

Exhibit 203

in the case of:

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

v.

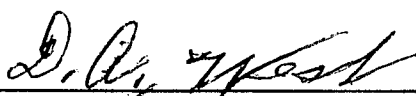
**UNITED NATIONS
(and all it's Political Subdivisions)
and
UNITED STATES
(and all it's Political Subdivisions)**

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:

Some Observations Pertaining To The Early Development Of Texas Land Law, by Thomas K. McElroy, Reprinted 1981 with permission from Baylor University.

This attestation is made on August 18, 1998.

Attest: 


Witness to source and above signature


Witness to above signatures

SOME OBSERVATIONS PERTAINING TO THE EARLY DEVELOPMENT
OF TEXAS LAND LAW

by Thomas K. McElroy

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by Mexico by the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo. However, Texas retained such land that had been ceded to the United States by a foreign power because Texas was a sovereign Republic, and its annexation was by virtue of a treaty between two nations, and Texas could therefore insist upon retaining title to its public domain.

● Texas is the only state that came into the Union by virtue of a treaty, and it is the only state that owns its public domain that has been ceded to the United States by a foreign power.

The State of Texas has disposed of its land generally as follows:

- (1) By the Homestead Law.
- (2) Grants to railroads and for internal improvements.
- (3) Grants to schools and eleemosynary institutions.
- (4) By purchase.

The Homestead Law was carried over from the Republic to the State, and the State operated under that law for a short period.

Between 1853 and 1882, Texas enacted a number of laws whereby it made grants of lands for the construction of railroads, irrigation canals, the establishing of manufacturing concerns in the State, and the building of river and sea-going vessels.

It was the general custom to grant railroads 16 sections of land for each mile of railroad constructed. Since a section is 640 acres, each mile of railroad cost the State of Texas 10,240 acres of land up until 1882. It was finally discovered that the state had issued script to railroads amounting to 8,000,000 acres of land more than remained in the unappropriated public domain, and all un-executed agreements were thereupon canceled. As a total, Texas granted approximately 4,061,000 acres for internal improvements.