



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 25, 1985

Dear Senator Grassley:

This is to acknowledge your letter to Robert H. Tuttle recommending Leo E. Wanta for an appointment in the Reagan Administration.

Please be assured that these comments will be included in our personnel files, and as we endeavor to select the most qualified individuals to serve throughout the Government, your recommendation will be given careful consideration.

Thank you for letting us know of your interest in this candidate.

Sincerely,

George Armstrong
Associate Director
Presidential Personnel

The Honorable Charles Grassley
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 7, 1999

Ms. Eva S. Teleki
Marvelous Investments Limited
869 Turnpike Street
North Andover, Massachusetts 01845

Dear Ms. Teleki:

Thank you for your kind letter asking the First Lady to serve on the board of directors of Alabama Toll Facilities, Inc. and Parkhead Financial, Inc. Although Mrs. Clinton is grateful for the important work that organizations like yours are doing, I regret that the requirements of her official schedule preclude her participation on any boards, advisory or honorary.

The First Lady appreciates the consideration that your gracious offer represents and has asked that I convey her thanks. Please do not hesitate to contact our office if we can be of further assistance to you.

Sincerely yours,



Melanne Verveer
Chief of Staff
to the First Lady

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INURE: CIV-99-1914-C

MEMORANDUM / SUPPLEMENT I

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Hard to keep track of those little yellow notes?

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From: Sherman Skolnick <skolnick@ameritech.net> Save Address Block Sender
To: leepwil@hotmail.com Save Address
Subject: Who is Leo Wanta?
Date: Fri, 21 Jan 2000 02:33:51 -0600

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http://www.aci.net/kal/iste/wanta.htm
TOM: YOU MIGHT FIND THIS INTERESTING. Skolnick

[Email Reply]

Who is Leo Wanta?

by J. Orlin Grabbe

"Bill Clinton's Short-Term Notes"

Asian-European, the CIA, and Mochtar Riady

Meet Leo Emil Wanta. At one point Wanta had bank accounts at Metishe Bank in Moscow, Avenue Bank on the Champs-Elysee in Paris, Credito Italiano in Milan, Anker Bank in Geneva, Swiss Bank Corporation in Geneva, the Allgemeine Spaar in Brussels, the Zentralsparkasse und Kommerzbank in Vienna, Creditanstalt Bankverein in Vienna, and--the perennial favorite of money launderers--Citibank in Milan, New York, and Los Angeles.

Meet Leo Emil Wanta, a man accused of, or praised for, crashing the Russian ruble over 1990-1. There is no doubt that he was a currency trader, placing orders for 100 billion rubles at a time. Then there is the matter of gold--Russian gold.

One of the orders faxed around the world from his New Republic/USA Financial Group Ltd. (2101 North Edgewood Avenue, Appleton, WI 54914, Tele/Fax: (414) 738-7007), dated Feb. 4, 1991, is an offer to buy/sell/effect 2000 metric tons of gold bullion, with rollovers under London good delivery. At the time of this offer, Wanta was in constant phone contact with Roberto Coppola in Rome, where Coppola served as Ambassador of the Russian Republic. Was it Russian gold Wanta was selling?

Was Wanta just another trader specializing in illiquid currencies and flight capital in the form of bullion? Was he a big time money launderer? Either would explain the 14 per missions at

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CIA/USA SPECIAL OPERATIONS

which he dealt. Or was neither the case? Let's look closer. Because something doesn't add up.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL (NSC/NSA) GENERAL V. WALTERS
Wanta, an erstwhile travelling companion of ^AVernon Walters and supplier of machine guns to Bill Casey, was arrested by Swiss authorities on July 7, 1993, in Geneva, Switzerland. He was held for four months, then extradited to Wisconsin to stand trial for state taxes owed for the years 1982 and 1988. The grand total of taxes owed--\$14,000.

Curious that. Extradited for \$14,000? In taxes? From Switzerland? The story gets weirder.

Wanta was sentenced to 22 years in prison. (Better he had killed a few people than that he owed taxes.) Afterward, on Sept. 21, 1996, Wanta wrote a mysterious letter to Hillary Rodham Clinton, referring to "U.S. President Bill Clinton's Short Term Notes and IMF Sale of Bullion." In the letter Wanta referred to his own "de-stabilization of the Soviet Union Rubles (SUR)" and noted that he "prevented the Soviet & Italian Mafiosa from the Soviet Funds in favour of our U.S. Treasury & Metals Accounts in excess of US\$ 150 billion".

Wanta then threatened: "Until by legal release from the un-constitutional/ false incarceration in Wisconsin--as a diplomat & non-resident--I am legally interested in the corporate placement of short-term notes & I.M.F. gold bullion/troy ounce delivery contract. Thank you for your kind assistance in this timely situation."

Wanta's letter (or letters) got results. On Jan. 10, 1997, Wanta received a reply from Erskine Bowles at the White House.

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

On February 1, 1997, after Bowles had checked with W.H. Agency Relations, Leo Wanta was released on \$90,000 bail.

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So here's what we know about Wanta so far: Extradited from Switzerland on a triviality. Sentenced to 22 years on the same triviality. But then sprung after references to "Bill Clinton's short-term notes" and the White House checks with Agency Liaison.

Then there's the Russian currency/gold issue. Wanta was dealing in billions of dollars. Where did the financing come from? Another question comes to mind: How did Wanta get to be Ambassador from Somalia?

Claire Sterling's not-so-reliable book *Thieves World* contains a good bit of information (and misinformation) on Leo Wanta. (Sources include a mysterious Mr. X, an "investment banker", and an unnamed FBI agent. Sterling's credits, however, may identify the latter source: she gives special mention to "Jim Moody of the FBI"--the man who headed up the FBI's organized crime division.

Wanta himself identifies Sterling's "Mr. X" as Treasury Special Agent Philip Wainwright.

Depending on your point of view, Wanta is a con artist or a hero: bilking the crumbling Soviet empire of its currency and resources, helping pushing the wounded bear over the cliff. Wanta's operation has been called the Great Ruble Scam. That is, one of the few ruble scams not engineered by the Russian central bank/Russian government itself.

Wanta presented his credentials in Moscow in October 1990. He was a member of Reagan's "President's Club" (meaning he had given \$50,000 to the campaign). He also headed the "New Republic Financial Group" located in Appleton, WI, and registered in Vienna, Austria (New Republic/USA Financial Group, GES.m.b.H., Kartnerstrasse 28/15, Telefon: 513-4235, A-1010 Wien). New Republic had declared capital [REDACTED] according to Sterling. On this basis, Wanta wanted to swap \$5 billion for 140 billion rubles, rising over five years to \$50 billion for 300 billion rubles.

You never make money unless you think big, right? The proposal (one of three similar ones from seemingly disparate sources) was to be a mini-Marshall plan to import into Russia consumer goods like frozen chickens and Tampax. Or that was the story. Boris Yeltsin approved the deal, but it fell through, according to Sterling, when the State Department reported that Wanta "had major debts and some credit card problems". (Wanta denies that the State Department ever issued such a statement. Much of Sterling's information, in fact, seems to come from a Soviet investigator looking to smear Wanta as a common criminal.)

To Sterling's "Mr. X", who worked with Wanta, the objective was quite different: "I knew there would be a possibility of a Western privately orchestrated economic Jihad that could help crush the communist ruling powers by destroying their unstable ruble. Unilaterally and privately, I decided to play a catalytic role to crash the ruble."

During the previous year Wanta's group bought sold and traded rubles. Many of the orders/offers appear to [REDACTED]-calculated to cause a run on the ruble.

And--coming forward to October 1990--Wanta's deal of \$5 billion for 140 billion rubles, or 28 rubles to the dollar, would have been transacted at roughly double the value of the dollar relative to its black market rate which was closer to 14 rubles to the dollar. If executed, the plan would have effectively given Wanta a free 70 billion rubles with which to help himself to the natural resources of a crumbling

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empire. Not bad. Who was Wanta representing? Himself? Or the U.S. government?

Moving forward to Jan./Feb. 1991, we find Wanta in the process of moving two thousand tons of gold--during a time period when coincidentally two thousand tons of Soviet gold mysteriously disappeared from the Central Bank.

By December 1991 Wanta and his partner Kok Howe Kwong had set up a food for petroleum joint venture in Moscow. Accounts in dollars and rubles were opened at Status Credit Bank in Singapore by the two through Asian-Europa Development Pte Ltd. Asian-Europa proceeded to export Soviet petroleum and import Western goods at an exchange rate (oil for goods) very favorable to Asian-Europa. Asian-Europa appears to be a U.S. government/CIA proprietary company set up under USCA Title 18, Sec. 6., Line 11. And it appears to have had a relationship with Mochtar Riady's Lippo Group.

Without a doubt, Wanta dealt the fading Soviet apparatus a body slam or two. Does that make Leo Wanta an American hero? And if so, why was he incarcerated? Was it just to keep him off the streets because of what he knew (a standard maneuver in the intelligence community)? Does that explain Wanta's bogus extradition from Switzerland? Or was Wanta just a clever con artist who could somehow come up with the contacts and billions of dollars necessary to deceive a crumbling superpower, not to mention the CIA and the U.S. Treasury? Either way, Wanta ain't your average used-car salesman. Wanta may be a victim railroaded by the government he served, AS COORDINATED WITH U.S. DEPT. OF THE TREASURY / U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE: (1) FRANK B. JIJIRAN (FBI / SA 32 NY and (2) RICK REYNOLDS (SA 233 MS / SECTOR IV WITH RAC W.H. LEGATES, SMALL MAC GUNDERSON... Leo Wanta was appointed Ambassador of Somalia for Switzerland and Canada in March 1993. In July, Wanta had been in Switzerland to make \$250,000,000 available for the Children's Defense Fund at the request of Deputy White House Counsel Vince Foster. Children's Defense Fund? Whose idea was that? What was going on there? [SEE AMERITRUST (SUDBE) SOCIETY, AMERITRUST CORPORATION, ET AL]

Shortly after Wanta's arrest, and following his daughter's birthday on July 20, 1993, the Superintendent for the Swiss prison where Wanta was being held came by and told Wanta that Wanta's friend Foster had been murdered.

Wanta used to visit FBI Director William Sessions at his office through a secret entry known as the "back of stage". There he would nearly always meet with a Mr. Gonzalez and a Mr. Jim Moody, who were the FBI enforcers for RICO and organized crime issues. Moody was the head of the FBI's organized crime section.

Can any of this shed some light on the death of Vince Foster? Clearly Foster was engaged in some major financial dealings--including the \$250,000,000 for the Children's Fund that Wanta discusses. Foster's financial dealings may not explain why he was killed. But they could very well explain why there was no investigation.

What does Wanta think?

August 26, 1997

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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 TONKING / 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

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 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

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? 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. "I 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 made more than 500,000 or a million."



Pavlov saw a conspiracy at work.



Target: Gorbachev, under the theory

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If there [redacted] market for billion-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 [redacted]

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. [redacted] a San Antonio-based consultant to foreign companies, aptly describes them as "people trying to sell what [redacted] 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. [redacted] 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 [redacted]

[redacted] They can't pay their bills, but they keep making the international long-distance calls because they're [redacted] the possibility of making \$20 million next week. But I've never met one yet who's [redacted]

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.

REGISTER FÜR HANDEL UND GEWERBE

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Wien, Wien Hietzinger Kai 125

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

New Republic
Gesellschaft
Kärntner
1010 WI

CORPORATE RESOLUTION

Resolved, that the President of New Republic/USA Financial Group, Ltd. be and heretofore be authorized to open an account for the Corporation at [redacted] he may charge, and to deposit, then into his or the companies possessing the Corporation, and to cause to be credited to this Corporation, any acceptances or other evidence of [redacted] 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/USA Financial Group, Ltd.

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

State of Wisconsin)
County of Outagamie)

On the 24th day of October 1990, I, [redacted] me known, who, being by me President and Assistant Secretary of New Republic/USA Financial Group, Ltd. a Mississippi Corporation, do hereby certify that the foregoing instrument; and that he

CURRENCY EXCHANGE CONTRACT
THIS AGREEMENT is made this 8th day of October, 1990 by and between Volksbank, Bonn, Germany, represented by Mr. Klaus Klockness, (Hereinafter referred to as USDollar Provider), New Republic/USA Financial Group, Ltd. GES.m.B.H., represented by Leo E Wanta, Directeur-General, Wien, Austria. (Hereinafter referred to as Currency Provider.)
WHEREAS the USDollar Provider warrants that they are in a position to exchange good, clean, clear, freely transferable, legitimately earned United States Dollars (US\$) for good, clean, clear, freely transferable and 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 valuable consideration and the mutual promises made herein, USDollar Provider agrees to exchange USDollars and Currency Provider agrees to exchange External Russian Rubles / SUR in the amount of; One Hundred Twenty Five Billion Russian Rubles / SUR with rolls to fund exhaustion, with a first tranche of SUR 8,000,000,000 and the balance to be as scheduled later, as follows:
First tranche ----- USR 8,000,000,000-- 08/09 OCTOBER 1990
Second tranche ----- SUR12,000,000,000-- please advise schedule
Third tranche ----- SUR105,000,000,000 -- within 30 days
Validity thru - 08 October 1990 unless USdollar funded.
Transaction code: USD/SBC.90.VOL

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The broker network kept the ruble paperwork flying, but that doesn't explain why so many presumably sophisticated international bankers [redacted]. 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 [redacted] 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 [redacted], 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 [redacted] million spot transaction. I said, [redacted]

New Republic's letterhead features a fashionable address in Vienna, but Wanta's phone rings [redacted]

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, [redacted]

[redacted] office, a Milwaukee [redacted] stints in the Nixon and Reagan campaigns, adviser to the Drug Enforcement Administration and as a [redacted] 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 [redacted]

[redacted] Marquette University, which he offers as one of his educational credentials, says he once registered for a continuing education course [redacted]

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, [redacted] signing such a document. Wanta [redacted] to have recently had \$1.4 billion on deposit at National Westminster, but a bank spokesman [redacted] 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 [redacted] from A to Zed," says [redacted] of PaineWebber Inc.'s office in Geneva, Switzerland.

[redacted] was just one of many who found themselves playing starring roles in Wanta's [redacted] 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 [redacted] to confirm with Volksbank the transfer of \$24 million in profit on Wanta's behalf. The deal, says Gevers, was entirely [redacted]

[redacted] and the paper that poured in over the fax was totally [redacted] I gave my name [redacted] I was [redacted] has continued [redacted] 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-

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cow's Sheremetyevo Airport by the KGB, and among his papers was an agreement under which his firm, Dove Trading International, was to buy 140 billion rubles from a Soviet firm for \$7.75 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 [redacted] 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 [redacted]

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 [redacted] 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 [redacted] 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 [redacted] 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 [redacted]"

46

For the year Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1995, or other tax year beginning JAN 01, 1995, ending DEC 31, 1995 OMB No. 1545-0074

Label

(See instructions on page 11.)

Use the IRS label.

Otherwise, please print or type.

Presidential Election Campaign (See page 11.)

L A B E L H E R E	Your first name and initial LEO E.	Last name WANTA
	If a joint return, spouse's first name and initial _____	Last name _____
	Home address (number and street). If you have a P.O. box, see page 11. 4000 STEELES AVENUE - WEST, SUITE NO 221	
City, town or post office, state, and ZIP code. If you have a foreign address, see page 11. WOODBRIDGE, ONTARIO, CANADA L4L 4V9		

Your social security number
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

Spouse's social security number

For Privacy Act and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see page 7.

Yes	No	Note: Checking "Yes" will not change your tax or reduce your refund.
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Filing Status

(See page 11.)

Check only one box.

1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	Married filing joint return (even if only one had income)
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	Married filing separate return. Enter spouse's social security no. above and full name here. N/A
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	Head of household (with qualifying person). (See page 12.) If the qualifying person is a child but not your dependent, enter this child's name here. N/A
5	<input type="checkbox"/>	Qualifying widow(er) with dependent child (year spouse died 19). (See page 12.)

Exemptions

(See page 12.)

If more than six dependents, see page 13.

6a Yourself. If your parent (or someone else) can claim you as a dependent on his or her tax return, do not check box 6a. But be sure to check the box on line 33b on page 2

b Spouse

c Dependents:

(1) First name	Last name	(2) Dependent's social security number. If born in 1995, see page 13.	(3) Dependent's relationship to you	(4) No. of months lived in your home in 1995
/				
/				
/				
/				
/				
/				

d If your child didn't live with you but is claimed as your dependent under a pre-1985 agreement, check here

e Total number of exemptions claimed **01**

No. of boxes checked on 6a and 6b **01**

No. of your children on 6c who:

- lived with you
- didn't live with you due to divorce or separation (see page 14)

Dependents on 6c not entered above

Add numbers entered on lines above **01**

Income

Attach Copy B of your Forms W-2, W-2G, and 1099-R here.

If you did not get a W-2, see page 14.

Enclose, but do not attach, your payment and payment voucher. See page 33.

7	Wages, salaries, tips, etc. Attach Form(s) W-2	7	---
8a	Taxable interest income (see page 15). Attach Schedule B if over \$400.	8a	---
b	Tax-exempt interest (see page 15). DON'T include on line 8a 8b		---
9	Dividend income. Attach Schedule B if over \$400	9	---
10	Taxable refunds, credits, or offsets of state and local income taxes (see page 15)	10	---
11	Alimony received	11	---
12	Business income or (loss). Attach Schedule C or C-EZ	12	(500,000.00)
13	Capital gain or (loss). If required, attach Schedule D (see page 16)	13	---
14	Other gains or (losses). Attach Form 4797	14	---
15a	Total IRA distributions 15a	b Taxable amount (see page 16)	15b
16a	Total pensions and annuities 16a	b Taxable amount (see page 16)	16b
17	Rental real estate, royalties, partnerships, S corporations, trusts, etc. Attach Schedule E	17	---
18	Farm income or (loss). Attach Schedule F	18	---
19	Unemployment compensation (see page 17)	19	---
20a	Social security benefits 20a	b Taxable amount (see page 18)	20b
21	Other income. List type and amount—see page 18 CORPORATE LOAN PROCEEDS	21	500,000.00
22	Add the amounts in the far right column for lines 7 through 21. This is your total income	22	0.00

Adjustments to Income

23a	Your IRA deduction (see page 19)	23a	---
b	Spouse's IRA deduction (see page 19)	23b	---
24	Moving expenses. Attach Form 3903 or 3903-F	24	---
25	One-half of self-employment tax	25	---
26	Self-employed health insurance deduction (see page 21)	26	---
27	Keogh & self-employed SEP plans. If SEP, check <input type="checkbox"/>	27	---
28	Penalty on early withdrawal of savings	28	---
29	Alimony paid. Recipient's SSN 183	29	---
30	Add lines 23a through 29. These are your total adjustments	30	0.00

Adjusted Gross Income

31	Subtract line 30 from line 22. This is your adjusted gross income. If less than \$26,673 and a child lived with you (less than \$9,230 if a child didn't live with you), see "Earned Income Credit" on page 27	31	0.00
----	--	----	-------------

183

ALL

EXHIBIT 19.2

1/6

12

Tax Computation

32 Amount from line 31 (adjusted gross income) 32 0 00

33a Check if: You were 65 or older, Blind; Spouse was 65 or older, Blind. Add the number of boxes checked above and enter the total here 33a 0

b If your parent (or someone else) can claim you as a dependent, check here 33b

c If you are married filing separately and your spouse itemizes deductions or you are a dual-status alien, see page 23 and check here. 33c

34 Enter the larger of your: **Itemized deductions** from Schedule A, line 28, OR **Standard deduction** shown below for your filing status. But if you checked any box on line 33a or b, go to page 23 to find your standard deduction. If you checked box 33c, your standard deduction is zero. 34 3900 00

- Single—\$3,900 • Married filing jointly or Qualifying widow(er)—\$6,550
- Head of household—\$5,750 • Married filing separately—\$3,275

35 Subtract line 34 from line 32 35 0 00

36 If line 32 is \$86,025 or less, multiply \$2,500 by the total number of exemptions claimed on line 6e. If line 32 is over \$86,025, see the worksheet on page 23 for the amount to enter 36 2500 00

37 Taxable income. Subtract line 36 from line 35. If line 36 is more than line 35, enter -0- 37 0 00

38 Tax. Check if from a Tax Table, b Tax Rate Schedules, c Capital Gain Tax Worksheet, or d Form 8615 (see page 24). Amount from Form(s) 8814 38 0 00

39 Additional taxes. Check if from a Form 4970 b Form 4972 39 0 00

40 Add lines 38 and 39. 40 0 00

Credits

41 Credit for child and dependent care expenses. Attach Form 2441 41

42 Credit for the elderly or the disabled. Attach Schedule R. 42

43 Foreign tax credit. Attach Form 1116 43

44 Other credits (see page 25). Check if from a Form 3800 b Form 8396 c Form 8801 d Form (specify) 44

45 Add lines 41 through 44 45 0 00

46 Subtract line 45 from line 40. If line 45 is more than line 40, enter -0- 46 0 00

Other Taxes

47 Self-employment tax. Attach Schedule SE 47

48 Alternative minimum tax. Attach Form 6251 48

49 Recapture taxes. Check if from a Form 4255 b Form 8611 c Form 8828 49

50 Social security and Medicare tax on tip income not reported to employer. Attach Form 4137 50

51 Tax on qualified retirement plans, including IRAs. If required, attach Form 5329 51

52 Advance earned income credit payments from Form W-2 52

53 Household employment taxes. Attach Schedule H. 53

54 Add lines 46 through 53. This is your total tax. 54 0 00

Payments

55 Federal income tax withheld. If any is from Form(s) 1099, check 55

56 1995 estimated tax payments and amount applied from 1994 return. 56

57 Earned income credit. Attach Schedule EIC if you have a qualifying child. Nontaxable earned income: amount and type [EIC] 57

58 Amount paid with Form 4868 (extension request) 58

59 Excess social security and RRTA tax withheld (see page 32) 59

60 Other payments. Check if from a Form 2439 b Form 4136 60

61 Add lines 55 through 60. These are your total payments 61 0 00

Refund or Amount You Owe

62 If line 61 is more than line 54, subtract line 54 from line 61. This is the amount you OVERPAID. 62 0 00

63 Amount of line 62 you want REFUNDED TO YOU. 63 0 00

64 Amount of line 62 you want APPLIED TO YOUR 1996 ESTIMATED TAX 64

65 If line 54 is more than line 61, subtract line 61 from line 54. This is the AMOUNT YOU OWE. For details on how to pay and use Form 1040-V, Payment Voucher, see page 33 65 0 00

66 Estimated tax penalty (see page 33). Also include on line 65 66

Sign Here

Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have examined this return and accompanying schedules and statements, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, they are true, correct, and complete. Declaration of preparer (other than taxpayer) is based on all information of which preparer has any knowledge.

Your signature: AMB Leo E. Wanta DPD # 04361 Date: 16 JAN 96 Your occupation: DIPLOMAT/BUSINESSMAN

Spouse's signature: N/A Date: Spouse's occupation:

Preparer's signature: N/A Date: Check if self-employed Preparer's social security no.:

Firm's name (or yours if self-employed) and address: EIN: ZIP code: 2/6

Paid Preparer's Use Only

A12

THANK YOU

For the year Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1995, or other tax year beginning JAN 01, 1995, ending DEC 31, 1995 OMB No. 1545-0074

Label

(See instructions on page 11.)

Use the IRS label. Otherwise, please print or type.

Presidential Election Campaign (See page 11.)

Label HERE Your first name and initial LEO E. Last name WANTA If a joint return, spouse's first name and initial Last name Home address (number and street). If you have a P.O. box, see page 11. 4000 Steeles Avenue - West, Suite No 221 Apt. no. City, town or post office, state, and ZIP code. If you have a foreign address, see page 11. Woodbridge, Ontario, Canada L4L 4V9

Your social security number Spouse's social security number

For Privacy Act and Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see page 7.

Table with Yes/No columns and a note: Note: Checking "Yes" will not change your tax or reduce your refund.

Do you want \$3 to go to this fund? If a joint return, does your spouse want \$3 to go to this fund?

Filing Status

(See page 11.)

Check only one box.

- 1 Single
2 Married filing joint return (even if only one had income)
3 Married filing separate return. Enter spouse's social security no. above and full name here.
4 Head of household (with qualifying person). (See page 12.) If the qualifying person is a child but not your dependent, enter this child's name here.
5 Qualifying widow(er) with dependent child (year spouse died 19). (See page 12.)

Exemptions

(See page 12.)

If more than six dependents, see page 13.

6a Yourself. If your parent (or someone else) can claim you as a dependent on his or her tax return, do not check box 6a. But be sure to check the box on line 33b on page 2.
6b Spouse
6c Dependents: (1) First name Last name (2) Dependent's social security number. If born in 1995, see page 13. (3) Dependent's relationship to you (4) No. of months lived in your home in 1995
6d If your child didn't live with you but is claimed as your dependent under a pre-1985 agreement, check here
6e Total number of exemptions claimed

Income

Attach Copy B of your Forms W-2, W-2G, and 1099-R here.

If you did not get a W-2, see page 14.

Enclose, but do not attach, your payment and payment voucher. See page 33.

Table with 22 rows for income and 7 rows for adjustments. Includes columns for line numbers, descriptions, and amounts. Total income is 0.00. Adjusted gross income is 0.00.

Adjustments to Income

Adjusted Gross Income

Tax Computation

(See page 23.)

If you want the IRS to figure your tax, see page 35.

- 32 Amount from line 31 (adjusted gross income)
33a Check if: You were 65 or older, Blind; Spouse was 65 or older, Blind.
b If your parent (or someone else) can claim you as a dependent, check here
c If you are married filing separately and your spouse itemizes deductions or you are a dual-status alien, see page 23 and check here.
34 Enter the larger of your: Itemized deductions from Schedule A, line 28, OR Standard deduction shown below for your filing status.
35 Subtract line 34 from line 32
36 If line 32 is \$86,025 or less, multiply \$2,500 by the total number of exemptions claimed on line 6e.
37 Taxable income. Subtract line 36 from line 35.
38 Tax. Check if from a Tax Table, b Tax Rate Schedules, c Capital Gain Tax Worksheet, or d Form 8615
39 Additional taxes. Check if from a Form 4970 b Form 4972
40 Add lines 38 and 39.

Table with columns for line numbers and amounts. Line 34: 3900 00. Line 36: 2500 00. Line 37: 0 00. Line 38: 0 00. Line 39: 0 00. Line 40: 0 00.

Credits

(See page 24.)

- 41 Credit for child and dependent care expenses. Attach Form 2441
42 Credit for the elderly or the disabled. Attach Schedule R.
43 Foreign tax credit. Attach Form 1116
44 Other credits (see page 25). Check if from a Form 3800 b Form 8396 c Form 8801 d Form (specify)
45 Add lines 41 through 44
46 Subtract line 45 from line 40. If line 45 is more than line 40, enter -0-

Table with columns for line numbers and amounts. Lines 41-44 are blank. Line 45: 0 00. Line 46: 0 00.

Other Taxes

(See page 25.)

- 47 Self-employment tax. Attach Schedule SE
48 Alternative minimum tax. Attach Form 6251
49 Recapture taxes. Check if from a Form 4255 b Form 8611 c Form 8828
50 Social security and Medicare tax on tip income not reported to employer. Attach Form 4137
51 Tax on qualified retirement plans, including IRAs. If required, attach Form 5329
52 Advance earned income credit payments from Form W-2
53 Household employment taxes. Attach Schedule H.
54 Add lines 46 through 53. This is your total tax.

Table with columns for line numbers and amounts. Lines 47-53 are blank. Line 54: 0 00.

Payments

Attach Forms W-2, W-2G, and 1099-R on the front.

- 55 Federal income tax withheld. If any is from Form(s) 1099, check
56 1995 estimated tax payments and amount applied from 1994 return
57 Earned income credit. Attach Schedule EIC if you have a qualifying child. Nontaxable earned income: amount and type
58 Amount paid with Form 4868 (extension request)
59 Excess social security and RRTA tax withheld (see page 32)
60 Other payments. Check if from a Form 2439 b Form 4136
61 Add lines 55 through 60. These are your total payments

Table with columns for line numbers and amounts. Line 57: EIC. Line 61: 0 00.

Refund or Amount You Owe

- 62 If line 61 is more than line 54, subtract line 54 from line 61. This is the amount you OVERPAID.
63 Amount of line 62 you want REFUNDED TO YOU.
64 Amount of line 62 you want APPLIED TO YOUR 1996 ESTIMATED TAX
65 If line 54 is more than line 61, subtract line 61 from line 54. This is the AMOUNT YOU OWE. For details on how to pay and use Form 1040-V, Payment Voucher, see page 33
66 Estimated tax penalty (see page 33). Also include on line 65

Table with columns for line numbers and amounts. Line 62: 0 00. Line 63: 0 00. Line 65: 0 00.

Sign Here

Keep a copy of this return for your records.

Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have examined this return and accompanying schedules and statements, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, they are true, correct, and complete. Declaration of preparer (other than taxpayer) is based on all information of which preparer has any knowledge.

Signature section with fields for Your signature, Date, Your occupation, Spouse's signature, Date, Spouse's occupation. Includes handwritten signatures and dates.

Paid Preparer's Use Only

Preparer's signature, Date, Check if self-employed, Preparer's social security no., Firm's name (or yours if self-employed) and address, EIN, ZIP code.



THANK YOU

Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service (P)

(Schedule B is on back)

Attachment
Sequence No. **07**

▶ **Attach to Form 1040. ▶ See Instructions for Schedules A and B (Form 1040).**

Name(s) shown on Form 1040

LEO E. WANTA

Your social security number

		1		2		3		4	
Medical and Dental Expenses	1	Caution: Do not include expenses reimbursed or paid by others.							
	1	Medical and dental expenses (see page A-1)							
	2	Enter amount from Form 1040, line 32.	2						
	3	Multiply line 2 above by 7.5% (.075)							0 00
	4	Subtract line 3 from line 1. If line 3 is more than line 1, enter -0-							
Taxes You Paid (See page A-1.)	5	State and local income taxes							
	6	Real estate taxes (see page A-2)							
	7	Personal property taxes							
	8	Other taxes. List type and amount ▶							0 00
	9	Add lines 5 through 8							
Interest You Paid (See page A-2.)	10	Home mortgage interest and points reported to you on Form 1098							
	11	Home mortgage interest not reported to you on Form 1098. If paid to the person from whom you bought the home, see page A-3 and show that person's name, identifying no., and address ▶							
	12	Points not reported to you on Form 1098. See page A-3 for special rules.							
	13	Investment interest. If required, attach Form 4952. (See page A-3.)							0 00
	14	Add lines 10 through 13							
Gifts to Charity If you made a gift and got a benefit for it, see page A-3.	15	Gifts by cash or check. If you made any gift of \$250 or more, see page A-3							
	16	Other than by cash or check. If any gift of \$250 or more, see page A-3. If over \$500, you MUST attach Form 8283							
	17	Carryover from prior year							0 00
	18	Add lines 15 through 17							
Casualty and Theft Losses	19	Casualty or theft loss(es). Attach Form 4684. (See page A-4.)							(UNKNOWN)
Job Expenses and Most Other Miscellaneous Deductions (See page A-5 for expenses to deduct here.)	20	Unreimbursed employee expenses—job travel, union dues, job education, etc. If required, you MUST attach Form 2106 or 2106-EZ. (See page A-5.) ▶							
	21	Tax preparation fees							
	22	Other expenses—investment, safe deposit box, etc. List type and amount ▶							
	23	Add lines 20 through 22							
	24	Enter amount from Form 1040, line 32.	24						
	25	Multiply line 24 above by 2% (.02)							
	26	Subtract line 25 from line 23. If line 25 is more than line 23, enter -0-							0 00
Other Miscellaneous Deductions	27	Other—from list on page A-5. List type and amount ▶							0 00
Total Itemized Deductions	28	Is Form 1040, line 32, over \$114,700 (over \$57,350 if married filing separately)? NO. Your deduction is not limited. Add the amounts in the far right column for lines 4 through 27. Also, enter on Form 1040, line 34, the larger of this amount or your standard deduction. YES. Your deduction may be limited. See page A-5 for the amount to enter.							0 00

16

Name(s) shown on Form 1040. Do not enter name and social security number if shown on other side.

LEO EMIL WANTA (POLITICAL TAX PRISONER)

Your social security number [REDACTED]

Schedule B—Interest and Dividend Income

Attachment Sequence No. 08

Part I Interest Income

Note: If you had over \$400 in taxable interest income, you must also complete Part III.

(See pages 15 and B-1.)

Note: If you received a Form 1099-INT, Form 1099-OID, or substitute statement from a brokerage firm, list the firm's name as the payer and enter the total interest shown on that form.

- 1 List name of payer. If any interest is from a seller-financed mortgage and the buyer used the property as a personal residence, see page B-1 and list this interest first. Also, show that buyer's social security number and address
2 Add the amounts on line 1
3 Excludable interest on series EE U.S. savings bonds issued after 1989 from Form 8815, line 14. You MUST attach Form 8815 to Form 1040
4 Subtract line 3 from line 2. Enter the result here and on Form 1040, line 8a

Table with columns for line numbers and Amount. Line 2 shows 0.00, line 3 shows 0.00, and line 4 shows 0.00.

Part II Dividend Income

Note: If you had over \$400 in gross dividends and/or other distributions on stock, you must also complete Part III.

(See pages 15 and B-1.)

Note: If you received a Form 1099-DIV or substitute statement from a brokerage firm, list the firm's name as the payer and enter the total dividends shown on that form.

- 5 List name of payer. Include gross dividends and/or other distributions on stock here. Any capital gain distributions and nontaxable distributions will be deducted on lines 7 and 8
6 Add the amounts on line 5
7 Capital gain distributions. Enter here and on Schedule D*
8 Nontaxable distributions. (See the inst. for Form 1040, line 9.)
9 Add lines 7 and 8
10 Subtract line 9 from line 6. Enter the result here and on Form 1040, line 9

Table with columns for line numbers and Amount. Line 6 shows 0.00, line 7 shows 0.00, line 8 shows 0.00, line 9 shows 0.00, and line 10 shows 0.00.

Part III Foreign Accounts and Trusts

If you had over \$400 of interest or dividends or had a foreign account or were a grantor of, or a transferor to, a foreign trust, you must complete this part.

- 11a At any time during 1995, did you have an interest in or a signature or other authority over a financial account in a foreign country, such as a bank account, securities account, or other financial account? See page B-2 for exceptions and filing requirements for Form TD F 90-22.1
b If "Yes," enter the name of the foreign country
12 Were you the grantor of, or transferor to, a foreign trust that existed during 1995, whether or not you have any beneficial interest in it? If "Yes," you may have to file Form 3520, 3520-A, or 926.

Table with columns for Yes and No. Line 11a has an 'X' in the Yes column. Line 12 has an 'X' in the No column.

For Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see Form 1040 instructions.

Printed on recycled paper

Schedule B (Form 1040) 1995

*U.S.GPO:1995-389-539

PLS NOTE - REQUESTED FORM TD F 90-22.1 WILL FOLLOW IF APPLICABLE - AS CORPORATE DIRECTOR, ETC -

- Thank You -

**SCHEDULE C
(Form 1040)**

Profit or Loss From Business

(Sole Proprietorship)

OMB No. 1545-0074

1995

Attachment Sequence No. **09**

Partnerships, joint ventures, etc., must file Form 1065.

Department of the Treasury (O)
Internal Revenue Service

Attach to Form 1040 or Form 1041. See Instructions for Schedule C (Form 1040).

Name of proprietor: **LEO E. WANTA (DIRECTOR GENERAL-AUSTRIA)**

Social security number (SSN): ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

A Principal business or profession, including product or service (see page C-1):
INTELL. OPS (USG) & FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES

B Enter principal business code (see page C-6):

C Business name. If no separate business name, leave blank:
NEW REPUBLIC USA FINANCIAL GROUP, LTD. GESELLSCHAFT (AUSTRIA)

D Employer ID number (EIN), if any:

E Business address (including suite or room no., City, town or post office, state, and ZIP code):
28 KARTNERSTRASSE SUITE 15 A-1010, WIEN, AUSTRIA (EUROPA)

F Accounting method: (1) Cash (2) Accrual (3) Other (specify): **4C, BANC DEBITMENTS, FOREX**

G Method(s) used to value closing inventory: (1) Cost (2) Lower of cost or market (3) Other (attach explanation) (4) Does not apply (if checked, skip line H)

Yes	No
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

H Was there any change in determining quantities, costs, or valuations between opening and closing inventory? If "Yes," attach explanation:

I Did you "materially participate" in the operation of this business during 1995? If "No," see page C-2 for limit on losses.

J If you started or acquired this business during 1995, check here:

Part I Income (1989-1995)

- 1 Gross receipts or sales. **Caution:** If this income was reported to you on Form W-2 and the "Statutory employee" box on that form was checked, see page C-2 and check here.
- 2 Returns and allowances
- 3 Subtract line 2 from line 1
- 4 Cost of goods sold (from line 40 on page 2)
- 5 **Gross profit.** Subtract line 4 from line 3
- 6 Other income, including Federal and state gasoline or fuel tax credit or refund (see page C-2)
- 7 **Gross income.** Add lines 5 and 6

1	UNKNOWN
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	ADVISE
7	

Part II Expenses. Enter expenses for business use of your home **only** on line 30.

- 8 Advertising
- 9 Bad debts from sales or services (see page C-3)
- 10 Car and truck expenses (see page C-3)
- 11 Commissions and fees.
- 12 Depletion.
- 13 Depreciation and section 179 expense deduction (not included in Part III) (see page C-3)
- 14 Employee benefit programs (other than on line 19)
- 15 Insurance (other than health)
- 16 Interest: (6 1/4% per annum)
 - a Mortgage (paid to banks, etc.)
 - b Other
- 17 Legal and professional services
- 18 Office expense
- 19 Pension and profit-sharing plans
- 20 Rent or lease (see page C-4):
 - a Vehicles, machinery, and equipment
 - b Other business property
- 21 Repairs and maintenance
- 22 Supplies (not included in Part III)
- 23 Taxes and licenses
- 24 Travel, meals, and entertainment:
 - a Travel
 - b Meals and entertainment
 - c Enter 50% of line 24b subject to limitations (see page C-4)
 - d Subtract line 24c from line 24b
- 25 Utilities
- 26 Wages (less employment credits)
- 27 Other expenses (from line 46 on page 2)

19	STATUS UNKNOWN
20a	
20b	
21	
22	
23	FILES (USG/CIA)
24a	CONFISCATED
24d	
25	WILL ADVISE
26	WILL ADVISE
27	RECORDS OF USG / CIA CONFISCATED
28	
29	
30	
31	

28 Total expenses before expenses for business use of home. Add lines 8 through 27 in columns.

29 Tentative profit (loss). Subtract line 28 from line 7

30 Expenses for business use of your home. Attach Form 8829

31 Net profit or (loss). Subtract line 30 from line 29

32 If you have a loss, check the box that describes your investment in this activity (see page C-5):

32a All investment is at risk.
32b Some investment is not at risk.

For Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see Form 1040 instructions.

Cat. No. 11334P

Schedule C (Form 1040) 1995

See USCAT, TITLE 18, SECTION 6 & LINE 11

1994/5 Banque Balances in US\$ 1.4 Billion
OF CREDIT IN WIEN

187

AIS

5/6 Rec'd 4-5-96 LEO

THANK YOU

50

PART I — PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

- a. Fill in the name used on your 1989 return (if same as name filled in on page 1, write "Same") SAME
- b. If this return is not for the 1989 calendar year, fill in ending date of fiscal year _____, 19____
- c. Have you been advised that your 1989 return was adjusted or is under examination? Yes No

PART II — WISCONSIN ITEMIZED DEDUCTION CREDIT (Fill in completely if any item is changed.)

1	Medical and dental expenses from line 4, federal Schedule A	1	<u>COURT DENIED</u>
2	a Interest paid on your principal residence from lines 9a, 9b, and 10 of federal Schedule A	2a	_____
	b Interest paid on a second home located in Wisconsin which is included in lines 9a, 9b, and 10 of federal Schedule A	2b	_____
	c Interest paid on a land contract from line 13 of federal Schedule A. Do not include interest on a second home located outside Wisconsin or interest filled in on line 2a or 2b above	2c	_____
	d Other interest from federal Schedule A, lines 11 and 12b, but not more than \$1,200 (\$600 if married filing separate return). Do not include interest paid to purchase or hold U.S. government securities or any interest filled in on line 2a, 2b, or 2c above	2d	_____
	e Add lines 2a through 2d	2e	<u>COURT DENIED</u>
3	Contributions from line 17, federal Schedule A	3	<u>COURT DENIED</u>
4	Moving expenses from line 19, federal Schedule A. Do not include expenses paid for a move from Wisconsin	4	_____
5	Job expenses and miscellaneous deductions from line 24, federal Schedule A	5	<u>COURT DENIED</u>
6	Other miscellaneous deductions from line 25, federal Schedule A	6	<u>COURT DENIED</u>
7	Add lines 1, 2e, and 3 through 6	7	_____
8	Wisconsin standard deduction <u>(Austrian Living Expenses & Employment)</u>	8	<u>COURT DENIED</u>
9	Subtract line 8 from line 7. If line 8 is more than line 7, fill in zero (0)	9	_____
10	Rate of credit is .05 (5%)	10	X .05
11	Multiply line 9 by line 10. Fill in here and on line 5 of Form 1X	11	_____

PART III — MARRIED COUPLE CREDIT WHEN BOTH WORK (Fill in if changed.)

1	Wages, salaries, tips, and other employe compensation. Do NOT enter unearned income	1	<u>63,310.00</u>
2	Net profit or loss from self-employment from federal Schedules C and F (Form 1040), Schedule K-1 (Form 1065), and any other taxable self-employment or earned income	2	<u>COURT DENIED</u>
3	Combine lines 1 and 2. This is earned income	3	<u>DISPUTED</u>
4	Fill in your IRA, Keogh, and SEP deductions, any repayment of supplemental unemployment benefits, expenses of qualified performing artists, and any disability income exclusion claimed for Wisconsin	4	_____
5	Subtract line 4 from line 3. This is qualified earned income	5	_____
6	Fill in the smaller of column (A) or (B) of line 5. Do not fill in more than \$15,000	6	_____
7	Rate of credit is .02 (2%)	7	X .02
8	Multiply line 6 by line 7. Fill in here and on line 11 on reverse side. Do not fill in more than \$300	8	_____

PART IV — EXPLANATION OF CHANGES TO INCOME, PAYMENTS, AND CREDITS. (Fill in the line reference from page 1 for which you are reporting a change and explain in detail the reason for the change. If more space is needed, attach additional sheet.)

THE STATE OF WISCONSIN HAS DETERMINED ON 5.11.95, THAT A CORPORATE PROMISSORY NOTE OF US\$500,000.00 PAYABLE UPON FUTURE DEMAND OF NEW REPUBLIC/USA FINANCIAL GROUP, LTD GMBH IS ALLEGEDLY CONCEALED INCOME/WAGES/COMMISSIONS DUE & PAYABLE TO SAID 1989 WISCONSIN TAXPAYER, RESIDING UNDER CORP. EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT IN WIEN, AUSTRIA, WITHOUT ALLOWING ANY CREDIT/DEDUCTIONS OF FULL PAYMENT OF CORPORATE OBLIGATIONS & DEBT LIABILITIES OF NEW REPUBLIC, INTER ALIA (EXHIBIT 40)

Sign here Under penalties of law, I declare that this amended return, including accompanying schedules and statements, is true, correct, and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief, ALTHOUGH I CONTINUE TO DISPUTE THE STATE'S ALLEGATIONS & I APPEAL...

Your signature: [Signature] Date: OF JUNE 95

Spouse's signature: NIA

Signature of preparer other than taxpayer: NIA

Address: NIA

Mail your Form 1X to (and make check payable to):
 Wisconsin Department of Revenue
 (if tax is due) (if refund or no tax due)
 P.O. Box 268 P.O. Box 59
 Madison, WI 53790 Madison, WI 53785

241037, Брянск.
ул. Крайновская д. 2
тел. NN 1-73-79, 1-04-74.
факс. 1-73-79.
код 093-22-N
от "24" 01 1992г.
N. *ф.ч. - 25-02*

Корреспондентский счет 161803
в Главном управлении Госбанка
РСФСР по Брянской области
МФО 106001

DBS BANK/DEVELOPMENT
BANK OF SINGAPORE
6 SHENTON WAY, DBS-BUILDING,
SINGAPORE 0108

24.01.92

Касательно: транзакция: код SUR 92/CIS-ADR
DBS-BANK - DEVELOPMENT BANK OF SINGAPORE
6 SHENTON WAY, DBS-BUILDING, SINGAPORE 0108
TELEK: R8 24455
SWIFT CODE: DBS88GSG
TELEBOX: DBK001
Получатель: ANEKO CREDIT PTE. LTD.
г-ну ИГ Чанг Кун
транзакция: код ABW

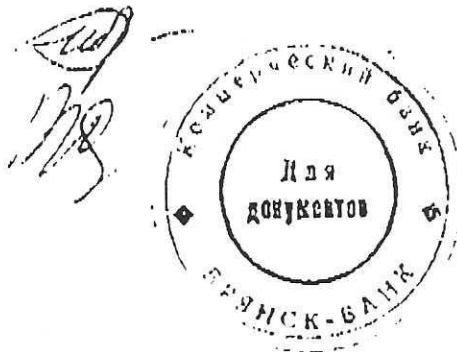
025/0405

Мы, Брянский коммерческий банк "БРЯНСК-БАНК", Брянск, Россия, подтверждаем, что на счете № 161803/904 сальдо в советских рублях (SUR) составляет сумму 70 млрд. (70.000.000.000 руб.) для и по поручению нашего клиента ASIAN - EUROPA DEVELOPMENT PTE LTD., мы подтверждаем, в полном смысле ответственности банка, что сумма 70 млрд руб. (SUR) находится для свободного пользования фирмой "ANEKO CREDIT PTE., LTD.", транзакция: код № "SUR 92/CIS-ADR".

Эти рубли не происходят из криминальных и незаконных операций, они чисты, без финансовых обязательств и свободны для переводов.

Подпись

Подпись



20

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Robert A. Bachman
Thomas B. McKenzie
James R. Hebbe
Angus R. McIntyre
Thomas A. Wilson
Mark J. Tyczkowski
Bryan Wycoff
Joseph M. Welch

211 EAST FRANKLIN STREET
P.O. BOX 1155
APPLETON, WISCONSIN 54912-1155
(414) 739-6356

E/p. 39
J. Joseph Cummings
1967-1990

FAX NO. (414) 739-1378

June 12, 1992

COPY

Mr. Dennis Ullman
Wisconsin Department of Revenue
265 W. Northland Avenue
Appleton, WI 54911

RE: Leo Wanta
SS No. [REDACTED]

Dear Mr. Ullman:

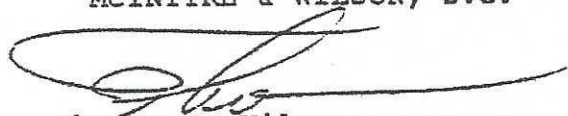
As you are aware, I have from time to time represented Leo Wanta and I again, for a limited purpose, represent him in this matter.

He has directed me to tender to the Wisconsin Department of Revenue in compromise and settlement of claims, the sum of \$14,129.00. Leo Wanta admits no liability but does wish to resolve the dispute that allegedly exists between the Department and him. He advises he has received no bill as such, but he is aware of a criminal charge filed in the Dane County Circuit Court, No. 92 CF 683. This is the first time the matter has been brought to his attention.

I enclose our Trust Account check No. 6992 in the sum of \$14,129.00.

Sincerely,

BACHMAN, CUMMINGS, MCKENZIE, HEBBE,
McINTYRE & WILSON, S.C.


Thomas A. Wilson

TAW/km

Enclosure

cc: Judith Schultz
Leo Wanta

*Rec'd
11/29/94
ll*

EXHIBIT 990626.006

#185 21

19/22

6992

BACHMAN, CUMMINGS, MCKENZIE, HEBBE, MCINTYRE & WILSON, S.C.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

TRUST ACCOUNT

211 E. FRANKLIN ST., P. O. BOX 1155
APPLETON, WI 54912

79-83
759

June 3 19 92

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Wisconsin Department of Revenue

\$114,129.00

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

BANK ONE.

BANK ONE, APPLETON, WI
Appleton, Wisconsin 54913

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

⑈006992⑈ ⑈075900834⑈ ⑈0015⑈9679⑈ ⑈0001412900⑈

DO NOT WRITE, STAMP OR SIGN BELOW THIS LINE
RESERVED FOR FINANCIAL INSTITUTION USE *

STAMP TRENDS OF WIS.
FEDERAL RESERVE BANK
APPLETON, WISCONSIN
⑈075900834⑈

PAID 0000012703
05-24-92
097 DGR1033 624924493D \$14129.00

ENDORSE HERE

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD OF GOVERNORS REG. CC

DEPOSIT SLIP
JUN 25 1992

P/p. 40
W
4/2/92
P. 200

EXHIBIT 990626.007

#8622

20/22

THE CITY OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION
NOTICE OF RIGHT TO DUE PROCESS HEARING

FACILITY: BKHDm DATE: 11/30/93 INMATE'S NAME: WANTA, LEO COMMITMENT#: 1+193-2069 NYSID: 9999494

You are being assigned to the following housing category: Plc
in housing area 3 cell/bed # UAI

This placement is:
Court Ordered [] Voluntary [] Institutional [] Departmental []

Reason: (Must be specified)
 C.M.C. CLOSE OBSERVATION PENDING C.P.S.U. P.C.
 CT. ORDER NOTORIOUS 333 DETOY.
 ENEMIES MEDICAL ISOLATION INFRACTION HONO.
 SPECIFY: Change of Status from IS to Plc

The following evidence has been relied upon to make this decision.
(attach a copy of the information/evidence relied upon i.e. infract.,
Inmate written statement, Faxed info from O.S.U., C.C.C., other agency)

<input type="checkbox"/> LEGAL STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C.C.C. INFORMATION	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCOMPANYING CARD
<input type="checkbox"/> INFRACTION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INMATE'S STATEMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SECURITY OFFICE
<input type="checkbox"/> DETAINERS	<input type="checkbox"/> STAFF'S STATEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> MEDIA NEWS LETTER
<input type="checkbox"/> WARRANTS (HOLDS)	<input type="checkbox"/> MEDICAL DOCUMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> SECURING ORDER
<input type="checkbox"/> O.S.U. DOCUMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> MENTAL HEALTH DOCUMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PENDING VACANCY
<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER		

Attach Inmate's written statement.
If the inmate refuses to write a statement, staff must legibly summarize inmate's voluntary verbal statement. If subject refuses to make verbal statement, staff shall note "REFUSED TO MAKE ANY STATEMENT".

FORWARDED BY WEL OF THIS OFFICE 11/30/93
 SECURITY OFFICE.
[Signature] # 256 DATE/TIME/HOUR: 11/30/93 1000 hrs.
 SUPERIOR OFFICER'S SIGNATURE SHIELD DATE/TIME/HOUR

I certify that I have received a copy of this notice on: 11/30/93 1000 hrs.
[Signature] DATE/TIME
 INMATE'S SIGNATURE SA 32 NOV 25 3M S

NEXT REVIEW DATE: original - Security Office, copy - Inmate, copy - Inmate Record Envelope
 "B" TOUR COMMANDERS SIGNATURE: DUEPRO FORMS

**"THE CITY OF NEW YORK"
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION
NOTICE OF RIGHT TO DUE PROCESS HEARING**

DATE _____ INMATE'S NAME _____ COMMITMENT # _____ NYSID # _____

is being assigned to the following housing category: _____
housing area _____ cell/bed # _____

Placement is:
Ordered Voluntary Institutional Departmental

(Must be specified)
 C.C.C. CLOSE OBSERVATION PENDING C.T.S.U. P.C.
 ORDER NOTORIOUS 7.30.030 DETOX.
 PENIES MEDICAL ISOLATION INFRACTION HONO.

STATES ON 239 AMBASSADOR TO CANADA

The following evidence has been relied upon to make this decision.
 Attach a copy of the information/evidence relied upon i.e. infract.,
 written statement, Faxed info from O.S.U., C.C.C., other agency)

LEGAL STATUS C.C.C. INFORMATION ACCOMPANYING CARD
 INFRACTION INMATE'S STATEMENT SECURITY OFFICE
 DETAINERS STAFF'S STATEMENT MEDIA NEWS LETTER
 WARRANTS (HOLDS) MEDICAL DOCUMENT SECURING ORDER
 O.S.U. DOCUMENT MENTAL HEALTH DOCUMENT PENDING VACANCY
 OTHER _____

Inmate's written statement.
 If the inmate refuses to write a statement, staff must legibly
 summarize inmate's voluntary verbal statement. If subject refuses to
 make verbal statement, staff shall note "REFUSED TO MAKE ANY STATEMENT".

OFFICE _____
 OFFICER'S SIGNATURE _____ SHIELD _____ DATE/TIME/HOUR _____

I have received a copy of this notice on _____
 SIGNATURE _____ DATE/TIME _____

REVIEW DATE _____
 - Security Office
 - Inmate
 - Inmate Record Envelope
 DUEPRO
 FORMS



State of Wisconsin • DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

AUG 08 1995

INCOME, SALES, AND EXCISE TAX DIVISION • 265 WEST NORTHLAND AVENUE • APPLETON, WISCONSIN 54911 • (414) 832-2727

August 7, 1995

Doug Haag
Department of Justice
P.O. Box 7857
Madison, WI 53707-7857

RE: Leo E. Wanta

Dear Doug,

Enclosed is a copy of the amended 1988 and 1989 income tax returns filed by Wanta in June 1995.

Sincerely,

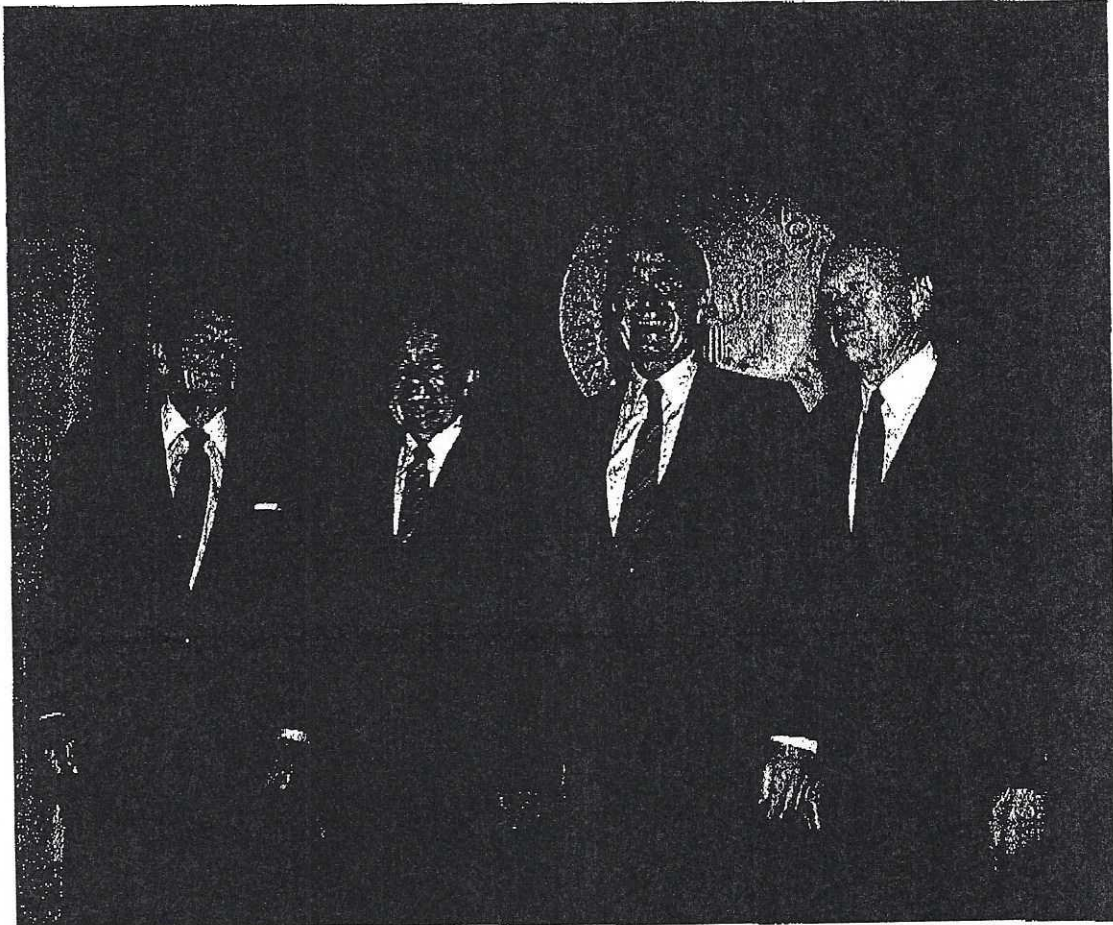
Dennis Ullman
Special Agent

✓ Enc.

57

25

(AI)



Mr. Wanta,

With Best Wishes and Appreciation,

Ronald Reagan *Richard Nixon* *George Bush* *Jimmy Carter*

26

16 JANUARY 1996

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
ATTN: COMMISSIONER MARGARET RICHARDSON
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
WASHINGTON, DC, USA (20224.0001)

IN THE MATTER OF: U.S. INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RETURN
(1995) of ALB. LEO E. WANTA,
SOC. SEC. NO. ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ of DIPLOMATIC
PASSPORT NO. 04362

DEAR GENTLEMEN:

ON 11 MAY 1995, THE DANE COUNTY AND/OR COUNTY
OF DANE, WISCONSIN RULED THAT I AM LEGALLY,
ALTHOUGH I STRONGLY DISAGREE, ENTITLED TO
THE PROMISSORY NOTE / LOAN PROCEEDS REMITTED
TO: -

NEW REPUBLIC / USA FINANCIAL GROUP, LTD.
GESSELLSCHAFT (A FOREIGN CORPORATION)
28/15 KARTNERSTRASSE
A-1010, WIEN, AUSTRIA

- IN THE AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF US DOLLARS
FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND (US\$ 500,000.⁰⁰)
FOR CIA / CORPORATE OPERATING FUNDS, AS
POD. USG DIRECTIVES, INTER ALIA.

1/1111
ALTHOUGH THE EARL CLAIR COUNTY TRIAL JUDGE,
HON. ROBERT G. EVANS, CASE NO 95-FA-445,
VERIFIED I MOVED FROM THE STATE OF WISCONSIN,
DURING JUNE, 1988 UNDER FINDINGS OF FACT,
CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND JUDGMENT OF DIVORCE,
THE STATE OF WISCONSIN - DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
FRAUDULENTLY INSISTS THAT I UNDER AN AUSTRIAN
EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT AS DIRECTOR GENERAL OF
NEW REPUBLIC / USA FINANCIAL GROUP, LTD. G.E.S.M.B.H
UNDER A FIVE (5) YEAR RESIDENCY AGREEMENT,
MUST UNDER THEIR QUESTIONABLE TAX REGULATIONS
DECLARE THE CORPORATE PROMISSORY NOTE / LOAN
PROCEEDS OF US\$500,000.⁰⁰ WITH INTEREST AT SIX
POINT TWO FIVE (6.25%) PERCENT PER ANNUM -
AS PERSONAL WAGES, SALARIES, COMMISSIONS,
ETC.

THEREFORE, AS A POLITICAL TAX PRISONER, I AM NOW
REPORTING THIS MONETARY AWARD AUTHORIZED BY
COUNTY JUDGE AND SINCE I PROBABLY WILL NEVER
COLLECT THESE CORPORATE LOAN PROCEEDS; TO BE USED
BY MY DIRECT CONTROL UPON PERSONAL COLLECTION,
FROM THE NEW REPUBLIC / USA FINANCIAL GROUP LTD.
G.E.S.M.B.H (AUSTRIA) CORPORATE DIRECTORS, I
MUST ALSO DECLARE A BUSINESS LOSS OF USD \$500,000.
FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND (US\$500,000.⁰⁰) TO
LEGALLY OFFSET THE UNCOLLECTED CORPORATE LOSS
PROCEEDS TO DATE, AS I RESPECTFULLY BELIEVE

2/1000 The Austrian Group will totally ignore the Dine Currency and/or Currency of Dine, Wisconsin highly questionable & illegal determination in my favour; particularly, when it involves a Corporate Payment of US\$500,000.00, and holds me liable of 6% to 7% Annual Interest, as of June, 1988 for loan proceeds yet received under my Direct Control, inter alia.

IN THE EVENT I do receive any Austrian Monetary Settlement, per the Court Deterministic I will immediately advise your good offices clarifying Principal and any/all Interest Charges and/or Penalties for U.S. Tax Analysis, with legal tax credits for Offshore Employment & Residency Agreements per Corporate Resolutions — and related U.S. Federal Exemptions, inter alia.

By the way, I have No Idea of Status of Profit Sharing Contributions credited per Corporate Employment Agreements & Re-patriation Monetary Balances per Corporate Retirement Agreements, to be effected 11, June 1995 — as negotiated.

Thank You for your kind Attention.

Sincerely yours,

~~AMBASSADOR~~ Leo E. White, Sr. / DPPH 14362