

Exhibit 233

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 representations of:

The 13th Amendment from "The Constitution For the United States - It's Sources and Its Application website.

This attestation is made on August 18, 1998.

Attest: *[Signature]*

Joelyn Savage
Witness to source and above signature

Merle Ann West
Witness to above signatures

<http://www.nidlink.com/~bobhard/consti12.html#c110b>

The Constitution For The United States
Its Sources and Its Application

It has been pointed out that the first eleven Amendments sprang from the fear of National power which many of the States possessed. Those Amendments were designed to stay the National hand. Amendment XII was procedural to eliminate confusion in the selection of the President and Vice President and in definition of their succession in the implementation of their duties under the Constitution.

As noted in the discussion [Note 69] in Article I of the Constitution, the original Thirteenth Amendment, ratified in 1819, adding a heavy penalty upon any person holding or accepting a Title of Nobility by making that person "cease to be a citizen of the United States" and "incapable of holding any Office of Trust or Profit under the United States". This Amendment was proposed, properly ratified, and was a matter of record in the several States archives until 1876, by which time it was quietly, and fraudulently deleted, never repealed, during the period of Reconstruction after the Civil War and the presently acknowledged Thirteenth Amendment was substituted. The original records of the original 13th amendment were thought to be destroyed at the time of the burning of the capitol during the War of 1812, but have since been found in the archives of the British Bar Association in London and in the archives of several of the States and territories. The fact of its existence had been lost to memory until researchers discovered in the public library at Belfast, Maine an 1825 copy of the U. S. Constitution, were it can be viewed today. Subsequent research shows that it was in the records of the ratifying states and territories until 1876, the last to drop it from record was the Territory of Wyoming after 1876. The most intriguing discovery was the 1867 Colorado Territory edition which includes both the "missing" Thirteenth Amendment and the current 13th Amendment, on the same page. The current 13th Amendment is listed as the 14th Amendment in the 1867 Colorado edition. Ref. colo68-1.jpg, colo68-2.jpg, colo68-3.jpg, colo68-4.jpg, and colo68-5.jpg. (At the top of colo68-5.jpg is the FAX date that I received these images. Of necessity, I have presented only the pertinent pages of these 1868 Colorado Statutes. -- Barefoot Bob, 5/13/96)

On Nov. 12, 1996 I received FAX images of the 1876 Laws of Wyoming which similarly show the "missing" Thirteenth Amendment, the current 13th Amendment (freeing the slaves), and the current 14th Amendment on the same page. The current 13th Amendment is listed as the 14th and the current 15th Amendment is listed as the 15th, the

current 14th

amendment being omitted in the 1876 Wyoming edition. Graphics of these may be viewed by clicking on these links,

wyo76-1.jpg, wyo76-2.jpg, wyo76-3.jpg - (Barefoot Bob, 11/12/96)

For further discussion and the history of the Original Thirteenth Amendment, also The Original Thirteenth Amendment, An

Essay and a second 13th Amendment proposal of 1861, signed by President Lincoln, which would have legalized slavery, see [Note 167a].

The resolve to amend signed by President Lincoln read:

"ARTICLE THIRTEEN, No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State." (In other words, President Lincoln had signed a resolve that would have permitted slavery, and upheld states' rights.) Only one State, Illinois, ratified this proposed amendment before the Civil War broke out in 1861.

The present acknowledged 13th Amendment of 1865 abolished slavery and involuntary servitude.

The Founders held an intense disdain and distrust of "Nobility" as a result of a long history, during Colonial times, of abuses and excesses against the Rights of Man and the established Common Law and Constitutions by the "Nobility", and

therefore placed in the new Constitution two injunctions against the use or recognition of "Titles of Nobility or Honor". The

Revolutionary War for Independence was primarily waged to eliminate these abuses and excesses of the "Nobility" from

the life of the Nation, recognizing the Equality of all men. As there was no penalty attached to a title of nobility or honor in

the Constitution as originally ratified, the Original Thirteenth Amendment was proposed in December of 1809 to institute

penalty for accepting or using a "Title of Nobility or Honor" to set oneself apart from, or superior to, or possessing of any special privileges or immunities not available to any other citizen of the United States.

But the Civil War taught that the Nation may be in even greater peril from the States than they ever were from the Nation.

And so, after more than seventy years of national life, the people, by the presently acknowledged 13th Amendment and the

two following, laid upon the States restrictions which a few years before would have been impossible. The country had gone

forty-six years (1819 - 1865) without an Amendment. c41

<http://www.nidlink.com/~bobhard/consti12.html#c110b>

The Constitution For The United States
Its Sources and Its Application

Amendment Article XIII 168

Proposed by Congress February 1, 1865, proclaimed adopted December 18, 1865.

See Also Utah Supreme Court Opinion, Dyett vs Turner, a March 22, 1968 opinion of the Utah Supreme Court. It is the official view of the Court on the flawed nature of the so-called Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments.

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

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The language of this Amendment is older than the Constitution itself. On July 13, 1787, the Congress under the Articles of Confederation passed the ordinance creating the Northwest Territory (Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin), which provided: "There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory otherwise than in punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted." But a proviso required the return from the territory of fugitive slaves.

When, on January 13, 1865, a two-thirds vote was taken in the House of Representatives for proposing the Thirteenth Amendment "in honor of the immortal and sublime event" the House adjourned.

Congress had previously abolished slavery in the District of Columbia and in the Territories, had repealed the Fugitive Slave Law, and had given freedom to the Negroes who had served in the Union armies.

The Emancipation Proclamation freed the slaves only in the seceded States, excepting some parishes (counties) in Louisiana, a few counties in Virginia, and the whole of Tennessee. Besides, the validity of the proclamation under the war power of the President was questioned. To remove the legal doubt and to liberate slaves everywhere the Amendment was adopted.

Of the Thirteenth Amendment a Federal court said:

"It trenches directly upon the power of the States and of the people of the States, It is the first and only instance of a

change of this character in the organic law. It destroyed the most important relation between capital and labor in all the

States where slavery existed. It affected deeply the fortunes of a large portion of their people. It struck out of existence

millions of property. The measure was the consequence of a strife of opinions, and a conflict of interests, real or imaginary,

as old as the Constitution itself. These elements of discord grew in intensity. Their violence was increased by the throes and

convulsions of a civil war. The impetuous vortex finally swallowed up the evil, and with it forever the power to restore it."

c110

A law of a State under which one fined for a misdemeanor confessed judgment and agreed to work out the fine for the

surety who paid it for him was held by the Supreme Court (1914) to be unconstitutional as creating "involuntary servitude"

in violation of this Amendment. c110

A person who hired another under a contract by which the hirer had the right to imprison the worker or keep him under

guard until the contract should he performed was held (1903) by a Federal court to violate the Peonage Act of Congress

(1867) passed under this Amendment. And so it was held (1907) of a State law making it a misdemeanor punishable by

imprisonment for one to agree to perform service and then, after receiving a part of the consideration in advance, refuse to

perform. c110

Thus it is seen from very late cases that this provision is still vital and active. But in many cases it has been held that city

ordinances requiring persons committed to the city prison to work out their fines in the streets or elsewhere do not violate

this Amendment. c110

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. 170

170 Congress passed under this constitutional authority the Civil Rights Act of March 1, 1875, another act prohibiting

peonage, and some other statutes. The first and second sections of the Civil Rights Act of Congress were held (1888) by the

Supreme Court in contravention of this: Amendment, which is a regulation of the States with regard to slavery, and which

does not authorize Congress to regulate the conduct of individuals who prevent Negroes from having the full and equal

enjoyment of hotels, theatres, and other public places. Legislation of this kind comes within the police

power of the State. In

many of the States there has been legislation requiring the providing of separate but equal accommodations for white persons and Negroes. Such regulations have been held valid as essential to public order. c18

The Supreme Court has said that while the object of this Amendment was undoubtedly to enforce the absolute equality of

the two races before the law, "in the nature of things it could not have been intended to abolish distinctions based upon

color, or to enforce social, as distinguished from political equality, or a commingling of the two races upon terms

unsatisfactory to either." The Court said that laws permitting and even requiring separation did not imply the inferiority of

either race to the other, and such laws had been generally, if not universally, recognized as within the competency of State

legislatures in the exercise of their police powers.

THE COMPILED

LAWS OF WYOMING

INCLUDING ALL THE

[Handwritten mark]

LAWS IN FORCE IN SAID TERRITORY AT THE CLOSE OF THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF SAID TERRITORY, TOGETHER WITH SUCH LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES AS ARE APPLICABLE TO SAID TERRITORY; ALSO THE TREATIES MADE WITH THE SIOUX AND SHOSHONE TRIBES OF INDIANS IN THE YEAR 1868; WITH A SYNOPSIS OF THE PRE-EMPTION, HOME-STEAD AND MIXING LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE ACT OF THE FOURTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF SAID TERRITORY, ENTITLED
"AN ACT TO COMPILE AND PUBLISH THE LAWS OF WYOMING IN ONE VOLUME."

J. R. WHITEHEAD, SUPERINTENDENT OF COMPILATION.

EXHIBIT

H. GLAFCKE;
LEADER STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRINT, CHEYENNE, WYOMING.

1876.

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CONSTITUTION OF UNITED STATES.

XXIX

two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of congress, accept or retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

ARTICLE XIV.

1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XV.

1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

2. The congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

THE

REVISED STATUTES

OF

COLORADO:

AS PASSED AT THE

SEVENTH SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,

CONVENED ON THE SECOND DAY OF DECEMBER, A. D. 1867.

ALSO, THE

ACTS OF A PUBLIC NATURE PASSED AT THE SAME SES-
SION, AND THE PRIOR LAWS STILL IN FORCE.

TOGETHER WITH

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, THE CONSTITUTION OF THE
UNITED STATES, THE ORGANIC ACT, AND THE
AMENDMENTS THERETO.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CENTRAL CITY:

PRINTED BY DAVID C. COLLIER, AT THE REGISTER OFFICE

1868. ●

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**TERRITORY OF COLORADO, }
 SECRETARY'S OFFICE, } SS.**

I, **FRANK HALL**, Secretary of Colorado Territory, do hereby certify that I have delivered to **DAVID C. COLLIER**, Public Printer, true and correct copies of all **LAWS, JOINT RESOLUTIONS, and MEMORIALS**, together with the Revised and Consolidated Statutes, now on file in my office, passed at the **SEVENTH SESSION** of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Colorado, begun at Golden City on the 2d day of December, A. D. 1867, and adjourned to Denver on the 9th day of December, A. D. 1867.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the Territory of Colorado.

[L. S.] Done at Denver, this 22d day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

FRANK HALL,
Secretary of Colorado Territory.

ARTICLE XII.

1. The electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for president and vice-president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state as themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice-president; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate; the president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for president shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president, shall be vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers in the list, the senate shall choose the vice-president; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president, shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

1. If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain, any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor,

king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

ARTICLE XIV.

1. Neither slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

(Note.—The 11th article of the amendments to the constitution was proposed at the second session of the third congress; the 12th article, at the first session of the eighth congress; and the 13th article, at the second session of the eleventh congress.)