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FORSYTH CO, NC FEE \$146.00  
NON-STANDARD DOC FEE \$25.00

PRESENTED & RECORDED:  
08-10-2021 12:21:30 PM  
LYNNE JOHNSON  
REGISTER OF DEEDS  
BY: CHELSEA B POLLOCK, DPTY

BK: RE 3632

PG: 147-191

Date: March 27, 2021

DECLARATION OF PURPOSE

FROM: Brandon Matthew 'of the family' Rogers  
c/o GENERAL DELIVERY  
4897 Bennetts Pasture Rd  
Suffolk, Virginia  
23435-9998

TO: Forsyth County Register of Deeds  
c/o Lynne Johnson, Register of Deeds Director  
201 North Chestnut Street  
Winston-Salem, NC 27101

NON-STANDARD  
DOCUMENT

I am Brandon Matthew 'of the family' Rogers; the Executor, Settlor, Claimant, and Beneficiary of the BRANDON MATTHEW ROGERS Estate. I have attached hereto Declaration of Citizenship with regards to status, to notify you and all the world of my Indigenous Standing in accord with *United Nations Charter Articles 55 & 56, UN Declarations on the Rights of Indigenous People, International Decade for the People of African Descent, H.R.1308 - Religious Freedom Restoration Act of 1993* (<https://www.congress.gov/bill/103rd-congress/house-bill/1308>), and Titles VI and XVI of the Public Health Service Act (42 USC §§291—300 (<https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/42>)), in promoting human rights across the planet. A People cannot thrive or survive in any community, civilization or body politic without knowing their true ancestry, language, culture and heritage and my ancestors were stripped of their names and heritage. This Genocide, Apartheid, Rape Forced Assimilation, Peonage, Slavery and Deprivation / Subjugation of Human Rights, Trafficking in Human Cargo, War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity.

The United States is no longer bound by its constitutional delegated powers but to promote the five fields of endeavors: civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights under Articles 55 & 56 of the United Nations Charter. I honor my ancestors and that honor is in claiming my family appellation (name), claiming my indigenous standing, estate, life, ethnic group, tribe, nation, classical tongues, heritage and culture.

I know now, I am Deity, and inform all world governments of these Truths: nation state corporations, world leaders, world banking cartels, agents, agencies, assigns, and corporate policy enforcers.

NOTICE TO THE PRINCIPLE IS NOTICE TO THE AGENT; NOTICE TO THE AGENT IS NOTICE TO THE PRINCIPAL

I thank you for your time and understanding, much appreciated,

Forsyth County, State of North Carolina  
I certify that the following person(s)

Brandon Matthew  
personally appeared before me this day, each acknowledging to me that he or she signed the foregoing document:

Declaration of Purpose  
Date: August 10, 2021

Notary Public, Christopher M. Lineberry  
My commission expires: August 16, 2021

By: Brandon Matthew "of the family" Rogers  
Brandon Matthew "of the family" Rogers



Original to: Brandon Matthew

EXHIBIT A

# Statutory Declaration of Citizenship

Brandon Matthew 'of the family' Rogers  
Ex. rel. BRANDON MATTHEW ROGERS  
c/o GENERAL DELIVERY  
4897 Bennetts Pasture Rd  
Suffolk, Virginia 23435

Date: March 27, 2021

State of North Carolina                    )  
  ) Solemnly Subscribed  
County of Forsyth                         )

Re: In the matter of Amendment to the Forsyth County Register of Deeds CUSIP #18045470-1

NOTICE TO THE AGENT IS NOTICE TO THE PRINCIPAL; NOTICE TO THE PRINCIPAL IS NOTICE TO THE AGENT.

I, Brandon Matthew Rogers, do solemnly declare my Indigenous Standing; Autochthonous flesh and blood Man of *Iswä Indians*, [misnomer: Catawba Saponi-Iswä Indians] decent, and one of the Aborigine of these lands, commonly known as The 'United States' of America© (see 28 U.S. Code § 3002 - <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/28/3002>), in Accord with: H.Con.Res. 331 (100th), (<https://www.govtrack.us/congress/bills/100/hconres331/text>), 1812 Treaty of Ghent with efforts to abolish the international slave trade (<https://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=llsl&fileName=008/llsl008.db&recNum=231>); constitution for the united states of America 13th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution: Abolition of Slavery of 1865 ([https://www.sethkaller.com/images/extras/13th-Nat-Archives\\_w.png](https://www.sethkaller.com/images/extras/13th-Nat-Archives_w.png)); the 1948 Charter of the United Nations *Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide* (<https://treaties.un.org/doc/publication/unts/volume%2078/volume-78-i-1021-english.pdf>) , the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

([https://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/documents/DRIPS\\_en.pdf](https://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/documents/DRIPS_en.pdf)), and H.J.Res.3 — 110th Congress (2007-2008) (<https://www.congress.gov/bill/110th-congress/house-joint-resolution/3/text>);

Pope Francis Apologizes to Indigenous Peoples (<https://www.scribd.com/document/349914764/Pope-Francis-Apologizes-to-Indigenous-Peoples-for-Grave-Sins-of-Colonialism-Indian-Country-Media-Network>,

U.S. Apology to the Native Americans (see 8113 H.R. 3326 department of Defense Appropriations Act), H.R.898 - Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2013

(<https://www.congress.gov/113/bills/hr898/BILLS-113hr898ih.pdf>), the 1956 United Nations treaty,

Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery; Date of receipt of notification to the UNITED STATES -- 6 Dec 1967 ([https://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetailsIII.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg\\_no=XVIII-4&chapter=18&Temp=mtdsg3&clang=en](https://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetailsIII.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XVIII-4&chapter=18&Temp=mtdsg3&clang=en)), and All recognized and valid treaties; in support of my

Declaration; upon discovering that the Certificate of Live Birth contract is a public record, showing an organization was organized as a state agency between my mother, and the Government who did not tell her that she was selling me, a flesh and blood child, to the STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA CORPORATION, located at: 20301 Mail Service Ctr., Raleigh, NC, 27699-0300, *United States*; as the chattel Property/Slave, which is a violation of Human Rights and against my Deep, Sincerely held Religious Convictions, and my (herein after, me/I/Declarant) Indigenous Morals, for me to accept a STATE AGENCY-Certificate of Live Birth that denotes to me being a corporation, artificial person, natural person, fictitious entity or vessel of the United States defined under 18 U.S.C. § 9 (<https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/18/9>).

Furthermore, pointing to some basic facts that refute the claim of United States Citizenship, the *Indian Freedom Citizenship Suffrage Act of 1924, sixty-eighth congress. sess. i. gas. 231-234. 1924. p.253* (<https://www.docsteach.org/documents/document/indian-citizenship-act>); and the document for June 2nd: "Act of June 2, 1924, passed by Congress, with the purpose to include provisions intended to grant citizenship for all non-citizen Indians born within the Territorial limits; 'Provided' that, the granting of such citizenship shall NOT in any manner impair and affect the right of any Indian to Tribal, or other property. Deliberate acts of deception was used to enable the 'STATES' to assume some jurisdictional presence in Indian "Country" [misnomer Land]; by the United States forcing citizenship on non-citizen Indians, and intentionally mislabeling Native American Indians with dark complexion as "NEGROS", which constitutes as a fraud, based on false Identification with the intent to disallow sovereignty to aboriginal [misnomer: NEGRO] Indians; upon the acceptance of the act – and as a result, destroying the economic development of once thriving communities. I give notice Internationally, Domestically and Universally via this Declaration that I deny corporate existence.

When there is no consent at all, the agreement is void ab-initio, (i.e. it is not enforceable at the option of either party). I declare that name BRANDON MATTHEW ROGERS on the registration of live Birth, is a corporation, and Brandon Matthew Rogers is a Flesh & Blood Man, and NOT a Negro/Colored/Black/African American. Furthermore, the STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, its agents and assigns, including the federal government, and any jurisdictional or other rights that may be waived as a result of said trust/contract with all forms of government, are hereby null and void from its inception, due to the deceptive duress, fraud, injury, and incapacity perpetrated upon my parents and myself Under reservation of All My Indigenous Rights eternally.

And I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct; knowing that it is the same force and effect as made under oath.

All Indigenous Rights Reserved eternally

Autograph: Brandon Matthew 'of the family' Rogers  
Brandon Matthew 'of the family' Rogers / Lawful agent

One Credible Witness

Lolita Harrison  
(Signature of Witness)

Lolita Harrison  
(Printed Name of Witness)

Type of ID Indigenous ID

Two Credible Witnesses

Dwainey Brown  
(Signature of Second Witness)

Beverley Brown  
(Printed Name of Second Witness)

Type of ID Virginia ID

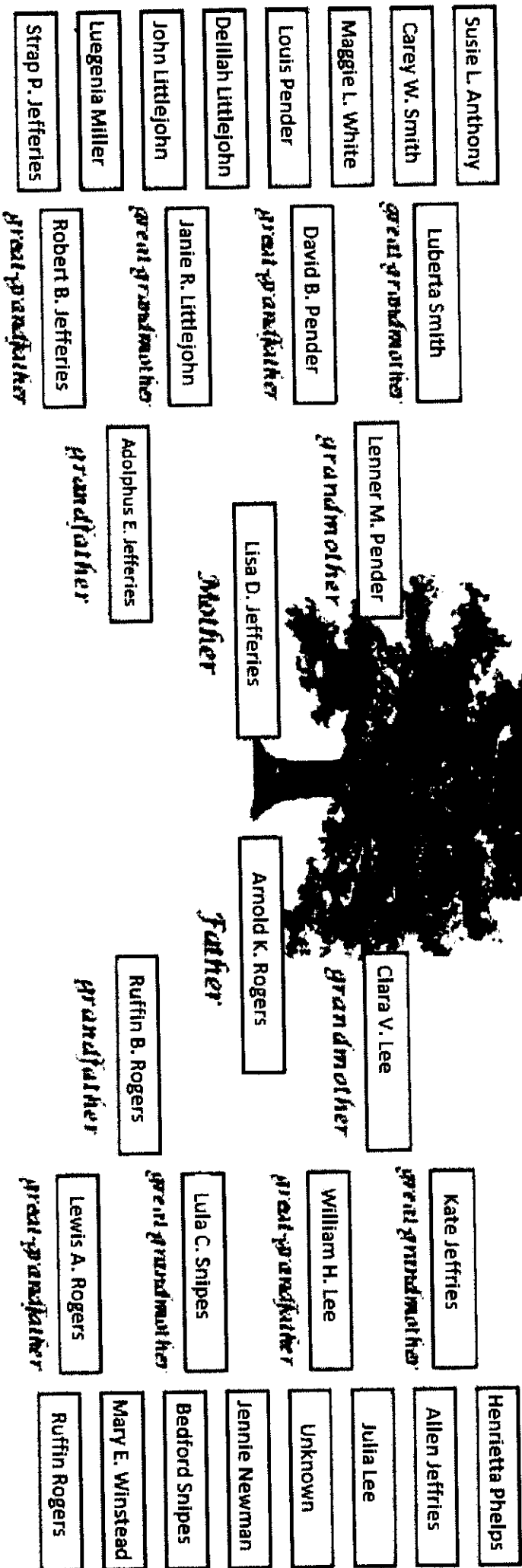
cc: Barbara Stampul, Acting Regional Manager  
Office for Civil Rights  
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services  
Sam Nunn Atlanta Federal Center, Suite 16T70  
61 Forsyth Street, S.W.  
Atlanta, GA 30303-8909  
Fax (202) 619-3818

Forsyth County, State of North Carolina  
I certify that the following person(s)  
Brandon Matthew  
personally appeared before me this  
day, each acknowledging to me that  
he or she signed the foregoing document:  
Statutory Declaration of Citizenship  
Date: August 10, 2021  
Notary Public, Christopher M. Lineberry  
My commission expires: August 16, 2021



# EXHIBIT B

# Family Tree



## EXHIBIT C

107 STAT. 1488

PUBLIC LAW 103-141—NOV. 16, 1993

Public Law 103-141  
103d Congress

## An Act

Nov. 16, 1993  
[H.R. 1308]

To protect the free exercise of religion.

Religious  
Freedom  
Restoration Act  
of 1993.  
42 USC 2000bb  
note.*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of  
the United States of America in Congress assembled,***SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**This Act may be cited as the "Religious Freedom Restoration  
Act of 1993".

42 USC 2000bb.

**SEC. 2. CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS AND DECLARATION OF PURPOSES.**(a) **FINDINGS.**—The Congress finds that—(1) the framers of the Constitution, recognizing free exercise  
of religion as an unalienable right, secured its protection in  
the First Amendment to the Constitution;(2) laws "neutral" toward religion may burden religious  
exercise as surely as laws intended to interfere with religious  
exercise;(3) governments should not substantially burden religious  
exercise without compelling justification;(4) in *Employment Division v. Smith*, 494 U.S. 872 (1990)  
the Supreme Court virtually eliminated the requirement that  
the government justify burdens on religious exercise imposed  
by laws neutral toward religion; and(5) the compelling interest test as set forth in prior Federal  
court rulings is a workable test for striking sensible balances  
between religious liberty and competing prior governmental  
interests.(b) **PURPOSES.**—The purposes of this Act are—(1) to restore the compelling interest test as set forth in  
*Sherbert v. Verner*, 374 U.S. 398 (1963) and *Wisconsin v.  
Yoder*, 406 U.S. 205 (1972) and to guarantee its application  
in all cases where free exercise of religion is substantially  
burdened; and(2) to provide a claim or defense to persons whose religious  
exercise is substantially burdened by government.42 USC  
2000bb-1.**SEC. 3. FREE EXERCISE OF RELIGION PROTECTED.**(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Government shall not substantially burden  
a person's exercise of religion even if the burden results from  
a rule of general applicability, except as provided in subsection  
(b).(b) **EXCEPTION.**—Government may substantially burden a per-  
son's exercise of religion only if it demonstrates that application  
of the burden to the person—

PUBLIC LAW 103-141—NOV. 16, 1993

107 STAT. 1489

(1) is in furtherance of a compelling governmental interest; and

(2) is the least restrictive means of furthering that compelling governmental interest.

(c) **JUDICIAL RELIEF.**—A person whose religious exercise has been burdened in violation of this section may assert that violation as a claim or defense in a judicial proceeding and obtain appropriate relief against a government. Standing to assert a claim or defense under this section shall be governed by the general rules of standing under article III of the Constitution.

#### SEC. 4. ATTORNEYS FEES.

(a) **JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS.**—Section 722 of the Revised Statutes (42 U.S.C. 1988) is amended by inserting “the Religious Freedom Restoration Act of 1993,” before “or title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964”.

(b) **ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEEDINGS.**—Section 504(b)(1)(C) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “and” at the end of clause (ii);

(2) by striking the semicolon at the end of clause (iii) and inserting “, and”; and

(3) by inserting “(iv) the Religious Freedom Restoration Act of 1993;” after clause (iii).

#### SEC. 5. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this Act—

(1) the term “government” includes a branch, department, agency, instrumentality, and official (or other person acting under color of law) of the United States, a State, or a subdivision of a State;

(2) the term “State” includes the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and each territory and possession of the United States;

(3) the term “demonstrates” means meets the burdens of going forward with the evidence and of persuasion; and

(4) the term “exercise of religion” means the exercise of religion under the First Amendment to the Constitution.

#### SEC. 6. APPLICABILITY.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—This Act applies to all Federal and State law, and the implementation of that law, whether statutory or otherwise, and whether adopted before or after the enactment of this Act.

(b) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Federal statutory law adopted after the date of the enactment of this Act is subject to this Act unless such law explicitly excludes such application by reference to this Act.

(c) **RELIGIOUS BELIEF UNAFFECTED.**—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to authorize any government to burden any religious belief.

#### SEC. 7. ESTABLISHMENT CLAUSE UNAFFECTED.

Nothing in this Act shall be construed to affect, interpret, or in any way address that portion of the First Amendment prohibiting laws respecting the establishment of religion (referred to in this section as the “Establishment Clause”). Granting government funding, benefits, or exemptions, to the extent permissible under the Establishment Clause, shall not constitute a violation of this

42 USC  
2000bb-2.42 USC  
2000bb-3.42 USC  
2000bb-4.

107 STAT. 1490

PUBLIC LAW 103-141—NOV. 16, 1993

**Act.** As used in this section, the term "granting", used with respect to government funding, benefits, or exemptions, does not include the denial of government funding, benefits, or exemptions.

Approved November 16, 1993.

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**LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 1308 (S. 578):**

**HOUSE REPORTS:** No. 103-88 (Comm. on the Judiciary).

**SENATE REPORTS:** No. 103-111 accompanying S. 578 (Comm. on the Judiciary).

**CONGRESSIONAL RECORD,** Vol. 139 (1993):

May 11, considered and passed House.

Oct. 26, 27, S. 578 considered in Senate; H.R. 1308, amended, passed in lieu.

Nov. 3, House concurred in Senate amendment.

**WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS,** Vol. 29 (1993):

Nov. 16, Presidential remarks.



## EXHIBIT D

LII &gt; U.S. Code &gt; Title 42. THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE &gt; Chapter 6A. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

## 42 U.S. Code CHAPTER 6A— PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

U.S. Code Notes

[SUBCHAPTER I—ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS \(§§ 201 - 239i-3\)](#)  
[SUBCHAPTER II—GENERAL POWERS AND DUTIES \(§§ 241 - 280m\)](#)  
[SUBCHAPTER III—NATIONAL RESEARCH INSTITUTES \(§§ 281 - 290b\)](#)  
[SUBCHAPTER III-A—SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION \(§§ 290aa - 290ll\)](#)  
[SUBCHAPTER IV—CONSTRUCTION AND MODERNIZATION OF HOSPITALS AND OTHER MEDICAL FACILITIES \(§§ 291 - 291o-1\)](#)  
[SUBCHAPTER V—HEALTH PROFESSIONS EDUCATION \(§§ 292 - 295p\)](#)  
[SUBCHAPTER VI—NURSING WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT \(§§ 296 - 298d\)](#)  
[SUBCHAPTER VII—AGENCY FOR HEALTHCARE RESEARCH AND QUALITY \(§§ 299 - 299c-7\)](#)  
[SUBCHAPTER VIII—POPULATION RESEARCH AND VOLUNTARY FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMS \(§§ 300 - 300a-8\)](#)  
[SUBCHAPTER VIII-A—ADOLESCENT PREGNANCIES \(§§ 300a-21 - 300a-41\)](#)  
[SUBCHAPTER IX—GENETIC DISEASES, HEMOPHILIA PROGRAMS, AND SUDDEN INFANT DEATH SYNDROME \(Parts A - C\)](#)  
[SUBCHAPTER X—TRAUMA CARE \(§§ 300d - 300d-91\)](#)  
[SUBCHAPTER XI—HEALTH MAINTENANCE ORGANIZATIONS \(§§ 300e - 300e-17\)](#)  
[SUBCHAPTER XII—SAFETY OF PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS \(§§ 300f - 300i-27\)](#)  
[SUBCHAPTER XIII—PREVENTIVE HEALTH MEASURES WITH RESPECT TO BREAST AND CERVICAL CANCERS \(§§ 300k - 300n-5\)](#)  
[SUBCHAPTER XIV—HEALTH RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT \(§§ 300o - 300t-14\)](#)  
[SUBCHAPTER XV—HEALTH INFORMATION AND HEALTH PROMOTION \(§§ 300u - 300u-16\)](#)  
[SUBCHAPTER XVI—PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION FOR THE STUDY OF ETHICAL PROBLEMS IN MEDICINE AND BIOMEDICAL AND BEHAVIOR RESEARCH \(§ 300v\)](#)  
[SUBCHAPTER XVII—BLOCK GRANTS \(§§ 300w - 300y-11\)](#)  
[SUBCHAPTER XVIII—ADOLESCENT FAMILY LIFE DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS \(§§ 300z - 300z-10\)](#)  
[SUBCHAPTER XIX—VACCINES \(§§ 300aa-1 - 300aa-34\)](#)  
[SUBCHAPTER XX—REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTAIN GROUP HEALTH PLANS FOR CERTAIN STATE AND LOCAL EMPLOYEES \(§§ 300bb-1 - 300bb-8\)](#)  
[SUBCHAPTER XXI—RESEARCH WITH RESPECT TO ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME \(§§ 300cc - 300cc-51\)](#)  
[SUBCHAPTER XXII—HEALTH SERVICES WITH RESPECT TO ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME \(§§ 300dd - 300dd-41\)](#)  
[SUBCHAPTER XXIII—PREVENTION OF ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME \(§§ 300ee - 300ee-34\)](#)  
[SUBCHAPTER XXIV—HIV HEALTH CARE SERVICES PROGRAM \(§§ 300ff - 300ff-140\)](#)  
[SUBCHAPTER XXV—REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE \(§§ 300gg - 300gg-95\)](#)  
[SUBCHAPTER XXVI—NATIONAL ALL-HAZARDS PREPAREDNESS FOR PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCIES \(§§ 300hh - 300hh-32\)](#)  
[SUBCHAPTER XXVII—LIFESPAN RESPITE CARE \(§§ 300ii - 300ii-4\)](#)  
[SUBCHAPTER XXVIII—HEALTH INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND QUALITY \(§§ 300jj - 300jj-52\)](#)  
[SUBCHAPTER XXIX—DATA COLLECTION, ANALYSIS, AND QUALITY \(§ 300kk\)](#)  
[SUBCHAPTER XXX—COMMUNITY LIVING ASSISTANCE SERVICES AND SUPPORTS \(§ 300ll\)](#)  
[SUBCHAPTER XXXI—WORLD TRADE CENTER HEALTH PROGRAM \(§§ 300mm - 300mm-61\)](#)

 U.S. Code Toolbox

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## EXHIBIT E

LII &gt; U.S. Code &gt; Title 28 &gt; PART VI &gt; CHAPTER 176 &gt; SUBCHAPTER A &gt; § 3002

## 28 U.S. Code § 3002 - Definitions

U.S. Code    Notes

As used in this chapter:

**(1) "Counsel for the United States" means—**

**(A)** a United States attorney, an assistant United States attorney designated to act on behalf of the United States attorney, or an attorney with the United States Department of Justice or with a Federal agency who has litigation authority; and

**(B)** any private attorney authorized by contract made in accordance with section 3718 of title 31 to conduct litigation for collection of debts on behalf of the United States.

**(2) "Court" means any court created by the Congress of the United States, excluding the United States Tax Court.****(3) "Debt" means—**

**(A)** an amount that is owing to the United States on account of a direct loan, or loan insured or guaranteed, by the United States; or

**(B)** an amount that is owing to the United States on account of a fee, duty, lease, rent, service, sale of real or personal property, overpayment, fine, assessment, penalty, restitution, damages, interest, tax, bail bond forfeiture, reimbursement, recovery of a cost incurred by the United States, or other source of indebtedness to the United States, but that is not owing under the terms of a contract originally entered into by only persons other than the United States;

and includes any amount owing to the United States for the benefit of an Indian tribe or individual Indian, but excludes any amount to which the United States is entitled under section 3011(a).

**(4) "Debtor" means a person who is liable for a debt or against whom there is a claim for a debt.****(5) "Disposable earnings" means that part of earnings remaining after all deductions required by law have been withheld.**

**(6) "Earnings" means compensation paid or payable for personal services, whether denominated as wages, salary, commission, bonus, or otherwise, and includes periodic payments pursuant to a pension or retirement program.**

**(7) "Garnishee" means a person (other than the debtor) who has, or is reasonably thought to have, possession, custody, or control of any property in which the debtor has a substantial nonexempt interest, including any obligation due the debtor or to become due the debtor, and against whom a garnishment under section 3104 or 3205 is issued by a court.**

**(8) "Judgment" means a judgment, order, or decree entered in favor of the United States in a court and arising from a civil or criminal proceeding regarding a debt.**

**(9) "Nonexempt disposable earnings" means 25 percent of disposable earnings, subject to section 303 of the Consumer Credit Protection Act.**

**(10) "Person" includes a natural person (including an individual Indian), a corporation, a partnership, an unincorporated association, a trust, or an estate, or any other public or private entity, including a State or local government or an Indian tribe.**

**(11) "Prejudgment remedy" means the remedy of attachment, receivership, garnishment, or sequestration authorized by this chapter to be granted before judgment on the merits of a claim for a debt.**

**(12) "Property" includes any present or future interest, whether legal or equitable, in real, personal (including choses in action), or mixed property, tangible or intangible, vested or contingent, wherever located and however held (including community property and property held in trust (including spendthrift and pension trusts)), but excludes—**

**(A)** property held in trust by the United States for the benefit of an Indian tribe or individual Indian; and

**(B)** Indian lands subject to restrictions against alienation imposed by the United States.

**(13) "Security agreement" means an agreement that creates or provides for a lien.**

**(14) "State" means any of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, or any territory or possession of the United States.**

**(15) "United States" means—**

**(A)** a Federal corporation;

**(B)** an agency, department, commission, board, or other entity of the United States; or

**(C)** an instrumentality of the United States.

**(16) "United States marshal" means a United States marshal, a deputy marshal, or an official of the United States Marshals Service designated under section 564.**

(Added Pub. L. 101-647, title XXXVI, § 3611, Nov. 29, 1990, 104 Stat. 4933.)

## EXHIBIT F

102 STAT. 4932

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS—OCT. 21, 1988

Oct. 21, 1988  
[H. Con. Res. 126]

NATIONAL PURPLE HEART MUSEUM—  
RECOGNITION AND SUPPORT

Whereas George Washington, at his headquarters in Newburgh, New York, on August 7, 1782, devised the Badge of Military Merit (the antecedent of the Purple Heart) to be given to enlisted men and noncommissioned officers for meritorious action;

Whereas the Badge of Military Merit became popularly known as the "Purple Heart" because it consisted of the figure of a heart in purple cloth or silk edged with narrow lace or binding and was affixed to the uniform coat above the left breast;

Whereas three Badges of Military Merit were awarded during the Revolutionary War, all to volunteers from Connecticut;

Whereas the first recipient of the Badge of Military Merit was probably Sergeant Elijah Churchill, a carpenter from Enfield, Connecticut;

Whereas Sergeant Churchill, who served in several units including the 2d Continental Light Dragoon Regiment, was cited for gallantry in three separate actions and was awarded the Badge of Military Merit by George Washington at his headquarters, Newburgh, New York, on May 3, 1783;

Whereas the Badge of Military Merit was redesignated by General Douglas MacArthur as the Purple Heart in February 1932, to be awarded to persons killed or wounded in action against an enemy of the United States; and

Whereas the National Purple Heart Museum Committee is developing the National Purple Heart Museum in Enfield, Connecticut, to honor those individuals awarded the Purple Heart and to inform and educate the people of the United States about the history and importance of this distinguished combat award: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),* That the Congress recognizes and supports the efforts of the National Purple Heart Museum Committee to develop the National Purple Heart Museum in Enfield, Connecticut, and encourages the people of the United States to participate in the development of such museum.

Agreed to October 21, 1988.

Oct. 21, 1988  
[H. Con. Res. 331]

IROQUOIS CONFEDERACY AND INDIAN  
NATIONS—RECOGNIZING CONTRIBUTIONS  
TO THE UNITED STATES

Whereas the original framers of the Constitution, including, most notably, George Washington and Benjamin Franklin, are known to have greatly admired the concepts of the Six Nations of the Iroquois Confederacy;

Whereas the confederation of the original Thirteen Colonies into one republic was influenced by the political system developed by the Iroquois Confederacy as were many of the democratic principles which were incorporated into the Constitution itself; and,

Whereas, since the formation of the United States, the Congress has recognized the sovereign status of Indian tribes and has, through

## CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS—OCT. 21, 1988

102 STAT. 4933

the exercise of powers reserved to the Federal Government in the Commerce Clause of the Constitution (art. I, s.2, cl. 3), dealt with Indian tribes on a government-to-government basis and has, through the treaty clause (art. II, s.2, cl. 2) entered into three hundred and seventy treaties with Indian tribal Nations;

Whereas, from the first treaty entered into with an Indian Nation, the treaty with the Delaware Indians of September 17, 1778, the Congress has assumed a trust responsibility and obligation to Indian tribes and their members;

Whereas this trust responsibility calls for Congress to "exercise the utmost good faith in dealings with Indians" as provided for in the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, (1 Stat. 50);

Whereas the judicial system of the United States has consistently recognized and reaffirmed this special relationship: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring).*

That—

(1) the Congress, on the occasion of the two hundredth anniversary of the signing of the United States Constitution, acknowledges the contribution made by the Iroquois Confederacy and other Indian Nations to the formation and development of the United States;

(2) the Congress also hereby reaffirms the constitutionally recognized government-to-government relationship with Indian tribes which has been the cornerstone of this Nation's official Indian policy;

(3) the Congress specifically acknowledges and reaffirms the trust responsibility and obligation of the United States Government to Indian tribes, including Alaska Natives, for their preservation, protection, and enhancement, including the provision of health, education, social, and economic assistance programs as necessary, and including the duty to assist tribes in their performance of governmental responsibility to provide for the social and economic well-being of their members and to preserve tribal cultural identity and heritage; and

(4) the Congress also acknowledges the need to exercise the utmost good faith in upholding its treaties with the various tribes, as the tribes understood them to be, and the duty of a great Nation to uphold its legal and moral obligations for the benefit of all of its citizens so that they and their posterity may also continue to enjoy the rights they have enshrined in the United States Constitution for time immemorial.

Agreed to October 21, 1988.

THE UNITED STATES SENATE HISTORICAL  
ALMANAC—SENATE PRINT

Oct. 21, 1988  
[S. Con. Res. 146]

Whereas the Senate of the United States in 1989 will commemorate its two hundredth anniversary; and  
Whereas the Senate has determined that the series of "Senate Bicentennial Minutes", which Senator Bob Dole began on January 6, 1987, is worthy of separate publication and wide distribution: Now, therefore, be it

## EXHIBIT G

218

## TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN. 1814.

HAMET, <i>Rais de Marine.</i>	(L. S.)
MAHAMET DEGHEIS, <i>First minister.</i>	(L. S.)
SALAH, <i>Aga of Divan.</i>	(L. S.)
SELIM, <i>Hamadar.</i>	(L. S.)
MURAT, <i>Dulartile.</i>	(L. S.)
MURAT RAIS, <i>Admiral.</i>	(L. S.)
SOLIMAN, <i>Kehia.</i>	(L. S.)
ABDALLA, <i>Basa Aga.</i>	(L. S.)
MAHAMET, <i>Scheig al Belad.</i>	(L. S.)
ALLI BEN DIALE, <i>First Secretary.</i>	(L. S.)

## TREATY OF PEACE AND AMITY,

*Between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America. (a)*

Dec. 24, 1814.

Ratified and confirmed, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Feb. 17, 1815.

1821, ch. 40.  
1827, ch. 36.  
1828, ch. 52.

His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, desirous of terminating the war which has unhappily subsisted between the two countries, and of restoring, upon principles of perfect reciprocity, peace, friendship, and good understanding between them, have, for that purpose, appointed their respective plenipotentiaries, that is to say: His Britannic Majesty, on his part, has appointed the right honorable James Lord Gambier, late admiral of the white, now admiral of the red squadron of His Majesty's fleet, Henry Goulburn Esquire, a member of the Imperial Parliament, and under Secretary of State, and William Adams, Esquire, Doctor of Civil Laws:—And the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, has appointed John Quincy Adams, James A. Bayard, Henry Clay, Jonathan Russell and Albert Gallatin, citizens of the United States, who, after a reciprocal communication of their respective full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

## ARTICLE THE FIRST.

Firm and inviolable peace.

Territory, &c. to be restored, with exceptions.

Archives and records to be restored.

There shall be a firm and universal peace between His Britannic Majesty and the United States, and between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns, and people, of every degree, without exception of places or persons. All hostilities, both by sea and land, shall cease as soon as this treaty shall have been ratified by both parties, as hereinafter mentioned. All territory, places, and possessions whatsoever, taken by either party from the other, during the war, or which may be taken after the signing of this treaty, excepting only the islands hereinafter mentioned, shall be restored without delay, and without causing any destruction, or carrying away any of the artillery or other public property originally captured in the said forts or places, and which shall remain therein upon the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, or any slaves or other private property. And all archives, records, deeds, and papers, either of a public nature, or belonging to private persons, which, in the course of the war, may have fallen into the hands of the officers of either party, shall be, as far as may be practicable, forthwith restored and delivered to the proper authorities and persons to whom they respectively belong. Such of the islands in the Bay of Passama-

(a) See notes of the treaties and conventions between the United States and Great Britain, ante, p. 54.

## TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN. 1814.

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quoddy as are claimed by both parties, shall remain in the possession of the party in whose occupation they may be at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, until the decision respecting the title to the said islands shall have been made in conformity with the fourth article of this treaty. No disposition made by this treaty, as to such possession of the islands and territories claimed by both parties, shall, in any manner whatever, be construed to affect the right of either.

## ARTICLE THE SECOND.

Immediately after the ratifications of this treaty by both parties, as hereinafter mentioned, orders shall be sent to the armies, squadrons, officers, subjects and citizens, of the two powers, to cease from all hostilities. And to prevent all causes of complaint which might arise on account of the prizes which may be taken at sea after the said ratifications of this treaty, it is reciprocally agreed, that all vessels and effects which may be taken after the space of twelve days from the said ratifications, upon all parts of the coast of North America, from the latitude of twenty-three degrees north, to the latitude of fifty degrees north, and as far eastward in the Atlantic ocean, as the thirty-sixth degree of west longitude from the meridian of Greenwich, shall be restored on each side: That the time shall be thirty days in all other parts of the Atlantic ocean, north of the equinoctial line or equator, and the same time for the British and Irish channels, for the Gulf of Mexico and all parts of the West Indies: Forty days for the North seas, for the Baltic, and for all parts of the Mediterranean: Sixty days for the Atlantic ocean south of the equator, as far as the latitude of the Cape of Good Hope: Ninety days for every other part of the world south of the equator: And one hundred and twenty days for all other parts of the world, without exception.

Immediately on ratification, orders to be sent to armies, &c. to cease hostilities.

Limitation of time of capture in different latitudes.

## ARTICLE THE THIRD.

All prisoners of war taken on either side, as well by land as by sea, shall be restored as soon as practicable after the ratifications of this treaty, as hereinafter mentioned, on their paying the debts which they may have contracted during their captivity. The two contracting parties respectively engage to discharge, in specie, the advances which may have been made by the other for the sustenance and maintenance of such prisoners.

Prisoners of war to be restored.

## ARTICLE THE FOURTH.

Whereas it was stipulated by the second article in the treaty of peace, of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, between His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, that the boundary of the United States should comprehend all islands within twenty leagues of any part of the shores of the United States, and lying between lines to be drawn due east from the points where the aforesaid boundaries, between Nova Scotia, on the one part, and East Florida on the other, shall respectively touch the bay of Fundy, and the Atlantic ocean, excepting such islands as now are, or heretofore have been, within the limits of Nova Scotia; and whereas the several islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy, which is part of the Bay of Fundy, and the island of Grand Menan in the said Bay of Fundy, are claimed by the United States as being comprehended within their aforesaid boundaries, which said islands are claimed as belonging to his Britannic Majesty, as having been at the time of, and previous to, the aforesaid treaty of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, within the limits of the province of Nova Scotia: In order, therefore, finally to decide upon these claims, it is agreed that they shall be referred to two commissioners to be appointed in the following manner, viz: one commissioner shall be appointed by his Britannic Majesty, and one by the president of the

Reference of the boundary established by the treaty of 1783.

Mode of the appointment of commissioners.

## TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN. 1814.

Meeting of the  
commissioners.

In cases of dis-  
agreement of  
commissioners.

Reference to a  
friendly power.

Commission-  
ers to settle  
boundaries.

Meeting and  
proceedings of  
commissioners.

United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and the said two commissioners so appointed shall be sworn impartially to examine and decide upon the said claims according to such evidence as shall be laid before them on the part of his Britannic Majesty and of the United States respectively. The said commissioners shall meet at Saint Andrews, in the province of New Brunswick, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit. The said commissioners shall, by a declaration or report under their hands and seals, decide to which of the two contracting parties the several islands aforesaid do respectively belong, in conformity with the true intent of the said treaty of peace of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three. And if the said commissioners shall agree in their decision, both parties shall consider such decision as final and conclusive. It is further agreed, that in the event of the two commissioners differing upon all or any of the matters so referred to them, or in the event of both or either of the said commissioners refusing, or declining, or wilfully omitting, to act as such, they shall make jointly or separately, a report or reports, as well to the Government of his Britannic majesty as to that of the United States, stating in detail the points on which they differ, and the grounds upon which their respective opinions have been formed, or the grounds upon which they, or either of them, have so refused, declined, or omitted to act. And his Britannic majesty, and the government of the United States, hereby agree to refer the report or reports of the said commissioners, to some friendly sovereign or state, to be then named for that purpose, and who shall be requested to decide on the differences which may be stated in the said report or reports, or upon the report of one commissioner, together with the grounds upon which the other commissioner shall have refused, declined, or omitted to act, as the case may be. And if the commissioner so refusing, declining, or omitting to act, shall also wilfully omit to state the grounds upon which he has so done, in such manner that the said statement may be referred to such friendly sovereign or state, together with the report of such other commissioner, then such sovereign or state shall decide *ex parte* upon the said report alone. And his Britannic majesty and the government of the United States engage to consider the decision of such friendly sovereign or state to be final and conclusive on all the matters so referred.

## ARTICLE THE FIFTH.

Whereas neither that point of the high lands lying due north from the source of the river St. Croix, and designated in the former treaty of peace between the two powers as the northwest angle of Nova-Scotia, nor the northwesternmost head of Connecticut river, has yet been ascertained; and whereas that part of the boundary line between the dominions of the two powers which extends from the source of the river St. Croix directly north to the abovementioned northwest angle of Nova-Scotia, thence along the said highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic ocean to the northwesternmost head of Connecticut river, thence down along the middle of that river to the forty-fifth degree of north latitude; thence by a line due west on said latitude until it strikes the river Iroquois or Cataraguy, has not yet been surveyed: it is agreed, that for these several purposes two commissioners shall be appointed, sworn, and authorized to act exactly in the manner directed with respect to those mentioned in the next preceding article, unless otherwise specified in the present article. The said commissioners shall meet at St. Andrews, in the province of New-Brunswick, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit. The said commissioners shall have power to ascertain and determine the points

## TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN. 1814.

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abovementioned, in conformity with the provisions of the said treaty of peace of one thousand seven hundred and eighty three, and shall cause the boundary aforesaid, from the source of the river St. Croix to the river Iroquois or Cataraguy, to be surveyed and marked according to the said provisions. The said commissioners shall make a map of the said boundary, and annex to it a declaration under their hands and seals, certifying it to be the true map of the said boundary, and particularizing the latitude and longitude of the northwest angle of Nova-Scotia, of the northwesternmost head of Connecticut river, and of such other points of the said boundary as they may deem proper. And both parties agree to consider such map and declaration as finally and conclusively fixing the said boundary. And in the event of the said two commissioners differing, or both, or either, of them, refusing, declining, or wilfully omitting to act, such reports, declarations, or statements, shall be made by them, or either of them, and such reference to a friendly sovereign or state, shall be made, in all respects, as in the latter part of the fourth article is contained, and in as full a manner as if the same was herein repeated.

In case of difference, to be referred to a friendly power.

## ARTICLE THE SIXTH.

Whereas, by the former treaty of peace that portion of the boundary of the United States from the point where the forty-fifth degree of north latitude strikes the river Iroquois or Cataraguy to the lake Superior, was declared to be "along the middle of said river into lake Ontario, through the middle of said lake until it strikes the communication by water between that lake and lake Erie, thence along the middle of said communication into lake Erie, through the middle of said lake until it arrives at the water communication into the lake Huron, thence through the middle of said lake to the water communication between that lake and lake Superior." And whereas doubts have arisen what was the middle of the said river, lakes and water communications, and whether certain islands lying in the same were within the dominions of his Britannic majesty or of the United States: In order, therefore, finally to decide these doubts, they shall be referred to two commissioners, to be appointed, sworn, and authorized to act exactly in the manner directed with respect to those mentioned in the next preceding article, unless otherwise specified in this present article. The said commissioners shall meet, in the first instance, at Albany, in the state of New-York, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit: The said commissioners shall, by a report or declaration, under their hands and seals, designate the boundary through the said river, lakes, and water communications, and decide to which of the two contracting parties the several islands lying within the said rivers, lakes, and water communications, do respectively belong, in conformity with the true intent of the said treaty of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three. And both parties agree to consider such designation and decision as final and conclusive. And in the event of the said two commissioners differing, or both, or either of them, refusing, declining, or wilfully omitting to act, such reports, declarations or statements, shall be made by them, or either of them, and such reference to a friendly sovereign or state shall be made in all respects as in the latter part of the fourth article is contained, and in as full a manner as if the same was herein repeated.

Doubts as to the boundary from a point in the forty-fifth degree of north latitude, to be referred to commissioners.

Meeting and duties of the commissioners.

In case of disagreement of the commissioners, reference to a friendly power.

## ARTICLE THE SEVENTH.

It is further agreed that the said two last-mentioned commissioners, after they shall have executed the duties assigned to them in the preceding article, shall be, and they are hereby authorized, upon their oaths impartially to fix and determine, according to the true intent of the said treaty of peace, of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-

Commissioners to fix the boundary to the water communication between the lakes



## TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN. 1814.

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Huron and Superior, and the lake of the Woods.

In case of disagreement of commissioners a reference.

The board of commissioners may appoint a secretary, and employ surveyors.

Compensation of the commissioners.

All grants of land prior to the commencement of the war, falling within the dominions of the other party, to be valid.

Ratification of the Indian treaty.

three, that part of the boundary between the dominions of the two powers, which extends from the water communication between lake Huron, and lake Superior, to the most north-western point of the lake of the Woods, to decide to which of the two parties the several islands lying in the lakes, water communications, and rivers, forming the said boundary, do respectively belong, in conformity with the true intent of the said treaty of peace, of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three; and to cause such parts of the said boundary, as require it, to be surveyed and marked. The said commissioners shall, by a report or declaration under their hands and seals, designate the boundary aforesaid, state their decision on the points thus referred to them, and particularize the latitude and longitude of the most north-western point of the lake of the Woods, and of such other parts of the said boundary as they may deem proper. And both parties agree to consider such designation and decision as final and conclusive. And, in the event of the said two commissioners differing, or both, or either of them refusing, declining, or wilfully omitting to act, such reports, declarations, or statements, shall be made by them, or either of them and such reference to a friendly sovereign or state, shall be made in all respects, as in the latter part of the fourth article is contained, and in as full a manner as if the same was herein repeated.

## ARTICLE THE EIGHTH.

The several boards of two commissioners mentioned in the four preceding articles, shall respectively have power to appoint a secretary, and to employ such surveyors or other persons as they shall judge necessary. Duplicates of all their respective reports, declarations, statements and decisions, and of their accounts, and of the journal of their proceedings, shall be delivered by them to the agents of his Britannic majesty, and to the agents of the United States, who may be respectively appointed and authorized to manage the business on behalf of their respective governments. The said commissioners shall be respectively paid in such manner as shall be agreed between the two contracting parties, such agreement being to be settled at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty. And all other expenses attending the said commissions shall be defrayed equally by the two parties. And in the case of death, sickness, resignation, or necessary absence, the place of every such commissioner, respectively, shall be supplied in the same manner as such commissioner was first appointed, and the new commissioner shall take the same oath or affirmation, and do the same duties. It is further agreed between the two contracting parties, that in case any of the islands mentioned in any of the preceding articles, which were in the possession of one of the parties prior to the commencement of the present war between the two countries, should, by the decision of any of the boards of commissioners aforesaid, or of the sovereign or state so referred to, as in the four next preceding articles contained, fall within the dominions of the other party, all grants of land made previous to the commencement of the war, by the party having had such possession, shall be as valid as if such island or islands had, by such decision or decisions, been adjudged to be within the dominions of the party having had such possession.

## ARTICLE THE NINTH.

The United States of America engage to put an end, immediately after the ratification of the present treaty, to hostilities with all the tribes or nations of Indians with whom they may be at war at the time of such ratification; and forthwith to restore to such tribes or nations, respectively, all the possessions, rights, and privileges, which they may have enjoyed or been entitled to in one thousand eight hundred and

## TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN. 1814.

eleven, previous to such hostilities: *Provided always*, That such tribes or nations shall agree to desist from all hostilities, against the United States of America, their citizens and subjects, upon the ratification of the present treaty being notified to such tribes or nations, and shall so desist accordingly. And his Britannic majesty engages, on his part, to put an end immediately after the ratification of the present treaty, to hostilities with all the tribes or nations of Indians with whom he may be at war at the time of such ratification, and forthwith to restore to such tribes or nations, respectively, all the possessions, rights, and privileges, which they may have enjoyed or been entitled to, in one thousand eight hundred and eleven, previous to such hostilities: *Provided always*, That such tribes or nations shall agree to desist from all hostilities against his Britannic majesty, and his subjects, upon the ratification of the present treaty being notified to such tribes or nations, and shall so desist accordingly.

## ARTICLE THE TENTH.

Whereas the traffic in slaves is irreconcilable with the principles of humanity and justice, and whereas both his Majesty and the United States are desirous of continuing their efforts to promote its entire abolition, it is hereby agreed that both the contracting parties shall use their best endeavors to accomplish so desirable an object.

Contracting parties shall use their best endeavors to promote the entire abolition of the slave trade.

## ARTICLE THE ELEVENTH.

This treaty, when the same shall have been ratified on both sides, without alteration by either of the contracting parties, and the ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be binding on both parties, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington, in the space of four months from this day, or sooner, if practicable.

Post. p. 572.

This treaty to be binding when ratifications exchanged.

IN FAITH WHEREOF, we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this treaty, and have thereunto affixed our seals.

Done, in triplicate, at Ghent, the twenty-fourth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

GAMBIER,	(L. S.)
HENRY GOULBURN,	(L. S.)
WILLIAM ADAMS,	(L. S.)
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,	(L. S.)
J. A. BAYARD,	(L. S.)
H. CLAY,	(L. S.)
JONA. RUSSELL,	(L. S.)
ALBERT GALLATIN.	(L. S.)

EXHIBIT H

17/16

Rev. & Co.

Thirty-Eighth Congress of the United States of America;

In the Second Session,

Began and held at the City of Washington, on Monday, the fifth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four

A RESOLUTION

Submitting to the Legislatures of the several States a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

(Two-thirds of both houses concurring), that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as a part of the said Constitution: Article XIII. 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. Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce the article by appropriate legislation.

Proposed for Speaker of the House of Representatives  
Ho. Canning  
Vice President of the United States  
and President of the Senate

Approved January 1, 1865.

Abraham Lincoln

EXHIBIT I

**No. 1021**

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**AUSTRALIA, BULGARIA, CAMBODIA,  
CEYLON, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, etc.**

**Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime  
of Genocide. Adopted by the General Assembly of the  
United Nations on 9 December 1948**

*Official texts: Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.  
Registered ex officio on 12 January 1951.*

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**AUSTRALIE, BULGARIE, CAMBODGE,  
CEYLAN, TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE, etc.**

**Convention pour la prévention et la répression du crime de  
génocide. Adoptée par l'Assemblée générale des Nations  
Unies le 9 décembre 1948**

*Textes officiels anglais, chinois, espagnol, français et russe.  
Enregistrée d'office le 12 janvier 1951.*

No. 1021. CONVENTION<sup>1</sup> ON THE PREVENTION AND PUNISHMENT OF THE CRIME OF GENOCIDE. ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS ON 9 DECEMBER 1948

THE CONTRACTING PARTIES,

HAVING CONSIDERED the declaration made by the General Assembly of the United Nations in its resolution 96 (I) dated 11 December 1946<sup>2</sup> that genocide is a crime under international law, contrary to the spirit and aims of the United Nations and condemned by the civilized world;

RECOGNIZING that at all periods of history genocide has inflicted great losses on humanity; and

BEING CONVINCED that, in order to liberate mankind from such an odious scourge, international co-operation is required,

HEREBY AGREE AS HEREINAFTER PROVIDED:

<sup>1</sup> Came into force on 12 January 1951, the ninetieth day following the date of deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession, in accordance with article XIII.

The following States deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations their instruments of ratification or accession on the dates indicated:

<i>Ratifications</i>	<i>Accessions</i>
AUSTRALIA . . . . . 8 July 1949	*BULGARIA . . . . . 21 July 1950
By a notification received on 8 July 1949 the Government of Australia extended the application of the Convention to all territories for the conduct of whose foreign relations Australia is responsible.	CAMBODIA . . . . . 14 October 1950
*Czechoslovakia . . . . . 21 December 1950	CEYLON . . . . . 12 October 1950
ECUADOR . . . . . 21 December 1949	COSTA RICA . . . . . 14 October 1950
EL SALVADOR . . . . . 28 September 1950	JORDAN . . . . . 3 April 1950
ETHIOPIA . . . . . 1 July 1949	KOREA . . . . . 14 October 1950
FRANCE . . . . . 14 October 1950	LAOS . . . . . 8 December 1950
GUATEMALA . . . . . 13 January 1950	MONACO . . . . . 30 March 1950
HAYTI . . . . . 14 October 1950	*POLAND . . . . . 14 November 1950
ICELAND . . . . . 29 August 1949	*ROMANIA . . . . . 2 November 1950
ISRAEL . . . . . 9 March 1950	SAUDI ARABIA . . . . . 13 July 1950
LIBERIA . . . . . 9 June 1950	TURKEY . . . . . 31 July 1950
NORWAY . . . . . 22 July 1949	VIET-NAM . . . . . 11 August 1950
PANAMA . . . . . 11 January 1950	
*PHILIPPINES . . . . . 7 July 1950	
YUGOSLAVIA . . . . . 29 August 1950	

\* With reservations. For text of reservations, see pp. 314-322 of this volume.

<sup>2</sup> United Nations, document A/64/Add. 1. 31 January 1947.

EXHIBIT J

United Nations Declaration  
on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples



## Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

[without reference to a Main Committee (A/61/L.67 and Add.1)]

### 61/295. United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

*The General Assembly,*

*Taking note* of the recommendation of the Human Rights Council contained in its resolution 1/2 of 29 June 2006,<sup>1</sup> by which the Council adopted the text of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,

*Recalling* its resolution 61/178 of 20 December 2006, by which it decided to defer consideration of and action on the Declaration to allow time for further consultations thereon, and also decided to conclude its consideration before the end of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly,

*Adopts* the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples as contained in the annex to the present resolution.

*107th plenary meeting  
13 September 2007*

#### Annex

### United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

*The General Assembly,*

*Guided* by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and good faith in the fulfilment of the obligations assumed by States in accordance with the Charter,

*Affirming* that indigenous peoples are equal to all other peoples, while recognizing the right of all peoples to be different, to consider themselves different, and to be respected as such,

<sup>1</sup>See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-first Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/61/53)*, part one, chap. II, sect. A.

*Affirming also* that all peoples contribute to the diversity and richness of civilizations and cultures, which constitute the common heritage of humankind,

*Affirming further* that all doctrines, policies and practices based on or advocating superiority of peoples or individuals on the basis of national origin or racial, religious, ethnic or cultural differences are racist, scientifically false, legally invalid, morally condemnable and socially unjust,

*Reaffirming* that indigenous peoples, in the exercise of their rights, should be free from discrimination of any kind,

*Concerned* that indigenous peoples have suffered from historic injustices as a result of, inter alia, their colonization and dispossession of their lands, territories and resources, thus preventing them from exercising, in particular, their right to development in accordance with their own needs and interests,

*Recognizing* the urgent need to respect and promote the inherent rights of indigenous peoples which derive from their political, economic and social structures and from their cultures, spiritual traditions, histories and philosophies, especially their rights to their lands, territories and resources,

*Recognizing also* the urgent need to respect and promote the rights of indigenous peoples affirmed in treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements with States,

*Welcoming* the fact that indigenous peoples are organizing themselves for political, economic, social and cultural enhancement and in order to bring to an end all forms of discrimination and oppression wherever they occur,

*Convinced* that control by indigenous peoples over developments affecting them and their lands, territories and resources will enable them to maintain and strengthen their institutions, cultures and traditions, and to promote their development in accordance with their aspirations and needs,

*Recognizing* that respect for indigenous knowledge, cultures and traditional practices contributes to sustainable and equitable development and proper management of the environment,

*Emphasizing* the contribution of the demilitarization of the lands and territories of indigenous peoples to peace, economic and social



progress and development, understanding and friendly relations among nations and peoples of the world,

*Recognizing in particular* the right of indigenous families and communities to retain shared responsibility for the upbringing, training, education and well-being of their children, consistent with the rights of the child,

*Considering* that the rights affirmed in treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements between States and indigenous peoples are, in some situations, matters of international concern, interest, responsibility and character,

*Considering also* that treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements, and the relationship they represent, are the basis for a strengthened partnership between indigenous peoples and States,

*Acknowledging* that the Charter of the United Nations, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights<sup>2</sup> and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,<sup>2</sup> as well as the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,<sup>3</sup> affirm the fundamental importance of the right to self-determination of all peoples, by virtue of which they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development,

*Bearing in mind* that nothing in this Declaration may be used to deny any peoples their right to self-determination, exercised in conformity with international law,

*Convinced* that the recognition of the rights of indigenous peoples in this Declaration will enhance harmonious and cooperative relations between the State and indigenous peoples, based on principles of justice, democracy, respect for human rights, non-discrimination and good faith,

*Encouraging* States to comply with and effectively implement all their obligations as they apply to indigenous peoples under international instruments, in particular those related to human rights, in consultation and cooperation with the peoples concerned,

*Emphasizing* that the United Nations has an important and continuing role to play in promoting and protecting the rights of indigenous peoples,

<sup>2</sup>See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

<sup>3</sup>A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

*Believing* that this Declaration is a further important step forward for the recognition, promotion and protection of the rights and freedoms of indigenous peoples and in the development of relevant activities of the United Nations system in this field,

*Recognizing and reaffirming* that indigenous individuals are entitled without discrimination to all human rights recognized in international law, and that indigenous peoples possess collective rights which are indispensable for their existence, well-being and integral development as peoples,

*Recognizing* that the situation of indigenous peoples varies from region to region and from country to country and that the significance of national and regional particularities and various historical and cultural backgrounds should be taken into consideration,

*Solemnly proclaims* the following United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples as a standard of achievement to be pursued in a spirit of partnership and mutual respect:

*Article 1*

Indigenous peoples have the right to the full enjoyment, as a collective or as individuals, of all human rights and fundamental freedoms as recognized in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights<sup>4</sup> and international human rights law.

*Article 2*

Indigenous peoples and individuals are free and equal to all other peoples and individuals and have the right to be free from any kind of discrimination, in the exercise of their rights, in particular that based on their indigenous origin or identity.

*Article 3*

Indigenous peoples have the right to self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.

*Article 4*

Indigenous peoples, in exercising their right to self-determination, have the right to autonomy or self-government in matters relating to

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<sup>4</sup>Resolution 217 A (III).

EXHIBIT K



IA

110TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

**H. J. RES. 3**

To acknowledge a long history of official depredations and ill-conceived policies by the United States Government regarding Indian tribes and offer an apology to all Native Peoples on behalf of the United States.

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 4, 2007

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia introduced the following joint resolution;  
which was referred to the Committee on Natural Resources

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**JOINT RESOLUTION**

To acknowledge a long history of official depredations and ill-conceived policies by the United States Government regarding Indian tribes and offer an apology to all Native Peoples on behalf of the United States.

Whereas the ancestors of today's Native Peoples inhabited the land of the present-day United States since time immemorial and for thousands of years before the arrival of peoples of European descent;

Whereas the Native Peoples have for millennia honored, protected, and stewarded this land we cherish;

Whereas the Native Peoples are spiritual peoples with a deep and abiding belief in the Creator, and for millennia their peoples have maintained a powerful spiritual connection

to this land, as is evidenced by their customs and legends;

Whereas the arrival of Europeans in North America opened a new chapter in the histories of the Native Peoples;

Whereas, while establishment of permanent European settlements in North America did stir conflict with nearby Indian tribes, peaceful and mutually beneficial interactions also took place;

Whereas the foundational English settlements in Jamestown, Virginia, and Plymouth, Massachusetts, owed their survival in large measure to the compassion and aid of the Native Peoples in their vicinities;

Whereas, in the infancy of the United States, the founders of the Republic expressed their desire for a just relationship with the Indian tribes, as evidenced by the Northwest Ordinance enacted by Congress in 1787, which begins with the phrase, "The utmost good faith shall always be observed toward the Indians";

Whereas Indian tribes provided great assistance to the fledgling Republic as it strengthened and grew, including invaluable help to Meriwether Lewis and William Clark on their epic journey from St. Louis, Missouri, to the Pacific Coast;

Whereas Native Peoples and non-Native settlers engaged in numerous armed conflicts;

Whereas the United States Government violated many of the treaties ratified by Congress and other diplomatic agreements with Indian tribes;

Whereas this Nation should address the broken treaties and many of the more ill-conceived Federal policies that followed, such as extermination, termination, forced removal

and relocation, the outlawing of traditional religions, and the destruction of sacred places;

Whereas the United States forced Indian tribes and their citizens to move away from their traditional homelands and onto federally established and controlled reservations, in accordance with such Acts as the Indian Removal Act of 1830;

Whereas many Native Peoples suffered and perished—

(1) during the execution of the official United States Government policy of forced removal, including the infamous Trail of Tears and Long Walk;

(2) during bloody armed confrontations and massacres, such as the Sand Creek Massacre in 1864 and the Wounded Knee Massacre in 1890; and

(3) on numerous Indian reservations;

Whereas the United States Government condemned the traditions, beliefs, and customs of the Native Peoples and endeavored to assimilate them by such policies as the redistribution of land under the General Allotment Act of 1887 and the forcible removal of Native children from their families to faraway boarding schools where their Native practices and languages were degraded and forbidden;

Whereas officials of the United States Government and private United States citizens harmed Native Peoples by the unlawful acquisition of recognized tribal land, the theft of resources from such territories, and the mismanagement of tribal trust funds;

Whereas the policies of the United States Government toward Indian tribes and the breaking of covenants with Indian

tribes have contributed to the severe social ills and economic troubles in many Native communities today;

Whereas, despite continuing maltreatment of Native Peoples by the United States, the Native Peoples have remained committed to the protection of this great land, as evidenced by the fact that, on a per capita basis, more Native people have served in the United States Armed Forces and placed themselves in harm's way in defense of the United States in every major military conflict than any other ethnic group;

Whereas Indian tribes have actively influenced the public life of the United States by continued cooperation with Congress and the Department of the Interior, through the involvement of Native individuals in official United States Government positions, and by leadership of their own sovereign Indian tribes;

Whereas Indian tribes are resilient and determined to preserve, develop, and transmit to future generations their unique cultural identities;

Whereas the National Museum of the American Indian was established within the Smithsonian Institution as a living memorial to the Native Peoples and their traditions; and

Whereas Native Peoples are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, and that among those are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness: Now, therefore, be it

1        *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*  
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

1 **SECTION 1. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND APOLOGY.**

2 The United States, acting through Congress—

3 (1) recognizes the special legal and political relation-  
4 ship the Indian tribes have with the United States and  
5 the solemn covenant with the land we share;

6 (2) commends and honors the Native Peoples for the  
7 thousands of years that they have stewarded and protected  
8 this land;

9 (3) acknowledges years of official depredations, ill-  
10 conceived policies, and the breaking of covenants by the  
11 United States Government regarding Indian tribes;

12 (4) apologizes on behalf of the people of the United  
13 States to all Native Peoples for the many instances of vio-  
14 lence, maltreatment, and neglect inflicted on Native Peo-  
15 ples by citizens of the United States;

16 (5) expresses its regret for the ramifications of  
17 former offenses and its commitment to build on the posi-  
18 tive relationships of the past and present to move toward  
19 a brighter future where all the people of this land live rec-  
20 onciled as brothers and sisters, and harmoniously steward  
21 and protect this land together;

22 (6) urges the President to acknowledge the offenses  
23 of the United States against Indian tribes in the history  
24 of the United States in order to bring healing to this land  
25 by providing a proper foundation for reconciliation be-  
26 tween the United States and Indian tribes; and

6

1 (7) commends the State governments that have  
2 begun reconciliation efforts with recognized Indian tribes  
3 located in their boundaries and encourages all State gov-  
4 ernments similarly to work toward reconciling relation-  
5 ships with Indian tribes within their boundaries.

6 **SEC. 2. DISCLAIMER.**

7 Nothing in this Joint Resolution authorizes any claim  
8 against the United States or serves as a settlement of any  
9 claim against the United States.

○



## EXHIBIT L



INDIAN » COUNTRY » TODAY

Digital. Indigenous. News.

UPDATED: SEP 13, 2018 · ORIGINAL: JUL 10, 2015

## Pope Francis Apologizes to Indigenous Peoples for 'Grave Sins' of Colonialism

Speaking in Bolivia, Pope Francis apologized to Indigenous Peoples of America for the Catholic Church's role in the 'grave sins' of colonialism.

ICT STAFF

In a landmark speech, Pope Francis apologized on Thursday for the "grave sins" of colonialism against Indigenous Peoples of America in a speech to grassroots groups in Bolivia.

"Some may rightly say, 'When the pope speaks of colonialism, he overlooks certain actions of the church,' " the Pope said, according to *The New York Times*. "I say this to you with regret: Many grave sins were committed against the Native people of America in the name of God."

He didn't stop there.

"I humbly ask forgiveness, not only for the offense of the church herself, but also for crimes committed against the native peoples during the so-called conquest of America," *The New York Times* reported.

He spoke to a crowd of more than 1,500 at the World Meeting of Popular Movements, standing side-by-side with Bolivian President Evo Morales, the Andean nation's first indigenous president.

Although Latin American church leaders have issued apologies in the past, this one went further and was much more targeted, the *Associated Press* reported. Previous apologies had not been directed at Indigenous Peoples of the Americas, AP said.

The Catholic Church was one of many Christian denominations that ran boarding schools in Canada and the U.S. designed to "kill the Indian in the child" by taking kids from their families, cutting them off from their culture and educating them in the ways of the European-minded settlers. The Canadian Truth and Reconciliation Commission on June 2 came out with a report calling such practices "cultural genocide" and recommending that Prime Minister Stephen Harper ask the Pope for an apology. Though Harper met with Pope Francis and mentioned the report, he did not specifically request the apology, and the Pontiff's words in Bolivia did not reference the TRC document.

RELATED: [Pope Francis and Prime Minister Stephen Harper Talk Truth and Reconciliation at Vatican](#)

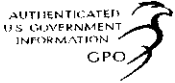
Many have called for him to outright rescind the Doctrine of Discovery, which paved the way for centuries of oppression against Indigenous Peoples.

RELATED: [Nuns Urge Pope to Rescind Doctrine of Discovery](#)

The Pontiff is touring South America for eight days, with stops in Ecuador, Bolivia and Paraguay. He has come out strongly against the environmental ravages and social injustice of climate change, and in Thursday's speech he continued in that vein, by calling leaders who do not defend Mother Earth "cowards." He also said they are committing "a grave sin," AP said.

RELATED: [Pope Francis: Protecting Mother Earth Is Our Duty, Not an Option](#)

[Pope Francis: Indigenous Peoples 'Should Be the Principal Dialogue Partners' on Projects](#)



PUBLIC LAW 111-118—DEC. 19, 2009

123 STAT. 3409

Public Law 111-118  
111th Congress

An Act

Making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes.

Dec. 19, 2009  
[H.R. 3326]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

Department of  
Defense  
Appropriations  
Act, 2010.

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the “Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2010”.

**SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title.
- Sec. 2. Table of contents.
- Sec. 3. References.

**DIVISION A—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS**

- Title I—Military Personnel
- Title II—Operation and Maintenance
- Title III—Procurement
- Title IV—Research, Development, Test and Evaluation
- Title V—Revolving and Management Funds
- Title VI—Other Department of Defense Programs
- Title VII—Related Agencies
- Title VIII—General Provisions
- Title IX—Overseas Contingency Operations

**DIVISION B—OTHER MATTERS**

**SEC. 3. REFERENCES.**

1 USC 1 note.

Except as expressly provided otherwise, any reference to “this Act” contained in any division of this Act shall be treated as referring only to the provisions of that division.

**DIVISION A—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS**

Department of  
Defense  
Appropriations  
Act, 2010.

The following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, for military functions administered by the Department of Defense and for other purposes, namely:

PUBLIC LAW 111-118—DEC. 19, 2009

123 STAT. 3453

transfer by the Director of National Intelligence to other departments and agencies for purposes of Government-wide information sharing activities: *Provided*, That funds transferred under this provision are to be merged with and available for the same purposes and time period as the appropriation to which transferred: *Provided further*, That the Office of Management and Budget must approve any transfers made under this provision.

SEC. 8111. Funds appropriated by this Act for operation and maintenance may be available for the purpose of making remittances to the Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund in accordance with the requirements of section 1705 of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 8112. (a) HIGH PRIORITY NATIONAL GUARD COUNTERDRUG PROGRAMS.—Of the amount appropriated or otherwise made available by title VI under the heading “Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense”, up to \$15,000,000 shall be available for the purpose of High Priority National Guard Counterdrug Programs.

(b) SUPPLEMENT NOT SUPPLANT.—The amount made available by subsection (a) for the purpose specified in that subsection is in addition to any other amounts made available by this Act for that purpose.

APOLOGY TO NATIVE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED STATES

SEC. 8113. (a) ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND APOLOGY.—The United States, acting through Congress—

(1) recognizes the special legal and political relationship Indian tribes have with the United States and the solemn covenant with the land we share;

(2) commends and honors Native Peoples for the thousands of years that they have stewarded and protected this land;

(3) recognizes that there have been years of official depredations, ill-conceived policies, and the breaking of covenants by the Federal Government regarding Indian tribes;

(4) apologizes on behalf of the people of the United States to all Native Peoples for the many instances of violence, maltreatment, and neglect inflicted on Native Peoples by citizens of the United States;

(5) expresses its regret for the ramifications of former wrongs and its commitment to build on the positive relationships of the past and present to move toward a brighter future where all the people of this land live reconciled as brothers and sisters, and harmoniously steward and protect this land together;

(6) urges the President to acknowledge the wrongs of the United States against Indian tribes in the history of the United States in order to bring healing to this land; and

(7) commends the State governments that have begun reconciliation efforts with recognized Indian tribes located in their boundaries and encourages all State governments similarly to work toward reconciling relationships with Indian tribes within their boundaries.

(b) DISCLAIMER.—Nothing in this section—

(1) authorizes or supports any claim against the United States; or

123 STAT. 3454

PUBLIC LAW 111-118—DEC. 19, 2009

- (2) serves as a settlement of any claim against the United States.
- SEC. 8114. (a) Any agency receiving funds made available in this Act, shall, subject to subsections (b) and (c), post on the public website of that agency any report required to be submitted by the Congress in this or any other Act, upon the determination by the head of the agency that it shall serve the national interest.
- (b) Subsection (a) shall not apply to a report if—
- (1) the public posting of the report compromises national security; or
  - (2) the report contains proprietary information.
- (c) The head of the agency posting such report shall do so only after such report has been made available to the requesting Committee or Committees of Congress for no less than 45 days.
- SEC. 8115. (a) It is the sense of Congress that—
- (1) All of the National Nuclear Security Administration sites, including the Nevada Test Site can play an effective and essential role in developing and demonstrating—
    - (A) innovative and effective methods for treaty verification and the detection of nuclear weapons and other materials; and
    - (B) related threat reduction technologies; and
  - (2) the Administrator for Nuclear Security should expand the mission of the Nevada Test Site to carry out the role described in paragraph (1), including by—
    - (A) fully utilizing the inherent capabilities and uniquely secure location of the Site;
    - (B) continuing to support the Nation's nuclear weapons program and other national security programs; and
    - (C) renaming the Site to reflect the expanded mission of the Site.
- (b) Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator for Nuclear Security shall submit to the congressional defense committees and the Subcommittees on Energy and Water Development of the Committees on Appropriations a plan for improving the infrastructure of the Nevada Test Site of the National Nuclear Security Administration and, if the Administrator deems appropriate, all other sites under the jurisdiction of the National Nuclear Security Administration—
- (1) to fulfill the expanded mission of the Site described in subsection (a); and
  - (2) to make the Site available to support the threat reduction programs of the entire national security community, including threat reduction programs of the National Nuclear Security Administration, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, the Department of Homeland Security, and other agencies as appropriate.
- SEC. 8116. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be expended for any Federal contract for an amount in excess of \$1,000,000 that is awarded more than 60 days after the effective date of this Act, unless the contractor agrees not to:
- (1) enter into any agreement with any of its employees or independent contractors that requires, as a condition of employment, that the employee or independent contractor agree to resolve through arbitration any claim under title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 or any tort related to or arising

Web posting.  
Reports.

Time period.

Deadline.  
Infrastructure  
plan.Contracts.  
Time period.

EXHIBIT N



I

113TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

**H. R. 898**

To authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2014 through 2017 for the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, and for other purposes.

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 28, 2013

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself and Mr. LIPINSKI) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, Ways and Means, and Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

---

**A BILL**

To authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2014 through 2017 for the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE AND TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

4 (a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the  
5 “Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of  
6 2013”.

7 (b) **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**—The table of contents for  
8 this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title and table of contents.

### TITLE I—COMBATING INTERNATIONAL TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

- Sec. 101. Authority to restrict passports.  
 Sec. 102. Office To Monitor and Combat Modern Slavery and Other Forms of Human Trafficking.  
 Sec. 103. Prevention of child marriage.  
 Sec. 104. Prevention of trafficking.  
 Sec. 105. Minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking.  
 Sec. 106. Reports to Congress.  
 Sec. 107. Temporary increase in fee for certain consular services.  
 Sec. 108. Additional activities to monitor and combat forced labor and child labor.  
 Sec. 109. Additional activities of the Department of State.  
 Sec. 110. Enhancing protection for children exploited abroad by United States citizens and permanent resident aliens.  
 Sec. 111. Report on Internet-facilitated human trafficking.

### TITLE II—COMBATING TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS IN THE UNITED STATES

#### Subtitle A—Amendments to the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000

- Sec. 201. Interagency Task Force To Monitor and Combat Trafficking.  
 Sec. 202. Ensuring timely response to requests for continued presence.  
 Sec. 203. Report to Congress.

#### Subtitle B—Amendments to Title 18, United States Code

- Sec. 211. Renaming of basic Federal trafficking statute.  
 Sec. 212. Clarifying trafficking definitions and prosecution.  
 Sec. 213. Fighting sex tourism.  
 Sec. 214. Identification documents.  
 Sec. 215. Fraud in foreign labor contracting as a Rico Predicate.

#### Subtitle C—Amendments to Other Laws

- Sec. 221. Domestic minor sex trafficking deterrence and victims support.  
 Sec. 222. Enhancing efforts to combat the trafficking of children.  
 Sec. 223. Improving local efforts to combat trafficking and sexual exploitation of children.  
 Sec. 224. Efforts to publicize the National Human Trafficking Resource Center hotline.

### TITLE III—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

- Sec. 301. Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000.  
 Sec. 302. Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005.  
 Sec. 303. Eligibility for assistance.  
 Sec. 304. Reporting requirement.

## EXHIBIT O

## 4. SUPPLEMENTARY CONVENTION ON THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY, THE SLAVE TRADE, AND INSTITUTIONS AND PRACTICES SIMILAR TO SLAVERY

Geneva, 7 September 1956

**ENTRY INTO FORCE:** 30 April 1957, in accordance with article 13.

**REGISTRATION:** 30 April 1957, No. 3822.

**STATUS:** Signatories: 35. Parties: 124.

**TEXT:** United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 266, p. 3.

*Note:* The Convention was adopted by the United Nations Conference of Plenipotentiaries on a Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery. The Conference was convened pursuant to resolution 608 (XXI)<sup>1</sup> of 30 April 1956 of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, and met at the European Office of the United Nations in Geneva from 13 August to 4 September 1956. In addition to the Convention, the Conference adopted the Final Act and two resolutions for the texts of which, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 226, p. 3.

<i>Participant</i> <sup>2,3,4,5</sup>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification</i>	<i>Participant</i> <sup>2,3,4,5</sup>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification</i>
Afghanistan.....		16 Nov 1966 a	Croatia <sup>6</sup> .....		12 Oct 1992 d
Albania.....		6 Nov 1958 a	Cuba.....	10 Jan 1957	21 Aug 1963
Algeria.....		31 Oct 1963 a	Cyprus.....		11 May 1962 d
Antigua and Barbuda.....		25 Oct 1988 d	Czech Republic <sup>7</sup> .....		22 Feb 1993 d
Argentina.....		13 Aug 1964 a	Democratic Republic of the Congo.....		28 Feb 1975 a
Australia.....	7 Sep 1956	6 Jan 1958	Denmark.....	27 Jun 1957	24 Apr 1958
Austria.....		7 Oct 1963 a	Djibouti.....		21 Mar 1979 a
Azerbaijan.....		16 Aug 1996 a	Dominica.....		17 Aug 1994 d
Bahamas.....		10 Jun 1976 d	Dominican Republic.....		31 Oct 1962 a
Bahrain.....		27 Mar 1990 a	Ecuador.....		29 Mar 1960 a
Bangladesh.....		5 Feb 1985 a	Egypt.....		17 Apr 1958 a
Barbados.....		9 Aug 1972 d	El Salvador.....	7 Sep 1956	
Belarus.....	7 Sep 1956	5 Jun 1957	Ethiopia.....		21 Jan 1969 a
Belgium.....	7 Sep 1956	13 Dec 1962	Fiji.....		12 Jun 1972 d
Bolivia (Plurinational State of).....		6 Oct 1983 a	Finland.....		1 Apr 1959 a
Bosnia and Herzegovina <sup>6</sup> .....		1 Sep 1993 d	France.....	7 Sep 1956	26 May 1964
Brazil.....		6 Jan 1966 a	Germany <sup>8,9</sup> .....	7 Sep 1956	14 Jan 1959
Bulgaria.....	26 Jun 1957	21 Aug 1958	Ghana.....		3 May 1963 a
Cambodia.....		12 Jun 1957 a	Greece.....	7 Sep 1956	13 Dec 1972
Cameroon.....		27 Jun 1984 a	Guatemala.....	7 Sep 1956	11 Nov 1983
Canada.....	7 Sep 1956	10 Jan 1963	Guinea.....		14 Mar 1977 a
Central African Republic.....		30 Dec 1970 a	Haiti.....	7 Sep 1956	12 Feb 1958
Chile.....		20 Jun 1995 a	Hungary.....	7 Sep 1956	26 Feb 1958
Congo.....		25 Aug 1977 a	Iceland.....		17 Nov 1965 a
Côte d'Ivoire.....		10 Dec 1970 a	India.....	7 Sep 1956	23 Jun 1960
			Iran (Islamic Republic of).....		30 Dec 1959 a

<i>Participant</i> <sup>2,3,4,5</sup>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification</i>	<i>Participant</i> <sup>2,3,4,5</sup>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification</i>
Iraq.....	7 Sep 1956	30 Sep 1963	Portugal <sup>3</sup> .....	7 Sep 1956	10 Aug 1959
Ireland.....		18 Sep 1961 a	Romania.....	7 Sep 1956	13 Nov 1957
Israel.....	7 Sep 1956	23 Oct 1957	Russian Federation.....	7 Sep 1956	12 Apr 1957
Italy.....	7 Sep 1956	12 Feb 1958	Rwanda.....		4 Oct 2006 a
Jamaica.....		30 Jul 1964 d	San Marino.....	7 Sep 1956	29 Aug 1967
Jordan.....		27 Sep 1957 a	Saudi Arabia.....		5 Jul 1973 a
Kazakhstan.....		1 May 2008 a	Senegal.....		19 Jul 1979 a
Kuwait.....		18 Jan 1963 a	Serbia <sup>6</sup> .....		12 Mar 2001 d
Kyrgyzstan.....		5 Sep 1997 a	Seychelles.....		5 May 1992 a
Lao People's Democratic Republic.....		9 Sep 1957 a	Sierra Leone.....		13 Mar 1962 d
Latvia.....		14 Apr 1992 a	Singapore.....		28 Mar 1972 d
Lesotho.....		4 Nov 1974 d	Slovakia <sup>7</sup> .....		28 May 1993 d
Liberia.....	7 Sep 1956		Slovenia <sup>6</sup> .....		6 Jul 1992 d
Libya.....		16 May 1989 a	Solomon Islands.....		3 Sep 1981 d
Luxembourg.....	7 Sep 1956	1 May 1967	Spain.....		21 Nov 1967 a
Madagascar.....		29 Feb 1972 a	Sri Lanka.....	5 Jun 1957	21 Mar 1958
Malawi.....		2 Aug 1965 a	St. Lucia.....		14 Feb 1990 d
Malaysia.....		18 Nov 1957 a	St. Vincent and the Grenadines.....		9 Nov 1981 a
Mali.....		2 Feb 1973 a	State of Palestine.....		22 Mar 2018 a
Malta.....		3 Jan 1966 d	Sudan.....	7 Sep 1956	9 Sep 1957
Mauritania.....		6 Jun 1986 a	Suriname.....		12 Oct 1979 d
Mauritius.....		18 Jul 1969 d	Sweden.....		28 Oct 1959 a
Mexico.....	7 Sep 1956	30 Jun 1959	Switzerland.....		28 Jul 1964 a
Mongolia.....		20 Dec 1968 a	Syrian Arab Republic <sup>13</sup> ..		17 Apr 1958 a
Montenegro <sup>10</sup> .....		23 Oct 2006 d	Togo.....		8 Jul 1980 a
Morocco.....		11 May 1959 a	Trinidad and Tobago.....		11 Apr 1966 d
Nepal.....		7 Jan 1963 a	Tunisia.....		15 Jul 1966 a
Netherlands <sup>11</sup> .....	7 Sep 1956	3 Dec 1957	Turkey.....	28 Jun 1957	17 Jul 1964
New Zealand <sup>12</sup> .....		26 Apr 1962 a	Turkmenistan.....		1 May 1997 a
Nicaragua.....		14 Jan 1986 a	Uganda.....		12 Aug 1964 a
Niger.....		22 Jul 1963 a	Ukraine.....	7 Sep 1956	3 Dec 1958
Nigeria.....		26 Jun 1961 d	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland <sup>4</sup> .....	7 Sep 1956	30 Apr 1957
North Macedonia <sup>6</sup> .....		18 Jan 1994 d	United Republic of Tanzania.....		28 Nov 1962 a
Norway.....	7 Sep 1956	3 May 1960	United States of America.....		6 Dec 1967 a
Pakistan.....	7 Sep 1956	20 Mar 1958	Uruguay.....		7 Jun 2001 a
Paraguay.....		27 Sep 2007 a	Zambia.....		26 Mar 1973 d
Peru.....	7 Sep 1956		Zimbabwe.....		1 Dec 1998 d
Philippines.....		17 Nov 1964 a			
Poland.....	7 Sep 1956	10 Jan 1963			



**Declarations and Reservations**  
(Unless otherwise indicated, the declarations and reservations were made upon ratification, accession or succession.)

**BAHRAIN**

[See in chapter XVIII.2.]

**Territorial Application**

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Date of receipt of the notification</i>	<i>Territories</i>
Australia	6 Jan 1958	All the non-self governing, trust and other non-metropolitan territories for the international relations of which Australia is responsible
France	26 May 1964	All the territories of the Republic (Metropolitan France, overseas departments and territories)
Italy	12 Feb 1958	Somaliland under Italian Administration
Netherlands	3 Dec 1957	Netherlands Antilles, Netherlands New Guinea and Suriname
New Zealand	26 Apr 1962	Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau Islands
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland <sup>4,14,15</sup>	30 Apr 1957	Channel Islands and Isle of Man
United States of America	6 Dec 1967	All territories for the international relations of which the United States of America is responsible

**Notifications made under article 12 (2)**

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Date of receipt of the notification:</i>	<i>Territories:</i>
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland .....	6 Sep 1957	Aden, Bahamas, Barbados, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Brunei, Cyprus, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Kenya, Antigua, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis, Virgin Islands, Malta, Mauritius, North Borneo, St. Helena, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somaliland Protectorate, Swaziland, Tanganyika, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Solomon Islands Protectorate, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Zanzibar, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Bahrain, Qatar, The Trucial States (Abu Dhabi, Ajman, Dubai, Fujairah, Ras al Khaimah, Sharjah and Ummal Qaiwain)
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland .....	18 Oct 1957	Dominica and Tonga
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland .....	21 Oct 1957	Kuwait

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Date of receipt of the notification:</i>	<i>Territories:</i>
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland .....	30 Oct 1957	Uganda
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland .....	14 Nov 1957	Trinidad and Tobago
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland .....	1 July 1957	The Federation of Nigeria

#### Notes:

<sup>1</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 1 (E/2889), p. 7.*

<sup>2</sup> The Convention had been signed on behalf of the Republic of Viet-Nam on 7 September 1956. See also note 1 under "Viet Nam" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

<sup>3</sup> On 27 April 1999, the Government of Portugal informed the Secretary-General that the Convention would apply to Macao. On that same date and subsequently on 3 December 1999, the Secretary-General received communications concerning the status of Macao from Portugal and the China (see also note 3 under "China" and note 1 under "Portugal" regarding Macao in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume). Upon resuming the exercise of sovereignty over Macao, China notified the Secretary-General that the Convention will also apply to the Macao Special Administrative Region.

<sup>4</sup> The Secretary-General received, on 10 June 1999, communications concerning the status of Hong Kong from China and the United Kingdom (see also note 2 under "China" and note 2 under "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland" regarding Hong Kong in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume). Upon resuming the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong, China notified the Secretary-General that the Convention will also apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

In addition, the communication by the Government of China also contained the following declaration:

The Government of the People's Republic of China also declares that the signature and ratification by the Taiwan authorities in the name of China on 23 May 1957 and 28 May 1959 respectively of the [said Convention] are all illegal and therefore null and void.

<sup>5</sup> Signed and ratified on behalf of the Republic of China on 23 May 1957 and 28 May 1959, respectively (note 1 under "China" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume).

In communications addressed to the Secretary-General with reference to the above-mentioned signature and/or ratification,

the Permanent Missions to the United Nations of Czechoslovakia, Denmark, India, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Yugoslavia stated that, since their Governments did not recognize the Nationalist Chinese authorities as the Government of China, they could not regard the said signature or ratification as valid. The Permanent Missions of Czechoslovakia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics further stated that the sole authorities entitled to act for China and the Chinese people in the United Nations and in international relations, and to sign, ratify, accede or denounce treaties, conventions and agreements on behalf of China, were the Government of the People's Republic of China and its duly appointed representatives.

In a note addressed to the Secretary-General, the Permanent Mission of China to the United Nations stated that the Government of the Republic of China was the only legal Government which represented China and the Chinese people in international relations and that, therefore, the allegations made in the above-mentioned communications as to the lack of validity of the signature or ratification in question had no legal foundation whatever.

<sup>6</sup> The former Yugoslavia had signed and ratified the Convention on 7 September 1956 and 20 May 1958, respectively. See also note 1 under "Bosnia and Herzegovina", "Croatia", "former Yugoslavia", "Slovenia", "The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" and "Yugoslavia" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

<sup>7</sup> Czechoslovakia had signed and ratified the Convention on 7 September 1956 and 13 June 1958, respectively. See also note 1 under "Czech Republic" and note 1 under "Slovakia" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

<sup>8</sup> See note 1 under "Germany" regarding Berlin (West) in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

<sup>9</sup> The German Democratic Republic had acceded to the Convention on 16 July 1974. See also note 2 under "Germany" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

<sup>10</sup> See note 1 under "Montenegro" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

<sup>11</sup> See note 1 under "Netherlands" regarding Aruba/Netherlands Antilles in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

<sup>12</sup> See note 1 under "New Zealand" regarding Tokelau in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

<sup>13</sup> Accession by the United Arab Republic. See note 1 under "United Arab Republic (Egypt/Syria)" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

<sup>14</sup> On 3 October 1983, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Argentina the following objection:

[The Government of Argentina makes a] formal objection to the [declaration] of territorial extension issued by the United Kingdom with regard to the Malvinas Islands (and dependencies), which that country is illegally occupying and refers to as the "Falkland Islands".

The Argentine Republic rejects and considers null and void the [said declaration] of territorial extension.

With reference to the above-mentioned objection, the Secretary-General received, on 28 February 1985, from the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland the following declaration:

"The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have no doubt as to their right, by notification to the Depositary under the relevant provisions of the above-mentioned Convention, to extend the application of the Convention in question to the Falkland Islands or to the Falkland Islands Dependencies, as the case may be.

For this reason alone, the Government of the United Kingdom are unable to regard the Argentine [communication] under reference as having any legal effect."

<sup>15</sup> See note 1 under "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

# EXHIBIT P

LII > U.S. Code > Title 18. CRIMES AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE > Part I. CRIMES > Chapter 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS  
> **Section 9. Vessel of the United States defined**

## 18 U.S. Code § 9. Vessel of the United States defined

U.S. Code   Notes

The term "vessel of the United States", as used in this title, means a vessel belonging in whole or in part to the United States, or any citizen thereof, or any corporation created by or under the laws of the United States, or of any State, Territory, District, or possession thereof.

(June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 685.)

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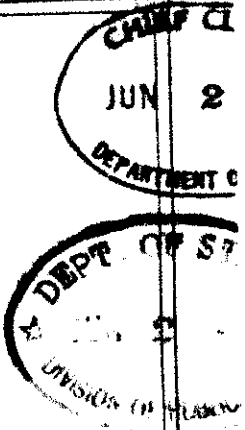
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EXHIBIT Q

(PUBLIC... No. 175 68th CONGRESS)

H. R. 6355



Sixty-eighth Congress of the United States of America;  
At the First Session,

Began and held at the City of Washington on Monday, the third day of  
December, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three.

AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue certificates of  
citizenship to Indians.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the  
United States of America in Congress assembled, That all non-  
citizen Indians born within the territorial limits of the United  
States be, and they are hereby, declared to be citizens of the United  
States: *Provided*, That the granting of such citizenship shall not  
in any manner impair or otherwise affect the right of any Indian  
to tribal or other property.

*W. H. Clegg*

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

*E. A. Tamm*

Acting President pro tempore of the Senate.

Approved, June 2, 1924.

*Wm. H. Taft*