

# Exhibit 153

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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:**

**Revised Statutes of the United States, 1873-1874, from the Alaska Net website.**

**This attestation is made on August 18, 1998.**

*Attest:* Jocelyn Savage

D. A. West  
*Witness to source and above signature*

Merle Ann West  
*Witness to above signatures*

# REVISED STATUTES OF THE UNITED STATES

## 1873-1874

**Title XXV on Citizenship is absolutely Treason.** Pay particular attention to Section 1999. Congress is demanding that the Citizens of the foreign states [the several States in the Union] ".....should be promptly and finally disavowed". This is so important in that today, we left the position of Citizen of the State of Alaska, which is a position of an Elector, to become a Voter via the voter franchise. See also the story of "Fall of the United States of America".

Also pay particular attention to Section 1992. Here Congress **declares** us to be "citizens of the United States", but notice that we can not be subject to any foreign power. Translated, we cannot be a Citizen of the State of Alaska or any of the other several States. The Congress of the United States does not have this power!

### TITLE XXIV - CIVIL RIGHTS

### TITLE XXV - CITIZENSHIP

# TITLE XXV

## CITIZENSHIP

Sec.

- 1992. Who are citizens
- 1993. Citizenship of children of citizens born abroad.
- 1994. Citizenship of married women.
- 1995. Of persons born in Oregon.
- 1996. Rights as citizens forfeited for desertion, &c
- 1997. Certain soldiers and sailor not to incur the forfeitures of the last section.
- 1998. Avoiding the draft.
- 1999. Right of expatriation declared.
- 2000. Protection to naturalized citizens in foreign states
- 2001. Release of citizens imprisoned by foreign government to be demanded.

1992. All persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power. excluding Indians not taxed, are declared to be citizens of the United States.

[9 April, 1866, c.31,s.1, v. 14, p.27]

SEC. 1993. All children heretofore born or hereafter born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, whose fathers were or may be at the time of their birth citizens thereof, are declared to be citizens of the United States; but the rights of citizenship shall not descend to children whose fathers never resided in the United States.

SEC. 1994. Any woman who is now or may hereafter be married to a citizen of the United States, and who might herself be lawfully naturalized, shall be deemed a citizen.

SEC. 1995. All persons born in the district of country formerly known as the Territory of Oregon, and subject to the jurisdiction of the United States on the 18th May, 1872, are citizens in the same manner as if born elsewhere in the United States.

SEC. 1996. All persons who deserted the military or naval service of the United States and did not return thereto or report themselves to a provost-marshal within sixty days after the issuance of the proclamation by the President, dated the fifth day of March, 1865, are deemed to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship, as well as their right to become citizens; and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof.

SEC. 1997. No soldier or sailor, however, who faithfully served according to his enlistment until the 19th day of April, 1865, and who, without proper authority or leave first obtained, quit his command or refused to serve after that date, shall be held to be a deserter from the Army or Navy: but this section shall be construed solely as a removal of any disability such soldier or sailor may have incurred, under the preceding section, by the loss of citizenship and of the right to hold office, in consequence of his desertion.

1998. Every person who hereafter deserts the military or naval service of the United States, or who, being duly enrolled, departs the jurisdiction of the district in which he is enrolled. or goes beyond the limits of the United States. with intent to avoid any draft into the military or naval service, lawfully ordered, shall be liable to all the penalties and forfeitures of section nineteen hundred and ninety-six.

SEC. 1999. Whereas the right of expatriation is a natural and inherent right of all people, indispensable to the enjoyment of the rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; and whereas in the recognition of this principle this government has freely received emigrants from all nations, and invested them with the rights of citizenship; and whereas it is claimed that such American citizens, with their descendant are subject of foreign states, owing allegiance to the governments thereof; whereas it is necessary to the maintenance of public peace that this claim of foreign allegiance should be promptly and finally disavowed Therefore any declaration, instruction. opinion order, or decision of any officer of the United States which denies. restricts, impairs, or questions the right of expatriation, is declared inconsistent with the fundamental principles of the Republic.

SEC. 2000. AU naturalized citizens of the United States, while in foreign countries. are entitled to and shall receive from this Government the same protection of persons and property which is accorded to native born citizens.

SEC. 2001. Whenever it is made known to the President that any citizen of the United States has been unjustly deprived of his liberty by or under the authority of any foreign government, it shall be the duty of the President forthwith to demand of that government the reasons of such imprisonment; and if it appears to be wrongful and in violation of the rights of American citizenship, the President shall forthwith demand the release of such citizen. and of the release so demanded is unreasonably delayed or refused, the President shall use such means, not amounting to acts of war, as he may think necessary and proper to obtain or effectuate the release; and all the facts and proceedings relative thereto shall as soon as practicable be communicated by the President to Congress.

### *Notes:*

Section 1992 is extremely important. Only the Congress declared citizens of the United States that have no foreign power are this particular type of "citizen of the United States". When the Constitution of the United States was established, We the People and the Posterity, encompassed that you were both a citizen of the United States and a state [one of the several States]. This "citizen of the United States" that Congress declared is not the same!!!. You must read the Dred Scott case to understand this.

**Section 1999 tells it all. This is pure TREASON.** Pay particular attention to the following:

"and whereas it is claimed that such American citizens, with their descendant are subject of foreign states, owing allegiance to the governments thereof; whereas it is necessary to the maintenance of public peace that this claim of foreign allegiance should be promptly and finally disavowed".

The foreign states are the several States in the Union. Congress is wanting all people to NOT be a Citizen of your State. If you are, the fraud they are attempting to implement will not work.

Also note the use of the word "emigrants" and not "immigrant". Blacks 6th definition of emigrant is

"One who leaves his country for any reason, with intention to not return, with design to reside elsewhere" versus the definition of immigrant "\*\*\*. One who leaves a country to permanently settle in another."

Expatriation in Blacks 6th Edition is defined as "The voluntary act of abandoning or renouncing one's country, and becoming the citizen or subject of another."

# REVISED STATUTES 1878

## TITLE XXIV

### CIVIL RIGHTS

#### Section

- 1977. Equal rights under the law.
- 1978. Rights of citizens in respect to real and personal property.
- 1979. Civil action for deprivation of rights
- 1980. Conspiracy.
- 1981. Action for neglect to prevent conspiracy.
- 1982. District attorney, &c. to prosecute.
- 1983. Commissioners.
- 1984. They may appoint persons to execute warrants, &c.
- 1985. Marshalls to obey precepts, &c.
- 1986. Fees of district attorney, &c.
- 1987. Of persons appointed to execute process, &c.
- 1988. Speedy trial.
- 1989. Aid of the military and naval forces.
- 1990. Peonage abolished.
- 1991. Foregoing section, how enforced.

**SEC. 1977.** All persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall have the same right in every State and Territory to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, give evidence, and to the full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of persons and property as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains, penalties taxes, licenses, and exaction of every kind, and to no other. [See § 858]

**SEC. 1978.** All citizens of the United States, shall have the same right, in every State and Territory, as is enjoyed by white citizens thereof to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold, and convey real and personal property.

**SEC. 1979.** Every person who, under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom or usage, of any State or Territory, subjects, or causes to be subjected, any citizen of the United States or other person within the jurisdiction thereof to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws, shall be liable to the Party injured in an action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress. [See §§ 563, 629]

**SEC. 1980.** First. If two or more persons in any State or Territory conspire to prevent, by force,  
[http://www.alaska.net/~winter/1878rs\\_civil\\_rights\\_T\\_xxiv.html](http://www.alaska.net/~winter/1878rs_civil_rights_T_xxiv.html)

intimidation, or threat. any person from accepting or holding any office, trust, or place of confidence under the United States, or from discharging any duties thereof; or to induce by like means any officer of the United States to leave any State, district, or place, where his duties, as an officer are required to be performed. or to injure him in his person or property on account of his lawful discharge or the duties of his office, or while engaged in the lawful discharge thereof, or to injure his property so as to modest, interrupt. hinder, or impede him in the discharge of his official duties:

Second. If two or more person in any State or Territory conspire to deter, by force, intimidation, or threat. any party or witness in any court of the United States from attending such court. or from testifying to any matter pending therein, freely, fully, and truthfully, or to injure such party or witness in his person or property on account of his having so attended or testified, or to influence the verdict, presentment, or indictment of any grand or petit juror in any such court, or to injure such juror in his person or property on account of any verdict, presentment. or indictment lawfully assented to by him, or of his being or having been such juror; or if two or more persons conspire for the purpose of impeding, hindering, obstructing, or defeating, In any manner, the due course of justice in any State or Territory, with intent to deny to any citizen the equal protection of the laws, or to injure him or his property for lawfully enforcing or attempting to enforce. the right of any person. or class of persons to the equal protection of the laws;

Third. If two or more persons in any state or Territory conspire, or go in disguise on the highway or on the premises of another, for the purpose of depriving, either directly or indirectly, any person or class of persons of the equal protection of the laws, or of equal privileges and immunities under the laws; or for the purpose of preventing or hindering the constituted authorities of any State or Territory from giving or securing to all persons within such State or Territory the equal protection of the laws; or if two or more persons conspire to prevent by force, intimidation or threat, any citizen who is lawfully entitled to vote, from giving his support or advocacy in a legal manner, toward or in favor of the election of any lawfully qualified person as an elector for President or Vice-President, or as a member of Congress of the United States; or to injure any citizen in person or property on account of such support or advocacy; in any case of conspiracy set forth in this section, if one or more persons engaged therein do, or cause to be done, any set in furtherance of the object of such conspiracy, whereby another is injured in his person or property, or deprived of having and exercising any right or privilege of a citizen of the United States, the party so injured or deprived may have an action for the recovery of damages, occasioned by such injury or deprivation, against any one or more of the conspirators. [See §§ 563, 629]

SEC. 1981. Every person who, having knowledge that any of the wrongs conspired to be done, and mentioned in the preceding section are about to be committed, and having power to prevent or aid in preventing the commission of the same, neglects or refuses so to do, if such wrongful set be committed, shall be liable to the party injured, or his legal representatives, for all damages caused by such wrongful acts which such person by reasonable diligence could have prevented; and such damages may be recovered in an action on the case; and any number of persons guilty of such wrongful neglect or refusal may be joined as defendants in the action: and if the death of any partly be caused by any such wrongful act and neglect, the legal representatives of the deceased shall have such action therefore and may recover not exceeding five thousand dollars damages therein. for the benefit of the widow of the deceased if there be one, and if there be no widow, then for the benefit of the next of kin of the deceased. But no action under the provisions of this section shall be sustained which is not commenced within one year after the cause of action has accrued.[See § 629].

SEC. 1982. The district attorneys, marshals. and deputy marshals, the commissioners appointed by the circuit and territorial courts, with power to arrest, imprison. or bail offenders, and every other officer



who is especially empowered by the President, are authorized and required, at the expense of the United States, to institute prosecutions against all persons violating any of the provisions of chapter seven of the Title 'CRIMES,' and to cause such persons to be arrested. and imprisoned or bailed, for trial before the court of the United States or the territorial court having Cognizance of the offense.

SEC. 1983. The circuit courts of the United States and the district courts of the Territories, from time to time, shall increase the number of commissioners so as to afford a speedy and convenient means for the arrest and examination of persons charged with the crimes referred to in the preceding section; and such commissioners are authorized and required to exercise all the powers and duties conferred on them herein with regard to such offenses in like manner as they are authorized by law to exercise with regard to other offenses against the laws of the United States.

SEC. 1984. The commissioners authorized to be appointed by the preceding section are empowered within their respective counties, to appoint, in writing, under their hands, one or more suitable persons, from time to time, who shall execute all such warrants or other process as the commissioners may issue in the lawful performance of their duties, and the persons so appointed shall have authority to summon and call to their aid the bystanders or posse comitatus of the proper county, or such portion of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged: and such warrants shall run and be executed anywhere in the State or Territory within which they are issued. [See § 5516].

SEC. 1985. Every marshal and deputy marshal shall obey and execute all warrants or other process, when directed to him, issued under the provisions hereof. [See § 5516].

SEC. 1986. The district attorneys, marshals, their deputies, and the clerks of the courts of the United States and territorial courts shall be paid for their services, in cases under the foregoing provisions, the same fees as are allowed to them for like services in other cases; and where; the proceedings are before a commissioner he shall be entitled to a fee of ten dollars for his services in each case, inclusive of all services incident to the arrest and examination.

SEC. 1987. Every person appointed to execute process under section nineteen hundred and eighty-four shall be entitled to a fee of five dollars for each party he may arrest and take before any commissioner, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by the commissioner for any additional services necessarily performed by him, such as attending at the examination, keeping the prisoner in custody, and providing him with food and lodging during his detention, and until the final determination of the commissioner; such fees to be made up in conformity with the fees usually charged by the officers of the courts of justice within the proper district or county; as near as may be practicable. and paid out of the Treasury of the United States on the certificate of the judge of the district within which the arrest is made, and to be recoverable from the defendant as part of the judgment in case of conviction.

SEC. 1988. Whenever the President has reason to believe that offenses have been, or are likely to be committed against the provisions of chapter seven of the Title (CRIMES, within any judicial district, it shall be law for him, in his discretion, to direct the judge, marshal. and district attorney of such district to attend at such place within the district, and for such time as he may designate, for the purpose of the more speedy arrest and trial of persons so charged, and it shall be the duty of every judge or other officer, when any such requisition is received by him to attend at the place and for the time therein designated.

SEC. 1989. It shall be lawful for the President of the United States. or such person as he may

empower for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as may be necessary to aid in the execution of judicial process issued under any of the preceding provisions, or as shall be necessary to prevent the violation and enforce the due execution of the provisions of this Title.

SEC. 1990. The holding of any person to service or labor under the system known as peonage is abolished and forever prohibited in the Territory of New Mexico or in any other Territory or State of the United States; and all acts, laws, resolutions, orders, regulations, or usages of the Territory of New Mexico, or of any other Territory or State, which have heretofore established, maintained, enforced, or by virtue of which any attempt shall hereafter be made to establish, maintain, or enforce, directly or indirectly, the voluntary or involuntary service or labor of any persons as peons, in liquidation of any debt or obligation, or otherwise, are declared null and void.

SEC. 1991. Every person in the military or civil service in the Territory of New Mexico shall aid in the enforcement of the preceding section.