

# EXHIBIT E

## VERBATIM

CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS OF PERU  
[May 1, 1875 Recorded of Record. Held by DEED]  
andMORTGAGE ON  
BONUS 3392-181, MAY 1, 1875

"Earning 7% annual interest in Gold. Considering that the Peruvian Congress has authorized the executive power through a resolution taken on April 16, 1875, to make agreements with the contractors to sell monies to the United States of North America as a way of paying back its contract, and also considering that such agreements originated, a contract was made and executed in the city of Lima, Republic of Peru, on April 24, 1875, between the Government of Peru and the contractors, the company of Maneuo of the United States of America, a commercial association organized and established in the city of Lima. On the other hand and considering that according to the contract previously mentioned, the Peruvian Government will cancel part of its debt to the above mentioned company, so the Peruvian Government will issue bonuses for the amount of 1,000 Gold Dollars to the already existing amount of 3,600,000 dollars with an interest of 7% annual interest to the financial, as well as the interest, to be paid in American Gold Coins, through the office of Hobson Hurtado and Company, Financial agents of Peru in New York. Therefore, and through the present statement, the Peruvian Government owes the company of Maneuo in the U.S.A., or the Bearer of this Certificate, the sum of [ ] 1,000 Gold plus the interest of a semi-annual rate of 7% starting the first day of May 1875, at the time the zoned coupons are due and to the principal of this certificate, one of a series of 3,600 certificates, all of the same kind and date, but numbered in order from 1 to 3,600. These will be paid according to the following terms.

By March 1, 1875, besides the total number of certificates issued, 300 certificates, which is 10% of the total, will be raffled everywhere. On March 1, 1877, besides the remaining certificates, and after the first raffle takes place, 540 certificates will be raffled by parts. This corresponds to the 15% of the total issued. On the first of March, besides the remaining certificates, and after the two previous raffles have taken place 720 certificates will be raffled by parts. This will amount to 20% of the total amount. On March 1, 1879, the remaining 900 certificates will be raffled. This will be 25% of the total amount issued. By March 1, 1880, there will be 1,080 remaining certificates that won't be raffled. These will be considered in the following way; as if they had been issued by parts starting the first of March 1880.

The numbers corresponding to the raffled certificates with the dates above mentioned will be inserted immediately after the two morning raffles take place in the city of New York, during two consecutive days by financial agents of the Government of Peru. At this time, they will also announce and notify that the correspondent certificates be paid in gold coins. Starting May First of every year, the presentation of delivery of the certificates will be in the offices of the financial agents of Peru, in the City of New York, in the presence of the Peruvian Council, and with the help of a Notary Public or any person who wishes to be present.

The interest on this certificate will expand starting the First Day in which the total amount of the bonus if paid. Also considering that part of the debt of the peruvian Government to the company in question, part of which is represented by these certificates for the total value of [5] 3,600,000.00 gold dollars, comes and increases from the amounts of money paid by the mentioned company. In different occasions during the years 1965 and 1980 in relation to the refund of that money and the increasing interest on the whole net product of Maneuo sold in the U.S.A. had been mortgaged or pawned. It is understood that the same guarantee that insured the original debt continues to be mortgaged in the future in relation to the payment of these certificates and the increasing interest upon them until all the debts and interest have been paid, including all mortgage and obligations that could have been imposed subsequent to the year 1869. This also applies to the net product of the Peruvian Maneuo due by extension in the U.S.A. in conformity with the agreement established between the Peruvian Government and said company, according to the contract dated April 24, 1875, of which there is a legal copy in the hands of financial agents of the Peruvian Government in New York, subject to revision by all the interested parties involved in those certificates.

Let it be known that all names, by means of the endorsers, and the Omnipotent Minister of Peru in Washington, have been instructed and authorized to fix and mortgage, being faithful to the Peruvian Government, that the payment will take place according to the conditions which the certificate was issued or stated before. As a witness, the contract will be signed and sealed for the Peruvian Government in the City of New York, the First Day of May, 1875. Payable in Gold, Gold Coin, Gold Bullion and/or Coin of the Realm."

Signed: Hobson & Hurtado

Signed: [Signature filed of Record]

Financial Agents of Peru

Envoy Extraordinary and Advisor  
Plenipotentiary of Peru

LEGAL-LAWFUL PRECEDENT'S  
OF  
LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES  
AND

INTERNATIONAL TREATIES, AGREEMENTS OTHER THAN TREATIES SECTION'S  
PURSUANT TO "Public Law 89-497. 80 Stat. 271. 1 U.S.C. 113 [1966]  
Whereas All Rights are Retained Under Repealed Statutes pursuant to  
1 U.S.C. 111 [1947] "As though those Rights had never been  
Repealed."

Certificate of Indebtedness of Peru filed of Public Record with  
The Durham [Intl. Ltd;] Holding Trust a "99" year Trust  
Pursuant to P.L. 89-497. 80 Stat. 271. 1 U.S.C. 113 [1966] Re-  
Affirmed August 21, 1989 by Seal of Originating-Contracting Nation  
of Peru, August 21, 1989 pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 114. Further  
established by conformance of Law according to 28 U.S.C 1740 and  
1741.

All statements are True and Correct, as contained identifying said  
Lawful MORTGAGE as related to the CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS OF  
PERU of May 1, 1875 MORTGAGE Authorized "UNTIL PAID" by  
Congressional-Legislative Resolution pursuant to ANNEX NO. 1, ANNEX  
NO. 2, ANNEX NO. 3 AND CONFIDENTIAL REPORT-CONTRACT OF APRIL 1875,  
LIMA PERU; Recorded of Public Record in Deed Recorded. Also As held  
by Deed Recorded of Public Record Recorded by the Owner-Truster  
Vina Kathryn Durham are herein made known and filed of Public  
Record as True and Correct statements made pursuant to all  
Documents previously Recorded of Public Record as previously  
subscribed and sworn to by all parties, published, and of  
Historical Documentation and Records.

This MORTGAGE shall herein and here-in-after be tied and subject to  
the DEED OF RECORD owned by Vina Kathryn Durham as Held in the "99"  
year Durham [Intl. Ltd;] Holding Trust, also of Recorded Public  
Record and Subsidiary Deo Ju Vante Trust U.S. and Deo Ju Vante  
Trust S.A. Each shall be assigned their designated ONE THIRD of  
the ACCRUED INTEREST ON THE INTEREST portion of said accrued  
interest on the interest to be used for specific purpose's as  
designated, filed of Public Record as related to said DURHAM [INTL.  
LTD;] HOLDING TRUST to which subsidiary Trust's shall be bound for  
a period of life time of said DURHAM [INTL. LTD;] HOLDING TRUST  
being a period of "99" years. Also; this MORTGAGE is in full  
compliance with Treaties and International Agreements other than  
treaties sections [TIAS] in accordance with the Internationally  
Recognized Laws of Nations, the United States and Contracting Party  
Nation of Peru.

Also; Said Contract by Legislative-Congressional Resolution of Lima April 1875 is lawfully a COMMODITY CONTRACT therefore COMMODITY IS PERSONAL PROPERTY. The COMMODITY of Maneuo was the Contracted "commodity" while the payment was authorized to be paid in "Gold Coin, Gold, Gold Bullion and/or Coin of the Realm." The OWNER chose GOLD BULLION as the protective COMMODITY under PERSONAL PROPERTY LAW therefore being beholden to "no man" as to the disposition of Personal Property as accumulated in GOLD BULLION "INTEREST" whereas pursuant to the Legislative Resolution Lima April 1875, The Right of Law 18350 [exchange and draft] as related to Bills of Exchange, Bankable, Negotiable Bankable Instruments are allowed to be created by said COMMODITY INTEREST due said DURHAM [INTL. LTD;] HOLDING TRUST and Subsidiary Deo Ju Vante Trust U.S. and Deo Ju Vante Trust S.A. without Prejudice pursuant Law at time of Contract and Public Law 89-497. 80 Stat. 271. 1 USC 113 [1966].

All Rights Retained Under Repealed Statutes. 1 U.S.C. 111 [1947]

All rights retained to revise said designated portions of accrued interest to said Recorded Trust's as deemed necessary by the Owner-Trustor-Signatory Vina Kathryn Durham.

This MORTGAGE shall be deemed in full force and effect.

#### HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF INTERNATIONAL & PUBLIC RECORD

To Wit; 1875 The Certificate of Indebtedness of Peru a commodity contract filed of Public Record, contained in DEED and by MORTGAGE authorized by the Peruvian Legislature, and

BRADY RAIL ROAD GOLD BONDS were also into full play in the Financial Exchange Syndicates securing the Trans Continental Railroad over the Andes Mountains. Such Financial Exchange Syndicates consisted of J.P. MORGAN, JAMES BRADY, CORNELIUS VANDERBILT and others; and

1875-1890 Controversial dispute ensued as related to the 1875 Commodity Contract's of Peru, Bolivia and Chile;

1890 The U.S. Assumed the Debt Principal but did not assume the interest on the interest per commodity contract by legislative-congressional Annex's No. 1, No. 2, No. 3 and/or those terms and conditions set forth in the stipulations of the CONFIDENTIAL REPORT contained herein;

1905-06 President Theodore Roosevelt through the encouraging of the Financial Agents of Wall Street was encouraged to "amend the Monroe Doctrine" subsequently known as the "Corollary" to the Monroe Doctrine whereas by Presidential Proclamation Messages and Papers of the President, Vol. XIV, p. 6994ff, December 5, 1905 as related to said Debt's of Peru, Bolivia, Chile stated [quote];

"Our own Government has always refused to enforce such contractual obligations on behalf of its citizens by an appeal to arms. It is much to be wished that all foreign governments would take the same view. But they do not; and in consequence we are liable at any time to be brought face to face with disagreeable alternatives. On the one hand, this country would certainly decline to go to war to prevent a foreign government from collecting a just debt; on the other hand, it is very inadvisable to permit any foreign power to take possession, even temporarily, of the custom houses of an American Republic in order to enforce the payment of its obligations; for such temporary occupation might turn into a permanent occupation. The only escape from these alternatives may at any time be that we must ourselves undertake to bring about some arrangement by which so much as possible of a just obligation shall be paid. It is far better that this country should put through such an arrangement, rather than allow any foreign country to undertake it. To do so insures the defaulting republic from having to pay debt of an improper character under duress, while it also insures honest creditors of the republic from being passed by in the interest of dishonest or grasping creditors. Moreover, for the United States to take such a position offers the only possible way of insuring us against a clash with some foreign power. The position is, therefore in the interest of peace as well as in the interest of justice. It is of benefit to our people; it is of benefit to foreign peoples; and most of all it is really of benefit to the country concerned." [end quote]. [Commagers Documents of American History. Fourth Edition 1948.]

1905-06, Encouraged by the Presidential Proclamation and the "amendment to the Monroe Doctrine by Corollary"---- Both U.S. Houses Ratified the "Assumption of those Republic Debts" of Peru, Bolivia, Chile etc.,

1913-1916, The European Financial Banking System Group formed what is now known as the Federal Reserve Banking Trust System which assumed the U.S. DEBT thereby taking over "Management" of said U.S. Financial Affairs, Banking, U.S. Department of the Treasury Trust System.

1947, the Bretton Woods Agreement on General Agreements on Trades and Tariffs International Monetary Fund came into existence alleging to keep a fair parity of monies between nations, and to protect National Sovereignities of said participating-contracting nations.

1947, In knowing of the perils of the coming and changing of U.S. Statute Laws, replacing same with Public Law 94-564 and U.S. Codes, and the probable perils of Rights of the People related to the Bretton Woods Agreement heretofore mentioned; The U.S. Congress passed 1 U.S.C. 111 To Protect and Retaining Rights of Individuals-Citizens under Repealed Statutes whereas and whereby; Those Rights Retained as if the Statute's had never been Repealed.

Whereas; All laws mentioned herein, Commodity Contracts contained, subscribed verbatim, Legislative-Congressional Annex's, Confidential Reports, Presidential Proclamations shall prevail as the substantiating and verifying source of the legitimacy of said MORTGAGE secured by DEED holding the CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS OF PERU by "Commodity Contract Recorded of Public Record, and of Documented, Recorded International Record as related to Bills of Exchange, Commodity Contracts of Nations.

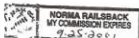
The commodity contract A MORTGAGE by Legislative Authorization is in effect "Until Paid." However; the inability to pay said debt shall not effect the Credit and/or Availability of Bills of Exchange, Bank worthiness of said "INTEREST DUE AND PAYABLE ON THE ACCRUED INTEREST DUE AND PAYABLE IN "GOLD".."

Date: August 28, 2000Signed: Vina Kathryn Durham, Owner-Trustor, Trustee, Signatory

Vina Kathryn Durham, Owner-Trustor, Trustee, Signatory

SEAL NO. 1

SEAL NO. 2



Norma Railsback

NOTARY

further sayeth naught