

Exhibit 29

in the case of:

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

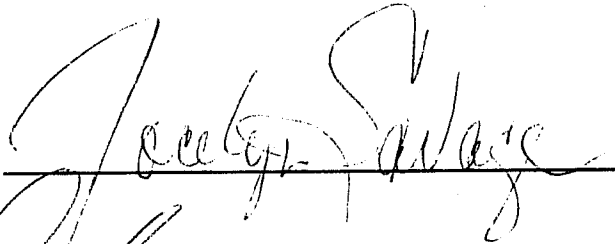
v.

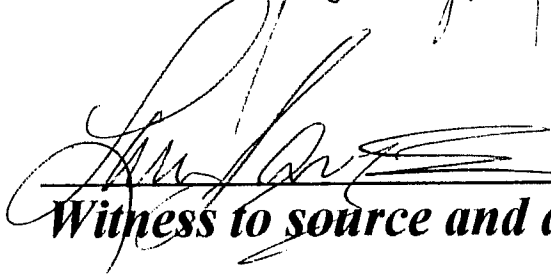
**UNITED NATIONS
(and all it's Political Subdivisions)
and
UNITED STATES
(and all it's Political Subdivisions)**

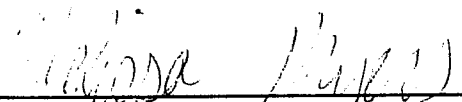
Under Pains and Penalties of perjury and the laws of the Almighty, and being sworn under a vow and oath, I attest that the attached pages are true and correct reprints of the:

The Missouri Compromise, February 1819, from Compton's Encyclopedia Online.

This attestation is made on August 26, 1998.

Attest: 


Witness to source and above signature


Witness to above signatures



Black Americans



Tallmadge, James, Jr.



Maine



Thomas, Jesse Burgess

MISSOURI COMPROMISE. In February 1819 the slavery issue in the United States was dramatically brought to everyone's attention. People were awakened to the gravity of the issue, in the words of elder statesman Thomas Jefferson, "as though a fire bell had rung in the night."

Before that time the public had paid little attention to the slavery question. Then in 1819 a bill was presented in the House of Representatives that would authorize Missouri to draw up a constitution for statehood. Because slavery was already lawful in the territory, many people took it for granted that Missouri would enter the Union as a slave state. James Tallmadge of New York, however, introduced an amendment to the bill. He moved that no more slaves be brought into the new state. He also moved that all children born of slaves in Missouri after the state's admission should be free at the age of 25.

The representatives from the Southern states were alarmed at these proposals. Free-state members approved them. For three days the House excitedly debated the question then passed the amendment by a vote of 87 to 76. The debate continued to rage throughout the country.

There were many reasons why the struggle over the expansion of slave territory had not begun earlier. The compromises that had been written into the Constitution on the subject had satisfied the slave states. The importation of slaves was authorized until 1808. Congress was required to provide for the return of slaves who escaped from one state to another. As far west as the Mississippi River, a well-understood boundary line between slave states and free states had been established. East of the state of Ohio the boundary was Mason and Dixon's Line. From Pennsylvania to the Mississippi River the boundary was the Ohio River.

A balance had also been kept between slave states and free states. There were then 11 of each. Thus, in the United States Senate, where each state had two members, the senators from slave and free states were equal in number. This balance of power was useful to the South. The Senate voted to reject the Tallmadge amendment. Missouri continued to clamor for admission to the Union. The future boundary between slave states and free states in the Louisiana Purchase territory had to be defined.

The next Congress agreed to a compromise. Maine sought admission as a free state. Senator Jesse B. Thomas of Illinois proposed that, with the exception of Missouri, new slave states should not be made out of the territory included in the Louisiana Purchase north of 36°30" N. latitude, the contemplated southern boundary of Missouri. The House and the Senate agreed to let both Maine and Missouri enter the Union. Missouri would be a slave state and Maine would be a free state. They also agreed to accept for future guidance the dividing line that Senator Thomas had proposed.

Some months later a supplementary Missouri Compromise had to be made. The Missourians were for the most part strongly pro-slavery. They had prepared a constitution that forbade the state legislature to pass a law freeing slaves without the consent of their masters. The state legislature had also passed a law prohibiting the entrance of free black people into the state. The national House promptly voted against the admission of Missouri under this proposed constitution. Another compromise was arranged, mainly through the efforts of Henry Clay.

Missouri was finally received into the Union on the condition that its legislature pledge never to ignore the rights of citizens of another state coming to Missouri. Missouri became the 24th state on Aug. 10, 1821. The 23rd state, Maine, had been admitted nearly five months earlier on March 15.

These compromises temporarily stopped the debate. After the Mexican War, however, the addition of more territory to the west of the Louisiana Purchase revived the issue of slavery expansion. In 1854 the Kansas-Nebraska Act repealed the provision that new slave states not be created north of 36°30". (*See also* Compromise of 1850; Kansas-Nebraska Act.)