

Exhibit 160

in the case of:

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

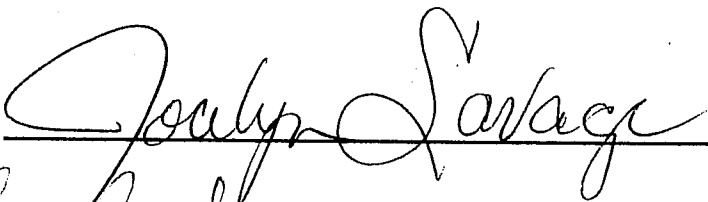
v.


**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

Acceptance of Compulsory Jurisdiction of International Court of Justice, August 2, 1946; from The Avalon Project at the Yale Law School.

This attestation is made on August 13, 1998.

Attest: 


Witness to scan and above signature


Witness to above signatures

Acceptance of Compulsory Jurisdiction of International Court of Justice, August 2, 1946

Senate Resolution 196-Seventy-ninth Congress

Resolved (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein), That the Senate advise and consent to the deposit by the President of the United States with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, of a declaration under paragraph 2 of article 36 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice recognizing as compulsory ipso facto and without special agreement, in relation to any other state accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in all legal disputes hereafter arising concerning-

- a. the interpretation of a treaty;
- b. any question of international law;
- c. the existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation;
- d. the nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.

provided, That such declaration shall not apply to

- a. disputes the solution of which the parties shall entrust to other tribunals by virtue of agreements already in existence or which may be concluded in the future;
- b. disputes with regard to matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the United States as determined by the United States; or
- c. disputes arising under a multilateral treaty, unless (1) all parties to the treaty affected by the decision are also parties to the case before the Court, or (2) the United States specially agrees to jurisdiction.

Provided farther, That such declaration shall remain in force for a period of five years and thereafter until the expirations of six months after notice may be given to terminate the declaration.

Source:
A Decade of American Foreign Policy : Basic Documents, 1941-49
Prepared at the request of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations
By the Staff of the Committee and the Department of State.
Washington, DC : Government Printing Office, 1950

<u>Decade of Foreign Policy</u>	<u>20th Century Page</u>	<u>Avalon Home Page</u>
<u>United Nations Page</u>	<u>Congressional Resolutions</u>	

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