

WISCONSIN - Tony GVERS / OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR / KIDNAPPING CONFIRMED & Ignored!!
PREVENTING ANY & ALL LAWFUL DEBT OBLIGATIONS TO BE PAID-IN-FULL
by AMBASSADOR LEO EMIL WANTA (Sole PRINCIPAL OF AMERITRUST GROUPE)
AFTER "FULL AUDIT OF FEDERAL RESERVE"

RICO STATUTES - CORRECTIONS
"TOTALLY Ignored by ALL FELLOW AMERICANS"
CORPORATION OF AMERICA ---
AmeriTrust Groupe
\$ DEATH OF W4DC,
VINCE FOSTER =>

Date : 24th April 17

TO : "New Republic President Donald
J. Trump, Vice President Mike
Pence, U.S. CONGRESSIONAL
MEMBERS (Duly-Elected) ET AL
TOTALLY IGNORE THAT WE THE
People ARE A "CONSTITUTIONAL REPUBLIC" /

From : AMB. L.E. WANTA, DPP# 04362, 12535

Message : Welcome TO THE United
States IN TOTAL VIOLATION OF THE
VIENNA CONVENTION - Article 31 -
by KIDNAPPING & KIDNAPPING
resulting IN THE MURDER OF Deputy
White House Counsel VINCE FOSTER =>

cc : _____

AmeriTrust Groupe, Inc. 4001 North 9th Street, Suite 227 Arlington, Va, USA 22203-1954

Tel: 703.649.4545

Fax: 703.552.3159

CONFIRMING

LEO EMIL WANTA

Diplomatic Passports
No 0436 & 12535

Operation : Still Pointy


Still Pointy (1)

Linda G. Cooper
Vice President, Legal Affairs

July 31, 2000

Ambassador Leo E. Wanta, #7303787
AS-131B
North Fork Correctional Facility
1605 East Main St.
Sayre, OK 73662

← **FILE CONFIRMATION** →

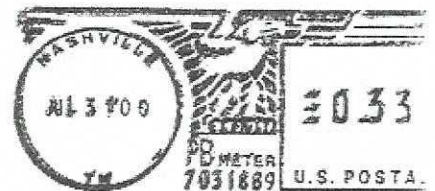
Dear Mr. Wanta:

Please be advised that we are in receipt of your letter, postmarked July 23, 2000. I have forwarded it to Divisional Director Joe Hopper for his review and handling.

Sincerely,

CORRECTIONS CORPORATION OF AMERICA

Linda G. Cooper
Vice-President
Legal Affairs



Handwritten: 116

EXHIBIT! 000803
[S-31-IANO]

U.S. GOV. POLITICAL HOSTAGE!

- 18 USC § 4, 35, 241, 242, 1117, ET AL -
 - INTL. WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL -
 - UNITED NATIONS CHARTER ET AL -
 - VIENNA CONVENTION ON DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS (1961), INTER ALIA sec 4
 - A "FOREIGN GUEST" by U.S. INTL. LAW
- Handwritten:* Rec'd 07 Aug 00

Ambassador Leo E. Wanta, #7303787
~~AS-131B~~
North Fork Correctional Facility
1605 East Main St.
Sayre, OK 73662

Handwritten: 5



Handwritten: 2



To : Office of the President, Office of the Vice President, Cabinet Members, Office of the Governors, State and Federal Officials, Congress of the United States, OMB Director Jacob Lew, et al

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

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

21!

ANTHEM

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

<https://vimeo.com/358555549>
<https://vimeo.com/370672952>
<http://eagleonetowanta.com>



<https://vimeo.com/383532623/5b524043e9>

Knights of Columbus
Supreme Council Office
1 Columbus Plaza
New Haven CT 06510-333

2008 1-17

HEALTH CARE REQUEST
(PETICION PARA TRATAMIENTO MEDICO)

PART A: (To be completed by inmate)
(PARTE A: Completado por preso)

DATE: _____
(Fecha)

Prisoner's Name _____ Number: _____
(Nombre de preso) (Numero)
Work Assignment: _____ Work Hours: _____ Housing Unit: _____
(Trabajo) (Horas de trabajo) (Dorma)
Reason for Medical Appointment: _____
(Razon para tratamiento medico)

How long have you had this problem? Hours: _____ Days: _____
(Cuanto tiempo tienes con este problema?) (Horas) (Dias)

PART B: (To be completed by medical personnel - DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE)
(Parte B: Completado por personal medico - No escribas debajo de esta linea)

Medical Reply: _____

Medical Staff Member's Signature _____ Date _____
White: Inmate Yellow: Medical File

Handwritten notes in blue ink:
can't say
Re Inmate's name. 11/11/11
CCA copy to file
1-1-12 signed by JETTS,
As per [unclear], rec.
* Medication list & rec *
~~_____~~
_____ ~~_____~~
_____ ~~_____~~
_____ ~~_____~~
_____ ~~_____~~
1) JAIL SCHEDULES, ETC.
2) ~~_____~~ CHAIRMAN
3) ~~_____~~ MEDICAL
4) ~~_____~~ HOSPITAL RECORDS
5) ~~_____~~ EYE EXAMINATION
6) ~~_____~~ HOSPITAL RECORDS

6

(3)

1. 10/1/20

2. 10/1/20

3. 10/1/20

4. 10/1/20

5. 10/1/20

6. 10/1/20

7. 10/1/20

8. 10/1/20

9. 10/1/20

10. 10/1/20

11. 10/1/20

12. 10/1/20

13. 10/1/20

14. 10/1/20

7

4



2000

This form must be filed on or before April 16, 2001.

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Copy

INDIVIDUAL FORM 511EZ

This form is for the tax year January 1 through December 31, 2000.

STATE OF OKLAHOMA INCOME TAX RETURN

Your Social Security Number: 396-346726
Spouse's Social Security Number: (joint return only)

This form is for use by residents only. If you are a part-year or nonresident, please use Form 511NR. For further information, please see instructions.

Print first name and middle initial (if joint return, give last name and initial of both): LEE E. WANTA (LEO)
Present home address (number and street, including apartment number or rural route): 1605 EAST MAIN STREET
City, State and Zip: JAYRE, OKLAHOMA, USA (736623122)
Filing Status: 1 Single

EXEMPTIONS: YOURSELF, SPOUSE, NUMBER OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN, NUMBER OF OTHER DEPENDENTS. PLEASE NOTE: If you may be claimed as a dependent on another return, enter "0" exemptions for yourself.

65 OR OVER? (See instructions) Yourself Spouse

Table with 19 rows for tax calculations: 1 Federal adjusted gross income, 2 Interest qualifying for exclusion, 3 Partial military pay exclusion, 4 Oklahoma standard deduction or Federal itemized deduction, 5 Exemptions, 6 Total, 7 Oklahoma Taxable Income: Method 1, 8 Tax from Tax Table 1, 9 Federal Income Tax, 10 Oklahoma Taxable Income: Method 2, 11 Tax from Tax Table 2, 12 Oklahoma Income Tax, 13 Oklahoma child care credit, 14 Balance, 15 Oklahoma Income Tax Withheld, 16 Sales Tax Relief/Credit, 17 May 3, 1999 Tornado Tax Credit, 18 Total, 19 If line 18 is larger than line 14, enter the amount you have overpaid.

Please complete this section if you wish to donate from your refund: Oklahoma Wildlife Diversity Program, Low Income Health Care Fund, Oklahoma Breast Cancer Research, Veterans Affairs Capital Improvement, Oklahoma City Bombing Memorial Fund.

Table with 3 rows: 20 Total deductions from refund amount, 21 Amount to be refunded to you, 22 If line 14 is larger than line 18, enter the tax due.

DIRECT DEPOSIT OPTION: (Instructions page 3) Yes! Please deposit my refund in my checking account, savings account. Please check here if the OTC may discuss this return with your tax preparer.

Under penalty of perjury, I declare that the information contained in this document and any attachments are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. Taxpayer's signature: Ambassador Lew Wanta, date: April 12, 2001, Spouse's signature: N/A, Paid Preparer's signature: N/A, Taxpayer's occupation: Diplomat / Ambassador, Spouse's occupation: N/A, Paid Preparer's address and phone number: N/A.

8/5

02 Aug 02

Diplomatic Mail

To: RIGHTS OF MAN FOUNDATION
c/o HERR GERALD SPICHTER, ESQ.

From: SIR LEO EMIL WARTA (AMERI TRUST/SOMALIA)

NOT TO WORRY !!

REF: EUROPEAN COURT ON HUMAN RIGHTS (WAR CRIMES)

[FISHER, JONES & GREENWOOD / UK - BARRISTERS]
EUROPEAN CONVENTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS, ARTICLE 2

INTEL: E.O. # 12333, ZETA DIOGENES, QUEEN
MELUSINA, Article III Judicial Court
proceedings, 18 USC #4 - MISPRISION OF
FELONY, 18 USC #2382 - MISPRISION OF
TREASON ——— AND ———

THE UNANIMOUS DECLARATION OF THE
THIRTEEN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
AS TO OUR "UNALIENABLE RIGHTS."

Many thanks,
ZZ

DPP# 043629 12535

9
✓

6

CONTACT: REVEREND FATHER, JOHN A. O'BRIEN (920.921.9383)
MERRIMACK College, CHAIRMAN DAN TAMBASCO (978.475.4755)
MR. LEE WILLIAMS 312.775.3584 (OR) 847.882.5279
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 10, 2000

Jan Morton Heger, Esq.
P.O. Box 4815
Irvine, California 92616

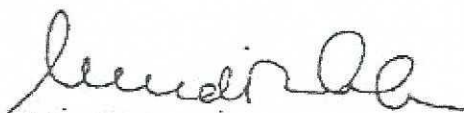
Dear Mr. Heger:

The Office of Counsel to the President and the Office of Counsel to the Vice President have received your letter and the attached letter from your client, Ambassador Leo E. Wanta. In your letter, you request a meeting to discuss executive clemency for Ambassador Wanta. (✓)

As you may be aware, the President's clemency power extends only to Federal offenses. Since, according to your letter, your client was convicted of a state offense, the power to grant him clemency lies with state officials, and not with the President. (✗)

Thank you for contacting the President and the Vice President about this important matter.

Sincerely,



Meredith E. Cabe
Associate Counsel to the President



Fern L. Mosley
Associate Counsel to the Vice President

NON-RESIDENT OF STATE OF WISCONSIN — and — EXPATRIATE (MIN. 1985)
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA [14th Amendment] — and — A
FIVE(5) YEAR EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT (0) IN WIEN/VIENNA, AUSTRIA (MIN. 1988)
WITH — A FIVE(5) YEAR AUSTRIAN RESIDENCY LEASE w/EXTENSIONS...
(0) WITH NON-DISCLOSURE — and — CORPORATE/USGovt CONFIDENTIALITY AGREEMENTS —
FALSELY ARRESTED & EXTRADITED FROM GENEVE, SWITZERLAND FOR
REFUSAL & FAILURE TO PAY WISCONSIN TAX ASSESSMENTS; A
TAX LIABILITY "OF OTHERS" per WISCONSIN FEDERAL ADJUDICATION...
DIRECT CRIMINAL VIOLATION OF
THE VIENNA CONVENTION ON DIPLOMATIC
RELATIONS (1961), 18 USC, and 14th
AMENDMENT —

— A FOREIGN OFFICIAL —
Rec'd 30 Apr 00 / LEE 10/ (7)
(THE 18 U.S.C.A. 06)

TOBY ROTH
FIFTH DISTRICT
WISCONSIN

FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

SUBCOMMITTEES
EUROPE AND THE MIDDLE EAST
INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS

RURAL CAUCUS
TRAVEL AND TOURISM CAUCUS



United States
House of Representatives

WASHINGTON OFFICE
215 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON D.C. 20515

DISTRICT OFFICES
126 NORTH ONEIDA STREET
APPLETON, WISCONSIN 54911
207 FEDERAL BUILDING
323 EAST WALNUT STREET
GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN 54301
101 NORTHERN BUILDING
844 PIERCE AVENUE
MADISON, WISCONSIN 53710

June 9, 1981

CONTACT:

REVEREND FATHER, JOHN A. O'BRIEN
PHONE: 920.921.9383

MERRIMACK COLLEGE CHAIRMAN DAN TAMBASCO

PHONE: 978.475.4755
MR. LEE WILLIAMS (312.775.3584)

The President
The White House
Washington DC 20510

Dear Mr. President:

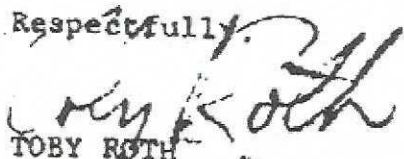
It is with personal pleasure that I send along information listing the credentials for my constituent, Mr. Leo E. Wanta, from Appleton, Wisconsin.

Our office is particularly impressed with the track record of success in the business world accorded to him. His accomplishments are certainly impressive, especially in view of his youth; Leo is 42. We understand that Mr. Wanta is being considered for the position of Inspector General, Department of Defense. I know personally of his dedication and commitment to cutting every possible cost attributable to waste, fraud, poor procurement practices and mismanagement. Leo Wanta would excel in this vital and responsible role and I commend him to your attention and, hopefully, appointment.

The Wanta family has been active with the Outagamie County Republican party for a number of years. During the '80 campaign, at their personal expense, they hosted a number of receptions to encourage support of the Reagan candidacy. Leo treasures the red, white and blue pen inscribed "Let's make America great again!" He has postponed a number of business opportunities to make it possible for him to serve in the public sector during your Administrations.

Mr. Wanta is an outstanding citizen who wants to serve his country. I know he will do so with great distinction if afforded an opportunity. Again, it is a pleasure to urge your consideration of Mr. Leo E. Wanta for appointment within the Department of Defense.

Respectfully,


TOBY ROTH
Member of Congress

Accuracy of your declaration may be verified through physical search.

WELCOME TO THE UNITED STATES



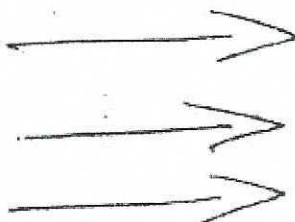
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE
CUSTOMS DECLARATION

FORM APPROVED
ONE NO. 534-0041

19 CFR 122.27, 146.12, 146.13, 146.319, 146.311

Each arriving traveler or head of family must provide the following information (only ONE written declaration per family is required):

- 1. Name: WANTA LEO E.
- 2. Date of Birth: 11 / 06 / 40 3. Airline/Flight SR 110
- 4. Number of family members traveling with you: 0
- 5. U.S. Address: 28 McArthur Ave (Diplomat)
City: Toronto Ontario Canada
- 6. I am a U.S. Citizen YES NO
If No, Country: _____
- 7. I reside permanently in the U.S. YES NO
If No, Expected Length of Stay: UNKNOWN
- 8. The purpose of my trip is or was BUSINESS PLEASURE
- 9. I am/we are bringing fruits, plants, meats, food, soil, birds, snails, other live animals, farm products, or I/we have been on a farm or ranch outside the U.S. YES NO
- 10. I am/we are carrying currency or monetary instruments over \$10,000 U.S. or foreign equivalent. YES NO
- 11. The total value of all goods I/we purchased or acquired abroad and am/are bringing to the U.S. is (see instructions under Merchandise on reverse side): 77.90



U.S. IMMIGRATION
▶ MOST MAJOR CREDIT CARDS ACCEPTED.
SIGN ON REVERSE SIDE AFTER YOU READ WARNING.

(Do not write below this line.)

INSPECTOR'S NAME

NOV 17 1993

BADGE NO.

ADMITTED

CLASS

Passports, Return Air Ticket, The Passport, Return Receipt, and other documents must be presented to the Customs, Agriculture, and Currency laws of the United States. The holder is to ensure that receipts are complete with (these items) and to adhere to them and observe the high purpose of duties and taxes. Your response is mandatory.
Statements required by 5 CFR (200.2) The returned baggage burden associated with the collection of information is 3 minutes per response or 1000 response depending on individual circumstances. Comments concerning the accuracy of the burden estimate and suggestions for reducing the burden should be directed to U.S. Customs Service, Passports Management Branch, Washington, DC 20229, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project 1516-0041, Washington, DC 20503.

U.S. GOVERNMENT / Diplomatic (AMBASSADORIA) Entry by
VISA, AS APPROVED BY U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
PURSUANT TO: (1) Title 18, U.S. Code
(2) VIENNA CONVENTION ON DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS (1961)

2/8

Accuracy of your declaration may be verified through questioning and physical search.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

To prevent the entry of dangerous agricultural pests the following are restricted: Fruits, vegetables, plants, plant products, soil, meats, meat products, birds, snails, and other live animals or animal products. Failure to declare all such items to a Customs/Agriculture Officer can result in fines or other penalties.

CURRENCY AND MONETARY INSTRUMENTS

The transportation of currency or monetary instruments, regardless of amount, is legal; however, if you take out of or bring into (or are about to take out of or bring into) the United States more than \$10,000 (U.S. or foreign equivalent, or a combination of the two) in coin, currency, travelers checks or bearer instruments such as money orders, checks, stocks or bonds, you are required by law to file a report on a Form 4730 with the U.S. Customs Service. If you have someone else carry the currency or instruments for you, you must also file the report. **FAILURE TO FILE THE REQUIRED REPORT OR FALSE STATEMENTS ON THE REPORT MAY LEAD TO SEIZURE OF THE CURRENCY OR INSTRUMENTS AND TO CIVIL PENALTIES AND/OR CRIMINAL PROSECUTION.**

MERCHANDISE

In Item 11, U.S. residents must declare the total value of ALL articles acquired abroad (whether new or used, whether dutiable or not, and whether obtained by purchase, as a gift, or otherwise), including those purchases made in DUTY FREE stores in the U.S. or abroad, which are in their or their family's possession at the time of arrival. Visitors must declare in Item 11 the total value of all gifts and commercial items, including samples they are bringing with them.

The amount of duty to be paid will be determined by a Customs officer. U.S. residents are normally entitled to a duty free exemption of \$400 on those items accompanying them; non-residents are normally entitled to an exemption of \$100. Both residents and non-residents will normally be required to pay a flat 10% rate of duty on the first \$1,000 above their exemptions.

If the value of goods declared in Item 11 EXCEEDS \$1,400 PER PERSON, then list ALL articles below and show price paid in U.S. dollars or, for gifts, fair retail value. If additional space is needed, continue on another Customs Form 8059b.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES	PRICE	CUSTOMS USE
Pens Clothes	\$77.00	
PAX Tot		
FBI S/A Rembajas		
FBI S/A Densily		
TOTAL		

IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS ABOUT WHAT MUST BE REPORTED OR DECLARED ASK A CUSTOMS OFFICER.

I have read the above statements and have made a truthful declaration.
[Signature]
SIGNATURE

17 Nov 93
DATE (Day/Month/Year)

Customs Form 8059b (09/2000) (Back)

*Agenda no
3/2/8*

3/

10

**Dr. Gabriela Koschatzky-Elias
Schloß Schönbrunn
A - 1130 Wien**

Wien, am 19. April 2001

To whom it may concern

Ich, Dr. Gabriela Koschatzky-Elias, kann bestätigen, daß Herr Leo E. Wanta in den Jahren 1988 und 1989 in Wien, in der Kärntnerstraße, ein Büro und eine Wohnung gemietet hatte, hier wohnte und als Vertreter von New Republik hier seinen Geschäften nachging.

Gabriela Koschatzky-Elias


ENGLISH
TRANSLATION:

*** I, Dr. Gabriela Koschatzky-Elias can confirm that Mr. Leo E. Wanta rented an office and an apartment on Kaerntnerstrasse in Vienna in the years 1988 and 1989, that he lived here and as representative of New Republic attended to his businesses here.

Signed:

Dr. Gabriela Koschatzky-Elias

*** Translated from German to English by Gerald J. Salchert, 20 April 2001

Signed: 

4/

(11)

INRE: CIV-99-1914 C

MEMORANDUM / SUPPLEMENT I



Hard to keep track of those little yellow notes?

Hotmail leepwil@hotmail.com

Home Hotmail Search Shopping Money People & Chat Passport sign out

Inbox Compose Addresses Folders Options Help

Folder: Inbox

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

Reply Reply All Forward Delete Previous Next Close

http://www.aci.net/kalliste/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 percent commissions at

12/12

CIA/USA SPECIAL OPERATIONS

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

Wanta, an erstwhile travelling companion of ^{NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL (NSC/NSA) GENERAL V. WALTERS} Vernon 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.

13
13

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 mis-information) 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.

NOT TRUE [USSR] CENTRAL BANQUE GOLD BULLION WENT TO U.S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT

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.

PER TITLE 18, USC SECTION 6 / US GOLD PROPERTIES CORPORATION ET AL

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.)

NOT TRUE

SEE BRANYSK BANK TRANSFER !!

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, PER ROGERS-HOUSTON MEMORANDUM & U.S. PRESIDENTIAL EXECUTIVE ORDER ...

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

"As"

14/14

184sc #6

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.

ok

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: FRANK B. JURAN (FBI / SA 32 NY, and RICK REYNOLDS (SA 233 MS / SECTOR II WITH RAC W.H. LOCATED SMALL, HAS GUIDANCE... 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 (SUSS) SOCIETE, AMERITRUST CORPORATION, ET AL]

FALSE

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.

[W.C.D.S. #714]

SA 32 NY
SA 233 MS
S-31-IANO

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

Web Page: <http://www.aci.net/kalliste/>

Reply Reply All Forward Delete Previous Next Close

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IMMUNITY FROM JURISDICTION

ARTICLE 31

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

The immunity of an ambassador from the criminal jurisdiction and later from the civil jurisdiction of the receiving State was, after inviolability, the earliest to be established of the basic rules of diplomatic law. Immunity from criminal jurisdiction was originally regarded as an aspect of inviolability.

During the sixteenth century there occurred a series of notorious cases where the ambassador of one monarch was found to be participating in treasonable conspiracies against the sovereign at whose court he was. It was at this period common practice for ambassadors, as well as secret agents, to be employed as agents provocateurs. The earliest writers on diplomatic law had doubts about allowing an ambassador to retain his immunity from criminal jurisdiction under such circumstances. Gentilis, the first professor of Civil Law at Oxford University, and other distinguished civilians advised Queen Elizabeth that the representative of the captive Mary Queen of Scots, John Lesley, Bishop of Ross, had forfeited his immunity by inciting revolt against the sovereign to whom he was accredited and could therefore be tried. But Queen Elizabeth did not take advantage of this advice. The Bishop of Ross, after a short period of imprisonment, was expelled.¹ Two other foreign ambassadors to the Queen later suspected of similar activities, Mendoza and d'Aubépine, were likewise not brought to trial - d'Aubépine in fact was neither expelled nor recalled but continued to act as Ambassador of France.²

The writers continued to be hesitant. Gentilis in his

For references see p.175.

PERSONAL INVIOLABILITYARTICLE 29

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

The inviolability of the diplomatic agent is certainly the oldest established and the most fundamental rule of diplomatic law. Wherever among the separate States of an international community ambassadors were sent and received, custom or religion invariably accorded a special protection to their persons. Among the city States of ancient Greece,¹ among the peoples of the Mediterranean before the establishment of the Roman Empire,² among the States of India,³ the person of the herald in time of war and of the diplomatic envoy in time of peace was universally held sacrosanct. The ambassadors exchanged between the Italian city States were granted safe conducts for their normally temporary missions, or were treated as inviolable. During the sixteenth century, while guaranteeing special protection to an envoy became more difficult because they were exchanged in much greater numbers and between sovereigns of different faiths - Catholic, Protestant and Mohammedan, the rule was recognised as essential if international relations were to develop at all.⁴ By the end of the sixteenth century therefore, when the earliest treaties on diplomatic law were published by Ayrault⁵ and Gentilis,⁶ the inviolability of the ambassador was firmly established as a rule of customary international law. If, as happened too frequently during the sixteenth and seventeenth century, the envoy became involved in conspiracies against the sovereign of the receiving State, State practice confined itself to his expulsion. He could on no account be tried or punished.⁷ The writers continued to maintain that the receiving State retained a right of self-defence against an ambassador. Grotius maintained that an ambassador could be killed in self-defence.⁸ But though the principle is

For references see p.138.

EXHIBIT ^{135.} 6

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DIPLOMATIC LAW

DUTIES OF THIRD STATES

ARTICLE 40

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

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

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

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

The opinions of writers on diplomatic law had long been divided on the question of whether a diplomat proceeding to or returning from his post was entitled to a right of innocent passage through third States, and secondly on whether when in transit through a third State he was entitled to some or all of the privileges and immunities accorded to him in the receiving State. The difficulty in formulating clear

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EXHIBIT 7

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of the mission'. In the case of one category of goods, however, materials to be used for the construction of embassy premises or staff accommodation, the position is not entirely clear. Prima facie, materials imported for such a purpose are 'for the official use of the mission' and there is nothing in the records of the Conference to suggest that a limited significance was to be attached to the word 'articles' in this context. The United Kingdom has both received and accorded exemption from customs duties in respect of diplomatic imports of this character. The difficulty arises because at the Vienna Conference the United States submitted an amendment to make clear that materials for construction alteration or repair of embassy premises were covered by exemption, and withdrew it on realising that it did not meet with general support. It may well have been however that many delegates believed that the provision was unnecessary, and even the comment on the withdrawal by the United States made by the representative of Senegal (who had opposed the amendment) is ambiguous.¹⁵

Personal baggage

There was no uniform rule of international law prior to the Vienna Convention exempting diplomatic agents from search of their personal baggage. This would usually be accorded to heads of mission, and in many countries it was extended to other diplomats as an aspect of their inviolability of property. Like inviolability of property itself, however, exemption from baggage search was subject to exceptions and qualifications. Article 30 of the Vienna Convention now accords full inviolability to the property of a diplomat, subject to a limited exception in regard to execution of a judgement in a case where the diplomat was not entitled to immunity. Paragraph 2 of Article 36 however entitles the receiving State to search the personal baggage of a diplomat where there are serious grounds for suspecting certain abuses. The personal baggage of a diplomat will normally consist almost entirely of articles which are his property. There is therefore an inconsistency between the two provisions, which was in fact drawn to the attention of the Conference. The Conference made quite clear that it had no intention of modifying the provisions in Article 36 regarding search of baggage.¹⁶ It would not have been difficult to have inserted a proviso in Article 30, but this was not done. It is obvious however that such a proviso should be implied.

The regulations of different States will vary on the

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124 Immunity from Local Criminal Jurisdiction

judged in accordance with universal international law. In accordance with the latter, consuls are not extraterritorial. They consequently are liable to prosecution.⁴¹

In a 1958 case, *Re Cummings*, an American Vice-Consul attached to the Consular Section of the American Embassy at Buenos Aires, was charged by the provincial police with injuring one Miguel Vera in a traffic accident. The question was raised as to whether the accident was an act incidental to the official functions of the accused, thereby conferring original jurisdiction upon the Supreme Court. The Court held that its original jurisdiction over civil or criminal cases involving diplomatic and consular officers did not extend to cases arising out of the unofficial acts of a consul, to which traffic accidents belonged. The case was thus remanded to a lower court of appropriate jurisdiction.⁴²

In the United Kingdom, diplomats involved in traffic accidents or violations in the metropolitan police district have been free from prosecution. Indeed, the Commissioner of Police specifically instructed police and traffic wardens to do their best for diplomats in not enforcing the parking regulations with full rigidity.⁴³ The same privileges and courtesy have not been extended, however, to consular officers since the latter have immunity only in respect of their official acts.⁴⁴

In states with a federal system, enforcement of traffic laws generally encounters complicated procedural problems, which often result in letting consul-offenders go scot free. In the United States, for example, foreign consuls who violate traffic laws and regulations usually go unpunished, not on the ground that a consul's driving may constitute an official function, but because of the peculiar constitutional provisions governing the jurisdiction of the Federal and State courts. Thus, Article III of the United States Constitution provides in part: "In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction." Title 28, U.S.C. § 1351 provides:

Consuls and vice-consuls as defendants

The district courts shall have original jurisdiction, exclusive of the courts of the States, of all actions and proceedings against consuls or vice consuls of foreign states, June 28, 1948, c. 646, 62 Stat. 934; May 24, 1949, c. 139 § 80(c), 63 Stat. 101.

A long line of cases has underscored the impossibility of prosecuting

⁴¹ 4 Hackworth, *Digest*, 759.
⁴² *Jurisprudencia Argentina*, 1958-IV (October-December 1958), p. 512; 26 *International Law Report*, 1958-II, pp. 549-60.
⁴³ See *The Times*, March 6, 1964, p. 16b.
⁴⁴ Letter to author from Mr. I. M. Sinclair, Counselor and Legal Adviser of the U.K. Mission to the United Nations, dated September 17, 1965.

EXHIBIT 3.1



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Official Acts

consuls involved in traffic violations, only a few of which need be mentioned.

In a case of a statutory crime instituted against a foreign consular officer in California, the question of the Federal or State court's jurisdiction was raised. In its communication to the Department of State, dated February 24, 1914, the Department of Justice wrote:

From a careful investigation of the authorities it would seem that there is no power to reach the Consul by criminal proceedings. It is settled that the State courts have no jurisdiction, and apparently the United States courts would have since the offense referred to is not made a crime by any law of the United States. It is true that in the case of *In re Lasigi*, 79 Fed. 751, 758, there is a dictum of the Supreme Court to the effect that the Federal courts would have exclusive jurisdiction over offenses by consuls, whether at common law or under State or United States statutes. There does not appear to be, however, any authority upholding this view, and a manuscript opinion of the Attorney General to the contrary in the *Case* is referred to in *Moore's Digest*, Vol. 5, p. 66. On the whole I am of opinion that there is no jurisdiction in the Federal courts to proceed against a consul except where he has offended against some specific criminal law of the United States.⁴⁵

In reply to an inquiry from a United States attorney concerning the State court's jurisdiction over a traffic violation by a foreign consular officer, the Department of Justice in 1934, after referring to the constitutional provisions, said:

The rule is that though the offending consul is not immune from prosecution he is subject to prosecution only in cases in which the Federal courts have jurisdiction.

It goes without saying that the Federal courts would have no jurisdiction over a consul and sentence an offender unless it appears that the offense charged is defined by an Act of Congress, *United States v. Mossey*, 266 Fed. 18, and cases therein cited.

In view of the conclusions herein reached, it would seem that there is no jurisdiction for you to do in the matter except to advise the Attorney General of the State and Maryland that the late courts have no jurisdiction in the case presented.⁴⁶

The procedural obstacle is sometimes reinforced by treaty obligations. Thus, in *People v. Amato*,⁴⁷ the New York City Magistrate's Court

⁴⁵ 4 Hackworth, *Digest*, 747.

⁴⁶ *Id.* at 751.

It may be significant to note that this opinion from the Department of Justice was written on November 13, 1934, which directly contradicted an earlier communication from Assistant Secretary of State Welles to Attorney General Cummings dated October 30, 1934 (4 Hackworth, *Digest* 738):

Foreign consular officers in the United States are not exempt from arrest or criminal prosecution for a violation of a city ordinance with respect to parking automobiles unless such exemption is specifically provided for in a treaty between the United States and the Government the consular officer represents.

⁴⁷ Docket No. 204561 (unreported), New York, City Magistrate's Court, McClean, Brooklyn, May 17, 1954. Cited in 49 *AJIL* (1955).



THE EMBASSY OF THE SOMALI
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

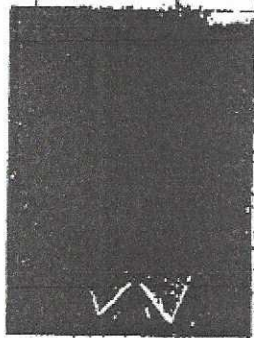
80 Portland Place
London W1N 3DG

Tel: 01-590-7148

جمهورية
الصومال الديمقراطية
لندن

13 June 1993

The Foreign Minister
Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
Geneva,
Switzerland.



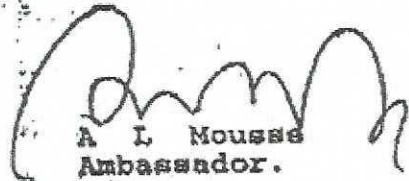
Dear Mr. Minister,

We have instructions from the president His Excellency Haji Mohamed Hashi Haile that Sir Leo Emil Wanta is appointed as the Ambassador to Switzerland.

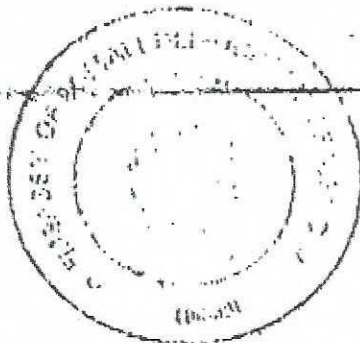
The Sir Wanta's D.P.P Number is 04362

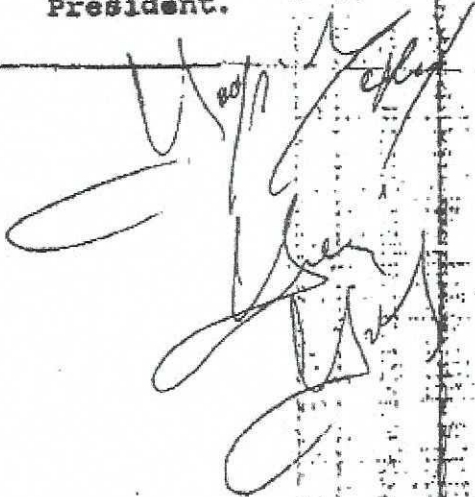
We have the honour to avail ourselves of this opportunity to renew to your ministry the assurance of our highest consideration.

Yours sincerely,


A. L. Mousse
Ambassador.

H.E Haji Mohamed H Haile
President.





MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
UNITED SOMALI SALVATION



APRIL 11, 1993

ROMA, ITALY

SIR LEO EMIL WANTA
1885 WILSON AVENUE
SUITE 202
NORTH YORK, ONTARIO
CANADA M2N 1A2

VIA FAX: [416] 243-5176

DEAR SIR,

WE ARE PLEASED TO INFORM YOU THAT OUR PRESIDENTIAL OFFICES HAS BESTOWED UNTO YOU, SIR LEO EMIL WANTA, THE OFFICIAL OFFICE OF AMBASSADOR TO REPRESENT THE SOMALI DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC IN CANADA.

THE OFFICIAL CEREMONY AND INVESTITURE SHALL TAKE PLACE AT A LATER DATE WHICH SHALL BE AGREEABLE TO THE BOTH OF US.

CONGRATULATIONS.

SINCERELY YOURS,
THE PRESIDENT OF SOMALI

MR. HAJI MOHAMED EGAL, PRESIDENT OF SOMALI DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC.



FAX: 39 42 53 - PHONE: 25973 - P.O. BOX 797
MOGADISHU - SOMALI DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

EXHIBIT 5



THE EMBASSY OF THE SOMALI
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
60 Portland Place
London W1N 3DG

جمهورية
الصومال الديمقراطية

25 April 1993

The Foreign Minister
Government of Canada,
Ottawa,
Canada.

Dear Mr. Foreign Minister,

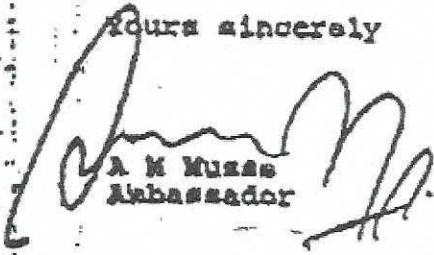
On behalf of His Excellency Haji Mohamed Hashi Haile, president of Somalia, I would like to extend my greetings to your Excellency and the people of Canada.

We are very appreciative of your noble stance to have given sanctuary to thousands of innocent Somalis who have fled the civil war and before that the corrupt regime of former dictator Mohamed Siyad Barre.

Since there has not been a representative for our national affairs in your country, I am instructed by His Excellency Haji Mohamed Hashi, The president of the state of Somalia, to inform your excellency that Sir Leo I. Wanta would become the official representative of our State affairs in Canada, starting from the 2nd of April 1993.

I am sure that Sir Wanta would build better relations between our two countries and would also look after the well-being of our citizens in your country.

Yours sincerely

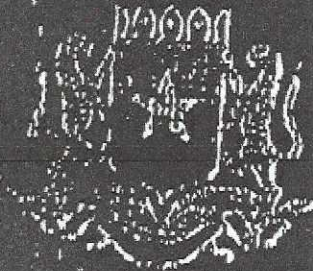

A. M. Musesse
Ambassador



CC: HIS EXCELLENCY HAJI MOHAMED K HAILE

23
23

JAMHUURIYAHDA DIMOQRADIGA SOMAALIYA
جمهورية الصومال الديمقراطية
SOMALI DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC



BARSAWIDOH SAYAASHI
بازماتر دیپلماتی
DIPLOMATIC PASSPORT

EXHIBIT 4

24
24

MAGACA MADAXWEYNAHA

باسم الرئيس

IN THE NAME OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE
JAMHUURIYADDA DIMOQRAADIGA SOOMAALIYA

جمهورية الصومال الديمقراطية
SOMALI DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Waxaanu Waddada 'Ammaha' Doodda' miyuu ka coosanyaa
Hijrahinta Deafatiga aan xaqiijinayso naxar in ay u oggolaadaan

نحن نؤيد هجرة المواطنين الصوماليين
الذين هم في حاجة الى الحماية في الخارج

We hereby issue this permit to the holder
to travel without delay or hindrance and in case of need to give him
all lawful aid and protection

Waxaanu soo jeedinaynaa in ay ka qaybqaataan
dawladda iyo dadka kale ee ka qaybqaataan

نحن نوصي جميع المواطنين الصوماليين
بأن يمتثلوا للوائح والقوانين المعمول بها في الخارج

We request all citizens of the Somali Democratic Republic
to obey the laws and regulations in force in the countries
to which they travel



DADKA LOO OGGOL YAHAY IN AY
NAACAN QOFKA BAASABOORKA LEIS

الذين هم المرخص لهم بالسفر مع أفراد العائلة
PERSONS AUTHORIZED TO TRAVEL WITH
THE HOLDER

Xuus Iyo Cunto

الزوجة والأولاد
Wife and Children

Magaca اسم العائلة	Taa, Dheeray تاريخ الميلاد Date of Birth	Garabka Te'waha الدرجة Degree
[Handwritten entry]	[Handwritten entry]	[Handwritten entry]

Waxaanu laqay qofo badan caruurta da'doodu ku
sahay tahay 14 sanno.

يمكن تسجيل أسماء الأطفال الى سن 14 سنة
Only names of children upto 14 years of age can
be entered

EXHIBIT 4.1

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