

Exhibit 56

in the case of:

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

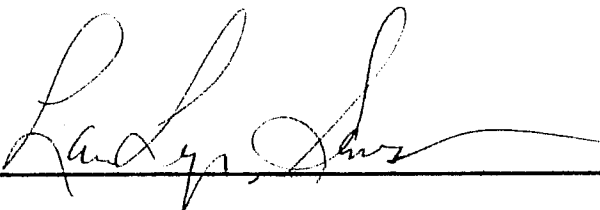
v.

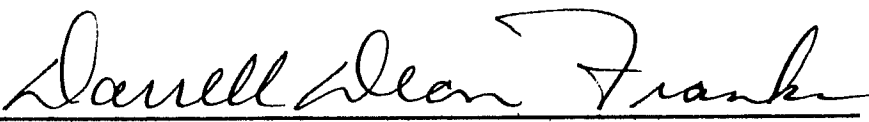
**UNITED NATIONS
(and all it's Political Subdivisions)
and
UNITED STATES
(and all it's Political Subdivisions)**

Under Pains and Penalties of perjury and the laws of the Almighty, and being sworn under a vow and oath, I attest that the attached pages are true and correct representations of:

**The Boundary of Texas Established -
December 19, 1836; President Lamar's Policies -
December 1838, from: Ernest Wallace, David M.
Vigness, and George B Ward, *Documents of
Texas History*, (State House Press, Texas, 1994).**

This attestation is made on August 10, 1998.

Attest: 


Witness to source and above signature


Witness to above signatures

53. THE BOUNDARY OF TEXAS ESTABLISHED

December 19, 1836

From *Laws of the Republic of Texas* (Printed by Order of the Secretary of State, 2 vols.; Houston, 1838), I, 133-134.

On May 14, 1836, President David G. Burnet and Santa Anna signed the Treaty of Velasco which specified among other things that Mexican troops were "to evacuate the territory of Texas, passing to the other side of the Rio Grande" and that the boundary between Mexico and Texas was to be established by a later treaty, "the territory of the latter not to exceed beyond the Rio Bravo del Norte." The Mexican Congress, however, on May 20 declared that Santa Anna had no power to bind the nation in the Treaty of Velasco, notified the world that Mexico would recognize no action taken by him while a prisoner, and announced that it was making preparations to subdue the rebellious Texans. Since the possibility of a permanent settlement appeared rather remote and it was desirable to define the geographic extent of its jurisdiction, the Texas Congress on December 19, 1836, established a statutory boundary for the nation.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the senate and bouse of representatives of the republic of Texas, in congress assembled,* That from and after the passage of this act, the civil and political jurisdiction of this republic be, and is hereby declared to extend to the following boundaries, to wit: beginning at the mouth of the Sabine river, and running west along the Gulf of Mexico three leagues from land, to the mouth of the Rio Grande, thence up the principal stream of said river to its source, thence due north to the forty-second degree of north latitude, thence along the boundary line as defined in the treaty between the United States and Spain, to the beginning: . . .

54. PRESIDENT LAMAR'S POLICIES

From Charles A. Gulick, Jr., and Katherine Elliott (eds.), *The Papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar* (6 vols.; Austin, 1922), II, 316-323, 346-369.

Mirabeau B. Lamar, who had directed the opposition to Houston's policies, was elected president to succeed Houston in 1838. His program was almost the antithesis of his predecessor's for good reason. When Houston was elected, annexation to the United States seemed imminent; now, that possibility appeared remote, and it was necessary to establish a government on a permanent basis. Furthermore, Lamar had opposed annexation from the first.

In his inaugural address Lamar outlined his program, much of it being reminiscent of Jefferson's first inaugural address, and in a very lengthy message to Congress a few days later, he elaborated upon his policies and made specific recommendations for consideration. The following extracts from the two addresses clearly set forth Lamar's political ideology and reveal the character of his administration.

1. LAMAR'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS

December 10, 1838

. . . The character of my administration may be anticipated in the domestic nature of our government, and peaceful habits of the people. Looking upon agriculture, commerce and the useful arts, as the true basis of all national strength and glory, it will be my leading policy to awaken into vigorous activity, the wealth, talent and enterprise of the country; and, at the same time, to lay the foundation of those higher institutions for moral and mental culture, without which no government, on democratic principles, can prosper, nor [th]e people long preserve their liberties. In the management of our foreign intercourse, I would recommend that we deal justly with all nations, aggressively to none; preserve friendly and amicable relations with such as may be disposed to reciprocate the policy, and avoiding all protracted and perplexing negotiations, court free and

unrestricted commerce wherever it may be to the interest of our people to carry the national flag. Preferring peace, but not averse to war, I shall be ever ready to adjust all differences with our enemies by friendly discussion and arrangement, at the same time be equally prompt to adopt either offensive or defensive operations, as their disposition and our own safety may render necessary. Unconscious of any selfish influences which are likely to draw me from the path of duty, I hope in the administration of our domestic affairs, to recommend by my example, the spirit of justice and moderation in the exercise of official functions. I shall . . . sustain the freedom of the press, the purity of elections, the right of opinion, and the freedom and sanctity of religion; maintain the integrity and independence of the judiciary as the great dispensary of justice, and the correction of civil, criminal and constitutional abuses; economize the public resources; protect the frontiers; recommend equality of taxation, burthening none of the branches of industry for the benefit of others; discourage multiplicity of legislation; patronize talents, integrity and sobriety; support wi[th] becoming liberality all laudable and patriotic institutions founded i[n] reason and tested by experience. . . .

There is, however, one question of the highest national concernment, on which I feel it a privilege and a duty to address myself to the great body of the people themselves. I mean the annexation of our country to the American union. Notwithstanding the almost undivided voice of my fellow-citizens at one time in favor of the measure, . . . I have never been able myself to perceive the policy of the desired connexion, or discover in it any advantage either c[i]vil, political or commercial, which could possibly result to Texas. But on the contrary . . .

the step once taken would produce a lasting regret, and ultimately prove as disastrous to our liberty and hopes, as the triumphant sword of the enemy. And I say this from no irreverence to the character and institutions of my native country, whose welfare I have ever desired, and do still desire above my individual happiness, but . . . the land of my adoption must claim my highest allegiance and affection; her glory and happiness must be my paramount consideration, and I cannot allow myself to speak in any other than the language of freedom and frankness on all matters involving her safety, dignity and honor.

When I reflect upon the invaluable rights which Texas will have to yield up with the surrender of her Independence — the right of making either war or peace; the right of controlling the Indian tribes within her borders; the right of appropriating her public domain to purposes of education and internal improvements; of levying her own taxes; regulating her own commerce and forming her own alliances and treaties — when I view her divested of the most essential attributes of free government; reduced to the level of an unfelt fraction of a giant power; or peradventure divided into Territorial districts, with Governors and judges and excise men appointed from abroad to administer laws which she had no adequate voice in enacting, and to gather imposts for the benefit of those who levy them — when I look upon her, as she soon will be, the cornucopia of the world, pouring her abundant treasures into the lap of another people than her own; a tributary vassal to remote and uncongenial communities; communities as widely separated from her in pursuits as in distance, who are known to be opposed to her peculiar and essential interests, and who are daily sending forth their denunciations against her from the fire-side, the pulpit and the council chamber; and when I bear in mind that all this sacrifice of rights and dignity and character is to be made, . . . for the privilege of going into a union in which she carries wealth without proportional influence — for the glory of identifying her fortunes with a government . . . embracing conflicting interests and irreconcilable prejudices with lasting causes of domestic quarrel, where Texas can . . . be the means perhaps of producing or accelerating an awful catastrophe which none could be more ready to avert or sincerely deplore than herself — when I reflect upon these, the inevitable and fatal consequences of the proposed connection, and then turn from the dark and dreary picture to the contemplation of the high destiny that awaits our country; . . . when I view her vast extent of territory, stretching from the Sabine to the Pacific and away to the South West as far as the obstinacy of the enemy may render it necessary for the sword to make the boundary; embracing the most delightful climate and the richest soil in the world, and behold it all in the state of high cultivation and improvement — her mountains of minerals yielding their vast treasures to the touch of industry; her luxuriant pastures alive with flocks and herds, and her wide fields whitening with a staple commodity, in the production of which she can have no rival; with the whole world for her market; and then consider the noble purposes to which this immense and exhaustless wealth

may be applied, in adorning and beautifying the country providing for its safety and defence, endowing institutions for the spread of virtue, knowledge and the arts and carrying to the door of every citizen of the Republic, peace, plenty, and protection — and when in addition to these glorious and grand results, I look still farther to the important improvements which she will be able to devise in government, and to the entire revolution which her example in free trade will effect in the commerce of other nations, emancipating it from the thralldom of tariff restrictions and placing it upon the high grounds of equitable reciprocity, . . . I cannot regard the annexation of Texas to the American Union in any other light than as the grave of all her hopes of happiness and greatness; and if, contrary to the present aspect of affairs, the amalgamation shall ever hereafter take place, I shall feel that the blood of our martyred heroes had been shed in vain — . . .

That the people of Texas should have been in favor of *Annexation* at the time their votes were given on the question, is not a matter of surprise when we consider the then existing condition of the country. — She was left after the battle of San Jacinto feeble and exhausted; without means and without credit; her settlements broken up; her villages desolated by ruthless invasion; and amidst all still threatened in her defenceless situation with a return of the foe and a renewal of the sad calamities of war. Under such a state of things, no wonder that the people, harrassed, and almost ruined, bleeding with present wounds and apprehending a farther accumulation of ills, should be willing to purchase momentary security by a surrender of their national Independence. Perhaps there was wisdom in the choice; but I am free to confess that even at that time, amidst the darkest period of our country's history, I never despaired of the Republic, but with unshaken confidence in the strength of our cause, and a full knowledge of what the [e]nergies of a free and determined people were capable of achieving, I raised my feeble voice against the sacrifice which we were about to make, . . .

But these imposing considerations which at one time rendered the proposed political connection seemingly desirable, . . . exist no longer. Our desolated plains have become green meadows and luxuriant fields. Where the iron car of war rolled with destroying energy, the ploughshare of the husbandman is driven in peace and safety; and instead of a sparse and suffering population, weighed down with poverty and blighted hopes, we behold a powerful and prosperous people, daily increasing in wealth and numbers happy in their present possessions and looking forward to still higher and more glorious results. Invasion too, has lost its terrors. Conscious of our own strength, we know very well that the enemy has greater reason to apprehend danger from us, than we from him. . . . And shall we now, in the midst of glor[ious] hopes and increasing vigor, persevere in a suicidal policy, origi[nal]ly founded in necessity rather than in choice? Would it not be far better for us, since the reasons which influenced our former verdict can have no further application, to re-consider that verdict and no good and valid shewing, reverse the judgment? . . .