

Exhibit 22a

in the case of:

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

v.

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

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

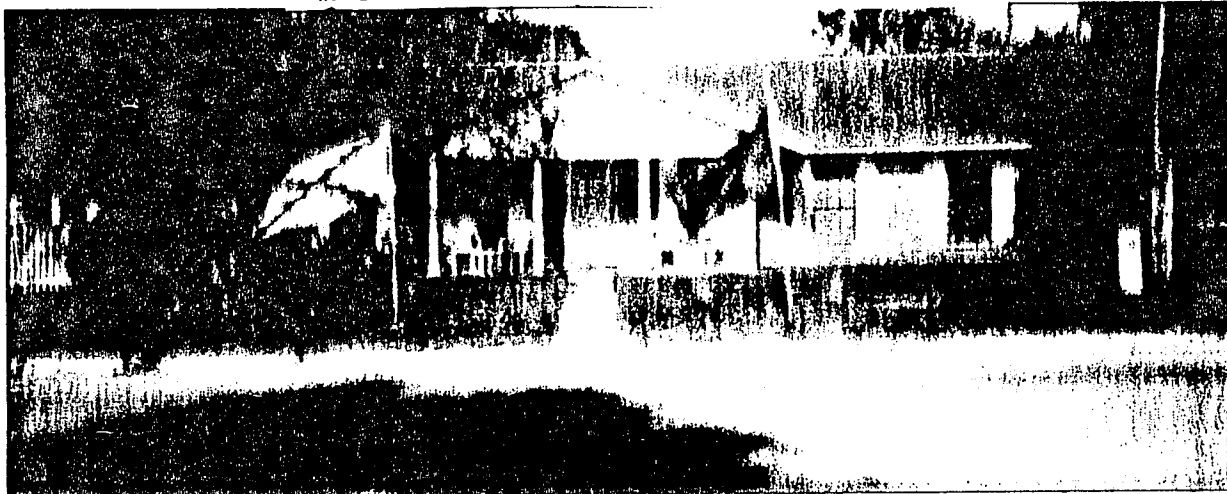
Historian Commemorates the rugged battle of 1813, from The Victoria Advocate newspaper, August 18, 1998 .

This attestation is made on August 18, 1998.

Attest: *Danell Dean Frank*

 D. B. West
Witness to source and above signature

 E. D. Brannum
Witness to above signatures



Contributed photo

People wonder what the flags are all about when they travel past Robert H. Thonhoff's home in Karnes City, where on this day the South Texas historian-author will be commemorating the

Battle of Medina by flying the green flag, right, of the first Republic of Texas and the Burgundian Cross (or Bourbon) flag of Imperial Spain. He may be the only person who remembers the event.

Historian commemorates the rugged battle of 1813

It has been described as the bloodiest battle ever fought on Texas soil.

While we generally think of the Texas Revolution of 1836 as having been "the revolution," and rightly so since it created the Republic that would become our present State of Texas, there was a revolution before for Texas independence and one person commemorates it every year by flying the flags of the opposing sides at his residence in Karnes City.

The battle that ended that first Texas Revolution was at El Encinal de Medina on Aug. 18, 1813, and historian Robert H. Thonhoff will be flying the green flag of the first Republic of Texas today long with the Burgundian Cross, or Bourbon flag of Imperial Spain.

He is likely the only person in Texas who thusly remembers the event each year.

Thonhoff edited and annotated a book from a manuscript by Ted Schwartz, "Forgotten Battlefield of the First Texas Revolution," published in 1985 by Eakin Press, and was also instrumental in commemorating the 175th anniversary of the battle in 1988 at the site where he believes it to have taken place.

Fought in a sandy oak forest region of southern Bexar County and northern Atascosa County, the battle occurred during a turbulent and confusing period of world history and affected the destinies of Spain, Mexico, the United States, France and England.

"Most Texans are quite aware of the Diez y Seis celebration to commemorate the events in Mexico on Sept. 16, 1810," Thonhoff notes, "but few know what was going on in Texas during the Mexican Revolution.

"Further, few Texans know that Joseph Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon, was the King of Spain from 1808-1813."

While the green flag of the republican forces of the Gutierrez-Magee expedition has pretty well been forgotten over the years, Thonhoff found it even more difficult to get a Spanish Burgundian Cross flag.

Henry's
Journal

Henry
Wolff Jr.



"To find one of the latter," he says, "I had to go to St. Augustine, Florida, where people seem to be more aware of their Spanish past."

Aided and abetted by the United States, Bernardo Gutierrez de Lara and Augustus Magee organized an expedition to wrest Texas from Spain, their Republican Army of the North crossing from Louisiana into Texas on Aug. 7, 1812, and soon captured Nacogdoches and Trinidad de Salcedo before heading toward Presidio La Bahia at Goliad, where during the winter of 1812-1813 occurred the longest siege in American military history and where Magee died.

This was during a time when Mexico was in revolt against Spain, Joseph Bonaparte was on a rampage in Europe, and the United States was at war with England — what would become known as the War of 1812 — a very eventful period in world events, including what was happening in Texas.

The Republicans took control of San Antonio on April 1, brutally executing two Spanish governors three days later, then declared independence for the first Republic of Texas on April 6.

With one bold stroke, however, Thonhoff notes, Spain struck back.

Spanish Royalist forces wiped out the Republican army in an ambush on August 18, leaving the bones of

about 800 soldiers to bleach in the sand for nine years before they were gathered and buried beneath a nearby oak tree by order of Jose Felix Trespalacios, first governor of Texas under the newly established Republic of Mexico.

Thonhoff believes the tree to be one with markings on the trunk that was located in 1984 by Jerome Korus.

The battle ended the Texas counterpart of the Mexican War for Independence and Thonhoff notes, in writing about the battle in the New Handbook of Texas, that it was so disastrous that "its battlefield has become lost, its 'Green Flag' has remained largely unrecognized, and its participants have been generally unknown, unhonored, and unsung."

That is why the Green Flag and the Bourbon Flag fly on North Esplanade on this day in Karnes City.

Commemorating the battle that ended the first Republic of Texas.