



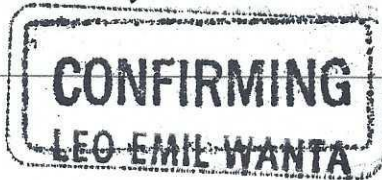
Ambassador Lee E Wanta <ameritrustusa@gmail.com>

UKRAINE, a Lawful Member of the Russian Federation Destroyed by Victoria Nuland, under Hillary Clinton

6 messages

Ambassador Lee E Wanta

<ameritrustusa@gmail.com>



Tue, Dec 3, 2019 at 9:51 AM

To: IWB <admin@investmentwatchblog.com>, EversInfo@wisconsin.gov, govinfo@wisconsin.gov, Veterans Today Network <support@veteranstodaynetwork.com>, The White House _ Senate <press@whitehouse.senate.gov>, senator@schumer.senate.gov, senatorcruz@capitolnews.com, Melania Trump <contact@action.gop.com>, press@actblue.com, Author Jonathan Franzen <press.inquiries@macmillanusa.com>, Benjamin Fulford <benjaminfulford@hotmail.com>, Asa Bennett <asa.bennett@telegraph.co.uk>, Benjamin Wheelock <bwheelock@salon.com>, DFICommunications@wisconsin.gov, "DFISecretary@wisconsin.gov" <DFISecretary@wisconsin.gov>, "DFICorporations@wisconsin.gov" <DFICorporations@wisconsin.gov>, cavuto@foxnews.com, Bret Baier <special@foxnews.com>, Your Duty to America <newsletter@yourdutytoamerica.com>, "Republican Alerts (via NRSC)" <victory@supportnrsc.com>, action@citizen.org, "aroberts@worldbank.org" <aroberts@worldbank.org>

Bcc: gandgbrokerage@msn.com, lon gibby <lon@gibbymedia.com>, Ambassador Lee Wanta <ameritrustusa@gmail.com>, visas <visas@consulfrance-chicago.org>, contact@consulfrance-chicago.org, US President Al Gore <press@carthagegroup.com>, The White House _ Senate <press@whitehouse.senate.gov>, thestory@foxnews.com, The Horn News <news@thehornnews.com>, news@trumptrainnews.com, mel@dusselgroup.com, drolgasa@hotmail.com, Leland Judd <drjudd@dentistrybydesign.ws>, drudge@drudgereport.com

 UKRAINE - vs - POLITICAL CORRUPTION_06SEP16_25...

via PROMIS SOFTWARE _ INSLAW, INC. _ Washington, D.C., USA
Special Operations : SeaGate

CLEARLY IF NOT _ THE AMERICAN POPULACE TO SERVE and

PROTECT OUR UNITED STATES CONSTITUTIONAL REPUBLIC,
JUST WHO WILL ?

<https://vimeo.com/370672952>

https://youtu.be/yuC_4mGTs98

In God We Trust, Forever and a Day

No Peace without American Justice, No American Justice without
Forgiveness _ be engraved on every heart.

Thus the American Family will be able to find the true Peace that flows
from the Union of American Justice and Mercy

<https://vimeo.com/358555549>

<https://youtu.be/L1x-9-gj2EE>

miapolloproductionsltd.blogspot.com/2018/06/conspiracy-chronicles-case-of-leo-wanta.html

https://www.liveleak.com/view?i=6a2_1388943553

<http://eagleonetowanta.com>

<https://vimeo.com/273803684>

<https://vimeo.com/273386153>

<https://youtu.be/r3rVXZHJr7o>

<http://www.veteranstoday.com/2013/12/28/high-speedrail/>

S-31-IANO / SA32NV / U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE
NEW ORLEANS

INTERNAL AFFAIRS /

UNITED STATES SENATOR and FORMER STATE GOVERNOR, et al
PLOT THE MURDER OF AMBASSADOR LEO EMIL WANTA

<http://beforeitsnews.com/alternative/2018/03/senator-gov-plot-murder-on-tape-3601797.html>

USDollars 433 TRILLION +/- LESS THE 35% REPATRIATION CIVIL INCOME
TAX PAYMENT [U.S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF
VIRGINIA - CASE No. 02-1363-A and Civil Action No. 1:07 cv 609 T3E/BRP] TO
BE PAID DIRECTLY TO AMB WANTA.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mfcnyn-XHP0>

Publisher - International Currency Review / London

<https://www.veteranstoday.com/2018/02/18/can-the-coming-sovietization-of->

4

[american-dissent-be-stopped/](#)

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

<https://mainerepublicemailert.com/2016/05/30/high-speed-rail-american-jobs/>

<https://ameritrustusa.wordpress.com/2017/09/22/benjamin-fulford-9-19-17-urgent-questions-from-a-political-prisoner-re-leo-wanta-the-dc-clone-situation-preston-james-2/>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mH5feuHO000#action=share>
[THE STORY OF LEO WANTA AND THE MISSING \$27 TRILLION]

http://www.tomheneghanbriefings.com/Wanta-Reagan-Mitterrand-Protocols-Release-Are-Imminent_10-31-2017.html

http://eagleonetowanta.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/U.S.-President-R-W-Reagan_Totten-Doctrine_92-U.S.-105.pdf


<https://nook.barnesandnoble.com/products/2940150998438/sample>

<https://vimeo.com/265254137> <https://vimeo.com/158213524>
<https://vimeo.com/user16311094/review/160965789/b57fb62f43>

3 attachments

 **POTUS_202_UKRAINE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IS FURIOUS_2018.pdf**
3222K

 **POTUS_202_UKRAINE_Chapter17_Wanta-Black-Swan-White-Hat_Circa 2015.pdf**
1372K

 **Ukraine Ponzi Scheme Exposed_Bush_Clinton_CIA_RICO STATUTES_2019.pdf**
2095K

Mail Delivery Subsystem <mailer-daemon@googlemail.com>

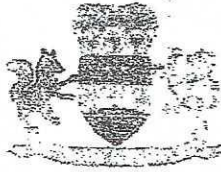
Tue, Dec 3, 2019 at 9:51 AM

To: ameritrustusa@gmail.com

3/

Release - 06.09.16

URGENT CONFIRMATION



The Principality of Snake Hill

Sec Code :

"Stillpoint"

Date : 25 Dec 2009

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

PART 2
A/B

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

Message - GENERAL AGREEMENT ON COOPERATION
BETWEEN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
OF THE RUSSIAN SOCIALIST FEDERATIVE
REPUBLIC [RUSSIA] & NEW REPUBLIC /
USA - dated 22.12.90 - WIEN/MOSKOW

⇒ UKRAINE ??? - POLITICAL
VS - CORRUPTION

*** Important Confidentiality Notice ***

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06 SEP 16

1/32

Baulkham Hills, NSW 2153

ATTACHMENT -

THE GREAT DEBATE: WHO WAS BEHIND
THE RUBLE FOLLIES? AND - NOW WE,
THE PEOPLE HAVE "UKRAINE CONSPIRACY"

27 January 2004

In the matter of : - General Agreement on Cooperation between The Council of
Ministers of the Russian Socialist Federative Republic [RUSSIA] _
and _ New Republic/USA Financial Group, Ltd | Handelsgesellschaft
{Austria}; referencing Title 18 USC Section 6, as to US Government
Proprietary Corporations, inter alia

United States Senate Committee on the Judiciary

The Honorable, Joseph Biden	Telecopier- 202 224 0139
The Honorable, Saxby Chambliss	202 224 0103
The Honorable, John Cornyn	202 228 2856
The Honorable, Larry Craig	202 228 1067
The Honorable, Mike DeWine	202 224 6519
The Honorable, Richard Durbin	202 228 0400
The Honorable, John Edwards	202 228 1374
The Honorable, Russell Feingold	202 224 2725
The Honorable, Dianne Feinstein	202 228 3953
The Honorable, Lindsey Graham	202 224 3808
The Honorable, Chuck Grassley	202 224 6020
The Honorable, Orrin Hatch	202 228 1178
The Honorable, Edward Kennedy	202 224 8525
The Honorable, Herb Kohl	202 224 9787
The Honorable, Jon Kyl	202 224 2207
The Honorable, Patrick Leahy	202 224 1388
The Honorable, Charles Schumer	202 228 4562
The Honorable, Jeff Sessions	202 224 3149
The Honorable, Arlen Specter	202 228 1229

Distribution: -

The Honorable, George W Bush
Office of the President
Telecopier : USA 202 456 1907

The Honorable, John Ashcroft
Office of the Attorney General
U S Department of Justice
Telecopier : USA 202 307 6777

Messr Andrew Card
Presidential Chief of Staff
Telecopier : USA 202 456 2883

The Honorable, Richard Cheney
Office of the Vice President
Telecopier : USA 202 456 7044

The Honorable, John Snow
Office of the Secretary
U S Department of the Treasury
Telecopier : USA 202 622 2151

Messr Lewis Libby
Vice Presidential Chief of Staff
Telecopier : USA 202 456 6212

1/3

LSZ

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON COOPERATION

Moscow

December

The Council of Ministers of the Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic, hereinafter referred to as "the Government" on the one side, and the "New Republic" / USA Financial Group, G.m.b.H., hereinafter referred to as "New Republic" on the other side, attaching great importance to drawing the Russian Federation into the international division of labour, taking into consideration the experience of both Parties and the possibilities in the development of industry and science in the Russian Federation, using the most effective forms of trade and economic cooperation which meet the interests of both the Russian Federation and "New Republic" have concluded the present Agreement on the following:

I.

The present General Agreement will determine the general terms of trade and economic cooperation between Parties on the production and mutual supply of industrial, technological, scientific equipment, processes, materials, medical products, consumer goods hereinafter referred to as "Goods", as well as other kinds of the joint activity.

II.

Cooperation of the Parties will be based on the following principles:

- mutually beneficial relations;
- guarantees of the Parties' interests provision;
- confidentiality.

III.

The Parties agreed to promote joint investment activities on the territory of the Russian Federation and other countries including establishing of joint-ventures, joint production facilities, etc.

For the realization of cooperation between the Parties on the territory of the RSFSR in accordance with the Russian legislation, a joint company under a working name of "Russ" will be established. Company "Russ" will have the initial capital of 10,000,000 (ten million) roubles, 50% of which will belong to the Russian party, including 25% - to the Russian State in the form of its Ruling Bodies, and 50% - to the Foreign party - to the "New Republic". The membership is to be determined by the Parties.

ADDENDUM A IS PART OF THIS AGREEMENT.

NEW REPUBLIC
FINANCIAL GROUP
AMSTERDAM

1/13

IV.

"New Republic" grants financial resources to the Company in the amount of US dollars 50.000.000.000 (say fifty billion) for financing innovations of different kind, purchase of equipment, technologies, consumer goods, food stuffs for needs of RSFSR, within a period agreed upon by the Parties additionally, but in any case not later than till December 31, 1991. The money will be transferred to an account in a foreign bank, chosen by the both Parties.

Repayment of the funds invested by "New Republic" into the economy, including the profit from investments will be made by the Company's commercial activity.

The Government of RSFSR will render to the Company "Russ" all possible assistance in achieving the most preferable conditions for its investments and foreign economic activity, that investment could be repaid profitably.

The Government of RSFSR opens a credit line in the amount of 300.000.000.000 (three hundred billion) roubles with the Bank of Foreign Trade of RSFSR in favour of the Company "Russ" carrying out investments mainly into export creating branches of industry as well as for purchasing of products, goods and materials and further selling them on the world market by "New Republic".

Company "Russ" will pay back to "New Republic" either in roubles in form of supply of raw materials, other resources and ready-made products or by hard currency gained from exports of the above goods.

"New Republic" has the right to purchase goods, raw materials, ready made products for roubles at internal prices.

V.

Mutual exchange of technical, financial, commercial and other kind of information, between the Parties, which is connected with mutual activity, will be considered confidential.

The Parties will take all necessary and reasonable measures to prevent the received information from divulging to a third Party.

The volume of information, which is not considered confidential, is determined by the Parties.

The Parties are obliged that their personnel, their agents or their right successors will never inform a third Person or Organizations without written consent of the other Party about details of the present Agreement or Enclosures to it and also give telephone/telex/fax numbers, addresses, names, and other information, which is used in deals, provided by the present Agreement, or to use above confidential information for the aims not connected with the realization of the General Agreement.

The Parties are responsible, that neither they nor their contragents will negotiate, conclude agreements or enter business or financial relations with third persons or organizations, presented by a Party to the other on the issues concerning the present General Agreement.

ADDENDUM A IS PART OF THIS AGREEMENT.

The Parties are obliged not to act by passing each other directly, or through a third person on the issues affecting interests of one of the Parties.

VI.

The Parties will exchange representations. They also exchange specialists, invite experts and form joint groups of experts, arrange training of specialists on the territory of countries of the Parties and of the third countries.

VII.

None of the Parties will be responsible for complete or partial nonfulfillment of its obligations under the Present Agreement, if this nonfulfillment will be a consequence of circumstances beyond their control, arisen after conclusion of the Present Agreement, as a result of Force Majeure circumstances, which the Parties could not foresee, or prevent by reasonable measures.

To such Force Majeure circumstances can be referred: flood, fire, earthquake or other natural phenomena, and also war, military actions, acts and Decisions of State Bodies or any other circumstances beyond reasonable control of the Parties.

When above mentioned circumstances come into effect, a Party is to notify the other immediately in a written form. The notification should contain data about the character of Force Majeure circumstances, and, if possible, to estimate the influence of above circumstances on the fulfillment of its obligations on the present Agreement and the term of obligation fulfillment.

When above circumstances are out of effect a Party should immediately inform the other in a written form. In a notification a term of supposed fulfillment of obligations on the present General Agreement should be given.

In case of failure to notify or untimely notification a Party should compensate losses to the other, caused by the failure to notify or untimely notification.

A Party should present the confirmation of the Chamber of Commerce or another competent Body or Organization of the corresponding Country about the presence of Force Majeure circumstances, according to the request of the other Party within a reasonable period of time.

The term of obligation fulfillment is postponed accordingly for the period when above circumstances or their consequences are in effect.

In cases, when above circumstances and their consequences last longer than 2 months or it is evident that Force Majeure circumstances and their consequences will be in effect longer than the mentioned period, the Parties within a possible short period of time will negotiate to find alternative ways of the present Agreement realization accepted by Both Parties and the achievement of the corresponding conformity.

ADDENDUM A IS PART OF THIS AGREEMENT.

NEW REVISION
FRANCO
L...

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3/13

VIII.

All disputes and differences which may arise out of present General Agreement or contracts concluded according or in connection with their execution will be settled by Parties by means of negotiations.

In case the agreement is not achieved all disputes and differences which arise out of the present General Agreement in connection with it will be settled by the Parties through a Court of Arbitration fixed by the Parties through negotiations. The decision of the Court of arbitration will be final.

In case the agreement is not achieved all disputes and differences which arise out of the contracts concluded according to the present General Agreement or in connection with them will be settled by the Parties through the Arbitration Tribunal in Sweden in accordance with the Material Law and Procedure of Swedish legislation. The decision of the Arbitration Tribunal in Sweden will be final.

IX.

The present General Agreement will be valid within a period of 15 years with further prolongation for 35 years.

In case any of the Parties expresses its intention to cancel the present General Agreement, it will be obliged for the Party to inform the other of its intention in a written form not later than one year before the supposed date of cancelling of the present General Agreement but not earlier than two years after signing the present General Agreement.

Obligations undertaken under contracts concluded on the base of the present General Agreement must be fulfilled by the Parties completely unless the Parties do not agree otherwise.

X.

The present General Agreement will come to effect from the moment of its signing by both Parties.

The present General Agreement has been drawn up and signed on December 22, 1990 in three copies, each in English and in Russian.

The signed copies in Russian and in English are identical and have equal force and value.

ADDENDUM A IS PART OF THIS AGREEMENT.

Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Socialist Federative Republic

Gennady I. Filshin

NEW REPUBLIC USA 22.12.90

AUSTRIA

On behalf of and according to Power of Attorney from "New Republic"/ USA Financial Group, LTD. G.m.b.H.

Magnus Indahl

4/13

9/

PROTOCOL OF FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL
REGULATIONS UNDER GENERAL AGREEMENT
OF DECEMBER 27, 1990

Moscow

December 27, 1990

According to General Agreement dated December 27, 1990, The Council of Ministers of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, hereinafter referred to as "the Government" on the one side, and the New Republic/USA Financial Group, LTD, G.m.b.H., hereinafter referred to as "New Republic" on the other side, have agreed upon the following:

1. To fulfill all necessary formalities, establish and register a joint-stock company "Rusa", hereinafter referred to as Company, in the RSFSR Ministry of Finance till December 31st, 1990. If for any reason being out of control of the Parties Company "Rusa" is not registered by that time, the Government should immediately inform "New Republic" of that as well as the reasons of non-registration. Both Parties will do all possible to establish and register Company "Rusa" as soon as possible.

Up to the moment of registration, the Ministry of Finance, RSFSR to render the right to carry out commercial and financial activity on behalf of the Company to "New Republic" in the RSFSR.

2. "New Republic" grants financial resources to the Company in the amount of US dollars 50,000,000,000 (say fifty billion) for financing innovations of different kind carried out or imported in accordance with the subject of the activity of the Company and with approval from the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR for purchasing equipment, technologies, consumer goods, foodstuffs, hereinafter referred to as products for the needs of RSFSR.

Above financial resources should be remitted by "New Republic" to a currency account, opened in the first class prime bank according to agreement of Parties. All operations through the above specified account before registration of the Company and transferring of the above account into the name of the Company should be effected only under documents signed jointly by the following persons acting on behalf of the Company by order of its constitutors:

- Mr. Victor N. Yaroshanka - Minister of Foreign Economic Affairs of the RSFSR;
- Mr. Leo Emil Wanta - General Director of New Republic/USA Financial Group, LTD, G.m.b.H.

a) US dollars 5,000,000,000 (say five billion) are to be remitted within a period of ten business days after opening the credit line for roubles 100 billion as per paragraph 3 of the present Protocol;

REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA
Handwritten signatures and stamps

S/13

b) the rest of the amount - on terms, agreed upon by the Parties, not later than 31 December, 1991.

The above resources are used by the Company in the following way:

- 50% of total amount - for purchasing for the needs of the RSFSR from "New Republic" goods at normal prices effective on the world market;
- the rest - for investments and purchasing of production on the territory of the RSFSR and abroad.

3. Within five banking days after signing the present Protocol a credit line for Roubles 140.000.000.000 (say one hundred and forty billion) will be opened with RSFSR Vneshtorgbank in the name of "New Republic" for use of "New Republic"/"Russ" at the expense of resources from the State Budget of the RSFSR. ~~The opening of the credit line of roubles 140.000.000.000 (say one hundred and forty billion) should be used before US dollars 5.000.000.000 (say five billion) are transmitted by "New Republic" to the above specified account.~~

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12-22-90

Till the registration of Company "Russ" in the RSFSR Ministry of Finance, "New Republic" as a constituent of the above Company will operate this credit line on behalf of the Company.

RSFSR Vneshtorgbank issues an irrevocable confirmation of availability of the Roubles for "New Republic".

Total amount of the above credit line is roubles 300.000.000.000 (say three hundred billion) during five years with a possibility of prolongation.

The credit can be used by the Company to buy raw materials, other resources, fixed assets, real estate, shares and other stocks of enterprises, organizations, patents and licences.

The sums received by the Company on account of the credit line are granted to it by the RSFSR Vneshtorgbank for a period of five years. Repayment of the main debt interest payments for using credit resources should be made starting from the third year of the credit.

4. The RSFSR Vneshtorgbank opens special accounts for the Company, and also for "New Republic" to which they will receive roubles from their activities, mentioned in paragraph 2.

The amounts are remitted to the respective accounts and are used as follows:

a) for carrying out the activities of "New Republic" in accordance with its goals and tasks and to pay back the invested dollars, the equivalent of the value of investments and imported goods being evaluated in Soviet roubles at the official exchange rate with a coefficient 1 to 5 and transferred to a special rouble account opened with RSFSR Vneshtorgbank. The kind of the above account and the procedure of operations with due regard for granting "New Republic" the right of the free management (within the frames of its activities) of the financial resources are to be additionally coordinated with the RSFSR Vneshtorgbank.

With due regard for the legislation in force, "New Republic" is granted the right to carry out all forms of commercial and financial-economic activities including foreign trade on the territory of the RSFSR through the above account.

b) to pay the Company's debt under the above mentioned credit, granted to it by RSFSR Vneshtorgbank.

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NEW REPUBLIC
AUSTRIA
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6/13

[Handwritten mark]

e) for carrying out the activities of the Company itself.

3. The issuance of Export and Import licenses to carry out the activities of "Russ" and "New Republic" is carried out by corresponding organizations in RSFSR. The licenses will be issued in the name of "Russ" and "New Republic".

6. All aspects of cooperation between the Parties which are not regulated by the present Protocol and General Agreement of December 22th, 1990, will be elaborated and agreed upon by the Parties additionally.

~~Deleted~~ 7. Should any of the Parties fails to fulfill fully and properly its obligations concerning initial opening of the credit line for roubles 140,000,000,000 (say one hundred and forty billion) and initial transfer of US dollars 5,000,000,000 (say five billion), the present Protocol, General Agreement of December 22th, 1990, and all agreements between the Parties concerning the matter in question become null and void. In this case none of the Parties will have the right to issue any claims to another Party. ~~DELETED - 22.12.90~~

8. The Present Protocol is an integral part of General Agreement of December 22th, 1990.

Deputy Chairmen of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Socialist Federative Republic

[Redacted signature block]

Gennady I. Filshin

On behalf of and according to Power of Attorney from "New Republic"/ USA Financial Group, LTD. C.M.D.K.

Magnus Indahl
Magnus Indahl
NEW REPUBLIC USA
FINANCIAL GROUP
LONDON - AUSTRIA

7/13

12/

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON COOPERATION

ADDENDUM A - 1

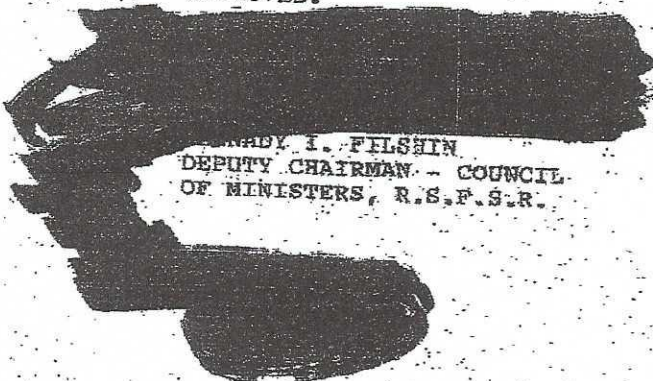
IV.

"NEW REPUBLIC" WILL PROVIDE COMMODITIES, EQUIPMENT, SUPPLIES, AMONG OTHER THINGS, TO COMPANY "RUSS" AT NORMAL PRICES EFFECTIVE ON WORLD MARKETS UNDER TERMS AND CONDITIONS AGREED UPON.

PAYMENTS UNDER MUTUAL SUPPLIES AND INVESTMENTS WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE PRESENT GENERAL AGREEMENT WILL BE CARRIED OUT IN RUBLES THROUGH THE SPECIALLY OPENED BANK ACCOUNTS FOR "RUSS" COMPANY FOR THIS PURPOSE, ACCOUNTS IN THE USSR UNIOBORBANK AND THE BANK OF FOREIGN TRADE AND IN USDOLLARS IN THE ORDER ADDITIONALLY AGREED UPON BY THE PARTIES, AND/OR ANY OTHER AGREED UPON INTERNATIONAL/FIRST CLASS BANK.

NEW REPUBLIC/USA
FINANCIAL GROUP
LINZ AUSTRIA

APPROVED:



HENRY I. FELSHIN
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN - COUNCIL
OF MINISTERS, R.S.F.S.R.

APPROVED:



LEO EMIL WANTA, DIRECTEUR
GENERAL, NEW REPUBLIC/USA
FINANCIAL GROUP, LTD GES.m.b.H.

DATED:  1990

13/13

8/13

CC: POTUS -
Hon. BARACK
OBAMA

Gov. SCOTT
WALKER,
ETAL

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 10, 1997

Mr. Leo E. Wanta
c/o Kettle Moraine Correctional Institute
P.O. Box 31
Plymouth, WI 53073

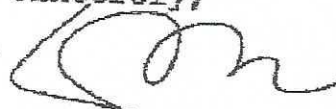
Dear Mr. Wanta:

Thank you for your letter. I
appreciate hearing from you.

To give your concerns the proper
attention, I have forwarded your letter to
the Office of Agency Liaison within the
White House. You can be certain that your
concerns will be carefully reviewed.

Again, thank you for writing.

Sincerely,



Erskine B. Bowles

And Leo Wanta has been fighting to gain control of his own private money ever since.



Ronald Reagan Library

40 Presidential Drive
Simi Valley, CA 93065-0699
800-410-8354
www.reagan.utexas.edu

November 9, 2005

F06-007

Leo Wanta
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Dear Mr. Wanta:

This is in response to your request for access under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) (5 U.S.C. 552, as amended), to Reagan Presidential records pertaining to yourself. Your request was dated and received by the Reagan Library on 10/31/2005. FOIA requests for Reagan Presidential records are processed and reviewed for access under provisions of the 1978 Presidential Records Act (PRA) (44 U.S.C. Chapter 22, Section 2204).

We have enclosed Presidential records pertaining to yourself that are currently open for research. We have also located unprocessed Presidential records that are responsive to your request. The Library archives staff will process and review these records under provisions of the Presidential Records Act (PRA), which includes a notification to the representative of the former President and the incumbent President prior to the release of any documents. When this is completed, we will notify you of the availability of the records requested.

If you have any questions regarding your FOIA request, please contact me (1-800-410-8354).

Sincerely,

SHELLY JACOBS
Archivist

enclosures

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RECHTSANWÄLTE
DR. ROBERT SIEMER
DR. HEINRICH SIEGL
DR. HANNES FÜREDER
A-1010 WIEN, DOMINIKANERBASTEI 10
TELEFON 0222/ 512 14 45, 512 81 87 TELEX 113967
POSTSPARK.KTO. 1074.372 TELEFAX 513 79 84

P.E. 22.6.87

2 un. 217 ~~216~~ 45

5

An das
Handelsgericht Wien
Handelsregister

Riemergasse 7
1010 Wien

Wien, 30.7.90/um

Handelsgericht Wien

Einget. am 31. JÜLI 1990 Nr. 114.

2 fach, mit 5 Beilg. Akten

Halbschriften

Ri - §15 a ff.

Betrifft: Fa. New Republic/USA Financial Group LTD
(HRB 41.851)
Siemens Aktiengesellschaft Österreich

Wir vertreten die Firma Siemens Aktiengesellschaft Österreich, 1211 Wien, Siemensstraße 88-92. Diese hat uns beauftragt eine Klage gegen die Firma New Republic/USA Financial Group LTD, 1010 Wien, Kärntnerstraße 28/15, einzureichen.

Aus einer früheren Eintreibungsangelegenheit ist uns bekannt, daß die obgenannte Firma an der Adresse in 1010 Wien, Kärntnerstraße 28/15 nicht mehr etabliert ist, die Büroräume leerstehen und am Türschild ein anderer Name angebracht ist. Eine Einsichtnahme in das Handelsregister ergab jedoch, daß die Adresse 1010 Wien, Kärntnerstraße 28/15 nach wie vor die aufrechte Geschäftsadresse ist. Der momentane Geschäftsführer ist Herr Leo Emil Wanta, der als Inlandsanschrift ebenfalls die Geschäftsadresse angegeben hat, an dieser aber unbekannt ist. Als zweiter Wohnsitz scheint die Anschrift 2101 North Edgewood Avenue, Appleton, Wisconsin, USA 54914, auf.

Unsere Klage vom 23.5.1990, GZ: 21 Cg 351/90, konnte weder an der Adresse 1010 Wien, Kärntnerstraße 28/15 noch zu Händen des früheren bevollmächtigten Vertreters, Rechtsanwalt Dr. Gunther Gahleithner, 1010 Wien, Schottengasse 7, zugestellt werden. Die Firma New Republic/USA Financial Group LTD verfügt derzeit über kein Organ, an

welches die Klage zugestellt werden kann. Wir verweisen diesbezüglich auf die angeschlossene Klagskopie sowie die beiden Zustellanstände.

Es wird die Bestellung eines Notgeschäftsführers beantragt.

Mit vorzüglicher Hochachtung

1982-1988

Beilagen:

- Vollzugsbericht vom 29.3.1990
- Klage vom 23.5.1990
- Zustellanstand vom 5.6.1990
- Zustellanstand vom 25.6.1990
- Brief Dris. Gahleithner vom 9.7.1990

Wih

-2-
47
WHY??

FAILURE
ASSESSMENT OF

Tuesday, March 16, 2004
LEADERS PROGRAM

7A

"WANTA EXTRADITION" FOR
TO PAY CIVIL INCOME TAX
WITHOUT DOCUMENTATION,
INTER ALIA

In Brief

Thompson records destroyed by mistake

MADISON — Several hundred boxes of records from former Gov. Tommy Thompson's administration were mistakenly destroyed instead of going to the Wisconsin Historical Society archives, officials said Monday.

Tom Solberg, a spokesman for the state Department of Administration, said the records were inadvertently put on the wrong truck from a state warehouse and sent to a Green Bay paper mill, where they were turned into pulp.

The destroyed records covered Thompson's gubernatorial career from Jan. 1, 1987, to Dec. 31, 2001, when he left Wisconsin to become secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Thompson spokesman Tony Jewell said it was sad news. "We all know how the current administration is bound and determined to erase Gov. Thompson's legacy," he said.

Solberg said the vast majority of records were constituency correspondence, and others involved extraditions and executive efficiency. Correspondence related to the construction and public financing of Miller Park also was lost. Solberg said it's possible there are copies of some destroyed records and that the amount lost was only a "small fraction of the total amount of papers from the governor's office during that period."

Thompson donated his private papers to Marquette University.

OBSTRUCTION OF
AMERICAN JUSTICE SYSTEM
-AND- RENDITION,
KIDNAPPING
JUDICIAL SYSTEM - AND MUCH MORE -
DIS-ALLOWING USDOLLARS 1.575 TRILLIONS IN REPATRIATION TAXES

B e s c h l u ß :

In der Registersache:

New Republic/USA Financial Group, LTD. Gesell=
schaft m.b.H.

1.) werden die Gesellschafter, und zwar

New Republic/USA Financial Group, LTD,
5728-B County Cork Road, Jackson, Mississippi/
Hinds/39209, USA

Leo Emil WANTA, 2101 North
Edgewood Avenue, Appleton, Wisconsin,
USA 54914

Mag. Olga Sarantopoulos, 1070 Wien,
Kellermannngasse 6/22

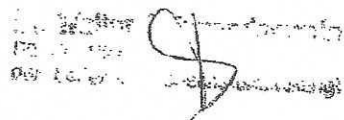
aufgefordert, sich binnen 14 Tagen ab Zustellung dieser Aufforderung
zu dem in Fotokopie beiliegenden Antrage schriftlich zu äußern.

2.) wird der Geschäftsführer Leo Emil WANTA, Kaufmann, 2101 North-
Edgewood Avenue, Appleton, Wisconsin, USA 54914

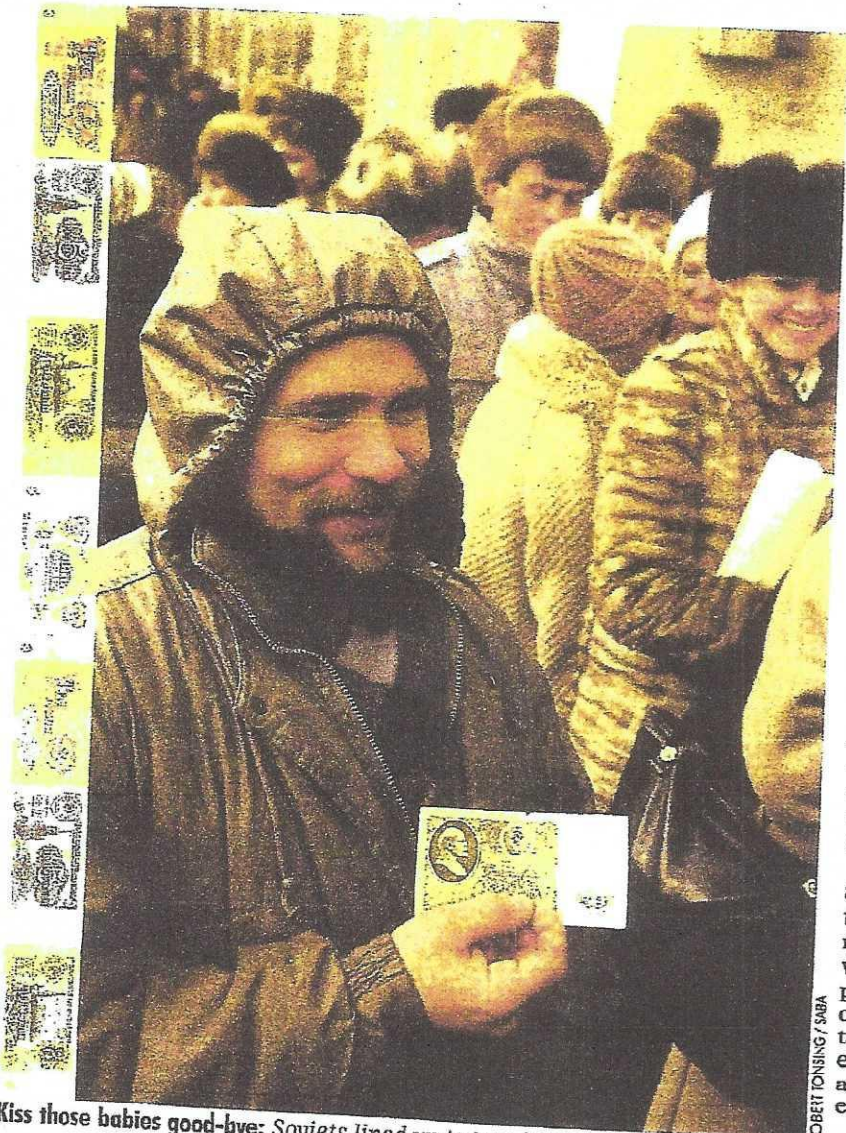
aufgefordert, sich binnen 14 Tagen ab Zustellung dieser Aufforderung
zu dem in Fotokopie beiliegendem Antrage schriftlich zu äußern.

3.) wird die Rechtsanwaltskammer für Wien ersucht, einen Rechts=
anwalt namhaft zu machen, der bereit ist, die Stelle eines Geschäfts=
führers gemäß §. 15a GmbHGesetz zu übernehmen.

Handelsgericht Wien
1011 Wien, Riemergasse 7
Abt. 7, am 22. Oktober 1990

The block contains a handwritten signature in dark ink, which appears to be 'G. Sarantopoulos'. To the right of the signature is a rectangular stamp, likely an official seal or registration mark, though the text within it is illegible.

The Great Debate: Who Was Behind the Ruble Follies?



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

By Holman Jenkins Jr.

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

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

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

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

ROBERT TONING / SABA

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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

June 17, 1991

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Pavlov saw a conspiracy at work.



Target: Gorbachev, under the theory

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

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

All this overlooks the fact that no

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

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

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

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

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

REGISTER FÜR HANDEL UND GEWERBE

Selbstverlag A. Koch Gesellschaft m.b.H.
Wien, Hietzinger Kai 125

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

CORPORATE RESOLUTION

Resolved, that the President of New Mississippi Corporation, be and hereby authorize the Corporation at a meeting of the Board of Directors, that he may charge, and to deposit, their into his or the companies possess, the Corporation, and to cause to be credit of this Corporation, any and acceptances or other evidence of and that said institution be, and authorize payments of said loans, Corporation according to the check Passport number: P 020741034, as Corporation. Mr. Wanta is hereby execute any and all such checks,

For and on behalf of New Republic

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

State of Wisconsin)
County of Outagamie)

On the 24th day of October 1990, I, *Leo E. Wanta*, being by me 2101 North Edgewood Avenue, Appleton, Wisconsin 54914, President and Assistant Secretary of New Republic/USA Financial Group, a Mississippi Corporation, do hereby execute this instrument; and that he

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.

CURRENCY EXCHANGE CONTRACT

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

(Hereinafter referred to as USDollar Provider),

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

(Hereinafter referred to as Currency Provider.)

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

and, WHEREAS, the parties wish to enter into such a contract for an exchange and receipt of a bonus, if applicable in some cases, on the basis of a set exchange rate of 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 --- USD 8,000,000,000 --- 08/09 OCTOBER 1990
Second tranche --- SUR 12,000,000,000 --- please advise schedule
Third tranche --- SUR 105,000,000,000 --- within 30 days

validity thru - 08 October 1990 unless USDollar funded,
Transaction code: USD/SDC.90.VOL

The USDollar

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

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**REGISTER FÜR
HANDEL UND GEWERBE**

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Mühlbacherplatz 125

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2101 NORTH EDGEWOOD AVENUE
APPLETON, WISC., USA 54914
TELE/FAX: (+14) 738-7007

CORPORATE RESOLUTION

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

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Transaction code: USD/SBC.90.VOL

The USDoll...

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A Midwestern banker encountered Wanta last summer and tells a story

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

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

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

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

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

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



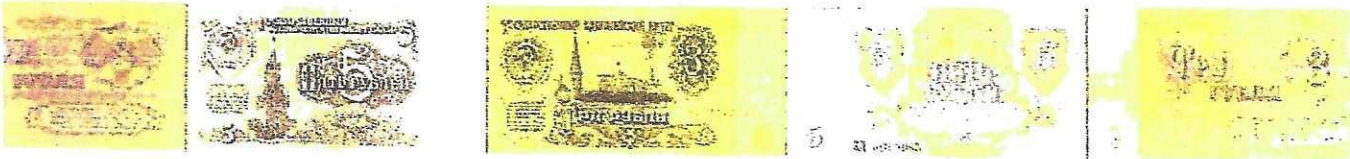
Wanta kept the phone lines busy.

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

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

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

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



Dove's Sheremetyevo Airport by the RRB, and among his papers was an agreement under which his firm, Dove Trading International, was to buy 140 billion rubles from a Soviet firm for \$75 billion. Another document, also found in Gibbins's possession, bore the signature of Gennady Filshin, the deputy premier of the Russian republic and an ally of Boris Yeltsin's.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RICO STATUTES
18 U.S. CODE - CHAPTER 96 - SECTION 1961

H.R. 20 - HATCH ACT REFORM
AMENDMENTS OF 1993
103 rd Congress [1993 - 1994]

AmerITrust Groupe, Inc.
Office of the Chairman / Chief Executive Officer
Ambassador Lee Emil Wanta
Diplomatic Passports No. 04362, 12535, 60160424
4001 North 9 th Street, Suite No. 227
Arlington, Virginia, USA 22203-1954
Commonwealth of Virginia

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F_3jgv6fRzIM

Docket No
02-1263

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) 274-5323 • (202) 492-0539**



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

U.S. Judge Bruce Lee (Virginia) ordered L.E. WANTA to pay 35% REPATRIATION TAXES FROM EUROPA & ASIA to return to U.S.A.

Notice of Default Confirmation – With President Obama’s authorized release of my personal, civil and repatriated Inward Remittance of USDollars 4.5 Trillion, of May 2006 to Bank of America-Richmond, Virginia as confirmed by the Federal Reserve Bank - Richmond’s in Court Motion, under their Penalty of Perjury.

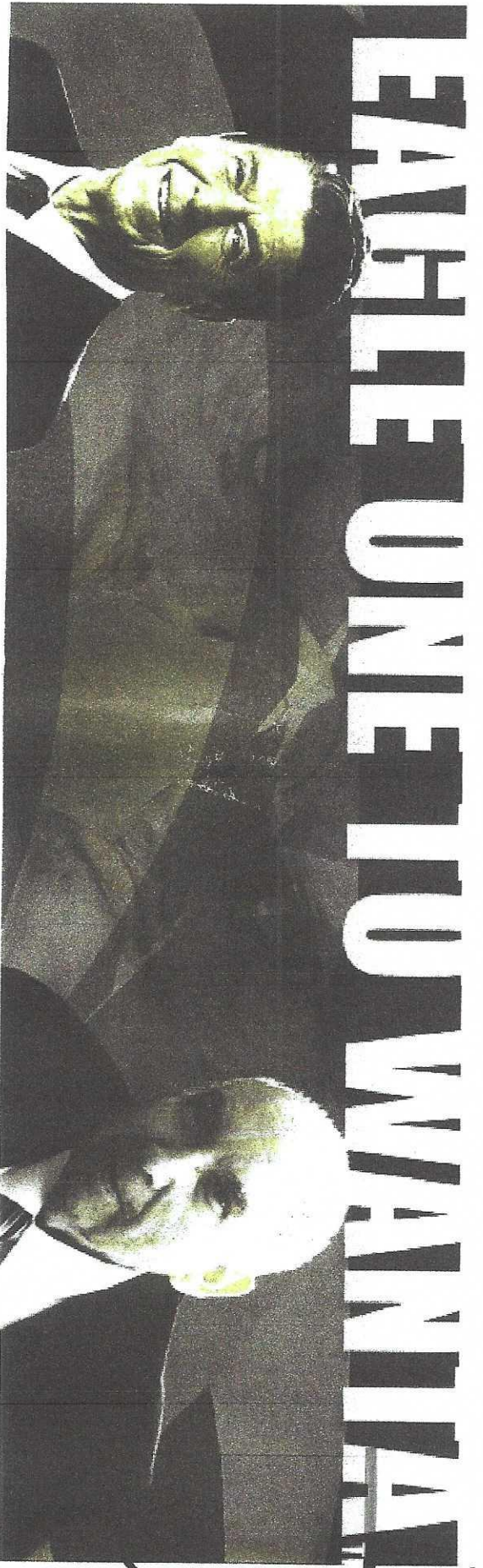
- 1.) On or about April 15, 2003 The Honorable Gerald Bruce Lee, in Case No. 02-1363-A filed in The United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, Order and Memorandum of Opinion. As part of the Order, the Court stated that the Plaintiff [Lee E. Wanta, Leo E. Wanta, Ambassador Leo Wanta] should pursue liquidation of corporations, recovery of financial assets and pay all required taxes in accordance with the law.
- 2.) IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA, Civil Action No. 1:07 cv 609 T3E/BRP – PETITION FOR A WRIT OF MANDAMUS AND OTHER EXTRAORDINARY RELIEF, filed JUN 20 2007, THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF RICHMOND RESPONDED IN THEIR COURT MOTION STATING

“ PURSUANT TO RULE 12 (B) (6), fed.R.civ.P., Respondent Federal Bank of Richmond (“FRB Richmond”) moves to dismiss the Petition for Writ of Mandamus and Other Extraordinary Relief, are as follows.

“For the purposes of the Motion only, all well pleaded facts will be taken as true.”

In other words, The Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond accepted the truthful statements in the Writ of Mandamus and confirmed the known Inward Remittance designated the Petitioner for the sole and exclusive use and benefit of Petitioner, Lee E. Wanta, Leo E. Wanta, Ambassador Lee E. Wanta; an American citizen, birth June 11, 1940. References : Rogers-Houston Memorandum, Act of Congress - H.R. 3723, Title 18 USC Section 4 – Misprison of Felony, other Title 18 USC violations.

Having Said That, Upon my Economic Receipt, I will lawfully pay USDollars One Point Five Seven Five Trillion [US\$1,575,000,000,000.00] as my personal/civil/repatriation tax payment, directly to our United States Department of the Treasury, among other “set-aside allocations”, to immediately enhance Our Economic Recovery and National Security.



EACH LEAD ONE TO WANT IT

JUST WHEN DOES THIS POLITICAL CORRUPTION END ?

SIMPLE BUT LAWFUL EXPLANATION : "
RICO STATUTES

18 U.S. CODE - CHAPTER 96 - SECTION 1961

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AMERICAN OVERSIGHT FOUNDATION, 1993-1994