

Exhibit 200

in the case of:

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

v.

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

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

Six Flags of Texas (1519-1845) - A concise History of early Texas, from <http://www.anet-dwf.com/~jhlehman/Texas/flgtexas.htm>.

This attestation is made on August 18, 1998.

Attest: L. A. ...

D. A. West

Witness to source and above signature

J. Helen ...

Witness to above signatures

SIX FLAGS OF TEXAS

(1519-1845)

A Concise History of early Texas

The only state in the Union to serve under six flags-Spain, France, Mexico, the Republic of Texas, the Confederacy, and the United States. Texas is a unique dominion that draws its present day identity from each of those countries as well as from the ancient cultures that preceded even the first explorer.

Twenty seven years after Columbus discovered America, the first white man set foot on the wild and undeveloped land which is now Texas.

In the summer of 1519 Captain Alonzo Alvarez de Pineda, a Spanish explorer, who had hoped to discover a new water route to China, sailed his small ship into the Gulf of Mexico, after landing his small force briefly on that sandy beach off what some maintain was Galveston Island, he sailed up and down the coast. This Spanish conquistadore was searching for fabled cities of gold. Although no gleaming cities cast in gold were ever found, the Spanish established numerous missions in south and west Texas. Alonzo Alvarez de Pineda was the first to map the coast of Texas.

Nearly ten years after Pineda skirted much of the Texas coast, another Spanish expedition, commanded by Panfilo de Navarez, was shipwrecked on an island off of the coast, and Alvar Nunez Cabeza de Vaca and several other surviving companions lived on the coast for several years. Cabeza de Vaca was the first European to explore the mainland of Texas and the first to record early history of this land, which is now called the Lone Star State.

In 1682, the Pueblo of Ysleta was the first permanent settlement in Texas made by the Spanish. It is about twelve miles from present day El Paso and still exists.

In 1685 the French, still convinced that there was a treasure to be uncovered, financed a colonizing expedition to the Gulf Coast led by Sieur de La Salle. He was a noted explorer who landed in the vicinity of Lavaca Bay and for a short time he establish Fort Louis, in honor of the Frnch King, thus formed the basis for France claim to Texas. Two years later he was murdered by his own men.

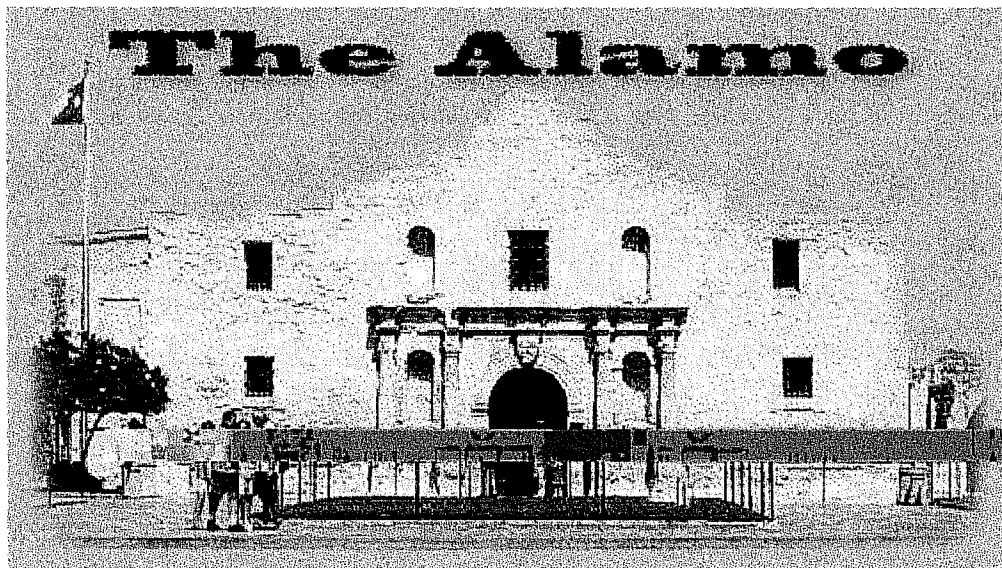
In 1718, the Spanish found San Antonio, for many years it was the seat of Spanish government, and later the Mexican goverenment. Throughout the 18th century, Spain established Catholic missions in Texas also the towns of Goliad and Nacogdoches were formed. There were many attempts to separate the land of Tejas from the Spanish. The white men tried to colonize Texas, but were unsuccessful. In many instances the lives of the heroic men were lost, but every death of a heroic leader, was but a stepping stone to the ultimate victory at San Jancinto, which freed Texas from the Mexican dictatorship.

From 1821-1834 colonists from the U.S. settled in Southeast Texas. Steven F. Austin "the Empresario" the "Father of Texas," was the first and most important colonizer.

In 1830, the Mexican congress prohibited immigraton from the U.S. In 1833 Texas appealed to Santa
<http://www.anet-dfw.com/~jlehman/Texas/flgtexas.htm>

Anna for a separate government. The petition, of course, was denied, then Austin was sent to Mexico to seek a repeal. He wrote a letter while he was waiting and told them to wait no longer, Texas will soon become a separate state. His letter fell into the hands of Mexican officials and he was imprisoned.

On November 3, 1835, Texans set up a provisional government with Henry Smith as governor. Colonel Ben Milam, asked a group of weary Texans "Who will go with me to San Antonio?" Three hundred volunteers stepped forward. In 1836, Mexico's dictator, General Antonio Lopez Santa Anna, led troops into San Antonio on March 6 and massacred a small band of Texans who had intruded in the Alamo mission.

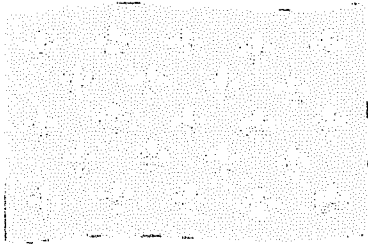


Santa Anna went on to handily defeat the Texans at the Battle at Goliad shortly afterward. Hungry, disheartened, and short of supplies, the dwindling Texas troops trudged on. Although they lost the battle, the Texans rallied together to win the war.

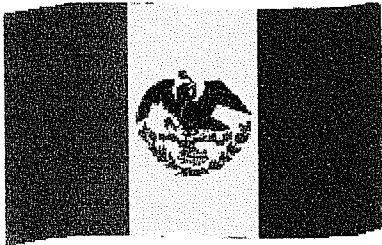
On April 21, 1836, Santa Anna marched his troops into a surprise attack led by General Sam Houston at San Jacinto. This battle lasted all of eighteen minutes, the defeated Texas troops cried out "Remember the Alamo!" and "Remember Goliad!" The Texans gathered together to defeat a much larger army which gave VICTORY to the Texans! This battle resulted in the birth of a new nation- THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS.



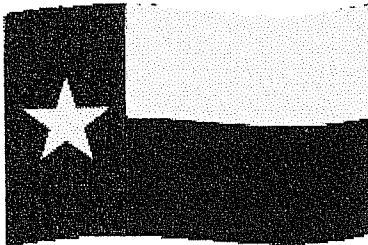
Texas under Spain 1519-1685; 1690-1821



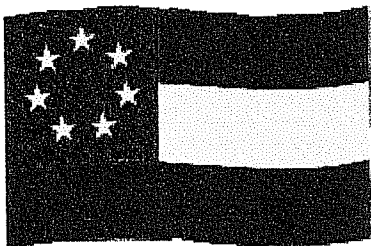
Texas under France 1685-1690



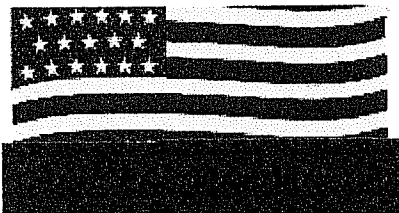
Texas under Mexico 1821-1836



Texas as a Republic 1836-1845



Confederacy of Texas 1861-1865



Texas in the U.S. 1865-Present