

Disfranchised

by

George W. High, Sr.

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Bloomington, IN



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First published by AuthorHouse 2/24/2006

ISBN: 1-4259-1879-4 (sc)

*Printed in the United States of America
Bloomington, Indiana*

This book is printed on acid-free paper.

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My Memoirs

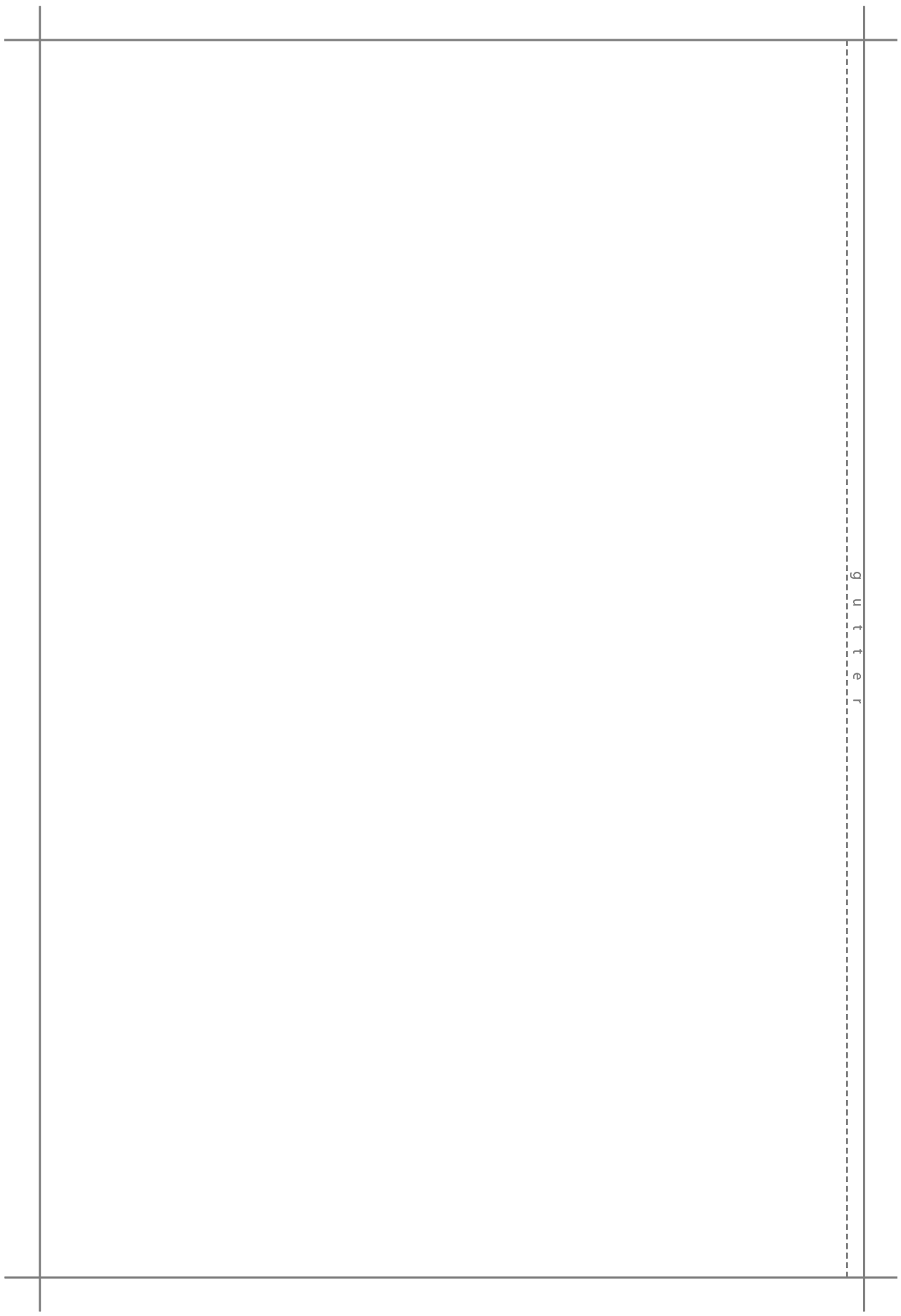
By: George W. High, Sr.

www.georgehigh.com

DISFRANCHISED

(to deprive of the rights of citizenship, of the right to vote.
To deprive of any privilege, right or power)

I Swear to tell the Truth, the Whole Truth,
And nothing but the Truth, so Help Me God
...and let the chips fall where they may...



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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

To:

GOD ALMIGHTY

Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end, the first and last

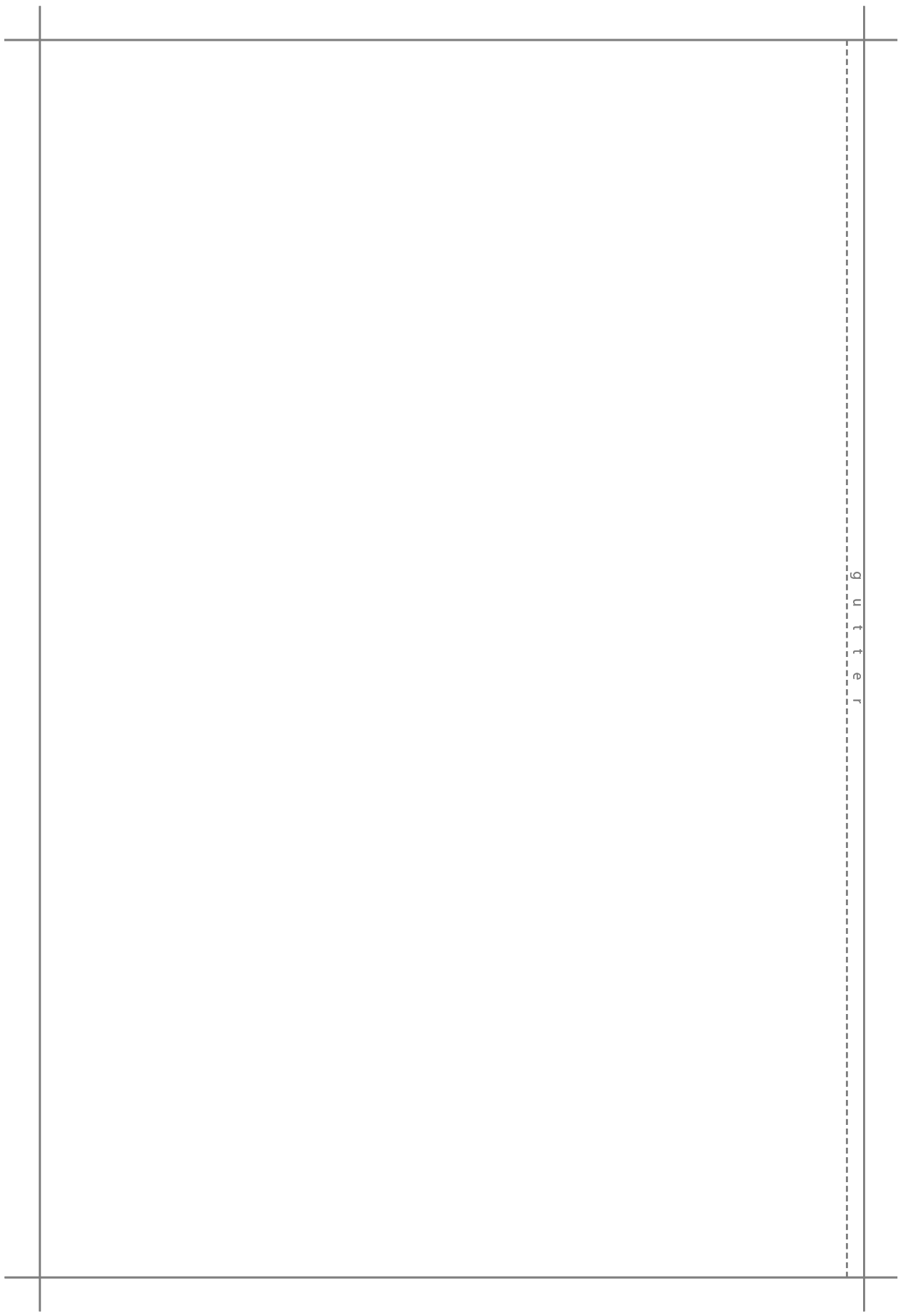
God's Assurance to me

ISIAH 54:14 **In righteousness** shall thou be established: thou shalt be far from oppression; for thou shalt not fear; and from terror; for it shall not come near thee.

15 **Behold**, they shall surely gather together, but not by me: whosoever shall gather together against thee shall fall for thy sake.

17 **No weapon** that is formed against thee shall prosper; and every tongue that shall rise against thee in judgement thou shalt condemn. This is the heritage of the servants of the Lord, and their righteousness is of me, saith the Lord.

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Dedication

This book is dedicated to five Black Men, all of whom were disfranchised by the powers that be, but none of whom could be considered a house-negro by any stretch of the imagination. Two of these men, my father and grandfather, had a very strong influence on my life from an early age and encouraged me in one way or another throughout their lives.

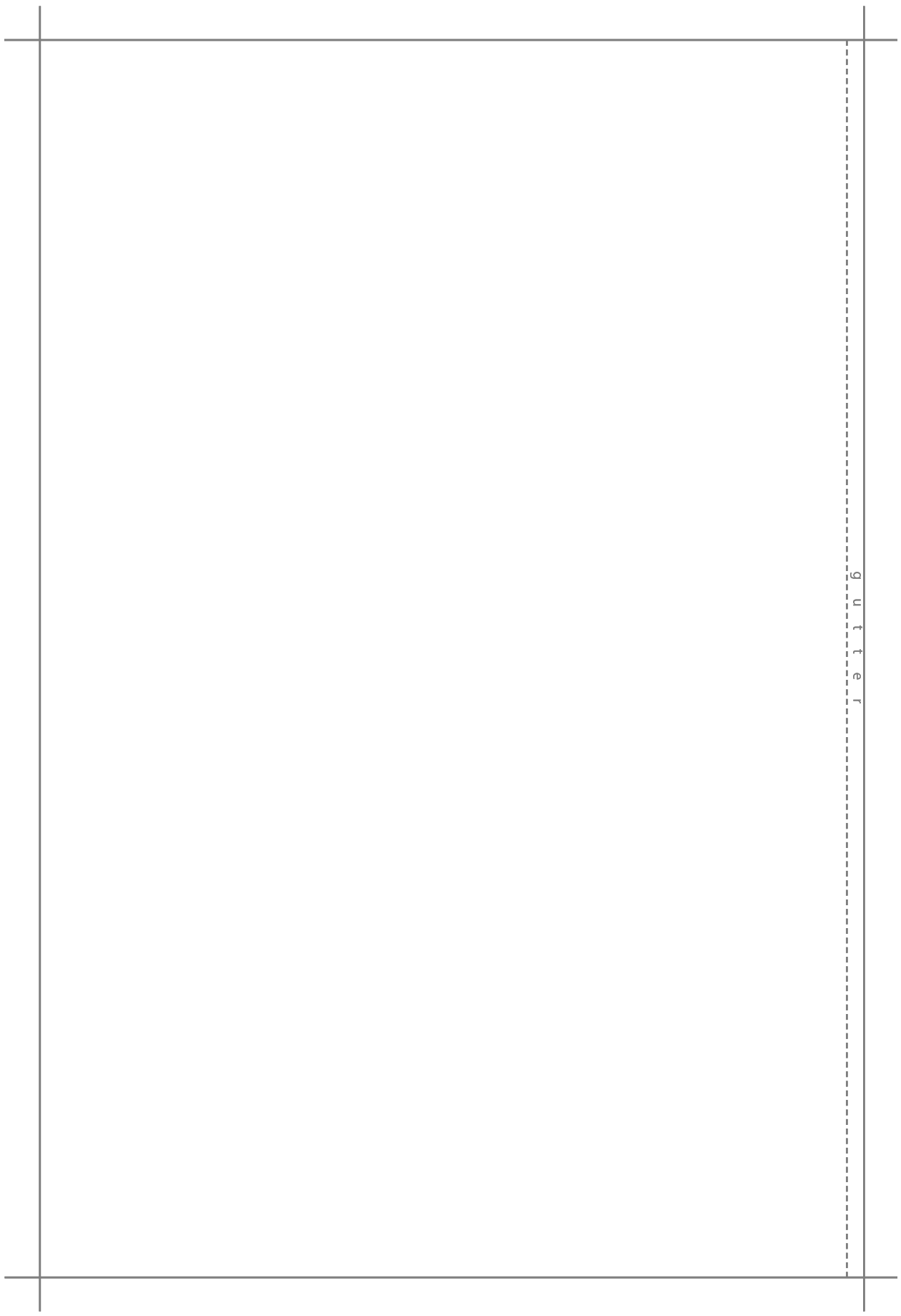
Rev. Julius High Sr., (posthumously, 1908-1999), who religiously taught all of his children and grandchildren to never fear any man and always take a stand for what is right, even if you stand alone.

Rev. Manuel High, (posthumously 1867-1946), whose voice I can still hear saying: “fore I be a slave, I’ll be buried in my grave, and go home to live with my Lord.”

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., (posthumously, 1929-1968) who so eloquently said: “Injustice anywhere is a threat to Justice everywhere.”

Nelson Mandela, June 12, 1964, Sentenced to life imprisonment for plotting to overthrow the government--Released 1991 - Elected president in 1993, Nobel Peace Prize Laureate...(excerpt from the Nobel Peace Prize acceptance speech)... *“We stand here today as nothing more than a representative of the millions of our people who dared to rise up against a social system whose very essence is war, violence, racism, oppression, repression and the impoverishment of an entire people.”* (spent 27 years in prison) 1994 - 1999 - President of South Africa

Elmer “Geronimo” Pratt, an outspoken leader of the Black Panther, whom law-enforcement officials sought to destroy along with other similar groups that were pushing for black empowerment in the 1960’s, spent 27 years in prison after being “framed” by the F.B.I. and the State of California for armed robbery and murder. The F.B.I. later settled with him for about 1.75 million and the Los Angeles City Counsel paid him 2.75 million.



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INTRODUCTION

George and Virginia High are husband and wife, having been married since 1968. When this racist investigation began in 1990, the Highs had assets in excess of 4 million dollars, and had an ownership interest in Georgia Home Improvement Company Inc., High-Five Ltd., Shareholders in Bal, Inc. and owner/operators of Highs Realty Inc. in which George Sr. was Broker and Virginia, Eric and George W. High, Jr. along with 30+ other people were all licensed real estate agents. The second superseding indictment against the Highs alleged that they used these businesses as “fronts” to structure currency transactions and laundry money that was illegally obtained through the trafficking of narcotics. George and Virginia High pled not guilty to the indictment and have maintained their innocence throughout the trial and subsequent proceedings.

I will prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the United States of America and its surrogates engaged in a pattern of Racketeering in that we were the victims of a government frame-up and racist conspiracy. A conspiracy (simply put) is a corrupt agreement of two or more individuals to do something, which the law forbids. In carrying out the conspiracy, members of the conspiracy performed different functions, each of which was significant to the achievement of the objective of the conspiracy. The objective of the conspiracy was to deny Virginia and George High the equal protection and due process of law as guaranteed by the fourteenth amendment of the United States Constitution. We were also deprived of our rights as

guaranteed by the First, Second, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth and Thirteenth amendments of the United States Constitution. Since 1990, we have been the victims of a campaign of discrimination, injustice, racism, disfranchisement, threats, intimidation, harassment, unfairness, unlawfulness, inexcusability, prejudice, unjust conviction, false imprisonment and framing, which is shocking and deplorable, by “Rogue Agents” within the FBI, IRS, the U.S. Marshall, The U.S. Attorneys office, two counterfeit defence attorneys a District Judge and numerous Appellate Court Judges. These false charges brought against George and Virginia High by the United States of America are of the most outrageous conduct which transcends all possible bounds of decency so as to be regarded as atrocious and utterly intolerable in a civilized society. George and Virginia High had a sham trial before a Kangaroo Tribunal, which was tantamount to a Judicial Lynching.

In order to understand how and why all of the following happened to Virginia and George High, you must first understand how the system is suppose to work.

The Constitution written in 1787 is the main law in the United States. Every law established in this country should agree with it. The Constitution explains how our U. S. Government is to be run. It says that it should have three branches; the Legislative, the Executive and the **Judicial** . Each branch has its own set of responsibilities. The Legislature **MAKES THE LAWS**, the Executive **ENFORCES THE LAWS** and the Judicial supposedly **EXPLAINS AND APPLIES THE LAWS**.

James Madison was considered “The Father of the Constitution”. He realized that one branch could not have complete control. Mr. Madison said, “The accumulation of all powers, legislative, executive, and judiciary, in the same hands, whether of one, a few, or many, and whether hereditary, self-appointed, or elected, may justly be pronounced the very definition of tyranny.”

Therefore, the Constitution supposedly establishes a system of checks and balances to maintain balance within the United States Government. ...In our case, the system utterly failed ...

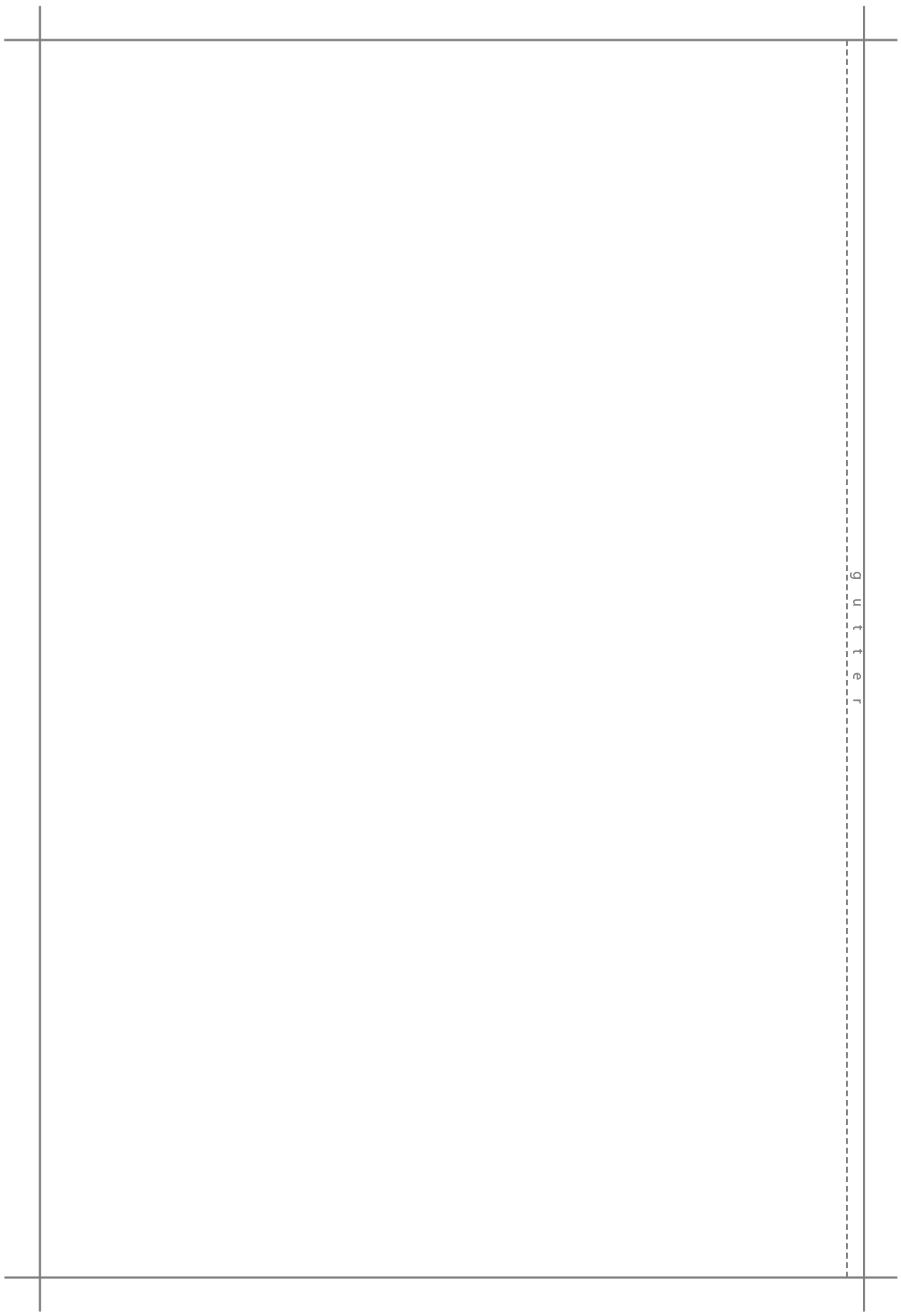
The Executive Branch of the Government has the President, Vice President, and all the cabinet members. The President is allowed to pass or veto a bill that the legislature sends him. The 22nd Amendment to the Constitution states that no person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice

The Judicial Branch is in charge of the court system. There are three different kinds of courts found in the federal court system. The lowest level is the district courts. The 2nd level is the court of appeals. The top level is the Supreme Court. The Judiciary explains and applies the laws. This branch does this by hearing and eventually making decisions on various legal cases. The Supreme Court was set up by the Constitution and was organized on February 2, 1790.

The Legislative branch consist of 435 Representatives and a 100 Senators all together there are 535 members of Congress. The Legislative branch, writes laws on a bill. So they can be sent to the senator then to the Representatives and finally to the President, Who can veto or sign it. There are two groups of the Legislative Branch. When the bill is written they need a simple majority to make it a law. When the representatives and senators meet together they are called the congress. A senator serves 6 years. A representative serves 2 years.

George High aver that James Madison's worst nightmare has become a reality in as such that the accumulation of all powers, Legislative, Executive and Judiciary, are now in the same hands, and that one branch, The Executive branch, now has complete control and tyranny is on the horizon...

"Resistance to tyranny," said Thomas Jefferson, Americans third president is "Obedience to God." Jefferson uttered those immortal words at the peak of the American struggle against British Colonialism. Implicit in those words is the legitimacy of resistance to all forms of tyranny. Because George and Virginia High have been subjected to unjust conviction, false imprisonment, overt acts of racism and far too much abuse and persecution, there is a natural tendency for us to resist.



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Chapter One

I was born a Negro, to Julius and Anna Beatrice High on March 29, 1939 at the segregated Grady Memorial Hospital in Atlanta, Georgia. My parents named me George Wayne High and I had an older brother and sister, Julius High, Jr. and Jean and we lived at 646 Irwin Street. Now Irwin street was the end of the streetcar line which cost 5 cents to ride (colored sat in the back) and coca colas were 5 cents and a loaf of bread was .5 and there were a number of “shot-house” in the immediate vicinity. Now a “shot-house” is a place where you could get a .25 or .50 shot of corn liquor and listen to the RCA Victor wind-up record player that played 78 records of Bessie Smith, Dinah Shore, Harry James, Duke Ellington, Jimmy Dorsey and many more. I still have an RCA Victor (100 years old), and a lot of 78 records and it still plays very well. Men and ladies would party into the wee hours of the morning, dancing, drinking and eating fried chicken and fish. In 1941 my brother Donald was born and my mother said that during the time when he was crawling, a man tried to high jack a case of liquor that he had seen someone stash. The man shot the thief as he tried to climb up our back stairs and he died on the steps. My mother went looking for another house to rent and she found one the very next day at 106 Randolph Street, which was 1 block from where we lived. We lived there until 1961 and then moved 5 houses up the street to 86 Randolph.

My daddy was making \$15.00 a week in the mid 40’s and we were paying \$15.00 a month rent for a “shot-gun house” with a living room,

George W. High, Sr.

1 bedroom, kitchen and a bathroom on the back porch. We had to heat water on the stove for baths and cooking. We had an icebox in the kitchen and a coal stove in the bedroom for heat. Mr. Bailey who was in world war I, lived about 5 houses up the street and he had a horse and wagon that he kept in his back yard and he delivered ice (25 or 50 lbs.) and coal. Atlanta Diaries and Highland Bakery also had horse drawn carts. We would wash-up every morning before school, but Saturday night was bath night because there were 4 children, later 7, and mother and daddy had to heat water for us to take baths. We did not change water after each bath; my mother would just add another kettle of hot water. The house never really got warm in the winter so we all took baths in the kitchen and/or bedroom. However, in the warm months we took baths in the bathtub.

My daddy said that he could buy groceries for \$5.00 a week from one of the 3 Jew stores in the neighbourhood. There was Rodgers (1/2 block), Solomon's (across from them) and Dinnamond's Super market. Now they all extended credit to us, and they all kept an earnest tab, (or so they said). I guess if it were not for them, we would not have had any stores in the neighbourhood. Cigarettes cost .20 a pack but the Jew stores would sell 3 cigarettes for .5 and they also sold penny candy and penny cookies from a big jar. They would slice us .5 worth of baloney or spice ham and when my daddy got paid every Friday he would settle-up with the merchants.

I started to David T. Howard in 1944 and School lunch was .15 but we could not afford it because there were 3 of us in school at that time. My mother also went to David T. Howard and graduated from the 11th grade because that was all the education that Negroes needed in 1930. My favorite subject in school was History i.e. World, American and Negro History, and I did very well in all those classes. In the mid 40's we could get tennis shoes for .89 cents and even then when they got holes in them, we just put cardboard in them and kept on getting up. During World War II Gasoline was rationed (but my daddy had no car), sugar was rationed, nylon and silk garments were non-existence but there was always the "black-market". Sometimes the sirens would go off to signal a blackout and everyone turned off all the lights in the city until the all clear sounded.

Disfranchised

In 1944-45 Hundreds of Blacks protested in front of City Hall demanding that the city hire Black policemen but that didn't happened until 1948 when Atlanta hired 8 black policemen who could only arrest black, and were not allowed to arrest whites and that pattern seems to persist until this day...they were not allowed in the police station and they had lockers in the basement of the Butler street YMCA and that was their police station. I remember 5 of the 8, Strickland, Lyons, Hooks, Dixon and Jones. In 1949-50 the black policeman got patrol cars.

In 1947-48 Atlanta was just as racist and Klan infested as Alabama, and Mississippi, and my first memory of going to downtown shopping with my mother was when I saw my first Television at Rich's department store and people was lined up to see it and there was only channel 2 which came on at 11 a.m. and went off about 6:00. There was a big white policeman telling people to move along after a few minutes, so other people could see the television. That was around Easter and my mother was going to buy me a suit and some shoes. Now before we left home she had me to put my foot on a piece of cardboard and she traced the size of my foot on the cardboard and cut it out. When we got to the shoe store my mother stood patiently (never sitting) until all the whites had been waited on and the salesman asked my mother what did she want? She said that she wanted to get me a pair of shoes and he said: do you know the size, cause you know y'all can't try on no shoes. At that point she produced the pattern and he said "now you are really smart" and he measured the pattern and told my mother: "I'm going to sell you a half size bigger so he kin git more ware out of them". We left there and walked to City Hall to use the bathroom (one of the few colored bath rooms in Atlanta), and for the first time in my life, I saw a sign for colored and white bathrooms and there were 2 water fountains side by side and one had colored and the other had white. I later discovered that blacks could not try on shoes, clothing, hats or anything and when you left the store with it there was no such thing as exchange for blacks.

In about 1948 Howard was changed to an all high school and we transferred to Young Street elementary school. Educating blacks in Atlanta and elsewhere in the south was no more important in the

George W. High, Sr.

1940's as it was in the 1840's or the 1740's. So in 1942 William H. Leeven, a teacher at David T. Howard, filed a petition in the U.S. District Court, asking that black teachers be paid the same as white teachers. In 1943 out of over 70,000 school-age children, 26,000 + were black and Atlanta spent about \$37.00 per black child compared to almost \$110.00 for white children. Throughout my elementary and high school days (from 1944-1956) We never had a new textbook and all of the books had been used by the white schools and the white students had written their names and the name of their school in each book, and even had some answers marked wrong and the colored teachers always told us "don't write in the books." In 1950 they built John Hope elementary which was 3 blocks from where we lived and we went there. In that same year my daddy bought a 1941 Studebaker Champion from John Smith Chevrolet for \$500.00, with \$100.00 down and \$45.00 month for 12 months and beginning then and there, he carried us on a driving vacation every year thereafter i.e. Chicago, Louisville, Athens, Birmingham, Meridian Ms.. My worst traveling experience was when we went to Birmingham, because we went thru Heflin, Alabama, and there was a bus station and blacks went around to the back and there was a window for us to stand until they waited on all the whites and then they'll come to the window and say: "What y'all want" and when you ordered you'll have to pay before they fix it because they took their time and that bathroom was not fit for a dog. It has probably been about 55 years since I've been to that bus station, but I still have a very clear picture of it. That was also the year we got a TV.

In 1951 I went back to David T. Howard High School, which was the same year that "Fats" Hardy sold poisonous whiskey to blacks in Summer hill and other places and over 300 people became ill and 45 died after drinking the whiskey. "Fats" Hardy was white and he only sold poison liquor to blacks. He was sentenced to life in prison. Someone later made a song titled. "We don't want no fat hardy's toddy at this party".

In 1954, the Supreme Court's decision outlawed segregation in public schools. In 1958, 10 parents and their children filed suit in Federal Court to end segregation in Atlanta public schools. Also in 1958, then mayor William Hartsfield (whom the airport was later

Disfranchised

named after), fought “tooth and nails” to allow Atlanta to defy the Court order and close the public schools despite integration. In June of that same year a court ruled that school desegregation was illegal in Atlanta. In June of 1956 I finished David T. Howard High School with a C- average.

On July 13, 1956, I enlisted in the Air Force, and went to San Antonio, Texas for 30 days of basic training and after which I went to Cheyenne, Wyoming to tech school for 90 days. In November 1956 I was shipped to Tripoli North Africa to Wheelus Field Air Base. I got a chance to travel extensively in Europe and Africa, which I enjoyed very much. There were pilots that had to get in so many hours of flying time to remain on flight status and we just looked at the roster on our off days and see who was going where and we signed up to go. In early 1959 I came back State side and was stationed at Peterson Field Air Force Base in Colorado Springs, Col.. Shortly after arriving in Colorado, I started hanging out with 3 co-workers and we were only making about \$175.00 a month and they came up with the idea of burglarizing a greyhound bus station and we made out O. k. after splitting out 4 ways. After that we cased out a pawnshop and decided to burglarize it on a Saturday night and we got jewelry, guns, cash and tools. Shortly after that one of the guys came up with the idea that since we got some guns we should rob some places. We robbed a couple of motels and shortly after we got caught and got sentenced to 5-8 years for armed robbery and 2-3 years for burglary to run concurrent. I got a Bad Conduct Discharge from the Air Force and served 2 years 8 month and 15 days in Canyon City Colorado State Prison. There were guys there with 3 life sentences and one old white guy named Col. Burglar who rode with Teddy Roosevelt and the Rough Riders, and he had been in prison since 1919, because he had ridden a horse into a bar and shot a man. I worked in the hospital as a porter and there was someone getting killed about ever month or so, mostly by getting stabbed and because of gambling, and homosexual. My sister Annette died while I was in Prison and I was released in November of 1962, and was assured by the warden upon release that all of my rights were restored, i.e. Right to vote, Right to hold public Office for pay, Right to serve on a Jury and the right to possess firearms.

George W. High, Sr.

Upon returning to Atlanta, I worked at a number of odd jobs for the next 2-3 years, hotel bellman, Stein printing Company, driving a truck for United Distributors, Aaron Rents driver and the hourly wages were about \$1.21 at that time. I also parked cars at Fan & Bills at W. Peachtree and 5th street. I later parked cars for The Pit & Pendulum on W. Peachtree

In 1964-65, President Lyndon B. Johnson signed the historic Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Blacks were able to go to hotels, restaurants and no longer had to sit in the theatre balcony and other accommodations also became available. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was also honored with a biracial dinner at the Biltmore Hotel following his receipt of the 1964 Nobel peace Prize. Also in 65 Delta Air Lines, due to the Urban League, starting hiring Blacks as ramp service agents (loading and unloading baggage on planes) and I was fortunate (or so I thought) to be among the first Blacks get a job there and the starting wage was \$408.00 monthly with all benefits. I did well at Delta for about 2 years but at that time there was no such thing as a black moving up to a better position and the white boys got the best shifts, the best positions and the promotion and the only other jobs that blacks had with Delta at that time was porters, cabin service and sky-caps. Blacks had the split shift and no Sunday or Saturday off and when they started hiring blacks they discontinued the nepotism, which had been so prevalent down thru the years to keep Delta Lilly white.

In 1966 Julian Bond was refused a seat in the Georgia House of Representatives for speaking out against the Vietnam War and later Civil Rights demonstrators led by Dr. King, rushed officers of the Georgia State Patrol in an attempt to enter the state capitol during a demonstration protesting the Georgia House's barring of Representative Julian Bond. Also in 1966, A black male, alleged to be an auto thief was shot by a white policeman, which triggered the Summer hill riot in which 1 person was killed, when SNCC chairman Stokely Carmichael denounced the latest instance of police brutality.

In October 1966, I met Virginia Coleman at about 8:00 a.m. as she was on her way to work at the Harvest House cafeteria on Peachtree near 25th street. I had spent the night with my girlfriend Mary

Disfranchised

Alexander who lived on Eason street, off of Chapel Rd. Virginia was 20 years young (which I later learned) and I was 27 years old and married to Mozelle (Jackson) High, who had filed for a divorce.

Now Virginia was walking to the bus stop at Mosley dr. & Chapel rd. and I was driving by in a 1961 Cadillac sedan and she was reluctant to get in the car with a stranger so I drove around the block and offered to give her a ride and she said “no”. I was not about to give up and circled the block for a second time and she then agreed to let me carry her to work. Normally she would have to catch a bus to downtown Atlanta and then transfer to another bus to work. But with me carrying her she would get to work about 30-45 minutes early; so we decided to stop by a restaurant for coffee and conversation.

Virginia told me that she was 20 years and that she had a son Eric that was 2 and he lived with her grandmother in Tignall, Georgia. Virginia told me that she was living with her sister and her husband about a block from where I had seen her walking. I carried her to work and asked her if I could pick her up when she got off and she said yes. I picked Virginia up from work around 5:00 and carried her home and she was living with her Sister Dorthy and her husband Henry. Now Dorthy despised me from day one (1966) and her feeling for me has grown steadily worse and for no apparent reason. Dorthy felt that I was too old for her sister and I would somehow take advantage of her because Virginia was a little naïve and I might add, very attractive.

We started dating on a regular basis and she went home for the Thanksgiving holidays along with her sister and her husband, and upon returning back to Atlanta, Virginia said that she wanted very much to have her son Eric to live with her in Atlanta. I told her that I would be willing to help her in any way that I could and that we could save and get an apartment and all live together and when I get divorced, we could get married. Virginia was not opposed to the idea because she was not happy living with her sister and husband in a one bedroom house and with her sleeping on a rollway bed in the living room. To add insult to injury, her sister was giving her a hard time about dating me. I was a pretty good poker player at that time and I had a good run going for about 2-3 weeks and I would bring her maybe \$100.00 or so about 2-3 times a week and tell her to save it for our apartment. One night Dorothy came in the Living

George W. High, Sr.

room and Virginia was counting the money which at that time was about \$500.00- \$600.00 and she asked her “where did you get all that money” and Virginia told her that I had given it to her to keep for us. Dorothy told her to give me that money back, because I had probably stole it or robbed somebody or did something wrong. Now at that time Virginia and I were seeing each other almost every day and she had been planning to get an apartment before meeting me and had a living room suite in the layaway and it was approaching the Christmas Holidays so we started looking at apartments.

Virginia went home for the Christmas holidays and when she returned she was very sad because she really wanted to have her son Eric with her and at that time we had saved about \$1,200.00 and I said lets get an apartment and then go get Eric. In mid January of 1967 we rented an apartment at 316 Second Ave in Decatur, Ga. For \$65.00 a month with 2 bedrooms, living room, kitchen w/stove and refrigerator and air condition. Dot had done everything to break up our relationship, but we only grew closer and there was nothing she or anyone else could do to keep us apart. Virginia had Haverty’s to deliver the living room suite and we got a bedroom suite (used) and the rollway that she had slept on for Eric. We had a lot of fun shopping for pots pans, dishes, staples and food and after we got the apartment set up, we went to get Eric, who had been living with her grandmother. I met her brother’s Mack Neal Coleman, Richard Earl Coleman, and Robert Joe Coleman and four of her sisters, Gerri Benson, Christine Ware, Marie Andrews and Olivia Coleman, her uncle Hosie Davis and her grandmother Vinnie Davis, affectionately known as Big-ma and a host of nieces and nephews. On Sunday evening we went by Big Ma’s to pick up Eric and he had his bag packed ready to go back to Atlanta. Well Bigma was unhappy to see Eric leave but she had Virginia’s brother Richard Earl, her sister Oliva and her nephew, Glenn, living with her. We assured Big-ma that we would be bringing Eric back to visit her and we left going back to Atlanta.

Virginia, Eric and I really enjoyed our apartment and Eric was only 28 months young and he had no problem getting adjusted because Virginia had stopped working so she could be a housewife and I was still working at Delta. No one in her family approved of

our living together because I was 27 and she was 20, but my family had nothing to say about it one way or another. Now we both had a lot to learn about being on our own and it didn't take Virginia long to learn about budgeting and she quickly learned about clipping coupons and buying enough food for the entire pay period. If there was one thing that I preached to her was never start borrowing from a neighbour and "If you did not have it, do without it". From the time we brought Eric to Atlanta, he never spent the first day in a day care center and he was the focal point of our lives and we were all very happy. In April Virginia told me that she thought she was pregnant so she went to the doctor and he confirmed that she was. We had not planned on a baby so soon and we were not financial prepared, but never the less we would persevere because for the time being I was still working at Delta and making good money and although Virginia was not working, she was a superb money manager and shopper which was worth much more than a few extra dollars a week. I was just not satisfied working for Delta or anyone for that matter and I had always wanted to be an entrepreneur long before the word was fashionable.

We still had a 1961 Cadillac Sedan Deville so I taught Virginia to drive and to parallel park and she studied the manual and said that she was ready to get her driver's license. I carried her to the Soldiers Home on Confederate Avenue and the examiner called her name and said lets go to your car and when she opened the door to that 1961 Cadillac, he said "is that what you plan to take the test in?" She said that's what I learned to drive in and he said "little lady you'll never pass." He told her which way to go and after driving part of the course he told her to parallel park between the cones and Virginia parked perfect and he looked at her and she said what should I do now? He said drive back to the front and get your license. She said "did I pass?" and he said yeah.

I finally quit and turned in my resignation to Delta after 2 years, because we were still getting split shifts and because we always had to clean up the break room where we waited for the flights to come in and the white boys intentionally threw cigarettes butts on the floor and they never cleaned it up. Also they drove the tugs to deliver the bags to the flights but we always had to get in the belly to load and

George W. High, Sr.

unload the baggage and they just sat and waited for the blacks to load the plane. I guess by now there are a few blacks driving the tugs. I got a job working at the Stein Printing Company driving a small station wagon picking up printing jobs. I worked from 3:00 until 11:00 p.m. It was getting close to time for Virginia to have our next son and of course we had no health insurance and very few Negroes had any. So her Doctor recommended that she go to St. Joseph clinic and on December 10th 1967 George W. High, Jr. was born and the hospital bill was a little over \$300.00. The Doctor bill was about the same and it took us about 2 years to pay them both off. Not long after George Jr. was born we moved to Capitol Homes housing projects and were only paying \$29.00 a month including utilities, which was really a blessing. We had a 2-bedroom townhouse. Virginia's brother, Richard Earl Coleman was killed in a one-car-accident when he lost control and turned over on I-20, he was only 21 years old, married and his wife was expecting. It was nice in the projects at that time and the children had a play ground, and Virginia was a stay home mom and she really enjoyed being a housewife.

In early 1968, the divorce that my first wife filed became final and I got a copy of the decree and I asked Virginia to marry me and she said yes. We went to take the blood test and got the marriage license. On Sunday May 19, 1968, we were joined in Holy Matrimony by Rev Lafayette Bell at his home on Highland Ave., and also present were his wife Zeffie Bell, my mother, Eric and George Jr. We later got Eric's last name, which was Coleman changed to High. Our lives were rather uneventful for the next two years and then we decided to make a change.

In March of 1970, we decided to go to Houston, Tex because the economy was good. We just sold all of the furniture and the 4 of us took off in our 1964 Buick Electra 225 with about \$1,500.00. It was a great trip and we had no idea where we would live or work and we didn't know a single person in the state of Texas but we had all the confidence in the world. We arrived in Huston and checked in a motel for the night and the next morning we got a furnished 1 bedroom apartment including all utilities for \$100.00 a week. I got a job at a motel the next week and then we started looking for an apartment unfurnished. We found a 1 bedroom duplex and we

moved after about 2 weeks and we bought a used bedroom suite very cheap . The stove and refrigerator were included in the rent. The very day that we moved in Virginia called me at work and said “we have to move tonight because this place has rats.” I got a newspaper and called about some houses and found a 3 bedroom house and I explained the situation to the man and he said that he could meet me there and would let me move in that night. When I got off, I rented a U haul trailer and went to the house and put the furniture in the trailer and Virginia, Eric and George Jr. got in the car and I called the man to meet us at the house.

The address of the house was 4729 Scenic Dr. in the sunny side section of Houston and the lights and water was already on and it had a stove and refrigerator. We paid him the \$250.00 rent with no security deposit and moved right in. It was about 11:00 p.m. by the time I got all the furniture in and the beds set up, and Virginia gave the boys a snack and they went right to sleep.

I got up early the next morning (about 6:30) and shortly thereafter someone was knocking on the front door and when I opened it, there stood the next door neighbour who introduced himself as Johnnie Moors, who was one of those down-to-earth persons who would do anything for you. He told me that the house that we rented belonged to the man’s mother and she had passed and he rented us the house because it had to go through probate. He asked me if I had a job and I said I worked at a motel and the salary was small but I made tips. He told me that he had his lawn care business but he had a friend who renovated HUD and VA foreclosures and he needed some reliable help doing painting, carpentry, electrical and etc. If I was interested, his name was Roland Porter and he could get him to come by and talk to me about a job. I said I would very much like that. Virginia came in while we were talking and asked Mr. Moore where was the store, so she could go grocery shopping and he told her how to get there.

That weekend Mr. Porter came over to Johnnie Moore’s house and he called me over and I talked to Mr. Porter and he said that he needed someone dependable who was interested in learning the home Improvement business and I told him that I had no experience but would be very happy to learn. He said that he was very impressed with a man who could leave home with his wife and 2 sons and go

George W. High, Sr.

to a strange city to start anew. He asked me if I could start Monday and I said yes and he said that he would pick me up about 8:30 a.m. I thanked him and went home and told Virginia and she was very happy because she said she did not want us to “run-out-of-money” before I got a job and then have to call back to Atlanta for someone to send us something.

Sunny side was a very nice moderate-income area with mostly homeowners and with us having always lived in an apartment in Atlanta; we knew that we would really enjoy living in a neighbourhood. Mr. And Mrs. Winston were our neighbours on the other side and he had a daughter about 14 that was in school. After having met them Virginia told Mrs. Winston that she was going to get a job working in the evenings and if her daughter could keep the boys from the time she goes to work until I get home. She said yes, because she would love to make some extra money.

Virginia was 24, very attractive, had a outgoing personality and was making good money in tips when I met her, so she looked in the Sunday Houston Chronicle under cocktail waitresses jobs, because she knew that when Texans start drinking, they get loose with the \$\$\$\$. She had 3 interviews, got all three jobs and then decided which one she would take. She decided on the one where she could learn bartending and how to mix drinks. Everything worked out quite well because Mr. Porter was picking me up every morning and we would get back about 5:00 and Virginia did not leave until 4:00, and the girl next door got home from school at 3:30 and she would keep Eric and George Jr. until I got home. Virginia did very well and was making more money than I was and we opened a checking and later a saving account and for the first time in our marriage were actually saving some money. We bought a twin bedroom suite for the boys (used) and got us a king sized bedroom (used) and put our old bedroom suite in the guest room, because we had 3 bedrooms and the carport was enclosed to make a family room, so we also got a sofa chairs and end tables. We still had the 1974 Buick Electra 225 that we had driven to Houston in and it was running just fine.

Eric started to kindergarten shortly after we arrived and from day on, he loved school very much and he had a desire to learn. George Jr. was home everyday with Virginia and they would go to the store

Disfranchised

and she usually prepared dinner before she left for work. Virginia, the boys and I would go fishing on weekends and we enjoyed catching and eating the fish. We also would go to the local black rodeo on Saturdays and none of us had ever seen Black Cowboys.

Now Mr. Porter was almost 70 and had already retired from a job and was renovating "Hud Homes" to subsidize his income and I worked for him about 6-8 months and learned the basics of painting, carpentry, electrical, plumbing and roofing, and he said that he was going to take a break for a month or so. I looked in the paper and found a job the next day with a Roy L. Owens Construction Co., which was owned and operated by a young black man that had a contract with Ellington A.F.B. to scrape, sandblast, prime and paint a number of buildings and he needed some painters. As I recall, Ellington A.F.B. was about a 30-40 minute ride from Sunnyside and the minimum wages was about \$1.50 but the union wages that we made was about \$5.00, and I thought I had died and gone to Heaven. I worked with Roy Owens from July of 1970, until June of 1971.

In the summer of 1970 my sister Delores and her husband Henry flew out to Houston to visit us for a few days and he and I went fishing and caught about 15-20 fish between us. They weighed an average of 1-2 lbs each. The irony of it all was that we had to walk about ½ mile back to the car with those fish, tackle boxes and the fishing poles. I think we stopped 2 times walking back, but those fish were "so good". They really enjoyed their visit to Houston and we enjoyed having them. Virginia and I were saving over \$100.00 weekly and we had no bills so we were doing quite well. We drove back to Atlanta for Christmas and spent about a week with my family and Virginia's family and we carried gifts for everybody. On our way back from Atlanta we had car trouble in Enterprise Mississippi and stopped at a service station about 3:00 a.m. There was also a couple of truckers parked there so we slept in the car until the station opened about 6:00. The station owner was very nice and said the mechanic would be in about 8:00, but shortly thereafter a black man came in driving a pickup and I suppose the station owner told him about our dilemma and he walked over to the car. He asked us what happened and where were we heading and we told him that we were on our way back to Houston from visiting Atlanta. He told us that he lived right "down

George W. High, Sr.

the road” and he’ll have his wife fix breakfast for us and then get our car fixed. Sure enough in about 15-20 minutes he came back and told us to get in and bring our clothing with us. We went to his house and his wife had already started breakfast and the boys were tired from sleeping in the car all night and Virginia and I wanted to take baths. They made us all welcomed and they had 2 daughters and a son. We had breakfast and then John went back up to see what the car needed because he said that the mechanic was probably in by now. I started to go and he said just relax and I’ll be back so we can go to get the part. He came back in about an hour and he said that it was the harmonic balancer that had almost come off the crankshaft because the key had come off. He had taken it off so he could match it up and said that they had one at the parts house in Jackson. We drove to Jackson Miss. and got the part and came back and he dropped me back at the house. The mechanic put it on and when I got back John’s son had Eric riding a mule and Virginia and his wife were sitting on the porch talking like old friends. John came back in about an hour and said it’s fixed and I asked him what was my bill and he said that since he did most of the work I owed the station \$25.00 but he would not take a dime. Virginia and I tried to pay him and give his wife something for breakfast and hospitality and they both refused and we promised to stop back by next summer. We left about 1:00 and went by the service station and paid the man and then hit the road and got back to Houston late that night with no trouble. The car had run hot before we stopped with the car trouble and the Harmonica balance never ran true after that and would vibrate when we drive slowly but it ran fine at 50 +.

Virginia and I continued to work and save our money and then decided that we would move back to Atlanta. In May we bought a 1967 Chevrolet Impala 327 convertible and in early July of 1971 we rented a one way U-haul, loaded up our furniture and personal effects and headed back to Atlanta and it was fun all the way because we had saved up about \$7,000.00. We stopped in Enterprise Ms. to visit the people who befriended us and they were so very glad to see us and they needed some living room furniture so we took the sofa and 2 chairs and some other things off the U-haul and gave it to them, and there was nothing but sheer joy on their faces. We ate dinner

(we called it lunch) and we sat a while and hit the road to Atlanta. It started raining very hard in Alabama so we stopped at 2-3 motels to get rooms and they showed us the “negro rooms” with old dilapidated furniture, bath filthy, curtains filthy, door with a hook on it. We went to a service station to get gas and to use the rest room and the proprietor was blocking the door and said: I’ll sell y’all some gas but the bathroom is out of order.

We drove on, but we still had about 1/3 tank of gas, because I learned from my daddy travelling in Alabama in the Late 40’s and early 50’s that when your gas tank get to 1/3, you start looking for one of the friendly gas stations that all blacks patronize. It was about 2:00 a.m. before we could find a decent motel that would rent to us and we got a tank of gas nearby. We experienced more racism in Alabama than Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia and Texas.

We got up the next morning (Monday) and drove the 3-4 hours to Atlanta and we went straight to my Grandmother’s house because they had a long driveway and a vacant lot next door where we could park the U-haul for a few days. We visited with my grandmother and Aunt Corrine (her daughter) and her husband (Uncle Johnny) for awhile and then I drove across town to Daddy’s and Mother Dears house, and they were so very glad to see us all and thankful that we made it safely. I went to the store and got a Sunday Edition of the Atlanta Daily World (black newspaper) and began to look in the classified section for houses for sale and I found a number available. I saw an ad that had a house for sale for \$1,200.00 down and I called him and he said that his name was Mr. Chastain and he had the house for sale and he asked me did I have children and would they be going to school? He asked if I needed to be close to public transportation. I answered yes to all of the questions and he told me that he had just the right house for us and that my wife and children would love it. He told me that it was a full brick with 3 bedrooms, 1 bath, dining room, living room, carport, laundry room and big fenced in back. He said the payments would be \$139.00 including the 1st mortgage and a small 2nd. He said that It would be \$1,200.00 down payment including closing cost and insurance, and asked if I had that much and I said yes and when could I see it. He said that he would give me directions to the house and there was a key by the light meter. Virginia and I

George W. High, Sr.

drove out to the house and loved it and we asked him how soon could we buy the house and move in. He told us if we brought the money down today we could sign the contract, and get the lights, gas and water turned on and start moving today and we'll be able to close in about a week or so. We had no idea that it would be so easy buying a house with no job or no credit, but through the years, as you'll see, we bought dozens of houses that same way. We carried him the money and he had the contract prepared and just had to get our names right and gave us a receipt for the \$1,200.00. He thanked us and said y'all can move in today, but we said we'll wait until Wednesday and drive back across town and get the U-haul, because we had to find a refrigerator and stove and we wanted to carry Eric and George Jr. to see their new house. The house was on Habersham Dr. in Decatur, Ga. and it was freshly painted inside and out and had a nice big front lawn and back yard and the boys ran inside and picked their room and looked at the bath and the rest of the house and then they went outside to check out the back yard. We were so very happy to have our own home and we looked at the neighbourhood and the school was nearby. That had to be one of the happiest moments of our lives, with Virginia and me standing in the kitchen looking out the window at them running and playing in the back yard of our very own home. Unbeknown to us at that time, we had just stepped on the first rung of the ladder to success that would take us to heights unimaginable and I was already an entrepreneur in the sense of the word.

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Chapter Two

I was determined more than ever not to get a job at 1.75 hour, so I just started going to the real estate companies with houses for sale or rent that needed painting and related work. I'll never forget that day in mid July of 1971 when I walked into the office of R. T. Roberts Realty on Glenwood rd., which was in a house and asked if they had any houses that needed work. The receptionist said that all of the agents needed someone to do minor and major work on houses because they really had no one on staff to do any. She asked me what did I do and I said painting, carpentry, plumbing, gutters and roofing and she said Mr. Roberts said just yesterday he needed someone to paint 2 houses. She said I could talk to him right now and she called him. Mr. Roberts came out and the first thing he asked me was "when can you start" and I said today and he said "that's my kind of man". He gave me the address of one house that needed painting inside and out and the other one needed painting on the outside and he told me to give him the price including labour and material. Both of the houses were vacant, both were brick ranches and I knew that I could trim the outside of each of them in one day, so I charged him \$175.00 for each of the outsides and \$275.00 for the inside which I could also do in a 10 hour day. Mr. Roberts was very pleased with the prices and said that If I did good work he could keep me very busy because he had plenty listings and aggressive agents. I finished all of the painting in 4 days by myself and Mr. Roberts and 3 of his agents, Larry Latimer, Brenda Morgan and Robert Miller all came by to look at my work

George W. High, Sr.

and they were all pleased. He wrote me a check on C & S Bank and we did not have an account, so I told Virginia that we will open an account at C & S. We went down and sure enough they opened us an account when they saw the R. T. Roberts Realty check. Now within 2 weeks of returning to Atlanta, we had purchased a house, started contracting and now have a checking account. I told Virginia that I need to get a Station Wagon like Mr. Porter (in Houston) and I found a "69" Ford Country Squire station wagon with a rack on top and I was ready-to-roll. Brenda Morgan had a house in College Park that needed painting inside and out and Larry Latimer wanted me to paint his personal home inside (by myself) and 2 other rental properties that he owned. I was on a roll and it continued at that pace until 1977, when we open our first office, but I'm getting a little Ahead of myself. I had some business cards made and I began to pass them out and I was getting more jobs than I could handle so I got some help. Virginia was a stay at home mom and she really enjoyed it and I had sold the 65 Chevy 327 convertible 3 speed because George Jr. told me one day: daddy, mama was racing with a white boy. I got her another 225 Electra Buick and things were going very well.

Virginia's days were as busy as mine and early on I realized that she was a superb money manager and that task she took on with enthusiasm because she watched every penny and she clipped coupons from day one so when she went grocery shopping, she knew almost to the penny what the total amount would be when she got to the register. If it was not on the list, it did not go in the shopping cart. Virginia paid all the bills on time and balanced the check book and she even started keeping a ledger of all the jobs I did, how much I spent for material and how much profit I made, so from day one, she pretty much kept the books. In June of 72, Robert Miller (an agent for R. T. Roberts) asked me to ride with him to take a look at house on 1413 Sky Haven Road that he had just listed and may need the 3 bedrooms painted. I rode with him and when we pulled in the driveway it was a very classy brick house that set in a curve and had a front yard about 300+ ft, long and it had a patio and a 1/2 basement with 3 bedrooms, 2 full baths, living room, dining, kitchen w/breakfast bar and a double garage (no door). It was first class all the way. While we were looking he said: Now Mrs. High would sure like

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this house and I know she will decorate it right. He said why don't you bring her back to look at it and get her out of that cracker box with 1 bath and that tiny kitchen. I asked him how much was it and he said you can afford it because its only \$35,000.00 and I'll sell yours and you won't have to come out-of-pocket with any down payment or closing cost and should walk with 2-3 thousand so Mrs. High can make that house look like a showplace. He dropped me back to the office and I told him we would take a look at it later because I had a lock box key. I carried Virginia and the boys to look at it, and it was love at first sight and she started placing furniture and hanging drapes and talking about a playroom for the boys in the basement. We put a contract on the house with a tentative closing of mid July and he put our house on the market. We got a loan assumption contract on our house with a closing date of July 15 and with them getting possession on August 15, 1972. We made application for a new FHA loan and I had not been working 2 years and I was self employed and Virginia was not working and we had no tax return for the current year and it didn't look like it was going to work out because the mortgage Company asked for one thing after another and we had closed on our house and only had 2 weeks to move. I looked in the paper and found the house in Gresham Park at 3023 Horse Shoe Dr. and it was a 4 bedroom 2 baths with a living/Dining and eat in kitchen and a single garage with a big fenced in back and had a creek outside the fence. The down payment was \$1,500.00 and the payment was about \$180.00 and the house was vacant so we put a contract on the house, closed on August 18 and moved in that day. When Virginia woke up the next morning and opened the front door to look out there was a horse standing right in her face and she screamed and I got up and ran to the door and the horse was walking away. Later that day Eric and George Jr. were riding their bikes in the front yard and a car with 3-4 white boys came by and I was in the garage and Virginia was on the front porch and they said "get out of this neighbourhood, niggers. We called the police and they were white and we then discovered that the entire neighbourhood was white so we were ready to go after one night. The next morning we woke up, there was garbage and trash all over the yard and we called the police again and them rednecks said: did y'all see or hear anything and we said no and one of them

George W. High, Sr.

hillbillies looked at the other one and I saw him wink and say: maybe we can git some fingerprints off some of this trash and he picked up a drink can and a paper bag and said we'll call y'all when we catch them. Just as they left Robert Miller called and said: Mr. High we got it worked out and we can close in 3 days and Virginia said "lets go". We had just closed on Horse Shoe on August 18, and we closed on 1413 Sky haven on August 25 and moved again and rented Horse Shoe to 2 white guys that did custom leather work on a 2 years lease at \$350.00 a month, so we made about \$170.00 a month and everyone was very happy and Virginia started decorating from day one. She was so very happy to get the boys out of that racist neighbourhood.

Skyhaven elementary was ½ block away and Eric was very excited about having a school so close to home and George Jr. was just starting kindergarten: so it was great and there were a few children in the neighbourhood and Skyhaven was a dead end street so there was no through traffic. Virginia has always made friends very easily and she met one neighbour in particular named Mary Kirkland who had 2 sons. She lived at the very dead end of the street and she was married to her 2nd husband who was not the father of her sons but they had a young daughter together and she owned her home from her 1st marriage. This is a short story that I must tell. Mary Kirkland was employed at Frito Lay as a supervisor and she got her 2nd husband a job and he start fooling around with a much younger woman employee there and he became rather bold because he thought he was in love and he filed for divorce and in the decree Mary kept the house, the children, all the furniture, he had to pay \$400.00 a month, move out, pay her car note and she later had him and the lady fired. Now about that same time Johnnie Taylor had a song out titled "cheaper to keep her" and all the neighbours started calling him "cheaper to keep her" and he moved all his belongings in the back seat and trunk of his car in one trip.

Skyhaven was a very nice neighbourhood and on one side of us was a retired schoolteacher and on the other side was a retired widow who was very nice. One day when she was gone 2 young boys came by and knocked on the door and asked if we need any yard work done and I said no and they left walking up the street and I remarked to Virginia that they did not have any rakes or shovel or lawnmower and

Disfranchised

I watched them and they went to our neighbour's house and knocked on the door and rang the bell and when she did not answer they went to the back and broke a window and went in. I called the police and they were there in about 2-3 minutes. They cautiously went in the back door and later came out with the 2 young boys handcuffed and the officer said that one of the boys had found a bb pistol and pointed it at the officer and the officer almost shot the young boy but he dropped the bb gun. They said the boys had some old coin, jewelry and other valuables by the back door in a pillowcase ready to leave. When she arrived home, she was so very grateful that we had called the police because the old coins were very, very valuable and should have been in a safety deposit box and she would do just that the next day.

On June 15, 1973 I ran across another loan assumption at 1739 Cecilia Dr. that needed some work and I got it for 2 back payments and the closing cost of \$250.00. So my total out of pocket was about \$700.00. This house was in Dekalb County as were the 3 previous houses. I trimmed the outside (brick) and painted the inside and a family rented for \$400.00 the very first day I started painting. It was 3 bedroom 1 ½ baths with a living room & dining combination: so I had all my money back with a \$100.00 to boot, so we then had 2 houses rented with an gross income of \$750.00 and in 1972, that was big money for black folks, because the minimum wage was still less than \$2.00 an hour, plus I was doing very well in the contracting business.

Eric and George Jr. were in school everyday and Virginia had started helping me in the Home Improvement business and she likes to brag about how she helped me to tear off and replace part of a roof and how she had painted the wrought iron around the front porch of a house in east Atlanta. I must admit that down through the years she has been invaluable to the success of our business and there was nothing that she would not do or attempt to do. Virginia was also a great cook and enjoyed cooking those special Sunday and holiday meals. Her family from Washington, Ga. would often visit and spend the night because we had ample space and we would often visit her family. We had a very good Christmas that year and had a very large live tree and Virginia had got gifts for every one in her and my family

George W. High, Sr.

and during the holidays we went shopping at Zayer dept. store and there was a black Santa Claus and he asked George Jr. (Who were 6)? “Do you want to tell Santa what you want for Christmas”. He didn’t say anything but looked strange and Virginia said George sit on Santa’s knee and tell him what you want for Christmas and George Jr. was pulling Virginia to leave and we left and when we were a short distance she said, why didn’t you tell Santa what you wanted for Christmas? He said mama he was not a real Santa Claus and she said what do you mean and George Jr. said because he’s black. Life was very good to us, but the best was yet to come.

1974 was a good year and many changes were to come, for one we sold the house on Skyhaven and the 2 year lease was up on Horse Shoe so we moved back there because the white boys did not wish to sign another lease and the reason was obvious because in the ensuing period the neighbourhood had gone from 100% white to 90% black, which was just fine with us, or so I thought. I also bought Virginia a 1968 Fleetwood Cadillac, because she was really a Cadillac Lady and that was also the year that she went back to school at Dekalb Collage taking courses in Secretary training and Office Management and it worked out just fine because the boys were in school while she was in school and I was working so all was well. I also said that I was going to have vegetable garden because we had a large sunny fenced in backyard, so with no experience in gardening I rented a rotor tiller one Saturday evening with a one-day-rate to have it back before 9:00 a.m. Monday. I tilled a large area Saturday and Sunday and Virginia and I went to the feed store off Gresham Rd. and bought an assortment of seeds and plants and Virginia being the country girl that she was laid out the rows south to north because she said the sun rise & set from east to west and she put the onions, collards, turnips, mustard, and other small plants on the east side and the taller plants like okra, tomatoes and string beans on the west side and the squash were off to themselves. That was the 1st and very best garden that we ever had and we had plenty to freeze and gave away 3 times as much as we ate and froze and we also had a garden in “75” which was almost as good.

1975 was also the year I got the boys a go cart and mini bike because at the end of Horse Shoe was a flood plain and a path that

Disfranchised

ran beside a creek for at least 2,000 feet and all the children rode bicycles, go carts, mini bikes on the path and when it rained very hard that area would flood and water would come up Horse Shoe Dr. Virginia got enough nerves to ride the mini bike one day and she fell off and the mini bike fell on her leg and the hot exhaust burned her leg and that scar is there today. 1975 was also the year that Virginia received her certificate of completion of the Secretary training, office management and business administration courses. Virginia also got a job at Atlanta University Center, working in Business Administration, which she really enjoyed, because that was the first real professional job that she had, and she had an office. In early January of 1976 we sold Horse Shoe for \$41,000, with a profit of \$15,000 because we paid \$26,000 and rented it for 2 years. On February 15, 1976 Virginia and I bought another house at 2275 Saratoga Dr. It was a full brick and it had 3 bedrooms, 2 full baths, Living room, Dining Room and a family room and a carport. It was a very nice house and at that time, an upscale area. Columbia Elementary was very nice and 1 block away and Eric and George Jr. made life long friends in the neighbourhood and remain close to them to this day.

In 1976 Dekalb County had become a Mecca or Oasis, if you will, for my people, as they had been limited to home ownership in South West Atlanta, as Dekalb County was the seat of the then infamous Stone Mountain, known for the KKK rallies, marches, cross burning and an occasional lynching, under the auspices of the 1st Amendment and the sponsorship of James Venable who was the imperial wizard of the ku klux klan. In his heydays he could rally thousands from all over the country and like so many of his allies were Hell-Bent on keeping Stone Mountain Lilly White and Blacks in “Sharmantown” and they all, no doubt, religiously thought, believed and said: “save your confederate money boys, cause the south’s gonna rise again”, thanks to the forthcoming southern manifesto.

1976 was also the year that I was getting very busy in the contracting business and we were getting a lot of referrals from Real Estate companies and agents because I had found a niche that gave us an edge on our competitors. We would do whatever work was needed and take back a 2nd mortgage that was due and payable at

George W. High, Sr.

closing or within 30 days, whichever came first. The agents loved us and the homeowner always gave us a little token at closing and everybody was happy and we made a bundle, because .90% of the houses listed had some deferred maintenance or just some sprucing up to give it “curb-appeal” so that it would have an edge because it seemed like ever other house on the street was on the market because “them blacks was coming” and the property value was going down. The crime was going up and the whites was running and ready to take the 1st offer even if they lost money and “Block Busting” was rampant and I must admit that we had a number of whites that just let us assume their FHA or VA loan with no money down to save their credit. They just walked away rather than live next to blacks and that pattern continued thru the late 70’s.

I was getting swamped trying to run 3-4 jobs at a time, so when Virginia got her 2 weeks off for Christmas at Atlanta University she didn’t go back and we decided to get an office and go all out. We had saw a office space for rent sign at True Value hardware at Columbia & Glenwood (3-4 blocks from home) and we talked to Mr. Smart the owner and he had 3 spaces for rent upstairs and we picked the two room office suite for \$150.00 a month including utilities. We ordered a phone and went downtown to a used office furniture place and bought 2 desk for \$40.00 each and 2 office chairs for \$15.00 each and some guest chairs for \$5.00 each and we were in business.

In January 1977 shortly after New Years we opened the doors with new cards and the office address and business phone number and we never looked back. The boys were in school all day and Virginia was running the office, I was working and we had an answering service for \$20.00 a month and I had a pager. From day one Virginia has always been that “never meet a stranger” type and she just had a personality that was very charming, and she always managed to get just what she wanted and she never took no for an answer. Now that was a Black commercial construction Company in the building and their office was a couple of doors down from ours and Virginia saw the owners wife in the office and walked in and introduced herself and told her the we were in the home improvement business and had just moved in the building while they were talking the lady shared the fact with Virginia that they got work from the city of Atlanta and

Dekalb Co. and she asked Virginia if we were on the list of approved contractors. She asked how do we get on the list and she told Virginia to go to the Associated Contractors on Maynard Terrace and fill out an application and you'll be on the bid list. Virginia called the Associated Contractors and they told her what to bring and "come-on-down." Virginia got everything together and went down as if she was the contractor and she did not tell me anything until she got back and had us approved on the Atlanta bid list and they told her they would be calling us to bid on some houses in the next 10 days, and I owe it all to her. Herb Williams called us the next week to do a walk through along with four other contractors and bid on five houses and the bids had to be in within 7 days and they would have a bid opening 3 days later with all the contractors present. These were block grants from the federal government and they would loan a homeowner up to \$5,000.00 to make necessary improvements to bring their home up to code and 20% was forgiven per year. If they stayed in their home for the full five years the loan was forgiven and if they sold the home earlier the payoff was prorated. On the first bid opening we got two houses that needed plumbing, electrical, roofing and carpentry, which was no big deal to us because we had been doing that since 1970 and we had accounts at West Building material and Williams Brothers, cause Home Depot and Lowe's were not born yet and we had our subs and Anderson Clark (black) was the license plumber and Rickey Benton (black) was the license electrician. We had three white boys from Porterdale, Ga. (near Covington) who would tear off and replace any roof in two days so it was a "cake walk." They allowed us 21 days per house for completion with 4-5 rainy days and we finished both house in 14 days and they came out and did the inspection and the check was cut within 2-3 days after inspection. Of course Virginia went down to pick up the 10 grand and she was real sassy because as had always been our policy, she had paid the subs as they complete their work and brought a copy of the permit signed off by the City of Atlanta Inspector to the office. My wife, my lover, my friend and now my business partner was and was to become invaluable in our business endeavours and the best thing she could have ever done was to quit her hourly job and become joint partners in our Real Estate and Home Improvement business and they go hand in hand.

George W. High, Sr.

On March 15, 1977 we bought an investment property at 1269 Boulevard Dr. and bought another house on Latona Dr. in Atlanta and on July 12, 1977 we bought a house at 2268 Shamrock Dr. from Mrs. Miriam Nelson Redfern for \$28,000 and it was ½ block from Saratoga and much larger and it had 3 bedrooms, 2 ½ baths, a formal Living room, dining room and a 20 X 20 family room with a wet bar. So we sold Saratoga and moved about 200 yards. Things were going just great in 1977 and we made \$50,000 from our Home Improvement business + the houses we sold and I bought an 18 ft. boat and a Motor Home and bought Virginia a 1974 Cadillac and we drove the 69 Champion motor home that slept 8 to Disney World and other places in Florida. We also went to Cape Canaveral and we spent about a week in Florida and we all enjoyed it very much as that was the first real vacation that we all had ever had.

From 1978 thru 1982 we bought 12 houses and sold 2 and took out 2nd mortgages on a number of them and in 1978 we made \$250,000. We also got on the approved Contractors list in Dekalb County, which had been rather slow to let blacks get a piece of the action. Now Dekalb County had a program commonly called the dollar house, which was a fact that Hud gave the houses to Dekalb County because they needed major work and Dekalb County awarded the houses to homeowners by lottery for \$1.00 and the county made low interest loans from Hud Block Grants to the homeowners in the amount of up to \$35,000 and we only got on the list because we had a track record in Atlanta doing Hud work, and we still practically had to jump through hoops for the white folks and some of the inspectors were still in the pre civil war days...but thanks to the fortitude (again) of my lovely wife we prevailed because I was ready to cuss those rednecks out. Every time she carried them something they asked for something else (in bits and pieces) until she went to the top and said: Tell me everything that you want to complete our application or should we go directly to Hud and he said: "Mrs. High I believe you have everything and you should be getting bids in the next 10 days." We did not know it at that time but we were among the first (if not the 1st) black to get on the approved contractors list in Dekalb County. The next week we got a call to come down and pick up a bid and we got the bid and looked at the house and gave a bid of \$25,400

Disfranchised

and we do not know how many contractors bid on the house, but the director called and said that we had the low bid but \$25,000 was the maximum they could loan on that house so if we could shave our bid by \$500 – \$600, we could sign the contract today and we made the price \$24,800.00. Now these were loans and the homeowners had to pay the money back and although the county inspectors wrote up the list of things that were to be done, the homeowners had an allowance for cabinets, counter tops, light fixtures, carpet, paint colours and it was pretty much like building a new house. It was a challenge dealing with those women, so Virginia picked them up and carried them to the vendors in plenty time so there was not any hold ups and we would just pick up the material and install it. I also discovered that Virginia had a natural ability for decorating so she was much more valuable than I thought. We had a list of subs and they were 100% professional and we always paid our subs when they finished and not have them wait until the jobs were completed. We had an excellent reputation with our vendors, employees and sub contractors and we never started a job that we could not finish in a timely manner. We did very well with Dekalb County and were also doing private jobs and still doing houses for the city of Atlanta. 1978 and 1979 were great years and we made over \$300,000.00 + so we were “on a roll” and could not see any end in sight. Everything we touched turned to gold.

We had outgrown the 2 office suites above the hardware store so On May 12, 1980 we bought a house on Candler road zoned O & I because Candler Road was also State Highway 155 and had recently been widened to 4 lanes. We had excellent frontage and rear parking and we had 3 offices, a reception area, kitchen and lounging area. I painted the inside before we moved in and Virginia said that we need a new name so I thought of Dekalb Home Improvement and Virginia said Metro Home Improvement Co. I was talking to a Real Estate Broker and friend, Johnny Fogle and told him about the name and he said why not Georgia Home Improvement Company and I told Virginia and she said “that’s it” and till this day that name and that Company is still in business operated by our son George W. High Jr. We got the name Registered and later incorporated in 1981. We moved in and business was so good, and Virginia was busy and bookkeeping

George W. High, Sr.

and accounting were too much for her so she had an accountant named Al Featherstone (from England) to come in twice a week and do the book keeping. That would free her up so she could have more time to spend with the customers and help them select carpet, lighting fixtures, appliances, window treatment and etc. Virginia also said that we could afford a receptionist so we got a one.

In the summer of 1980 I got a Call from Herb Williams and he said that a man named Herbert Decosta had called him about him referring a local contractor to restore the Herndon Mansion, so he called me and said that Mr. Decosta was in Atlanta and wanted to meet with me tomorrow (Saturday). I called Mr. Decosta and he said he would meet me at my office at 9:00 Saturday. Virginia and I got to the office About 8:30 and he arrived about 8:50 and came in and introduced himself and explained that the Herndon Foundation wanted him to restore the mansion in southwest Atlanta. He was too busy doing restoration in Charleston, but he would work as a consultant with us and assist in the project. He told me that he understood that I had not done any restoration but he understood that we had an excellent reputation for craftsmanship and had a full staff and dependable subcontractors. He told me that the restoration was expected to exceed \$700,000.00 and our Company could be assured of getting over half of that amount and the job was expected to last about 12-14 months. Mr. Decosta said that he would get with Mr. Jesse Hill and Mr. Brown and he'll be back in the next week, we'll go over and get an idea what needs to be done and he left. Virginia and I were so excited because we had been chosen for this project.

The Herndon Home was completed in 1910 and was the residence of Alonzo Herndon and his family. Herndon was a former slave raised in a sharecropping family after the Civil War. Herndon studied barbering, and owned and managed a string of barbershops in downtown Atlanta after the Civil War, one of which was considered to be the most elegant in the country with marble floors and chandelier. Investing his income into real estate, Herndon became the largest black property owner in Atlanta by 1900. Later, Herndon founded the Atlanta Life Insurance Company, located in the Sweet Auburn Avenue Historic District and became Atlanta's first black millionaire. Adrienne Herndon, Alonzo's first wife and a teacher at Atlanta

University, primarily designed the home. The couple had one son, Norris. Adrienne died of Addison's disease just three months after the home was completed. In 1912 Alonzo married Jessie Gillespie.

The Herndon home is a two-story, 15-room Beaux Arts mansion built by local black craftsmen. The formally composed building is constructed with multi-colored brick, and features a two-story entry portico supported by Corinthian columns. One-story porches to each side of the building echo this theme in brick piers and wooden capitals. An elliptical fanlight over the main entrance and the balustrade above the full entablature of the building's cornice add a distinctly Georgian Revival flavor to this imposing residence. The Herndon Home is a lasting tribute to the hard work and talent of extraordinary African Americans in Atlanta, and was designated a National Historic Landmark in 2000. After Alonzo's death in 1927, Norris assumed the presidency of Atlanta Life Insurance, with Jessie as vice president. During this period the company experienced its greatest growth. Norris lived in the Herndon Home for much of his life, and filled it with many decorative arts from his travels to Europe, as well as keeping his parents original furnishings. Shortly after Jessie died in 1947, Norris established the Alonzo F. and Norris B. Herndon foundation, a charitable trust which operates the home today as a museum recounting this family's phenomenal rise from slavery to leadership of the nation's black business community. Norris died in 1977.

Virginia and I were awe struck because we knew that we were now playing in the major league, but we were not about to abandon the ship that brought us over, which was our long time clients i.e. City of Atlanta, Dekalb County, the Real Estate Companies and the Real Estate Agents. Of course by this time the Block-Busting was long gone, but I must say it was nice while it lasted.

Mr. Decosta called me the next week and said he was at his daughter's house in Decatur and wanted me to pick him up the next day (Friday) morning at 9:30. I picked up Mr. Decosta and I drove out to the mansion and met with the Architect, Mr. Norman D. Askins and the structural engineer, Mr. Doug Menne, and Ms. Porter who was the housekeeper for Mr Norris B. Herndon while he was living and stayed on. We also met Mr. Henry who was Mr. Herndon's

George W. High, Sr.

chauffer, valet and confidant, who still lived in the garage apartment and who would later become a thorn in our side. He acted as if Mr. Herndon was still alive and he was obligated to carry out his wishes, but more about Mr. Henry later.

Mr. Decosta, Mr. Adkins, Mr Menne and I spent about 2-3 hours together going over the plans and the strategy that would be implemented so that the work would be properly coordinated because this was a major overtaking, as the original furnishing was just as it was the day Mr. Herndon passed in 1977. There would be work done in every room in the house. It was mutually agreed that I would be the on sight coordination or the liaison because Mr. Decosta would visit the jobsite for the most part every other week and Mr. Askins lived in Atlanta and so did Mr. Menne. Georgia Home Improvement would in fact be the General Contractor with about 10-15 employees on sight at any given time. We coordinated with Ms. Porter and we all agreed that the first thing we should do is to have a moving company to pack up all the furnishing and personal items and store them until the work was completed. Ms. Porter said that she wanted me and/or my wife to have some of our trusted employee, work with her to set up a system whereas we would do one room at a time and label and pack all of the small items and note on each box what it contain and we would put labels on the large items noting which room they came from. Virginia also suggested that we photograph the contents of each room for insurance purpose, before starting to pack. Ms. Porter was very easy to work with and the packing and moving everything out was a 2 week project with 5-6 people working 6-8 hours a day, and I might add that the Herndon Foundation was not counting pennies and they demanded quality at every stage and accepted nothing less.

Georgia Home Improvement did the exterior painting of the mansion and most of the interior. Also the interior and exterior painting of the garage and apartment. We also had to build the stairway from the 2nd floor to the roof because Mr. Norris had them removed and installed an elevator. We removed the arched portico on the east side because Doug Menne had discovered in his initial inspection that the columns had no concrete footing and were sitting on Georgia Clay and one of the columns looked like the leaning tower

of pizza. All of the brick and concrete work was done by Richard Shabazz, who was a master craftsman and one who took pride in his work. Now Mr. Henry gave us all a fit and was forever calling Mr. Brown and Mr. Jessie Hill about one thing or another that we did and how Mr. Herndon would not have been pleased with it. As Richard started removing the arched portico, Mr. Henry just went off and stormed in the house and a few minutes later one of the workers called Richard and he went inside and Mr., Henry was on the kitchen floor dead and Richard called the police and I was on an errand and returned in about 15 minutes. We all regretted Mr. Henry's passing but after which everyone was able to get some work done without any obstructions. We also removed the entire roof system and installed a new one. We turned the dungeon of a basement into a thing of beauty and poured 3" of concrete over the entire floors and built 4-5 rooms. We replaced quite a bit of deteriorated wood on the exterior of the house and garage and also replaced the roof on the garage. We had 19 mahogany doors special ordered from a mill in Charleston to replace most of the interior 7 feet doors. There were about 15-20 balustrades and a good bit of the building's cornice that needed replacing. It was all sheet metal and had rusted out, so I took a perfect specimen to a fabricating company and asked them if they could make one and the fabricator asked me where did they go and I said on the roof about 35-40 feet up. He said why not do them in plastic and they won't rust, crack or chip and would be 1/2 the cost. He made me a template and I showed it to Doug Menne, Norman Askin and Mr. Decosta and they were all thrilled and pleased and I asked if we should show it to Mr. Brown or Jessie Hill and he (not saying who) said hell no and lets go with it because what they don't know won't hurt them. I expect that every time they look up they think the balustrade are all sheet metal. We had to get crane to put the air condition on the roof. All of the area between the back of the house and garage was concrete and most of it had to be replaced. Early on when we were packing furniture I hired my brother Donald who had been an entertainer, as a foreman and when he started he didn't know a 2 X 4 from a piece of sheetrock. I bought a new 1979 Ford F150 long bed truck for him to pick up material and he had an accident in the truck going over to Simpson & Ashby to "play his number". He didn't have enough

George W. High, Sr.

sense to tell a lie about what happened, and Virginia and I still laugh about that to this day although it was just a noticeable dent on the back fender.

When we were about half finished the mansion in early 1981, we had outgrown the house on Candler Rd. and I had talked to Mr. Smart who owned the hardware store and he said I have just the place for you downstairs and it has a drive in garage around back with about 800 sq. ft. of storage space a reception area, 5 offices and it also has a front entrance and you and Mrs. High don't need a deposit because y'all pay like the ATM, and he smiled. I looked at it and liked it very much and Virginia saw it and said, that's it and the rent was only \$350.00 and Virginia wrote him a check and said we'll start moving this weekend, because we had a lady, Mrs. Fears who was worrying us to death about the Candler Rd. property for a beauty shop. Virginia called her and she said: I'll bring you the deposit and the 1st month rent in 30 minutes and will be ready to start moving this weekend, and Virginia said "Sounds good to me."

We completed the restoration around October of 1981 and there was a semi formal reception for the board of Directors of the Herndon foundation, the officers of the Atlanta Life, Herbert Decosta, Doug Menne, Norman Askins, Virginia and me, Ms. Porter and a host of other official from the city of Atlanta who all took a tour.

The total cost of the restoration exceeded \$850,000.00 and Georgia Home Improvement grossed almost \$500,000.00 during 80 and 81 + we made a "bundle" from real estate during that same period. We turned in draws about every 3-4 weeks during the course of the job which included costs for labour, material, and we added back 20% overhead and 20% profit, so it was certainly a win-win for us.

After we finished the Herndon Mansion, we had a big nest egg and we started to sell houses and do owner financing which proved to be very lucrative because most of the houses in our area were non qualifying and non escalating FHA and/or VA so the order of the day was "good credit, bad credit and no credit" and who-so-ever will, let them come. None would be turned away if they had a down payment of \$5,000.00 or more, and we often did a split down-payment, if they passed muster. Virginia and I had the deciding vote. Some times we would do a wrap-a-round mortgage and other times we would let the

Disfranchised

buyer assume the 1st mortgage and take back a 2nd mortgage and if the need arrives for some quick \$\$\$, then we could sell part of, or the entire second for 70-80 cents on the dollar depending how seasoned the mortgage was. We did quite well in the secondary market and I might add that we had 27 houses rented at one time and most of them were on section "8", and that was in the good-old-days, when there was a lot of tenants and very few houses for rent and the tenants had their vouchers when they looked at the house.

On February 2, 1982, we bought out first luxury home on Pine Springs Manor, which was a Colonial brick with 6 bedrooms, 4 ½ bath, living room, dining room, family room w/fireplace, large den w/ wet bar, ½ basement w/fireplace, double garage, screen porch and deck, and Virginia could not have been happier and she said : "we worked hard to get it and we deserve it."

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Chapter Three

Shortly after moving we bought Eric a Trans Am Firebird fully equipped with the T-top. It was a 1978 and he really, really loved that car. When he was going to his senior prom in April of 1982 after he picked up his girl friend, he ran a stop sign, had an accident and totalled it out. No one had any serious injuries and after the insurance settled, we bought him another car because Eric was very mature and started working at McDonald's when he was 16. He started to Georgia Tech in Mechanical Engineering after finishing High school. 1981 and 82 were very good years and we could do nothing wrong and we thought we were at the end of the rainbow.

George Jr. was 16 on December 10, 1983 and I bought him a mustang and he wrecked it later and I bought him a cameo and he totalled it out. In 1983 and 84, we bought, sold and refinanced 20 houses and we were banked up and in early 1984. I told Virginia that she had been driving used (and used up) Cadillac's and we could now afford to get her a new one; so we went out to Potamkin Cadillac. She was looking around and didn't see anything that particular struck her fancy when the salesman said there is a truck load of Cadillac's coming in now. Virginia looked and the truck was just driving in and she walked outside and looked at them and the salesman beckoned for the driver to stop so Mrs. High could look them over. Virginia said I like that one but what is it and the salesman said that is the new 84 Seville and it looks just like a rolls Royce and Virginia said: take it down because that's the one I want. The salesman said the driver

will have to unload them around back and she could look it over in about 30 minutes to an hour. The salesman said why don't I buy you lunch and come back in about an hour and it'll be cleaned up and you can drive it. We had lunch and Virginia looked around the mall for about 30 minutes or so and went back. The Salesman saw us and told Virginia, there it is and she looked inside and she just fell in love with it. It was light grey and dark grey and the seats were grey leather and he said lets go for a ride. Virginia drove it about 15-20 minutes and said I'll take it, and he had the credit approved while we were at lunch and said all you have to do is sign the papers, which took about 15 minutes. Virginia was so very happy.

In August my brother, Julius High who was a professional entertainer, whose stage name is Lotsa Poppa had called from Boston and said that his anniversary was going to be this Saturday. He wished we could come up because the club would be full. Virginia didn't say much about it and on Friday about 6:30 we were at Benihana's having dinner when she said your brother has been in Boston about 10 years and we never visited him so we should drive up. I said the anniversary is tomorrow and Virginia said lets go pack and take off tonight. We drove home, packed some clothes, told Eric and George Jr., and by 8:00 we were on the road. We drove until about 3:00 a.m. and we were in West Virginia. That Seville really ran like a Cadillac should and we checked in a motel. We got up about 9:00 and drove until 11:00 and stopped for breakfast in Baltimore. We hit the New Jersey Turnpike and on through New York, and we got to Boston at 10:00 p.m. We called Julius at the club and he told us how to get there and he met us at the door. He said the next show would be at 11:30, so he had his girlfriend to ride with us to his apartment where we showered and changed clothes and got back to the club at 11:00.

Julius was really glad to see us because we had not seen him in about 5-6 years and it was a very joyous reunion and he had us stand and told everyone that his brother George and his wife Virginia had driven up from Atlanta just for his anniversary. It was a very nice show and he brought the house down. After the show we went to his apartment and spent the night and the next day (Sunday) we went to the dog track where he won \$1,600.00. I lost about \$50.00 and Virginia won \$250.00 by playing what Julius played. After the track

George W. High, Sr.

we went to a friend of his house and she had prepared a feast for us and it was wonderful, after which she and Julius carried us on a tour of Boston for about 2-3 hours. We spent Sunday night with Julius and left Monday about 10:00 and drove to Atlantic City because we had not been there since the Casino's were opened. We had plenty fun and spent the night at the Golden Nugget because we had won about \$600.00 between us. The next morning we got up and drove to Redding, Penn to visit Virginia's nephew, his wife and 2 children. We spent the day with them and they were both school teachers and showed us the school where she taught. He taught school in Philadelphia so we didn't see his school. Virginia and his wife Zoe went shopping and later his sister, Gloria (Virginia's niece) came over to visit and we just sat and talked for the rest of the evening. We got up the next morning (Wednesday) and left about 8:00 for Atlanta and we drove that Seville all day and only stopped for gas and to eat. We got home about 11:30 and Eric and George Jr. were waiting for us and we started telling them about the trip before we even started unpacking.

Also in 1984, after much coaxing from Virginia I finally went to Real Estate school to get my salesman's license because she said I need to be a broker because Real Estate was my calling. I passed the test the first time and got my license and went to work for R.J. Allen Realty on Candler Rd. At the time I got into real estate, the industry was changing rapidly and Re Max was the pacesetter, because they had plans tailored for the beginner to the seasoned agent who wanted and demanded the 100% commission plan.

Now there was a new up and coming Company named Metro Brokers who had a plan of \$300.00 a month fees and \$300.00 per closing with no assigned desk and he was making waves. Now R. J. Allen was a young man but he had studied under A.C. Brown and would be a 60/40 man as long as he lived. After working for him about 3 months and having 3 closings and paying R. J. 40%, from each closing I realized that he would never change and with my experience in real estate for the past 15 years, I just flat refused to pay a broker 40% out of every sale that I had. I left and went to Metro Brokers at the Stone Mountain office located at Redan and Harriston road. Now Metro Brokers had various 100% plans but was not for

Disfranchised

the beginners because there were no training classes and no one to help with a listing form or selling contract and that was just fine with me. Virginia thought that she was a real estate agent because she was with me all day and Eric was in Ga. Tech and George Jr. was in High school and they both had their own car and were driving back and forth and Virginia did not even have to fix breakfast or lunch for them because they either ate at school or at McDonalds. She and I ate out sometimes twice a day and we were almost empty nesters and that was the beginning of our best days. We closed Georgia Home Improvement office on Columbia Dr. and had 2 offices in our home which we used for Real Estate and Home Improvement because we bought all of our houses “as is” and Georgia Home Improvement did all of the work. We still had all our subcontractors and they stayed busy.

Virginia was an excellent bookkeeper and she kept an accurate ledger of all the properties we owned and we were 100% partners. I would not even consider buying a property without her being at the closing and both of our names were on all of the deeds and her name was on every bank account (6 or 7) and she wrote 98% of the checks. Until this day I never demanded an accounting and as the records will show we owned hundreds of houses and were worth millions. I always made every deal on every property that we purchased. I never paid over \$5,000.00 down payment on any property that we purchased (for us). I once bought 49 acres and a house in Rail, Georgia with no money down from Garvin Aycock and he did owner financing and he said that “I owned half of Dekalb County.”

In 1985 and 86 Virginia, Eric and I bought, sold and refinanced a deed page full of houses (18-20) and we were still “on-a-roll,” and our portfolio and net worth was growing like “kudzu.” Virginia finally decided to get her real estate license because her name was on every purchase we made and all the money was going toward the benefit of us all. She joined me at Metro Brokers and we were one of the few husband/wife teams there at that time.

There was one purchase I made on February 10, 1986, that tends to stand out for a number of reasons. I was associated with Metro Brokers at the time and of course it was nothing down and the address was 2026 Lindsey Lane, Decatur, Ga. 30035. The owners, Mr. &

George W. High, Sr.

Mrs. Ham were having a new house built and wanted to do owner financing on this house and let the income from the house being sold cover the payment for the new house. They had a very small first mortgage like \$12,000.00 maybe and they would pay it off or remain responsible for it and they took back a mortgage in the amount of \$59,000.00 at closing which would be fully assumable because I made them aware that I would be reselling it. I had a for sale sign in the yard and I also had one of my famous ads in the Atlanta Constitution: 3 br. 1 ½ bth, Living room, breakfast room, den w/wood burning stove, detached double garage, in ground pool eat in kitchen, dead-end-street, \$72,000.00 w/\$5,000.00 down, good credit, bad credit, no credit. The phone was ringing off the hook and I met a couple there named Wallace & Elizabeth Wortham who were ready to close and they wanted to pay \$2,500.00 down and the \$2,500.00 balance within 6 months, and I told them that I would do a lease purchase for one year with \$2,500.00 non refundable down payment with the balance being due and payable within one year. They agreed and I wrote up the lease and sales contract and they moved in and paid rent every month. They had their funds in place and we closed on December 4, 1986 and they assumed a 1st mortgage in the amount of \$59,000.00 and a 2nd to me in the amount of \$8,000.00 for 15 years, after which Elizabeth Wortham was so very grateful. She said that when I get my brokers license she would go to real estate school, get her license and go to work for me and I was pleased. How was I to know that this sale would later come back to hunt me and would ultimately cost my wife and myself untold millions and to spend over 7 years in federal prison, but more about that later.

Sometimes in 1987 The government alleged that George and Virginia C. High joined in or became a part of a drug conspiracy. The government alleged that the drug conspiracy took place primarily in Atlanta, Georgia, during a period from at least 1987 until mid to late 1992. The conspiracy involved a large number of cocaine wholesalers who were connected in a vertically and horizontally integrated cocaine distribution network operating in the metropolitan Atlanta area. The conspiracy also involved the cocaine wholesalers' legitimate business associates who used their enterprises to help the cocaine wholesalers convert large drug cash flows into goods,

services and other assets. According to the government, some of the cocaine wholesalers had a particularly extensive-and ultimately illegal-relationship with George and Virginia High, who owned and operated High's Realty, a commercial and residential real estate business. In particular, the government asserted that George High, High Realty's broker, and Virginia High, a High Realty sales associate, purchased several properties for the cocaine wholesalers and structured the purchase transactions in manners that concealed the source of the money used to buy the property, and circumvented the currency transaction reporting requirements. At various levels of the distribution chain the cocaine wholesalers supposedly realized profits of between \$1,000 and \$10,000 in cash on the sale of each kilogram of cocaine.

Also In 1987 I had a bad accident in June driving drunk and ran into the back of an 18 wheeler downtown in the west bound lane of I-20 at the Stadium and I totaled out a new Chevy S-10 pickup and when I say totaled I mean totaled. I broke 5 ribs, broke my nose and lost most of my top teeth and fractured my jaw and had a perfect seatbelt imprint across my chest and injured my right wrist, which today I can not write a complete sentence before I lose control of my right hand and the pen. I was in Grady Hospital for 4 days and I was recuperating for about a month or so because I had good insurance. About two weeks after my accident George Jr. had an accident and totaled out a new Cutlass Sierra Oldsmobile and he also lost 4 front teeth. While we were both "on the mend" Virginia came up with the bright idea that George Jr. and I should go to real estate school, me for my brokers and George Jr. for his salesman licenses. We both went to real estate school together and both took the state board exam the same day and both passed and in December of 1987 I opened High's Realty, Inc. Also in December of 1987 I bought Virginia "Tara", which was an imposing Colonial White Brick with 4 large floor to ceiling columns and a large porch and it had a circular driveway and set on a knoll about 300 feet from the street and was situated on 4 acres with an in ground 20 x 40 pool and 3 levels. It had 6 bedrooms, Formal Living room, Formal Dining room, Breakfast room, kitchen with all built ins, family room, reek room, screened porch, 7 feet windows across the front porch, rear entry double garage and it cost

George W. High, Sr.

almost \$200,000.00. Fleet mortgage had foreclosed on the property and I was one of the top sellers of Fleet foreclosures in South Dekalb at that time and so I paid \$5,000 down. Now I was really operating on a short fuse because I had sold our first luxury home on Pine Springs Manor for a \$45,000.00 “cash profit” a year ago and had 1 year from closing to give possession and with the accident, recuperation and real estate school, I was down to our last 30 days. Virginia said “you better have us a nicer home to move before Christmas, or else” and I had learned over the past 20 years that when Virginia said or else it well may have meant that the sky could be falling, like chicken little.

We open High’s Realty office in January of 1988 at 3361 Rainbow Dr. where it intersected with Columbia Dr. and it was a large house on 3 acres and we purchased that property on June 1, 1988. Now at the time Elizabeth Wortham was working in the advertising dept. of the Atlanta Constitution and she did the logo and art work for us, and she started to Real Estate school as she had earlier said. She later passed the state board exam, got her license and did in fact go to work for High’s Realty. Even with the accident, recuperation, moving and starting up a new Real Estate company, we still bought and/or sold and refinanced 22 houses in 1987 and 1988, which was two good years. In the spring of 1988, Re/Max moved out of their office space at 2728 Wesley Chapel Rd. to a new location on Farington Rd., so we decided to move to that location and Eric also got his license, so the entire High Family was licensed real estate agents and we were all with High’s Realty, Inc. Eric started helping Virginia with the bookkeeping and accounting because he had changed his major from Mechanical engineering at Ga. Tech and changed to Accounting and Business Administration at Georgia State University. Now High’s Realty had 30+ agents in 1988 because we had a 100% plan where an agent paid \$200.00 monthly and \$200.00 per closing and the agents were having plenty closings. Virginia and I were doing very well in the real estate business and doing very, very well as real estate investors and our sons were making a name for themselves and they were still living at home, for the most part. Since the first time we went to Atlantic City in 1984, it had become a 3-4 time a year event because we were “comped” every time we went; so we did not pay

Disfranchised

for the flight, the hotel room nor food and because we both played, we were usually upgraded to a suite at Trumps, Bally Grand, and Harrah's.

In 1989 and 1990 we again bought, sold and refinanced about 20 house in Dekalb County and most of those we sold were owner financing and most of the ones we bought were "as is" and was no money out of pocket for the most part. The real estate company was going strong and we were making money hand over fist and we nor our sons wanted for anything, because since 1971 we have owned in excess of 100 properties, and also owned a Home Improvement co., since 1977 that made as much as \$500,000 in our peak year. We continued to be very active in the Home Improvement business until this day. I also bought Virginia a 1989 Sedan Deville in August or September of 1989 and she was very happy.

In September of 1989, my reputation as an investor had extended beyond the Atlanta Metro area and somehow reached California because I was approached by a Mr. Lawrence Isaac who lived in Decatur and just came in the office one day and asked to see the broker. Virginia called me out and he introduced himself and said that he had a "frat" brother from California who had sold some property there and wanted to move to Atlanta and invest the proceeds in some income property. He said that his name was Edward Gant and he would be coming to Atlanta next week for a visit. He asked if I had any investment properties and I said "all that he wanted", and he gave me his phone # and address and said he'll call me back when Ed Gant booked his flight. It was very ironic because I had just seen an ad in the Constitution where a person wanted someone to pay \$3,000.00 down and assume the mortgage on some 4 unit apartment buildings. I called the owner and he told me how to get there. I drove out and looked at the buildings and was not at all pleased with the condition, but I liked the price. I did not have any dealing with the owners, but our contact was with Mr. Dick and Marcus Shirley (father & son), who managed the properties for the owners. Dick Shirley's wife Mary was a real estate agent and so was Marcus, his son. Dick Shirley showed me the office and said that they had 93% occupancy and that most of the tenants were on section "8" and all the apartments had stove and refrigerator and each building had 4 apartments i.e. 1 bedroom

George W. High, Sr.

\$260, 2 bedrooms \$310 and 3 bedrooms was \$410. Dick also showed me a 2,000 sq. ft. storage area and a laundry room with 5-6 washers and 5-6 dryers. The entire complex includes 88 buildings and each building was individually owned because someone came up with the dumb idea a few years back that investors needed a write off. I told him that we needed a “right-on”, so I told him that I would be in touch my people and call him back next week because the first rule of buying property is to not shop with your heart because today’s buyer is tomorrows seller so shop with your brain. As Virginia always says: If it doesn’t work on paper, it won’t work.

Mr. Shirley provided me with what was alleged to be an accurate rent roll on each unit, the water bill, and the light bill for the common area, the employee’s payroll, taxes and insurance and mortgage payment. Now I had a week to digest all of the information and see if in fact we would have a “positive cash flow”. So Virginia, Eric and I would put the pencil to it and see what was what. Virginia, Eric and I all agreed that it could be a workable investment. Of course most of the properties had absentee owners who were paying their mortgage but had no idea what was going on with the property and the owners just wanted out because management had in fact been the only ones making money. I had a sense that the majority of owners were just ready to walk away and that most of the properties could be acquired in a package deal with very little, if any money down and it would easily be a 2-3 million dollar acquisition because each building had 4 units and an appraisal value of \$100,000.00. However, my expertise had been in single family residential and when I acquired a property with no money down, we could sell it, rent it, trade it or refinance it, so we couldn’t lose and there was no management team or maintenance people on payroll. and since 1971 we lived in Dekalb County and all of our properties were in Dekalb County. None of our properties were over 15 minutes away and these Apartments were in Atlanta about 45 minutes away and with this purchase it would no longer be a family affair.

Lawrence Isaac called me and said that Edward Gant, Jr. would be in town tomorrow and stay for 2-3 days and would be staying with him and we could look at the investment properties. I called the Shirley’s (Son & Father, Dick & Marcus) and told them that I

Disfranchised

would be out with 2 of the investors and will look over the complex and we would like to look at a 1 br, 2 br, 3 br and the other facilities. I called Lawrence Isaac and told him that I sat the appointment. Lawrence, Ed and I drove out to Lakewood Village Apartments and went to the rental office and met Dick and Marcus Shirley and they gave us a layout (map) of the complex with the units they managed highlighted. The entire complex included 88 buildings, situated on 43 acres of land and the Shirley's managed about 18 buildings, by virtue of power of attorneys. The 5 of us walked the property and looked in 4-5 occupied units (the best, no doubt) and looked at the 2,000 sq. ft warehouse, the laundry mat and the rental office which was actually a 2-bedroom apartment. We told them that we would talk a minute and come back to the office. I had to restrain Ed Gant because he was ready to write a check and close today and he said that in Compton, California these 4 unit apartment buildings would easy sell for a half million even in the ghetto, but I reminded him that we were not in California. Ed Gant said that the Real estate agent, Laverne Bayless who sold his investment property in California would be happy to be a part of this project and he also knew a Dr. Clifton Marsh and his wife Cynthia Newbille-Marsh, who was also selling their property and relocating to Atlanta, so we may well be able to acquire the entire complex if you can pull it all together.

We went back in and told the Shirley's that we were interested in purchasing the units but wanted to know how many owners would be willing to sell and he said probably most of them, which would be maybe 20-30 and we told him that we had two partners that we would get with and hopefully we can get an offer to you after the other partners come to Atlanta in the next 2 weeks. The next week Dr. Clifton Marsh and Cynthia Newbille-Marsh came to town and they said that Laverne Bayless told them that if they found the deal good enough for The Marsh's and Ed Gant to invest in then "count her in" and she would come to Atlanta sometimes before the closing and bring certified funds. We all went back out to Lakewood Village, Ed Gant, the Marsh's, Lawrence Isaac, Eric and I and we all had on our walking shoes and comfortable clothes. I had never dealt with a partner or outside investor and I had always pretty much called all the shots and our family had done quiet well, and it was by no accident that

George W. High, Sr.

we had become millionaires by and through my shrewd and articulate investing with just a high school education. I kept my opinion to myself and let them make the decision about Lakewood because I was not at all fired up. After we all walked the property and looked inside 4-5 units, Dick and Marcus Shirley told us to spend as much time looking over the complex as we like and that they'll be at the office if we have any question, and they left. We went to the warehouse and the laundry room and then the Marsh's, Ed Gant and Lawrence Isaac started discussing the pros and cons about the property and the pros were many and there were no cons and they were all up beat and wanted to move toward a contract and closing as soon as possible. I asked if anyone wanted any additional information from the Shirley's and they all agreed that they had sufficient documentation to move toward a contract, but they wanted to acquire as many buildings as possible. we went back by the office and relayed that information to the Shirley's who controlled 20 buildings by virtue of power of attorney, lease purchase agreement and land contract and they felt that they could speak with a number of the owners and we could acquire additional properties. Dick Shirley reminded us that the ad in the paper read, \$3,000.00 down and assume loan, so that was a good starting price, so we thanked Dick and Marcus Shirley and told them that we'll be in touch.

When we arrived back at the office, the Marsh's and Ed Gant wanted to make a call to Laverne Bayless and tell her the good news about the property and they called and put her on speaker phone so that she could hear everyone and ask what ever question she wanted. Most questions she asked were directed to the Marsh's and Ed Gant and they told her there were 88 buildings in the complex and we were starting with 20 and try to get at least 25-30 and have a closing within 60-90 days. We'd submit an offer within the next 10 days and we would be back with her when we get an accepted contract. After they talked to Laverne I told them that we cannot put any credibility in what the Shirley's say and I believe that they have been ripping off the owners and now the owners are demanding an accounting and they want to sell the buildings. I told them that this is a major undertaking and the debt has to be serviced whether the tenants pay the rent or not and according to our calculation there will be very little monies

left over after paying the water bill, garbage pickup, light bill for the common area, maintenance and management, so unless we could get the buildings for “no-money-down”, then it is not a good deal. Dr. Marsh spoke up and said that he had plans other than just renting the apartments and he said that they wanted to form a cooperation and have officers, bank accounts, budget and it would be a Homeless Empowerment Project and no one had the foggiest notion what he was talking about but Mrs. Marsh. He said 6 months from closing I’ll have a proposal ready for Mayor Maynard Jackson and the city of Atlanta. I along with the others, who were already convinced, thought that if Mr. & Mrs Marsh were willing to put money up front to acquire the property so as to see their dream a reality, then who was I to stand in the way of progress. Dr. & Mrs. Marsh were relocating to Atlanta and Mrs. Marsh had a position, I believe, at Spellman and Ed Gant said that as soon as we get an accepted contract he was going back to California, get his belongings, and come back to Atlanta to stay. He knew that we had plenty houses for him to live in, but he said that he would live in an apartment at Lakewood and he and Lawrence Isaac would be on sight everyday. I told them that we would have to draft a contract spelling out all the terms and conditions, the down payment, who will pay the closing cost, rent peroration, taxes, legal description on the buildings and each address, all the leases, security deposits and how we will take title.

There was a general consensus among all parties involved that we would move toward acquisition of as many buildings as possible and that I, “with all haste”, should draw up one of my now illustrious “no-money-down” offers, which I may have well been the originator of in 1973, and submit it to the sellers. I drew up the offer with no money down and determined that we would use an addendum for the legal descriptions and property addresses and made a per building offer which would serve as a replica and once the offer is accepted then we can add or delete a building and the contract will not be void and we will be free to acquire additional buildings up until the day of closing, and that’s just what we did. We went back and forth 3-4 times until we finally got a contract in mid November of 1989 with a closing date of January 24, 1990, and if I recall correctly the initial contract called for 20 buildings w/\$2,000 down each and rent

George W. High, Sr.

to be prorated from closing date. All security deposits to be credited to purchases at closing and I demanded a 5% selling commission as the selling broker. The assumable loans on most of the buildings averaged \$65,000 but the appraised value would have been \$100,000 if the buildings were renovated and brought up-to-code, but this was an as-is-sale so the sales commission was calculated as $20 \times 65,000 = \$1,300,000 \times 5\% = \$65,000$. The amount of monies brought to the table by each person was as follows (as near as I can remember) Edward Gant -- \$20,000 -- Dr. and Mrs. Marsh -- \$15,000 Laverne Bayless -- \$15,000 -- George High \$65,000.00, which gave us the tidy sum of \$115,000. However, there was a stipulation in the sales contract that calls for the present owners to remain on the loan until such time as we are able to make all necessary repairs and renovate the buildings and bring them up to code but the purchasers must qualify and/or refinance the properties within 2 years from the date of closing. We also had an agreement that Ed Gant, Lawrence Isaac and Clifton Marsh could come out to Lakewood on a daily basis for on-the-job-training, starting the first week in January and the Shirley's would teach them everything they need to know and they would get to meet all the tenants, the maintenance men and have full access to all the records.

Upon consummation of the sales contract, the next order of business was to set up a corporation, a board of directors and corporate officers and of course bank accounts and we wanted to at least set the process in motion prior to Ed Gant and the Marsh's return to California for the holidays. Ed Gant spoke right up and said that he had been thinking of the name HIGH-FIVE, because there are FIVE investors and that George HIGH is investing \$65,000 which represent more than the rest of us combined. Ed Gant asked if there were any other names on the table? Dr. & Mrs. Marsh said they thought the name was great and Lawrence Isaac agreed and at that point Dr. Marsh asked Virginia High if she would act as the secretary and take notes until such time as we elect officers and board of directors. Virginia agreed. Dr. Marsh said we need to get the name incorporated and we would need a lawyer and Virginia spoke up and said that she could file the necessary papers with the Secretary of State for a name registration, which she had done on a number of occasions before,

Disfranchised

but she did agree that we will need a lawyer at some point. The nominations were made and vote was taken and the board of directors consisted of Edward Gant, Jr., Laverne Bayless, Lawrence Isaac and Cynthia Newbill-Marsh. The corporate officers were George High, President, Dr. Clifton E. Marsh, Vice President and Mrs. Virginia High, Secretary-Treasurer. The corporate headquarters was to be located at 2728 Wesley Chapel Road, Decatur, Ga. 30034, which was the building that housed High's Realty, Inc. Mrs. High said that she would get a name registration for HIGH-FIVE, Ltd. and then open a checking account under the new name and she then asked who would be authorized to sign on the account and it was agreed that all corporate officers would be authorized to write checks. Virginia got the name set aside and the account opened about a week before Thanksgiving and Ed Gant and the Marsh's left going back to California and said they'll be moving back, on January 3 or 4th and will be ready to hit the ground running. Ed Gant said that he will be moving into Lakewood so he will find out everything first hand because I was very adamant and vocal about the fact that I did not believe that the Shirley's were being at all candid.

Thanksgiving was a happy time at our house and as usual Virginia invited family and friends over for dinner and Thompson Mill was certainly a home appropriate for large, small, formal, informal or casual gatherings. Virginia was the perfect host and had acquired all of the accessories necessary to make an impression on anyone and I might add that she was a superb cook and prepared most, if not all of the food. However, on Holidays family members (hers & mine) always called days before and agreed with the host on the menu and who would bring what i.e. vegetables, meats, pies, cakes and etc. There were pictures taken, good conversation and with a living room, dining room, breakfast room, family room, a huge recreation room and a screened in porch, the children, adults, teenagers and sports fans all had their own areas and a great time was had by all. Those were the most memorable times Virginia has had...Christmas and New Year were de`-ja vu all over again but as a general rule Virginia always tried to outdo herself and in most cases she succeeded.

Ed Gant drove back and arrived on Monday January 8, 1990 and he said that he just took his time and had no trouble and he went to

George W. High, Sr.

Lawrence Isaac's house and said that he would stay there until the closing. He and Lawrence Isaac would spend about 3-4 hours a day at Lakewood because he thought it would be out-of-order for him to move in on the Shirley's watch, and Dr. Marsh will be out as much as possible because his field is Education and He along with Mrs. Marsh will be on staff at one of the local Black Colleges (hopefully). Dr. and Mrs. Marsh flew in I believe on Friday January 5, 1990 and they had secured lodging with friends in Atlanta. Virginia told Ed and the Marsh's that she'll get with them mid week January 10-11 to bring them up to date about the corporation, trade name and bank account. Virginia had done an excellent job setting up our corporations i.e. Georgia Home Improvement Co. Inc., High's Realty, Inc., BAL, Inc., and now HIGH-FIVE, Ltd. Virginia also filed all the taxes for all of those corporations and also for her and I since 1971 and also for a number of her family members and friends. She really knew how get every eligible write off.

Shortly after January 1, 1990, we started to get calls from people who owned buildings at Lakewood saying that they wanted us to take over the payments on their buildings with nothing down and by closing time we had about 10 more buildings that they wanted to give away and while talking to the owners they shared with me what the Shirley's had been doing. A number of the owners lived out of town and they said that they sent their payment directly to the mortgage company and the Shirley's said that the tenant moved out and they had to renovate the apartment and/or they had to buy a stove and refrigerator and just one lie after another and they never got any income but maybe \$25.00 or so a month. We told each of the anxious owners to call the closing attorney and fax him the legal description and the mortgage company and balance and we would take over the payments but they would have to remain on the loan until we are able to renovate the property but would not have to make any more mortgage payments after closing. I kept Ed Gant, the Marsh's, Lawrence Isaac and Laverne Bayless abreast of the additional properties that were acquiring and they were thrilled and it was no more money out-of-pocket. Ed and Lawrence said that there was some kind of association fund that the Shirley's had control of to pay the water bills, the common area light bill, the garbage pickup

Disfranchised

and the landscaping and they Shirley's wanted to keep control of it because it had about \$12,000.00 in the bank and it was growing by \$20.00 per month from each building times 88. You do the math. It was obviously the intent of the Shirley's to be rid of the headache but they would bail out with a bronze parachute, "and that dog shore wasn't goanna hunt". We all agreed that we would wait until the last minute to "bust their bubble" and then and only then would we force them to put all the cards on the table or the deal was off and then all of the owners who had been getting screwed over the years by the Shirley's would form a vigilante committee and melt out some frontier justice. Now the only thing better than to have an ace in the hole is to have two.

We all had a meeting the 2nd week in January and Virginia shared all of the information relating to the corporation, the bank account and amount deposited and she also had a check book in the name of HIGH-FIVE, Ltd. I gave everyone copies of the sales contract and brought them up to date on the owners who wanted to sell with no money down. Virginia said that she was putting copies of all the information in mail to Laverne Bayless for her records. Ed Gant and Lawrence Isaac shared information about Lakewood and said that they did not believe that the occupancy rate was anywhere near 93% and questioned if it was more than 75%.

Since they started going there about the 10th of January, most of the rent had been collected and the next pay period was to be February 1st and the closing was set for January 24th. I made the statement that it may have been no coincidence that the Shirley's set the closing date for January 24th and the training period to begin the 2nd week in January. Had we known that we were dealing with a couple of crooks, we would have set the closing for the middle of February after we had been there for the February rent collection in the 1st week, so its a catch 22 situation and we'll just have to bite the bullet.

Chapter Four

We closed on January 24, 1990 and the Shirley's hit the ceiling when we demanded that they transfer the association account because they were selling or transferring all of their interest to us which would make us the majority property owners. We should rightfully assume the responsibility of all incoming monies pertaining to Lakewood. The Shirley's were very adamant about keeping control of the association account, but could not give any logical reason for doing so. I thought Marcus Shirley was going into labour when I said "it's all or nothing at all" and if we're not going to have a closing, we'll just take our \$45,000.00 and be on our way back down to south Dekalb. The (white) lawyers spoke up and asked us (blacks) if we could excuse ourselves for a few minutes and said there was coffee and cold drinks in the guest lounge and they would send the receptionist to fetch us in a few minutes. We did not hear any cussing, name-calling or threats so we assumed that they were still going to close. One of the lawyers came to the lounge and directed the question to me, and said, Mr. High, the Shirley's want to wait for some utility and landscaping checks to clear and will balance the account and put your names on the account and remove their names on the last of the month. Is that acceptable? I said in that case we must close in escrow without you dispersing any funds until such time as our accountant is able to reconcile the account for the past 90 days. The lawyer turned as red as a beet, and he walked out and said I'll be right back. Ed Gant and Dr. Marsh looked at me and Ed

said: George you really don't give your adversaries any wiggle room. He said I wish you had been my broker in California and I would have gotten another \$25,000.00. I told them that "it was us against them" and we were spending hard cash and were not getting any guarantees and the first rules of buying real estate is *caveat emptor*: Latin word for "let the buyer beware." The Shirley's agreed to transfer the association account escrow at the end of the month and our accountant can have access to all the banking records and we closed on 20 buildings plus 10 additional buildings with no money down but we paid the attorney \$100.00 each for transferring title on those 10 buildings. Because Ed Gant and Lawrence Isaac were very familiar with the entire operation and had met a number of the tenants, it was a very smooth transition. 95 % of the tenants were black and they were very happy to see us purchase the property. Ed Gant moved into the complex and Lawrence was there everyday. George Jr. who Virginia had start calling him J.R. because she said junior sounds like a little boy, started doing the landscaping which was 43 acres that he would maintain twice a month. Dr. Marsh spent time on the premises as much as possible but his primary objective was his Homeless Empowerment Project, which he assured us would be a win win for all concerned.

HIGH-FIVE, Ltd. had acquired another 10 buildings with no money down so we had a total of 40 buildings and I personally held title to an additional 20 quadruplets, so we owned and/or controlled about 75% of Lakewood Village Apartments. We had an on sight management office, and we also owned and operated a Laundromat and had a maintenance staff on the premises. We began to aggressively remodel our apartment i.e. install stoves, refrigerator, new heating systems, painting apartments, installing new sinks and cabinets and carpet and/or tile floors. The tenants began to move from the units owned by the white landlords into our units (apartments) with a 6-12 month lease because they said repairs were non-existent as far as the owners of their units were concerned. Some of the tenants said that their units had not been painted in 5-6 years and in some cases they had agreed to paint their own units if the owners would have given them the paint, but that was not to be so. Upon moving into our units the tenants began to tell us how they had been mistreated

George W. High, Sr.

by the white owners and the white management company and how they were helpless to do anything about it because in all cases the government sent the checks directly to the landlord or owners. I would be reasonably safe in stating that 98% of the buildings were owned by white, as were all of the units that we purchased, and they had a 98% black occupancy. All of the tenants' attitude began to change because they could pick up the phone and call the on-sight manager with a problem and would be told I'll have someone there within the hour. The white owners began to have extremely high vacancy, and in some cases their buildings were empty and they had to pay their mortgage out-of-pocket. The owners began to approach us about assuming their existing loans with no down payment, and in some cases the owners were so desperate that they paid the closing cost. One of those white owners was Thomas Duke who owned 13 buildings.

In May of 1990 Thomas Duke told the Residence Manager's, Mr. Ed Gant and Dr. Clifton Marsh, that he wanted to sell us his buildings. Dr. Marsh and Ed Gant were Officers and Stockholders in High-Five Ltd.. They called me and we agreed that we would meet that evening, and we had a meeting along with the other officers and the board of directors. We agreed that we need to get a copy of his "rent-roll", and see if his water bills were current and then we would make a decision, because at that time we already owned about 40-50 buildings. Dr. Marsh and Ed Gant saw Thomas Duke within a day of so and told him the things that we wanted to take a look at, and he said that he and his family wanted to take a 6 week vacation and travel all over the United States in a motor home and he suggested that because we had an on-sight fully staffed office and that his tenants often leave their rent with Ed and Dr. Marsh on numerous occasions, why don't we just collect the rent while he's gone on vacation and take care of any repairs as we had a maintenance crew. Dr. Marsh and Ed Gant told him that we owned most of the buildings and were not interested in any management what so ever. We were not set up to manage any properties and High-Five Ltd. owned all the properties and we do not need any problems with the Real Estate Commission. I was a Real Estate Broker and did not want any Escrow account for rental property, because we collected the first and last months rent

Disfranchised

and did not hold any security deposits. They discussed the matter with me, and I assured them that we would hold no security deposit and we would just pay the mortgages and give him any overage when he came back and it would be deposited in High-Five Ltd. operating account. We agreed to collect the rent and pay the mortgage and take care of any repairs for the 6-8 weeks that he and his family was on vacation, and we signed a management agreement.

About that same time we were approached by Sara J. Nichole who was black and held title to two buildings that she was about to lose. She was the only black owner other than us, and we tried to help her but she turned out to be a “devil in disguise.” Sarah J. Nichols called me about wanting me to take her properties off of her hands and she did not want any money. She owned two buildings (8 units) and if I recall correctly she only had 4 tenants and two were not paying. She was afraid to come on sight to collect rent and she was very frustrated. She was behind on her mortgage payments, and I told her that we owned about 40 + buildings at that time and we were in the process of renovating all of our units. We agreed to put tenants in immediately after completion to avoid any theft of the stoves, refrigerators, cabinets, sinks and wall heaters. I told her that we had some empty units that had been trashed, and we didn’t need any building that did not generate enough income to pay the mortgage. She called me numerous times begging me to please just collect the rent for her because we had an on-sight office with telephone. I told her that I was not interested in managing any properties because that may create some problems down the road because I was a Real Estate Broker. She said that she would give me power of attorney, of which I agreed with the understanding that I would not charge any management fee nor would I accept one, and I would only collect the rent and pay the mortgages and the water bills and common fees. I told her that I thought that we could get her apartments in shape to rent in about 2-3 weeks. We did succeed in getting her vacant apartments rented. This agreement only lasted for 60 days.

Dr. Marsh finished his Proposal (July 3, 1990), and we all had a meeting and he gave us copies of the proposal and we were pleased and very happy. We knew that this was his dream about to become a reality. Dr. Marsh said that he knew someone in Mayor Maynard

George W. High, Sr.

Jackson's office and he would hand deliver it to Mayor Jackson. About 2 weeks after Dr. Marsh carried the proposal to Mayor Jackson, Ed Gant and Lawrence Isaac were standing outside the office and Mayor Jackson came thru the complex riding in his Limousine and they waved at him and he waved back and continued riding thru the complex.

In late September of 1990, IRS investigator Shelia Whipple called Kyle Henry and made an appointment to meet him over lunch to discuss a form 8300. Now Kyle Henry started in the car business in 1984, and became a salesman sometimes thereafter, and in 1987 he started working for Bambi leasing as a sub-contractor with his own clients. He subsequently began to sell high dollar cars, e.g. Mercedes Benz, Porsches, Range Rovers and such. Shortly thereafter Kyle Henry left Bambi Leasing and started Brokering on his own, and began to attract drug clients and doing a number of "all cash deals". In early 1990 Kyle met Ladaris Patrick and in a short period of time sold Patrick 3 cars for all cash. Kyle said under oath that he knew that Patrick was a drug dealer at the second sale. Kyle said that he had done 8 other all cash deals before meeting Patrick.

On September 26, 1990, Shelia Whipple met Kyle at the Paces Deli (comer of Peaces Ferry and Atlanta Rd.). Shelia Whipple is white and Kyle Henry is white, and she met a total stranger alone, with no weapon and did not read him his rights. Shelia Whipple said that the meeting lasted about 45 minutes and she did not feel that he had violated the law (under oath). She said that she could not remember having lunch, but she did prepare the form 8300. She also said under oath that she did not inquire extensively about his background or how long he had been in the car business, and she said that she did not go back to 1984; but she did ask about his leaving Bambi and brokering on his own. She was asked if Kyle had told her that he had done 8 other all cash deals, and she said that she did not ask him about other cash transactions. Ms. Whipple said that Kyle said that he was not familiar with the 8300 form and she believed him. She was asked if she knew that the transaction that she was investigating had to do with drug proceeds, and she said yes. Kyle said that he knew that Patrick was a drug dealer and that he also visited him in Memphis where they attended sporting events together. Kyle said that he also

had other drug clients. Kyle said that he sold a Mercedes for Patrick and received a check for \$80,000, and he assisted Patrick in getting a number of smaller cashier checks. While on the witness stand, Kyle said that he and “Shelia” had lunch on their first meeting but he could not remember who paid for it.

Ms. Whipple asked Kyle Henry to be an undercover agent and he agreed, and she told him to contact her whenever he was contacted by any of the black drug dealers. Kyle was later provided with a paid apartment, including utilities, and it was wired for sound. Kyle began recording selective calls and took an unusual amount of control of the sting operation.

1990 was a very good year and we were able to make the monthly payments on the Lakewood properties and the only people on salary was Ed Gant and Lawrence Isaac as on sight resident managers and the landscaping was paid from the association account. High’s Realty was doing great and we had 30-40 sales agents with no assigned desk so we moved to a new location at Panola rd. & Covington Hwy. and we had the space built out as we wanted it. Virginia was a great office manager, a great salesperson, a great wife and a great mother and there was nothing that she loved more than to travel and we would take mini vacations about every other month for 2-3 days.

In August/September of 1991, IRS Agent David Jones walked in the office of High’s Realty, Inc., at 6118-D Covington and asked to see Mr. or Mrs. High; so he spoke with Eric High until Mrs. High came out to see him. When she came out he identified himself and said that he needed to get some information pertaining to a client and she said that she would not be able to give him the information but he could check with Mr. High. I asked him if this was about any tax investigation of the person and He said no and that he had been instructed by the person that we would have certain records that he needed. I told him that I could not release any information about any person without their consent, so I called the person and got no answer, and tried to page them and they did not call back. I told him that I would gladly give him the information after I get their permission, and he said that he would check back within the next day or so because he would be in the area. The client called and said that it was o.k. to give him the information and it was

George W. High, Sr.

about some tax matter. David Jones came back the next day and began questioning Mrs. High about the record keeping and how we kept tract when people paid rent, or other monies owed. Mrs. High asked him if he was investigating us and he assured her that we were not under investigation. She gave him the information and he left. Sometimes later we returned to the office from an appointment and David Jones was in the office talking to Eric High. He spoke and asked to speak with one of us and Mrs. High said that she had calls to return and had an appointment. I invited him to my office and asked him why he had not called and made an appointment and he said that he was just in the area and dropped by. David Jones said that that he understood that I had sold the client some lots in Southwest Atlanta, and he also inquired about a second mortgage that I held on property on Memorial Drive and I asked him "point-blank" if he was investigating us because it seemed like he was more interested in our business than the clients. He again assured me that he was not investigating me, my Wife, nor our business, and he said that if he was investigating us, he would have to inform them of such and if it was a criminal investigation, he would have to read us our rights. He told me that he needed some additional information, and I told him to put everything in writing that he wanted so I could pass it on to our client. I could see that he was not at all pleased with handling things in that manner, and he said that he'll be back in touch and he left.

On October 17,1991 at about 9:00 a.m. we were backing out of our (rear-entry) garage when a car came around to the back of the house very fast and blocked us about half-way out of the garage, and two men exited their car and came to either side of our car. They motioned for us to lower our windows and we complied. They identified themselves and said they wanted to talk to us and I told them that we were on our way to a very important meeting with the Georgia Real Estate Commission and would meet with them later. They agreed and gave us their cards and asked us to call them when we returned. Virginia made mention of the fact that they both had guns because their coats were open when they were leaning down talking to us in the car.

Now the real estate commission had been investigating High's Realty and me since late 1990 when we aggressively started

acquiring properties from those whites at Lakewood and we had made many, many enemies. The Real Estate Commission held a hearing on November 4, 1991 and I was present at the hearing but not represented by counsel and the commission was represented by Kirby G. Atkinson, Special Assistant Attorney General. A hearing before a State Licensing Board is tantamount to a trial, in that after hearing the evidence, they may impose fines, sanctions, censure, additional training, and have the power and authority to suspend and/or revoke licenses and licensees. Because a Special Assistant Attorney General, which is the Chief Law Enforcement Officer of the State, Represented the Real Estate Commission, one would assume that if evidence is found of a criminal nature, then the hearing results would be referred to the proper authorities. That being the case, the Georgia Real Estate Commission

is unequivocally bound by the United States Constitution. The deck was stacked against me and High's realty from day one because the commission denied us the right to an impartial hearing, and we were not fully informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, nor confronted with the witness against us; and to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in our favour as guaranteed by the sixth amendment of the United states Constitution. The commission also denied the Respondents the equal protection and due process of the laws and deprived said Respondents of life, liberty and property, without due process of law as guaranteed by the fourteenth amendment of the United states Constitution.

We returned around 11-12:00 noon and called Agt. Silinski and they were there in 15 minutes and drove around to the back of the house again and came inside the screened porch and knocked on the back door. I invited them in and everyone was seated in the breakfast room. Mrs. High asked them if they were still wearing their guns, and agt. Silinski said yes, and that it was a policy that they always wear firearms. Agt. Silinski was accompanied by Agt. Michael Scamid, and they were both white. Agt. Silinski said that he wanted to ask us some questions, but first he needed to read us our rights which he proceeded to do, and after which he began to ask us numerous questions. He asked us about our taxes, cash on hand, gambling, and if we borrowed money from anyone? Some questions we answered

George W. High, Sr.

and some we did not because our posture was that: When two armed white men invade our home un-announced, un-welcomed and read us our rights...well after about 2 hours of a lot of questions and a few answers, Agt. Silinski left us a list of items he wanted us to get for him. Mrs. High was taking notes all the while.

On November 30, 1991 Eric married Jenique Drake and they had a lovely church wedding and a reception thereafter enjoyed by family and friends. They honeymooned in the Bahamas for 5 days and upon their return moved into a unit that Virginia owned and had on the market at the Bradford Condominium in Buckhead. In March or April 1992 they moved to Thompson Mill Rd because Virginia and I lived in the 11 room house by ourselves and the monthly outlay on that 2 bedroom condo was about \$1,500.00 monthly and our house was much less than that.

Within a day or two of the armed invasion, Virginia and I was in the office and I was at the fax or copy machine and she said "George" look who's coming across the parking lot, and it was David Jones. He came in and spoke and said that he had been very busy but he had finally got around to getting the list that we had requested. Just Virginia and I were in the office, and we told him that agt. Silinski and agt. Scamid came to the house and read us our rights and questioned us for about 2 hours and asked us to get a list of items for him. I asked him if he knew agt. Silinski, and he said that he could not place him. I asked him if he was working with agt. Silinski and he said no. I reminded him that he had assured us that we were not the subject of any investigation, and he again said that he was not investigating us. He asked us if this agent what's-his-name specified any properties and we said yes, but did not have the list with us. He asked us if we had his card and I showed it to him and he said that he could not place him. I looked over the list of items that he wanted and I had already asked the owner about the properties in question, so I gave him most of what he wanted, but some of the things we did not have in file, and had to get them from the bank, and he had to make another trip after Mrs. High got the items.

Within 2 weeks or so agt. Silinski called and asked about the items that he had requested and Mrs. High told him that agt. David Jones had got some of the things that he wanted, and he asked who

Disfranchised

was David Jones? Mrs. High told him that he was an IRS agt. and had been coming around about a couple of months asking about a client. Silinski said that he was not working with any David Jones and he was going out of town for about two weeks and would get back with her. In early December we came back from an appointment and the duty-agent said that a white man came by and asked to see Mr. or Mrs. High and she said they were not in, and if he would like to leave a card or a message and he said no. The agent described agt. Silinski to a "T". About 2 weeks later agt. Silinski called while High's Realty was having a Christmas party and asked about the list and I told him that this was a very bad time because we were having a Christmas Party, and he said that he would check back with us after Christmas.

When we came back to the office after New Years (first week), the Investigator from the Georgia Real Estate Commission came in and gave me a copy of a ruling informing me that the license of High's Realty, Inc., and George W. High, Sr. were revoked, effective January 8, 1992, and that we were to cease doing business immediately, remove all real estate signs, cancel listings and inform all agents to transfer and/or send their licenses to the Real Estate Commission. The Georgia Real Estate Commission revoked the license of High's Realty, Inc., and George W. High, Sr., because On February 8, 1960 I was charged in a criminal investigation in the District Ct., Fourth Judicial District, State of Colorado, with the criminal offence of aggravated robbery and sentenced to not less than five years or more than eight. I was also charged with the offence of burglary and sentenced to imprisonment for not less than two years not more than three. The sentences were ordered to be served concurrently. As is noted those charges were in Colorado in 1960, and I was released from prison in 1962, and my rights were restored at that time, as Colorado, like many states, restores various Civil Rights, such as the right to vote, sit on a jury, possess firearms and hold public office for pay to convicted felons once they complete their sentences. I also tried to convince them that my rights had been restored but they said their sources told them different just as the government did. I asked the investigator where he got his information and he said I have my sources. Their erroneous information came from the A.T.F.,

George W. High, Sr.

the F.B.I. or the I.R.S., who had already set the wheels in motion to deny George High and High Realty Life Liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The Georgia Real Estate commission said that I lied on the application for the broker's licenses when I said that I was not a convicted felon. High's Realty, Inc. and George W. High, Sr. ceased all operations in late January of 1992 and Virginia C. High, Eric L. High and George W. High, Jr. all transferred their license to Real Estate Portfolio, on Snapfinger Woods drive.

Agt. Silinski paged me one day and I returned the page, and he asked me again about those items and I told him that we had personally given some of the items to David Jones, and he wanted to know what was going on. Agent Silinski said that he was not working on a case with any David Jones, and he said: Mr. High, are you or Mrs. High going to get the things that I requested and I said "No". Virginia was not with me the time and I later told her that we needed to get a lawyer. Virginia or I called Atty. Robert Burroughs and he referred us to Atty. C. Michael Abbott. Virginia called atty. Michael Abbott and he told her to come down and bring \$5,000.00 cash. We went to his office and explained the situation and he said that he knew agt. Silinski and he would call him right now, and Virginia High gave him his card. Atty. Abbott called him and asked him if Mrs. High was the "target" of any investigation, and he said "I can't say". Atty. Abbott told Mrs. High to give him he \$5,000 and she proceeded to give him a check and he said that he wanted cash and she told him that she would cash the check for him, which she did. Atty. Abbott told her that he would get back with agt. Silinski and that he should not call her again and if he did to let him know. Agt. Salinski did not call us again.

In March/April 1992, Alex Turner (black) who had been the FBI case agent since 1987 was terminated and Barbara Brown (white) became the case agent. Alex Turner was demoted because Kyle Henry was trying to press him for some funds one day in his office and Alex Turner gave him \$200 and Kyle Henry was insulted and left in a huff and contacted his handlers e.g. Shelia Whipple, Bill Salinski, Allen Moye, Joe D. Whitley and others, and they gave Alex Turner the "shaft" because he would not agree to the Big Dollars they wanted to give that white boy Kyle Henry to assist them in lynching

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us blacks. With that change all the government agents were white (and racist), U.S. Attorney Joe D. Whitley, Allen Moye, IRS agents Bill Salinski and Shelia Whipple, FBI agent Barbara Brown and Kyle Henry. Alex Turner was downgraded to agent in charge of the Garbage detail along with Charles Boyd and Walter Wison.

On May 29, 1992 at 11:45 A.M. (after getting rid of Alex Turner) Salinski left three seizure warrants stuck in the back door of our home, one for 426 Payton Rd., one for 2161 Peachtree Rd. and one for 5648 Hunters Chase Ct.. Salinski or the U.S. Attorneys office also took \$12,000 from Mrs. High's bank account, waylaid an insurance check in the amount of \$15,000 and seized 4070 Cascade Rd, in preparation for the million dollar deal that agent Salinski & Shelia Whipple (IRS) and the U.S. Attorneys Office was About to ink with Kyle Henry.

On May 30, 1992, the government through the FBI compensated Walter Wilson \$300.00. Now Walter Wilson was working for a trash collection company and starting in mid 1990, he was approached about picking up the trash at 740 Greenwood Ln. and bringing it to Alex Turner (FBI), or Charles Boyd (GBI), who would meet him some-where in the area. Walter Wilson picked up the trash for 2 years, at the residence of David Wallace at 740 Greenwood, Ln., and he was paid \$150.00 on 12/7/90 by Alex Turner, and the \$300.00 on May 30,1992. Walter Wilson was black, Charles Boyd was black, and Alex Turner was black. Walter Wilson was picking up the trash twice a week from 1990 until at least mid 1992, and a garbage collector only makes minimum wages. Now, no one told Walter Wilson that on November 30, 1991 that the same David Wallace whose house he had been picking up the garbage and placing it in special bags, and putting it under the little scout truck bed, had shot Bruce Low in front his mother (Anna Grazette), Sims links, Gary Roundsville and another witness, and carried him out on Panola Rd. to finish him off by burning him up. Now Bill Salinski, Shelia Whipple, Allen moye, Joe D. Whitley, or others had no problem with a black person unknowingly putting his life in harms way twice a week for 2 years for \$450.00 compensation, when the white boy (Kyle Henry) Got a million +. The whites always get the gold mine and the blacks always get the shaft, but that's just the American way.

George W. High, Sr.

On June 3, 1992, Arraignment was Held for Sims Jinks, Elmer Adkins Jr. and Willie Lawrence Wyatt. Case assigned to Judge Horace T. Ward (Black Judge).

On June 8, 1992 Kyle Henry and his lawyers made a contract with the IRS to receive 25 % of the first million collected by them and 10% of the remainder up to one million Dollars. Kyle Henry had already received \$50,000 plus \$18,000 reimbursement for expenses. Now Kyle Henry also had a second deal with the U.S. Attorneys office that says that he gets, 25% of everything that the government gets, not just cars. He gets 25% of Sims Jinks house, 25% of David Wallace's house, 25% of the million + seized from the Highs, 25% of the so called drug money seized and there was no cap on the amount that white boy could get, plus he had already received his reimbursements (\$70,000.00). He has everything else. This is not the function of law enforcement and this is not the way the IRS and the Justice Dept. is supposed to work. When whites cooperate with the government they get millions and the prosecutor calls them American Heroes and they ride off into the sunset with no conviction. When blacks cooperate with the government, they get 10 years instead of 20 years and the government strips them clean.

This was when the government and its surrogates really began to wage their campaign of racketeering, the frame-up and racist conspiracy to destroy George and Virginia High.

On June 17, 1992, Mr. and Mrs. High were in the office of Georgia Home improvement Co, Inc. and Eric High and a client were leaving, and when they got to the parking lot they saw Bill Salinski, David Jones, and a black female looking at Virginia's car. David Jones spoke to Eric and asked him where was Mrs. High, and Eric said in the office. David Jones asked Eric to show him the office, which Eric did, and at that point David Jones and the black female rushed into the office and he (David Jones) said freeze and don't nobody move, or something to that effect. He had his hand on his gun and so did the female. The female told Mrs. High to put her hands on the wall and she began to search her and she told Mrs. High to take her rings off and put them on the desk. She also took a hair comb from her hair and at that point Salinski came in and he stood in front of my desk as David Jones had been standing there. Salinski was looking around

Disfranchised

the office and paying very close attention to all the file cabinets. Salinski and the female left together with Mrs. High handcuffed between them and David Jones kept me and Eric High covered until they got in the parking lot, and he left. Now it had only been 9 days since the government “cut-a-deal” with Kyle Henry and his attorney for one million plus and only 2 ½ weeks since the IRS also seized in excess of one million in Real estate, \$12,000 from Virginia’s bank account and they also “waylaid” an insurance check in the amount of \$15,000 to her. All of this happened within a very short time of the Kyle Henry deal. The government seized the million plus from the Highs so they could pay Kyle Henry. The IRS, the FBI and the U.S. Attorneys office wanted George and Virginia high to pay all of their snitchers. They did not know about that office until they asked Eric because they first went to Real Estate Port Folio which had offices in the adjacent building and who held the license of Eric, J.R. and Virginia and upon them leaving, they saw Virginia’s car in the parking lot. Now a few months earlier at the office of High’s Realty, Inc., David Jones could not place Salinski, and said that he was not working on any case with him, and Salinski had also told Mr. High on more than one occasion that: I am not working on a case with any David Jones. Mrs. High posted a \$100,000 bond and she was released.

I had made reservations some time ago for us to go to Nassau, Bahamas for Virginia’s birthday which was June 18 and I asked the Judge at the bond hearing and he said that the policy is if you can’t cancel it and get your money back, then the Pre -Trial office may let you go, but they have the final decision. We went to the pre-trial officer and she had left because it was about 6:00 P.M. and they said that she would not back her office until Monday. Virginia looked so sad and said what are we going to do now and I said we’re going to the Bahamas tomorrow in the morning. She started smiling and she went home and started packing. We got up and drove to the airport and parked and got the flight to Savannah and we went through customs and re boarded and flew to Nassau. We stayed at the holiday inn Pirates Cove and the first thing Virginia wanted after we settled in and got a cab was “where can I get a good lobster dinner”. I carried her to a mansion that had been converted to a restaurant and it was

George W. High, Sr.

very unique because it had 5-6 intimate dining rooms. I got a simple seafood and we had a glass of wine and the bill was \$65.00, after which we went to Merle Griffin's Resort International on Paradise Island and played the slot machines until about 3-4 a.m. We won a few \$\$\$ and went back to our hotel. We got up Saturday morning and had breakfast and someone came around asking us to come listen to a 2 hour talk about buying a time share condo on Cable Beach and we'll each get a \$20.00 voucher for the Cable Beach Casino and a free buffet lunch. We were really tempted to buy a time share and we could well afford one, but we had some issues we needed to get cleared up. We played at the Cable Beach hotel casino Saturday evening and won a couple hundred dollars. Sunday after noon we walked down a path from the hotel and got a taxi boat over to downtown Nassau right at the straw market and Virginia spent about 2 hours in the various shops and enjoyed every minute of it. Later we caught a local bus and rode for about 10-15 miles, got off at the beach and there were a lot of villas with walls around them. We walked on the beach and there were restaurants and bars that had tables and chairs outside and we had a drink and had something to eat. Finally we got a bus back and got off at the same Cable Beach casino and by 1:00 a.m. we decided to go back to our hotel. When we got back they had a band playing and the bar was full and we went in and stayed until about 3:00 and went to bed.

Monday we got up and went to American Express office and got \$1,000.00 on my American Express Gold Corporate Card and Virginia and I had \$500.00 each to play with. It was 11:00 a.m. and we had to be back at the hotel by 3:00 to catch the limo to the Airport. We started playing and it was about 2:30 and Virginia came to where I was playing and said: I just won \$5,000 and they will be back to pay me off in cash. They came back in about 20 minutes and paid her 50 one hundred dollar bills and we rushed to the hotel to get our bags and the limo had left. We got a private limo to the airport for \$20.00 and we got there in plenty time. We got back to Atlanta Monday night and Virginia called the pre-trial officer. She told Virginia to come down later that week.

On June 23 or 25, we went to Michael Abbott's office and he said that the government wanted Mrs. High to cooperate with them,

because they were interested in some people we had sold houses to. We did not understand much about what was going on, and he began to explain what cooperating entailed and Virginia said that she was not pleading guilty to anything, because she had not committed any crime. Michael Abbott said that he could talk to the prosecutor and get things worked out, and he felt certain that she would not go to prison if she pled guilty. Virginia took a firm and decisive stand and said that she would not cooperate under any Circumstances. Michael Abbott told Mrs. High that if she did not cooperate that there would be another indictment and I would certainly be included.

On July 9, 1992, just like Michael Abbott said, there was another indictment naming Sims Jinks, Elmer Adkins Jr., Willie Lawrence Wyatt, Virginia High and George High. The prosecutor had turned up the heat. I was not arrested and Michael Abbott called me and told me to be in court the next day for the indictment, after which I posted a \$100,000 property bond and was released. Virginia and I made application to be appointed lawyers, because the IRS and/or U.S. Attorney had seized some properties, cleaned out Mrs. Highs bank account \$12,000, and seized the \$15,000 insurance check.

July 22, 1992, Arraignment Held for George High and Virginia High, PLEA OF NOT GUILTY. Case assigned to Judge Horace T. Ward (same Black Judge).

July 27, 1992, “Rogue Agents” of the United States of America, i.e. William Salinski, Shelia Whipple, unknown black female who arrested Mrs. High, and about 20 + others acting under the claim of Federal Authority, executed an unconstitutional search and seizure at the home of George and Virginia High, Eric and Jenique High and the “Alleged” office of High Realty, when in fact, High’s Realty, Inc. had never been at that location, and their license was revoked on January 8, 1992. That was (and always had been) the office of Georgia Home Improvement Co., Inc., who shared office space with High-Five, Inc. and Bal, Inc..

At about 6:00A.M. Virginia was looking out our bedroom window as she did each morning because deer’s often crossed our yard and she saw two cars in the driveway and another one pulled up and Salinski got out and was talking to some one in the other car and Virginia said “George they are going to search the house, get

George W. High, Sr.

that money out of the safe and hide it.” I opened the safe on the first try and grabbed the \$35,000.00 cash and ran down the two flights of stairs to the basement and put the money over the ceiling where the furnace vent went through. We heard knocking on the front and back door, doorbell ringing, and people hollering, open the door, we have a search warrant. I opened the front door, and then opened the back door because there were 20 + agents, all armed and agent Salinski said Mr. High we have a search warrant and he started upstairs and I told him that Ms. High was not dressed and he told Shelia Whipple and the black female who arrested Virginia to go upstairs to the master bedroom with Mrs. High. Virginia came down later and they instructed us both to sit in the family room. Terry Sosebee (GBI) was searching the family room, and the other agents started opening doors and they tried a door to the lower level and it was locked and the agt. asked what was that or what’s in there? I said that’s the basement, and that Eric High and his wife rented the apartment there, and he called Salinski and he (Salinski) said Oh! this house has a basement? I told him that the entrance was outside and it was a separate apartment. He said that he had a search warrant to search the whole house. They kept knocking until Eric opened the door and they “herded” him and his wife upstairs, and told them to stay in the family room. The apartment on the lower level had a separate outside entrance, although there was access from the furnace room, 2 bedrooms, full bath, fireplace, laundry-room, Living/dining room, sink, cabinets, refrigerator, and it was completely furnished. The agents executed a search and seizure at the residence of Eric and his wife about 6:00 A.M. on July 27,1992, without cause, consent or warrant. Salinski and about 8-10 other armed agents conducted the search that lasted about 4-5 hours and they seized hundred’s of tax files belonging to numerous client’s of Eric High, plus his computer and every disk on the premises. The negro female was also searching the apartment and they seized credit cards, address books, appointment books and check books belonging to Eric High. Eric High did not offer any resistance because it had only been about a month ago when he saw IRS agents Salinski, David Jones and the negro female arrest his mother while they held him and his father at bay with their hands on their guns at all times as he

was now faced with those “perpetrators”. The agents produced no warrant nor indicated that they had one, and they neither asked nor were granted consent to search. The agents also seized 15-20 cases of files belonging to High Realty Inc. and some items that belonged to Gracia Limited., as High’s Realty Inc. had been closed since late January 1992. The agents also seized a locked briefcase containing a firearm, address books, credit cards and etc. Numerous other files, records, credit cards, check books, utility bills and other items were seized from the residence of George & Virginia High, and from the safe in the master bedroom.

Silinski told me that I needed to accompany some agents to the office because they had a search warrant for there also. Shelia Whipple followed me to the office and when we arrived there was already about 4-5 other agents there. Shelia Whipple told someone that this was the office of High Realty, and I was in the back office and told her that this was the office of Georgia Home Improvement Co., Inc., and she either did not hear me or ignored me, so I got up from my desk and went to the reception area where she was and asked if she saw the sign on the door saying Georgia Home Improvement Co. I told her that she could go to the management office and see whose office this is. I told her that High Realty had been out of business over 6 months and had never been at this location. She told me to please have a seat and they knew what they were doing. They seized 3 computers belonging to Georgia Home Improvement, Inc., High-Five, Ltd. and Bal, Inc. and every disk in the office. They seized all Eric High’s records, every check book, all cancelled checks, stock certificates, personnel files, address book, appointment books, and all tax information belonging to all of the cooperation. They seized all of the 1st and 2nd mortgages that the Highs held on various properties, and they seized the leases and deeds on all the properties at Lakewood owned by HIGH-FIVE. They seized no less than 30 boxes of files (50-100 per box) from the office. They seized the deeds, closing statements and notes on every property that we had owned since 1971. Shelia Whipple said (under oath) that they seized 8 boxes from High Realty, and agent Silinski said they seized fifteen to twenty boxes of files from High Realty. Around 1:00 Salinski, the black female who arrested Mrs. High and others agents came over

George W. High, Sr.

and said that they had finished searching the house and he (Salinski) started going thru files and I told him that if the warrant was for High Realty he was at the wrong place because “he knew” this was the office of Georgia Home Improvement, High Five and Bal, Inc.

Within a few days after the search & seizure we went to Michael Abbott’s office and he said: Now that they seized all of those records and etc. they have more than enough evidence for a conviction. Mrs. High told him that the search was illegal because High’s Realty had been out of business for over six months and had never been at that location. He said: Mrs. High, I was an Assistant U.S. Attorney and prosecutor for a number of years, and I can assure you that they had “probable cause, so forget about the illegal search and seizure.” She also told him that they searched Eric and his wife’s apartment which they rented from us and they seized a number of items. He told her those issues were losers. She also asked him about filing some claim so she could get the \$12,000 they took from her bank account and the \$15,000 Insurance check, and he told her that would not be worth fooling with. He told her that we had no choice but to cooperate. I was also present at the meeting.

On August 10, 1992, the court appointed William Morrison as Counsel to represent me. Sometimes shortly thereafter Bill Morrison called me and told me to come to his office and when I arrived at his office, the first words that fell from his lips were: You need to start cooperating now because the evidence is overwhelming. He told me that he used to be an Assistant United States Attorney and prosecutor, and he use to work with Allen Moye, and he could talk with him and get me a good deal.

On August 26, 1992, Sims Jinks, Elmer Adkins Jr., Willie Lawrence Wyatt, Virginia C. High and George Highs cases was reassigned to Judge Robert L.Vining Jr. The Highs say that this was a case of prosecutorial manipulation of the Assignment process. The five (5) defendants’ cases were initially assigned to Judge Horace T. Ward, (a black Judge). The government would later obtain a second superseding indictment against the defendants. The case should have been assigned to the judge who was assigned the case of the defendants whose name appears first on the superseding indictment. Sims Masel Jinks name appeared first on the first indictment and the

superseding indictment. The Higs contended that the government manipulated the order of the defendants' names on the superseding indictment to obtain the assignment of the cases to Judge Robert L. Vining Jr., (white) which gave the prosecution an obvious advantage. The Higs were deprived of their rights under the Fifth Amendment's Due Process Clause to an impartial method of assigning cases to judges and that the prosecution, in collusion with Bill Morrison and Michael Abbott, deprived the Higs of that right by manipulating the assignment of the defendant's case, and the High's suffered "grave prejudice and a gross miscarriage of justice."

The U.S. Attorneys office i.e. Joe D. Whitley and Allen Moye hatched a plan with the High's counterfeit defense attorneys, the FBI, (Barbara Brown) The IRS, (Bill Silinski & Shelia Whipple), Judge Vining and others known and unknown to "railroad" the Higs because they would not "cut-a-deal". The government manipulated the order of the defendants' names on the superseding indictment to obtain the assignment of the cases to Judge Robert L. Vining Jr., because they knew they could not depend on Judge Ward to knowingly "frame" his own folks. After all, Judge Vining already had the noose around a number of the potential witnesses necks who had already pled guilty before him and cut-a-deal, thanks to Allen Moyer. So there would be no problem getting them "17 house-negroes" and one white boy to testi-lie against the High's.

Neither **Bill Morrison** nor **Michael Abbott** ever filed a motion on behalf of George or Virginia High objecting to the government manipulating the order of the defendants named on the indictment to obtain the assignment of their cases to a particular "racist" judge (Judge Robert L. Vining Jr.), which gave the prosecution a "slam-dunk". The Higs were deprived of their right under the Fifth Amendment's Due Process Clause to an impartial method of assigning cases to judges and that the United States of America, in collusion with those two counterfeit defence attorneys deprived the defendant of that right by manipulating the assignment of the defendant's case, which was a clear miscarriage of Justice and a violation of the fifth amendment.

After 5 months of "rummaging" through a mountain of illegally seized evidence from George and Virginia High's residence, Eric

George W. High, Sr.

and Jenique High's residence and the alleged office of High's Realty, the government went before the Grand Jury and hoodwinked and bamboozled them into indicting George and Virginia High on 3rd indictment, and charging them in count One and Thirteen, and charging George High on count # 3 and count # 9 (two false firearm counts). The government knowingly and willfully further lied to the grand jury and said that George High was a convicted felon, and that my rights had not been restored, when in fact they knew that my rights had been restored in 1962 when I got out of prison.

On December 10, 1992, George and Virginia C. High were jointly indicted in a thirty-nine (39) count second superseding indictment along with Thirteen other defendants. Virginia High was indicted in eleven of the thirty-nine counts alleging violations of 21 U.S.C. § § 841 and 846 (drug conspiracy); 18 U.S.C. § 371 & 2 (a separate money laundering conspiracy, alleging money laundering (18 U.S.C. § 1956), structuring (31 U.S.C. § 5324), investing drug money in the operation of enterprises engaged in interstate commerce (21 U.S.C. § 854), defrauding the United States of the equitable value of real estate (18U.S.C. §981).

George High was charged with violation of 18 U.S.C, §§ 2 and 21 U.S.C. §§ 841(a)(1) and 846, and conspiracy to launder money and structure currency transactions in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 371 and 2 and 31 U.S.C. § 5324. George High was also charged in the indictment with two counts of weapons charges in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 922 (Id.). Both entered pleas of not guilty to all charges.

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Chapter Five

After the third indictment Bill Morrison called me to his office and upon my arrival he said: George “boy” you ain’t got a prayer and these are some very serious charges, and you and Virginia could go to prison for the rest of y’all’s life. Bill told me that the stakes had gotten much higher like he had warned: but he said that Allen Moye was still willing to cut a deal which would entail me pleading guilty and being sentenced to 25 years and to cooperate and to tell everything that I knew. I was to persuade Virginia to do likewise, and I could get a 5K-1 and a rule 35. He said maybe, just maybe, (no promises he said), Virginia may not have to go to prison. I told him how David Jones and William Selinski had pulled scam on us with David Jones talking about Dr. King and the Civil rights movement and how he would not trick me or Virginia because we were brothers and sisters; then he came with agt. Silinski and arrested Virginia. Bill Morrison asked me if I kept records of his visits or the items that we gave him, and I told him that they took it all during the search and seizure. He said it was just your word against David Jones and Bill Salinski, and whom do you think the jury would believe? I told him again how they searched Georgia Home Improvement Co., Inc., when in fact the warrant was for High’s Realty, I also told him that they charged me with two false firearm counts and that my rights had been restored when I got out of prison in 1962. At that point Bill Morrison became irate and he stood up and started hollering and said: “boy” do you think the FBI, ATF, DEA, IRS, and the U.S. Attorneys office is so

George W. High, Sr.

“stupid” as to search your house and take a legal firearm and carry it before the grand jury and get a false indictment. Do you think they would be so incompetent as to get an affidavit for a search warrant and not check to see whose office it is? He also said that it’s no way that David Jones and Bill Salinski would have been a part of any wrong doing, and David Jones would have read you rights if he were a party to any criminal investigation. I told him that I maintain all of the above i.e. false firearm charges, Illegal search and seizure at the office and the home, false charge to the grand jury, and my rights being violated by David Jones and Bill Salinski. Bill Morrison said that if any firearm rights had been restored, they only applied to the state of Colorado, and would have no effect on federal law, and with him having been an Assistant U.S. Attorney, federal prosecutor and supposedly being my defence lawyer, I assumed he knew what he was talking about.

Bill told me to discuss the matter with Virginia, because y’all’s main problems” were the drug charges, which carries a life penalty. I told Bill that “we” would not cooperate under any circumstances, and Bill said: “I guarantee that y’all will cooperate.” Attorney Abbott called Mrs. High within a day or two after I saw Bill Morrison. Virginia said that he had told her: I told you that there would be another indictment and the charges would be more serious and he said that it would be “suicide” to take this case to trial because it was “cut and dried”. He told her that she had no choice but to cooperate because the evidence was overwhelming and that when (not if) she was found guilty (which she would be), that she would get considerably more time. He told her that if she went to trial she would certainly be found guilty, and that he could assure her that she would get at least 25 years and possibly life. He asked her if I was telling her not to cooperate, and if she listened to me she was going to prison for a very long time and he told her to not bring me to his office again. Within a few days Michael Abbott called Virginia and told her that he had a very good idea that could work in our favour, and he proceeded to tell her about a polygraph exam and how he may be able to get it entered into evidence to help prove our innocence. Virginia told him that she would discuss it with me and get back with him. That same day Bill Morrison called me about the same thing

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and tried to persuade me to agree to it, and I told him that I would think it over and get back with him. Virginia nor I had ever taken a polygraph exam and did not know the pros and cons of it, but we agreed that if it could help us we were for it. Virginia called Michael Abbott and told him that we would take the test and he could set an appointment. He said that the cost would be \$500 each. We went to his office for the test and Bill Morrison was also there. Mrs. High took the test first which lasted about 10-15 minutes and the examiner told her that she failed miserably and the test proved that she was guilty. I took the test and after 10 minutes he said that I was being deceptive and not at all truthful. At that point the examiners became the interrogator and told me that I should help my wife and myself, and that prison is not a nice place. He said that I should make a deal which would assure me of a much lighter sentence and he said that I should get it all off my chest and confess to everything and he told me how proud my wife would be of me for keeping her out of prison. I told him that I had no confession to make to him or anyone else so he could and should leave me alone. After the tests were over Bill Morrison, Michael Abbott and the examiner all had a meeting for maybe 10-15 minutes and the examiner left. Michael Abbott and Bill Morrison called Virginia and me into his office, and there were just the four of us and they told us that the test proved that we were both guilty so we had no choice but to cooperate. They said that Allen Moye wanted us come down to his office and go over all the records that they had seized and tell them what they wanted to know and he (Allen Moye) would recommend a lesser sentence because the government was very much interested in some of the people that we sold houses to. Bill Morrison said that the government did not want to put Virginia in prison because they knew she was not a drug dealer. We both emphatically and in no uncertain terms told them that we would not plead guilty under any circumstances and that we were going to trial.

On December 30, 1992 MOTION by USA to all defendants to declare case complex.

Bill Morrison or **Michael Abbott** never filed an objection to the government's motion to declare the case complex because they knew that the government did not have sufficient evidence to go to

George W. High, Sr.

trial at that time and the evidence will prove that there was collusion between the government and those two attorneys, to frame the Highs. They knew the complex motion would exclude the speedy trial and in essence violate the Highs rights under the 6th amendment: “In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial”

On February 23, 1993 --- ORDER as to all defendants (including George & Virginia High) GRANTING motion to declare case complex [106-1] and to exclude speedy trial time beginning 2/23/93 and ending **/**/** pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 3161(h) (8) (B) (i) and 18 U.S.C. Section 3161(h)(8)(A) by Magistrate John E. Dougherty.

From first indictment to trial was 15 months, because the U.S. Attorneys office, the IRS, The FBI, and others known and unknown KKK needed enough time to frame George and Virginia High on the false indictment and all the Illegally seized evidence. Bill Morrison nor Michael Abbott insisted on a speedy trial because they were in “Collusion” with the government from day one.

The trial began on September 21, 1993, with Mr. and Mrs. High being tried by a jury with co-defendants Alex Gracia and Robert Ward before Judge Robert L.Vining, Jr. United States District Judge.

Charles Michael Abbott represented **Virginia C. High**.

George High was represented by William (Bill) Allman Morrison.

Robert Ward was represented by Tony L. Axam

Alex Garcia, represented by Steven M. Rosen

There was an opening statement by the prosecutor, Allen Moye... Ladies and Gentlemen, I introduced myself to you yesterday. I am Allen Moye, I’m an assistant United States Attorney in this Northern District of Georgia. I work for Joe Whitley. With me at counsel table are three agents who were introduced to you yesterday. At the front table is special agent Barbara Brown with the FBI. And at the rear table are special agents Shelia Whipple-Geer and Bill Salinski with the Internal Revenue Service. Together we will be presenting the

evidence on behalf of the United States. These agents will all testify at some point toward the end of the trial. Barbara Brown, FBI agent did not testify. As the Court told you yesterday, this case comes to you by way of indictment returned by a grand jury. The indictment itself, as the court told you, is not evidence, and the government bears the burden of proving to you each and every allegation beyond a reasonable doubt. And we shoulder that burden willingly because that is the foundation of this country.

Count 3 and 9 (Firearm Charges)

The prosecutor made a statement about the firearm counts, three and nine...A search warrant having been executed at the home of George and Virginia High, and the government having found a gun during search and ATF revealed it was purchased 2/2/90 and High said he was not a convicted felon. Evidence will show he was not pardoned.

Bill Morrison (in open court): High does have a felony record and the government found gun at High's residence. He is a convicted felon in possession of firearm.

The second day of trial I saw a man outside the courtroom sitting on the bench, and he had on a grey uniform with black belt, black shoes, and other type equipment worn by prison guard and when I came in the courtroom Bill Morrison asked me if I saw the man sitting outside the courtroom. I said yes and he said he was from the Colorado State Prison and he was going to testify that I had served time there, but he just got a call that he had an extreme emergency and needed to return to Colorado right away. Bill Morrison said that all the man was going to say was that I had served time in Colorado prison, which I had. I told Bill Morrison that I was not pleading guilty to anything and he assured me that Allen Moye would prepare a statement saying that I had served time in Colorado State Prison and that was it and the man could get his plane. I told Bill that I would sign the statement to that effect.

On Sept. 23, 1993, (In open Court) Allen Moyer states that Mr. Morris said High is prepared to say he's a convicted felon, and Mr. Morrison and High agree. Allen Moye says he'll prepare

George W. High, Sr.

the document. Allen Moyer prepared the statement saying: The defendant, George High is a convicted felon as alleged in counts three and nine of the indictment, and that was on Sept. 23, and I told Bill Morrison that I was not pleased with re. to counts three and nine, but I signed it anyway and told Bill Morrison to give me a copy immediately because I did not trust Allen Moyer, but he told me that it had to be signed by The U.S. Attorney, Joe D. Whitley and we would get a copy then. The 2 witnesses from Colorado left and did not testify.

On Sept. 27, 1993, Allen Moyer called Special Agent Terry Sosebee of the G.B.I. to testify and he said that he traveled to a house on Thompson Mill Rd. to assist the I.R.S. and Bill Salinski in an investigation of money laundering. He was assigned to search the den where he came across a briefcase and searched it for the contents to review what may be inside. He said that the briefcase contained a small .25 caliber handgun and holster, various business cards, several banking cards, financial cards and several different types of date or address books.

Also on Sept. 27, 1993, Allen Moyer called Marty Spiegelman, the owner of Joe's Loan Office where I purchased the pistol on February 2, 1990.

Later on Sept. 27th Allen Moyer called Luis Velez with the B.A.T.F. who testified that Bill Salinski of the I.R.S. gave him the pistol and he testified it and found it to function as designed.

The drug conspiracy

The multiple count indictment against George and Virginia High and eleven other defendants, centred around two separately alleged conspiracies. Count One was a drug conspiracy (21 U.S.C. §§ 846 & 841) and Count Thirteen was a money-laundering and structuring conspiracy (18 U.S.C. § 371 and § 1956 and 31 U.S.C. § 5324). Substantive violations stemming from each conspiracy were separately alleged.

Count One of the indictment was alleged as a drug conspiracy involving thirteen of the fifteen defendants indicted, including defendant Virginia High and George High. The drug conspiracy alleged that the agreement was "to knowingly and intentionally possess

with intent to distribute and to distribute more than five kilograms of cocaine hydrochloride, and more than 50 grams of cocaine base, 'crack,' " in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 841 (a) (1) "and 846, and §2. The Conspiracy alleged in count one of the indictment asserts that the conspiracy had three objectives: [1] to acquire quantities of cocaine for the purpose of distribution; to transport and store the cocaine, and manufacture the cocaine into cocaine base. [2] to acquire property as fruits of their unlawful scheme to distribute and possess with the intent to distribute cocaine [3] to conceal the wealth derived from the trafficking through the use of false and fictitious names.

The government chose to indict Virginia and George High in a conspiracy to possess and distribute cocaine (Count One), well knowing that they were not involved in either possession or distribution, manufacturing or sales of drugs. The government's argument is that they were necessary to the success of the venture because of their ability to provide a service, *i.e.*, as a real estate agent, to provide a place for the money generated by the conspiracy. However, the government also indicted the Highs in a separate money laundering conspiracy, that specifically deals with their services as a real estate agent (Count Thirteen). This double barreled attempt to convict them in two separate conspiracies for essentially the same activity should not succeed.

It is not alleged in Count One that George and/or Virginia High engaged in a "conspiracy to aid and abet" the scheme to distribute and possess with the intent to distribute cocaine, but rather that they aided and abetted a drug conspiracy. The government did not allege in Count 1 that money laundering was an object of the conspiracy. They did allege that, however, in Count 13.

The court went on to instruct the jury on the significance of the objectives in their deliberations:

I caution you that in order to convict a defendant, who is alleged to have been a member of the conspiracy set out in count one, the government does not have to prove that the defendant under consideration participated in all three of the objectives of the conspiracy. What the government must prove, and prove beyond a reasonable doubt, is that the defendant under consideration participated in at least one of the objectives of the conspiracy. Also,

George W. High, Sr.

you must all agree on which objective the particular defendant was a participant of.

In Count thirteen the trial court charge, inter alia, as follows:

In this instance, with regard to the conspiracy alleged in count thirteen, the indictment charges that the defendants conspired to commit various violations of the law of the United States such as set out in Title 18, United States Code, Section 371. It is charged, in other words, that the defendants conspired to commit three separate substantive crimes or offenses.

In such a case it is not necessary for the government to prove that the defendant under consideration willfully conspired to commit all of those substantive offenses. It would be sufficient if the government proved beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant under consideration willfully conspired with someone to commit one or both offenses. But in that event, in order to return a verdict of guilty, you must unanimously agree upon which of the three offenses the defendant conspired to commit. If you cannot agree in that manner, then you must find the defendant not guilty. Three objectives were closely related. Those objectives are A, money laundering under 18 U.S.C. § 1956; B, investing the proceeds from the distribution of cocaine in enterprises engaged in interstate commerce in violation of 21 U.S.C. § 854, and C, knowingly structuring the deposit of currency in financial institutions so as to avoid the filing of Currency Transaction Reports, in violation of 31 U.S.C. § 5324.

The fourth objective of the conspiracy in Count Thirteen alleges that the co-conspirators defrauded the United States of the equitable value of an asset, *i.e.*, the improved property at 426 Peyton Road by mortgaging the property to Beneficial Mortgage Company, and receiving value in exchange, knowing that it had been lawfully seized by the United States, a violation of 18 U.S.C. §981.

Under the trial court's instructions, in order to convict the Defendant in Count Thirteen the government had to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the Defendant under consideration willfully conspired with someone to commit one of the offenses which was an object of the conspiracy. Further, the jury had to unanimously agree upon which of the offenses the Defendant conspired to commit. If they could not agree, they were instructed to acquit the Defendant.

Under the three offenses in II (A), the trial court admitted it erroneously charged the jury with regard to the offense under 31 U.S.C. §5324. The trial court charged:

[T]he government need not prove the defendant was aware of the illegality of money structuring in order to convict the defendant of that offense under Title 31, United States Code, Section 5324(3). The government need only prove that the defendant was aware of the bank reporting requirement for currency transactions in excess of \$10,000 and sought to evade those requirements through money structuring.

In *Ratzlaf v. United States*, ___ U.S. ___, 114 S.Ct. 655 (1994), the Supreme Court held to the contrary, *i.e.*, that a jury had to find the defendant knew the structuring in which he engaged was unlawful. *Ratzlaf* at 663.

The trial court subsequently admitted error when, post trial, it dismissed the substantive counts under the same statute.

However, in the conspiracy charge in Count Thirteen of the indictment, the Court cannot assume that the jury agreed unanimously on an objective of the conspiracy that was other than the structuring objective.

The trial court also erred when the Defendant requested but the Court refused to give a good faith defense to the charge to defraud. A defendant is entitled to have the court instruct the jury on the theory of the defense, as long as it has some basis in the evidence and has legal support.

The Defendant testified at trial and denied knowing about or having anything to do with the loan taken out by co-defendant Sims Jinks regarding the property at 426 Peyton Road in Atlanta. She testified that she was requested by the closing attorney *for* Beneficial Mortgage to correct a misspelling in the deed in connection with a mortgage loan that Sims Jinks had applied *for from* Beneficial Mortgage. The Defendant denied that she received any of the proceeds of the loan.

This is not the “rare” case where a trial court should have granted the prosecution a windfall and given a deliberate ignorant instruction. On the contrary, because of the particular facts of this case which has structuring counts which are closely related *factually*, but require

George W. High, Sr.

very different legal instructions regarding knowledge, *and* because of the prejudicial nature of large scale drug activities with which Virginia High was charged, yet not directly associated, she was particularly vulnerable to an instruction allowing the jury to impute knowledge.

There was certain to be spill-over between the conflicting knowledge requirement regarding money laundering (18 U.S.C. § 1956) where the jury was allowed to consider “deliberate ignorance” and structuring (31 U.S.C. § 5324) where the trial court admittedly charged erroneously that the government need not prove the Defendant was aware of the illegality of “money structuring” in order to convict the Defendant of that offense. In his argument to the jury, the prosecutor referred more than once, however, to money laundering and “money structuring” in the same argument, as if they were the same:

Referring to the alleged attempts to avoid currency transaction reports, both the Court and the prosecutor referred to “money structuring” which sounds a lot like “money laundering.” The judge told the jury regarding the structuring count that, “the government need not prove the defendant *was* aware of the legality of “money structuring” in order to convict the defendant of that offense under Title 31, United States Code, Section 5324(3).” In explaining the law on money laundering, however, the relationship between money laundering and “money structuring” becomes fuzzy indeed:

The Prosecutor.

And then the fourth element [in money laundering] is again a purpose element. The government must prove that the defendant engaged in the transaction knowing that the transaction is designed in whole or in part to do one of two things, that is, either conceal or disguise the nature, location, the source, the ownership or the control of the proceeds of specified unlawful activity, or to avoid a transaction reporting requirement under state or federal law.

It is simply impossible for a juror to distinguish between the knowledge required under a Title 31 structuring count and a Title 18 “money laundering” count, where one is part and parcel *of* the requirements *of* the other. The fact that the trial court admittedly mis-

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instructed the jury on the structuring counts substantially aggravates an already difficult issue on knowledge.

On October 5, 1993, The prosecutor (Allen Moye) reads a statement stipulated between the United States, by Joe D. Whitley, U.S. Attorney, H. Allen Moye, George High and William Morrison as follows: the defendant, George High, is a convicted felon as alleged in count three and nine of the indictment. The defendant, George W. High, has not been pardoned or received an executive clemency from the conviction aforesaid. It is signed by myself (Allen Moye) and Mr. Morrison and Mr. High and I would tender Governments' 34, a certified copy of the conviction. Allen Moye added the last part of that statement that is underlined after I signed it. I told Bill Morrison that Allen Moye had altered that statement after I signed it, and I would not stipulate to the altered statement. Bill Morrison said: "that's exactly what you signed almost two weeks ago and maybe you forgot. Judge Vining asked Bill Morrison "is that your stipulation"? Mr. Morrison: (Bill Morrison says:) "That is our stipulation and we have no objection to introducing it into evidence." I did not stipulate to that lie and the U.S. Attorney (Joe D. Whitley) had enough foresight, at least on that matter, to not sign off on that lie.

As is noted those charges were in Colorado in 1960, and I was released from prison in 1962, and my rights were restored at that time, as I had told Bill Morrison on numerous occasions. U.S. v. Hall 20 F. 3rd 1066. Colorado, like many states, restores various Civil Rights, such as the right to vote, sit on a jury, and hold public office for pay to convicted felons once they complete their sentences. George High's right to possess firearms were also restored. [See] Beecham V. U.S.. NO.93-455 5/16/94, Justice O'Conner in delivering the opinion for a unanimous Court said: "What constitutes a conviction...shall be determined in accordance with the law of the jurisdiction in which the proceeding was held", 18 U.S.C. § 921(a)(20), "Any conviction which has been expunged, or set aside or for which a person has been pardoned or has had civil rights restored shall not be considered a conviction." However, IRS agents" William Salinski and Shelia

George W. High, Sr.

Whipple went before the grand jury and told them how they had found the firearm at the High's residence during the search and seizure, and they lied and said that High was a convicted felon" and the BATF, the FBI (Barbara Brown), Allen Moye and Bill Morrison even "confirmed" that lie when in fact they knew that George High's rights had been restored. The two firearm charges were "ludicrous and Fantastical" and George High asserts that the government only added those false firearm charges solely to buttress its weak case on the other counts. The Highs constitutional rights were violated on numerous occasions and there was "repetitious, flagrant, and longstanding" misconduct in this case. The government withheld vast amounts of exculpatory evidence, and allowed false testimony to stand on numerous occasions before the grand jury and the petite jury. The defendants further assert that the conduct of law enforcement agents was so "outrageous" that due process principles should have absolutely "barred" the government from evoking judicial process to obtain a conviction.

Now, to briefly touch on the seating arrangements of Allen Moye and Barbara Brown sitting at the front table about 15-20 feet from the jury and Bill Salinski and Shelia Whipple sitting behind them about the same distance from the Jury. To Begin with, Bill Morrison, and Michael Abbott, in the interest of Justice should have objected to three government witnesses sitting through the entire trial listening to all of the witnesses testify so they could fashion their testimony to strengthen the government's case. As noted below, Allen Moye, Barbara Brown, Bill Salinski, Shelia Whipple and others had debriefed all of the of the 18 below named witnesses. The only reason they were present was to determine if all of the 18 drug dealers testimony was worthy of "substantial assistance" and even so, some had already testi-lied in other trials and they would have many more trials to testi-lie in before they get the 5K1 and rule 35, because the promises of Allen Moye, Barbara Brown, Bill Salinski, Shelia Whipple and other agents is the old "carrot and stick" scenario.

Now, in this trial, the Government called 74 witnesses to attempt to prove a case, including 16 admitted substantial drug dealers and more that 15 Government agents from all branches, from the F.B.I., the I.R.S., the D.E.A., the B.A.T.F. and 2 G.B.I. agents.

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Following is the 18 paid informants all of whom testified at trial and some went before the Grand Jury and all were drug dealers except # 1, and the jury is still out on him...

1. **Kyle Henry (white boy)** The government agreed not to prosecute him on money laundering and drug conspiracy (count 1), and he, through his lawyer, had contract with the IRS to receive 25% of the 1st million collected and 10% of net taxes and penalties, up to one million dollars. Kyle Henry also had a contract with the U. S. Attorneys office to get 25% of all they seized, and he also went in the witness protection after testifying
2. **Anna Grazette** (David Wallace's mother). She sold and stored drugs at her home, and witnessed her son David Wallace murder Bruce Low in her home. She received a Statutory Immunity letter from the prosecutor stating that nothing she said at Trial could be used against her. She also went in the witness Program. **Judge Vining** sentenced her to 5 years probation (she Only did about 3).
3. David Wallace (Anna Grazette's Son). Facing life and pled guilty before Judge Vining to count # I and he also Played Supervisory role. David also murdered Bruce Low at his mother's house. The government filed a 5K-1) and rule 35, and he too will go in the Witness protection program and he would not be prosecuted for the Murder or counts #10, 12, 13, 16, 17, and count #25. He met with Allen Moye for about 15 minutes after signing plea agreement and a second time for about an hour. He met with Allen Moye 10 days to two weeks before this trial, once, maybe twice. He also met with Allen Moye, Salinski, Shelia Whipple and Barbara Brown, all four of them together. David Wallace later met with Barbara Brown individually for 2 hours and met with Salinski and Shelia Whipple on another occasion.
4. **Antonio Moses:** Serving 90 months after plea agreement and rule 35, and the government said that it would recommend additional reduction for his testimony at trial.

George W. High, Sr.

5. **Tryia Ekwensi:** Facing Life, and pled guilty to 1,700 keys of cocaine and 3 keys of Heroin. Government filed a rule 5K-1 for “Substantial Assistance”.
6. **Keith bass:** Sentenced to 120 months in August of 1992 for Conspiracy to 15 keys of crack and two firearm counts and possession. Keith Bass met with Allen Moye and Barbara Brown on two occasion shortly before this trial and agreed to testify and the government filed a 5K -1 and rule 35 for a sentence reduction.
7. **Kelvin King:** Sentenced to 17 years and 8 months after pleading guilty before **Judge Vining.** Kelvin King met with Allen Moye and two D.E.A agents for 2-3 hours, 2-3 weeks before this trial and he agreed to testify and the government recommended sentence reduction by virtue of his testimony at trial. (Barbara Brown came in during meeting but did not stay.
8. **Willie Baines:** Sentenced to 12 years and cooperated and the government filed a agreed to make a recommendation to the director of immigration and Naturalization Service in Atlanta that he not be deported to the Bahamas when he completes his sentence. The government further agreed to request that the Immigration and Naturalization Service lift the detainer on Willie Baines, so that when the bureau of prisons, when under their regulations he may become legible for furlough the detainer will not prevent him from receiving a furlough.
9. **Juan Hernandez:** Serving 206 and 120 months consecutively. Government agreed to file a rule 35 for sentence reduction.
10. **Sims Jinks:** Facing Life and pled guilty before **Judge Vining.** Government filed rule 35 and agreed to just prosecute him on count #1, and forget about counts #7, 13, 14, 15, 20, and 21. The government would also not prosecute him on the pending assault charge (shooting), or the murder. Met with Allen Moye the day before he testified at this trial and also met with Barbara Brown

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Jinks also stated that he met with several agents from the time he entered into his plea agreement in November of 1992.

11. **Larry Strong:** Pled guilty to 500 keys of cocaine and facing 29 years to life, and government filed a rule 35. Met with Barbara Brown and Allen Moye for 5-6 hours about month before this trial.
12. **Joe Harper:** Arrested August 15th 1991 and started cooperating from day one Sentenced to 87 months by **Judge Vining** after the government filed a rule 35, He met with Allen Moye and Barbara Brown for 2 hours one week before this trial and the Government agreed to recommend additional sentence reduction for his testimony at trial.
13. **Roy McCullums:** Pled guilty and sentenced to 240 months, also accessory to two murders. Government filed a rule 35 for sentence reduction.
14. **Andre Dallas:** Serving 322 months and government filed rule 35. Met with Barbara Brown for 2 hours in January 1993 with his attorney present. He met with Barbara Brown two weeks later, just the two of them. Met with Barbara Brown some month later and also a guy name Charles was present.
15. **Ladaris Patrick:** Facing Life and pled guilty before **Judge Vining**. Government filed a rule 35 and 5K-I and he too will go in the witness protection program.
16. **Donald Williams:** had 3 years left to serve on sentence in state Prison. The government agreed to write the State Board of Pardons and Parole to them of his cooperation, and to also advise the District Attorney in Moskogee County, Georgia of his cooperation.
17. **Joel Peavey:** Facing Life and pled guilty before Judge Vining to count #1. The Government filed a rule 35 and 5K-I and would not prosecute him on counts #13 and #38.

George W. High, Sr.

18. Winfred Cornell Jordan: Sentenced to 300 months in late 1991. Went before the grand jury on October 28th and November 5th 1992. He met with Salinski, Barbara Brown and Allen Moyer for app: 2 hours, 2-3 weeks before this trial. He hoped that the government take his cooperation into consideration

In this case, the government had quite simply purchased the testimony of the above 18 witnesses through Promises of Leniency and in one case (Kyle Henry) a million + dollars. Each witness, therefore, has every reason to fabricate, falsify or exaggerate their testimony in order to “curry” favour with the government. That the prospective plea agreement prohibits false testimony is of no assistance, as the defendant will fashion his testimony in such a way that it will not be false, but it will not be truthful.

[see] U.S. v. Lowery. No. 97-368, Southern District of Florida. Where a witness, either for the Executive Branch or the defense, knows that a promise of leniency or other thing of value is inextricably intertwined with its testimony, the incentive to lie and to curry favor is tremendous. Thus, application of section 201(c)(2) to all persons, including the prosecution, would not work obvious absurdity, but would clearly preserve the integrity of the judicial process. It follows then, that section 201(c)(2) undoubtedly is intended to prevent any injury or wrong; specifically, the perversion of the judicial process. Thus, Nardon instructs the Executive Branch is included in the terms of section 201(c)(2). Nardon, 302 U.S. at 384. Moreover, the Constitutional form of Government which has guided this country for over two hundred and twenty years demands that the Executive Branch be subject to the laws enacted by the United States Congress. At last glance, the United States was a democracy not a monarchy. Thus, neither the United States Attorney, the Department of Justice nor the Executive Branch is above the law, but is subject to it in the same manner and to the same degree as an ordinary citizen. That is, the Executive Branch may not pick or choose which laws it will follow and which it will disregard. Accordingly, the Court finds that the Executive Branch and its agents are unquestionably subject to the provisions of section 201(c)(2).

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Virginia insisted on testifying even after I told her “the deck was stacked against her.” I told her that I would not testify under any circumstances and I preached to her night and day for 2-3 weeks to “keep your mouth shut”, all to no avail. Our transcript has 13 volumes and 2,513 pages and her testimony can be found in volume 11 and it runs from page 52 to 154. It was like Emit Till all over again being wakened in the night with a flashlight being shined in his face, or Johnny Byrd being dragged behind a pickup through the streets of Jasper, Texas. That was no trial it was typical “Klan rally. ” and I know that Virginia regrets having taken the stand.

Sims Jinks testi-lied against me on purchasing the Panola rd. property Which was count 15, but I was acquitted on that charge.

In Allen Moye’s closing statement on October 11, 1993: “And I submit to you, Ladies and Gentlemen, there’s not one true verdict with regard to count 3 and 9 (firearm counts), and that is that Mr. High is guilty as charged. He lied to the gun dealer about his conviction. It does not matter how old the conviction is, and he was forbidden to possess that firearm because of that conviction.

The United States Attorney is the representative not of an ordinary party to a controversy, but of a sovereignty whose obligation to govern impartially is as compelling as its obligation to govern at all; and whose interest, therefore, in a criminal prosecution is not that it shall win a case, but that justice shall be done. As such, he is in a particular and very definite sense the servant of the law, the twofold aim of which is that guilt shall not escape nor innocence suffers.

On September 13, 1993 The jury returned guilty verdicts against Mr. High in count one (conspiracy to distribute cocaine); count thirteen (conspiracy to launder drug proceeds, to structure currency transactions and to defraud the United States); counts three and nine (weapons violations); and count fourteen (structuring currency transactions). The jury returned Guilty verdicts against Ms. High in count one; count thirteen; counts sixteen, nineteen, twenty-one and twenty-two (structuring currency transactions); and counts seventeen, eighteen, twenty, twenty-three and twenty-four (money laundering).

George W. High, Sr.

THE COURT: All right. Let the verdict be received. There's one other aspect of this case that you're going to have to decide, but not today, and that is the forfeiture provisions where the government has moved to forfeit certain property of the defendant's. I'm going to recess this trial now for thirty days...I'm hesitant to tell you how long you'll be for forfeiture. But normally they take half a day. Ladies and gentlemen, you may be excused and we will call you after a thirty-day period. Thank you very much. (whereupon, the jury retired from the courtroom, after which the following proceedings were had.)

THE COURT: You're probably going to have to check your calendars and things. But you want to - - today is the 13th. You want to try and shoot for Thanksgiving week, do it on Monday, the 22nd of November, if we have to do this forfeiture.

THE COURT: I'm going to leave Mr. Ward and Mr. And Mrs High on bail until sentencing

MR MOYE: For the record, based upon title 18, United States Code, Section 31.3(A)(2) and based upon their conviction on count 1 of the indictment, I would at least move that Mr. And Mrs. High be taken into custody. I believe the law is mandatory.

THE COURT: Oh, I don't think they will flee. I don't think they will be a danger to the community. I understand the nature of the conviction. However, I believe the evidence in this case shows that possibly the participation in the conspiracy is more of a monetary participation than drug distribution. So I'm going to leave them on bail until sentencing.

The purpose of a criminal law is to punish the violator, and criminal forfeiture is imposed as part of that punishment following conviction. Criminal forfeiture is *in persona* or against the individual, and requires that the government indict the property used in or obtained with proceeds from the crime. Upon completion of a criminal trial, if the defendant is found guilty, criminal forfeiture proceedings are conducted in the court before a judge. The proceedings may result

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in a verdict forfeiting property used in the crime or obtained with proceeds from the crime. An ancillary hearing may be conducted for other parties claiming an interest in the forfeited property.

Pursuant to 21 USC S 853 and 18 USC § 982, The conspirators, Joe D. Whitley, Allen Moye, Bill Salinski, Shelia Whipple, Barbara Brown, Michael Abbott, William Morrison, Judge Vining and others known and unknown, acting under the claim of Federal Authority seized and later forfeited in excess of one million two hundred thousand Dollars from George and Virginia High, \$12,000 from bank account and a \$15,000 insurance check and caused the High's to Lose an additional 4 + million dollars in real estate. The U.S, Marshall, in the person of Wes Johnson refused to allow Mrs. High to remove \$200,000 in furnishings from the Cascade Rd. property that was in fact titled in her name. Wes Johnson, acting in collusion with the conspirators was negligent and allowed (if not assisted), the property to be stolen and Mrs. High was not notified until a month later by the Atlanta Police. West Johnson never notified Mrs. High. The High's property, real and personal, was illegally forfeited after fraudulent conviction and without due process of law.

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Chapter Six

All of the following information is taken from the Pre Sentencing Investigation Report (PSI) prepared by The U.S. Probation Officer, Thomas E. Thurman.

Virginia Highs PSI was prepared on December 8, 1993
George Highs PSI was prepared on December 15, 1993

CONFIDENTIAL

The presentence Investigation Report is a privilege court document and may not be duplicated. It may be reviewed only upon orders of the Court or through authorization by this Court's Probation officer. Its contents may not be quoted or otherwise released without specific authority

The Executive Branch and its agents, i.e. the Department of Justice, the United States Attorney, the prosecutor, the F.B.I., the B.A.T.F., the I.R.S., the U.S. Marshall, two counterfeit defense attorneys and a district judge all maintained a united front to unjustly indict and convict George and Virginia High. Moreover, it stands to reason why the court insist that the P.S.I. remain CONFIDENTIAL

1. **The defendant, Virginia C. High**, is named in Counts One, Thirteen, Sixteen, Seventeen, Eighteen, Nineteen, Twenty,

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Twenty-One, Twenty-Two, Twenty-Three and Twenty-Four of a Thirty-Nine count indictment 1:92-CR-182 (Second Superseding), returned in the Northern District of Georgia. **Count One** charges that from a time unknown to the grand jury, but at least by in or about 1987, and continuing until on or about the date of the return of this indictment. Defendants Alex Gracia, David Lee Wallace, Sims Masel Jinks. Timothy Walker. Joel Peavy, Jimmy Coley, Elmer Adkins, Jr., Willie Lawrence Wyatt. George W. High, Virginia C. High, Anna Mae Grazette, Vincent Ringer, and Gary Rounsaville. Aided and abetted by each other and others, known and unknown to the grand jury, including but not limited to Julio Cruz, Sr., Jose Prieto, Fernando Carreras, Juan Hernandez, Wilbrent Alvin Bain, Billy Eric Williams, Richard B. Simmons. Ronnie Renee Woods, Ladarius Frances Patrick, Larry Strong, Dana Gold, Anthony "Al" Brown, George Travis Williams, Lloyd Miller, Michael Thomas, who are not named in this count as defendants, did unlawfully, willfully and knowingly combine, conspire, confederate, agree and have a tacit understanding with each other and other persons unknown to the grand jury, to commit certain offences against the United States, to wit: to knowingly and intentionally possess with intent to distribute and to distribute more than 5 kilograms of cocaine hydrochloride, and more than 50 grams of cocaine base, (crack), in violation of 21 U.S.C. §§ 841(a)(1) and 846 and 18 U.S.C. § 2.

2. **Count Thirteen:** charges that from a date which is, to the grand jury, unknown, but at least by in or about 1987, and continuing until the date of this indictment, defendants Alex Gracia, David Lee Wallace, Sims Masel Jinks, Joel Peavy, Jimmy Coley, George W. High, Virginia C. High, Anna Mae Grazette, Robert L. Ward, Jr., and Ladarius Francis Patrick together with other persons, known and unknown to the grand jury, did unlawfully, willfully and knowingly combine, conspire, confederate, agree and have a tacit understanding in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 371 and 2 to commit violation of the laws of the United States of America and to defraud the United States of the equitable value of an asset, to wit: the improved real property located at 426 Peyton Road,

George W. High, Sr.

Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia, by mortgaging said property to Beneficial Mortgage Company, and receiving value in exchange, knowing that the United States had lawfully seized said improved real property, in accordance with the provisions of 18 U.S.C. § 981.

3. **Count Sixteen** charges that between on or about August 3, 1989 and August 5, 1989, Defendants David Lee Wallace, Virginia C. High, and Anna Mae Grazette, aided and abetted by others, known and unknown to the grand jury, knowingly and willfully, and for the purpose of evading the reporting requirements of 31 U.S.C. § 5313(a), and the regulations promulgated there under, structured, and assisted in structuring the transactions, involving the purchase of cashier's checks from domestic financial institutions in violation of 31 U.S.C. § 5324(3), 18 U.S.C. § 2 and 31 C.F.R. § 103.11.
4. **Count Seventeen** charges that on or about August 9, 1989, defendants David Lee Wallace, Virginia C. High and Anna Mae Grazette, aided and abetted by others known and unknown to the grand jury, did conduct and cause to be conducted, a financial transaction, to wit: the purchase and sale of improved real property, located at 5648 Hunter Chase Court, Lithonia, Dekalb County, Georgia, utilizing the proceeds of unlawful activities. To wit: the possession with intent to distribute controlled substances, namely cocaine, both hydrochloride and base, with the intent to conceal the nature, source, ownership and control of said proceeds, and with the knowledge that the monetary instruments utilized to purchase said property represented the proceeds of some form of illegal activity, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 2, 1956(a)(1)(B)(i) and 1956(a)(1)(B)(ii).
5. **Count Eighteen** charges that on or about August 11, 1989, defendants Alex Gracia and Virginia C. High, aided and abetted by others, known and unknown to the grand jury, did conduct and cause to be conducted, a financial transaction, to wit: the purchase and sale of improved real property, located at 4070 Cascade Road, Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia, utilizing the

proceeds of unlawful activities, to wit: the possession with intent to distribute controlled substances, namely, cocaine, both hydrochloride and base, with the intent to conceal the nature, source, ownership and control of said proceeds, and with the knowledge that the monetary instruments utilized to purchase said property represented the proceeds of some form of illegal activity, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 2, 1956(a)(1)(B)(i) and 1956(a)(1)(B)(ii).

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6. **Count Nineteen** charges that between on or about August 11, 1989 and September 12, 1989 and between on or about November 15, 1989 and January 8, 1990, defendants Alex Gracia and Virginia C. High, aided and abetted by others, known and unknown to the grand jury, knowingly and willfully, and for the purpose of evading the reporting requirements of 31 U.S.C. § 5313(a), and the regulations promulgated thereunder, structured, and assisted in structuring the transactions, involving the purchase of cashier's checks from domestic financial institutions in violation of 31 U.S.C. § 5324(3), 18 U.S.C. § 2 and 31 C.F.R. § 103.11.
 7. **Count Twenty** charges that on or about June 19, 1990, defendants Sims Masel Jinks and Virginia C. High, aided and abetted by others, known and unknown to the grand jury, did conduct, and cause to be conducted, a financial transaction, to wit: the purchase and sale of improved real property, located at 426 Peyton Road, Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia, utilizing the proceeds of unlawful activities, to wit: the possession with intent to distribute controlled substances, namely, cocaine, both hydrochloride and base, with the intent to conceal the nature, source, ownership and control of said proceeds, and with the knowledge that the monetary instruments utilized to purchase said property represented the proceeds of some form of illegal activity, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2, 1956(a)(1)(B)(i) and 1956(a)(1)(B)(ii).
 8. **Count Twenty-One** charges that between on or about June 18, 1990 through June 19, 1990, defendants Sims Masel Jinks and Virginia C. High, aided and abetted by others, known and unknown to the grand jury, knowingly and willfully, and for the purpose of evading the reporting requirements of 31 U.S.C. § 5313(a), and

George W. High, Sr.

the regulations promulgated thereunder. structured and assisted in structuring the transactions involving the purchase of cashier's checks from domestic financial institutions in violation of 31 U.S.C. § 5324(3), 18 U.S.C. § 2 and 31 C.F.R. § 103.11.

9. **Count Twenty-Two** charges that between on or about October 3, 1990 and October 5, 1990, defendants Alex Gracia and Virginia C. High, aided and abetted by others, known and unknown to the grand jury, knowingly and willfully, and for the purpose of evading the reporting requirements of 31 U.S.C. § 5313(a), and the regulations promulgated thereunder structured and assisted in structuring the transactions, involving the purchase of cashier's checks from domestic financial institutions in violation of 31 U.S.C. § 5324(3), 18 U.S.C. § 2 and 31 C.F.R. § 103.11.
10. **Count Twenty-Three** charges that on or about October 5, 1990, defendants Alex Gracia and Virginia C. High. Aided and abetted by others known and unknown to the grand jury, did conduct and cause to be conducted a financial transaction, to wit: the purchase and sale of improved real property, located at 2161 Peachtree Street, Unit 905, Atlanta. Fulton County, Georgia, utilizing the proceeds of unlawful activities, to wit: the possession with intent to distribute controlled substances, namely, cocaine, both hydrochloride and base, with the intent to conceal the nature, source, ownership and control of said proceeds, and with the knowledge that the monetary instrument utilized to purchase said property represented the proceeds of some form of illegal activity, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 2,1956(a)(1)(B)(i) and 1956((J)(1)(B)(ii).
11. **Count Twenty-Four** charges on or about December 15, 1990, defendants Alex Gracia Virginia C. High and Robert L. Ward, Jr., aided and abetted by each other, and others, did conduct, and cause to be conducted, a financial transaction, to wit: the purchase of a 1991 Infinity Q45, Vin: JNKNGO1COMM1O2034, utilizing the proceeds of unlawful activities, hydrochloride and base, with the intent to conceal the nature, source, ownership and control

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of said proceeds, and with the knowledge that the monetary instruments utilized to purchase said property represented the proceeds of some form of illegal activity, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 2, 1956(a)(1)(B)(i) and 1956(a)(1)(B)(ii).

12. The defendant, Virginia C. High, entered a plea of not guilty to all counts and received a jury trial before the Honorable Robert L. Vining, Jr. The defendant was convicted on all counts on October 13, 1993. The defendant remains free on \$100,000 secured bond.

1. The defendant, George High, is named in Counts One, Three, Nine, Thirteen, Fourteen and Fifteen of a thirty eight count indictment 1:92-CR-182 (Second Superseding), returned in the Northern District of Georgia. Count One charges that from a time unknown to the grand jury, but at least by in or about 1987, and continuing until on or about the date of the return of this indictment, defendants Alex Gracia, David Lee Wallace, Sims Masel Jinks, Timothy Walker, Joel Peavy, Jimmy Coley, Elmer Adkins, Jr., Willie Lawrence Wyatt, George W. High, Virginia C. high, Anna Mae Grazette, Vincent Ringer, and Gary Rounsaville, aided and abetted by each other and others, known and unknown to the grand jury, including but not-limited to Julio Cruz, Sr., Jose Jose Prieto, Fernando Carreras, Juan Hernandez, Wilbrent Alvin Bain, Billy Eric Williams, Richard B. Simmons, Ronnie Renee Woods, Ladarius Frances Patrick, Larry Strong, Dana Gold, Anthony "Al" Brown, George Travis Williams, Lloyd Miller, Michael Thomas, who are not named in this count as defendants; did unlawfully, willfully and knowingly combine, conspire, confederate, agree and have a tacit understanding with each other and with other persons unknown to the grand jury, to commit certain offenses against the United States, to wit: to knowingly and intentionally possess with intent to distribute and to distribute more than 5 kilograms of cocaine hydrochloride, and more than .50 grams of cocaine base, (crack), in violation of 21 U.S.C. §§ 841(a)(1) and 846 and 18 U.S.C. § 2.

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George W. High, Sr.

2. **Count Three** charges that on or about February 2, 1990, the defendant, in connection with the acquisition of a firearm, that is, an Excam .25 caliber model GT27B semiautomatic pistol, serial number MI99728, from Joe's Loan office, a licensed dealer in firearms, willfully and knowingly glade a false fictitious written statement likely to deceive said dealer with respect to a material fact as to the lawfulness of the sale of such firearm, in that on an ATF Form 4473, George W. High stated that he had not been convicted in any court of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year, when in truth and fact he had been convicted of an offense punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 922(a)(6).
3. **Count Nine** charges that on or about July 27, 1992, the defendant, having previously been convicted of crimes punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year, to wit: on or about February 3, 1960, the said defendant was convicted of aggravated robbery, in the El Paso County District Court, Colorado Springs, Colorado; did possess in and affecting commerce, a firearm, to wit; one Excam model GT27B, .25 caliber pistol, serial number MI99728, in violation of 18 D.S.C. §§ 2, 921(3) and 922(g)(1).
4. **Count Thirteen** charges that from a date which is, to the grand jury, unknown, but at least by in or about 1987, and continuing until the date of this indictment, defendants Alex Gracia, David Lee Wallace, Sims Masel Jinks, Joel Peavy, Jimmy Coley, George W. High, Virginia C. High, Anna Mae Grazette, Robert L. Ward, Jr., ,and Ladarius Francis Patrick together with other persons, known and unknown to the grand jury, did unlawfully, willfully and knowingly combine, conspire, confederate, agree and have a tacit understanding in violation of 18 D.S.C. §§ 371 and 2 to commit violation of the laws of the United States of America and to defraud the United States of the equitable value of an asset, to wit: the improved real property located at 426 Peyton Road, Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia, by mortgaging said property to Beneficial Mortgage Company, and receiving value in exchange, knowing that the United States had lawfully seized said improved

real property, in accordance with the provisions of 18 U.S.C. § 981.

5. **Count fourteen** charges that on or about June 21, 1989, defendants Sims Masel Jinks and George W. High, aided and abetted by each other, and others, known and unknown to the grand jury, knowingly and wilfully, and for the purpose of evading the reporting requirements of Title 31, United States Code § 5313(a), and the regulations promulgated there under, structured, and assisted structuring transactions, involving the purchase of cashier's checks for Domestic Financial Institution in violation of 31 U.S.C. § 5324(3), 18 U.S.C. § 2, and 31 C.F.R. § 103.11.
6. **Count Fifteen** charges that on or about June 22, 1989, defendants Sims Masel Jinks and George W. High, aided and abetted by each other, and others, known and unknown to the grand jury, did knowingly and intentionally conduct and cause to be conducted, a financial transaction affecting interstate commerce, to wit; the purchase and sale of improved real property, located at 3776 Panola Road, Lithonia, Dekalb County, Georgia, utilizing the proceeds of unlawful activities, to wit; the possession with intent to distribute controlled substances, namely, cocaine, both hydrochloride and base, with the knowledge that the monetary instruments utilized to purchase said property represented the proceeds of some form of illegal activity, 1) with the intent to conceal the nature, source, ownership and control of said proceeds, and 2) knowing that the transaction was designed in whole or in part to avoid a transaction reporting requirement under federal law, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 2, 1956(a)(1)(B)(i) and 1956(a)(1)(B)(ii).
7. The defendant entered a plea of not guilty to all counts and received a jury trial before Judge Robert L. Vining, Jr. The defendant was convicted on Counts 1, 3, 9, 13 and 14 on October 13, 1993. The defendant was acquitted on Count 15. The defendant remains free on \$100,000 secured bond.

George W. High, Sr.

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8. The following information was obtained by interviewing the Assistant U.S. Attorney Allen Moye, DEA Agent Mark Hadaway, FBI Special Agent Alex J. Turner, IRS investigators Bill Salinski and Sheila Whipple, and by reviewing investigative material Compiled-by case agents (Barbara Brown FBI and Case Agent).
9. During the time period covered by the indictment in this case, operating in the metropolitan Atlanta area were several drug distribution organizations engaged in the wholesale and occasional retail distribution of cocaine hydrochloride and cocaine base, “crack”
10. These organizations were headed respectively by defendant Timothy Walker, defendant David Lee Wallace, defendant Sims Masel Jinks, co-conspirator Thia Sims, co-conspirator Winford Jordan, co-conspirator George Travis Williams, and co-conspirator Eric Baldwin. These organizations were interrelated for the purpose of maintaining a consistent supply of cocaine hydrochloride, and would buy, sell or transfer cocaine from one organization to another depending upon availability. On occasion, members of one organization moved to another organization. Frequently, customers, that is, retail distributors of cocaine hydrochloride and cocaine base would deal with more than one organization.
11. These distribution organizations depended upon other organizations and upon individuals, who had access to sources of cocaine hydrochloride from “source” cities, including Miami, Florida, and Los Angeles, California. On occasion, cocaine hydrochloride was Transshipped from California via Detroit, Michigan, to Atlanta.

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THE NARCOTICS CONSPIRACY: THE SOURCES OF SUPPLY

12. Operating outside of the metropolitan Atlanta area to provide cocaine hydrochloride to these Distribution organizations and to the conspirators involved in this conspiracy were co-conspirator Dana Gold, in Los Angeles, and co-conspirator Julio Cruz, Sr., Julio Cruz, Jr., and Juan Hernandez, who collectively formed “the Company,” in Miami, Florida. These conspirators were neither the sole sources of cocaine hydrochloride in the respective cities, nor is there any indication that they provided most of the cocaine to the distributors in the metropolitan Atlanta area. However, they did supply significant quantities’ of cocaine hydrochloride to the distribution organizations within the metropolitan Atlanta area.
13. Co-conspirator Dana Gold, operating from Los Angeles, California during the period 1988 through 1991 and was able to provide to Winford Jordan approximately 1000 kilograms of cocaine hydrochloride.
14. After the arrest of Winford Jordan in 1992, Jordan began to cooperate with undercover agents. In October 1992, Jordan gave a statement to agents regarding his involvement with members of this conspiracy. Jordan advised that he was distributing approximately 15 kilograms of cocaine to Timothy Walker when David Lee Wallace appeared at Walker’s condominium with a portion of the money to pay for the cocaine. Jordan advised that he was distributing a total of 30 kilograms of cocaine twice a week to Walker for approximately one year. On most occasions, Wallace took possession of the cocaine from Jordan at Wallace’s mother’s house located off Candler/McAfee Road in Decatur, Georgia. Jordan told agents that in September or October of 1987, Wallace, Sims Jinks, Romaine Knight, Donald Bell and another unidentified individual approached Jordan about breaking away from Walker’s organization and beginning a cocaine distribution network of their own. Jordan reports that in the Summer of 1988, he began fronting cocaine to Jinks, Knight and Wallace. Jordan reported that the amounts varied from five to seven kilograms

George W. High, Sr.

of cocaine per week. Jordan reported that by Fall 1988, Wallace was being fronted eight to ten kilograms of cocaine per week by Jordan.

15. During that time, and in 1990, Gold met Anthony “Al” Brown, in Las Vegas. In the summer, 1992, Gold supplied Brown with cocaine hydrochloride.
16. Operating out of Miami, Florida, “the Company” had a direct connection to the cocaine distribution cartel in Medellin, Colombia, and was able, through that source, to acquire hundreds of kilograms of cocaine hydrochloride.
17. Juan Hernandez, one of the partners in “the Company,” had five or six distributors of cocaine hydrochloride who were able to draw supplies from “the Company” stores. Two of those distributors were co-conspirators Wilbrent Alvin Bain and Neil Singleton. Bain had, since at least 1985, been providing cocaine to defendant Alex Gracia and to co-conspirator Richard B. Simmons, who were partners, distributing cocaine at a retail level in Miami. At some point, Singleton also began distributing cocaine to Alex Gracia.
18. Bain also distributed cocaine base to co-conspirator George Travis Williams, in Miami and later in Atlanta. Bain continued to provide cocaine hydrochloride and cocaine base until his arrest, in October, 1989. Hernandez continued his association with “the Company,” until shortly before his arrest, in November, 1990.
19. Ladarius Patrick reported that when he obtained Gracia as his source of supply for cocaine, receiving 15 to 20 kilograms of cocaine per week in 1991, which eventually tapered off in 1992. Patrick reported that Gracia was receiving between 250 to 500 kilograms of cocaine per month from “the Company” and Johnny Hernandez. Tyria Ekwensi testified that Neil Singleton told her, in February, 1992, in Orlando, Florida, at the NBA All-Star game, that he was distributing 100 kilograms of cocaine hydrochloride each month to Alex Gracia.

20. Julio Cruz, Sr., the other main partner in “the Company,” had two wholesale customers for cocaine in the Atlanta area. Juan Hernandez knew them as “Luke and Lloyd.” On an occasion, in 1989-1990, Hernandez and Cruz, Sr., carne to Atlanta and met with Bernard Luke Candis and Lloyd Miller, the two customers. Hernandez and Candis described the distribution operation to supply “Luke and Lloyd,” by saying that Jose Prieto, a/k/a “Joe the Boss,” supplied cocaine to Candis and others, including Luis Barroso who supplied Lloyd Miller. To these two customers, “the Company,” was shipping approximately 225 kilograms of cocaine at a time.
21. Anthony “Al” Brown also had sources of cocaine in Detroit, some of whom were receiving their cocaine supplies from California. Those individuals included John Doe, a/k/a “Pops,” and Timothy Peeples. On occasion, Brown distributed his cocaine to Bernard Luke Candis, and through Candis to Donald Roger Williams. Candis had another source of supply in Miami, Tony Gomez.
22. Donald Roger Williams, a jeweler by trade, also acquired quantities of cocaine from Colombians operating in Miami. He identified his source of cocaine as “Cappi.”

**THE NARCOTICS CONSPIRACY: ATLANTA
WHOLESALE SUPPLIERS’ SOURCES**

23. In the Atlanta area, the distributors acquired cocaine from the different sources identified above. Some distributors demonstrated greater loyalty to particular sources than that exhibited by other distributors. However, the price and the availability of cocaine were the primary factors which determined the degree of loyalty.
24. Thia ‘Sims’ organization utilized Lloyd Miller and his organization as a source of supply. Timothy Walker’s organizations utilized, for a significant period of time, Thia Sims’ organization and Winford Jordan’s organization as sources. David Wallace’s organization utilized Timothy Walker, Winford Jordan and Alex Gracia as sources. Sims Masel Jinks’ organization utilized

George W. High, Sr.

Timothy Walker, Winford Jordan, Donald Roger Williams, and Bernard Luke Candis as sources.

25. The Government's investigation into Gracia's drug distribution activities in the Atlanta, Georgia area began in 1988. Miami, Florida **FBI** agents were investigating Gracia and his associates who were suspected of drug distribution activities in the Miami area. Miami **FBI** agents gave Atlanta investigators information regarding telephone toll records from Gracia's telephones which indicated a high degree of telephone traffic between Gracia's Miami, Florida residence, and telephone numbers in Atlanta, Georgia and Memphis, Tennessee. A confidential informant told Miami **FBI** agents that Gracia had moved to the Atlanta, Georgia area. PIN registers on Gracia's telephone lines identified numerous calls to David Wallace and Ronnie Renee Woods.
26. In the mid-1980's, Alex Gracia was a small-time drug dealer, working in Liberty City, Florida, selling cocaine. He and his partner, Richard B. Simmons, known as "Convertible Burt," were working within a housing project, and were dealing with Wilbrent Bain.
27. The partnership lasted until sometime in 1987, when Gracia moved to Atlanta. When he arrived, he established a business relationship with a man named Siegreest James, and the two approached Keith Bass to work with them. They were looking for a "trap" in which to sell cocaine.
28. About a month later, Bass went to work for Gracia and James. In the operation, Gracia was the cook of the cocaine, transforming the powder cocaine into crack cocaine. They were cooking about 4 kilograms of cocaine per week. Others handled the sales in a trap; which was located off Camp Creek Parkway. Gradually,
29. Gracia turned the operation over to a man by the name of Calvin West, a/k/a Short. Gracia then traveled back and forth to Miami, securing supplies of cocaine for the Group to cook.

30. Gracia's operation flourished until people in the operation began to be arrested. Gracia then returned to Miami to avoid scrutiny by law enforcement officials.
31. However, while he was here, he brought up his old partner, Richard B. Simmons, a/k/a Convertible Burt, and encouraged him to set up an operation in Harris Homes. In that time, a man named Kelvin Williams, a/k/a Phillybo worked with Convertible Burt. In Harris Homes, Burt and his people sold crack cocaine in a "trap." He was distributing between 5 and 10 kilograms of cocaine. Burt's source was also Willie Bain.
32. In 1991, agents were able to get a confidential informant introduced to Richard Simmons, whom Georgia. On January 11, 1991, the CI purchased one ounce of cocaine hydrochloride from Putmon. The place in the parking lot immediately outside the salon. According to Putmon, who later began cooperating with the Government, the source of the cocaine was Gary Rounsaville, an associate of David Lee Wallace.
33. On February 15, 1991, the CI purchased one-quarter kilogram of cocaine base from Putmon which was negotiated with Putmon and executed by an associate of Putmon's while Putmon was on duty at the salon. The CI indicated that the cocaine base was provided to Putmon and a third person by the name of Mike Thomas.
34. In April 1991, the CI negotiated with Putmon, and later with Richard Simmons to exchange a large quantity of marijuana (1000 pounds) for five kilograms of cocaine. On August 5, 1991, Richard Simmons, Chancy Putmon and Joe Harper were arrested as they attempted to deliver five kilograms of cocaine hydrochloride to the CI. After his arrest, Harper indicated to agents he had been employed by Simmons to assist Simmons in his drug distribution activities.
35. After his arrest, Harper cooperated with the United States and indicated that during the summer, 1991, he had worked

George W. High, Sr.

for Simmons as his driver in the Atlanta area. He described deliveries of cocaine during that time period to various individuals throughout the Atlanta area.

36. After the arrest of Simmons, Ladarius Patrick recalls that he and Gracia were at Gracia's house when they heard the news. That night, he and Gracia drove to a motel on Fulton Industrial Boulevard and picked up a girlfriend of Simmons and took her to the airport. Patrick testified that during the summer of 1991, Gracia was distributing cocaine to both him and to Simmons
37. After the arrest of Simmons, on one occasion Larry Strong was picking up cocaine at Gracia's house and Gracia commented that the cocaine taken from Simmons was his cocaine.

THE NARCOTICS CONSPIRACY: THE TRAVIS WILLIAMS GROUP

38. One of the groups of dealers in the Atlanta area, working two traps in the John Hope Homes, was the Travis Williams group. Williams, who was from Miami, was being supplied cocaine, during 1989, by Bain. Bain was providing 5 to 10 kilograms at a time. The cocaine delivered to Williams was crack.
39. In July, 1989, Gracia undertook, unsuccessfully, to supply the Travis Williams operation. He personally delivered to Williams and Roy McCollum 100 kilograms of crack cocaine. On the evening of the delivery, Williams paid Gracia \$750,000 which was half the amount due, with the agreement that Gracia could pick up the remainder in two weeks.
40. When Gracia returned, he was confronted by a number of armed individuals, and decided not to insist upon the remainder of the payment.
41. In October, 1989, Bain was arrested in the midst of efforts to supply Williams with 5 kilograms of crack cocaine, which he had gotten from Hernandez.

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**THE NARCOTICS CONSPIRACY: THE SIMS MASEL
JINKS GROUP**

42. Beginning in 1987 or 1988, a group of young men in Decatur began dealing cocaine. These individuals included David Lee Wallace, Sims Masel Jinks, Joel Peavy, Jimmy Coley and others. Timothy Walker, a cocaine distributor, who had been dealing with cocaine for about two years, securing quantities of cocaine hydrochloride from Thia Sims, a/k/a “Wolf,” and from Winford Jordan, provided a significant early source for cocaine for these individuals.
43. Jinks began as a driver in 1987. Walker provided Jinks cocaine for a period of time, but the two then split up. During the time that Jinks worked with and for Walker, Jinks lived in a condominium provided by Walker. Jinks was paid \$1,000 per week by Walker. During the time that Jinks and Walker worked together, Jinks introduced David Wallace to Walker.
44. Jinks then broke away from Walker, and began shopping around for cocaine. He received cocaine from Winford Jordan, Bernard Candis and Donald Roger Williams.
45. Bernard Candis testified that on one occasion, he sold Jinks 50 kilograms of cocaine. A dispute occurred between them concerning \$40,000 Jinks believes Candis owed him. Candis ultimately repaid Jinks with cash and cocaine.
46. In October 1991- Jinks spoke with Alex Gracia and requested five kilograms of cocaine from Gracia. Later that same day, Jinks went to Gracia’s home on Cascade Road in Atlanta and received five kilograms of cocaine for \$18,000 per kilogram. Due to the poor quality of the cocaine, Jinks took approximately three weeks to distribute the cocaine.
47. Jinks reports that he did not receive any further cocaine from Gracia.

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George W. High, Sr.

48. At some point in 1988, Jinks began distributing cocaine to Jimmy Coley. He continued that relationship for some time. Later, Jinks introduced Coley to Don Williams, who began distributing cocaine to Coley. Jinks also vouched for Coley to Bernard Candis, who, through William Perry, a/k/a "Paco," distributed cocaine to Coley.
49. Jinks became an early source of cocaine for Joel Peavy, whose mother lived in the East Hampton Apartments, in Decatur. Jinks had been supplying cocaine to Romaine Knight, in those apartments. Peavy approached him, and began to receive cocaine from Jinks, in ounce quantities and larger.
50. Jinks reports that during 1989, he was distributing one-quarter kilogram quantities of cocaine to Joel Peavy for a six month period of time. Jinks and Peavy severed their relationship at the end of this period over a dispute concerning drug money owed to Jinks by Peavy.
51. In May 1992, an informant and cooperating individual (CI) introduced Jinks to undercover DEA Agent Andrea Clark. Jinks and Agent Clark negotiated a 6 kilogram cocaine purchase by Jinks for \$150,000. Since Jinks did not have enough money to conduct the transaction, he contacted Elmer Adkins, and Willie Wyatt. Adkins and Wyatt met Jinks at Jinks' place of employment on May 28, 1992. Jinks, fearing he might be robbed during the transaction, asked Adkins and Wyatt to carry the money to a location near the transaction site. Jinks gave them \$115,000, and they contributed \$35,000. Adkins and Wyatt followed Jinks to the meet location, the Service Merchandise Store on Cobb Parkway and Spring Road in Smyrna, Georgia. Jinks, Adkins and Wyatt parked in the Arby's Restaurant parking lot near the meet location, where they had a brief for conversation.
52. Jinks got in his vehicle and drove to the Service Merchandise parking lot. The CI got out of Agent Clark's vehicle and got into Jinks' vehicle. Jinks got out of the vehicle and walked over to a

beige Honda automobile. He opened the trunk and removed what turned out to be \$150,000 in U.S. currency.

53. Jinks re-entered his vehicle and drove to Agent Clark's vehicle. Agent Clark counted the money in Jinks' truck and then invited Jinks to view the cocaine, which was actually only flour. Agent Clark showed Jinks a shopping bag containing ten packages, each purportedly containing 1 kilogram of cocaine. As Jinks grabbed the shopping bag, DEA agents attempted to arrest him. He fled the area on foot and was arrested a short distance from the area. Adkins and Wyatt were arrested in the Arby's parking lot without incident. Agents seized the \$150,000 from Jinks' vehicle. Agents then searched the Honda automobile Adkins and Wyatt were in and found a loaded Smith and Wesson model 4506 semi-automatic pistol, an additional \$3,000 in U.S. currency, baking soda and other drug related paraphernalia. After his arrest, Jinks gave agents a written statement admitting his involvement in this transaction.

54. During debriefings with case agents, Jinks related that he first met Adkins in a pool room in 1991. Adkins was aware that Jinks sold cocaine and approached Jinks to make a small purchase. Adkins began to sell small quantities of cocaine for Jinks in the Conyers, Georgia area. Adkins Willie Wyatt to Jinks. In 1991, Jinks, accompanied by Adkins, sold Wyatt 1/2 kilogram of cocaine. Jinks reports that he made five or six such sales to Wyatt, each sale being 1/2 kilogram of cocaine.

**THE NARCOTICS CONSPIRACY: THE
DAVID LEE WALLACE GROUP**

55. During the time that Jinks was associated as part of the Walker operation, he introduced David Lee Wallace to Walker. Jinks had met Wallace through the Gordon High School football team, on which Jinks' half-brother, Robert Jester, played. At some point, after the introduction by Jinks, Wallace began to work with and for Walker. After some time, Walker allowed Wallace to take over the business, and Wallace continued the relationship with Winford Jordan. He then organized a group of distributors

George W. High, Sr.

who worked in the Decatur area, near Candler-McAfee shopping area.

56. Jordan reported that he obtained a new source of supply for cocaine in July 1989 and received approximately 20 kilograms of cocaine, ten of which Wallace was fronted. The cocaine was delivered to Wallace at his mother's house off Candler/McAfee Road in Decatur, Georgia. Jordan received the money for the cocaine at Magic City in Atlanta approximately one week later.
57. In 1989, Wallace and Sam Carroll traveled to Miami, where they met Gracia. Thereafter, Gracia became their supplier, supplying them with cocaine from Bain, Juan Hernandez and the Company," and from other sources.
58. Jordan reported that he received a shipment of approximately 60 kilograms of cocaine from his new supplier in September or October of 1989. Jordan distributed ten of these kilograms to Wallace at his mother's residence. Jordan stated that Wallace told him that Wallace was obtaining cocaine from Alex Gracia during this same time period. Jordan later spoke with Gracia, who made a statement to the effect that Wallace was distributing \$5,000 worth of cocaine per week. Wallace told Jordan that he was selling Jordan's cocaine by the weight and making crack cocaine from Gracia's cocaine.
59. Jordan reported that in December 1989, he received a shipment of 200 kilograms of cocaine, of which Wallace was to receive 40 to 50 kilograms. Jordan stated that a portion of this cocaine shipment was stored at Wallace's mother's residence.
60. Jordan reported that from January 1990 until the summer of 1991, he did not distribute any cocaine to Wallace because Jordan had received several shipments of poor quality cocaine resulting in a "falling out" with his supplier. During this time, Jordan was approached by Wallace and Gracia to join their drug distribution operation. Jordan reported that although he did not join Wallace and Gracia, he regularly socialized with them. Jordan stated that

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in the summer of 1991, he re-established his relationship with his supplier and again began distributing cocaine. Jordan received his first shipment of approximately 54 kilograms of cocaine, 15 of which went to David Wallace and Joel Peavy at a car wash located off Cleveland Avenue in Atlanta. Wallace and Peavy paid Jordan for the cocaine approximately one week later at a recording studio on Cheshire Bridge Road in Atlanta.

61. Jordan received a second shipment of approximately 60 kilograms of cocaine during the Summer of 1991, ten of which went to Wallace at the recording studio. Wallace later paid Gold for the cocaine at Lenox Square Mall.
62. Jordan received a third shipment of approximately 70 kilograms of cocaine during the Summer of 1991, ten of which were distributed to Wallace and Peavy at the recording studio. Wallace and Peavey later paid Jordan for the cocaine at the studio. The studio, a business set up by David Wallace, was known as Ansar Entertainment, Inc. Wallace told Jordan that the business was established by utilizing drug proceeds.
63. At some point, Joel Peavy and Sims Jinks had a dispute, and Peavy stopped securing cocaine from Jinks. He then approached Wallace, and Peavy began receiving cocaine from Wallace. That relationship flourished, and the two invested their cocaine derived funds in Ansar Entertainment and two related entertainment businesses.
64. An individual (name withheld due to ongoing cooperation) was arrested in Dekalb County, Georgia with one kilogram of cocaine which the individual stated he received from Joel Peavy. This individual agreed to cooperate and told agents that he still owed Peavy \$19,000 for the kilogram of cocaine. The CI indicated that Wallace was Peavy's source for cocaine. The CI also related that Wallace stored cocaine at his mother's house. Undercover agents videotaped the CI on June 26, 1991, July 2, 1991 and July 12, 1991, as he met with Peavy. During those meetings, the CI paid

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George W. High, Sr.

Peavy \$5,000 and \$7,000 respectively as partial payment for the cocaine hydrochloride supplied by Peavy to the CI in May, 1991. This money was supplied to the CI by the Government. On June 12, 1991, at Peavy's direction, the CI traveled to Peavy's mother's residence in Decatur, Georgia where the CI paid \$5,000 to Cedric Peavy, Joel Peavy's brother, since Joel Peavy was not present.

- 65.** Wallace and Gary Rounsaville were classmates at Gordon High School. Wallace provided quantities of cocaine base, of up to 1/2 kilogram in weight, to Rounsaville on an occasional basis for distribution.
- 66.** In October 1992 DEA agents began investigating the drug distribution activities of an individual identified as Joe Cofer, who is not named as a defendant in this indictment. A cooperating individual arranged to purchase two ounces of crack cocaine from Cofer on October 6, 1992. On October 20, 1992, the CI telephonically arranged a second purchase of crack cocaine from Cofer. The transaction was conducted at Cofer's residence. The crack cocaine was brought to Cofer's residence during the transaction by two unidentified individuals. The amount of the transaction was four and one-half ounces of crack cocaine, purchased by the CI from Cofer for \$4,500.
- 67.** On October 27, 1992, the CI telephonically arranged to purchase one-half kilogram of crack cocaine from Cofer for \$14,000. The transaction was conducted on October 28, The CI traveled to Cofer's residence at 5380 Martins Crossing Road in Stone Mountain, Georgia. During the transaction, Cofer received a telephone call from an unknown individual. Cofer then told the undercover agent that the source for the cocaine was on his way to the residence. Cofer indicated that the source had just arrived and went out of the house to meet the source and obtain the crack cocaine. The undercover agent paid Cofer \$14,000 in official Government funds and received what was represented to be one-half kilogram of crack cocaine. At that time, the individual who transported the cocaine to the residence, as well as, Cofer

were arrested. The individual who brought the cocaine to the transaction was David Wallace. A search of Wallace's vehicle revealed approximately 60 grams of cocaine base. Agents also recovered the \$14,000 in official Government funds, and seized 214 grams of crack cocaine and one Taurus 9mm handgun from Cofer's residence. The passenger in Wallace's vehicle was Gary Rounsaville.

68. On December 1, 1991, the body of Bruce Lowe was found by Dekalb County Police in rural Southeast Dekalb County. Subsequent investigation by Dekalb County Police Officials and case agents revealed the following information. On November 30, 1991, David Wallace was at a basketball game at the Omni complex in Atlanta. During this time, three individuals who were members of Bruce Lowe's drug distribution organization arrived at Anna Mae Grazette's house, armed with several weapons. Grazette paged Wallace, who returned her call and learned about the situation. Wallace contacted the Dekalb County Police Department and then left to travel to the house. When Wallace arrived at the house, Dekalb Police Officers were on the scene and had two of three suspects in custody. The third suspect had dropped his weapon and fled on foot when confronted by police. The third suspect made contact with Bruce Lowe to report what had happened. Lowe indicated that he was going to go to Grazette's house to confront Wallace. At some point that evening, Lowe was shot at least one time in Grazette's yard. Dekalb Police Department investigators eventually found a shell casing from a pistol and traces of blood near the casing. DNA analysis eventually confirmed that the blood came from Bruce Lowe. Investigators also found a piece of necklace in Grazette's front yard. This piece was matched with a necklace found on Lowe's body the following day. Other witnesses observed Lowe's car between 2:00 a.m. and 2:30 a.m. on December 1, 1991 where it was recovered later that morning by police officers. Officers found Lowe's body approximately 50 yards from his vehicle. Lowe appeared to have been running and had a total of eight bullet wounds in his body. Investigators believe that someone

George W. High, Sr.

attempted to burn Lowe's car, however, the fire set in the rear passenger side of the car did not catch the car on fire. At this point neither the U.S. Government nor the Dekalb County Police Department has credible evidence to indicate who murdered Lowe, or was a participant in this incident. AUSA Moye reports that the investigation into this homicide is continuing. AUSA Moye reports that the weapon or weapons used to murder Bruce Lowe have not been recovered.

69. After Michael Thomas' arrest, he was debriefed by case agents. Thomas reported that during 1988, he began receiving one-quarter ounce to multi-ounce quantities of "cocaine from David Lee Wallace. Thomas reported that he ultimately began distributing one-quarter kilogram quantities of cocaine every two weeks, all of which was supplied by Wallace. Thomas reported that between April 1989 and December 1989 he was distributing three to four kilograms of cocaine every one to two weeks. Thomas reported that he continued at this level of distribution until approximately August 1990 when he and Wallace had a dispute over cocaine and money and Wallace refused to supply him any further. At that point, Thomas approached Timothy Walker to obtain a new source of supply for cocaine. Walker agreed to provide two kilograms of cocaine to Thomas. Thomas received the cocaine at Wallace's mother's residence. Thomas never paid Walker for the cocaine, ending any 'possible further dealings with Walker.

**THE NARCOTICS CONSPIRACY:
OTHER ATLANTA DISTRIBUTORS**

70. Gracia undertook to build a "team" of cocaine dealers who worked with and for him, supplying his cocaine. In fact, Gracia referred to this large grouping as "the team."
71. He offered cocaine to, and/or sold cocaine to Kelvin Williams, a/k/a Phillybo, Jinks, Jordan, as well as Wallace and Ronnie Reness Woods. He talked in this time period 1989-1990 - with Ladarius Patrick, a/k/a Darryl, who was also from Memphis.

72. Gracia successfully supplied cocaine to a number of individuals, in large quantities. Much of that came from the company, but he had other sources. After first Bain, and then Juan Hernandez, were arrested, Gracia continued to receive up to about 100 kilograms of cocaine per month from Neil Singleton. This was distributed to Wallace, Woods, Kelvin Williams, Patrick and others.
73. Vincent Ringer and Antonio Moses *formed* a cocaine distribution organization which involved acquiring cocaine from various suppliers in the Atlanta area. Ringer would buy cocaine from several sources, including; Bernard Candis, Winfred Jordan, Eric Baldwin and Don Williams. Moses would “cook” the cocaine into cocaine base and he and Ringer sold the crack. Ringer distributed cocaine base to; Sims Jinks, Kenny Miles (unindicted co-conspirator), Eric Baldwin. Eric Baldwin testified that in 1990 or 1991, cocaine dealers were dissatisfied with the quality of the cocaine base being imported into the Atlanta, Georgia area. At that time, a new method of cooking cocaine into cocaine base was developed which significantly increased the end-volume of crack. This technique, called “the whip” was used by Moses. This became much more profitable for local dealers to purchase cocaine hydrochloride and pay Ringer and Moses to cook it into cocaine base, increasing the volume, and ultimately the profit. As a result, Ringer and Moses provided this “cooking service” to several other distributors.
74. Antonio Moses was a bookkeeper and tax consultant who worked in an office park near Ringer’s apartment at 902 Clubhouse Circle, Apartment F on Memorial Drive in Decatur.
75. On November 19, 1990, DEA Agent J.T. Brayboy, acting in an undercover capacity, purchased 1/4 kilogram of cocaine base from Moses at his place of employment. During the transaction, surveillance agents observed Moses travel from his office to Ringer’s apartment, where the cocaine was stored, and return to the office. Agent Brayboy paid Moses \$8,500 for the crack. Ringer was present at Moses’ office during the transaction. According to

George W. High, Sr.

DEA laboratory reports, the cocaine base weighed 248.9 grams and was 61 % pure. The laboratory reports on the cocaine base indicated extremely poor quality cocaine. Agent Brayboy then negotiated the purchase of cocaine hydrochloride from Moses to obtain a better quality.

76. On December 6, 1990, Agent Brayboy met Moses at the Red Lobster Restaurant parking lot on Memorial Drive in Decatur to purchase 1/4 kilogram of cocaine hydrochloride. During the transaction, Moses went to Ringer's apartment to pick up the cocaine. Moses returned with the cocaine and received \$8,500 from Agent Brayboy. DEA surveillance agents observed Ringer at his apartment when Moses went to pick up the cocaine. DEA laboratory reports reflect that the cocaine hydrochloride weighed 249.3 grams and was 82% pure. Agent Brayboy began to negotiate with Moses to purchase 50 kilograms of cocaine. When Moses could not convince his supplier to conduct the transaction, the investigation stalled and agents decided to arrest Moses in April, 1991.
77. On January 31, 1992, Ringer met with Bernard Candis at South Dekalb Mall. At the time, Candis was acting as a cooperating individual (CI) for the DEA. Based on previous negotiations, Ringer agreed to sell Candis 1/4 kilogram of crack for \$5,000. Candis and undercover DEA Agent Truesdell arrived at the mall parking lot. Ringer arrived and parked near Candis. Candis took the money to Ringer and received the cocaine. Agent Truesdell observed Ringer counting the money. DEA laboratory reports reflect that the cocaine base weighed 240.2 grams and was 65% pure.
78. After Moses' arrest, he was debriefed by DEA agents. Moses told agents that from late 1989 to early 1991, Ringer and another individual were being supplied 30 to 40 kilograms of cocaine every two weeks. Moses stated that Ringer and the other individual were dividing the cocaine, which came from a source separate from Gracia. Moses characterized Ringer as an independent operator

who sold cocaine to dealers who were unable to obtain cocaine from their normal sources. Moses related that during the summer of 1990, Ringer sold Kenny Miles 1/2 kilogram of cocaine on two occasions.

79. Vincent Ringer was arrested by DEA agents on August 3, 1992 as Ringer was leaving a night club in Atlanta, Georgia.
80. Jimmy Coley, identified in paragraph 43 above, at some point broke away from the Sims Jinks operation, and began to shop around for cocaine. He received cocaine from Bernard Candis and from Donald Roger Williams. At some point, he made contact with the Thia Sims organization, and began receiving cocaine from that group. Sims' brother, Joseph Harris, testified that he delivered cocaine hydrochloride to Coley for a significant period of time. That cocaine came from the Lloyd Miller organization.
81. Coley also developed the ability to cook cocaine into "crack," using a method known as "the whip." Apparently Coley learned this method at about the same time as did Joe Parks, another cocaine distributor. Utilizing that method, Coley could increase the salable quantity of crack cocaine. For example, on one occasion, Bernard Candis bet Coley that he could not increase the quantity of cocaine through the cooking process. Candis watched, as Coley took one kilogram of cocaine hydrochloride and, through the cooking process, generated in excess of a kilogram and a half of cocaine base.
82. Coley distributed cocaine base to Andre Dallas, and through Todd McAllister and Darren Prather, to Eddie Glover. At some point, members of the conspiracy began to utilize Coley's expertise in the cooking of cocaine, and paid him a price, per kilogram, simply to cook the cocaine.

George W. High, Sr.

**THE NARCOTICS CONSPIRACY:
THE MEMPHIS CONNECTION**

- 83.** During this time, Woods was operating a cocaine distribution network in the Memphis, Tennessee, area. Some time in 1988 or 1989, Gracia began supplying cocaine to Woods.
- 84.** The team hung together until March.8, 1991, when Woods was arrested in Memphis, in the process of taking delivery of 25 kilograms of cocaine. In the process of the arrests, the agents seized \$325,000 in currency, which Gracia indicated was his money. As a result of this arrest, Gracia became quite nervous.
- 85.** After the arrest, Gracia established a drug distribution relationship with Patrick, to whom he had promised to deliver. However, the deliveries were made to Patrick, and to Larry Strong, Patrick's driver, in Atlanta. It was Patrick's responsibility to get the cocaine back to Memphis.
- 86.** Gracia and Patrick became very close. Gradually, Wallace pulled away, over a dispute over money, Wallace and Gracia split up. Wallace then returned to Timothy Walker as his source.

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Chapter Seven

THE MONEY-LAUNDERING CONSPIRACY: REAL ESTATE

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- 87.** Through the activities associated with the narcotics conspiracy, there was generated a large amount of money, all in cash. At the various levels in the distribution chain, the conspirators realized a per kilogram profit of from \$1000 to \$10,000. In order for this money to become useful the services of money launderers was essential.
- 88.** During the period contained in the indictment, George and Virginia High owned and operated High Realty in the Atlanta, Georgia area. George High acted as the real estate broker and Virginia High acted as a sales associate. During the course of the conspiracy, George and Virginia High purchased several properties for members of the conspiracy by structuring the transactions to conceal the source of the money used to buy the property and by structuring the transaction to avoid the currency transaction report requirements. These real estate transactions were conducted in the previously described manner in an effort to conceal the source of the money used to purchase the property. The money was the proceeds of unlawful activities, to wit: cash received from the sale of controlled substances. The cashier's checks were obtained in amounts of less than \$10,000 in an effort

George W. High, Sr.

to circumvent the currency transaction reporting requirements contained in 31 U.S.C. § 5313(a).

- 89.** In 1988, Sims Jinks met George and Virginia High in connection with the purchase of some Property On Thompson Mill rd. The Highs, who were married, were real estate agents at the time. They helped Jinks with three different houses, 4770 Thompson Mill, 3776 Panola Road, and 426 Peyton Road. In each case, the purchase money was delivered by Jinks to the Highs in cash, and in each case, the money was delivered to the closing attorney in cash, cashier's checks or combination of cashier's checks and cash, below the amount requiring the reporting of the cash transaction.
- 90.** In 1988, Jinks, assisted by George and Virginia High purchased his primary residence located at 4770 Thompson Mill Road in Lithonia, Georgia. At the direction of the Highs, links obtained four cashier's checks totalling \$25,000.00 which were used to make the down payment on the house.
- 91.** On June 21, 1989, George High assisted Sims Jinks in purchasing a residence located at 3776 Panola Road in Dekalb County, Georgia. Jinks provided George High with \$35,000 in cash, with which High obtained five cashier's checks. These cashier's checks were used as the down payment for the residence. The remaining \$45,000 for the purchase of the house was financed over a one year period. Jinks and George High made the remaining payments directly to the seller in cash at High's office.
- 92.** In August 1989, Virginia High assisted Alex Gracia in purchasing his residence located at 4070 Cascade Road in Atlanta for \$290,000. Virginia High purchased or directed the purchase of approximately 34 cashier's checks or money orders totalling \$245,610.64. All but two of these money orders were in amounts of less than \$10,000. Alex Gracia supplied cash, which was proceeds from drug sales, to Virginia High for the purchase of this residence. \$239,000 was paid at closing, and the balance of

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the mortgage was eventually paid off. This residence was seized by the Government in March 1992.

93. In August 1989, Virginia High assisted Wallace's mother, Anna Mae Grazette, in purchasing her residence at 5648 Hunters Chase Court in Lithonia. High directed Grazette to purchase \$100,000 in cashiers's checks in amounts less than \$10,000 which Virginia High deposited in the High Realty bank account. Virginia High then wrote a check for the house, which was valued at \$275,000. At closing, \$100,000 was paid and Grazette would deliver \$26,000 each six months for Virginia High to make the monthly payments of \$4,435 per month on the house. Grazette made two such payments. The mortgage balance was approximately \$55,000 when the house was seized by the Government in May 1992. Grazette obtained the funds to purchase the house from drug sales proceeds of Wallace.
94. In December 1989, David Wallace purchased a residence located at 4775 Riversound Drive in Lithonia, Georgia for \$505,000. The house was purchased in the name of Jong Han Kim, with Wallace putting \$250,000 downpayment on the house. In August 1990, the mortgage was canged to Virginia High's name. Wallace made cash payments to Virginia High, who deposited the funds in the High Realty bank account. Virginia High paid off the mortgage in successive payments of \$60,000 \$10,000 and \$113,000. The house was seized by the Government in July 1992. The funds used by Wallace to purchase the house were proceeds from drug sales.
95. In June 1990, Virginia High purchased a condominium for Alex Gracia located at 2161 Peachtree Road for \$115,000. \$22,000 was paid at closing in the form of fourteen cashier's checks and money orders, and monthly payments were made by Virginia High. The mortgage balance was \$85,000 when the condominium was seized in May 1992 by the Government. Gracia gave Virginia High cash, which she deposited in the Realty account and wrote

George W. High, Sr.

checks for the monthly note. The cash given by Gracia to High was proceeds from drug sales.

96. On June 19, 1990, Jinks purchased a residence located at 426 Peyton Road in Atlanta, with the assistance of Virginia High who acted as the real estate broker. Jinks provided Virginia High with \$35,000 in cash for the down payment on the house. High obtained five cashiers' checks which were used for the down payment. Jinks paid the remaining \$200,000 owed on the balance of the mortgage in cash over a fourteen month period of time. The residence was purchased in Virginia High's name, but was in reality links' residence.
97. When Jinks was arrested, Virginia High was notified that the Government was seeking to seize some of the previously mentioned residences including 426 Peyton Road. On June 8, 1992, Jinks, assisted by George and Virginia High, executed and caused to be executed deeds transferring the title of the 426 Peyton Road property into his name in order to permit Jinks to mortgage this property. Jinks obtained a \$100,000 line of credit and on June 12, 1992 received a check in the amount of \$60,405.09, issued by Beneficial Mortgage Company, as proceeds of the previously mentioned loan.
98. When IRS Agents executed a search warrant at George and Virginia High's residence in July of 1992, agents found an Excam .25 caliber semi-automatic pistol in a briefcase. Virginia High identified the briefcase as belonging to George High. The pistol was turned over to ATF Agents who traced the weapon. Records reflected that the pistol was purchased on February 2, 1990, by George High at Joe's Loan Office. On the required ATF Form 4473, High indicated that he had not been convicted in any court of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year. ATF Agents obtained a documentation that George High was convicted on February 3, 1960 in El Paso County District Court, Colorado Springs, Colorado, of Aggravated Robbery.

**THE MONEY-LAUNDERING CONSPIRACY:
AUTOMOBILES**

99. In early 1991, The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) obtained an informant who was introduced to Wallace. The informant, Kyle Henry, an independent car broker, established a relationship With Wallace, Joel Peavy and Alex Gracia. They would give the confidential informant cash and the CI would obtain vehicles for these individuals registered in nominee names. During the week of January 21, 1991, the informant received \$29,000 in U.S. currency from Joel Peavy and Ladarius Patrick for the purchase of two automobiles. The CI made the money available to SA Turner of the FBI and SA Whipple of the IRS. A drug detection dog was then presented with four plastic bags with one containing the cash provided by Peavy and Patrick. The dog immediately alerted on the plastic bag containing the cash indicating the presence of drug residue.
100. On August 29, 1991, the CI was contacted by David Wallace who stated he had someone who needed to sell a BMW automobile. The CI agreed to purchase the vehicle from Wallace and conducted the transaction later that same day. After purchasing the vehicle, the CI found a Glock 17, 9mm handgun, serial number 7X496 in the vehicle.
101. In 1988, Robert Ward met David Wallace at a pizza restaurant near South Dekalb Mall. War indicated that he wanted to be involved in purchasing cars for David Wallace. Wallace eventually introduced Ward to Alex Gracia and George and Virginia High. In March 1989, Ward purchased a Cadillac automobile for Anna Mae Grazette for \$32,000. Ward received -cash from Wallace and converted the cash to cashiers checks in amounts less than \$10,000, in an effort to defeat the currency transaction reporting requirements contained in 31 U.S.C. § 5313(a). Ward titled the vehicle in his own name, transferring the title to Grazette at a later date. At trial, Wallace testified that he discussed with Ward that he should purchase cashiers checks in amounts of less than

George W. High, Sr.

\$10,000 or the bank would have to “fill out a form”. Wallace stated that Ward told him he was already aware of this fact. Wallace testified that he paid Ward \$1,000 as a commission to purchase the Cadillac.

102. In 1990, Ward purchased a Mercedes Benz 300TE from Atlanta Classic Cars for Alex Gracia. The vehicle, which cost \$42,500, was paid for using one personal check from his Cameron Station Federal Credit Union checking account, two checks from an account styled in the name Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ward.

103. In December 1991, Ward purchased an Infinity Q45 from Roswell Infinity, using one check drawn on his personal bank account in the amount of \$3,500, and six cashier checks, all in amounts under \$10,000. All of the cashier checks reflected the payee as Alex Gracia. The remitter on five of the cashier checks is reflected as High Five; the sixth check reflects the remitter as Georgia Home Improvement Company (both corporations were formed by the Highs). In addition to the seven checks used to purchase the vehicle, Ward traded a 1986 Porsche owned by him. The Infinity was titled in the name Robert Ward. A suspicious form 8300 was filed by Roswell Infinity. Since Ward had reported his home address to be Alexandria, Virginia, IRS Special Agent Trish Lingan (from the Bailey’s Crossroad, VA IRS office) met with Ward on May 7, 1991 to question him about the Infinity transaction. In that interview, Ward told SA Lingan that the vehicle was his, and that he was loaned money to purchase the vehicle by his cousin, Alex Gracia. He stated that he did not know why there were so many cashier’s checks, but that perhaps his cousin had to draw money from several different business accounts. Ward told SA Lingan that since he was being detailed to Korea for a year, the car was at his parents home in Decatur, Georgia. He also told Lingan that he would be staying with his parents until he left for Korea. He provided an address of 2037 Rebecca Lane (which is actually Anna Mae Grazette’s residence). Evidence reflects that immediately after Ward was interviewed by SA Lingan, he traveled to the Atlanta, Georgia

area and transferred the title of the Infinity automobile to Virginia High. Shortly thereafter, Alex Gracia contacted the cooperating individual (referred to in paragraph 94) and asked the CI to sell his Infinity. The CI sold the car and delivered the proceeds, \$27,000 in cash, to Gracia.

104. At trial, Robert Ward stated that he purchased the Infinity for Virginia High, and that after being questioned by Trish Langan about the transaction, he called Virginia High as a “courtesy.” He stated he never said Gracia was his cousin or that his parents lived at 2037 Rebecca Lane.

105. In March 1991, Ward purchased a Chevrolet pickup truck for David Wallace using five cashier’s checks in amounts less than \$10,000 and five Traveler Express money orders in amounts less than \$10,000. The purchase price of the truck was \$18,000, and the vehicle was put in Ward’s name.

106. in April 1991, Ward took Alex Gracia’s Mercedes Benz 560 SEL (which was titled in the name Robert Ward and insured by Robert Ward), to Radley Acura in Alexandria, Virginia and attempted to trade the vehicle for an Acura NSX. Not satisfied with Radley Acura’s offer, Ward sold the automobile to Metropolitan Motors for \$54,000. Ward deposited the \$54,000 into his 12-year old daughter’s bank account (of which he was the trustee) on April 4, 1991. On April 18 and 19, 1991, he drew the money out in the form of two cashiers checks, for \$25,000 and \$26,000 respectively. Also on April 18 and 19, 1991 he purchased two cashiers checks at the Cameron Station Federal Credit Union, which was where Ward maintained a savings and a checking account. The two Cameron Station checks were in the amounts of \$6,000 and \$5,885. The four checks were presented to Radley Acura as payment for a 1991 Acura NSX, which was titled in the name Robert Ward and insured by Robert Ward. This vehicle was actually owned by Alex Gracia and in around November, 1991, Gracia asked the CI (referred to above) to sell the NSX and deliver the proceeds to him. At the time the CI sold the NSX, he found insurance

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George W. High, Sr.

and title documents for the vehicle which reflected the owner as Robert Ward.

107. At trial, Ward admitted to purchasing the NSX for Gracia, and stated that, as a car broker it was not unusual to title a vehicle in his name, nor to insure a vehicle that was titled in his name.

108. Evidence introduced at trial reflects that during the time period of the conspiracy, Ward was continually borrowing money from a number of different federal credit unions. At one time, Ward had 5 different loans from the Leterkenny Federal Credit Union with an outstanding balance of around \$70,000. The monthly payments of over \$2,000 exceeded his monthly net income.

109. Other evidence introduced at trial showed that Robert Ward was the holder of title of a 1991 Acura Legend (for David Wallace). Ward applied for a loan for the vehicle, and made monthly payments to the lender against the loan after receiving the money from Wallace.

110. Ward was also the owner of title on a Mazda Navajo owned by Gracia, and a jet ski and trailer owned by Wallace.

111. At trial, David Wallace testified that Ward had asked Wallace about participating in a drug transaction to make some money. Wallace indicated that he told Ward that he had a good military career and should stay out of the drug business.

112. Investigators learned that at the time of the Ward's arrest, he had several loans totalling approximately \$70,000 which he was attempting to repay.

RELEVANT CONDUCT

113. Since the defendant George High retained the broker's license for High Realty, he is considered accountable for all of the real estate transaction conducted by High Realty, which are included

Disfranchised

in this conspiracy. According to IRS SA Bill Salinski, total value of property involved in this case is \$1,220,000.

VICTIM IMPACT

114. Although the United States is the victim in this case, the Government has seized all of the properties involved, so no restitution is due.

Offense Level Computations--- George High

Due to the possibility of an Ex Post Facto violation, the probation officer has computed the guidelines for each of the offenses involved, both in the 1989 edition of the Guidelines Manual as well as the 1993 edition. If the Court adopts the probation officer's recommended grouping set forth below, there appears to be no difference in the total adjusted offense level in the 1989 or 1993 editions of the Guidelines Manual. Therefore, the 1993 edition of the Guidelines Manual has been used to calculate these offenses.

Since the defendant's involvement in the conspiracies outlined in Counts One and Thirteen of the indictment involved activities related to money laundering, these two counts will be treated as money laundering counts, pursuant to U.S.S.G. § IB1.2(a) and Application Note 5 and the Background Commentary to § IB1.2. The probation officer has grouped the counts of conviction as follows:

Group A - Counts One and Thirteen
Group B - Count Fourteen
Group C - Counts Three and Nine

Victim Impact (Virginia High)

The United States is the victimized party in this offense, but has seized all the property involved, so no restitution is appropriate.

George W. High, Sr.

Offense Level Computations--- Virginia High

The November 1, 1993 edition of the Guidelines Manual has been used to calculate this offense. Section 1B1.2(a) states “determine the offense guideline section in Chapter 2 (Offense Conduct) most applicable to the offense of conviction (i.e. the offense conduct charged in the count of the indictment or information of which the defendant was convicted)...” Since the defendant’s participation in the conspiracy charged in Count One and Count Thirteen consisted of actions involving money laundering and structuring transactions to evade reporting requirements, U.S.S.G. § 2S1.1 is the most analogous guideline to be applied with respect to Count One and Count Thirteen. Pursuant to U.S.S.G. § 3D1.2(d), The probation officer has computed the guideline score for group A using § 2S1.1. and as described below. indicates a level of 28. This Counts One, Thirteen, Seventeen, Eighteen, Twenty, Twenty-Three and Twenty-Four are grouped together to form group A. Counts Sixteen. Nineteen. Twenty-One and Twenty-Two are grouped and form group B. The Probation Officer then computed the guidelines for group B. using § 2S1.3 and obtained a level 19. Since the offense level for group B is more than nine levels below group A § 3D1.4(c) is applicable, and the offense level is based on group A. The commentary to this subsection does reflect that while group B will not increase the applicable offense level, it may provide a reason for sentencing at the high end of the sentencing range for the applicable offense level.

Counts 1, 13, 17, 18, 20, 23 and 24 -- Laundering of Monetary Instruments, Aiding and Abetting

Base Offense Level: The United States Sentencing Commission Guideline for violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 2, 1956(a)(1)(B)(i), 1956(a)(1)(B)(ii) and 18 U.S.C. § 371 is found in U.S.S.G § 151.1 and calls for a base offense level of 20.

On January 20,1994, (at sentencing) THE COURT: I Think in this case, if I remember the evidence correctly, while you may assume or infer that Mr. High used some special skills, I think that the boss of this thing and the ones using special skills was Mrs. High,

according to the evidence. Now, you may infer that Mr. High being there and all of that might lead to the inference that he ran the ball game. I don't think he did. I think Mrs. High did it. And he may have had the skills to do it. And in reality may have done it. But I don't believe the evidence, I don't believe the evidence would support enhancing the range here on Mr. High.

Now, I agree with you. I think a real estate agent like an insurance agent and so forth has special skills, and a lot of them have special skills in financing and that thing that would warrant enhancing the offence level. But here I don't think the evidence would warrant it.

THE COURT: I certainly don't think as to Mr. High. And I don't think as to Mrs. High that the evidence would warrant a finding they were --They were involved with drugs that would warrant a finding that the statutory minimum in any event would be more than five years. Their part in the conspiracy was the handling of money and real estate after it had been. I guess you could say changed. The drugs had been changed into money by the sale of the drugs. So I would not attach to either Mr. High or Mrs. High drugs that would require more than a five-year mandatory minimum sentence

THE COURT: "The court adopts the factual statements and guideline applications made in the presentence investigation report to which there has been no objections filed."

Bill Morrison stood silently by knowing that Judge Vining was sentencing George High on Count One and thirteen under U.S.S.G. 1B1.2 (money laundering statute), as recommended by the probation officer. Count one was a class A felony that carries up to life in prison and the law mandates that drug offenders be sentenced under 2D1.1. George High's conviction and sentence on count one, count three, count Nine and count Thirteen was imposed in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the district court was without jurisdiction to impose such and Bill Morrison knew that all the charges were without merit. I was sentenced to 97 months on both counts one and nine to Run concurrent, and to concurrent sentences of 60 months on both counts Three and thirteen, which

George W. High, Sr.

were to run concurrent with the sentences on counts one and nine. Ninety-seven months was the top range of the applicable sentencing guidelines. The court imposed a term of five years of supervised release to follow the term of imprisonment and a special assessment of \$200.00.

Michael Abbott stood silently by knowing that Judge Vining was sentencing Virginia High on Count One and thirteen under U.S.S.G. 1B1.2 (money laundering statute), as recommended by the probation officer. Count one was a class A felony that carries up to life in prison and the law mandates that drug offenders be sentenced under 2D1.1. Virginia Highs conviction and sentence on count one was imposed in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the district court was without jurisdiction to impose such. The court sentenced Mrs. High to 97 months each on counts 1, 17, 18,20,23 and 24 all to run concurrently and 60 months on count 13 to run Concurrent with the other sentencing. The court also ordered Mrs. High to pay a \$350.00 special assessment and to serve a five-year period on Supervised release following her sentence of incarceration. The Highs were found guilty on October 13, 1993 and The Supreme Courts decision in *Ratzlaf v. United States*, 510 U.S. 135 was on January 11, 1994 and the Highs were sentenced on January 20,1994. Counts 1 and 13 should have been dismissed and the Highs, should have never went to prison, because under *Ratzlaf*, The Highs sentences were imposed unlawfully and in violation of the United States Constitution. The Court did not impose a sentence on Mrs. High on Counts 16, 19, 21, and 22 and did not impose a sentence on Mr. High on Count 14, based upon motion being filed pursuant to *Ratzlaf v. United States* 510 U.S. 135 (1994).

[see] *STRICKLAND v. WASHINGTON* 466 US 668 [4] ...That a person who happens to be a lawyer is present at trial alongside the accused, however is not enough to satisfy Constitutional command. The sixth amendment recognized the right to assistance of counsel because it envisions counsel's playing a role that is critical to the ability of the adversarial system to produce just results. An accused is entitled to be assisted by an attorney, whether retained or appointed, who plays the role necessary to ensure that the trial is fair. [5-7] For that reason, the Court has recognized that the right to counsel is the

right to effective assistance of counsel *McMann v Richardson*, 397 US 759, 771.

But for the absolute incompetence of Bill Morrison and Michael Abbott, the indictment would have been dismissed, and this case should have never went to trial. Bill Morrison and Michael Abbott also had a “conflict of interest” in that their fiduciary was with the government, so in essence there were three Assistant United States Attorneys and three prosecutors. [see] *Strickland v. Washington* [466 US 692] [23] the court held that prejudice is presumed when counsel is burdened by an actual conflict of interest. In those circumstances, counsel breaches the duty of loyalty, perhaps the most basic of counsel’s duties...

Timely motions for new trial were filed by the Highs following Sentencing.

These motions were granted only as far as the substantive Structuring offences based on the intervening Supreme Court decision in *Ratzlaf v. United States* which held that a defendant may be convicted of violating 31 U.S.C. § 5324 only upon a showing that the defendant “Wilfully” violated anti-structuring laws. The trial court admitted it erroneously charged the jury under *Ratzlaf v. U.S. 114 S. Ct. 655 (1994)* with regard to the substantive counts charging 31 U.S.C. § 5324, which is also one of the three closely-related objectives of the money laundering conspiracy. The conspiracy charge should also have been dismissed, as the court could not assume that the jury agreed unanimously on an objective of the conspiracy that was other than the structuring objective.

Prior to sentencing, the probation officer prepared a Presentencing Report (Virginia #119 and George #116) as follows: Since the defendant’s Involvement in the conspiracies outlined in Count’s One and Thirteen of the indictment involves activities related to money laundering and structuring transactions to evade reporting requirements, U.S.S.G. § 251.1 is the most analogous guideline to be applied with respect to Count One and Count Thirteen.

All of the above could have never happened but for the Malicious Prosecution of Allen Moye acting in the management position of the racketeering Enterprise and on behalf of THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. The sole intent of the government was to frame

George W. High, Sr.

the Highs because they would not cooperate and the government unconstitutionally seized all of the personal and business records from the Highs so that they could indict others, and so that the Highs could not mount a effective defense to prove their innocence of the trumped-up-charges. I would be remiss if I failed to mention the role played by Judge Vining, who was really the key to this racist conspiracy. The government succeeded in not only destroying the Highs (George, Virginia, Eric and George Jr.) businesses, but also decimated the High Family name for generations to come.

On January 20, 1994, after we were sentenced and went home, William A. Morrison, at the behest of, and acting in collusion with Allen Moye, called me and said that Allen Moye wanted me to sign over and satisfy a certain note and security deed, and I said “what the hell for.” He said I can’t go into that. The note and security deed was pertaining to a property that I had sold to Elizabeth and Wallace Wortham in 1986 and had taken back a second mortgage. Now Virginia saw Elizabeth and Wallace Wortham in the courtroom at sentencing and asked them why they were there and Elizabeth said they were suppose to meet someone at the bankruptcy court and assumed that was the courtroom and when they came in they saw us. William Morrison attempted to “shake-me-down” and extort \$12,000 from me (the note), on behalf of and acting in conspiracy with Allen moye who also wanted me to pay the Worthams for their snitching on us. William Morrison told me that if I gave up the \$12,000 note, he felt certain that Allen Moye would not oppose us remaining on bail pending appeal. I asked William Morrison if he would put that in writing and he said ain’t no way. I adamantly refused to satisfy the note, which was seized during the “Gestapo raid” at our home and office on July 27, 1992. George and Virginia high was not allowed to remain on bail pending appeal because I refused to pay the \$12,000 extortion to the Wortham’s VIA Allen Moye, VIA Bill Morrison. I guess the government had given all the million + they stole from us to the “white boy” and they tried to “put-the-squeeze” on me for a few more thousands to give to the “house negroes”, but it was not to be so and the Worthams did not get paid.

Allen Moye had, no doubt made a nickel & dime deal with the Worthams and told them that he would get the note satisfied if they

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helped the government put the Highs in prison and the last payment the Worthams made was in October of 1993, so when we got out of prison on April 11, 2001, they owed About 8 years in back payments and late charges, but more about that later because we are now back in 1994...

From 1971 up until 1991, we had been blessed immensely and our lives had been in an upward spiral and we never wanted for anything and during that period we were able to give our sons all of the things they needed and most of the things they wanted.

We were told after sentencing that we would have about 2 months before we self surrendered to the prison and Virginia was devastated because she had never spent the first night in jail and would have done anything to not go to prison. Michael Abbott called her still trying to get her to cooperate and told her that he could talk to Allen Moye and she could stay out on bond and she could go in the witness protection program but she would have to leave Atlanta and would not see her family again. I told her that if she testified that she would be on her own and that she would probably get killed because the F.B.I. and D.E.A. ain't going to protect you because they don't like no snitchers either because they know that sooner or later, they'll snitch on them. I told her that we had been framed by the government and I was going to find out exactly what happened because we are 100% innocent and I still maintain that I would not snitch on anybody even if I had 50 years.

I had assumed a loan on another house that we had planned to move in if we had not been framed, and we were going to sell Thompson Mill Rd. because it was just Virginia and I there in a 13 room house and we really enjoyed travelling more than anything. J.R. and Beverley had two children and they had a 2 bedroom and a den and the house needed some work so I was painting the house I bought and J.R. and Bev said they wanted the house and I said its yours. The house had 3 bedrooms 2 baths, Living room, dining room, Family room, double garage with a corner lot, fenced in back and about ½ acre. I finished painting in a couple of days and had the carpet cleaned and they moved in and I fixed up their other house i.e. enclosed the carport and made a garage with opener, new counter tops in the kitchen, made the den a 3rd bedroom and painted the

George W. High, Sr.

inside and put in carpet through out and had it sold before I finished painting. The purchaser paid \$5,000.00 down in 1993 and J.R. took back a second mortgage for \$20,000.00 and she still owe \$9,000.00 today because she has filed bankruptcy about 5-6 times. J.R. and Bev is still in the house that they moved in 1993. Eric and Jenique could have kept Thompson Mill Rd. for \$1,200.00 monthly but they decided to rent a 3 bedroom on Ruth Place in Decatur and we gave Eric the truck that I had and Virginia gave Beverley and J.R. the Cadillac and they still had plenty properties that we left them, to sell or keep and a number of second mortgages to collect.

On February 4, 1994, subsequent to the conviction and sentencing Virginia High, filed a Motion For Release Pending Appeal.

On February 10, 1994, subsequent to the conviction and sentencing George High, Filed a Motion For Release Pending Appeal.

The government's response to both defendants cited 18 US.C. §3143(b)(1) and (b)(2) which provides that:

The judicial officer shall order that a person who has been found guilty of an offense in a case described in subparagraph (A), (8), or (C) of subsection (f)(1) of section 3142 and sentenced to a term of imprisonment, and who has filed an appeal or a petition for writ of certiorari, be detained.

Having been convicted of a violation of 21 US.C. §846, a narcotic offense which carries a maximum statutory sentence of 10 years or more, which is listed in 18 US.C. §3142(f)(1)(C), and having been sentenced to a term of imprisonment, and having filed a notice of appeal, the defendant was, by statute(s), not eligible for bond pending appeal.

On February 18, 1994, The trial court, citing the Defendant's motion and the government's response, denied Virginia and George Highs motion for bond pending appeal without a hearing.

The Defendant, Virginia High's Reply to the government's response asserted that the statute(s) are unconstitutional.

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The Defendant Virginia High contends that the cited statute(s) deny her procedural due process to the extent that they prohibit an opportunity for a hearing to determine whether she is a suitable Candidate for bond pending appeal, based solely on the classification of the statute under which she was convicted and the fact that she received a sentence of imprisonment. *Fuentes v. Shevin*, 407 US.67,321 L.E.2d 556, 92 S. Ct. 1983 (1972). The referenced statutes deny her substantive due process to the extent that they discriminate against her in relation to defendants convicted under other statutes that appeal and are eligible to apply for bond pending appeal.

Virginia Highs PSI was prepared on December 8, 1993 and George Highs PSI was prepared on December 15, 1993 and the probation officer stated that: Since the defendant's involvement in the conspiracies outlined in Counts One and Thirteen of the indictment involved activities related to money laundering, these two counts will be treated as money laundering counts, pursuant to U.S.S.G. § IB1.2 (a)..

On January 20, 1994, at sentencing the Judge stated: THE COURT:
"The court adopts the factual statements and guideline applications made in the presentence investigation report to which there has been no objections filed." There was in fact no drug charges and accordingly to the U.S. Probation Officer and the court, and the Highs were sentenced under the money laundering statues

Virginia and I got our notices for her to report to Alderson West Virginia Camp and for me to report to Ft. Dix N.J. on March 28, 1994, the day before my birthday. We decided to catch a free flight to Harrah's Atlantic City leaving Sunday morning on March 27, so we spent our last day together having dinner, gambling, and just relaxing at the casino. We caught a bus to Philadelphia Early Monday morning (March 28) and she later caught a flight to Virginia and I got a bus to Ft. Dix. N.J., and that would be the last time we were to see each other for over seven years...

Chapter Eight

I arrived at Ft. Dix at about 12:00 noon on Monday March 28, 1994 and I just walked in the front door of the administration building and when I went to the window the guy asked me who was I coming to visit? I told him that I was self surrendering, and he said “what?” You have got to be kidding aren’t you, cause nobody just come to prison. He said have a seat and I sat in a room with people who were visiting inmates. He called me and asked me my name and what city I was from and I told him. After about 30 minutes he said we couldn’t find anything on you so we’ll have to call the marshals, so just have a seat cause it may be awhile. He called me back about 1:00 and said you beat the information from the marshals and somebody will be over here to get you in a few minutes. A guy came in and said Mr. High are you ready to go now, because you have until 2:00 and I said where can I go or what can I do for 45 minutes, so I might as well go now. As we were walking over to R & D (receiving and departure) he told me that it was very rarely that anyone ever self surrender to an F.C.I. (Federal Correction Institution) and I could see why because it had 2, 12 ft. high fences with razor wire on top and 2 guards riding the perimeter 24-7. I got checked in and was carried to Building 5752, 3rd floor, room 320, which was a 12-man room and I got a bottom bunk because I was over 50 years old. Now Ft. Dix had been an army base and we were housed in the former dormitories and it had recently opened and there were six 3-story buildings and each housed about 300 inmates. There were no locks on the room doors

and no locks on the exterior doors. Shortly after I got settled in they called the 4:00 p.m. stand-up count and 2 police came in each room and counted us and after which they had mail call in the T.V. room and then we went to the dining room for dinner which for the most part were o.k. And on holidays the meals were very good.

After dinner a guy who lived in the same room as I offer to show me around the compound which was about 300 yards wide and about 1,200 yards long. He showed me the commissary, the gym, the leisure and law libraries, the education dept, the hospital, the counsellor's office, Case Managers office, the Post Office, 2 dining rooms, the weight room, music room, the arts & craft room, the visiting room, the lieutenants office, the Chaplains office and the chapel. Now each building (unit) had 4 T.V. rooms (1 Spanish), a very large room w/2 pool tables, weights and card tables. There was also a quite room on each floor for letter writing, bible study and pray. The compound was open for free movement from 6:00 a.m. until 9:00 p. m. and we had a 10:00 p.m. count and we could stay up all night watching T.V. or anything else inside the unit if we were quiet and there were 3- 4 microwaves in each unit. The next day was my 55th birthday and I filled out a request (cop-out) to the consoler so I could corresponded with Virginia and I would also be able to talk to her every 3 months and I also filled out a phone list of people I wanted to talk to. The consoler also gave me a visiting list to fill out so I could have visits and I told him that I would not be having any visits and he said Mr. High you have over 7 years and take it from me, you'll have visits, I took the list and never filled it out. I talked to the guy who gave me a tour of the compound and he said to just write your wife a letter and seal it in an envelope and put it in another envelope addressed to a relative and have them forward it to her, because it may take a month to get approved to write your wife and she can write you the same way.

Now Ft Dix was a Federal Correction Institution, Low (F.C.I. low) and was not anywhere near what I had expected and I knew that I would not do any hard time. I also knew that my job was cut out for me because I knew from day one that we were framed and I was not going to rest until Virginia and I get our cases overturned, because we should have never went to prison. I had never set foot in a law

George W. High, Sr.

library but I spent my birthday in the law and leisure library which was opened 7 days a week and for the next 7 + years, there would be very few days when I would not be found there. Now the commissary was closed for inventory the last week of every quarter, so it would be the next week before I could buy any stamps, Coffee, Salem lights 100, or anything else. I brought about \$250.00 with me, so I had money on the books so I was able to get anything that I wanted because where there's a will there is a way and the unit orderlies knew every thing and if you got a money slip (receipt), you're good to go. It did not take any time to learn the ropes because most of the guys are 2-3 time losers, so they knew it all. I typed Virginia a letter at the leisure library and brought her up to date on how the place was and assured her that for the duration of this ordeal, I would write her at least twice a week and I also told her that I knew that we would be vindicated. After I finished the letter I looked around the library and they had a very nice selection on World, American and black history and a number of book by black authors. I had been so busy for the last 15-20 years making money, that I had hardly read a book, so I got a library card that day and was able to check out books. The first book I read was Marcus Garvey, By Harman Apt. Russell, which I enjoyed very much and I realize that there were other men and women who were also disfranchised in one way or another.

This list represent about 40% of the Books I read during the five years I spent at Ft. Dix, N.J.

1. Marcus Garvey, By Mary Lawler
2. Nat Turner, By Terry Bissom
3. Fredrick Douglass (Abolitionist), By Harman Apt Russell
4. Sojourner Truth, By Peter Krass
5. George Washington Carver, By Gene Adair
6. Harriet Tubman, By M.W. Taylor
7. Mary McLeod Bethune, By Mula Halasa
8. Barbra Jordan, By Connie .Naden & Rose Blue
9. Colin Powell, By Warren Brown
10. Mariam Anderson, By Martina S. Horner
11. Malcom "X", By Jack Rummel

12. Martin Luther King, Jr., Robert Jackoubek
13. Richard Wright, By Joan Urban
14. James Balwin, By Lisa Rosset
15. Billie Holiday, By Bud Kliment
16. Ella Fitzgerald, By Bud Kliment
17. Ralph Ellison, By Jack Bishop
18. Langston Hughes, By Jack Rummell
19. Scott Joplin, By Katherine Preston
20. Jackie Robinson, By Richard Scott
21. Paul Roberson, By Stott Eurlick
22. Jessee Jackson By Robert Jakoubek
23. Joe Louis, By Robert Jackoubek
24. Mahammed, Ali, By Jack Rummell
25. Bill Cosby, By George H. Hill
26. Jesse Ownes, By Tony Gentry
27. Matthew Henson, By Michael Gilman
28. W.E.B. Du-Bois, By Mark Stafford
29. Malcom "X", By Alex Haley
30. Eldridge Clever, (Ice & Fire), By George Otis
31. I know why the caged bird sings, By Mya Angelou
32. Gather together in my name, By Mya Angelou
33. Lyndon Baines Johnson, By John Devaney
34. Booker T. Washington (Up from Slavery),
35. Watergate (President Nixon)
36. The Spider Web (Iran Contra)
37. Problems in American History, By Richard W. Leopold, Arthur Link & Stanley Corben
38. Confession and Avoidance (A memoir by Leon Jawoski) Arthor of the Right and the power, with Mickey Herskowitz
39. One more river to cross, By Jim Haskins, and short featur
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| 1. Crispus Attucks | 7. Romare Bearden |
| 2. Madam C.J. Walker | 8. Fannie Lou Hamer |
| 3. Matthew Henson | 9. Eddie Robinson |
| 4. Miriam Anderson | 10. Shirley Chisholm |

George W. High, Sr.

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| 5. Ralph Bunch | 11. Malcom "X" |
| 6. Charles R. Drew | 12. Ronald McNair |

40. Negroes Heroes Show the way, By R.S. Roth
41. The Raw Pearl, By Pearl Bailey
42. Sachmo, By Louis Armstrong
43. The Life and words, By Martin Luther King, Jr., By Ira Peck
44. Unlimited Access, By Gary Aldrich
45. Staking a claim (Jake Simmons and the making on an American oil Dynasty) By Jonathan Greensburg
46. Why Me?, By Sammy Davis Jr. and Jayne & Burt Boyar
47. I, Tina-My life story, By Tina Turner and Kurt Loder
48. Mohammed Ali (His Life and times) By Thomas Hauser, With Mohammed Ali
49. Bulwark of the Republic, By Henrick (American History)
50. Battlecry of Freedom, McPherson (American History)
51. Rise of the American Nation, Todd & Curtis (American History)

Now I understand why it was against the law to teach blacks to read or write during slavery and that pattern continue till this day and it's a known fact that if you don't educate a person, you (or someone) will have to take care of them for the rest of their lives so it stands to reason why most of the black children are left behind. There is and old adage that says: "if you want to hide something from a negro put it in a book." Not only did I read numerous books but I also read the N.Y. Times, Washington Post, the Philadelphia Inquirer, the Miami Herald, the Atlanta Constitution, Wall Street Journal and the USA Today, all on a regular basis. Most of my free time was spent in the law library and I was very aggressive when it came to law because I knew that when Virginia and I get justice it would be via the federal law because that's what the United States of America used to frame us. I knew this would be the ultimate test for us and for the survival our marriage, and whether and if we rise to this monumental task is entirely up to us and a matter of choice. I walked away from 4 + million dollars in assets and never looked back and I took a firm and decisive stand that come hell or high water, I would

not barter, capitulate, negotiate or cut-any-deal and would remain intensely disciplined throughout this entire ordeal. I knew that the entire federal legal system maintained a united front through out the investigation, indictment and trial, and conspired among themselves to frame us and I will not rest until I find out what happened and how it happened. I understand that crisis always bring out the best or worst in a person and “only the strong survive.” I have always thrived under pressure and I knew that I must mount an offensive to defeat the government and it must be from a legal position and of such massive and overwhelming evidence that the outcome would be assured no matter how vicious or reckless the United States of America fought

Let me say right here that I fell through the crack because I had been at Ft. Dix for about 2 months and I never had orientation and was never assigned to a job because 99.9 % of the guys come in by bus in shackles (hand & feet) and they have orientation within 3-5 days and are assigned a job if they have not found one. Because I came in as a self surrender, the unit orderlies told me that if I stayed out of the unit during the day, I could probably get out of working for 2-3 months. It was the latter part of June which was the end of the 2nd quarter when the case manager called me in and said that she was during her quarterly updating and she saw that I did not sign the orientation form after I completed the class. I told her that I never had orientation and she said, how is that possible that you're been here 3 months and never had orientation and I said that I self surrendered and was never scheduled. She said well sign this form saying that you had orientation, because you already know all the rules after 90 days, so I signed it and said: do you want me to fill in today's date and she said “No” I'll take care of that. The next day my name came out on callout to start work in the dining room and I was working on the serving line which was just fine with me because I only worked about 4 hours a day. Within a few days after I started working in the dining room, one of my room mates (a white guy from Texas) who knew all the ropes and was a UNICOR clerk asked me if I wanted to work for UNICOR which was a factory, the Federal Prison Industries, Inc., that was operated by the U.S. Department of Justice and the pay was considerably more than could be made on the compound. My name

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George W. High, Sr.

came out on the call-out on Sept. 6, 1994 to report to UNICOR on Monday Sept. 12 to start work. UNICOR made products that was sold exclusively to the government, and with overtime I have made almost \$300.00 in one month and we got 2 weeks paid vacation (in prison). I worked for UNICOR for almost 5 years until I went to Jesup, Ga.

I finally got a letter from Virginia after 3 months and I had been writing her 2-3 times weekly, legally, for about 2 months and we had been approved for a phone call. She said that she had been trying to get out on bail because Beverley was expecting another child in August and she wanted to be there to help her. She said that Alderson was a camp and it looked just like a college campus and was in the mountains of West Virginia and she was in a 2-person room. She never said why she had not written me in 3 months. She told me that she had talked to all of her sisters and brothers and they were all fine and that she talked to Eric, Jenique, J.R. and Bev. at least twice a week. Virginia also told me that J.R. Bev and the children would be driving up soon to visit her. I told her that I was doing just fine and had no problems and that I had talked to Daddy, Delores, J.R. & family and Eric & family. We talked the next week for about 15 minutes and I did more listening and very little talking. She said that they have law students from Washington & Lee University that comes out twice weekly and assist the ladies with filing motions and give legal advise because they were law students and she said that the law student said that she was eligible for bail and a professor sent her a letter confirming the same. Virginia said she will continue doing research and would wait until Michael Abbott file her appeal and see if he raise any issues that would warrant her case being overturned before she file another motion for Release on bail pending appeal. following is a copy of that letter.

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Disfranchised

WASHINGTON AND LEE
UNIVERSITY
Lexington, Virginia 24450

Alderson Legal Assistance Program
Roger D. Groot, Supervisor
(703) 463-8560

May 2, 1994

Ms. Virginia High
Reg. No. 43083-019, Box A
Cottage 22

Federal Prison Camp
Alderson, West Virginia 24910
Dear Ms. High:

I have spoken with Carl Jensen, the law student you saw on April 7 and who is working on your case. As I understand it, you wanted to know whether you would be eligible for release pending your appeal.

Title 18 § 3143(b) controls whether an imprisoned person can be released pending appeal. I have enclosed a copy of the statute for you. You are bailable, in the sense that you may be given appeal bond, because you were not convicted of a crime described in § 3143 (b) (2). section 3143(b) (2) states that persons found guilty of certain crimes, including serious drug crimes, shall always be detained pending appeal. Fortunately, you do not fall into this class of persons.

The motion for bond pending appeal can be made to the trial court or to the court of appeals. You have already made an unsuccessful motion for release to the district court. Once this initial motion has been denied, Rule 9 (b) of the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure allows you to make a new motion for release to the Court of Appeals.

In the motion to the Court of Appeals, you must show the court that (1) you are not likely to flee or pose a danger to the community, and (2) your appeal has merit and will likely result in reversal of the conviction, a new trial, or a sentence shorter than the time that you have already served. The burden to show all of these facts is on you.

I am certain that your defense attorney, Mr. Abbott, knows that a new motion for appeal bond may be made to the Court of Appeals. However, you may certainly bring up this issue the next time you speak with him.

I hope that this information has been helpful to you. If you have any other questions, please cop out to see the law students.

Very truly yours,
Roger D. Groot
Alumni Professor of Law and Supervisor

George W. High, Sr.

Now it is quite obvious that we were the victims of a racial conspiracy and the facts will bear us out. The government's response to Virginia and George Highs Motion For Release Pending Appeal states that: Having been convicted of a violation of 21 US.C. §846, a narcotic offense which carries a maximum statutory sentence of 10 years or more, which is listed in 18 US.C. §3142 (f) (1) (C), and having been sentenced to a term of imprisonment, and having filed a notice of appeal, the defendant was, by statute(s), not eligible for bond pending appeal.

On February 18, 1994, The trial court, citing the Defendant's motion and the government's response, denied Virginia and George Highs motion for bond pending appeal without a hearing.

Virginia and George Highs attorneys of record, Bill Morrison and Michael Abbott did not object to the court dismissing the Motion for Release without a hearing when they knew well that we were not convicted of nor sentenced for a violation of 21 U.S.C. § 846, a narcotic offense.

As the record will clearly show in the Pre Sentencing Investigation Report (PSI), Virginia Highs prepared on December 8, 1993 and George Highs prepared on December 15, 1993, by The U.S. Probation Officer, Thomas E. Thurman.

Since the defendant's involvement in the conspiracies outlined in Counts One and Thirteen of the indictment involved activities related to money laundering, these two counts will be treated as money laundering counts, pursuant to U.S.S.G. § IB1.2(a) and Application Note 5 and the Background Commentary to § IB1.2.

Title 18 § 3143(b) controls whether an imprisoned person can be released pending appeal and the law says that we wereailable, in the sense that we could and should have been given an appeal bond, because we were not convicted of a crime described in § 3143 (b) (2). section 3143(b) (2) states that persons found guilty of certain crimes, including serious drug crimes, shall always be detained pending appeal. Fortunately, we did not fall into this class of persons.

The motion for bond pending appeal can be made to the trial court or to the court of appeals. Since we had already made an unsuccessful motion for release to the district court, Rule 9 (b) of the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure allowed us to make a new

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motion for release to the Court of Appeals, which we later did and the Appellate court trashed them.

I must say that after reading the letter from Virginia and the one from Washington and Lee, there was no doubt that she had “fired the first shot” that would began a race war for justice, that would pit the Lily White and maybe a few lackeys in the Department of Injustice against the Highs. Virginia’s motives for freedom may have initially been selfish, but I would later take the baton and take it past the limit. I wrote Bill Morrison a letter and below is his response.

JONES, MORRISON & WOMACK, P.C.

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August 22, 1994

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Mr. George High
Registration Number 43141-019
Post Office Box 2000
Fort Dix, New Jersey 08640-0902

RE: USA vs. George High, et. Al.
Docket Number 92-cr-182

Dear George

Thank you for your letter of July 25, 1994. I haven’t been ignoring you, there simply hasn’t been anything new to report to you on your case. It has not been docketed by the Court of Appeals yet. When it is docketed, we will have forty-two days to file our brief. The government will then have forty days within which to respond. The Court will then decide whether or not this matter is to be orally

George W. High, Sr.

argued. If it is to be orally argued that will take approximately another six to eight weeks with a final decision six to twenty weeks thereafter. I will keep you apprised as to each step.

I will be more than happy to prepare a copy of the transcript for you although it will take some time as it is rather voluminous. When you get it, please review it and give me any thoughts that you might have. I hope your family is doing well and that Virginia is doing OK under the circumstances. As always, I remain with kindest regards,

Cordially,
William A. Morrison
WAM/pjp

After reading Bill Morrison's letter and paying particular close attention to the time frame, I estimated that we should have a ruling on our appeal within 6-8 months and in the worse case scenario about 1 year. Never the less I continued to pursue the legal work because I knew that in time God would reveal to me each and every one of my enemies and when that time come I will expose them for the devils they really are and they will be dealt with harshly and I will not spare anyone, no matter who. .we would ultimately spend over 7 years in federal prison, unjustly and that was no extended vacation by any stretch of the imagination.

Virginia and I talked in September and she told me that she was trying to get transferred closer to Atlanta so her family could come visit her and there was a new camp opening in North Carolina and she was trying to get on the list to go sometimes in mid to late November. I hoped and prayed that she would go because she was having a very rough time of it and was not even trying to get adjusted and the only people that had visited her was J.R. and his family and my brother Donald and his wife Gwen When they were on their way to visit her brother Reginald who lived in Virginia Beach, Virginia. Virginia said that she would request a special call when they got ready to leave, if they would allow it.

Now I was not the least bit unhappy or grieving and I had always been able to adjust to whatever situation I found myself in because "when the going gets tough, the tough gets going." I was dead set on not having any visits because If they came to visit, they would be

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under the assumption that all of the charges were true and I would have to explain why was I selling drugs? Why was I laundering money and how long had I been doing it? Did all of the real estate come from drug money? Was our sons helping us to sell drugs and laundering money? Its no way I could convince anyone that we were 100% innocent, so I decided not to go through the hassle, although I wrote my family on a regular basis and called them from time to time. However, I would never forget my number one priority which was to succeeded in getting our unjust conviction and judgment overturned because I knew that we were framed and until that day comes when justice prevail, we would never regain our self respect from our families & friends...

I received a letter from Virginia in late October telling me that she was approved to go to Butner camp in N.C. and that since they were going from camp to camp, they would be going on a bus and be carrying a “sack-lunch” with no security and it would be about an 8-10 hour trip, but for security reason they would not know the day or time. She sounded so excited and I know that she would fare much better if she was closer to home because Beverley had the beautiful girl on August 30th and Virginia was so happy that she would get to see her grand daughter soon. I was also very happy for her and knew that she would just love to get a chance to hold Nicole Alexia High.

I got a call to the case managers office to sign for legal mail from Bill Morrison in early November.

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George W. High, Sr.

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November 8, 199

LEWIS N. JONES
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COLLEEN L. GOLDEN

Mr. George High
Registration Number 43141-019
Post Office Box 2000
Fort Dix, New Jersey 08640-0902

RE: USA VS. George High, et. Al.
Docket Number 92-cr-182

Dear George:

Michael Abbott has informed me that the government is interested in a person named Willie Jones. Michael has discussed Mr. Jones with Virginia and it is my impression that she intends to follow your lead.

If you want me to pursue a possible § 5KI reduction in your sentence, please let me know and we shall explore this matter further.

Yours very truly,

William A. Morrison
WAM/pjp

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I had told Bill Morrison 20-30 times over the last 2 + years that I was not cooperating with the government under any circumstances nor was I going to lie on anyone, so he might as well forget it. I do know that Virginia was calling Michael Abbott from time to time about getting out on bond and I assumed that he was trying to put pressure on her to cut a deal and for her to encourage me to do likewise, because her credibility would have been questionable if she had tried to go it alone. Michael Abbott and later Bill Morrison had told us in no uncertain terms that Allen Moyer had wanted us to come down to his office and go over all of the records that Bill Silinski and his vigilante had unconstitutionally seized from us (while executing a writ of assistance), and Allen Moyer wanted us to tell him all the people we sold houses to and how they paid. What Bill Morrison and Michael Abbott really wanted us to do was to get down on our knees and beg for mercy like them 17 Sambo's did when they met with Allen Moyer, Barbara Brown, Bill Silinski, Shelia Whipple and others known and unknown. I am not clairvoyant or psychic so I do not know the extent of the discussion Virginia may have had with Michael Abbott, because I was not able to call her and it would have taken a month for my letter to catch up with her in N.C. and then I would have had to get approved all over again to write Virginia and it would have probably been Christmas.

Just the fact that Bill Morrison and Michael Abbott was very instrumental in us going to prison and neither was worth their salt because I was always under the impression that a defense attorney was suppose to aggressively impeach witnesses and use every means legal to defend his client. However that was not the case here and I question why Bill & Michael Abbott were still trying to get us to cooperate after we're been sentenced to prison. The reasoning is simple, and that is they were both former assistant U.S. Attorneys and although they were court appointed to represent us their fiduciary was/is with the government and our trial was a farce and a mockery because they were not only in collusion with Allen Moyer but also Judge Vining and the U.S. Attorney, Joe D. Whitley and they wanted us to make a deal so they would not have to file an appeal with the 11th Circuit, which would have forced them to join the racist conspiracy to cover for Judge Vining and the government, which

George W. High, Sr.

they ultimately did on three or more occasions. Bill Morrison knew that if I remained in prison, I would eventually find out everything that he, Michael Abbott, Allen Moye, Judge Vining, Bill Silinski, Shelia Whipple, Barbara Brown and the rest of them racist kkk did. I was going to be one Black man that went to prison rather than pled guilty to some “trumped-up-charges” charges and because we had no lawyers to speak of, I would teach myself about federal law, however long it takes and then I would start litigating our cases and we will ultimately get justice, freedom and restoration. I will be fighting for both of us and any thing I sent to the District, Appellant or Supreme Courts will have both of our names on it, as we are husband and wife.

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November 28, 1994

LEWIS N. JONES (404) 658-1670
WILLIAM A. MORRISON.
JANET L. WOMACK
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FAX (404) 584-5994

George High
Registration Number 43141-019
Post Office Box 2000
Fort Dix, New Jersey 08640-0902

RE: USA VS. George High, et. Al.
Docket Number 92-cr-182

Dear George:

Please find enclosed a copy of Judge Vining's Order on our Motion for New Trial. The Order is relatively meaningless in that the government will more than likely not go forward on that account.

Have you had a chance to review my letter of November 8, 1994? If so, please let me know your thinking. I hope this letter finds you in good health and good spirits considering the circumstances. As always, I remain with kindest regards,

Cordially,

William A. Morrison

W AM/pjp
Enclosure

George W. High, Sr.

November 13, 1994

Sunday 12:34 P.M.

Hello Bill,

Hope all is well, I am doing O.K. After speaking with you Friday, I have come to a decision on the matter that we discussed. The last I spoke with you was in mid-April, and at that time you indicated that if I would be willing to co-operate i.e. debriefing, Grand Juries, testifying, assisting, and etch, I could do myself and my wife a favor, and we may be eligible for a time reduction or release. My response was in the negative at that time and remain so till this day so I see no need to discuss this matter with Virginia.

Bill let me reiterate on the matter at hand: After going through a lengthy trial, I now understand how the system works; “TRUTH FOREVER ON THE SCAFFOLD, AND EVIL FOREVER ON THE THROAN.” I/we had apr. 53 witnesses against us, and we only knew about 7-8, and most (if not all) were liars, so I do not desire to be a part of that system.. You indicated the U.S. Attorney would like to make a deal huh, The last deal he made cost us 97 months out of our lives, so I can readily see that the gentleman has no interest in our well being, and I have

no interest in another of his so-called “DEALS”. Bill when I first met you in mid 1992, I remember coming into that Plush 12th floor suite of offices and was very impressed with all the Diplomas, Packs, and numerous awards on your wall, not the least was discovering that you had attended the most “COVERTED” Citadel, of which I personally hold in Highest Honor. When I stepped in your office and you offered me a seat, you had the Towel in hand, and every since I’ve felt like a fighter in the ring against the whole U.S. Government, and you waiting for me to say I’ve had enough so you can throw in the towel. Now I may be a little confused but it seems like you’re WORKING

BOTH SIDES OF THE STREET. I thought I had Perry. Mason, but I got Lets Make A Deal. Bill its’ been 2 ½ years now and I remain steadfast, Like the rock of Gibraltar, so I trust and hope that you wont broach the subject again.

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In our conversation you said that I was an “OLD MAN” and I may die in prison, If I do then so be it. If I should expire in Prison, Tell the U.S. Attorney & Staff not to make any useless trip to see if I want to get anything off my chest, because that would be in the negative.

I suppose that Incarceration has hasten the onslaught of Senility, because the Gentleman that you mentioned (ah, what’s his name) is a mere “SILHOUETE.

On your last letter you mentioned that my transcript would be forthcoming, so hopefully I’ll receive it soon. Now that the aforementioned matter is **DEAD AND BURIED** I trust we’ll soon be moving to the Appeal Process.

Bill I’m going down for the second time now, so what’s it going to be, are we going to fight or will you throw in the towel? “A MAN’S GOTTA DO WHAT A MAN’S GOT TO DO,” and I’m going to stay the course.

Sincerely

George

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George W. High, Sr.

JONES, MORRISON & WOMACK, P.C.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW
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ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

December 22, 1994

LEWIS N. JONES

WILLIAM A. MORRISON

JANET L. WOMACK

COLLEEN L. GOLDEN

FAX (404) 584-5994

(404) 658-1670

Mr. George High, 3141-019
Post Office Box 2000
Fort Dix, New Jersey 08640-0902

RE: USA VS. George High, et. Al.
Docket Number 92-cr-182

Dear George:

I am in receipt of your letter dated November 13, 1994, a copy being hereto attached. Let me make one thing perfectly clear to you: to use Rhett Butler's words, "I don't give a damn" whether or not you make a deal with the government or continue your fight against them. As you will remember, it is my duty as your attorney to present you with each and every offer made by the government. I would be very remiss in my duties if I simply evaluated each of the government's entreaties, and on my own, either accepted or rejected it on your behalf. If you will review my most recent correspondence to you, you will see that I merely brought the proposition to your attention. I did not make any argument, either pro or con. If the government presents me with another proposal, I will have to bring it to your attention.

As I have told you on many occasions, I am prepared to stand at your side as your advocate until the final blow has been struck. In that regard, please find enclosed one copy of the transcript of the trial in your case. Please feel free to bring any appealable issues to my

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attention as soon as possible. Finally, if you have any concerns about my position in this matter, please do not hesitate to call me.

Yours very truly,
William A. Morrison
W AM/pjp
Enclosure

Bill Morrison had become to me what Benedict Arnold was to the United States, a deserter and what Judas was to Jesus, a traitor
and what Brutus was to Caesar, an assassin.

My sole intent in writing Bill the forceful letter was to emphasise the fact that I was not going to cooperate with the government even if I was facing death and/or total annihilation, but when he answered my letter, I sensed that I had inadvertently pulled his chain and he reacted by instinct rather than intelligence, which in essence put me in the drivers seat. I made the conscious decision to not call Bill again, but to write him which would give me documentation that I would certainly need to prove a case of conspiracy, racketeering and civil rights violations against him and his cohorts. Bill Morrison had had certainly colluded with Joe D. Whitley, Allen Moyer, Barbara Brown, Bill Silinski, Shelia Whipple, Judge Vining and others to frame me on the firearm charges and I would later find out that we were framed on all charges...

I had not heard from Virginia for awhile and I wanted to send her a copy of the letter I wrote Bill Morrison and a copy of his answer. In her last letter she said that she was approved for the transferee to Butner N.C. but did not know the exact day that she would be leaving, so I assumed she had left Alderson. I called J.R. and he said that Virginia called and said that they had arrived by bus a few days before Thanksgiving and it was a new camp and they were the second bus to arrive and they were getting everything set up and she would be writing me as soon as she got approval and would be calling me ASAP. J.R. Bev and the children had visited Virginia in Alderson and said that it was about a 10-12 hour drive and that Butner was only about 5 hours and they would be visiting her soon.

George W. High, Sr.

Bill did send me the transcript which contained 13 volumes and over 2,500 pages and I certainly had my work cut out for me and I had no idea where to start and what to look for, but there was one thing for certain and that was that every word spoken by every individual at trial was somewhere in the transcript.

In order to make any headway I had to concoct a system whereas I would have categories for the various witnesses (64 I think) i.e. drug dealers, government, bankers, lawyers and etc. Since I had become an avid reader, I knew that I could discover everything that happened and I would be relentless.

I later told Virginia to request a copy of the transcript and I told her the importance of it. She later wrote back and said that she did not have space and their lockers were very small and I wrote her again insisting on her to get a copy and keep it under her bed but she adamantly refused.

The wind was at my back and the sun was in my face and I knew that God would grant me the victory because I was not going to stop the fight no matter what... de-ja' vu, David vs. Goliath. I knew that in time I would be the victor and not the victim...

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Chapter Nine

Christmas and New Year were not happy times to be in prison and I knew that it absolutely broke Virginias heart to be away from her grandchildren, her family and friends, because she always enjoyed putting up and decorating her Christmas tree on Thanksgiving night, which at our house was the official start of the holiday season. However, the previous Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year was not a very happy time because we had been found guilty but had not been sentenced and Virginia was looking for a miracle, in as such that that she would not go to prison and that it was all just a bad dream and she would wake up and find everything “business as usual.” Believe it or not, Virginia did all of her Christmas shopping as usual the prior year and prepared her Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Years dinners with all the trimmings and I was in total disbelief because she was not at all facing reality and it would be less than 30 days before we were slated to be sentenced, possibly to life and carted off to prison. I was not so disillusioned as to think that it would all go away and as a matter-of-fact, I was 110% certain that we would be going to prison for a long, long time unless we lied on every black person we knew and didn’t know, and that was not to be so because I was not going to tell a lie or tell the truth on anyone and cause them to go to prison, while we go in the witness program henceforth, case closed.

We ultimately spent 7 Christmas, 7 New Years, 7 Thanksgivings and 7 birthdays in prison and for Virginia each one was worse than

George W. High, Sr.

the previous one because she was only able to send Christmas cards and make calls to the grandchildren and family. However, J. R., Bev and the children visited her during the holidays which brought some joy into her life. She later wrote me a letter telling me how beautiful our last (we thought) grandchild Nicole was and how much she really enjoyed seeing three of her grandchildren.

Eric and Jenique also visited her at Butner and they brought Maxwell with them and Virginia told me how smart he was and how he was such a fine boy. She also had visits from her sister Olivia and her husband Willie and from her sister Dorothy and her husband Henry. I was very happy that she was having visits because it gave her some peace of mind and it would also bring back some fond memories of days gone by. However, the irony of having visits from family and friends lends itself to the notion about what really happened? Were you and/or George really selling drugs and laundering money and is that how y'all accumulated everything that you had? Her family would never want to believe that she in fact had dealing with known drug dealers or laundry monies that was the proceeds of some drug activities. It would sound more logical to believe that I was the culprit because after all she was supposedly a naive country girl and I was the fast talker and the "no-money-down" dealmaker on all the real estate including the Lakewood Complex and Georgia Home Improvement, So I would have been the criminal.

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February 24, 1995

LEWIS N. JONES (404) 658-1670
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Mr. George High
Registration Number 43141-019
Post Office Box 2000
Fort Dix, New Jersey 08640-0902

RE: USA VS. George High, et. Al.
Court of Appeals Number 94-8151

Dear George:

Please find enclosed a copy of the brief and record excerpts filed in your case and a Motion to Adopt the Legal Arguments made on behalf of Virginia. The government has 40 days in within which to file a response. When they file their response, we shall review it and then file a reply and then wait to see if the 11th Circuit sets this matter down for oral argument. I will keep you posted.

Yours very truly,

William A. Morrison

W AM/pjp
Enclosure

George W. High, Sr.

Well it sort of looked like things were beginning to move along after I sent Bill that non-cooperating letter of November 13 and he had now sent me a copy of the brief and record excerpts that he filed in my case. However, after carefully scrutinizing the Appellant Brief it was an absolute joke, and I have seen my sons at age 12 make a better appeal than that to stay out until 10:00 p.m. There was no substance what so ever to the brief and it was simply a continuation of the same old divide and conquer mentality that he had been so unsuccessful at for the past 3 + years in trying to get Virginia and I to lie on each other and other people. The brief simply restated what the prosecutor and Bill Morrison said in court to convict Virginia:

Transcript Vol. 11, page 35, lines 2 through 12;

(Bill Morrison) “I also take the position, though, there is no evidence before the jury that George High knew that there was a cash transaction reporting requirement. And I contrast this to the evidence that the jury does have, and it is somewhat difficult for me to take this position because of the *family relationship* but I think I am obligated to point it out to the court in helping the court make its decision. There is evidence before the jury that Virginia High was aware of a cash transaction reporting requirement because of the statement she made to Anna Mae Grazette concerning the structuring of these transactions as it relates to taxes.”

Before we begin an analysis of the insufficiency of the evidence against George High, let us review a comment made by the District Court at George High’s sentencing that catches the spirit of George High’s argument before this Court. At sentencing, the issue of whether or not George High should be assessed a 2 level increase based upon a special skill was argued. The District Court in commenting on Mr. High’s participation in the alleged conspiracy stated as follows:

I think in this case, if I remember the evidence correctly, while *you* may assume or infer that Mr. High used some special skill, I think the boss in this thing and the one using the special skill was Mrs. High, according to the evidence.

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Now, you may infer that Mr. High being there and all of that might lead to the inference that he ran the ballgame. I don't think he did. I think Mrs. High did it. And he may have had the skill to do it, and in reality may have done it. But I don't believe the evidence, I don't believe the evidence would support enhancing the guideline range here on Mr. High. (R20-7)

George High's position is that, at best, he was merely present during the commission of a crime and that the jury found him guilty based mostly on the fact that he was married to Co-Defendant, Virginia High. Of course, their *marital relationship* is not sufficient to establish George High's guilt.

The government's evidence showed that the following pieces of real estate were purchased by various individuals (non of whom was George High) on behalf of several of the conspirators. These properties are dealt with separately below.

4070 Cascade Road:

This property was purchased by Virginia High, using 33 checks drawn on 6 separate banks. (R6-10-26) The closing attorney was Robert Burroughs. The money for this purchase came from Alex Gracia. The property was not placed in George High's names nor was George High at the actual closing. (R6-12)

426 Payton Road:

This property was purchased by Virginia High on June 19, 1990 using 5 cashiers checks totalling \$36,300.00. George W. High was not present at the closing. (R6-40-48) The money for this purchase came from Sims Jinks. (R12-177-181)

5648 Hunters Chase:

This property was purchased with money provided by Anna Mae Grazette and it was placed in Ms. Grazette's

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George W. High, Sr.

name. (R6-117-118, R1029-53). Virginia High represented Ms. Grazette at the closing. George High was not present.

2151 Peachtree Street, Unit 905:

This piece of property was purchased in the name of Virginia High. George High was present at the closing but he did not take any part in the transaction. (R6-149). As in the previous cases, the money for this particular transaction came from drug proceeds.

4775 Riversound Drive

This piece of property was purchased in the name of Virginia High. During part of the transaction, it became necessary for Virginia High to payoff a prior lien holder. Virginia High and George High went to the lienholder's office and presented a series of checks and cash to the lienholder. George High was present and when an issue arose as to a personal check, he produced approximately \$34,000.00 in cash which was taken by the lienholder in partial satisfaction of the lien. (R13-69-75)

3776 Panola Rd

This piece of property was acquired by Sims Jinks on/or about June 22, 1989. (R6-123-134) George High represented Sims Jinks at this transaction. The jury acquitted George High of this transaction.

Bill wrote at length in the brief about the houses that was purchased for the drug dealers and how Virginia was the villain instead of the victim. Bill Morrison was/is still assisting the government in their case of prosecution Misconduct and that brief was the device that he gave the Appellant Court to uphold the conviction of George and Virginia High, and the 11th Circuit later got in lock step with the district court judge and they trashed every Appeal that we would filed for the next 10 years...

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Disfranchised

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June 5, 1995

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FAX (404) 584-5994
(404) 658-1670

Mr. George High
Registration Number 43141-019
Post Office Box 2000
Fort Dix, New Jersey 08640-0902

RE: USA VS. George High, et. Al.

Dear George:

Please find enclosed a copy of an article that appeared in the June 2, 1995 Atlanta Business Chronicle. If you want to discuss this matter further, please do not hesitate to give me a call. Your appeal is still being considered by the Eleventh Circuit; I will let you know as soon as I hear anything. Finally, I hope this letter finds you in good health and good spirits considering the circumstances.

Yours very truly,

William A. Morrison

WAM/pjw
Enclosure

George W. High, Sr.

Atlanta Business Chronicle, June 2, 1995

Subdivision built with drug money, agents say

Builder's estate seized in money-laundering probe

By Carey Gilliam STAFF WRITER

The setting is serene: luxurious homes, large wooded lots and gentle winding creeks. The neighborhood, the Hope Court, subdivision in southwest Atlanta, seems a sedate haven from the bustle of nearby downtown Atlanta. But the cozy cluster of homes developed by Builder Robert Richardson may be much more than just another small suburban development. Federal investigators say that Hope Court was home to a number of drug traffickers, and the land and homes developed by Richardson represent the fruits of money-laundering activity designed to disguise proceeds from illegal drug dealing. As a result, federal agents are seizing the properties, including the \$245,000 home in Hope Court where Richardson and his family lived until the end of May.

Prosecutors with the U.S. Attorney's Office in Atlanta gave Richardson until June 20 to vacate 408 Peyton Road, a sprawling brick home that featured a white grand piano in a front window. The family moved out over the Memorial Day weekend. Richardson was "a retired drug dealer who relocated to the Atlanta area and basically sought to legitimize his drug proceeds by investing them into the home construction business," says Joseph Plummer, an assistant U.S. attorney involved in the case. "He did it in a fairly good manner. He was pretty smart." Four homes and five undeveloped lots have been seized, though an appeal action is scheduled to be heard for some of the properties June 14. Two of the four homes have been turned over to banks. Three homes that had been sold to "innocent buyers" were left untouched by the government, says Plummer. The homes range in value from about \$170,000 to \$295,000. Richardson could not be reached for comments. His attorney, Jerome Ware, says that his client is fighting the forfeiture because it is unwarranted and unfair.

"They haven't been able to prove anything," says Ware. "I think the decision is wrong." Ware has filed an appeal on behalf of his

client, but Richardson was forced to move out because he would not post a \$245,000 bond.

According to documents filed by prosecutors in support of their forfeiture action, Richardson's criminal history dates back more than 20 years to a conviction in Washington, D.C., in May 1970 for possession and importation of heroin. In 1981, he was again arrested for the sale of heroin, and in October 1985 he was arrested for carrying a pistol without a license and for possessing and attempting to distribute PCP. In 1986, he was convicted of possession of a firearm by a convicted felon. When Richardson began building the Hope Court homes in 1988, he had only recently been released from Atlanta Federal Penitentiary. Federal prosecutors have not charged Richardson with any new crime, but are basing their forfeiture action on federal money-laundering statutes that allow the government to seize properly traceable to certain illegal activities.

Illicit funds

Prosecutors and investigators spell out in court documents why they believe Richardson built Hope Court homes with illicit funds. Their case is based on a series of actions by Richardson and others:

- * Richardson's tax returns reported total income from 1988 through 1991 of \$930,577, purportedly from his construction business. But bank deposits into his account at Nations Bank amounted to more than \$1.9 million during that period. The reported income was insufficient to allow Richardson to buy the land and build the homes in Hope Court, federal agents allege. Moreover, his reported income is not sufficient to explain Richardson's many other land holdings outside Georgia, or his numerous bank and investment accounts, according to Plummer.
- * Investigators also allege that Richardson executed fraudulent security deeds to make it appear that his relatives were lending him hundreds of thousands of dollars, when in fact they were not.
- * Investigators allege that after Richardson realized he was the subject of an investigation, he set up an offshore corporation called

George W. High, Sr.

Cougar International that took security interests in some of the properties. He also took out loans on other properties giving security interests to various lenders, thus encumbering them and making them less valuable for federal seizure.

- * Investigators point to Richardson's relationships with other known felons. Virginia High, a convicted money launderer, purchased a home at 426 Peyton Woods for \$235,000 from Richardson. She was acting on behalf of convicted drug trafficker Sims Jinks at the time, investigators allege.

Richardson also entered into a lease purchase agreement with Nathaniel Jones for a home at 451 Hope Court, according to court documents. Jones is considered a fugitive, and is wanted on federal drug charges, says Plummer. Investigators are quick to point out that they learned of Richardson's activities only by accident. The Internal Revenue Service had no interest in Richardson in 1992. The agency instead was investigating Virginia High and Sims Jinks, but when IRS agents interviewed Richardson - because of his role in selling a home to High - agents determined that he gave them false information. That's when they became suspicious. "The IRS...just got a funny feeling that something was wrong," says Plummer. "They ran him through the computer and found out he had this history of drug arrests. We didn't know anything about this guy; literally we stumbled onto him, "Sometimes the government gets lucky." ****

I suppose Bill Morrison thought that I was about ready to make a deal after being in prison for over a year, but he sure had me judged wrong, and the more he tried to get me to cooperate, the more I "stayed the course" because I was now 100% certain that the investigation, the indictment, the trial, the sentence and incarceration was a frame-up because I would not cooperate and I was adamant about not supporting Virginia if she ever decided to cut-a-deal.

The enclosed article was certainly not the work of an investigative reporter, but someone from the U.S. Attorneys office, no doubt, called their source from the Chronicle and gave them a pre-printed copy of a so called press release to run in the next issue. Now there was no way for the Chronicle to confirm or deny the story, so they just excepted it on face value because everyone from Mars knows that

the United States Department of Justice would never lie or put out any false information, or so they thought, so when the editor looked it over, he said run it.

Shortly after Bill Morrison sent me this article there was a motion alleged by George High on July 21, 1995 (Docket # 473) to dispose of my legal firearm and on August 7, 1995, Judge Vining granted motion to dispose of my firearm (Docket # 474). I was never party to that motion and till this day I have yet to find out who filed that motion but if I had just one guess I would say Bill Morrison.

I sent Virginia a copy of the article because I knew that Bill Morrison had not sent her a copy and I also expressed my opinion that Bill Morrison, Michael Abbott, Allen Moye, Judge Vining and the rest of them klans was all in collusion and doing everything that they could to get us to cut-a-deal because they assumed that we were their typical “hander-chief headed, weak kneed, foot shuffling, “house negroes” who they were so accustomed to treating like little boys and gals.” It was imperative that we cooperate and they were not going to let up because they wanted to use all the records that they seized from us to indict the other people we sold houses to. I told Virginia that I would never cooperate with the government because I had sat through trial for about 3 weeks and saw how all those other snitchers (most we did not know) lied on her and Robert Ward, and there was no way that I would be a part of that system. I don’t believe that I ever responded to that article but if I did it will be posted on my website along with all the other letters.

Virginia wrote me back indicating that I had been “sleeping at the wheel” and said, more or less, that she had been on the case trying to get out of prison since the day she walked in and was spending her time in the law library like me and she was really learning a lot about federal law but she was fighting on every front. I regretfully include a copy of that letter below...

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George W. High, Sr.

August 3 1995 7:50a.m.

Dear George,

Your letter dated July 29, 1995, was very uplifting. I do believe you are finally beginning to understand, what. really happen to us. Now ask yourself, what am I going to do about it?

From day one, I have did everything I knew to do, and I continue. My freedom was taken unjustly and I WILL NOT rest until it is restore, and I work toward that goal on a regular basis. I have sent information to Attorney, that I thought would be helpful before the appeal and since receiving the copy of my brief. I wrote Judge Vinings and Assistant D.A. Allen Moye also. Back in March I wrote the NATIONAL Legal SERVICE, INC. and I received some requested information from them, which was very enlighting. Their law firm specialize in post conviction cases. I had requested to be added to their mailing list, however they only mail info on a regular basis to their active and previous clients on a mailing list based on cost effectiveness. They offer a yearly subscription for \$50.00 to help offset printing, postage, and paper costs. Since my money short at the time (smile), ? I will tell you more about that later. Following are some of the Motions I initiated/requested to be filed, etc.: Appeal Conference (USCA 28, Rule 33). I learned it used for Civil cases, according to Attorney Abbott's Secretary. Well that one didn't work next I applied for Commutation of Sentence (USC 28 §§ 509-510) to the President, Compassionate release (18 USCA 3582 (c) (1) (A) & 4205 (g) and most recent a Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (28 USC § 2241. Now you know how I have been spending some of this time. I am going to end this letter for now, but look forward to working with you on us getting out of prison.

Virginia

I had been in UNICOR for about a year and I was making as much as \$200.00 a month with overtime and I had even started sending money home to my sister Delores and I eventually had sent her about \$2,000.00 which she saved for me. I would tell Delores to

give each of the Grandchildren \$\$ for Christmas and their birthdays and would also have her occasionally give my nieces and nephews \$\$ for their birthday.

I had no visits but I would write 6-8 letters weekly and I was always sending Virginia news articles and I was using 2 + book of stamps weekly but it was no big deal because I had a buddy that worked with me in UNICOR that ran a football, baseball and basketball parley and they used cigarettes and stamps and also commissary items and he had so much until he had to rent space in other guys lockers. In 1995 stamps were .29 each and 5.80 for a book and I would usually buy all the stamps he had for 3.00 each and one time he had 20 books and I gave him \$50.00 in commissary and I sent about 15 books out to people who were writing me (1-2 books each) because if I had got caught with over 5 books during a “shake-down” the police would have took all over that amount.

In Ft. Dix, a person could get liquor, cocaine, heroin, grass and anything else they wanted and there was 2-3 police that got caught bringing in contraband. The visiting room was next to the gym and during visiting hours on Saturday and Sunday the guys would have their buddy outside the gym and they would throw watches, rings and gold chains over the fence. The guys would go in the visiting room with old sneakers on and trade with their visitor and come out with new ones, but the police got hip to that. They wanted us to only buy sneakers and clothing in the commissary. I must say that in 7 + years I have really never seen a police who would intimidate any inmate and if they did the inmates would get together and write him up and the police would be gone because the captain and the warden did not want no problem because there was about 1,800 inmates and some had over 20 years and most of the police were x military and they would tell you in a minute that they were just waiting on their retirement and did not want to cause anyone to do hard time. There was a food strike that almost got out of hand in July 1996, more about that later...

My mother and daddy was still in relatively good health although my daddy had his Right leg removed just below his knee in 1992, but he had a prostheses and was still cooking breakfast and dinner for he and my mother. Before I went to prison Virginia and I would visit

George W. High, Sr.

them weekly and every other Wednesday, I would pick him up at 9:00 a.m. and carry him to the bank, the barbershop, the grocery store and we would stop by 1 or 2 of his friends house and they would come out to the car and talk to daddy for a few minutes. We would always ride through the old neighborhood and see how it had changed.

In September, 1995, Virginia sent me copies a letter she sent to Michael Abbott requesting that he file the enclosed Motion for Release Pending Appeal, and he refused and she filed it herself.

Virginia High
43083-019 H-E
P.O. Box 2000
Butner, NC 27509-2000

September 18, 1995

Attorney C. Michael Abbott, P.C.
1201 West Peachtree Street
I.B.M. Tower, Suite 3410
Atlanta, Georgia 30309-3400
(404) 885-1994

Re: Case # 1-92-CR-182-5

Dear Attorney Abbott,

Trust all is well with you, family and staff.

This is a request that the enclosed Motion for Release Pending Appeal From A Judgment of Conviction (see enclosed), be filed a.s.a.p.

I would appreciate your including any statement or information, that may be needed to facilitate this motion.

Thanking you in advance for your prompt attention to this matter.

Respectfully,
Virginia High
VH/vh
Enc.

Disfranchised

THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Vs CASE # 1-92-CR-182-5
VIRGINIA C. HIGH

MOTION FOR RELEASE PENDING APPEAL FROM A
JUDGEMENT OF CONVICTION

Your Petitioner, submits this motion pursuant to Rule 9 (b), of the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure.

Your Petitioner, is not guilty of offenses: 21 USC §§ 841 and 846 (drug conspiracy); 18 USC § 371 and 2 (a separate money laundering conspiracy, alleging money laundering (18 USC § 1956), structuring (31 USC § 5324), investing drug money in the operation of enterprises engaged in interstate commerce (21 USC § 84), defrauding the United States of the equitable value of real estate (18 USC § 981), that the jury, on October 13, 1993, returned guilty verdicts on after my plea of not guilty, and to which I was sentence on January 6, 1994 to a term of 97 months, of imprisonment, and as ordered, I self surrender to FPC Alderson, Alderson, West Virginia, on March 28, 1994, I was there until my transfer BOP, to FPC Butner, North Carolina.

Your Petitioner's Motion for Bond Pending Appeal was denied by the District Court on February 16, 1994, without a hearing. I am still incarcerated'.

Your Petitioner's conviction will be reversed, because of the facts stated her Appellant Brief, prepared and filed by her appointed attorney, C. Michael Abbott.

Wherefore, Petitioner prays for relief, to allow the end of justice to be met. Respectfully,
Virginia C. High

JONES, MORRISON & WOMACK, P.C.

George W. High, Sr.

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

October 31, 1995

LEWIS N. JONES
WILLIAM A. MORRISON (404) 658-1670
JANET L. WOMACK FAX (404) 584-5994
COLLEEN L. GOLDEN

Mr. George High
Registration Number 43141-019
Post Office Box 2000
Fort Dix, New Jersey 08640-0902

RE: USA VS. George High, et. Al.
Docket Number 92-cr-182

RE: USA vs. George High, et. al.
Court of Appeals Case Number 94-8151
JMW File Number 93-00370-0

Dear George:

Please find enclosed a copy of the Government's Reply Brief in your case. I will let you know if the Court of Appeals sets this matter down for oral argument.

In the meantime, I hope that this letter finds you in good health and good spirits considering the circumstances. I have received several notices from the Court of Appeals in reference to matters that Virginia has brought to their attention. You probably should advise her that they will not consider anything that she sends to them as long as she has an attorney. If you have any Questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours very truly,
William A. Morrison
W AM/pjw
Enclosure

Chapter Ten

Bill Morrison just keeps digging his own grave. Why would the Court of Appeals send him several notices about Virginia bringing matter to their attention when Michael Abbott is her attorney of record. Bill further instructed me that I should advise her to just don't make waves, do your 7 + years and let the "white-folks" handle the law. I knew in my heart that the day of reckoning would come for all them racist demons and that God would restore us and all of our enemies would be exposed for the world to see that the United States of America still treat blacks as slaves. The Thirteenth Amendment is a farce and a mockery, i.e. Section 1, "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction." Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Things were not going at all well for our sons and their families. Eric had a wife and 2 sons and J.R. had a wife 2 daughters and a son. Neither of our sons had ever had a public job to speak of because we were fortunate enough to be entrepreneur since 1971, so they worked at Georgia Home Improvement, Co. Inc, High-Five, Ltd., and both were real estate agents with High's realty, Inc. We owned commercial, apartments, land and single family real estate at the time we were unjustly convicted. However, because the government had seized 100's of closing statements, warranty deeds, every note, every 1st and 2nd second mortgages we held, every computer, every bankbook,

George W. High, Sr.

every credit card and most all records (30 boxes) pertaining to real estate we had owned since 1971, so our sons were not able to take over our affairs. Also because Virginia and I was “damaged goods” and the logic was that every thing we owned was from the drugs that we sold and/or money we laundered, so nobody would buy any of the properties because they thought the government would take it from them. It was like starting all over again for our sons and their families, with them having to go to work and fill out applications and explain where they worked for the last 10 years. Never the less, they managed to keep their families together although it was a major struggle. I must say that Virginia and I could not believe that the United States of America would do such a thing to us for no reason other than the fact that we were black millionaires 4 + times over and we lived very well with the best of everything, and the fact that they were so certain that we would ultimately just fall apart and start begging for a 5K1 or Rule 35, so we could get out of jail, but that was not to be so. Virginia became very defiant since she started working at the law Library in Butner Camp and she sent me MOTION OF RESPONSE TO BRIEF OF APPELLEE and a cover letter, with instructions to send it to that quack Bill Morrison and have him file it which I did.

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January 9, 1996

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Mr. George High
Registration Number 43141-019
Post Office Box 2000
Fort Dix, New Jersey 08640-0902

RE: USA VS. George High, et. Al.
Court of Appeals Number 94-8151
JMW File Number 93-00370-0

Dear George:

Thank you for your letter of December 27, 1995. I certainly appreciate your efforts to help me with your appeal. I have reviewed the "Motion of Response to Brief of Appellee" that you have requested that I file on your behalf. Actually, each of the points that you raise has already been raised in our main brief and through the pleadings and other documents in the U. S. District Court of which the Court of Appeals has access to. Therefore, I am not going to submit these pleadings at this time. Should the 11th Circuit grant us oral argument, I will try to raise the points that you have mentioned.

Finally, I will let you know as soon as I hear something either way.

Yours very truly,
William A. Morrison

WAM/pjw

George W. High, Sr.

Bill Morrison had become an absolute joke with him trying to send his cute letters, and I must say that he tried every trick in and out of the book to convince us that he was in our corner, when he was in fact doing all in his power to tighten the screws so we would cooperate. Bill Morrison, Michael Abbott, Allen Moye and Judge Vining were all doing everything in their power to keep the Appellate Court from ruling on our case and it was one excuse after another and when they realized that it was “give me liberty, or give me death” the Appellate Court made the crooked and racial ruling almost four years from the date we were found guilty and that had to be some sort of Racial foot dragging record on their part.

Virginia was on the case from day one and she did not have the least bit of confidence in either of those crooks. The fact that she worked at the Law Library as a law clerk meant that she saw everything that came in before any other inmates and of course I valued her opinion very highly and during the course of the 2 + years she was at Butner, in the Law Library, she assisted a number of ladies with legal work and she was able to file motion on some firearm charges for 2-3 ladies that got released. Virginia would continue to file every motion in and out of the book with the intent of getting our cases overturned and I greatly appreciated what she did. Virginia also had 2 scripture passages that brought her much comfort and she shared with me.

JOHN 8:32, And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free.

HABAKKUK, 2:2 And the Lord answered me, and said, Write the vision, and make it plain upon tables, that he may run that read it. 2:3, For the vision is yet for an appoint time, but at the end it shall speak, and not lie: though it tarry, wait for it; because it will surely come, it will not tarry.

I realized early on that this had to be some sort of a litmus test and that we were being prepared for some grater mission and like the song goes, “No Cross, No Crown.” Now if the choice had been mine, I would have chosen to remain in that imposing mansion (Tara) sitting

on a knoll, perfectly situated on almost 4 acres with a 20 X 40 in ground concrete pool and a soon to be constructed tennis ct. at 4791 Thompson Mill Rd. in Lithonia, Ga. We were living the good life, aka “The American Dream”, with Eric driving a new Mercedes, J.R. driving a Classic B.M.W., Virginia driving a new Cadillac and I had a Jeep Cherokee. We had vast real estate holdings, “negro rich”, you might say, and all of our Cooperation’s were in the black. Virginia and I were taking mini vacations about every month or so to Atlantic City and we went to Las Vegas for four days (she won about \$8,000), we went to the Bahamas twice and on one occasion she won \$5,000 there also. We would visit her sister in Nashville and also her sister and my relatives in Chicago. We also drove to Boston twice to visit my brother (she won money at the dog track). We had everything that our heart desired and we were able to contribute to worthwhile causes and were faithful church members.

I was a “late bloomer” or should I say that I was very patient and knew that If I kept on digging that I would find out how we got framed and who did what. It would actually take me 10 years, from the date we were found guilty (Oct. 13, 1993) to find out what really happened and I’m sure that there are some things that I will never know but I am certain that it goes much higher up than the people I’m aware of because “the buck stops at the top” although its usually the little guy who take the fall. When I did start the fight in mid 1996, I was so aggressive and articulate and with so much pent up emotion, that Virginia realized I was not the least bit intimidated and was not about to back down under any circumstances. I believed she filed her last Appeal in 1997 and she then retired from the legal field and handed me the baton because she had the uttermost confident that I would cross the finish line far ahead of our enemies. Till this day the fight continue because we have been through absolute hell but we are still standing tall.

Not to change the subject, but Rosa Parks Funeral was today (11-2-05) in Detroit, which is one of the most segregated cities in America, and my memory is very vivid of that day in December 1955, when she refused to give up her seat on the bus in Montgomery, Al. to a white man, which was a stand against social oppression. I was in the 12th grade at that time and a year later the Supreme Court ruled that

George W. High, Sr.

Segregation on Public Transportation was Unconstitutional. A year earlier in 1954 in *Brown v. Board Of Education*, that same Supreme Court ruled that Separate but equal was Unconstitutional.

Because I grew up in the south, I was well aware of the fact and it had always been common practice and just simply a way of life that when blacks are accused of, or charged with any crime by a white person to always pled guilty and “throw yourself on the mercy of the court.” The prosecutor will then say to the judge: Your honor this boy, or girl, what ever the case may be, has confessed to the said charges and has agreed to testify against all the other negroes and I would like to request that you go easy on him. That happened 200 years ago and 50 years ago and it happened today at the U.S. District Court in Atlanta, Ga., where we had 17 “Uncle Toms” and 1 white boy testify at our trials. That same system is alive and well today in the Local, State and Federal courts and prisons are being filled to the brim with blacks.

My daddy told me of a racial incident that he and his family had encountered when he was a young boy living in Livingston, Al. in 1917, and his daddy was sharecropping. When time came to “settle up” there was a disagreement over what was owed to my granddaddy Manual High. According to the landowners calculation, which was like gospel truth, after all deductions, grandpa was “in the hole” to the tune of about \$800.00. The landowner said don’t fret cause you just got to work more land and maybe you’ll get out next year. Grandpa told him that he was not in the hole and that he (the landowner) actually owed him \$600.00 because he had a daughter who could read and write and she had been keeping the books all year. For a black man to call a white man in Alabama a lie in 1917 was like putting the rope around your own neck. Daddy said that the white man told grandpa that he would be back Saturday night with the klan and hang him and burn the house down with his wife and children asleep and special that gal that can read n white. Daddy said that it was mid week and he (grandpa) tried to get grandma to leave and take the children to Bessemer, Al. where he had a 1st cousin, and she refused and said: we’ll all stay or we’ll all go. He wanted to stay and kill the landowner and have a shoot out with the klan. Grandma prevailed on him that they should all leave together and daddy said

that he loaded all their belongings on a wagon with his family and his shotgun and plenty shells and left Livingston for Bessemer, Al. Daddy said that they stayed in Bessemer with their cousin for a short while and grandpa got a job working at the steel mill then they moved to Ensley, which is a suburb of Birmingham. Now grandpa was a preacher and he was preaching at a church that had a spring in back, and because most of the neighbors had no well or running water, they would come to the spring and get buckets of water for drinking, cooking and bathing, and when someone joined the church they would also get baptized in the spring. Now it wasn't long before trouble found grandpa again. Daddy said that one Saturday a church member came down to the house and told grandpa that some white men were throwing their coon dogs in the spring to teach them how to swim. Daddy said that grandpa got his walking cane that he used when he has a good distance to walk and daddy said that he and his brother John went along with him. Daddy said that when they got there, sure enough the white men were still behind the church throwing the coon dogs in the spring and they spoke to them. Daddy said that grandpa told them to stop because that spring was the only source of water for most of the neighbors and that they also baptized in that spring. The two white men asked grandpa who in the hell was he talking to and that they was teaching the dogs to swim and he ain't got nothing to do with it and if he knew what was good for him he better get gone. Grandpa took his stick and started hitting both of the white men and he hit the dogs too and the white men said boy we'll be by to kill you fore day in the morning with a truck load of klans. Grandpa left with daddy and uncle John and on his way back home he stopped by some the neighbor's house and told them what happened and said bring your guns and come up to my house about midnight and they all said we'll be there. Deacon Muse, whom I later met, lived across the street (dirt road) from grandpa and daddy said he had a repeating rifle and he said I'll be ready. Daddy said that grandpa told grandma to let all the children sleep on the floor in the back room and all the women on the street did the same thing and grandpa and Deacon Muse had men on most of the porches on both sides of the street with shotguns, pistols and rifles and he said they was going to get them crackers in a cross fire. They had a man at

George W. High, Sr.

each end of the street with shotguns and said if you see any truckload of crackers cut loose. They waited until almost sunrise and no one came by and shortly thereafter the High Sheriff came by and stopped at grandpas house and said: Parson I saw 3-4 boys in a truck about half drunk and they said they was going to come over here and teach you a lesson and I told him that you had a army and was ready to kill them all, so they better go home, which they did. The sheriff looked around and said: "You really do have a army."

Those racist incidents were not necessary synonymous with Alabama and Mississippi, although they were in the forefront, but Georgia was also a hotbed of numerous Lynching, one I vividly remember. On July 25, 1946, two black couples, Mae and George Dorsey and Dorothy and Roger Malcolm were kidnapped on a back road in Monroe, Ga. By 20 white men, tied up and taken to Moore's Ford Bridge where they were all shot numerous times. According to an article in The Atlanta Daily World, Malcolm was targeted because he had allegedly stabbed his white employer, Mr. Lester after a heated argument because Mr. Lester was alleged to have been intimate with Malcolm's wife. In 1946, Walton County Sheriff said he was doing nothing and planned to do nothing with the case.

President Truman ordered the federal government to Walton County. Later the FBI and the GBI claimed to have some Leads but nothing came of it. Walter White of the NAACP said that U.S. Attorney General Tom Clark Knew the names of at least 6 of the 20 mobsters and he (Walter White) called for pressure to be applied against Tom Clark and the FBI, all to no avail. Now almost 60 years later, no one has been prosecuted for the 4 murders because that Racist Dept. of Justice is justice for "whites".

I can most certainly relate to the action by the FBI and the U.S. Attorneys office in the Monroe Lynching, because my wife and I were victims of that same form of justice. But, in our case the FBI (Barbara Brown & others) and the U.S. Attorney (Joe D. Whitley & Allen Moyer) did not just stand idly by and refuse to investigate or indict anyone but they were actually full fledge participants in the lynching of George and Virginia High and they also entered into a signed contract to pay a white boy, Kyle Henry a million + Dollars after the government unjustly seized One Million Two

Hundred and Twenty Thousand from the Highs. The framing of George and Virginia High, as it was with all of the aforementioned racial incidents, all had roots in slavery and all three branches of government, the Executive, the Legislature and Judicial sanctioned slavery and equal but separate which in essence led to two distinct societies, one white and the other black, separate and totally unequal. In Plessey v. Furgeson, the Supreme Court furthered the policy of segregation, under the guise of, equal but separate accommodations and in Dred Scott v. Sanford, they put their stamp of approval on Slavery and Jim Crow which was an expression of the sentiment of white America.

“The cornerstone of the confederacy rest upon the great truth that the negro is not equal to the white man, that slavery, subornation to the superior race, is his natural and moral condition.”

Alexander Hamilton Stephenson, Georgia, Vice President of the Confederacy, 1861

PLESSY v. FERGUSON, 163 U.S. 537 (1896) 163 U.S. 537

The case coming on for hearing before the supreme court, that court was of opinion that the law under which the prosecution was had was constitutional and denied the relief prayed for by the petitioner (Ex parte Plessey, 45 La. Ann. 80, 11 South. 948); whereupon petitioner prayed for a writ of error from this court, which was allowed by the chief justice of the supreme court of Louisiana.

Mr. Justice BROWN, after stating the facts in the foregoing language, delivered the opinion of the court.

This case turns upon the constitutionality of an act of the general assembly of the state of Louisiana, passed in 1890, providing for separate railway carriages for the white and colored races. Acts 1890, No. 111, p. 152...

...The first section of the statute enacts that all railway companies carrying passengers in their coaches in this state, shall provide **equal but separate** for the white, and colored

George W. High, Sr.

...races, by providing two or more passenger coaches for each passenger train, or by dividing the passenger coaches by a partition so as to secure separate accommodations...

...The information filed in the criminal district court charged, in substance, that Plessy, being a passenger between two stations within the state of Louisiana, was assigned by officers of the company to the coach used for the race to which he belonged, but he insisted upon going into a coach used by the race to which he did not belong...

...The constitutionality of this act is attacked upon the ground that it conflicts both with the thirteenth amendment of the constitution, abolishing slavery, and the fourteenth amendment, which prohibits certain restrictive legislation on the part of the states...

Under the allegations of his petition, it may undoubtedly become a question of importance whether, under the laws of Louisiana, the petitioner belongs to the white or colored race.

The judgment of the court below is therefore affirmed.

Mr. Justice HARLAN dissenting.

...The thirteenth amendment does not permit the withholding or the deprivation of any right necessarily inhering in freedom. It not only struck down the institution of slavery as previously existing in the United States, but it prevents the imposition of any burdens or disabilities that constitute badges of slavery or servitude. It decreed universal civil freedom in this country. This court has so adjudged. But, that amendment having been found inadequate to the protection of the rights of those who had been in slavery, it was followed by the fourteenth amendment, which added greatly to the dignity and glory of American citizenship, and to the security of personal liberty, by declaring that all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside, and that no state shall

make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. These two amendments, if enforced according to their true intent and meaning, will protect all the civil rights that pertain to freedom and citizenship. Finally, and to the end that no citizen should be denied, on account of his race, the privilege of participating in the political control of his country, it was declared by the fifteenth amendment that the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude...

These notable additions to the fundamental law were welcomed by the friends of liberty throughout the world. They removed the race line from our governmental systems. They had, as this court has said, a common purpose, namely, to secure to a race recently emancipated, a race that through [163 U.S. 537, 556] many generations have been held in slavery, all the civil rights that the superior race enjoy. They declared, in legal effect, this court has further said, that the law in the states shall be the same for the black as for the white; that all persons, whether colored or white, shall stand equal before the laws of the states; and in regard to the colored race, for whose protection the amendment was primarily designed, that no discrimination shall be made against them by law because of their color...

...The white race deems itself to be the dominant race in this country. And so it is, in prestige, in achievements, in education, in wealth, and in power. So, I doubt not, it will continue to be for all time, if it remains true to its great heritage, and holds fast to the principles of constitutional liberty. But in view of the constitution, in the eye of the law, there is in this country no superior, dominant, ruling class of citizens. There is no caste here. Our constitution is color-blind, and neither knows nor tolerates classes among citizens.

George W. High, Sr.

In respect of civil rights, all citizens are equal before the law. The humblest is the peer of the most powerful. The law regards man as man, and takes no account of his surroundings or of his color when his civil rights as guaranteed by the supreme law of the land are involved. It is therefore to be regretted that this high tribunal, the final expositor of the fundamental law of the land, has reached the conclusion that it is competent for a state to regulate the enjoyment by citizens of their civil rights solely upon the basis of race.

In my opinion, the judgment this day rendered will, in time, prove to be quite as pernicious as the decision made by this tribunal in the **Dred Scott Case. 60 U.S. 393 (1856)** It was adjudged in that case that the descendants of Africans who were imported into this country, and sold as slaves, were not included nor intended to be included under the word 'citizens' in the constitution, and could not claim any of the rights and privileges which that instrument provided for and secured to citizens of the United States; that, at time of the adoption of the constitution, they were considered as a subordinate and inferior class of beings, who had been subjugated by the dominant [163 U.S. 537, 560] race, and, whether emancipated or not, yet remained subject to their authority, and had no rights or privileges but such as those who held the power and the government might choose to grant them. 17 How. 393, 404. The recent amendments of the constitution, it was supposed, had eradicated these principles from our institutions. But it seems that we have yet, in some of the states, a dominant race,-a superior class of citizens,-which assumes to regulate the enjoyment of civil rights, common to all citizens, upon the basis of race. The present decision, it may well be apprehended, will not only stimulate aggressions, more or less brutal and irritating, upon the admitted rights of colored citizens, but will encourage the belief that it is possible, by means of state enactments, to defeat the beneficent purposes which the people of the United States had in view when they adopted the recent amendments of the constitution, by one of which the blacks of this country

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were made citizens of the United States and of the states in which they respectively reside, and whose privileges and immunities, as citizens, the states are forbidden to abridge. Sixty millions of whites are in no danger from the presence here of eight millions of blacks. The destinies of the two races, in this country, are indissolubly linked together, and the interests of both require that the common government of all shall not permit the seeds of race hate to be planted under the sanction of law. What can more certainly arouse race hate, what more certainly create and perpetuate a feeling of distrust between these races, than state enactments which, in fact, proceed on the ground that colored citizens are so inferior and degraded that they cannot be allowed to sit in public coaches occupied by white citizens? That, as all will admit, is the real meaning of such legislation as was enacted in Louisiana...

...When colored people had very few rights which the dominant race felt obliged to respect. Others were made at a time when public opinion, in many localities, was dominated by the institution of slavery; when it would not have been safe to do justice to the black man; and when, so far as the rights of blacks were concerned, race prejudice was, practically, the supreme law of the land...

...I am of opinion that the state of Louisiana is inconsistent with the personal liberty of citizens, white and black, in that state, and hostile to both the spirit and letter of the constitution of the United States. If laws of like character should be enacted in the several states of the Union, the effect would be in the highest degree mischievous. Slavery, as an institution tolerated by law, would, it is true, have disappeared from our country; but there would remain a power in the states, by sinister legislation, to interfere with the full enjoyment of the blessings of freedom, to regulate civil rights, common to all citizens, upon the basis of race, and to place in a condition of legal inferiority a large body of American citizens, now constituting a part of the political community, called the [163 U.S. 537, 564] 'People of the United States,' for whom,

George W. High, Sr.

and by whom through representatives, our government is administered.

For the reason stated, I am constrained to withhold my assent from the opinion and judgment of the majority.

Richard B. Russell Jr. (1897-1971)—Richard B. Russell Jr. served in public office for fifty years as a state legislator, governor of Georgia and he served in the U.S. Senate from 1933 until his death in 1971 and Russell was best known for his efforts to strengthen the national defense and to oppose civil rights legislation. Richard Russell began contesting civil rights legislation as early as 1935, when an anti lynching bill was introduced in Congress. By 1938 he led the Southern Bloc in resisting such federal legislation based on the unconstitutionality of its provisions. The Southern Bloc argued that these provisions were infringements on states' rights. By continually blocking passage of a cloture rule in the Senate, Russell preserved unlimited debate as a method for halting or weakening civil rights legislation. Over the next three decades, through filibuster and Russell's command of the Senate's parliamentary rules and precedents, the Southern Bloc stymied all civil rights legislation.

Russell was a defender of white southern traditions and values. Much of his opposition to civil rights legislation stemmed from his belief that "South haters" were its primary supporters and that life and culture in the South would be forever changed. He believed in white supremacy and a separate but equal society... His arguments for maintaining segregation were drawn as much from constitutional beliefs in a Jeffersonian government that both emphasizes a division of federal and state powers and fosters personal and economic freedom as they were from notions of race. Russell's stand on civil rights was costly to the nation and to Russell himself. It contributed to his defeat in a bid for the presidency, often diverted him from other legislative and appointed business, limited his ability to accept change, weakened his health, and tainted his record historically.

Russell died of complications from emphysema at Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, D.C., on January 21, 1971. The following year Russell's colleagues passed Senate Resolution 296 naming his old office building the Richard Brevard Russell Senate Office Building and subsequently naming the **federal courthouse in Atlanta**, The Richard Russell Federal Building.

Now, for the government to name the federal courthouse in Downtown Atlanta after an admitted Racist Senator is a disgrace and it sends a clear message to all Afro Americans and Blacks that: y'all ain't got nothing coming. It is now quiet clear why we were framed by the U.S. Attorney, the prosecutor, the F.B.I., the I.R.S., two counterfeit defence attorneys, a district judge, Appellate court judges and others known and unknown. I have diligently searched for evidence that would confirm my belief that Senator Russell was a Klan, I was not able to find such, but he bore all the characteristics.

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Chapter Eleven

Now Virginia was notorious for not putting dates on motions, brief, appeals and complaints but when I reference them, I knew what was going on at the time and she sent me copies of everything she filed and I did likewise. However, I know that Bill Morrison and Michael Abbott was just sick to see that Virginia cared less about them telling her to stop filing various motion with the Appellate Court, because they go home every night and we are in prison 24-7. Those two clowns and the other klans would just as soon had seen us with a rope around our neck or being chained by our feet and dragged behind a pickup for about 100 miles or so until we were ready to cut a deal. It had been 2 ½ years since we were famed and found guilty and we certainly should have had ruling on our appeal but the government and those attorneys were so sure that we would soon change our mind and cooperate. Virginia knew that Bill Morrison and Michael Abbott were crooks and in collusion with the prosecutor and judge Vining and she was not about to sit and wait for those Klan's to lynch her. I must sing the praise of Virginia because she was the one that started this fight and every time she read anything in the law library that might be remotely pertaining to our cases, she didn't even bother trying to get those scumbags to file anything because she knew who their allegiance was with, and she would file it in the Appellate Court herself. Never the less, when I did get cranked up I was like a snowball rolling down the side of a snow covered hill,

Disfranchised

and the further it roll, the bigger it gets and at some point in time, like me, its unstoppable.

The Clerk did not file the motion and he no doubt passed it along to Michael Abbott, but he, Michael Abbott, had learned early on that Virginia was no joke and was not to be toyed with because she had put that clown in check on many occasions. Bill Morrison knew better than to attempt to chastise me for Virginia's filing of various motions when she supposedly had an attorney, but the record will clearly show beyond a reasonable doubt that there was a conspiracy, and always has been, on the part of the government and every court appointed lawyer to frame every black person who come through the Northern District of Georgia (and most other courts, local, State and Federal), on any drug charge, unless he pled guilty. Let me say right here that when Congress passed the crack law (the black law), under the Regan-Bush administration, the intent was to Disfranchise every black who is even alleged to be remotely associated with any drugs. There are 435 Representatives and 100 Senators, and the Senate is 99% white and Representative about 93% white and there is no way that they would have pass any law that will Disfranchise their white constituency, or they would be looking for a job after election time, so they made the ratio 100 to 1 for crack v. cocaine (black v. whites) and when whites started using 70-80 % of the crack, it became a medical problem with no jail time. When Blacks was caught with 5 grams of crack, they were major drug dealers and it was 5 years if they cut a deal and 10 years if they went to trial and they had to do 85% of their sentence. When white get caught with powder cocaine or crack, its a misdemeanor and they were subject to get house arrest for 6 months and if they were in College it was just recreational use, because If you're white you're right.

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George W. High, Sr.

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July 5, 1996

JONES, MORRISON & WOMACK. P.C.
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RE: USA vs. George High, et. al.
Court of Appeals Case Number 94-8151
JMW File Number 93-00370-0

Dear Bill:

Please find enclosed a copy of OPINION OF THE U.S. SUPREME COURT FIREARMS- (Beecham v. U.S. No. 93-445, 5/16/94).....2092 and COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE 10 CIRCUIT (U.S. v. Hall, CA 10, No. 93-1097, 3/22/94), AUTOMATIC RESTORATION OF FELON'S CIVIL RIGHTS IS SUFFICIENT TO REMOVE FEDERAL FIREARMS BAR.

Bill the above information is in response to the message I left on your voice mail earlier this morning. I noted that the ruling by the Court of Appeals was 3/22/94 and I reported to prison on 3/28/94. That case made reference to a Colorado Law that has been in effect for Eons" and as I stated to you in "92", I knew that my Civil rights had been restored. It is beyond me, how I received 97 months on count 9 and 60 months on count 3, when according to the above information my privilege to possess firearms had been restored.

I will not attempt to play the devils advocate, because you are well aware of the fact that I have spent 27+ months in Prison on at least 2 charges in violation of my Civil Rights.

I will start packing and plan to be in Atlanta For the Olympic.

Sincerely,

George High

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A little history about the above letter: On the morning of July 4th, 1956, which was on a Thursday, after recall at about 11:00 a.m. one of my room mates (I was still in a 12-man room) came to me and said: Pop, as I was affectionately known, don't go to the dining room today because we're having a food strike. He said that we were suppose to have hot dogs, hamburgers and chicken wings but the police took all the wings outside for their family & friends 4th of July picnic. He said "don't sweat it cause we'll be cooking in the unit after the count clears". He said when they call the unit for lunch, go anywhere you like but don't go to the dining room.

When they released our unit for lunch I went to the Law Library and no one was in but the clerk and I and every since I had been in prison I would always check on the new incoming information. On that particular day I got the note binder with the criminal Law Reporters, which was a 10-12 page booklet that comes out weekly about new rulings and laws. I said that I would start with the old editions from the time I arrived in March 1994 and see what I could find, because after all that was Independence day for all white folks as Thomas Jefferson said in the Declaration of Independence, and he owned slaves and so did the first President, George Washington and his wife Martha. I had not scanned but 2 or three and God revealed to me what would intimately become "the straw that broke the camels back." The article was almost a full page and I understood it the first time I read it but it was beyond me why Bill Morrison had not knew about it.

On that day in the law library my eyes and my mind was opened and then I realized that Bill Morrison and Michael Abbott were in cahoots with the government and they get bonuses and kick backs from the people they get to cooperate when their assets are seized and forfeited. That Ruling: (U.S. v Hall, CA 10, No. 93-1097, 3/22/94), AUTOMATIC RESTORATION OF FELON'S RIGHTS IS SUFFICIENT TO REMOVE FEDERAL FIREARM BAR.. In essence it meant that my rights were restored when I got of the Colorado Prison in 1962. Now I read the ruling about 2-3 times and it did not change.

This is truly what I had been searching for and now I had legal proof that I had been framed on the firearm charges, so they had no

George W. High, Sr.

choice, or so I thought, but to vacate counts 3 and 9 which was the firearm charges. As I said in the letter dated July 5, "as I stated to you in "92", "I knew that my Civil rights had been restored." I would now find out with certainty if Bill Morrison was the racist Klan that I thought he was and who his allegiance was with. I stayed down to the Law Library typing the above letter to Bill Morrison and I also sent Virginia a letter bringing her up to date.

I went back to the unit for the 4:00 count and there was about 1700 guys on the compound and there was not even 200 at dinner. The food strike lasted through Friday and after the 4:00 count Saturday they rounded up 24 ringleaders and shipped them out, so the food strike was over and everyone went to dinner because our lockers was about empty anyway and they had all the chicken you could eat and the police looked the other way when we carried chicken out for later.

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July 18, 1996

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RE: USA vs. George High, et. al.
Court of Appeals Case Number 94-8151
JMW File Number 93-00370-0

Dear Bill:

I am writing this letter in reference to our phone call yesterday morning, which I had hoped would bring some positive direction to our course of action in the above matter, but it was not to be so, so let us go back to square one.

On July 5, 1996 I called to inform you that I had discovered a "GOLD MINE" and proceeded to tell you about BEECHAM

Disfranchised

vs. U.S., No. 93445, 5/16/94.....2092 OPINION OF THE U.S. SUPREME COURT FIREARM, and U.S. vs HALL, CA 10, No.93-1097, 3/22/94 (see letter dated 7/5/96). I briefly explained to you that those cases was parallel to mine.

You told me that you would research them and for me to call you back in about 7-10 days. I also sent the above information to you by mail on 7/7/96 which you received on 7/10/96. I called you on 7/17/96 and you said that you thought that we should wait until the Appellant Court make a ruling on my case, and then if we lose, you could file a 2255 on the Firearm charge. I asked you about a "HABEAS CORPUS", AND you told me that would take a year to get out of prison. You then told me to let you get my file and the information that I had sent, and of course I realized that you had probably not seen my file since you filed my Appeal in early "95", so at that point I said why don't I call you back on Monday (7/22/96), which would give you the weekend to Digest the information that I sent along with Counts 3 and 9.

Bill; on second thought I am of the opinion that because of the Gravity of the matter and the lateness of the hour (28 months in prison), I deem that the aforementioned should be conveyed by correspondence, because I'm now 57 and subject to memory lapse occasionally. Should the occasion arise that you need to call me, My Counselor's name is Mr. Bridges, and my case manager is Mr. Sweder and my building No. is 5752 East. After reviewing the information, please send me a letter laying out your course of action; In the mean time I will be doing research this weekend and follow up with more legal information.

Cordially

George High

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George W. High, Sr.

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July 22, 1996

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COLLEEN L. GOLDEN

Mr. George High
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RE: USA VS. George High, et. Al.
Court of Appeals Number 94-8151
JMW File Number 93-00370-0

Dear George:

Thank you for sending me copies of Beecham and Hall. It appears as though you may have some opportunity for relief under these cases. In my opinion, we should wait until the 11th Circuit rules on our attack on the drug conviction. Should the 11th Circuit reverse your conviction on that ground, we can go back to the trial court and seek relief. If not, we can then proceed with habeas action. Unless I hear otherwise from you, I shall assume that that is the course of action that you want me to take. I will let you know just as soon as we hear something from the Court of Appeals.

Yours very truly,
William A. Morrison
WAM/pjw

Disfranchised

As noted in the letter dated July 5, 1996, I had called Bill that morning after 10 a.m. to inform him of the information I had found that would surely vacate my sentences on count 3 and 9, but his office had taken Friday off also so I left a message on his answering service, informing him of such. I decided to give him ample time to receive my letter and to read over the cases and then to file a motion in the Appellate court to vacate the firearm counts and ask for a new trial on the other counts, but that was not to be so. On August 17, I decided to call Bill Morrison because I had sent him a letter and left a phone message but had no reply what so ever. After talking to Bill, my worse nightmare had become a reality and I now had come to the conclusion that what Virginia had known and said from day one, that Bill Morrison was a racist klan and Michael Abbott was his "sidekick" and they were both in collusion with the government. After talking to Bill, I decided to write him a letter documenting everything he said in our phone call and give him an opportunity to refute any thing that he did not say and I sent him the letter on July 18, 1996 (see above), because I knew that one day he would see that letter again and every other letter he wrote me.

Bill Morrison's reply was in relation to the letter of July 5th and the phone calls and he made reference to the 11th Circuit reversing the drug conviction. There was no drug conviction and the judge just arbitrarily and unconstitutionally sentenced us to prison to make us cooperate and Bill Morrison and Michael Abbott was right in the mix along with the prosecutor. It is really sickening for two defense attorneys to Participate in a conspiracy and to unjustly cause a husband and wife to go to prison for over 7 years under some false charges and cause us to lose 4 + million is assets and 4 businesses and for our sons and their families to be almost destitute.

I am 100% certain that our case was the rule and not the exception and George and Virginia High was Targeted and Selective Prosecuted by that Racist Department of Justice.

U.S v. Armstrong No. 95-157, (5/17/96)

A selective prosecution claim is not a defense on the merit to the criminal charges itself, but an independent assertion that the prosecutor has brought the charges for

George W. High, Sr.

reasons forbidden by the Constitution. A Majority of the Supreme Court declared May 13, 1996 that: A defendant must, at least make a threshold presentation of evidence tending to show that similar situated person of another race was not prosecuted (Kyle Henry, white). that the prosecutorial policy had discriminatory effects and that it was motivated by discriminatory purpose. George and Virginia High were Selectively prosecuted by: Joe D. Whitley, Allen Moye, William Silinski, Shelia Whipple, Barbara Brown, Kyle Henry, Bill Morrison, Michael Abbott, Judge Vining and others known and unknown.

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
September 10, 1996

FAX (404) 584-5994
LEWIS N. JONES (404)658-1670
WILLIAM A. MORRISON
JANET L. WOMACK
COLLEEN L. GOLDEN

Mr. George High
Fort Dix, New Jersey 08640-0902
RE: USA VS. George High, et. Al.
Court of Appeals Number 94-8151
JMW File Number 93-00370-0

Dear Mr. High:

I am in receipt of your letter and materials dated September 2, 1996. Let me get right to the point. If you are unhappy with my services as your attorney, please submit a written request to the Eleventh Circuit for a new attorney. I certainly will not oppose your desires.

Finally, I simply cannot let any concerns that you have concerning trial strategy go unresponded to. It is now, as it was then, my professional opinion that you and Virginia ought to have

Disfranchised

accepted the government's proposed plea agreement in light of the evidence against you. However, because that was not your desire, I prepared for and represented you at trial, and pursued a strategy that almost carried the day. In fact, in my opinion, we stood a very good chance of being acquitted until Virginia took the stand and basically laid everything off on you. If you will remember, her demeanor and appearance on the witness stand was extremely harmful to both of you. Those circumstances, including all of the "cash" transaction's certainly provided the jury with a reasonable basis upon which to convict. Nonetheless, the Eleventh Circuit has granted oral argument in your case so there must be some viability to your appeal. As set out above, if you want a new lawyer, please make your request as soon as possible.

Yours very truly,
William A. Morrison
WAM/pjw

George High
43141-019 Bldg. 5752-3
P.O. BOX 2000
FORT DIX, N.J. 08640-09002

September 14, 1996

JONES, MORRISON & WOMACK, P.C. Attorneys At Law
1250 Peachtree Center Tower
230 Peachtree Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Attorney Morrison,

I am in receipt of your letter dated September 10, 1996. Let me get right to the point. I think you have taken the Attorney Client relationship to a whole new level, or to be put bluntly, "An all time Low".

Let me say right here that I have no plans to follow the lead of our beloved President in his tic for tack Diplomacy which has

George W. High, Sr.

now almost escalated into a full scale war; with “The mad dog of the middle east”, in the person of Saddam Hasein of Iraq.

I will not do a collateral attack, but will address each charge separately. I take “SERIOUS OFFENSE” when anyone speak negatively of my Wife of 30 years. While on the subject, I also noticed that in your BRIEF FOR APPELLANT, page 14 (see enclosed) you attempted to attack my wife based on an unsubstantiated statement by Judge Vining, at sentencing, and. in this letter you said I stood a good chance of being (ah, a very good chance) acquitted until Virginia took the stand and basically laid everything on me. Now you know that’s a crock of shit. Our conviction came from reason stated in my letters dated July 5, 1996, July 18, 1996, and September 1, 1996 and September 8 1996. Also from the 13 individuals (for lack of a better word) who testified at our trial and the false gun charges. If you think I want my freedom at the expense of my wife remaining in prison, you are sadly mistaken. I have given you more than enough facts to warrant the dismissal of all charges against myself, Virginia and Robert Ward.

It is now, as it was then, my professional opinion that you and Virginia ought to have accepted the government’s proposed plea agreement in light of the evidence against you. Let me be gallant in my response to that statement. If you will note on the Record Excepts THAT YOU prepared along with the BRIEF OF APPELLANT, I was indicted on 7/9/92 and my arraignment was on 7/22/92 , at which time GEORGE HIGH PLED NOT GUILTY. (see enclosed) On 8/6/92 Magistrate John R. Strother appointed you (William Morrison, Esq.) as Counsel, [entry date 8/10/92]. Now I am certain that you were full aware that I had pled not guilty two weeks prior, and I think I am safe in assuming that you know the meaning of “NOT GUILTY”. If you had wanted a SKI of Rule 35, or someone to co-operate, you should have told the Judge that you did not want to represent George High because he pled not guilty. My wife (Virginia High) had also pled not guilty before Michael Abbott was Appointed by the Court to represent her. “CAVEAT-EMPTOR”

Disfranchised

(let the buyer beware), It is yours and attorney Abbott's job to represent us and not to have tried to badger us into pleading Guilty. To further enforce our position of your professional opinion, two days before trial you insisted on me pleading guilty and receiving 25 years based in part on 2 false gun charges..

All of the information that I have/been/will be sending to you has only been to hasten our freedom. In your letter dated January 9, 1996, (see enclosed), Dear George: Thank you for your letter of December 27, 1995. I certainly appreciate your efforts to help me with your Appeal. That is far cry, from your most recent letter. Also on your letter dated October 31, 1995 (see enclosed), you "CHASTISED" MY WIFE (Virginia) very harshly and I quote: I have received several notices from the Court of Appeals in reference to matters that Virginia has brought to their attention. You probably should advise her that they will not consider anything that she sends to them as long as she has an Attorney. end quote. It puzzled me that the Court of Appeals would send you several notices, when her Attorney of record is Attorney C. Michael Abbott; but of course that's neither here nor there. If you will note I have been adhering to the instruction that you gave Virginia, and followed the "CHAIN OF COMMAND".

In response to your last sentence: As set out above, if you want a new Lawyer, please make your request as soon as possible. It is my desire that you remain as my Attorney, Advocate and Litigator, and not be my Adversary, Nemesis or Foe.

In closing let me paraphrase, that famous American Jockey William Lee Shoemaker (affectionately known as "Willie Shoemaker), born in 1931. He rode in 40,250 races and won purses totaling over 123 millions Dollars. He retired in 1990 and was paralyzed in an automobile accident in 1991.

Now I submit, that based on his statistics, he was somewhat an expert on horses and racing, and Willie said: Never change horses in the middle of a race" and Certainly not in the HOME

George W. High, Sr.

STREATCH. So I say, let bygones be bygones and let us (as a team) proceed to the finish line and the winners circle.

PRIDE is a personal commitment. It is an attitude which separate excellence from mediocrity.

God Bless America, Land that I Love....

George High

Disfranchised

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October 8, 1996

LEWIS N. JONES
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Mr. George High
Registration Number 43141-019
Post Office Box 2000
Fort Dix, New Jersey 08640-0902

RE: USA VS. George High, et. Al.
Court of Appeals Number 94-8151
JMW File Number 93-00370-0

Dear Mr. High

I received your letter of September 30, 1996. I am going to argue the main case appeal in your case on Wednesday of this week. As soon as I complete that matter, I will assemble all of the rest of the information that you have provided me and determine which is the best way to go at that point. As always, I hope this letter finds you in good health and in good spirits considering the circumstances.

Yours very truly
William A. Morrison
WAM/pjw

George W. High, Sr.

JONES, MORRISON & WOMACK, P.C.
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February 26, 1997

LEWIS N. JONES (404) 658-1670
WILLIAM A. MORRISON FAX (404) 584-5994
JANET L. WOMACK
COLLEEN L. GOLDEN

Mr. Allen Moye, Assistant United States Attorney
4th Floor Richard B. Russell Building
75 Spring Street, S.W. Atlanta, Ga. 30305

RE: USA VS. George High, et. Al.
Docket Number 92-cr-182-4

Dear Mr. Moye:

While we are waiting on the 11th Circuit to rule in the above referenced appeal, I am Taking this opportunity to bring a matter to your attention that I mentioned to you in passing several months ago.

Mr. High has discovered several appellate decisions which indicate to me that his conviction in this district for possession of a firearm by a convicted felon under Title 18 §922(g) is invalid. Please review the case of U.S. v. Hall, 10th Cir., Case Number 93-1097, (a copy of the criminal law reporter being hereto attached.)

Just as I am certain that I would have raised this issue had I been aware of it at the time of trial, I am sure that you would not have indicted Mr. High on that charge had you been aware of the Colorado law regarding disabilities associated with convicted felons and the decisions mentioned in Hall. Please let me know if we can mutually agree to an amendment of Mr. High's sentence reflecting the above. If we cannot agree, I am certain that Mr.

Disfranchised

High could prevail on this issue in a habeas petition. Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Yours very truly,
William A. Morrison
W AM/pjw

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April 3, 1997

LEWIS N. JONES (404) 658-1670
WILLIAM A. MORRISON FAX (404) 584-5994
JANET L. WOMACK
COLLEEN L. GOLDEN

Mr. George High
Registration Number 43141-019
Post Office Box 2000
Fort Dix, New Jersey 08640-0902

RE: USA VS. George High, et. Al.
Court of Appeals Case -Number 94-81 51
JMW File Number 93-00370-0

Dear George:

The 11th Circuit is still considering your appeal. However, I do have some potentially good news! I spoke with Allen Moye today. He has reviewed the case law that I provided to him in my letter of February 26, 1997 and he has recommended that his supervisors allow him to petition the 11th Circuit to vacate your conviction for possession of a firearm by a convicted felon. As soon as he receives that permission, he will serve me with copies of his request to the Court. In the meantime, let's keep our fingers crossed as to the underlying conviction.

George W. High, Sr.

I trust that you will find the above. news as exciting as I do. Also, I hope that Virginia is doing well considering the circumstances. As always, I remain with kindest regards,

Yours very truly,
William A. Morrison
WAM/pjw

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May 16, 1997

LEWIS N. JONES
WILLIAM A. MORRISON
JANET L. WOMACK
COLLEEN L. GOLDEN

(404) 658-1670
FAX (404) 584-5994

Mr. George High
Registration Number 43141-019
Post Office Box 2000
Fort Dix, New Jersey 08640-0902

RE: USA vs. George High, et. al.
Court of Appeals Case Number 94-8151
JMW File Number 93-00370-0

Dear George:

Thank you for providing me with a copy of your letter to the President dated April 22, 1997. As usual, your description of the advice and discussions between you and me concerning this case were totally inaccurate. However, I do appreciate the tenor of your letter, and should President Clinton seek to intervene on your behalf, I will be more than happy to assist him in any way possible.

Disfranchised

In the meantime, we have not yet received a decision from the 11th Circuit on your appeal. I will let you know as soon as we do. As always, I remain with kindest regards,

Yours very truly
William A. Morrison

WAM/pjw

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Chapter Twelve

United States Court of Appeals
Eleventh Circuit
Nos. 94-8151, 94-8230
UNITED STATES of America, Plaintiff-Appellee,

v.

George W. HIGH, Sr., Virginia C. High, Defendants-Appellants
UNITED STATES of America, Plaintiff-Appellee,

v.

Robert L. WARD, Jr., Defendant-Appellant.

July 21, 1997.

Appeals from the United States District Court for the Northern
District of Georgia (No. 1:92-cr-182-12), Robert Vining, Judge.

Before HATCHETT, Chief Judge, TJOFLAT, Circuit Judge, and
GODBOLD, Senior Circuit Judge.

PER CURIAM.

In this multiple-object cocaine distribution and possession case, we affirm the appellants' convictions but we reverse the appellants' convictions for conspiracy to launder drug proceeds, structure currency transactions and defraud the United States, following the Supreme Court's decision in

Ratzlaf v. United States, 510 U.S. 135, 114 S.Ct. 655, 126 L.Ed.2d 615 (1994).

Appellants George High, Virginia High and Robert Ward appeal their convictions and sentences on charges arising from a complex drug conspiracy. Among other things, the Highs contend that the evidence was insufficient to support their convictions on Count One of the indictment-conspiracy to distribute and possess with intent to distribute cocaine, and aiding and abetting a conspiracy. All the appellants contend that the district court gave an erroneous jury instruction which requires reversal of their convictions on Count Thirteen of the indictment—a multiple-object conspiracy to launder drug proceeds, structure currency transactions and defraud the United States. We affirm the Highs’ convictions on Count One, and reverse the appellants’ convictions on Count Thirteen. [1]

Virginia High and George High also contend that the district court erred in refusing to give the jury a “good faith” instruction on Count Thirteen of the indictment. Because we vacate the convictions on Count Thirteen for other reasons, this issue is moot. Robert Ward contends that the district court erred in sentencing him on Count Thirteen under money laundering guidelines rather than money structuring guidelines. This issue is also moot given our decision to vacate the Count Thirteen convictions.

BACKGROUND

A. District Court Proceedings

On December 10, 1992, a grand jury indicted George High, Virginia High and Robert Ward along with a number of other alleged coconspirators, charging that they were involved in a complex drug conspiracy. In a thirty-nine count indictment, Count One charged the Highs and others (not including Ward) with conspiring to distribute and possess with intent to distribute cocaine, and aiding and abetting a conspiracy, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2 and 21 U.S.C. §§ 841(a)(1) and 846. Count Thirteen charged the Highs, Ward

George W. High, Sr.

and others with engaging in a multiple-object conspiracy to launder drug proceeds, structure currency transactions and defraud the government, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 2 and 371.

On September 21, 1993, the Highs and Ward (and one other alleged coconspirator) proceeded to trial together. The jury returned guilty verdicts against the Highs on Count One and against the Highs and Ward on Count Thirteen. The jury also returned guilty verdicts against George High on weapons charges, against Virginia High on money laundering charges, and against both the Highs on substantive charges of structuring currency transactions. [2] The district court sentenced the Highs to ninety-seven month terms of incarceration, and Ward to a forty-one month term of incarceration. The Highs and Ward filed timely appeals challenging their convictions and/or sentences, although George High did not appeal his conviction on weapons charges.

B. The Drug Conspiracy

The drug conspiracy took place primarily in Atlanta, Georgia, during a period from at least 1987 until mid to late 1992. The conspiracy involved a large number of cocaine wholesalers who were connected in a vertically and horizontally integrated cocaine distribution network operating in the metropolitan Atlanta area. The conspiracy also involved the cocaine wholesalers' "legitimate" business associates who used their enterprises to help the cocaine wholesalers convert large drug cash flows into goods, services and other assets. According to the government, some of the cocaine wholesalers had a particularly extensive-and ultimately illegal-relationship with George and Virginia High, who owned and operated a commercial and residential real estate business, and Robert Ward, who brokered automobiles.

At trial, the government introduced evidence that at various levels of the distribution chain the cocaine wholesalers realized profits of between \$1,000 and \$10,000 in cash on the sale of each kilogram of cocaine. According to trial witnesses, the cocaine wholesalers then sought out "legitimate" business

associates to help convert this cash into other, more useful types of assets, such as real estate and automobiles. George and Virginia High, owners and operators of High Realty, allegedly served as two such business associates for the cocaine wholesalers.

At trial, the government introduced voluminous evidence of the illicit relationship between the Highs and the cocaine wholesalers. In particular, the government presented evidence that George High, High Realty's "broker," and Virginia High, a High Realty sales associate, purchased several properties for the cocaine wholesalers and structured the purchase transactions in manners that concealed the source of the money used to buy the property, and circumvented the currency transaction reporting requirements contained in 31 U.S.C. § 5313(a). On one occasion in 1989, for instance, George High helped cocaine wholesaler Sims Jinks purchase a residence in Dekalb County, Georgia. Jinks supplied George High with \$35,000 in cash that George High converted into five separate cashier's checks to make the down payment on the residence. Jinks and George High made the remaining \$45,000 in payments on the residence directly to the seller in cash at the High Realty office.

A year later, Virginia High helped Jinks purchase another residence. As before, Jinks provided \$35,000 in cash for the down payment, and Virginia High obtained five cashier's checks to make the down payment to the seller. Jinks paid the remaining \$200,000 owed on the balance of the mortgage in cash over a fourteen-month period of time. Although Jinks owned the residence, it was purchased in Virginia High's name. When the government arrested Jinks and notified Virginia High that it intended to seize the residence, Jinks and the Highs executed deeds transferring title of the residence to Jinks. This allowed Jinks to mortgage the property and obtain a large line of credit, depriving the government of much of the residence's seizure value.

The government presented evidence showing that the Highs received and dealt with hundreds of thousands of dollars

George W. High, Sr.

in cash derived from the unlawful activities of several cocaine wholesalers. In addition to helping the cocaine wholesalers make purchases, the Highs also managed some of the cocaine wholesalers' properties and maintained the landscape of those properties.

The government also introduced evidence that Ward operated as an automobile broker for one of the cocaine wholesalers. On one occasion in 1989, for instance, Ward purchased a \$32,000 Cadillac automobile for the mother of one cocaine wholesaler. Ward received cash for the automobile from the cocaine wholesaler and then converted the cash into cashier's checks—all in amounts less than \$10,000. Ward purchased the automobile in his own name, and then later transferred title to the cocaine wholesaler's mother. At trial, the cocaine wholesaler testified that he paid Ward \$1,000 as a commission for purchasing the automobile. Ward also purchased a number of other high-priced automobiles at the direction of the cocaine wholesalers, often keeping the automobiles titled in his own name even though they actually belonged to various cocaine wholesalers.

ISSUES

We discuss two issues: (1) whether sufficient evidence supports the Highs' convictions on Count One for conspiracy to distribute and possess with intent to distribute cocaine, and aiding and abetting a conspiracy, and (2) whether the district court's erroneous instruction on the elements of the structuring offense in the multiple-object conspiracy of Count Thirteen warrants a reversal of the appellants' convictions on that count.

DISCUSSION

A. *Sufficiency of the Evidence on the Count One Charge*

Whether sufficient evidence supports the Highs' convictions on Count One is a question of law we review *de novo*. *United States v. Massey*, 89 F.3d 1433, 1438 (11th Cir.1996), *cert. denied*, --- U.S. ----, 117 S.Ct. 983, 136 L.Ed.2d 865 (1997). In so doing, we review the evidence in the light most favorable to the government and resolve all reasonable inferences and credibility evaluations in favor of the jury's verdict. We will uphold the jury's verdict if a reasonable fact finder could conclude that the evidence establishes the Highs' guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. *United States v. Starke*, 62 F.3d 1374, 1380 (11th Cir.1995). To sustain a conspiracy conviction, we must conclude that a reasonable fact finder could determine that (1) an agreement existed among two or more persons; (2) that the defendant knew of the general purpose of the agreement; and (3) that the defendant knowingly and voluntarily participated in the agreement. *United States v. Ramsdale*, 61 F.3d 825, 829 (11th Cir.1995). Because a conspiracy is generally secretive, a reasonable fact finder may infer its existence from the surrounding circumstances. *United States v. Simon*, 839 F.2d 1461, 1469 (11th Cir.), *cert. denied*, 487 U.S. 1223, 108 S.Ct. 2883, 101 L.Ed.2d 917, and *cert. denied*, 488 U.S. 861, 109 S.Ct. 158, 102 L.Ed.2d 129 (1988). When, as here, a conspiracy conviction may be based on an aider and abettor theory of liability pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 2, the evidence must show that the conspiracy occurred, and that "the defendant associated himself with a criminal venture, participated in it as something he wished to bring about, and sought by his actions to make it succeed." *United States v. Bryant*, 671 F.2d 450, 454 (11th Cir.1982).

The Highs contend that the government failed to present evidence that they knew about the conspiracy to distribute and possess with intent to distribute cocaine, and voluntarily joined the conspiracy. According to the Highs, the conspiracy had three objectives: (1) to acquire cocaine for the purpose of distribution; (2) to acquire property as fruits of an unlawful

George W. High, Sr.

scheme to distribute cocaine; and (3) to conceal the wealth derived from the distribution of cocaine through the use of false and fictitious names. The Highs contend that no evidence existed showing that Virginia High was involved with the cocaine or assisted the cocaine wholesalers in using false and fictitious names. The Highs also contend that no evidence existed that establishes a substantial link between George High and the drug conspiracy. The Highs further contend that any services that they provided that helped the cocaine wholesalers acquire property cannot constitute evidence of their participation in the conspiracy, as those services only potentially constitute evidence of money laundering—which was allegedly not an objective of the drug conspiracy described in Count One of the indictment.

The government counters that sufficient evidence existed to find the Highs guilty of the offense alleged in Count One of the indictment. The government contends that the Highs knew the illicit source of the cocaine wholesalers' money and voluntarily helped them fulfill objects of the conspiracy, which included laundering the proceeds of the cocaine sales in order to ensure the continued success of the cocaine distribution network. The government concedes that the Highs did not possess drugs, but contends that this is irrelevant, as the evidence showed that the Highs knew the illicit source of the money they received and invested that money in real estate on the cocaine wholesalers' behalf.

Upon review of the facts and evidence, we agree with the government that sufficient evidence existed to find the Highs guilty on Count One. At trial, the government presented circumstantial evidence that showed the Highs knew the source of the cocaine wholesalers' money and with that knowledge, continued to funnel their money, derived from unlawful activities, through High Realty. Ample evidence demonstrated that the Highs voluntarily assisted the cocaine wholesalers in investing money in real estate. This evidence showed that the Highs purposefully aided the cocaine wholesalers in their efforts to acquire property, and that the

Higs helped the cocaine wholesalers conceal wealth using Virginia High's name on a deed for a residence that a cocaine wholesaler actually owned.

The unambiguous language of the indictment belies the Higs' contention that money laundering was not an alleged objective of the drug conspiracy described in Count One of the indictment:

Further, it was an object of the conspiracy that the coconspirators would conceal the wealth derived from the trafficking in cocaine ... and their use and ownership of instrumentalities of the crimes, including real property ... and United States currency, through the use of false and fictitious names, *and otherwise*.

(Emphasis added.) Moreover, to the extent that the Higs argue that money laundering activity cannot be a basis for establishing culpability in a drug conspiracy, that contention is meritless. In *United States v. Bollinger*, we held that a defendant involved only in the money laundering facet of the drug business could be considered a part of the conspiracy to distribute those drugs. 796 F.2d 1394, 1407-08 (11th Cir.1986), *modified on other grounds*, 837 F.2d 436 (11th Cir.), *cert. denied*, 486 U.S. 1009, 108 S.Ct. 1737, 100 L.Ed.2d 200 (1988). The holding we set forth in *Bollinger* simply means that a money launderer may be held liable as a principal or aider and abettor of a drug conspiracy even though the money launderer's conduct takes place after the actual drug distribution activity. The rationale underlying our holding is based on a recognition that money laundering often ensures the success of the underlying substantive crime, drug trafficking. *See United States v. Perez*, 922 F.2d 782, 786 (11th Cir.) (money laundering can be an integral part of certain drug distribution conspiracies) (citation omitted), *cert. denied*, 501 U.S. 1223, 111 S.Ct. 2840, 115 L.Ed.2d 1009 (1991).

Given the more than sufficient evidence establishing the Higs' guilt regarding the charges in Count One of the indictment, we affirm their convictions on that count.

George W. High, Sr.

B. Effect of the Flawed Jury Instructions on the Count Thirteen Conviction

The second issue we address is whether the district court's erroneous instruction on one object of an offense in the multiple-object conspiracy of Count Thirteen warrants a reversal of the appellants' convictions on that count.

The district court's jury instruction regarding Count Thirteen required the government to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that appellants conspired to commit one of the offenses that was an object of the alleged conspiracy. The district court further instructed that the jury had to agree unanimously upon the offenses the appellants conspired to commit. Because the three offenses described in Count Thirteen are substantive offenses in their own right, the district court also separately instructed the jury on the essential elements of those offenses. The district court instructed the jury regarding the structuring currency transactions offense, 31 U.S.C. § 5324, in accordance with our holding in *United States v. Brown*, 954 F.2d 1563 (11th Cir.), *cert. denied*, 506 U.S. 900, 113 S.Ct. 284, 121 L.Ed.2d 210 (1992). The government concedes that this instruction was improper in the wake of the Supreme Court's decision in *Ratzlaf v. United States*, 510 U.S. 135, 114 S.Ct. 655, 126 L.Ed.2d 615 (1994), decided during the pendency of this case.

Appellants all contend that their convictions on Count Thirteen must be reversed, because the structuring currency transactions instruction was incorrect as a matter of law. [3] They assert that where one object of a multiple-object conspiracy charge has no support as a matter of law, a conviction on the multiple-object conspiracy charge cannot be sustained. The government contends that reversal is not required, as the district court's general jury instruction on the multiple-object conspiracy was correct, curing any defect in the instruction regarding one of the alleged objects of the conspiracy.

We agree with the appellants that reversal is appropriate based on the facts of this case. The district court gave the

following general instructions regarding the multiple-object conspiracy charged in Count Thirteen:

[W]ith regard to the conspiracy alleged in count thirteen, the indictment charges that the defendants conspired to commit various violations of the law of the United States such as set out in Title 18, United States Code, Section 371. It is charged, in other words, that the defendants conspired to commit three separate substantive crimes or offenses.

In such a case it is not necessary for the government to prove that the defendant under consideration willfully conspired to commit all of those substantive offenses. It would be sufficient if the government proved beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant under consideration willfully conspired with someone to commit one or both [sic] offenses.

But in that event, in order to return a verdict of guilty, you must unanimously agree upon which of the three offenses the defendant conspired to commit.

The district court then gave the following specific instruction regarding structuring currency transactions in violation of 31 U.S.C. § 5324(3):

I charge you that the government need not prove the defendant was aware of the illegality of money structuring in order to convict the defendant of that offense under Title 31, United States Code, Section 5324(3).

This specific instruction was incorrect, as the Supreme Court held in *Ratzlaf* that a defendant may be convicted of violating section 5324 only upon a showing that the defendant “willfully” violated anti-structuring laws. 510 U.S. at 136 - 38, 114 S.Ct. at 657. According to the Court, the government must “prove that the defendant acted with knowledge that his conduct was unlawful” in order to prove a “willful” violation of section 5324. 510 U.S. at 137, 114 S.Ct. at 657. In other words, the Court’s *Ratzlaf* opinion required the district court in this case to instruct the jury that the government *needed* to prove the defendant was aware that money structuring was illegal.

George W. High, Sr.

In our view, the district court's statement in the conspiracy instruction regarding the necessity of "willful" action did not cure its specific, erroneous instruction concerning the irrelevancy of proof of "willfulness" as to knowledge that structuring is illegal. It may be that the jury understood the conspiracy instruction to require the government to prove that the appellants willfully conspired to structure currency transactions. The jury however, may have understood the conspiracy instruction to require a showing of willfulness with respect to the money laundering or defrauding offenses, but not with regard to awareness that money structuring is illegal. Therefore, the jury may have convicted the appellants of conspiring to engage in structuring currency transactions without finding that they were aware that such structuring was illegal. As stated, such a conclusion would run afoul of *Ratzlaf*.

While it is true that the jury might have agreed unanimously to convict the appellants of conspiring to commit another offense, *e.g.*, money laundering, that *possibility* alone is insufficient to justify an affirmance. *See Griffin v. United States*, 502 U.S. 46, 52, 112 S.Ct. 466, 470-71, 116 L.Ed.2d 371 (1991) (where one of two objects of a conspiracy charge is insufficient as a matter of law "the proper rule to be applied is that which requires a verdict to be set aside in cases where the verdict is supportable on one ground, but not on another, and it is impossible to tell which ground the jury selected") (citation omitted); *United States v. Martinez*, 14 F.3d 543, 553-54 (11th Cir.1994) (the existence of an alternative theory upon which a conviction may be based does not save a legal defect in the jury instructions); *United States v. Boots*, 80 F.3d 580, 589 (1st Cir.) (reversing section 371 multiple-object conspiracy conviction where court erred in instructing jury on one alleged object of conspiracy "because it is impossible to tell which ground the jury based the conspiracy conviction upon"), *cert. denied*, --- U.S. ----, 117 S.Ct. 263, 136 L.Ed.2d 188 (1996); *see also United States v. Range*, 94 F.3d 614, 620 (11th Cir.1996) ("A court must ... be able to determine with

absolute certainty that the jury based its verdict on the ground on which it was properly instructed.”) (quotations and citation omitted).

Accordingly, we must reverse the appellants’ convictions on Count Thirteen of the indictment.

CONCLUSION

Because the evidence was sufficient, we affirm the Highs’ convictions on Count One. Because we cannot determine whether the jury convicted the appellants on a legally sufficient basis on Count Thirteen, we reverse the convictions of the appellants on that count and remand for further proceedings consistent with this opinion.

AFFIRMED in part; REVERSED and REMANDED in part.

FOOTNOTES

[1]

The appellants also raise various other issues relating to the indictment and their sentences. These issues do not merit extensive discussion, and we thus address them here in summary fashion. In addition to the contentions described above, Virginia High contends that (1) the district court erred in instructing the jury on “deliberate ignorance” as to the intent requirement for money laundering; and (2) the district court’s failure to grant her a bond hearing denied her procedural and substantive due process rights. Accordingly, Virginia High asserts that we must reverse her convictions on counts seventeen, eighteen, twenty, twenty-three and twenty-four of the indictment, and/or declare unconstitutional the statute regulating bail pending appeal. We find neither of these contentions persuasive and affirm pursuant to Eleventh Circuit Rule 36-1.

[2] The district court subsequently vacated the convictions against the Highs on the structuring currency transactions

George W. High, Sr.

charges in light of the Supreme Court's ruling in *Ratzlaf v. United States*, 510 U.S. 135, 114 S.Ct. 655, 126 L.Ed.2d 615 (1994). We discuss the *Ratzlaf* holding *infra*.

[3] Counsel lodged a timely objection to the district court's instruction, obviating the need for review under the "plain error" standard in this case. Accordingly, we review the district court's instruction for "abuse of discretion." Any reliance the government places on the holding in *United States v. Vazquez*, 53 F.3d 1216 (11th Cir.1995)-which addresses the impact of an unobjected-to *Ratzlaf* error under "plain error" review-is thus misplaced.

On July 21, 1997, almost 4 years from the date of conviction (October 13, 1993), The 11th Circuit Court of Appeals issued the above PER CURIAM decision. The definition of PER CURIAM: adj. Latin for "by the court," defining a decision of an appeal court as a whole in which no judge is identified as the specific author. Over the next 7 years there would be 3 additional PER CURIAM decisions, all stamped "DO NOT PUBLISH". However there was a 4TH appeal and a judge Gibson from the 8th circuit was the author of the decision, but that too was stamped "DO NOT PUBLISH"...

I will began by addressing the 1st paragraph from the aforementioned PER CURIAM decision:

In this multiple-object cocaine distribution and possession case, we affirm the appellants' convictions for conspiracy to distribute and possess with intent to distribute cocaine, and aiding and abetting a conspiracy, but we reverse the appellants' convictions for conspiracy to launder drug proceeds, structure currency transactions and defraud the United States, following the Supreme Court's decision in *Ratzlaf v. United States*, 510 U.S. 135, 114 S.Ct. 655, 126 L.Ed.2d 615 (1994).

the Highs contended that the evidence was insufficient to support their convictions on Count One of the indictment-conspiracy to distribute and possess with intent to distribute cocaine, and aiding and abetting a conspiracy and that the

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Appellate Court lacked jurisdiction To affirm the Highs conviction on count one because the district court imposed that sentenced in violation of the laws and constitution.

The following paragraph is taken verbatim from the Presentance Investigation Report which was prepared by Thomas E. Thurmond, Probation Officer, on December 8, 1993.

The Offense Conduct

The following information was obtained by interviewing the defendant, Assistant U.S. Attorney Allen Moye, DEA Agent Mark Hadaway, FBI Special Agent Alex J. Turner, IRS investigators Bill Salinski and Sheila Whipple, and by reviewing investigative material compiled-by case agents.

Offense Level Computations—(Virginia High)

Since the defendant's participation in the conspiracy charged in Count One and Count Thirteen consisted of actions involving money laundering and structuring transactions to evade reporting requirements, U.S.S.G. § 2S1.1 is the most analogous guideline to be applied with respect to Count One and Count Thirteen. The probation officer grouped Counts One, Thirteen, Seventeen, Eighteen, Twenty, Twenty-Three and Twenty-Four together to form group A. Counts 1, 13, 17, 18, 20, 23 and 24 — Laundering of Monetary Instruments, Aiding and Abetting

Offense Level Computations—(George High) December 15, 1993

Since the defendant's involvement in the conspiracies outlined in Counts One and Thirteen of the indictment involved activities related to money laundering, these two counts will be treated as money laundering counts, pursuant to U.S.S.G. § 1B1.2(a) and The probation officer has grouped the counts of conviction as follows:

- Group A - Counts One and Thirteen
- Group B - Count Fourteen
- Group C - Counts Three and Nine

George W. High, Sr.

The district Court even agreed with the Probation Officers recommendation.

THE COURT: The court adopts the factual statements and guideline applications made in the presentence investigation report to which there has been no objections filed.” (January 20, 1994)

The Probation Officer, after thorough examination of the records and interviewing various people, found no evidence that would warrant George and/or Virginia High being sentenced for conspiracy to distribute and possess with intent to distribute cocaine, and aiding and abetting a conspiracy. His recommendation was as stated above. Now bear in mind that Virginia Highs PSI was prepared on December 8, 1993 and George Highs on December 15, 1993 and that was almost a month before the The Supreme Courts decision in *Ratzlaf v. United States*, 510 U.S. 135, which was on January 11, 1994 and that was in fact the basis for the Appellate Court vacating count Thirteen...

“we reverse the appellants’ convictions for **conspiracy to launder drug proceeds, structure currency transactions and defraud the United States**, following the Supreme Court’s decision in *Ratzlaf v. United States*, 510 U.S. 135, 114 S.Ct. 655, 126 L.Ed.2d 615 (1994).

Cts. 1, 17, 18, 20, 23 & 24 **conspiracy to launder drug proceeds** (Money Laundering)

Cts. 16, 19 21 & 22 to be **structure currency transaction**

These counts were dismissed early on

Ct. 13 **defraud the United States**

The district court instructed the jury regarding the structuring currency transactions offense, 31 U.S.C. § 5324, in accordance with our holding in *United States v. Brown*, 954 F.2d 1563 (11th Cir.), *cert. denied*, 506 U.S. 900, 113 S.Ct. 284, 121 L.Ed.2d 210 (1992). The government concedes that

this instruction was improper in the wake of the Supreme Court's decision in *Ratzlaf v. United States*, 510 U.S. 135, 114 S.Ct. 655, 126 L.Ed.2d 615 (1994), decided during the pendency of this case.

The Highs were found guilty on **October 13, 1993** and Supreme Courts decision in *Ratzlaf v. United States*, 510 U.S. 135 was on **January 11, 1994** and the Highs were sentenced on **January 20, 1994**. All counts should have been dismissed in the district court against George and Virginia High by virtue of the Supreme Courts ruling in *Ratzlaf v. United States*, and George and Virginia should have went home and "lived happy ever after." However, the Highs sentences were imposed unlawfully and in violation of the United States Constitution.

...the Appellant court further states: "On one occasion in 1989, for instance, George High helped cocaine wholesaler Sims Jinks purchase a residence in DeKalb County, Georgia. Jinks supplied George High with \$35,000 in cash that George High converted into five separate cashier's checks to make the down payment on the residence. Jinks and George High made the remaining \$45,000 in payments on the residence directly to the seller in cash at the High Realty office." That statement is a "dam lie" and it relates to count 15 on which I was acquitted.

It is a fact that we were sentenced under the money laundering statues, so the High's conviction on count one and Thirteen was both reversed. In essence, the judgment of the 11th Circuit Court of appeals was a farce and a mockery and the district court, at the behest of, and acting in collusion with the government and the Highs attorneys, Granted the governments ex parte Motion to dismiss count Thirteen against the Highs without conducting a hearing. George and Virginia High languished in prison an additional 4 years due to "malfeasance" on the part of Judge Vining, the government, the Highs counterfeit defense attorneys and the three appellate court judges.

George W. High, Sr.

JONES, MORRISON & WOMACK, P.C.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
1250 PEACHTREE CENTER TOWER
230 PEACHTREE STREET, N.W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

August 18, 1997

LEWIS N. JONES (404) 658-1670
WILLIAM A. MORRISON FAX (404) 584-5994
JANET L. WOMACK
COLLEEN L. GOLDEN

Mr. George High
Registration Number 43141-019
Post Office Box 2000
Fort Dix, New Jersey 08640-0902

RE: USA vs. George High, et al.
Court of Appeals Case Number 94-8151

Dear George:

I recently forwarded you a copy of the Eleventh Circuit's opinion in your case. On August 7, 1997, I filed a Petition for Re-hearing in an attempt to get the Eleventh Circuit to differentiate between yours and Virginia's cases.

You have a right to file a petition with the Supreme Court of the United States for a writ of certiorari. However, in my opinion sufficient grounds for filing a petition for a writ of certiorari do not exist under the Rules of the Supreme Court. Therefore, I will not seek such review.

Finally, when the case is remanded to the District Court, we will get the District Court to reverse the "gun" conviction.

Yours very truly,
William A. Morrison
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IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE ELEVENTH CIRCUIT

CASE NO. 94-8151
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Appellee,

versus

GEORGE W. HIGH
Appellant

ON APPEAL FROM THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA

PETITION FOR RE-HEARING

This Court's opinion does not distinguish between the evidence supporting the conviction of Virginia High and the evidence (or lack thereof of evidence) supporting the conviction of George High. The opinion except for one (1) specific reference to a transaction upon which George High was acquitted, does not make any distinction between the Highs.

George High contends that he was convicted primarily based upon his marital relationship with Virginia High and the jury's natural assumption that because of the husband/wife relationship that he must have been guilty of the same crimes that the wife was guilty of. The record, as pointed out by High in his Brief at pages 1 2-1 5, does not support his conviction. The one specific instance referred to by this Court at pages 2371-2372 of the Slip opinion describes a transaction upon which George High was charged, tried, and acquitted.

George High would respectfully request that this Court reanalyze those portions of the transcript pointed out in his Brief where he points out that the testimony at trial indicated that Virginia High conducted and participated in all of the

George W. High, Sr.

transactions from which one could infer that an individual actively participated in the drug conspiracy. At best, George High was merely present and his role in the matter should be clearly differentiated from his wife's role.

George High respectfully request that this Court rehear his assertion that his conviction on Count 1 should be reversed because of insufficiency of the evidence and that the conviction be reversed.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED

WILLIAM A. MORRISON
ATTORNEY FOR GEORGE HIGH

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September 22, 1997

LEWIS N. JONES
WILLIAM A. MORRISON
JANET L. WOMACK
COLLEEN L. GOLDEN

(404) 658-1670
FAX (404) 584-5994

Mr. George High
Registration Number 43141-019
Post Office Box 2000
Fort Dix, New Jersey 08640-0902
RE: USA vs. George High

Dear George:

Thank you for sending me a copy of your § 2255 and Motion for Release on Bail. In that regard, I have placed a call to Allen Moye to see if he will consent to the entry of an Order vacating your conviction on the gun count. As you note in your Motion, he has previously agreed to this. He probably has not pursued this remedy too vigorously because he knows that it will not result in any less prison time for you based upon the court's affirmance of your conviction on the drug conspiracy count.

With regard to the remainder of your claims, good luck. Additionally, Robert Ward has been released as his conviction was vacated based upon the objection that I made to that particular jury charge at trial; although it appears as though the Government is bent upon retrying him.

Yours very truly,
William A. Morrison
WAM/cab

George W. High, Sr.

JONES, MORRISON & WOMACK, P.C.
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October 10, 1997

LEWIS N. JONES
WILLIAM A. MORRISON
JANET L. WOMACK
COLLEEN L. GOLDEN

(404) 658-1670
FAX (404) 584-5994

Mr. George High
Registration Number 43141-019
Post Office Box 2000
Fort Dix, New Jersey 08640-0902

RE: U.S. vs. George High.

Dear George:

Please find attached a copy of the Eleventh Circuit's denial of our Petition for Rehearing. Please note that the applicable time periods for seeking further review of this matter from the U.S. Supreme Court start to run from October 1, 1997. Please consider this notice to be an amendment to my letter of August 18, 1997.

Again, I hope you are successful in your collateral attacks, etc.

Yours very truly,
William A. Morrison
Attorney at Law

WAM/cab
Enclosure

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October 23, 1997

LEWIS N. JONES
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COLLEEN L. GOLDEN

(404) 658-1670
FAX (404) 584-5994

Mr. George High
Registration Number 43141-019
Post Office Box 2000
Fort Dix, New Jersey 08640-0902

RE: U.S. vs. George High.

Dear George:

Please be advised that the mandate has issued in your case as per the attached Order. Also, I spoke with Allen Moye, concerning your case the other day in court. Mr. Moye is not pleased by the filing of your various petitions and will not now consent to the vacating of your gun conviction. Finally, as always, I hope that you are successful in your collateral attacks.

Yours very truly,
William A. Morrison
Attorney at Law

WAM/cab
Enclosure

George W. High, Sr.

Constitutional Rights of the Highs Violated

U.S. Const. Amend #1 George and Virginia High, has petitioned the Court on numerous occasions with valid motions, and has made our attorneys aware of all of this information, all to no avail because Bill Morrison and Michael Abbott still insisted that we cooperate in the midst of the government, prosecution, and attorney misconduct.

U.S. Const. Amend. #2 Right to bare arms:
William Silinski and Shelia Whipple knew or should have known that my rights had been restored when they seized my legal firearm during an illegal raid on July 27, 1992.

U.S. Const. Amend #4 search and seizure
On July 27, 1992, “Rogue Agents” of the United States of America, i.e. William Silinski, Shelia Whipple, unknown black female who arrested Mrs. High, and about 20 + others acting under the claim of Federal Authority, executed an unconstitutional search and seizure at the home of George and Virginia High, Eric and Jenique High and the alleged office of High Realty, when in fact, High’s Realty, Inc. had never been at that location, and their license was revoked on January 8, 1992. That was (and always had been) the office of Georgia Home Improvement Co., Inc., who shared office space with High-Five, Inc. and Bal, Inc..

U.S. Const. Amend. #5 Indictment was Fatally defective and should have been dismissed with prejudice for the following reasons. After 5 months of rummaging through a mountain of illegally seized evidence from High’s residence and the alleged office of High’s Realty, the government went before the Grand Jury and hoodwinked and bamboozled them into indicting George and Virginia High on 3rd indictment, and charging them on count One, Thirteen, and charging George High on count # 3 and count # 9 (two false firearm counts) and the government knowingly and with malice furthered lied to the grand jury and said that George High was a convicted felon, and that my rights had not

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been restored, when in fact they knew That my rights had been restored in 1962 when I got out of prison.

U.S. Const. Amend #6, Speedy trial...From first indictment to trial was 15 months, because the U.S. Attorneys office and William Silinski, Shelia Whipple, Barbara Brown and others known and unknown needed enough time to frame George and Virginia High on the false indictment and all the Illegally seized evidence. Bill Morrison and Michael Abbott did not insist on a speedy trial because they were in Collusion with the government from day one.

U.S. Const. Amend. #8 Allen Moye insisted on \$100,000 Bail for Virginia High, and \$100,000 bail for George High on some trumped-up-charges, after the government seized the properties, \$12,000 from Virginia's bank account, and seized an insurance check in the amount of \$15,000, and the Highs were wrongfully convicted and unjustly imprisoned for 7 + years on some false charges, of which I certainly feel is cruel and unusual punishment.

U.S. Const. Amend. #13 Neither slavery of involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction. George and Virginia High was not duly convicted, and in fact was framed by: Joe D. Whitley, Allen Moye, William Silinski, Shelia Whipple, Barbara Brown, Bill Morrison, Michael Abbott, Judge Vining others known and unknown.

U.S. Const. Amend. #14. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United states; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, Liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. That right was violated when the highest police power in the state of Georgia (The Georgia Bureau of Investigation), in the person

George W. High, Sr.

of Terry Sosebee participated in the early morning armed and Illegal raid at the residence of George and Virginia High, and it was in fact he who, by his own admission, was assigned to search the family room, and he Illegally searched my briefcase and seized the contents i.e. .25 cal. firearm, all credit cards, address and appointment books and other items.

PERSUANT TO 21 USC § 853 and 18 USC § 982, George and Virginia Highs properties (real and personal) were illegally forfeited after fraudulent conviction.

18 USCA § 1512 (b)(2)(A)(D), Tampering with a witness... Allen Moye refused to let the witnesses from Colorado testify that my rights had been restored, and Bill Morrison, Michael Abbott, Joe D. Whitley, William Silinski, Shelia Whipple, Barbara Brown, Judge Vining and others known and unknown conspired with him under 18 USC §§ 2.

Const. Art. 1, § 2. Cl. 1 Right to vote for Senators. when Joe D. Whitney, Allen Moye, William Silinski, Shelia Whipple, Barbara Brown, Bill Morrison, Michael Abbott, Judge Vining and others known and unknown framed us on Count One and Count Thirteen and framed me on the two false firearm charges and cause both of us me to be sentenced to prison for 97 months.

18 U.S.C. § 1865 The right to serve on a jury. George and Virginia High has been denied that right since 1993.

Selective Prosecution, U.S v. Armstrong No. 95-157, (5/17/96)

George and Virginia High was selectively prosecution by the United States Attorney, who brought the charges against us for reasons forbidden by the Constitution and the prosecutorial policy had discriminatory effects and that it was motivated by discriminatory purpose. Selectively prosecuted by: Joe D. Whitley, Allen Moye, William Silinski, Shelia Whipple, Barbara Brown, Kyle Henry, Bill Morrison, Michael Abbott, Judge Vining and others known and unknown.

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All of the above could have never happened but for the Malicious Prosecution of Allen Moye acting in the management position of the racketeering Enterprise and on behalf of THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. The sole intent of the government was to Frame the Highs because they would not cooperate and the government unconstitutionally seized all of the personal and business records from the Highs so that they could indict others, and so that the Highs could not mount a effective defense to prove their innocence of the “trumped-up-charges”. I would be remiss if I failed to mention the role played by Judge Vining, the “Grand Dragon”, who dismissed each and every motion filed by Virginia and George High since mid 1992, and he was really the key to this racist conspiracy. The government succeeded in not only destroying the Highs (George, Virginia, Eric and George Jr.) businesses, but also decimated the High Family name for generations to come.

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Chapter 13

Virginia and I knew that this whole ordeal was a “HATE CRIME” and that we would have to take control of our own defense because our attorneys were first class racist crooks, so everything filed in any court hereafter and henceforth would be filed by us and every document not in this book will be on the court Docket and will be posted on my website, www.georgehigh.com. Other than the P.S.I. which had 20 pages and the Appellate Court ruling which had 5 pages, most of the other documents have been 1, 2 or 3 pages. Some of the proceeding motions, brief, exhibits, appendix, and other filings have in excess of 50 pages so they would have to be read or downloaded from my website, because no one would read a book with 5,000 to 7,000 pages...

On July 28, 1997 Virginia High filed a Motion for New Trial, Release on Bail-Newly Discovered Evidence, in the District Court

On August 3, 1997 I filed a complaint with the F.B.I. c/o Michael Shaheen Professional Responsibility Officer.

On August 6, 1997 Shortly after the Court’s ruling in *United States v. High*, Virginia High, filed a *Pro Se* Motion for New Trial, Motion to Vacate Sentence Pursuant to 28U.S.C. § 2255 and a Motion for Appointment of Counsel.

On August 12, 1997 the government responded to Virginia High’s 28 U.S.C. § 2255.

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- On August 21, 1997**, Mrs. High responded to the government's respond to her § 2255.
- On September 23, 1997** George High filed a Motion to vacate Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255 and a Motion for release on bond pending new evidence with brief in support of both Motions.
- On September 24, 1997** George High filed a Motion to disqualify Judge Robert L. Vining, Jr. with brief in support.
- On October 1, 1997** Judge Vining entered an order denying motion pursuant to 28:255 without prejudice to renew motion when sentence becomes final.
- On October 1, 1997** Judge Vining ENTERED JUDGEMENT in favor of plaintiff USA & against defendant George High.
- On October 2, 1997** George High filed an amendment to that Motion to disqualify Judge Vining.
- On January 11, 1998** Virginia High filed a Motion for Bond Time Credit In the District Court
- February 4, 1998** the District Court, without conducting a hearing granted a motion by the government to dismiss counts thirteen against George and Virginia High to assist the government in their cover-up.
- On February 16, 1998** after the issuance of the Appellate Court's opinion and mandate on direct appeal, the district court denied all three of these motions as to Mrs. High, and also denied George High's motion to disqualify Judge Robert L. Vining Jr.. Mrs. High filed a notice of appeal, which was ultimately docketed as case No.98-8429.
- On May 21, 1998** George filed a CRIMINAL COMPLAINT with The U.S. Attorney for the Northern District of Georgia @ The U.S. Courthouse suite 1800 Richard Russell Federal Building.
- On September 7, 1998** The Highs filed a Motion to Recall Mandate in the Appellate Court
- On October 9, 1998** The Appellate Court Denied the Highs Motion to Recall Mandate, by: Chief Judge **HATCHETT**
- On November 9, 1998** Virginia High received an assortment of legal mail from Michael Abbott and contained therein was 2 letters, one dated August 24, 1993 and the other dated September 15,

George W. High, Sr.

1993 and that was the first time Virginia had seen those letters & they'll be on the website.

- On December 17, 1998** the High's filed a joint motion for new trial based on newly discovered evidence. The motions for new trial were accompanied by an affidavit executed by George High.
- On December 31, 1998**, George and Virginia High filed a joint motion for appointment of counsel stating that each of them had been denied effective assistance of counsel from investigation of the criminal case through the post-conviction process. The motion for appointment of counsel was accompanied by an affidavit executed by George High. The district court denied the motions as to the High's. Mr. and Ms. High filed a joint notice of appeal from this order, which was docketed as appeal number 99-8169. The 11th Circuit Court of Appeals consolidated the two cases, numbers 98-8429 and 99-8169 for review.
- On May 11, 1999** The Highs filed a BIVENS CIVIL ACTION against Barbara Brown (FBI), et al. which was docket in the District Court as case No. 1:99-CV-1197 and Plaintiffs sought Compensatory and Punitive damages in excess of 350 million dollars.
- On June 22, 1999** The Highs filed a CIVIL RIGHTS ACTION against William Morrison & Michael Abbott, which was docket in the District Court as Case No. 1 99-CV-1616 and Plaintiffs sought Compensatory and Punitive damages in excess of 400 million dollars.
- On December 15, 1999** The Highs filed an Emergency Motion for Bond Pending Appeal
- On March 10, 2000** The Appellate Court denied the Highs Motion for Bond Pending Appeal
- On April 11, 2001** after unjustly serving over 7 years in federal prison, George and Virginia High was released from ABU GHRAIB federal prison and was then placed 5 years supervised released, and that was the day that the U.S. Probation Dept. joined the conspiracy, because it was in fact Thomas Thurmond, United States Probation Officer who prepared the P.S.I. on the money laundering charges.

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On August 7, 2001 in an unpublished opinion, the Appellate Court AFFIRMED the orders of the district court denying the High's motions.

EDMONDSON, HILL and GIBSON (DO NOT PUBLISH)

On March 14, 2002 The Highs filed a PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI.

On May 22, 2002, the High's filed a joint Petition for Writ of Error Coram Nobis with brief in support and Motion for Appointment of Counsel with brief in support with both being based on Constitutional violations.

On June 24, 2002 George High filed a Motion to Disqualify Judge Robert L. Vining, Jr. with brief in support

On June 26, 2002 Virginia C. High filed a Motion to join in Motion to disqualify Judge Robert I. Vining Jr. with brief in support.

On July 2002 the district court issued an order as follows: As to defendants George High and Virginia C. High DENYING [594-1] motion to join in motion to disqualify Judge DENYING [593-11] motion to disqualify Judge Robert L. Vining Jr. DENYING [592-1] motion for writ of error coram nobis, and DENYING [591-11] motion for appointment of counsel.

On July 24, 2002, The Highs filed a joint Notice of Appeal from that order which was docketed as appeal number 02-14214-I.

On January 14, 2003 George Sr., Virginia, Eric and George Jr. all filed an **Administrative tort Claim** with the U.S. Department of Justice.

On January 21, 2003 that tort claim was transferred by Jeffrey Axelrad, Director, tort branch Dept. of Justice, to Mr. Tom Britton, Claims Manager, Internal Revenue Service.

On January 27, 2003 I sent a letter to Mr. Jeffrey Axelrad, U.S. Dept. of Justice informing him that: We "strongly disagreed" with his decision to forward our tort claim to the Internal Revenue Service.

On February 12, 2003, the Appellate Court in a **DO NOT PUBLISH** opinion, affirmed the district court's decisions. **DUBINA, BARKETT and HULL** United States v. High, 62 Fed. Appx. 319 (Table), 2003 WL 678047 (11th Cir. (Ga.) 2003)

George W. High, Sr.

- On March, 5, 2003** The Highs filed a Petition for Rehearing En Banc, in Appellate Court
- On April 11, 2003** The Appellate Court Denied the Highs Petition for Rehearing
- On August 24, 2003,** The tort claim IRS Claim No: 03-050-\\(GLS-110620-03) WAS DENIED by Tom Britton, Claims Management.
- On November 17, 2003** Virginia and George High filed a complaint with the Office of the Inspector General for VIOLATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS/CIVIL LIBERTIES.
- On November 17, 2003** Virginia and George High filed a COMPLAINT OF MISCONDUCT addressed to H. Marshall Jarett, Counsel Office of Professional Responsibility.
- On December 17, 2003,** George and Virginia High filed their 2nd petitions for writ of error coram nobis in the District Court, which sought the recusal of the district judge, as well as relief from their 1993 convictions for drug distribution and related crimes. (Doc. 605 & 606).
- On February 20, 2004,** George Sr, Virginia, Eric and George, Jr. filed a REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION W/Exhibits to the Department of the Treasury.
- On March 4, 2004,** The district court denied each of the motions. (Doc. 611)
- On March 5, 2004,** Shamelle N. Lyles, Program Analyst U.S. Dept. of Justice, Office of Professional Responsibility responded to our complaint, which will be posted on my website.
- On March 12, 2004,** the High's filed their notices of appeal to the 11th Circuit Court of Appeals. (Doc. 613 & 614). Which was docket as appeal No: 04-11612-JJ.
- On March 25, 2004,** The Highs filed an AMENDED COMPLAINT WITH THE Office of Professional Responsibility and made additional charges.
- On April 7, 2004** The Department of the Treasury again DENIED the claims of George, Sr. #03-050, Virginia 03-051, Eric 03-052 and George Jr. 03-053.

- On May 13, 2004** The Higs filed their Petition for Writ of Error Coram Nobis in the Appellate Court and Motion for Judge to recuse himself.
- On July 14, 2004**, The Higs filed a COMPLAINT OF “GROSS” MISCONDUCT WITH THE State Bar of Georgia, CONSUMER ASSISTANCE PROGRAM against THE FOLLOWING crooks:

Joe D. Whitley, Former U.S. Attorney Northern District of Georgia
H. Allen Moye, Assistant United States Attorney
William A. Morrison, trial & appeal attorney for George High
C. Michael Abbott, attorney for Virginia C. High
William A. Silinski I.R.S. Criminal Investigator
Shelia Whipple Geer I.R.S. Criminal Investigator
Barbara Brown, FBI, Case Agent
Judge Robert L. Vining, Jr.

On August 3, 2004 Dennis S. Tudor The probation officer, just out of the blue, filed a Report and Order Terminating Probation for George and Virginia High Docket No. 1:92-CR-182-4,5 RLV. Judge Vining signed the order that the defendants be discharged from Supervised Release and that the proceedings in the case be terminated. George nor Virginia High had not requested for the Supervised Release to be terminated and it is quite ironic that after The Higs filed their 2nd Petition for writ Coram Nobis based on 6 Jurisdictional Errors. Within 2 months after they dismissed Supervised Released, the Appellant Court made their racist ruling. The Probation was in the racist conspiracy from day one also.

On October 20, 2004 In a PER CURIM and **DO NOT PUBLISH ORDER**, The Court of Appeals a/k/a **DUBINA, BLACK and BARKETTE**, affirmed the district court’s order denying the Higs petition for writ of error coram nobis and the denial of the Higs recusal motion.

On January 18, 2005 George & Virginia High filed a PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI and Motion for leave to proceed in *forma pauperis*, in the SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED

George W. High, Sr.

STATES which was docket on January 26, 2005 as No. 04-8325

On February 25, 2005, The Supreme Court denied the motion for leave to proceed in *forma pauperis* but we were allowed until March 21, 2005, within which to pay the docketing fee (\$300.00) required by Rule 38(a) and to submit a petition in compliance with Rule 33.1 of the Rule of the Court.

On March 25, 2005, The Supreme Court sent mixed signals in stating that: the case is considered closed and among other things, said that the courts order allowed me until March 15, 2005 to comply.

There is no question that the convictions of George and Virginia High, on the larger scale was the results of a Racist Conspiracy between the Executive and Judicial branch of government, but down in Atlanta it was comprised of the district court judge, both defense attorneys every investigator, the U.S. attorney and a 11 appellate court judges. It has always been my understanding that “the buck stops at the top”, or in this case with President George Bush Senior who was the Commander and Chief when we were indicted on those trumped up-charges on July 9, 1992 and a second superseding indictment on December 10, 1992. Bush Senior who served in the white house for 12 years, from 1981 to 1989 as Vice President and co-author of the failed war on drugs and from 1989 to 1993 as President. During that 12-year period he was a party to the enacting of the crack law which mandated that young black boys who get caught with 5 grams of crack do five years hard time in prison. Mr. Bush and President Regan also sanction the serving of 85% of prison sentence and the ending of the parole system. Presidents Regan and Senior Bush also take credit for their sanctioning of the later to come “blackmailing” of the states into implementing the same Racist policies or lose all federal monies. The die was cast to start putting black boys on the Plantation and the concentration camps, which was nothing more than the Disfranchise of a whole generation of young blacks. Thanks to Regan and Bush, Blacks were thereafter, targeted, Racial profiled and Selectively Prosecuted, because it was simply too costly politically to go after whites. Now while white Republicans politicians seek to

appear tough on crime to score points with voters, they do this while assiduously not going after those who put them in office - those in the white middle-class and upper-middle-class neighbourhoods on whose contributions and votes they depend. Black men are incarcerated at a rate five times higher in the United States than they had been in South Africa under apartheid and there are more black men in prison in America than are in college. The long-range effects of the unjust and unequal criminalization of the young black males and females as a whole are shattering and the nationwide incarceration rates for blacks have sky-rocketed far ahead of those for whites - even though no commensurate increases occurred in black violence or drug use. The National Institute of Drug Abuse estimated that while 12 percent of drug users are black, they made up nearly 50 percent of all drug possession arrests in a one-year period. Similar inequalities show up at each subsequent step of the judicial process. Mark Fancher, co-chair of the National Conference of Black Lawyers, told *Freedom*, "The entire criminal justice system from top to bottom provides unequal treatment. Minorities are treated more severely on every measure: arrest, charging, prosecution and sentencing. The statistics are there in black and white." A former U.S. Justice Department official pointed to the bias-ridden enforcement of cocaine laws. **Ninety percent** of crack arrests and convictions involve blacks, even though an estimated **two-thirds** of the nation's crack users are white. A senior federal law enforcement official concedes that the nation's drug enforcement efforts are today overwhelmingly concentrated on blacks and Hispanics, and the statistics reveal a concerted law enforcement effort to apprehend and incarcerate minority violators. The former Justice Department official calls it part of a broad discriminatory picture where "a black who commits a crime is far more likely to end up in prison than a white who commits the same offense." so in essence the crack law was/is simply another form of "ethnic cleansing".

George and Virginia High and 13 other blacks were named in the 39 count indictment (12/10/92) after the fraudulent evidence was carried before a grand jury, which is nothing more than a "tool of the Racist prosecutor", to add credibility to the modern day lynch mob. Everyone went to prison save one Anna Grazette whose testimony

George W. High, Sr.

was instrumental in Virginia High's conviction. In all the searches and seizures conducted by the Gestapo, no drugs or substantial amounts of cash were found but most of us went to prison for "conspiracy to possess with intent to distribute drugs."

Now because U.S. Attorney Joe D. Whitley was appointed by and served at the pleasure of Senior President Bush, he was implementing the policies thereof and not working on commission like maybe \$500.00 a head for each black he put in prison, like in the "good-old-days". Although I am fairly certain that he got a bonus or a cut of some sort for the one million two hundred thousand + that he and his cohorts "stole" from the Highs after framing them on some "trumped-up charges" and throwing them in prison. I submit that Joe D. Whitley was certainly promoting Mr. Bush's agenda which was racist, or perhaps he was just a good old klan that hated blacks and just wanted to lock them up. At any rate the C.E.O. implemented the agenda for the entire Company and President Bush, following in his predecessors' footsteps, ran the Executive Branch of the government "with an iron fist" and he made policy and set the tone by which even to this day has caused in excess of a million + black males and females, in local, state and federal prisons to be Disfranchised, and never to vote, serve on a jury, hold public office, possess firearms, get a good job nor a passport. Worst yet, there is no system in place for a black federally convicted felon to regain his/her Citizenship, whether guilty or innocent other than begging the Slave Master for a pardon via that Racist Dept of Justice, so once you're convicted, you're just shit out of luck, unless you fight like hell as George and Virginia High and don't be intimidated.

"The fruit never falls far from the tree" and/or "Like Father, Like Son". The Son, President Bush, now limping and quaking is a Bush true to form and just as Racist as his old daddy. He refused to speak at or attend the NAACP Convention because his advisers, ah..you know who.., told him that he would offend his white conservative base if he hobnobbed with them "darkies" and they assured him that he could get elected to a second term without the black vote. Because Mr. Bush was "the Poster Boy" for the ultraconservative Christians, he rallied them on in their holy war against the Constitution. He made speeches against gay marriage and talked about "faith based

dollars to churches” and they flocked to the polls. Bush got elected to a second term without the black vote and John Kerry couldn’t get elected “with” the black vote, and I’ll tell y’all why.

In the past 25 years, 122 death row Inmates have been exonerated and set free, and the convictions of 164 people across the country have been overturned by DNA tests. DNA evidence has cleared only a small percentage of those who have been wrongly convicted and they remain incarcerated. The system is broken and its up to the White House and the White Folks to fix it because they broke it. I have no concrete evidence of the racial make up of those whose lives were devastated, as they were wrote off by family and friends, but based on my experience with the unjust and racist Judicial System, I would say that at least 85 + % of the above former prisoners were Black.

This is the results of the Regan-Bush Racist policies, since 1982, which has destroyed as many black as Hitler did Jews and it set in motion the chain of events that led to the states being “blackmailed” into implementing the same “Rush to Justice” or better known as: “Shoot First and ask Questions Later”, Racist policies or lose all federal monies. Now almost 300 Black people have walked free because they were “wrongly convicted”. The question now for this administration to ask itself is how many Black men and women wrongly convicted, sit on death row or rot in Local, State or Federal prisons, who like George and Virginia High was framed and there was no DNA to set them free. For the Executive Branch and its surrogates to conspire and collude with the Judicial Branch to participate in a “Judicial Lynching” of George and Virginia High, husband and Wife for no other reason than the fact that they were black, makes a farce and mockery of “equal justice for all”, and does not send a clear message to other countries where the United States is trying to peddle its “Racist brand of Democracy.”

The following information is taken from the Department of Justice website “by me”, and it bears out the above article from the freedom Magazine which can be found on my website www.georgehigh.com

George W. High, Sr.

The below numbers certainly don't lie and **3.2 %** of every 100,000 Black Males are in prison and less than **½ of 1%** of white males per 100,000 are in prison.

Bureau of Justice Prison Statistics

On December 31, 2004 -- **(With the 2nd generation Bush running the show)**

- ▶ 2,135,901 prisoners were held in Federal or State prisons or in local jails -- an increase of 2.6% from yearend 2003, less than the average annual growth of 3.4% since yearend 1995.
- ▶ there were an estimated 486 prison inmates per 100,000 U.S. residents -- up from 411 at yearend 1995.
- ▶ the number of women under the jurisdiction of State or Federal prison authorities increased 4.0% from yearend 2003, reaching 104,848 and the number of men rose 1.8%, totaling 1,391,781.
- ▶ At year end 2004 there were **3,218 black male** sentenced prison inmates per 100,000 black males in the United States, compared to 1,220 Hispanic male inmates per 100,000 Hispanic males and **463 white male** inmates per 100,000 white males.

Because the Court sentenced a majority of whites **56%** to **Probation**, they can still vote, serve on a jury, Hold Public Office for pay and possess firearms.

Because the Courts had sentence a majority (41%) of Black Parolees to incarceration of more than 1 year, they were Disfranchised, like George and Virginia High and would not be allowed to vote, serve on a jury, hold public for pay nor possess firearms, and how many of that 41% were framed, like us?

Bureau of Justice Statistics (Probation & Parolees)

Probationers include adult offenders whom **courts** place on community supervision generally in lieu of incarceration.

Parolees include those adults conditionally released to community supervision whether by parole board decision or by mandatory conditional release after serving a prison term. They are subject to being returned to jail or prison for rule violations or other offenses.

- ▶ At year end 2004, over 4.9 million adult men and women were under Federal, State, or local probation or parole jurisdiction; approximately 4,151,100 on probation and 765,400 on parole.

- ▶ At the end of 2004 --
 - Among offenders on probation, half (50 percent) had been convicted for committing a misdemeanor, 49% for a felony, and 1% for other infractions. Seventy-four percent of probationers were being actively supervised at the end of 2004; 9% were inactive cases and 9% had absconded.
 - **Nearly all of the offenders on parole (95%) had been sentenced to incarceration of more than 1 year.**
 - Women made up about 23% of the nation's probationers and 12% of the parolees.
 - Approximately **56% of the adults on probation were white**, and **30% were black**, and 12% were Hispanic. **Forty percent of parolees were white, 41% black**, and 18% were Hispanic.

Not from DOJ website: Nearly a third of Black men in their 20s have criminal records, and 8 % of all Black men between the ages of 25 and 29 are behind bars. Black women account for an astonishing 72% of all new cases among women. Black are just 13 % of the overall population.

So y'all now see that the Republican Administration has intentionally diluted the Black vote since Oct 14, 1982, when President Regan (and Bush) Organized The Crime & Drug Trafficking Initiatives under the guise of creating a Drug Free America, but in actuality it was the beginning of the Disfranchise of Blacks for generations to

George W. High, Sr.

come because they did not need the black vote and they did not want the Democrats to win with the black vote.

Since January 20, 2001, George and Virginia High has filed, or been party to numerous actions against various entities under this administration, and true to form they have all been “trashed”, because of this administrations Racist Policies and also being “above the law.”

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We are bringing a Criminal Indictment “For The People” against the below named persons who all had a part in the “Racist Conspiracy” and the framing of the Highs via the Investigation, the Indictment, the trial, the sentence, Incarceration and/or the Cover-up.

1. President Ronald Regan, (posthumously)
2. President George Bush, Senior
3. Present George Bush, 2nd generation
4. William Morrison, Attorney for George High
5. Michael Abbott, Attorney for Virginia High
6. Joe D. Whitley, Former U.S. Attorney
7. William Salinski & (8) Shelia Whipple, IRS agents
9. Allen Moye, Prosecutor (10) Barbara Brown, FBI
11. West Johnson, U.S. Marshall (12) Kyle Henry, white snitch
13. Lewis Valez, BATF (14) Shamelle Lyles, DOJ
15. Marshall Jarett, OPR (16) Tom Britton, Treasury
17. Jeffery Axelrad, Director, Torts Branch
18. U.S. Dept. Justice, Civil Rights & Civil Liberties
19. Ms. Lynda Sewell Hulse, State Bar of Georgia
20. Rebecca A. Hall, State Bar of Georgia
21. Georgia Real Estate Commission, Charles Clark.
22. U.S. Probation Dept.

As President Lincoln said in the Gettysburg Address:

“...that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom and that government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from this earth.”

George W. High, Sr.

[see] U.S. v. Lowery. No. 97-368, Southern District of Florida... Thus, application of section 201(c)(2) to all persons, including the prosecution, would not work obvious absurdity, but would clearly preserve the integrity of the judicial process. It follows then, that section 201(c)(2) undoubtedly is intended to prevent any injury or wrong; specifically, the perversion of the judicial process. Thus, Nardon instructs the Executive Branch is included in the terms of section 201(c)(2). Nardon, 302 U.S. at 384. Moreover, the Constitutional form of Government which has guided this country for over two hundred and twenty years demands that the Executive Branch be subject to the laws enacted by the United States Congress. At last glance, the United States was a democracy not a monarchy. Thus, neither the United States Attorney, the Department of Justice nor the Executive Branch is above the law, but is subject to it in the same manner and to the same degree as an ordinary citizen. That is, the Executive Branch may not pick or choose which laws it will follow and which it will disregard. Accordingly, the Court finds that the Executive Branch and its agents are unquestionably subject to the provisions of section 201(c)(2).v

USA v SINGLETON. 97-3178 (10 Cir.)

One of the very oldest principles of our legal heritage is that the king is subject to the law. See Romans 13. King John was taught this principle at Runnymede in A.D. 1215, when his barons forced him to submit to Magna Carta, the great charter that imposed limits on the exercise of sovereign power. (See) William Sharp McKechnie, Magna Carta,36-42 (1914). One of the first modern expositions of this hallowed principle is found in Lex Rex, whose title indicated the fundamental shift in our legal heritage toward the primacy of the law and the subordinate position of the king.

Justice Brandeis expounded as follows on the principle:

Decency, security and liberty alike demand that government officials shall be subjected to the same rules of conduct that are commanded to the citizen. In a government of laws, existence of the government will be imperilled if it fails to observe the law scrupulously. Our Government is the potent, omnipresent teacher. For good or for ill, it teaches the whole people by its example. Crime is contagious. If the Government becomes a lawbreaker, it breeds contempt for law; it invites every man to become a law unto himself; it invites anarchy. To declare that in the administration of the criminal law the end justifies the means—to declare that the Government may commit crimes in order to secure the conviction of a private criminal—would bring terrible retribution. Against that pernicious doctrine this Court should resolutely set its face...

During this entire ordeal, which started in 1990, before our first grandchild was born (in 1991) God granted me **Wisdom** so as to be able to confront and deal with what was to come. God later bestowed on me a vast portion of **knowledge**, to understand in intimate details how those klans framed us. God also bestowed on me an enormous amount of **Faith** so that I would be able to stand strong and “stayed the course”. (now maybe President Bush plagiarized that phrase from me because I used it in my letter to Bill Morrison on November 13, 1994, when he was still in Texas). God also granted me **Patience** so that I would not falter fail, of faint...God then granted me the **Courage** and **Confidence** to persist until we prevailed.

I will continue to update this book on my website and will be unstoppable in my relentless pursuit of Justice for all Blacks, because all y'all white folks was included in the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution, but we were not according to Thomas Jefferson and George Washington, the white fore fathers, Who both owned slaves even while they were President.

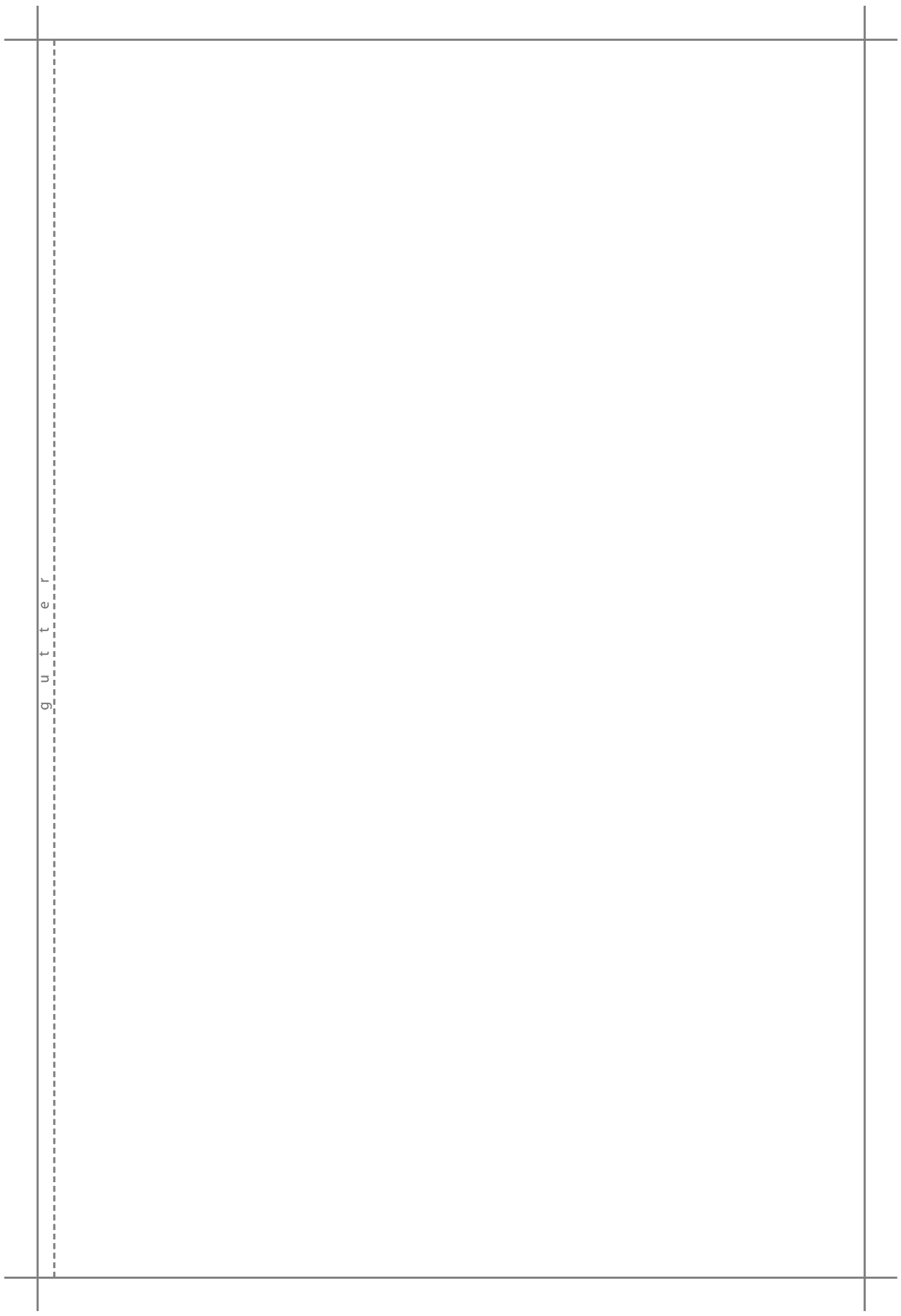
*II Timothy 1:7 For God has not given us the spirit of fear;
but of power, and of love, and of a sound mind.*

George W. High, Sr.

I swear that I have told the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, So Help Me God... and the chips dam shore fell.

George W. High, Sr.

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