to take a particular course of action. I am sure to connect the dots and put the continuing pieces of the Puzzle Palace together may lead to even more unanswered rather than answered questions. At times it has been most

Page 1 of 2

interesting to talk and reflect, but my genuine interest is currently to get on with my personal life and living experiences with all of my five American grandchildren and my three American children together again with American Liberty and Freedom.

Knowing that the Bush/Cheney Administration endorses the American Rule of Law, United States Constitution and Civil Rights, our Rogers-Houston Memorandum, Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, 1961; Art. 1, (a); Art. 5 (1); Art. 13 (1); Art. 14 (1) (a); Art. 16. (1); Art. 24; Art. 27 (2); Art. 29; Art. 30 (1), (2); Art. 31(1); Art. 36 (1), (2); Art. 38 (1); Art.39 (1); Art. 40 (1), (3); Optional Protocol, Articles One and Two, inter alia.

Thank you very much for your valued assistance in closure of this continuing incident created "by others".

Yours faithfully,

*/S/ electronic signature
Ambassador Leo E Wanta*

LEW:rr

Page 2 of 2

Addendum AA

In reference to Supreme Court of the United States Case Nr. 02-1263 – and – United States District Court, Alexandria Division, Ambassador Leo Wanta, et al., -vs- United States of America, et al, Case Nr. 02-1363-A, We are enclosing the following document which is part and parcel of the litigated USG/Kok/Wanta Protocol Tax Treaty Agreement, duly executed in May, 1992 which includes an IRS “Set aside allocation” of 18% USGovn Flat Tax , equating to USDollars Ninety Billion [US\$90,000,000,000.00] with applicable interest accruals due _ on 11 June 1995 _ the offshore repatriation value/settlement/closure date.

See document - Swiss Federation Agency _ FGI Fiduciaire-Conseil confirmation to Swiss Fiduciary Banque [Fidenas AG, Zurich] of USDollars Five Hundred Billion [US\$500,000,000,000.00] of Credit Worthy Bank Instruments, issued to AmeriTrust Corporation Inc., dated in Lausanne, on April 29th 1993. Account signatore : Director Leo E. Wanta [Sole Principal]

Under listed Transaction Codes : AMT-LHF-93.03.20/005-CF _ and _
AMT/LHF/93.03.20/008/CF

Swiss Federation Account Nr : 11020-04060
AMERITRUST CORPORATION, INC.

Legend : AMT denotes “ American Treasury”
LHF denotes “ State of Israel “
93.03.20 denotes _ 1993 MARCH 20

Is there any mutually collective crisis required which must occur to bring immediate closure to this mutual never ending Domestic/International incident ?
Please advise soonest, many thanks ..

Enclosure : FGI FIDUCIARE-CONSEIL.DOC

29-04-1993 14:22 FROM FGI FIDUCIAIRE CONSEIL

TO MR. WANTA

P.01

FGI FIDUCIAIRE-CONSEIL
CABINET FERRUS & GUIRAUD
AV. MOUSQUINES 42
CH-1005 LAUSANNE

Tel. 021 728 39 80
" 021 729 43 75
FAX 02 728 07 73

Lausanne, April 29th 1993

Dr. JEROME H. FARNUM
Senior Vice President
FIDENAS AG
Talacker 42
8001 ZURICH

Transmission by
mail and fax

Dear Doctor Farnum,

Referring to our phone call of this morning, we confirm herewith our conversation, as agreed.

We are attorneys of Sir Leo E. Wanta, Director of AMERITRUST CORPORATION INC.

On his behalf, Sir Wanta is required us to let you know that AMERITRUST CORPORATION INC. is ready to release collaterals, until 500-Billion, to your clients: Mr. James C. Stauffer and Georges Carr, under references codes:

Transaction Codes : AMT-LHF-93.03.20/005-CF and AMT/LHF/93.03.20/008/CF
Contract Number : JCSBEBBAY-ONE
Sellers code : 48940 9632 CAREYLYN
RE. Account : 11020-04060 AMERITRUST CORPORATION, INC.

We thank you in advance for assisting Sir Leo E. Wanta in this transaction and remain to your disposal for any further information.

Very truly yours,

FGI Fiduciaire-Conseil
Cabinet Ferrus & Guiraud



Dr G. Ferrus E. Guiraud

12 May 2004

via e-mail/courier

The Government of the United States of America

<i>Thru : The Honorable, George W Bush</i>	<i>202 456 6605</i>
<i>The Honorable, Dick Cheney</i>	<i>202 456 7044</i>
<i>The Honorable, John Ashcroft</i>	<i>202 307 6777</i>
<i>The Honorable, John Snow</i>	<i>202 622 2151</i>
<i>The Honorable, Karl Rove</i>	<i>202 456 2971</i>
<i>The Honorable, Andrew Card</i>	<i>202 456 2883</i>

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LS2

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Thank you very much for your valued assistance in closure of this continuing incident created "by others".

Yours faithfully,


*/s/ electronic signature
Ambassador Leo E Wanta*

LEW:rr

Page 2 of 2

29-04-1993 14:22 FROM FGI FIDUCIAIRE CONSEIL

TO MR. WANTA

P.01

FGI FIDUCIAIRE-CONSEIL
CABINET FERRUS & GUIRAUD
AV. MOUSQUINES 42
CH-1005 LAUSANNE

TEL. 021 728 39 80
" 021 729 43 75
FAX 02 728 07 73

Lausanne, April 29th 1993

Dr. JEROME H. FARNUM
Senior Vice President
FIDENAS AG
Talacker 42
8001 ZURICH

Transmission by
mail and fax

Dear Doctor Farnum,

Referring to our phone call of this morning, we confirm herewith our conversation, as agreed.

We are attorneys of Sir Leo E. Wanta, Director of AMERITRUST CORPORATION INC.

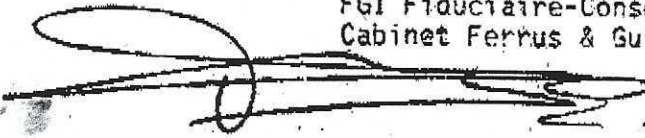
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FGI Fiduciaire-Conseil
Cabinet Ferrus & Guiraud


Dr G. Ferrus E. Guiraud

12 May 2004

via e-mail/courier

The Government of the United States of America

Thru : The Honorable, George W Bush 202 456 6605

→ *The Honorable, Dick Cheney 202 456 7044*

The Honorable, John Ashcroft 202 307 6777

The Honorable, John Snow 202 622 2151

The Honorable, Karl Rove 202 456 2971

The Honorable, Andrew Card 202 456 2883

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Page 1 of 2

12 May 2004

via e-mail/courier

The Government of the United States of America

Thru : The Honorable, George W Bush 202 456 6606

The Honorable, Dick Cheney 202 456 7044

The Honorable, John Ashcroft 202 307 6777

The Honorable, John Snow 202 622 2151

→ *The Honorable, Karl Rove 202 456 2971*

The Honorable, Andrew Card 202 456 2883

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Page 1 of 2

LS2

12 May 2004

via e-mail/courier

The Government of the United States of America

<i>Thru : The Honorable, George W Bush</i>	<i>202 456 6606</i>
<i>The Honorable, Dick Cheney</i>	<i>202 456 7044</i>
<i>The Honorable, John Ashcroft</i>	<i>202 307 6777</i>
<i>The Honorable, John Snow</i>	<i>202 622 2151</i>
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<i>* The Honorable, Andrew Card *</i>	<i>202 456 2883</i>

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For more than ten years, I have experienced many difficult and fearful life threatening incidents on the record. As I sit here today waiting for my grandchildren's [twins] school bus to continue my personal joy of helping them with their homework, and prepare for an early dinner - and - to be off to her softball game. At this aging juncture, I need to reunite some of the living joys of this Great Nation, and to wish to make it absolutely clear that irrespective of my questions of responsibility for lawless wrongdoings against this American citizen, I have no further interest in judicial retribution, apology and / or their self vindication.

My sincere and most American desire is to have the immediate Peace and Joy, and to forgive and forget previous incidents scripted " by others". I understand opinions may differ on history, explanations, tradecraft and reasons causing not only myself, but also others to take a particular course of action. I am sure to connect the dots and put the continuing pieces of the Puzzle Palace together may lead to even more unanswered rather than answered questions. At times it has been most

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12 May 2004

via e-mail/courier

The Government of the United States of America

<i>Thru : The Honorable, George W Bush</i>	<i>202 456 6606</i>
<i>The Honorable, Dick Cheney</i>	<i>202 456 7044</i>
<i>The Honorable, John Ashcroft</i>	<i>202 307 6777</i>
<i>The Honorable, John Snow</i>	<i>202 622 2151</i>
<i>X The Honorable, Karl Rove X</i>	<i>202 456 2971</i>
<i>The Honorable, Andrew Card</i>	<i>202 456 2883</i>

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