



## **U.S. Supreme Court rubber-stamps Florida due process violations: Modern-day COINTELPRO forces whistleblower into exile.**

*A Florida attorney suing the federal government alleged that seven car accidents occurring on or around her court deadlines were deliberately staged counter-intelligence program (COINTELPRO) murder attempts. When the U.S. Supreme Court upheld federal appellate rulings that the alleged COINTELPRO was frivolous, the attorney sought political asylum in Canada. Then, despite undisputed evidence of being disbarred from practicing law without due process, the high court upheld the Florida Supreme Court's ruling that disbarred the whistleblowing attorney.*

([PRWEB](#)) January 25, 2004 --COINTELPRO was a FBI program begun by its former and long-time director, J. Edgar Hoover, in 1956 to "neutralize" American political dissidents. The program officially ended in 1971 "to afford additional security to our [its] sensitive techniques and operations" of disrupting racially-related activities in the name of internal/national security.

Anita E. Belle, a black female practicing law in Florida, alleged that COINTELPRO reared its ugly head against her after she filed cases on behalf of blacks and whites in seven states harmed due to the Central Intelligence Agency or CIA's role in importing illegal drugs into black communities. She alleged that at least one reputed CIA agent admitted the agency conspired with organized crime to use illegal drugs as a means of pharmaceutically enslaving African-Americans. In early 2000, five of her seven cases were consolidated as the Nicaraguan Contras' Narcotics Trafficking Litigation, MDL 1331, in the federal court in Gainesville, Florida.

Belle claims that the cases became so sabotaged that she and her family were forced to flee Florida in fear of their lives. She first moved to North Carolina, but left there after witnesses in the CIA cases were threatened. She then returned to her hometown of Detroit, Michigan.

Belle recalled the Iran-Contra scandal that plagued the presidencies of Ronald Reagan and George H.W. Bush. During the 2000 Florida election debacle, Belle made a Freedom of Information (FOIA) request to the FBI for the criminal records of the former president and his sons, Florida governor Jeb Bush and presidential candidate/Texas governor George W. Bush. The FBI denied her FOIA request on privacy grounds. Belle then sued the FBI, arguing that the federal criminal records of public officials should not be protected by privacy, else Americans may unwittingly elect organized crimelords who will undermine the integrity of the government. Meanwhile, Belle claims the retaliation against her and her family continued in Detroit to such an extent that she added COINTELPRO allegations to her case against the FBI.

Belle alleged the Florida Bar was a co-conspirator with the FBI in the agency's COINTELPRO activities, accusing the Florida Bar of disbarring her so as to discredit her and halt her suits against the federal government. She alleged that the Florida Bar's investigator on her disbarment case, Bill Freeh, was a retired FBI agent and a close relative of Louis Freeh, the director of the FBI at that time.

Belle further alleged that both George Bushes were members of Masonic fraternities that vow to keep and cover up their brothers' secrets. She accused that when politicians, law enforcement, lawyers, physicians, and the judiciary are also freemasons, then organized crimelords could racketeer the Masonic vow to avoid prosecution



and punishment for their crimes. She cited that the United Kingdom had recognized this "above the law" danger and required judges to disclose their Masonic affiliations. Belle thus requested that the judges on her cases make disclosure similar to that being done by British judges, a motion that was denied. Belle argued that Masonic disclosure was of heightened importance in southern states such as Florida where white masons founded the Ku Klux Klan. She later discovered that Robert Cleland, the Michigan federal judge who dismissed her FBI case as frivolous, was a white freemason. She also discovered that Florida Supreme Court Justice Leander Shaw, who concurred in her disbarment, was a black mason. Belle had also filed a reparations case that was dismissed as frivolous by a Maryland federal judge, Alexander Williams, who was also a Prince Hall mason. Belle accuses the judges of harboring secret bias and discriminating against her, a non-mason, in favor of fellow masons.

Belle appealed the FBI case all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court, Belle & Belle v. FBI et al, U.S. Supreme Court docket number 02-9357. Both the U.S. Supreme Court and the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals ignored Belle's hundreds of pages of evidence of sabotage and judicial bias to cover up biased Judge Cleland's ruling of frivolousness. The effect of the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling gives COINTELPRO permission to continue attempts to assassinate Belle, a non-violent political dissenter. Belle was therefore forced to cross the border between Detroit and Windsor, Ontario to seek Canadian refugee protection from the U.S.

The Supreme Court's ruling in Belle's FBI case also means that the federal criminal records of public officials may be protected by privacy. This means that voters are denied freedom to information that could prevent drug-trafficking, organized crimelords from corrupting federal and state governments.

In her disbarment case, Belle v. Florida Bar, U.S. Supreme Court docket number 03-6857, Belle presented evidence that the Florida Bar denied her due process by sending notices of proceedings to obsolete addresses even though they knew of her Michigan address. She presented evidence that, contrary to its own internal operating procedures, the U.S. Post Office did not forward her mail. As a result of the lack of notice, most of her disbarment proceedings occurred in secret until it was almost too late for her to appeal. She presented evidence of collusion between the Michigan case against the FBI and the Florida disbarment, evidence of judicial bias of Masonic judges, and evidence of at least one lost court order, lost motions, docket errors, double jeopardy, and falsification of court documents. Despite these due process violations, the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the Florida Supreme Court's ruling of disbarment. The case is still pending, awaiting the high court's ruling on Belle's petition for rehearing that seeks disclosure of the Supreme Court justices' Masonic affiliation or other grounds for bias.

For more information, contact Anita E. Belle at (416) 464-2461 or Allison Cook at (202) 548-2915.

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**Contact Information**

**Anita Belle**

INTERNATIONAL REPARATIONS LITIGATION FUND, INC.

<http://aebelle.tripod.com>

416-464-2461

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