

Exhibit 2336

in the case of:

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

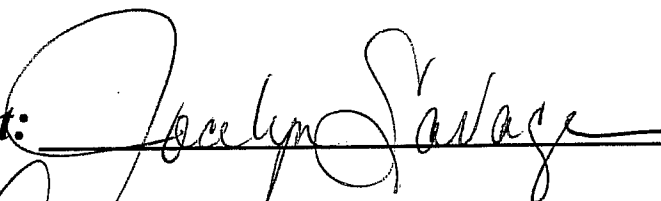
v.


**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 League of the South - in the News, from The League of the South website at <http://www.dixienet.org/press/inthepress.html>.

This attestation is made on August 26, 1998.

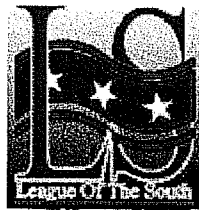
Attest:  _____

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Witness to source and above signature

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Witness to above signatures

The League of the South

in the news



Reports on Dixie's Rising Movement for Independence as reported by the world's media....

1995 Press 1996 Press 1997 Press Search Membership

 **The Sunday Telegraph**, London, U.K (12 January 1998)

"The shadow of the Confederacy has returned to haunt the Deep South. Once again the talk is of freedom from Yankee cultural imperialism and liberation from the yoke of Washington.

The new separatists are the fastest-growing political movement south of the Mason-Dixon Line. Their dream is to weld the old Confederacy into a new nation of 80 million people that would be the third wealthiest in the world.


In a little over two years, the **League of the South** has established chapters in 27 states and is becoming a powerful voice in Southern politics.

Starting with a handful of sympathisers, it now has 8,000 members drawn from some of the most influential sections of antebellum society, including academics, journalists, lawyers, doctors and businessmen..."

 **New York Times**, New York, NY, USA (7 March 1998)

But those defending the Old South include both semiprofessional polemicists and experts at leading universities, most but not all of them in the South. Their concerns touch on both marginal issues of Confederate history and mainstream ones about government,

Thus, Donald Livingston, a **League [of the South]** member who teaches political philosophy at Emory University, writes thoughtful pieces on secession, how it became a popular political issue in the North first, and how there was ample constitutional justification for Southern secession. For Michael Hill, a history professor at historically black Stillman College in Alabama and a founder of the **League of the South** and its president, it's a short step to argue that secession should be a goal for the Southern states..."


 **Upscale (Magazine)**, Marietta, Georgia, CSA (April Issue - 1998)

"Founded in 1994, the **League of the South** pledges to gain independence 'by all honorable means.' Their 10,000 members don't fit the 'redneck' stereotype. Professors at 25 colleges have joined the group. Their respectable image attracts students, professionals, and clergymen.

The League's mainstream appeal could make it a major political force [and] membership is growing by leaps and bounds. There are League chapters in most southern and border states, even California.

Members sit in three state legislatures, a few are judges, and League candidates may run for office this year."

religion and the nature of a civil society.

 **Mother Jones**, San Francisco, California, USA (May Issue - 1998)

Although they differ wildly, the Southern traditionalists tend to share many ideas. They view the South's secession as constitutional, and that secession is a big issue in many areas of the globe. They argue that the South had a culture that fostered and respected individual freedom in a way that centralized big government does not. Some scholars argue that the Confederate constitution, which explicitly limited the power of the central government, was a less oppressive document than the American Constitution.

"The **League of the South** President Michael Hill, a professor of history at Stillman College in Tuscaloosa, Ala., says his 7,000-person organization, which advocates independence for 14 Southern states, will see at least seven members run for state or local office in the South in November."

They argue the South fostered a religious orthodoxy that is an admirable cornerstone of Western civilization. And some argue that if there is an American intellectual tradition that runs counter to what they call the leviathans of Big Government and Big Business, it stems not from Northern liberalism but from Southern conservatism -- what Genovese calls "America's most impressive native-born critique of our national development, of liberalism and of the more disquieting features of the modern world."

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