

Exhibit 205

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:

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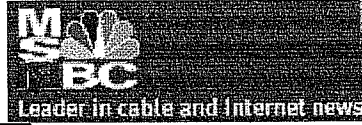
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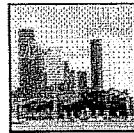
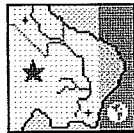
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Geography:
U.S. States,
Territories, &
Regions

Texas



Texas, state in the western part of the south central United States, north of Mexico and west of Louisiana. Austin is the capital, and Houston is the largest city. The state's single-star flag dates from its period as an independent nation in the mid-1800s and has given Texas the nickname the Lone Star State.

Physical Geography

Texas is the second largest state in the nation, after Alaska, and has an area of 692,244 sq km (267,277 sq mi). It can be divided into four natural regions: a coastal plain, a central lowlands area, a part of the Great Plains, and a portion of the Basin and Range province. The coastal plain occupies more than one-third of the state, in the east and south. The lowlands, occupying much of north central Texas, have higher elevations in the west. The Great Plains, which are variously flat, or hilly and rocky, extend over most of northern and central Texas. Texas's portion of the Basin and Range province, divided into the Mexican Highland and the Sacramento section, lies west of the Great Plains and includes rugged mountain ranges and dry basins

and plateaus. The Rio Grande is the largest river in Texas and forms the border with Mexico. Long, narrow islands, called barrier islands, extend along most of Texas's coast along the Gulf of Mexico in the southeast.

Eastern Texas has a humid subtropical climate, central areas have a semiarid climate, and the extreme west is arid. Along the coast, the climate is milder, although hurricanes occur. Tornadoes are common in north central Texas. The vegetation of Texas changes gradually from east to west as the climate becomes more arid. Pine forests are common in eastern Texas, and west of these is an area of mixed pine and hardwood forests. Farther west the forests become sparser. Much of central and southern Texas and parts of the Great Plains are grassland, with clumps of mesquite or juniper trees. Parts of western Texas have desert vegetation. Central Texas has many wildflowers, including the bluebonnet, which is the state flower. Larger animals found in Texas include the white-tailed deer, coyote, pronghorn antelope, cougar, and black bear. Two unusual Texas animals are the nine-banded armadillo and the peccary, or the javelina. Texas's most serious environmental problem is establishing an adequate supply of water, followed by conserving soil, protecting wildlife, and controlling environmental pollution.

Economic Activities

Few states support as many different economic activities as Texas does. The most important business is the oil industry, and Texas is the leading oil-producing and oil-refining state in the country. Cotton growing and cattle raising are the other chief industries, but they are joined by hundreds of other

business and industrial activities. Crops grown in Texas range from wheat and sorghum grain, to rice and citrus fruits. Commercial fishing, predominantly saltwater, yields shellfish (particularly shrimp) as the most valuable catch. The yellow pine is the most valuable tree crop. Texas leads all other states in the value of mineral production, most of which comes from petroleum, natural gas, and natural gas liquids.

Manufacturing has expanded rapidly in Texas. In terms of total industrial income generated, the chemical industry leads, followed by petroleum refineries, food processors, makers of machinery, electronic goods manufacturers, and firms making fabricated metals and transportation equipment.

The People of Texas

Texas's population (1995 estimate) is 18,724,000, ranking it third among the states in population. Whites constitute about three-quarters of the population. Hispanics, who may be of any race, represent one-quarter of the population. The Baptist church has the largest number of adherents in the state, followed by the Roman Catholic, Methodist, Pentecostal, and Lutheran churches. Twenty percent of Texans live on farms or in small towns. After Austin and Houston, other important cities include Beaumont, Port Arthur, Galveston, Texas City, Corpus Christi, Dallas, San Antonio, Waco, Fort Worth, El Paso, Amarillo, and Lubbock.

Education and Cultural Institutions

School attendance is compulsory for children from age 6 through 17. Texas has a comprehensive system of colleges

and universities. Schools of note include Baylor University, Rice University, Texas A&M University, and the University of Texas system. Texas has an extensive public library system, as well as academic libraries, and both art and history museums are found throughout the state.

Recreation and Places of Interest

Texas has many recreational and scenic attractions. Big Bend National Park, along the Rio Grande, is especially noted for its rugged scenery, but there are several other national parks as well. The National Park Service administers several homes of Lyndon B. Johnson, the 36th U.S. president. A number of Texas's state parks also preserve historic sites, including the birthplace of Dwight D. Eisenhower, the 34th U.S. president. Four national forests offer recreational facilities, and Aransas-Matagorda Island National Wildlife Refuge is the winter home of the only flock of Canadian-nesting whooping cranes in the world.

The earliest version of the rodeo is supposed to have taken place in Pecos in 1884, and many of Texas's annual events combine rodeos and barbecues with elements of the Spanish fiesta. Hunting and fishing are popular seasonal sports in the state.

Government

The chief executive of Texas is a governor, elected to a four-year term. The Texas legislature is composed of a 31-member Senate and a 150-member House of Representatives. The state is divided into 254 counties, more than any other state. Texas elects two senators and 30 representatives to the Congress of the United States, giving it 32 electoral

votes in presidential elections.

History

Archaeological evidence suggests that humans lived in the area of Texas as early as 15,000 years ago. Several Native American cultures, including the Mound Builders and an early people whom archaeologists call Basket Makers, lived throughout the region over time. When the Spanish arrived in the 16th century ^{AD}, the peoples of eastern Texas included the Caddo and the Hasinai. The Hasinai greeted the first Spaniards with the word *techas*, or allies. The Spanish pronounced the word as *Tejas* (Texas) and adopted it for both the area and the people. Other groups of Native Americans living in the region included the Karankawa, Wichita, Tonkawa, Coahuiltecan, and Lipan peoples, and later the Comanche. In 1682 the Spanish established the first Christian mission in Texas near present-day El Paso. Between 1714 and 1800, both Spanish and French groups settled in the general region, and when the United States bought the Louisiana territories from the French in 1803, the boundary between Spanish and French territories was unknown (See Louisiana Purchase).

After Mexico gained its independence from Spain in 1821, the *empresario* system began. Under this system, U.S. citizens contracted with the Mexican government to bring Roman Catholic settlers to Texas in exchange for land. From 1821 to 1836 the population of Texas increased to between 35,000 and 50,000 people. Most of the immigrants were from the southern United States and brought black slaves with them. Mexicans opposed slavery, and Mexican and Anglo-American tension developed around the issue. In 1835 Mexican

soldiers were sent to Texas to quell unrest over slavery prohibition laws, but the settlers defeated the Mexicans. The conflict escalated, and in 1836 Texans declared themselves a republic, independent from Mexico. They made Sam Houston commander-in-chief of all Texan forces. Under Houston, the Texans defeated the Mexicans and forced them to withdraw south of the Rio Grande.

The Republic of Texas's population had increased to between 125,000 and 150,000 by 1836, and most of the new settlers joined Houston and his political supporters, who wanted the United States to annex the republic. Texas was annexed and joined the United States as the 28th state in December 1845, after which Mexico ended diplomatic relations with the United States. Disputes over the Mexico-Texas boundary led to the Mexican War (1846-1848). After the United States won, the Rio Grande was made the southern boundary of Texas, and California and New Mexico were ceded to the United States.

After the American Civil War (1861-1865) began, Texas voted to secede and join the Confederate States of America. After the war, Texas was readmitted to the Union after it ratified the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments to the Constitution of the United States. These three laws, respectively, prohibited slavery; gave citizenship to all born or naturalized in the United States, as well as prohibiting political activity by those who had supported secession; and prohibited race, color, or previous condition of servitude as grounds for denying or abridging the rights of citizens to vote. After the war, the population of Texas increased dramatically. Railroads opened new lands, and farmers flocked to them, encouraged by new mechanical reapers,

barbed wire, better farming techniques, and the end of Native American raids. The cattle industry also grew, but cotton was the most important postwar factor in Texas's economy, and its success financed the growth of Texas cities, especially Dallas and Houston. However, farm prices fell in the 1880s, due to a world surplus of staple crops, leading to poverty among farmers.

In the late 1800s and early 1900s, black and Mexican Texans suffered from increasing discrimination. In 1896 the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in *Plessy v. Ferguson* that laws creating what were called separate-but-equal facilities for blacks and whites did not violate the 14th Amendment. Consequently Texas passed so-called Jim Crow laws, which restricted black and Mexican Texans in all aspects of life. At the same time, a group of Texan Democrats endorsed moderate, mostly white middle-class, reforms; revamped state institutions, such as prisons; enfranchised white women in 1919; and, most importantly, in 1918 prohibited the sale of alcoholic beverages. This last legislation was part of a nationwide movement against alcohol that culminated in a national Prohibition law in 1920.

Most Texans enthusiastically supported World War I (1914-1918). Almost 200,000 Texans, men and women, served in the military services during the war, and a number of important army bases were built in Texas. Texas prospered in both the years preceding and during the war. Racial and ethnic tensions, however, increased during the war years. In 1920 the Ku Klux Klan grew strong, spreading through the Midwest into rural areas and into the South and Southwest. Both the issue of the Ku Klux Klan and the enforcement of Prohibition

dominated Texas politics in the 1920s.

By the winter of 1930-1931, Texans were affected by the Great Depression, the economic downturn of the 1930s. As a result of the depression, the demographics of Texas and its political parties shifted: blacks continued a trend of moving to urban areas; many Mexican Texans, unable to prove their citizenship, were deported during this time; blacks, Hispanics, and labor unionists began to join the Democratic Party; and Texas farmers began the great migration to the cities and to California. In the 1932 presidential election, Texans voted overwhelmingly for Democrat Franklin Delano Roosevelt and his New Deal, a group of policies providing direct state economic relief. During World War II (1939-1945), when defense-related jobs were created in many cities, more people moved to urban areas. Texas was 60 percent urban in 1950. Oil had begun to dominate the state's economy during the 1930s, when many large oil deposits were discovered. During World War II, Texas benefited from the rapid construction of defense-related factories, many of which remained open through the Cold War, the economic and diplomatic struggle between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) that followed World War II.

Throughout the 1950s, the Texas Democratic Party became more moderate. Traditional Democrats were challenged by a liberal wing of the party that supported government-directed social programs and complete integration of public facilities. Moderate Democrats, however, controlled Texas politics in the 1960s. United States Senator John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts selected U.S. Senator Lyndon B. Johnson from Texas as

his Democratic vice-presidential nominee in 1960, and the Democratic ticket narrowly carried both Texas and the nation. Despite the influence of moderate Democrats in Texas, Dallas gained a national reputation as a center of right-wing extremism after Lee Harvey Oswald assassinated President Kennedy in 1963. Further, a number of white Texans objected to the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. Nevertheless, black and Mexican Texans made significant political gains in the 1960s. In 1966 Barbara Jordan became the first black woman elected to the state senate. Texas passed a state law specifically declaring segregation illegal in 1969.

In the 1960s the economy of Texas remained centered on oil, defense, and agriculture. In the mid-1970s and early 1980s, the Texas economy and population grew spectacularly, in large part due to a 1973 embargo on oil to the United States by the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), which drove Texas oil prices up. In the early 1980s, after world oil demand decreased and the embargo collapsed, oil prices dropped quickly, and by the mid-1980s the Texas economy had been badly damaged. Beginning in 1989, the state's economy improved, increasing immigration to the state. Texas has benefited from the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), the 1994 agreement among Canada, the United States, and Mexico to remove tariff and trade barriers gradually.

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