

Exhibit 231

in the case of:

**People of the Republic of Texas
and the
Sovereign Nation of the Republic of Texas**

v.

**UNITED NATIONS
(and all it's Political Subdivisions)
and
UNITED STATES
(and all it's Political Subdivisions)**

Under Pains and Penalties of perjury and the laws of the Almighty, and being sworn under a vow and oath, I attest that the attached pages are true and correct reprints of the:

A Preliminary Report on the Yogurt Shop Murders, by Erik C Moebius directly from Mr. Moebius.

This attestation is made on August 18, 1998.

Attest: *[Handwritten Signature]*

D. A. West
Witness to source and above signature

Merle Ann West
Witness to above signatures

Preliminary
**A REPORT ON THE
YOGURT SHOP MURDERS**

***(Racketeering and Money Laundering
Through Site Specific Death Claims)***

By Erik C. Moebius

NOTE: Erik C. Moebius was a practicing attorney in the so-called State of Texas, when he had a client he could not get any remedy for on an accident case. Through his investigation, he uncovered evidence of some of the most heinous crimes to be orchestrated in Texas and being orchestrated by lawyers, insurance companies, judges in Texas, and bankers. He has been to district attorneys, judges, attorney general of Texas, and the US Marshall Service with the evidence he gathered. On the very day Dan Morales, Attorney General of Texas, started his so-called case against the Republic of Texas in 1996, the Republic of Texas officers, standing with Mr. Moebius, met with the press and turned over this report. NOTHING has ever come of these evidences and charges. Mr. Moebius was disbarred during his investigation of these crimes. He has been picked up from time to time and charged with bogus charges and he feels his life is in jeopardy and has gone into hiding. - THERE ARE NO COURTS OF JUSTICE LEFT IN UNITED STATES OR THE INCORPORATED STATE OF TEXAS.

THE YOGURT SHOP MURDERS

*Some pertinent answers and some logical suppositions
to the major questions raised by the most baffling mass murders
in the history of Texas.*

By Erik C. Moebius

THE YOGURT SHOP MURDERS

On Saturday morning, December 6, 1991, many in Austin awakened to the sound of clock radios alive with the news that four young girls had been found murdered in the rear of a Yogurt Shop located in a busy strip mall in affluent West Austin. The Yogurt Shop had also been set on fire, suggesting that accelerants had been brought to the site. Because the murders had occurred after closing time, the time consumed in the completion of the murders suggested that they were not walk in, walk out murders; this fact strongly suggested that the murders were not murders committed by strangers on strangers. A stranger to the sight would have been naturally concerned about the possibility that four girls from three different families might be missed at home, resulting in a parent or brother or sister coming to the site in search of their child or sibling. Also, strangers to the premises would be more inclined to conduct "abduction rape/murders"-that is, murders in which the victims would have first been moved to a remote location which did not hold the risk of discovery or capture of the murderers. Strangely, these murders actually seemed designed to use the Yogurt Shop as a haven, safe for completion of murders that were premeditated. As such, the Yogurt Shop Murders-conducted after hours over a prolonged period of time and on the site-suggested an inside job, one in which advance preparations had been made to secure the safety of the murderers as well as the death of the girls. All of these facts began to suggest a purpose which left a variety of questions: Why? Why murder four girls in the rear of a Yogurt Shop? Why bring accelerants to the site? Why did the murders of these four girls seem so carefully choreographed? Why wasn't robbery a motive? (After all, how much money does an American ice cream store have in its 'till?' And if robbery had been the motive, the men conducting the robbery, needing the money, would have fled the premises or site in much shorter time.) In all aspects, then, it appeared that these murders were conducted by men who had come to the site with the specific and sole intent of conducting murder. But why murder four girls at that specific site? A little over two years later, on January 10, 1994, an announcement was made that the Yogurt Shop Murders had been settled for a shocking sum in excess of \$12 million. Until that moment, almost no one had been aware that a lawsuit had been filed. Nor could we have imagined that any Yogurt Shop would carry such an enormous amount of coverage. Once again, "Why?" became the prevalent question. Why did the Yogurt Shop, a small volume store with limited hours and a small seating capacity, carry such enormous insurance coverage? And why did the carriers pay out for murders which under the case law were clearly not compensable? Murder has never been a compensable event; like arson, murder is an intentional act. And yet carriers were paying sums in excess of \$12 million dollars. These questions were personally pertinent to me in January, 1994. When it was announced that the Yogurt Shop case

had settled, I learned for the first time that the defense attorneys on the Yogurt Shop case were Austin attorney Roy . Minton and San Antonio attorney Jerry Gibson. Since December 18, 1991, twelve days after the murders of the four girls in the rear of the Yogurt Shop, these two attorneys had played a central and nonstop role in wholly preventing my litigating the fraud and conspiracy case of Mrs. Abelia Garcia, a \$13 million claim which Mrs. Garcia and her severely brain-injured son had against her former attorney, Michael A. Wash and Nationwide Insurance Company and its attorney and adjuster, Jonathan Cluck and Jack Parker. The actions of these two attorneys in aiding in the prevention of the litigation of the Garcia case had been nothing short of extraordinary. By January of 1994, these men, working together, had directed numerous arrest and disbarment attempts against me, with all activity beginning on December 18, 1991, twelve days after the Yogurt Shop Murders took place. Again, serious questions: Why would men with such power over the courts and the State Bar bother to settle a no liability case? Could there be a connection between the Garcia case and the Yogurt Shop case? If so, what was it? At first glance, the two cases, the Yogurt Shop Murders and the Garcia severe brain injury, seemed in no way similar. 17-year-old Eliza May, 16-year-old Christy Harbison and 14- and 13-year-old Jennifer Harbison and Amy Ayers had been intentionally murdered on the site of a Yogurt Shop. Herman Garcia had suffered a severe brain injury while passing through a highway construction zone. The injuries all fell under the category of site specific injuries or injuries that took place on sites covered by General Contractor Liability Policies. Both cases resulted in the creation of wrongful death or catastrophic personal injury claims that were "site specific." But other than that, there seemed to be no connection. A brief discussion of the Garcia case may help in determining whether or not there was a connection between the Garcia case and the Yogurt Shop case.

Herman Garcia was injured in a head on collision in a highway construction zone on March 3, 1987. Herman was removed from the construction zone by air ambulance and flown to Breckenridge Hospital, where he lay in a coma for almost 60 days. Within days of Herman arriving at Breckenridge, a hospital administrator by the name of Jesse McNeil Tubberville demanded that Mrs. Garcia hire Austin attorney Michael A. Wash. As stated by Mrs. Garcia: "At first, no one knew if Herman was going to live. Within days, Herman stabilized, although he remained in a coma. It was then that this administrator called me into her office. She gave me her business card with Michael Wash's name written on it.

I still have the card in my wallet. She told me, 'The other side already has two attorneys, you need one now. Here is a good one.' She handed me her business card with the attorneys name written on the back. Then she demanded that I call the attorney right away. She even told me where a pay phone was down the hall. I did as she told me. What did I know?"

In January, 1991, 11 months before the Yogurt Shop Murders, Mrs. Garcia's attorney Michael Wash fraudulently instructed Mrs. Garcia that her son no longer had a viable claim relating to his severe brain injury. Oddly, at the same meeting, the attorney instructed Mrs. Garcia to sign additional contracts on her grandchildren's derivative claims related to her son's permanent injury. At the moment her attorney instructed Mrs. Garcia that her son no longer had a claim, she believed him. A more experienced individual would have immediately recognized the contradiction. If the attorney was telling Mrs. Garcia the truth about her son's claims, if her son's claims were in fact extinguished, then the grandchildren's derivative claims would likewise be extinguished. Yet at the same moment her attorney took contracts from Mrs. Garcia on the grandchildren's derivative claims, he told her that her son's claims were extinguished.

In February, 1991, one month later, Mrs. Garcia discovered that within days of being told that her son no longer had a claim, her attorney and Nationwide's attorney and adjuster covertly perfected an appeal on her claim, consummated a "settlement" of all her claims, including the children's derivative claims, and then canceled the appeal that had just perfected. Yet this activity took place on claims that Mrs. Garcia had been led to believe were extinguished. Mrs. Garcia was shocked and distressed to learn that her attorney had somehow separated her from her claims and then allowed third parties to make use of her claims, all without her knowledge or permission. Even more distressing, Nationwide and another carrier had issued checks to her former attorney with all moneys going from Nationwide's accounts to third parties unknown to her. Mrs. Garcia, believing that her claims were extinguished, never received a dime.

Mrs. Garcia, distressed, upset and even terrified, came to me in February, 1991. After listening to Mrs. Garcia, I agreed to bring suit on Mrs. Garcia's behalf, naming Nationwide, Nationwide's attorney and adjuster, and Mrs. Garcia's former attorney as defendants. What I had difficulty understanding is how anyone could have represented a woman and then fraudulently advised her that she no longer had a claim, only to subsequently conduct a covert settlement, complete with the movement of substantial moneys from the insurance company's accounts to the accounts of third parties, with all the money flowing through Mrs. Garcia's son and grandchildren's claims.

In effect, after Mrs. Garcia's son was injured on the site or premises of a construction zone, and after Mrs. Garcia's attorney brought suit ostensibly on her behalf, Mrs. Garcia was fraudulently separated from her claims. Mrs. Garcia's logical assumption was that only she could make use of those claims. However, she discovered she was wrong: Her claims were used post separation by third parties to transfer moneys from the insurance company's reserve account to her attorney's trust account. In short, all moneys that moved from one account to the other moved through her claims unreported--and tax free!

It was also difficult for me to understand how third parties were able to launder or move funds from one account to another through Mrs. Garcia's claims, all without her knowledge or permission. Because the account to account transfer was accomplished through the covert and unauthorized use of Mrs. Garcia's personal injury claims, the account to account transfer was a non-taxable transfer. This one aspect--the fact that the account to account transfer was non-taxable and done through the agency of an attorney-- is unique to personal injury and wrongful death claims and makes such transfers ideal for money laundering. Yet the lingering question remained: How was it possible that a person's personal injury claims could be used without that person's knowledge? Of even greater concern was the key question which reaches into the heart of this situation:

Is it possible to intentionally injure or murder an individual or individuals on a specific site with the motive being the creation and pirating of a wrongful death claim or personal injury claim in order to launder money?

If so, more questions surface: Was this a common phenomena or a chance event? Were the carriers allowing third parties to launder moneys on board the carrier before the site specific murder? After the injury, was money being laundered from the reserve accounts of insurance carriers who were acting as "host" carriers, with all money flowing through the pirated catastrophic personal injury and wrongful death claims? All of these questions were central to Mrs. Garcia's lawsuit and my inquiries; I assumed her lawsuit would be able to answer these questions:

By January, 1994, when it was announced that the Yogurt Shop cases had been settled, I had spent three years going through four separate courts in my efforts to get Mrs. Garcia's case to trial. Due to the highly unusual intervention of Jerry Gibson and Roy Q. Minton, the defense lawyers on the Yogurt Shop case, I was never permitted to try Mrs. Garcia's case or, for that matter, to even conduct discovery. Mrs. Garcia was repeatedly denied the right to depose Nationwide's lawyer. At one point, I was told by Mr. Gibson that I would never get the deposition of Nationwide's lawyer. His control over the courts was such that he could predict that every judge would deny me the right to depose the people that took Mrs. Garcia's money. At the same time these denials were taking place, it was possible to conduct a broad scale campaign of extortion, preemptive disbarments and attempted arrests against me. In short, the controls were so complete that Mrs. Garcia was never permitted to ask her questions.

The degree of absolute control and criminal hegemony that lawyers exercised over the state and federal courts and the Texas State Bar as I attempted to litigate Mrs. Garcia's case created an even more persistent question. Unlike Mrs. Garcia's case, where the civil and criminal liabilities of the defendants were undeniable, the Yogurt Shop case was a no liability case. Lawyers obviously possessed the absolute ability to

wholly prevent the litigation of a strong liability case in any court, state or federal. They could also repeatedly subject the lawyer on the Garcia case to a barrage of disbarments and attempted arrests. So why did they “settle” a no liability case like the Yogurt Shop Murders, a case that could have been dispensed with by summary judgment in their clients' favor?

Between December, 1991, and January, 1994 (the month in which news of the settlement of the Yogurt Shop case was released to the press), I was prevented from taking the depositions of either of the Nationwide defendants. Nor was I ever permitted to file interrogatories and requests for production on either party. This was a remarkable achievement for my antagonists, considering the fact that in the intervening three years, I had gone through two state courts and two federal courts seeking to do just that. At one point, less than three months after the girls were murdered, Jonathan Cluck, the attorney for Nationwide, told me that “all hell will break loose” if I was ever permitted to take his deposition. By January, 1994, I had served over 18 separate notices to depose Jonathan Cluck, Nationwide's lawyer. Each and every judge denied me the depositions of these parties. The judges would either provide questionable reasons, refuse to give reasons or issue orders that no discovery could be conducted; instead, they denied me all discovery and assessed enormous sanctions against me. At the same time, Mr. Minton and Mr. Gibson subjected me to nonstop “preemptive” disbarments and attempted arrest activity, even going so far as to unsuccessfully try my wife for fraud on the grounds that she had helped me evade arrest.

The power to induce illegal activity through the courts was nothing short of amazing, and the purpose was always the same: Quit representing Mrs. Garcia! The evening before my wife was tried for fraud by Gibson's firm, I was instructed by Jerry Gibson's associate, an attorney by the name of David Benjamin, that if I quit representing Mrs. Garcia, my wife wouldn't be tried for fraud. Days prior to a fourth attempt to disbar me as “mentally impaired,” Minton gave my wife a check for \$7,000 and advised us to leave the state. Through it all, the demand continued: Quit representing Mrs. Garcia! Other attorneys who offered to help with Mrs. Garcia's case would likewise receive admonishments not to represent Mrs. Garcia, including death threats. One witness, a Dr. Keith Bell, received late night calls in which he and his wife were warned to leave the Garcia case alone or “you'll be dead meat.”

As a result, news of the settlement of the Yogurt Shop case, and these men's connection to that case, came as a double surprise. Why would these men settle any case, let alone a no liability claim? I was repeatedly ordered disbarred, with the disbarment orders being remarkably well timed to coincide with the “judgments” issued by various district judges, judgments produced by proceedings in which trials and all discovery were openly denied. Since Jonathan Cluck's warning to me that “all

hell will break loose”, no depositions were taken. Not one witness ever sat in a courtroom and testified. Yet the disbarments, attempted arrests and sanctions accelerated.

Clearly, the timing of the disbarments was designed to prevent appeals of the “judgments” issued by U.S. District Judges PRADO and NOWLIN. Judge PRADO and Judge NOWLIN went so far as to conduct additional efforts to prevent appeals of their judgments by demanding that I gain admission to the Western District of Texas before any motion for new trial could be filed. Weeks before the order was issued, Judge Nowlin personally wrote the Western District and instructed them to deny me admission, creating an impossible situation.

Each and every time a disbarment panel met, I was ordered disbarred immediately. If I timely filed a jury demand as to the disbarment notice, I would receive a letter from the State Bar's General Counsel angrily instructing me that I had no right to a jury trial. The Bar would then pull the disbarment order, citing “insufficient evidence.” Within days, orders were issued by a court, demanding my arrest, causing me to flee from my home to other states until my wife could get the warrant pulled. When I escaped the arrests, the disbarments would return and proceed at a pace of one a month, with all disbarments being initiated by Mrs. Garcia's former attorney and a female acquaintance of a presiding county judge.

At each and every disbarment hearing, pleadings prepared and filed by me in the Garcia suit were presented as evidence of my “mental impairment,” pleadings that alleged the fraud of Nationwide against my client. Questions, questions: Why was it so important that the Garcia case not be tried? Why was it so important that there be no discovery? What did Jonathan Cluck mean when he said: “If you get my deposition, all hell will break loose!”

Because this activity began 12 days after the Yogurt Shop Murders, and because the activity was conducted by Roy Minton and Jerry Gibson, the chief attorneys on the Yogurt Shop case, another persistent question arose in January, 1994. Was there a connection between the Garcia case and the Yogurt Shop case? Had Wash, Cluck and Parker agreed to provide some services related to the Yogurt Shop case in return for a promise to be free of all criminal and civil prosecution in the Garcia case? Why did Gibson and Minton settle the Yogurt Shop case, a no liability case, for “at least” \$12 million. And again, why did a Yogurt Shop have “at least” \$12 million in coverage?

An additional concern arose. Immediately after the December 6, 1991 murders, and before the first hearing on the Garcia case on December 18, 1991, we located \$72,000 worth of cars that had been purchased for employees of Michael Wash. Two of the three automobiles had been purchased at a car dealership in San Antonio, the same car dealership where Nationwide bought its fleet cars. In one of the purchase files, we located a check from a Merrill Lynch Cash Management Account which belonged to Michael Wash. Subsequent events have led us to the conclusion that

moneys from the Yogurt Shop Murders may have been run through this account. We also believe that our knowledge of the identity of this account may have contributed in large part to the decision by every judge to deny Mrs. Garcia discovery. It may also explain the great number of attempted arrests that I experienced.

All of these factors caused one key concern to dominate my thinking: Was the money paid out on the Yogurt Shop Murders, this vast sum in excess of \$12 million, was this money really insurance company money? Or had the money come into the carriers from somewhere else? Had the money been laundered into the insurance companies in the months prior to the site specific murders? Was the money laundered in to the insurance companies with the intent that it be "murdered out" or paid out through the death claims created on the site of the Yogurt Shop?

I continued with my representation of Mrs. Garcia as well as my representation of the League of United Latin American Citizens after January, 1994. In the event I lost my law license to the constant disbarment activity being generated by these lawyers, I took on the guardianship of my severely brain injured client. With or without a license, I would be able to continue to represent Mrs. Garcia and her brain injured son. By this time, LULAC had picked up on what appeared to be a statewide pattern of "reserve fraud"-- that is, severe injury cases including murder and arson in which people were being intentionally injured, murdered or burned on preselected premises with the intent of creating personal injury claims. After the injury or murder of the individuals on preselected premises, the claimants were often "separated" from their claims by attorney fraud or court action, much like Mrs. Garcia had been. Notably, their claims were left open and susceptible to covert settlements, like the covert settlement Mrs. Garcia experienced. In other words, the plaintiffs would be artificially and fraudulently forced into a "loss" but the defendants would not gain an outright win. Nor would the defendants complain about the denial of an outright win, even when an outright win was a mandatory legal consequence of the court's ruling against the plaintiff. The fact that a defendant would refuse to seek an all out win even when it was his right, suggested that other motives were dominating the proceedings.

Additional questions invaded my thinking: Why were the murderers so careful to murder the people on a certain site? Why were the murders so site specific?

The Diana Havner case, the 198? site specific murder of the mother of Kelly and Shelly Havner which took place at an E-Z Mart in Sulphur Springs, Texas, was just one example. Diana's murder was a graphic example of a site specific murder in which the creation of the death claim seemed to be the motive for the murder. Because the Havner case is both an example of someone intentionally setting up an employee to be murdered "on site" as well as the controlling case which determines the presence or absence of liability in the Yogurt Shop, there is a great deal of merit in discussing Diana's murder.

Before discussing the Havner case at greater length, it should be noted that the money laundering benefits derived from murdering individuals on specific sites arise from the amount of money that the subsequently occurring death claim can move, compared to the simple life insurance approach, or any other money laundering scheme. With site or "premises" coverage, a great many additional elements come into play, including gross negligence, pain and suffering, loss of earning capacity and loss of consortium. If the bodies are set on fire, as they may have been in the Yogurt Shop murders, fire damages are also excited. As a result, site specific murders can actually move as much or more than \$20 million through just one death claim. Life insurance coverage, by comparison, is limited to the policy limits which must be announced before the murder.

Site coverage actually conceals the intent to move enormous sums of money through the death claim. Unlike life insurance, the "payouts" through the site based death claims are expansive and determined by the victim's age and the amount of suffering the victim undergoes prior to death. Conducting the murder in a normal negligence zone, such as a convenience store, is both "site specific" and perpetrator non-specific, further assisting in concealing the motive for the murder and as well as concealing the identity of the murderer. Because all payouts on and through personal injury claims are tax free, these payouts present a one sided, non-taxable event which further enhances the covert movement of the money. If the claim's true owner is "separated" from the claim after the injury and third parties there after access the "pirated" claim to channel money through the claim (as happened in Mrs. Garcia's case) the claim's true owner will have no knowledge of the post separation money laundering transaction. This is true even though payouts on the claim are attributed to the claim's true owner, as they were in Mrs. Garcia's case.

Thus, the murdered individual's wrongful death claim can be subjected to unauthorized use by third parties. The checks or drafts will be issued in the name of the claim's true owners, but without the true owner's knowledge or permission as in Mrs. Garcia's case. This use of both the claim and the name of the injured party enhances the covert movement of the money and protects the identity of the murderers and money launderers.

Why did Mrs. Garcia's attorney Michael Wash return to Mrs. Garcia with some of the checks but not all of them? Mr. Wash requested that Mrs. Garcia sign \$80,000 worth of checks made out to Mrs. Garcia as guardian of Herman Garcia, and two checks for \$10,000 made out to Herman's brother Joel a man who was also injured in the collision. The missing checks were in payment for the derivative claims of the minor Garcia children and are believed to be for sums in excess of \$20 million.

Since Mrs. Garcia was never permitted to depose Nationwide's attorney or adjuster, a direct answer is not available. However, if we assume that the attorneys involved took their "cut" out of the \$20 million plus checks and that the other members

to the conspiracy instructed the attorney to take all of the \$90,000 presented to Mrs. Garcia, there would be an absence of mutual compromise as he would be the sole taker of the \$90,000. This could mean that the other members to the conspiracy could double cross and blackmail Wash with charges of forgery for signing the checks. Wash may have decided that he had a better chance with intimidating Mrs. Garcia into believing that the checks were expense checks. The plan failed when Mrs. Garcia became enraged and hired me to bring suit against Wash and the Nationwide defendants. However, my litigation threatened the integrity of the entire scheme as I was pursuing laundered money as well as threatening to uncover the identity of the money launderers. Access to Wash's Cash Management Account would not only reveal their identity, it might likewise result in their imprisonment and the loss of the moneys they held.

In short, pursuing Mrs. Garcia's claims against Wash, Cluck and Parker threatened to unravel the entire money laundering empire. Because money laundering systems are well funded, an enormous amount of corruption, "bought" decrees and arrest orders were conducted to prevent my litigation of Mrs. Garcia's claim. This factor underscores the danger of the arrest attempts. Incidentally, I have always assumed (with Texas justice) that arrest would result in my own death in one way or another.

SITE SPECIFIC MURDER AND GROSS PREMEDITATION

If the site specific murder is a money laundering transaction, the murder that takes place will show definite and unusual signs of "gross premeditation" and planning. The presence of gross premeditation and planning is a natural consequence of the desire to insure the overall success of the money laundering scheme. As a result, the entire murder will be a staged and well planned event. Every element will be provided and will be the product of planning. This factor is emphasized because it is essential to understanding how to comprehend and investigate the site specific murders.

The provided and planned elements include the site, the presence of site security for the murderer, the isolation of the victims on the site prior to their murder and the presence of cover motive for the murder or murders. The murderers and the money that is paid through the death claims would also be provided by the money launderers.

Money laundering is always concealed by an illusion in that it always appears to be some other activity which conceals the true money laundering. The creation of this illusion naturally requires elaborate "staging", which by its very nature demands gross premeditation. As such, expanding money laundering to site specific murder, which

compared to other money laundering schemes is a high volume loader which can help move major sums of money.

The success of any money laundering scheme is underscored by the absence of "trace back," the most feared and hated element of the scheme participants. Trace back not only imperils the scheme and the scheme participants, it threatens discovery of the vast sums of currency held by the money launderers. Because money laundering is always conducted through the artifice of conspiracy or partnership in crime, the potential for a great many currency traders being involved in each site specific murder scheme is extremely high. Obviously, trace back must be avoided at all costs.

Avoiding trace back means providing stringent security for the murder and the murderer. This may explain why the murderers felt so secure at the site of the Yogurt Shop. If the murderer or murderers are caught, trace back occurs and the money launderers' identities come to light. If the scheme is a high volume, repetitious scheme, which these site specific schemes certainly are, trace back through one scheme imperils the entire infrastructure used to conduct the multiple and repeating murder or premises murder schemes. Conducting discovery into one scheme, such as the scheme conducted against Mrs. Garcia, imperils the entire infrastructure. As a result, scheme participating courts and judges who understand that money laundering is being conducted, will deny all efforts to conduct discovery into the scheme. At the same time, the judges will coordinate disbarment and arrest efforts with the State Bar in order to prevent an appeal of their illicit "judgments".

As long as the money laundering motive remains hidden, the judicial conduct will appear to be capricious and arbitrary, with no visible purpose other than the destruction of the attorney and the defeat of the case. But once the practitioner understands the presence of money laundering, the judge's conduct in denying all discovery and all trials will be clearly seen as being conducted pursuant to the judge's desire to preserve the money laundering scheme and infrastructure. Once a judicial official "sells out," he or she will be called upon again and again to assist in other "reserve fraud" schemes and to assist in maintaining the secrecy and integrity of the money laundering infrastructure.

Since money laundering is conducted in order to infiltrate vast sums of drug and bank fraud currency into the central banking system in violation of the Bank Secrecy Act and the Money Laundering Suppression Act, these schemes constitute direct attacks on a U.S. government installation that being the United States Central Banking System. Once a judge becomes compromised through his participation in a money laundering scheme, he becomes part of the system, with little or no choice when approached to conduct additional schemes. As a result, the system will become strengthened over time as it gathers more and more compromised officials.

THE SITE SPECIFIC MURDER OF
DIANA HAVNER

In 198?, E-Z Mart purchased an existing store in Sulphur Springs, Texas. The store, previously operated under another name, had been in place for seven years. Throughout those years, the store's security system had been served by a silent alarm system, costing \$8 a month. Site security was augmented by the presence of a telephone. In the period before the purchase of the store by E-Z Mart, the store had never suffered a robbery, although two false alarms had been triggered. Each false alarm resulted in a police response in less than 10 seconds.

Within days of purchasing the store, the silent alarm system was removed, and the phone was altered so that out-going calls could not be made. Large signs were put in place over the windows. Check cashing was added, increasing the amount of money on the premises. At the same time, the drop safes were removed. Thus, while security for the murder and murderer was greatly increased, a murder of any employee on the site could be credited to the motive of robbery.

Four months after buying the store, a period of time that may have been used to conduct the temporary placement of money inside the participating "host" carriers (called "lag time"), Diana Havner was raped, murdered and abducted. Once she was murdered, her death claim on the specific site had been created. Because she had two children, additional derivative claims were likewise produced, creating a total of three personal injury, site specific death claims.

If a family member has agreed prior to the murder to allow the death claims' ability to serve as a tax free money conduit to be shared and used by and for the money launderers as well as for conveying money to the "participating" family member or members, no separation scheme will be necessary, since no trial will be necessary. The process of allowing the death claims to be used for both money laundering and for conveying payment to the scheme participating parents is called "co-hosting". If the murder based scheme is exclusive of a family member's participation in the murder, as occurred in the Havner case, the family will be subjected to a "separation scheme", with all subsequent movement of money through the claim being covert and unauthorized.

This is what occurred in Mrs. Garcia's case. Post separation, her claims were used for the benefit of third parties to launder moneys out of the "host" carrier's reserve accounts, through the pirated catastrophic personal injury claim and into the accounts of the participating, money laundering attorneys.

In cases of family participation in the murder, the investigator should look to see what efforts, if any, were made by the attorneys and carriers setting up the claim to contact the participating parent or parents well in advance of the murders. An apparent

pattern has evolved in which site specific murders which take place in residence's also have satellite commercial sites connected to an occupant of the residence, such as a store or contracting firm. The investigator should conduct a meticulous search of all phone records of both parties to determine if pre-murder contact was made with attorneys or insurance company officials.

Was Diana set up to be murdered by someone within the company that employed her? The removal of the phone and silent alarm system suggests that she was. The question can be resolved if a court conducted separation scheme evolves, a factor which is discussed below.

While reading this somewhat sobering discussion, the reader might well ponder why the Yogurt Shop Murders paid in excess of \$12 million. It can be presumed that if a separation scheme occurred in the Havner case, a case in which the family members were not participating, the case law will be such that even with these startling liability facts, the claimants were not permitted to recover. This same case law applies to the Yogurt Shop case, which legitimately raises the question: Why did the Yogurt Shop case settle?

At trial, six experts testified that Diana's death was foreseeable and that the removal of the silent alarm system and phone enhanced that foreseeability. The jury returned with a verdict finding liability and accessing \$4 million in damages. For the moment, E-Z Mart lost and Diana's family had exclusive use of their claims. Diana's survivors had won.

However, it must be remembered that because the intent of the site specific murder is to move vast sums of money through the death claims, the \$4 million jury verdict in favor of the Havners represents a fraction of the money that the claim will carry post separation. As a result, the separation scheme must also eliminate the jury verdict.

On appeal, the focus of the separation scheme, the Texarkana appellate court ruled that Diana's attorney had "failed" to put on a scintilla of evidence of foreseeability, despite the fact that six experts testified as to the presence of foreseeability. The appellate court also deviated from the mandates of the case law by refusing to detail in its opinion the evidence presented at trial. As a result, an argument could be made that the appellate court was actively concealing and thus misrepresenting the evidence presented at trial.

If there was a failure to put on evidence of foreseeability the case law would require Diana to lose and E-Z Mart to win. This would result in a "reverse and render" judgment.

However, rendering a judgment in favor of E-Z Mart would be contrary to the money laundering scheme as a "reverse and render" judgment would shut Diana's claim down. What defendant conducts a "settlement," covert or otherwise, on a claim they have won? Yet the appellate court concluded that six experts testifying as to

foreseeability was no evidence of foreseeability. As such, E-Z Mart was entitled to a directed verdict in its favor as a matter of law. The appellate court's only choice was to reverse the judgment of the trial court and render for E-Z Mart.

Had E-Z Mart been a true litigant, instead of a money launderer seeking an open claim, E-Z Mart would have demanded its directed verdict. However, rendering judgment for E-Z Mart would result in an outright win for E-Z Mart, which would "close the claim" as the claim would not thereafter be susceptible to a post separation covert settlement. Once again, who "settles" a claim, even covertly, on which they have an outright win? In order to keep the claim open for a covert, post separation settlement, the appellate court did what it could not do under the law. Instead of reversing and rendering for E-Z Mart, which would have closed down the claim, the appellate court reversed and remanded the case for a new trial. E-Z Mart did not complain of what appeared to be the prospect of facing a new trial, since the true motive was to obtain an open claim.

Was the appellate court's granting a new trial good news for Diana Havner's children and bad news for E-Z Mart? No, not at all. What good is a new trial when no matter how much evidence of foreseeability is put on, the appellate court declares all such evidence to be no evidence of foreseeability? The appellate court's ruling in remanding for a new trial amounted to an impossible command that is, a new trial leading nowhere. According to the specious logic of the Texarkana appellate court, all the evidence in the world of foreseeability would add up to no evidence of foreseeability.

The Havner case went to the Texas Supreme Court, where Justice Doggett immediately caught the appellate court's improper action in remanding the case for new trial instead of rendering in favor of E-Z Mart. Justice Doggett also complained of the appellate court's action in concealing the evidence and expressly instructed the appellate court to list the evidence presented at trial.

Justice Doggett then ruled that there was evidence of foreseeability and further instructed the appellate court that its decision to remand the case for a new trial was not within the court's power under its ruling. Justice Doggett instructed the appellate court that its conduct in remanding a case that under the appellate court's ruling should have been rendered was "most disturbing."

On remand from the Texas Supreme Court, the appellate court ruled that there was insufficient evidence of foreseeability. The appellate court had to go to some length to accomplish this task; it resorted to dismissing some of the experts' testimony. The appellate court also commented on the fact that no murderer was in hand and that as a result, family members could not be excluded as potential murderers. This commentary raises questions as to why the Yogurt Shop case settled.

Amazingly, but consistent with the murder based money laundering scheme, the appellate court openly defied Justice Doggett and once again remanded the case for

new trial. The appellate court was so determined to keep the site specific death claim open that it openly defied a direct order from a superior court. The end result was the creation of a death claim which arose on a site that the claim's owner was never be able to use. The claims were effectively pirated and left open for a post separation covert settlement.

The presence of the hidden motive of money laundering has proven to be overly empowering. It allows the scheme participants to subject people to site specific murder while concealing their motive. The ability to produce enormous compensation from the murder scheme has likewise proven to be irresistible. Furthermore, the system has been in place for a period of time sufficient to allow some new officials to be motivated to seek and obtain office with the intent of participating in the corruption. As a result, the courts have become remarkably "tough," even dangerous to those seeking due process for their clients. The hidden motive and the presence of so much money that needs to be laundered provides an enormous degree of de facto immunity to the scheme participants. When these schemes are conducted by judges and State Bar officials, the scheme participants come armed with state and federal salaries, immunities and the ability to sanction and incarcerate.

The end result is a top flight, highly aggressive murder-based scheme conducted at taxpayer expense by corrupt judges. The State Bar augments this impressive display of murder based money laundering power through its ability to direct a never ending array of preemptive litigation against the due process attorney. The State Bar has recently fortified its ability to conduct what amounts to state conducted terrorism against due process seeking attorneys by recently adding "mental impairment" to the grounds by which it can disbar an attorney. The mental impairment finding allows the State Bar to incarcerate the scheme resisting attorney in mental facilities for imprisonment and chemical treatment.

In both Houston and Austin, this already formidable power has been openly augmented through the use of criminal proceedings which have been directed against the due process attorney. This has occurred in my case, as I have recently been indicted, and the case of David Townsend, a Houston attorney who was imprisoned and held in leg irons and hand irons and subjected to sleep deprivation as a result of his complaints of court conducted money laundering.

In light of the Havner ruling and the dramatic liability facts (which the appellate court found noncompensable) one can plainly see how the Yogurt Shop case was not a compensable claim. No murderer is in hand. And if removing the telephone and silent alarm system and placing signs over the windows in the E-Z Mart where Diana worked didn't amount to compensable negligence, how can it ever be said that there was liability in the Yogurt Shop case,

especially since all general contractor liability contracts have specific exclusions for intentional acts such as arson or murder?

In analyzing the Yogurt Shop murders, one must further consider the demonstrated degree of corrupting power that "insider" attorneys can exercise over the Texas State Bar and the state and federal courts. These men have consistently prevented Mrs. Garcia from conducting discovery or trial and have consistently been directly involved in preemptive disbarments and arrests and directly involved in death threats and other threats, all of which were directed against me and co-counsel for Mrs. Garcia. Witnesses have likewise been subjected to death threats. After one such threat against a witness by the name of Dr. Bell, Magistrate Capelle refused Dr. Bell the right to take the witness stand in order to make a record of his testimony.

In reviewing the Havner case, we observed a great many steps that were taken to insure the security for the murderer, all of which form the element of gross premeditation. What steps were taken in the Yogurt Shop case to insure the security of the murderer? To insure that the scheme would come to fruition? Remember, if money had been laundered into the host carriers ostensibly offering coverage on the Yogurt Shop during the lag time, with the money coming on board the host carriers in anticipation of the girls' site specific death claims, then the death claims must be created. In short, the children, targeted to be murdered on the site, must in fact be murdered on the site.

Failure to murder the children on the site would imperil the entire scheme. Nor can any of the children be permitted to leave the premises and escape murder, since a shortage of death claims will result in launderer moneys staying trapped on board the host carriers. As a result, efforts must have been taken to insure that all four children remained on the targeted premises or site in order to insure that when their murderer or murderers arrived, they would all be present.

Remember, the children must be murdered on the site since it is their site specific murders which insure that the money laundering scheme comes to fruition. The death claims serve as the gang planks that permit the money temporarily placed in the host carriers' general and reserve accounts to flow unreported and tax free into the trust accounts of the participating attorneys. Once the money completes the trip (1) from the host carriers' reserve accounts, (2) through the children's site specific death claims, and ends up (3) in the trust accounts of the scheme participating attorney, that money has successfully evaded the Bank Secrecy Act and acquired full central bank access. The money, and the criminal philosophy that accompanied it, has matriculated to "full member, full power" currency.

In the Yogurt Shop case, concerns were aroused about the absence of a family member checking on four children whose murders took place after hours. How was it that no parent, no brother and no sister or loving grandparent, from any of the three families checked up on the children who were over an hour and a half late when the

first fire alarms came in? How was it that the murderers were so confident that they would have the necessary time and security to conduct these murders? Why did the murderers feel so safe?

The presence of gross premeditation implies the presence of the "visible planning" designed to insure all necessary prerequisites to a successful site murder, including the presence of security for the murderers. In checking with various victims' organizations around Austin, we learned that one person had arranged for all four girls to go to a movie in the same car, a plan that assured that all four children would be grouped together on the site. No one child would leave alone or leave early. The use of a movie created a "non-reporting" destination. No one would report the children's failure to appear and the non-participating parents would be unaware of the children's absence.

But what efforts were undertaken to insure that the murderers would get into the Shop? To prevent the children from calling out? In August 1991, an unemployed male was provided with an apartment in a complex located across Shoal Creek to the rear of the Yogurt Shop. His job, according to one witness, was to go to the Shop every night after jogging and "win the girls' confidence" by speaking and flirting with them.

The man's nightly trips to the Shop also acquainted him with the nocturnal movement of people in the vicinity of the Shop, further enhancing security for the children's site specific murders. He is also believed to be the last man in the Shop on the night of the murders. Of even greater significance, the man was provided with a \$40,000 "open line of credit" which, according to two witnesses, was paid to him in cash the week after the murders.

Recently, this man called a radio talk show host after a program in which his activities were discussed. He admitted that he was a frequent visitor to the shop and also admitted having the girls come to his apartment or home to water the dogs sometime prior to the murders.

Other solo legal practitioners, such as Eileen Flume and Nic Milam of San Antonio and Don Kilpatrick of Houston, have also been subjected to "preemptive" disbarments in cases in which separation schemes were clearly conducted and defeated by the lawyer. The appearance of this pattern and the judicial and State Bar infrastructure that supports it was vivid, undeniable and deep. This broad presence of pattern suggests that attorneys associated with the conduction of murder based money laundering act as "murder brokers" and arson brokers pursuant to the site specific murders, arson and money laundering schemes.

The attorneys also act as overseers of the judicial and State Bar murder based infrastructure. Nowhere was this more clear than in Mrs. Garcia's case and in the four-dwelling arson case. In both these cases, the degree of judicial and State Bar connivance was nothing less than spectacular. (Please see internet's

www.antishyster.com, newsflash, Moebius dying declaration, for an extremely detailed accounting of the court and State Bar complicity in relation to these cases.)

Who or what is the chief culprit in all of this? At present, this country is in the midst of a grand mal epidemic of money laundering, brought about by the huge bank fraud scandal and the central government's incredibly inept policy of maintaining the circulability of the old currency, currency we refer to as C-1. Because of the Bank Secrecy Act, which set in place the \$10,000 reporting requirements (read trace back), an estimated \$200 billion currently exists outside the central banking system, the bulk of it in storage. The recent but long anticipated change in currency has accelerated concerns about trace back and security for the currency holders. Get caught with the money and you may go to jail. Due to the change in currency, now even the maid can determine if her employer is a money hoarder. Nine months from now, that the maid will begin to wonder why she is continually being paid in old \$100 bills. The simple solution? Do away with the power of the old money to circulate-- and bribe--by making the money tradable only at the central bank immediately.

How prevalent is site specific murder and money laundering through death claims? From a seven year analysis of similar incidents around the state, site based murder pursuant to reserve fraud certainly appears to be far more prevalent than one would ever imagine, with identified schemes dating back to 1985 relating to the murder of 5-year-old Andreas Hernandez. Site specific murders can and do occur in any "normal negligence zone" where people die. This includes a doctor's office, an airplane or a hospital as well as a place of work or a bar. FM Properties, an entity represented by Roy Minton of Austin, has experienced the murders of 26 of its employees in Indonesia, with all murders taking place on FM sites or being conducted in trucks or shipping containers owned by FM Properties. Even these murders can be "insured" here in Texas, allowing money to be downloaded through death claims that take place half a world away.

What should the practitioner look for? How can it be said that the injury, death or murder was a staged event, done under a cover motive or cover explanation?

The attorney has to look for the two signs of site specific murder: The first is unusual negligence, with multiple paths that seemed designed to insure that the "injury event" which created the site specific death claim occurs. Where overt murder is involved, unusual steps will be taken to insure security for the murder and murderers.

The second step is the presence of a separation scheme. Such schemes lack subtlety and are often conducted by racketeering judges through the issuance of intentionally reversible rulings which immediately enjoin the plaintiff from putting on their case. The schemes are blatantly visible since they separate the plaintiff from his claim at the same time the claim remains "open" to a post separation covert settlement. In severe

situations where the due process seeking attorney resists or discovers the scheme, the State Bar will conduct non-stop preemptive disbarments with the intent of shaking the attorney from the pirated claim.

The practitioner is forewarned. If the first separation scheme is defeated, the money launderers become threatened, which immediately results in an upsurge of illegal activity against the attorney. This money, much of which was illegally removed from the federal reserve in the 1980's, is on the last leg of its trip home. Removal of the money from the federal reserve was just half the journey. The money is now seeking entry into the U.S. Central Banking system. Money laundering, always conducted by way of conspiracy and concealment, is well known for the wide scale corruption and violence that attends it. By all accounts, the country is in the midst of what could be called "Bank Fraud II, The War on the Central Banking System." As a result, prosecution of the Yogurt Shop case would become a national security issue; its prosecution would reveal a great deal about how reserve fraud, murder based money laundering is conducted.

It should be noted that the Havner case has made it almost impossible for a plaintiff to prevail in a lawsuit involving murder at work in situations where the plaintiff takes the case to trial. Because the motive for the murders is the creation of the "open claim", a plaintiff's "at trial" loss actually imperils the scheme by shutting down the claim. As a result, the Havner case has made it almost mandatory that there be some participation by a family member in the conduction of the site specific murder. A trip to trial may result in a complete shut down of the claim.

It was never intended that the Yogurt Shop case go to trial. My own belief is that a relative assisted in setting up the murders, likewise insuring that all plaintiffs hire a certain attorney in return for receiving funds.

One final question remains. Why did the murderers and people setting up the murders of the Yogurt Shop girls stray from the normal "no monkey business" approach and risk everything by spending so much time on the premises or site murdering these children? But for that indulgence, the children's murders would have been passed off as a "normal negligence zone" event. Instead, it was immediately apparent that the murders were not walk in, walk out murders, which in and of itself suggested an inside job. Reports are plentiful in Austin that the firemen suffered extreme trauma from what they observed. If the overt presence of "display" is in fact the case, then the co-motive of sexual sadism, being directed toward young females, is present. But for whom? A video camera? Visitors to the site?

It should also be recalled that the girls were apparently hired by the Yogurt Shop for their unusual beauty. Eliza Thomas is mentioned most frequently as a striking young lady, a 17-year-old who was tall, strong and fast approaching womanhood. The use of the Yogurt Shop, an almost pristine ice cream store, may have served as the

backdrop to an elaborate setting where young women were displayed serving ice cream as an inducement to those whose money was being solicited for the money laundering scheme. In short, the girls could have been hired to attract the money that was being laundered into the host carriers with the intent that it be murdered out through their site specific death claims.

Like it or not, we are faced with the prospect that a number of people who expected to profit from these murders by having their money laundered were able to visit the site and view the girls in the months before their murders. Of more concern is the fact that these girls may have had the opportunity and obligation to serve their future murderers. This exhibitionism is something that many of the lawyers have complained of in the way the State Bar practices its disbarment hearings, with video cameras being aggressively utilized to record all hearings.

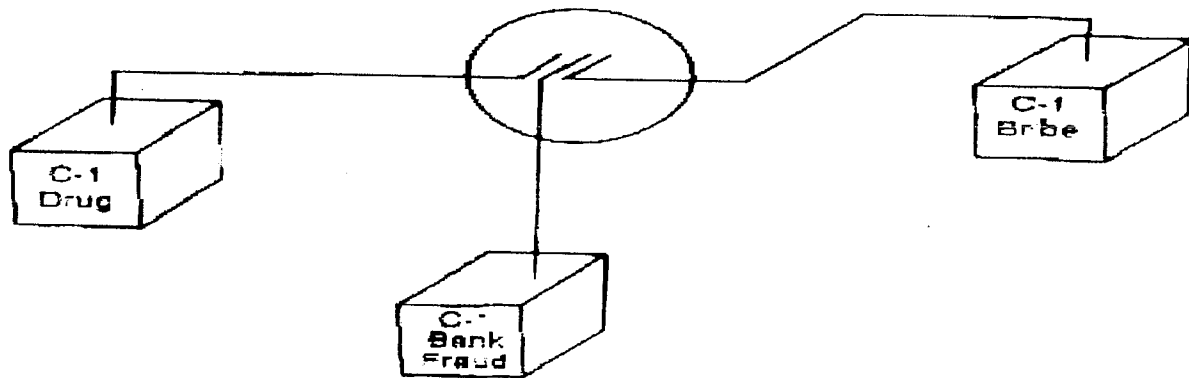
Like it or not, we have arrived at a time where excess currency, spilled out by the central government's incompetence, has grossly empowered racketeers and other unsavory elements of our society. As a result, we exist under the thumb of people who have no desire or inclination for due process. Bribery has become so common place that) jury tampering, witness tampering, false indictments, harassing and punitive disbarments, arrest attempts based on pseudo infractions and judicial misconduct are presently far more the norm than the exception. As a result, it has become imperative that the C-1 currency's trading status be immediately restricted to the central banking system.

By implementing the Bank Secrecy Act, the central government long since acknowledged the danger the C-1 drug and bank fraud currency poses to the central banking system through its enactment of the Bank Secrecy Act and the Money Laundering Suppression Act. The central government should likewise acknowledge the danger of leaving this currency "out there" where the C-1 currency is actively funding a crisis in corruption and murder. Otherwise, this currency will continue to fund a war on the central banking system as well as a war on the society at large, resulting in a long term dominance by criminal elements unlike anything this country has ever seen. The chief problem appears to be a reluctant and dispirited central government that has persistently refused to act against the entities possessing the C-1 currency, prominently including those who actively participated in the S&L Bank Fraud. Failure to act now, before the C-1 currency manages to murder and burn its way into the central banking system, will result in the political philosophy of this money permeating its way into the central government.

(Additional discussion can be found on the internet at wmm.antishyster.com Newsflash in a soon to be placed interview entitled: "The War on the American Citizen and the Central Bank" and an article

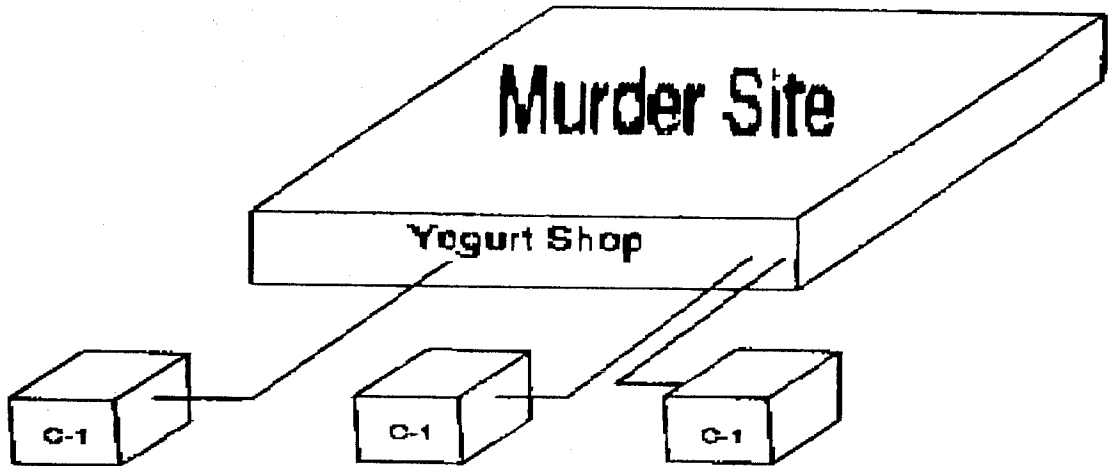
entitled "Arson and Money Laundering: The Four Dwelling Condo Fire" with the subtitle, "Are America's Black Churches Being Burned to Launder Money into the Central Banking System?")

A murder cohort is formed to conduct site based murder scheme



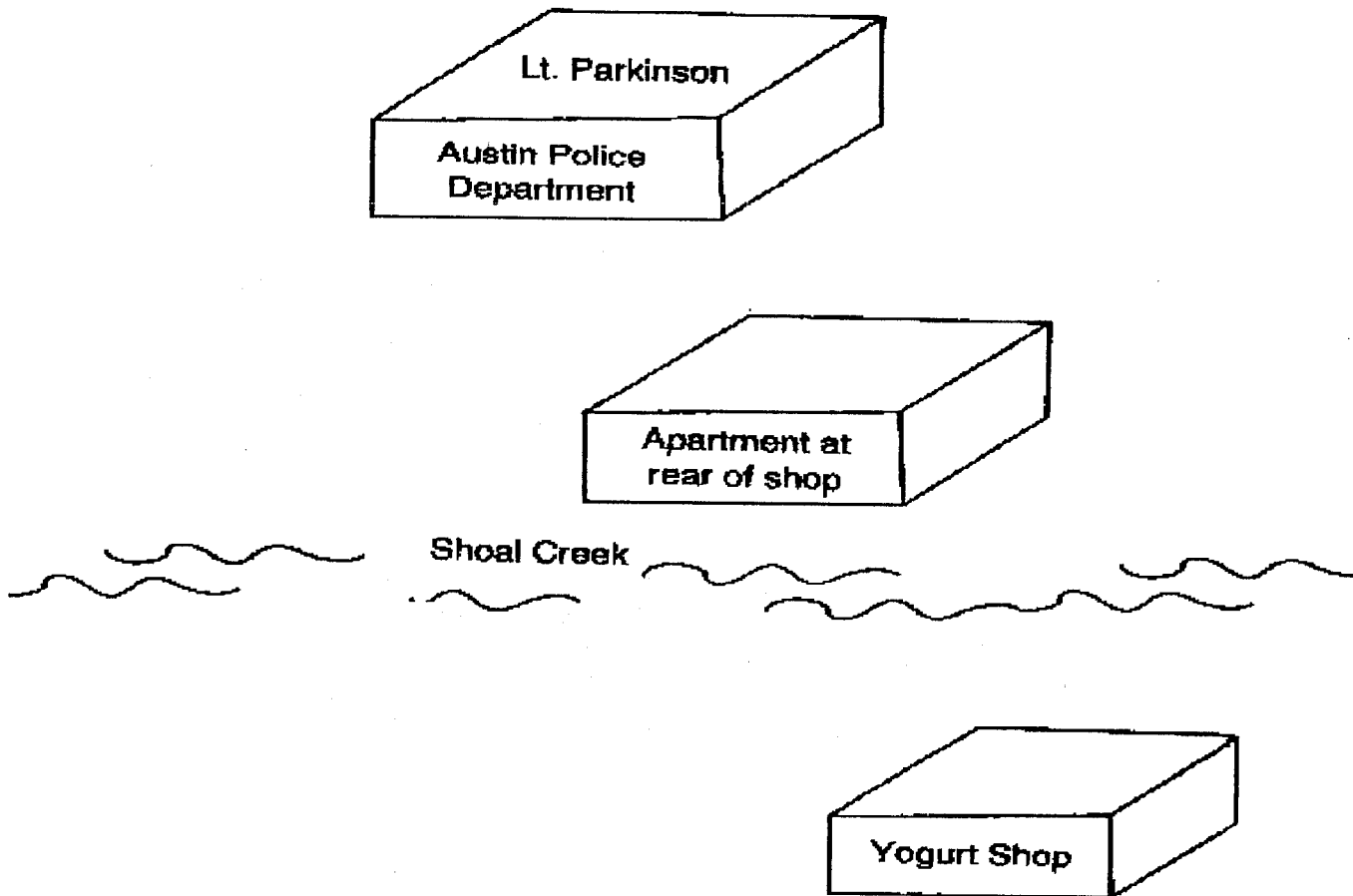
A MURDER COHORT IS FORMED

Various C-1 money traders, with stockpiled currency from bank fraud, drug money and official bribes, decide to conduct a site specific murder money laundering scheme. In Diana Havner's case, the E-Z Mart was purchased and altered to enhance security for the murderers. Was covert coverage put in place? When was the Yogurt Shop franchise purchased and how much "host coverage" was put in place? Lt. Parkinson of Austin Police Department has stated that he refuses to inquire.



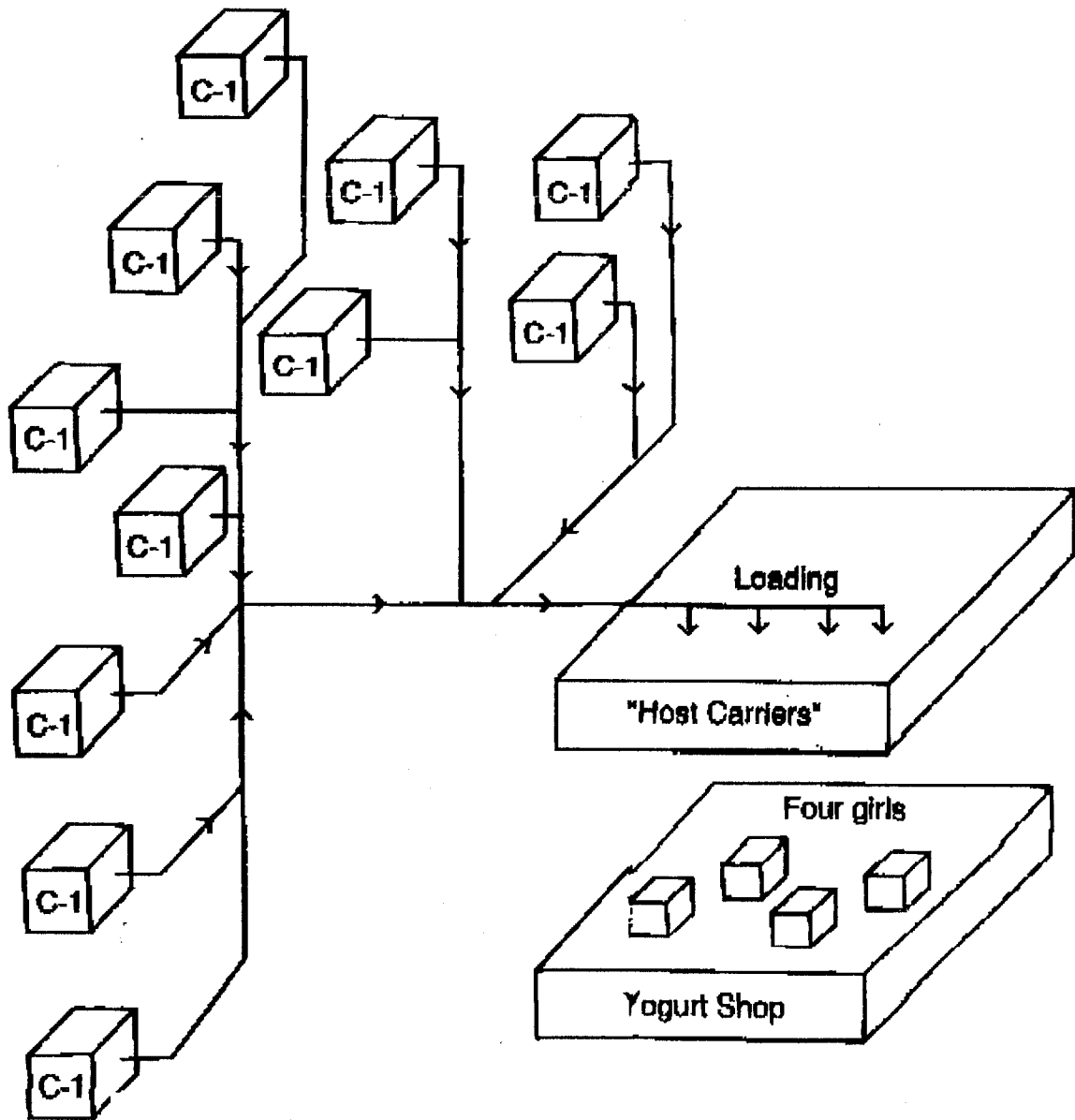
A SITE IS PURCHASED

The C-1 money traders combine their funds and locate a murder site. In the Havner case, a low volume store in Sulphur Springs, Texas was purchased and altered to enhance security for the murder of the employee. The Yogurt Shop franchise relating to the Anderson Lane site was purchased or the existing owner was bribed. Once the site was located, victims were sought out for placement and subsequent murder on the site. In the Yogurt Shop case, plaintiff's attorney Jeff Rusk begins to visit Child Inc. where he eventually meets Skip and Barbara Suraci the parents of the eventual murder victims, Sarah and Jennifer Harbison, prior to the murders.



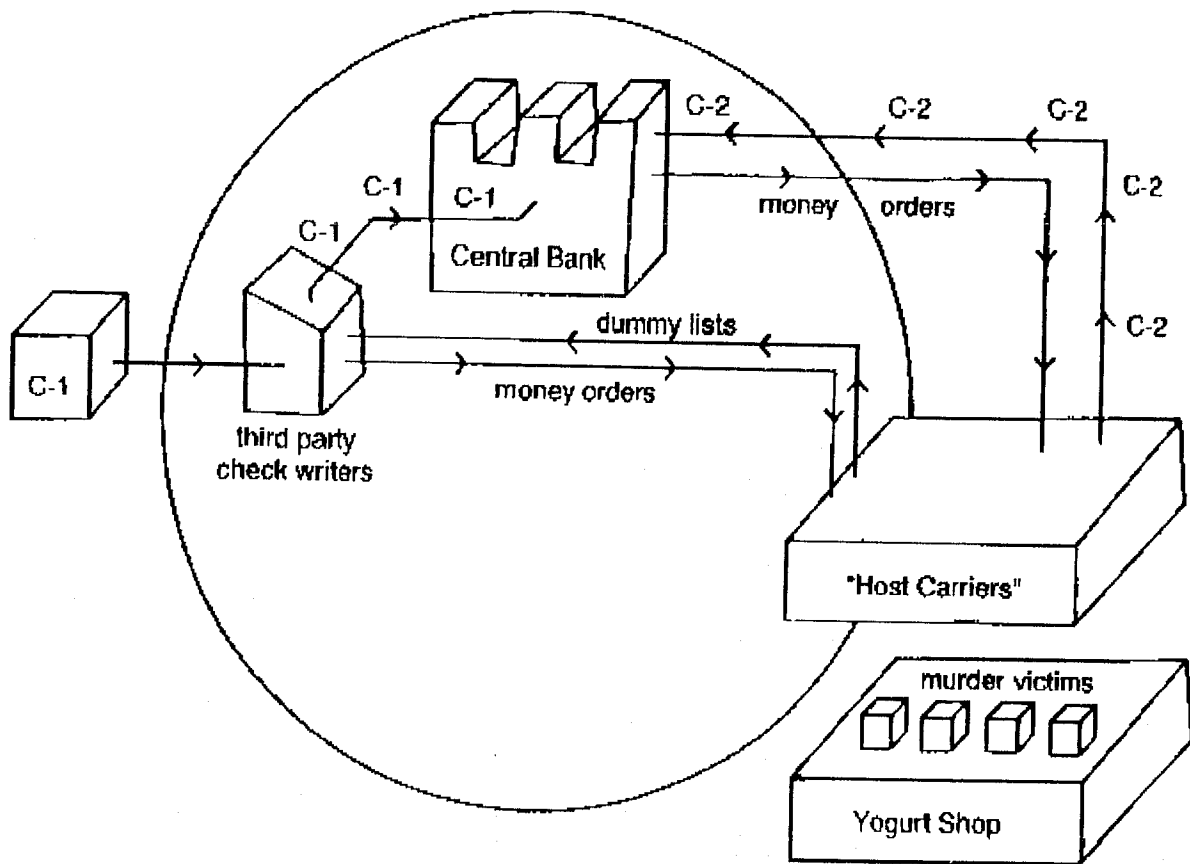
SITE SECURITY IS INCREASED FOR THE MURDERERS

In order to safely conduct the site specific murders, security is increased on the site. In the Havner case, the telephone and silent alarm system were removed, isolating Diana Havner on the site. Larger signs were placed over the windows, further increasing the isolation. In the Yogurt Shop Murders, an unemployed male was moved into an apartment behind the site, presumably with instructions to walk to the Yogurt Shop every evening to befriend the girls and observe nocturnal activity in the vicinity of the Yogurt Shop.



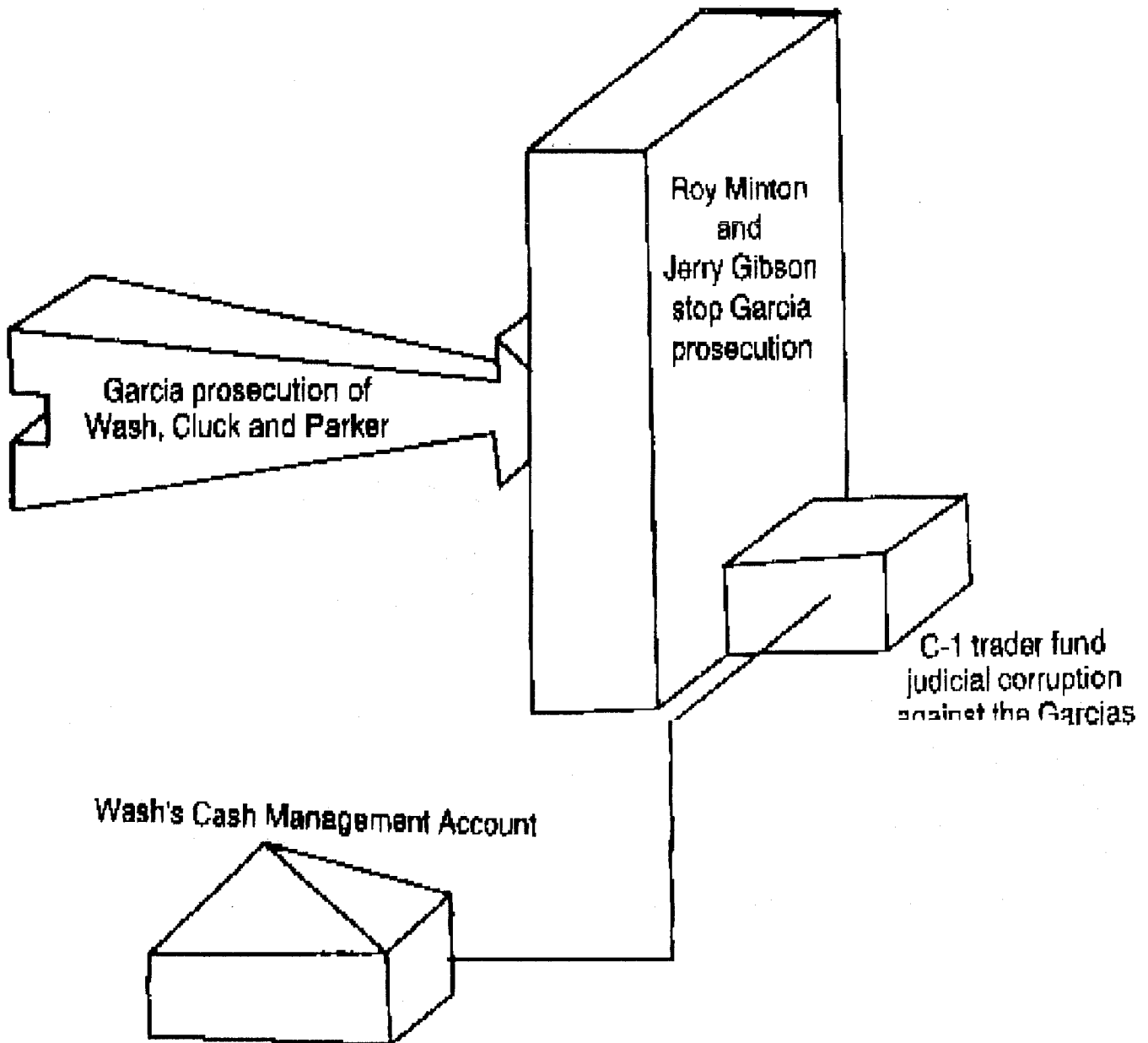
ADDITIONAL- C1 -TRADERS ARE SOUGHT FOR THE MONEY LAUNDERING SCHEME

The use of the Yogurt Shop allows C-1 traders seeking to launder funds to visit the site and observe security. Those who decide to join the scheme begin "loading" their C-1 currency on board the host carriers ostensibly providing coverage for the Shop.



LOADING DURING THE LAG TIME

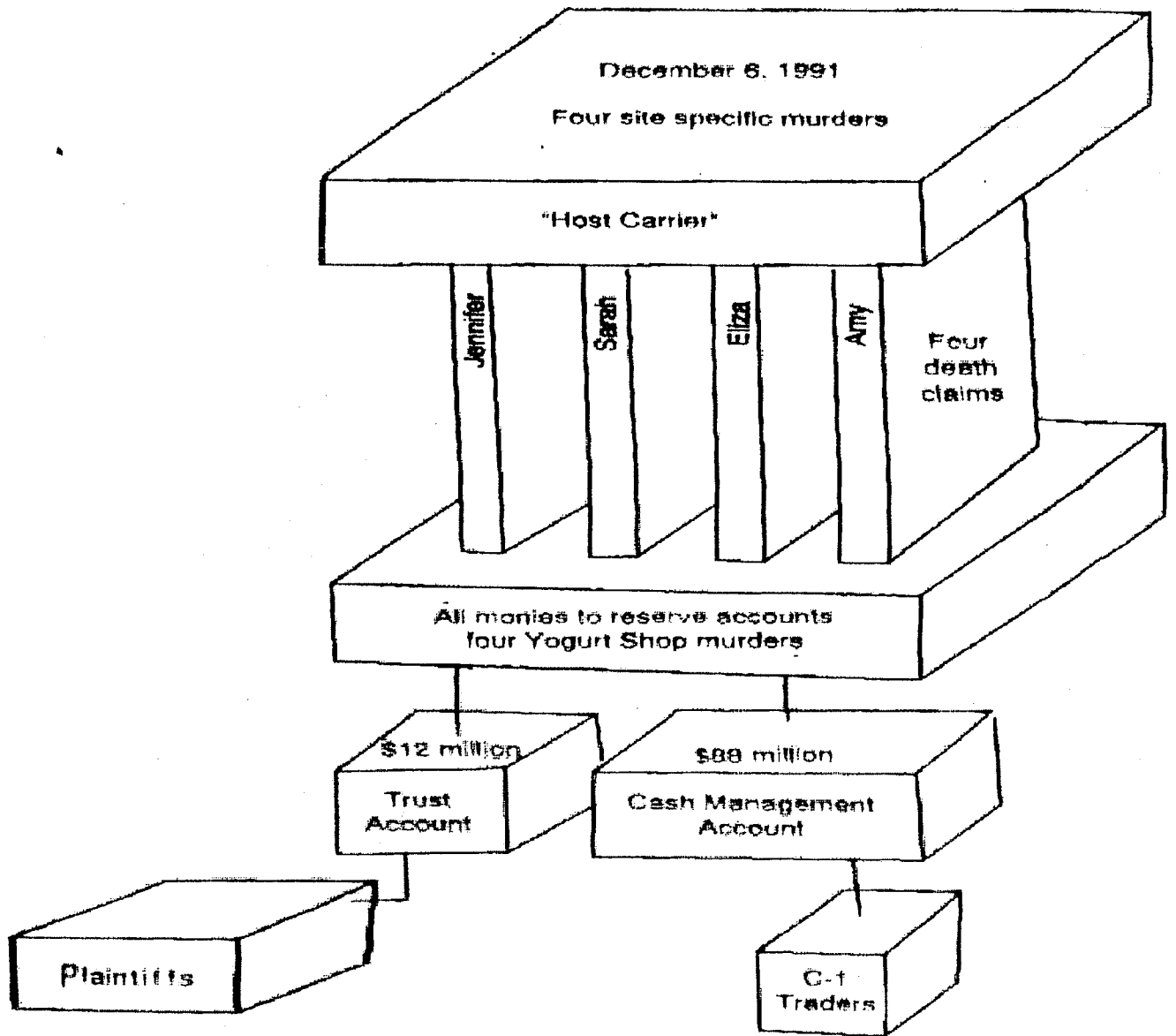
The entire purpose of the murder based money laundering scheme is to circumvent the reporting requirements put in place by the Bank Secrecy Act and move the C-1 currency into the central banking system. Because of the Bank Secrecy Act and its \$10,000 reporting requirements, direct transactions with the central bank must be avoided. The host carriers provide dummy lists of policy holders to the third party check writing company at the same time the C-1 traders provide C-1 currency to the third party check writers. The money orders go to the host carriers and the C-1 currency is deposited in the central bank by the money order company. All trace back created by B.S.A. reporting requirements end at the money order company. The host carriers, using the money orders, then have the central bank transfer the funds from the money order company's accounts to its General Accounts. It is estimated that more than \$100 million may have been laundered through the Yogurt Shop Murders. The host carrier is now "charged" and awaits the murder.



September, 1991
 Payment for murder services.

ADDITIONAL MURDERERS ARE LOCATED

With as much as \$100 million presumably on board the host carriers in anticipation of the Yogurt Shop Murders, the site specific murders must take place without complications. Competent murderers who are in positions of mutual compromise (read facing civil and criminal prosecution) are located and promised financial compensation and freedom from civil and criminal prosecution in return for providing murder services. Please see statement on internet at "www.antishyster.com" by Moebius.



THE CHILDREN ARE MURDERED

The deaths of the girls on the Yogurt Site gives immediate rise to death claims and causes money laundered into the general accounts of the "host carriers" that was to be moved into the reserve accounts, where the money is shielded from scrutiny. The money can then be down loaded through the death claims and into a trust account of an attorney. It is believed that only \$12 million was down loaded through one attorney's account, with as much as \$88 million having been downloaded through another account for return distribution to the accounts of the C-1 money traders.