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December 6, 2009

U.S. Senator Lisa Murkowski
Washington, D.C. 20510-0203

Honorable Senator Murkowski

Thank you for the letter of November 2, 2009 (*enclosed*), but the letter demonstrates that there is contempt and disrespect for the public. The e-mail message that your office received was sent to several members of Congress and it directed the recipient to a “*Proclamation*” that was located on a internet web site. With the enclosed copy of the U.S. Constitution with your letter, it is obvious that your staff never bothered to log on to the Internet nor did anyone bother to address the questions raised in the Proclamation. For your convenience, I have enclosed a copy of the Proclamation with this letter.

There are over one thousand (1,000) web sites on the Internet that has documented the fraud used by the Congress of the United States to proclaim the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution as having been ratified. One of those Web Sites may be found at: <http://www.14th-amendment.com>.

The U.S. Congress and the Federal Courts have used the 14th Amendment as a tool of usurpation to overthrow the republican form of government that our founding fathers created under the Articles of Confederation of 1777. There is a movement for a Marxist government by centralizing all the powers of the people and the States into Washington, D.C.. The plan to overthrow the government of the people was written several years ago by Carl Marx and was published as the “*Communist Manifesto*.” I would be the first to acknowledge the success of the overthrow of our government by

the Banking Cartels and their numerous organizations such as the “*United Nations*,” “*Trilateral Commission*,” “*Council on Foreign Relations*,” “*American Civil Liberties Union*,” ect.. Unlike the laws of the Legislatures of the States, the people have no means to amend or repeal the laws of Congress. When the laws of Congress become oppressive (*as they have over the years since the purported ratification of the U.S. Constitution, 14th Amendment*), the people find themselves backed into a corner and they have no choice but to remove the U.S. Congress and the Federal Supreme Court (*by force if necessary*) as an oppressive government under the authority and mandate of the Declaration of Independence of 1776. Do you not think that the people of this Nation have no idea as to what the terms “*Progressive*” and “*Liberal*” imply? These terms were created by the same people who created the terms “*Communism*” and “*Fascism*” and designated May 1st as “*Law Day*.”

Now that I vented my frustration, I must say that the paper you sent me does not answer the questions that was presented to you and other members of Congress. The votes of Ratification that you refer to were cast by unlawful governments. The Congress of past years have lied and covered up the deception. Several Legislatures of the States have made demands of the U.S. Congress to come forward and justify the “*Congressional Order*” that was issued upon the U.S. Secretary of State to declare the U.S. Constitution, 14th Amendment to have been ratified. I also made a personal request for a Congressional Hearing with U.S. Senator Orion Hatch writing a letter to U.S. Senator Ted Stevens that such a Hearing should be denied as I (*Gordon Epperly*) may have the documentation showing that the 14th Amendment was rejected and then where would the Congress be?

Since the time U.S. Senator Orion Hatch wrote a letter to U.S. Senator Ted Stevens, the ratification question of the U.S. Constitution, 14th Amendment has been presented to every Federal Court (*including the U.S. Supreme Court*) and the U.S. Claims Court with every one of those Courts declaring that the question of ratification of the 14th Amendment was a “*Political Question*” to the Courts. We also find ourselves with the U.S. Congress taking the same stand with the denials of holding public hearings on

the question of ratification of Constitutional Amendments. As several Legislatures of the States and the People have questioned the validity of the votes of ratification cast for the adoption of the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, the 14th Amendment must be declared void and without effect. The enclosed “*Proclamation*” is a formal declaration of the people which must stand as being true unless this Congress comes forward and proves otherwise.

What we have with the denial of authority to allow the people to question the ratification of Amendments to the U.S. Constitution is nothing more than a statement by Federal Judges and members of Congress that their “*Oath of Office*” taken to protect and defend the U.S. Constitution is nothing more than a mouthful of words that carries no duties. The Office of the U.S. Archives and the U.S. Justice Department also found themselves lost for words and refused to answer the questions or record all the lawful votes cast upon the 14th Amendment. The best a Federal Judge for the U.S. District Court for the District of Alaska could do was to dismiss a Petition for an “*Order in the Nature of Mandamus*” to be issued upon the Archivist of the United States to record all the “*lawful*” votes that was cast upon the U.S. Constitution, 14th Amendment as “*frivolous*” and without comment.

There are not many days left for someone to come forward and answer the questions that are presented in the attached Proclamation. “*ON WHAT DATE DID THE SOUTHERN STATES LOSE THEIR LAWFUL GOVERNMENTS THAT BROUGHT FORTH THE RECONSTRUCTION ACTS OF 1867*” and by what authority did the Congress of 1868-69 rely upon to allow unlawful governments to cast votes of ratification on Constitutional Amendments? If the members of this Congress cannot answer the questions, then someone needs to step forward and inform the Federal Courts and the People that the U.S. Constitution, 14th Amendment never existed and it does not exist today. This Proclamation does not address all the questions that have been raised over the years that would nullify the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. There are many other reasons including the misconduct of the 1866 U.S. Senate to remove

a Senate member for casting a “*negative vote*” on a proposed Resolutions to amend the U.S. Constitution with the 14th Amendment.

For your convenience, a “*memory chip*” is enclosed with this letter and it has all the photocopies of the House and Senate Journals of the States that cast votes on the U.S. Constitution, 14th Amendment. There are many Articles and court cases on this memory chip that also show the 14th Amendment was “*rejected*” by more than one-fourth (¼th) of the States. The U.S. Constitution, 14th Amendment was never ratified as proclaimed by the Congressional Research Service (CRS). The modern day Lap Top Computers will accept the enclosed memory chip and a few seconds after insertion, a web browser index page should appear.

As you are the only member of Congress that will be in receipt of this letter with enclosed “*Proclamation*” and “*memory chip*,” please use the resources of Congress to make copies and share them with other members of the Senate and House of Congress.

Please make arraignments for the legislatures of the States that have petitioned the Congress and me, Gordon W. Epperly to come forward and testify on the question of ratification of the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

Sincerely Yours

Gordon Warren Epperly

cc: For Public View On The Internet

LISA MURKOWSKI
ALASKA

COMMITTEES:
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
RANKING MEMBER
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November 2, 2009

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Mr. Gordon Epperly
Post Office Box 34358
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Dear Gordon:

Thank you for contacting me to express your concerns about the ratification of the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. I appreciate hearing from you and apologize for my delayed response.

I have enclosed a document prepared by the Congressional Research Service (CRS), the non-partisan research arm of Congress, which gives a summary of the ratification of each amendment to the U.S. Constitution. To view their summary of the ratification process of Amendment 14, please view footnote six on pages 30-31.

I hope this information is useful in addressing your concerns. Again, thank you for contacting me.

Sincerely,



Lisa Murkowski
United States Senator

Enclosure

quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

AMENDMENT XIII.⁵

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 this article by appropriate legislation.

AMENDMENT XIV.⁶

SECTION. 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the

⁵The Thirteenth Amendment was proposed by Congress on January 31, 1865, when it passed the House, Cong. Globe (38th Cong., 2d Sess.) 531, having previously passed the Senate on April 8, 1864. Id. (38th Cong., 1st Sess.), 1940. It appears officially in 13 Stat. 567 under the date of February 1, 1865. Ratification was completed on December 6, 1865, when the legislature of the twenty-seventh State (Georgia) approved the amendment, there being then 36 States in the Union. On December 18, 1865, Secretary of State Seward certified that the Thirteenth Amendment had become a part of the Constitution, 13 Stat. 774.

The several state legislatures ratified the Thirteenth Amendment on the following dates: Illinois, February 1, 1865; Rhode Island, February 2, 1865; Michigan, February 2, 1865; Maryland, February 3, 1865; New York, February 3, 1865; West Virginia, February 3, 1865; Missouri, February 6, 1865; Maine, February 7, 1865; Kansas, February 7, 1865; Massachusetts, February 7, 1865; Pennsylvania, February 8, 1865; Virginia, February 9, 1865; Ohio, February 10, 1865; Louisiana, February 15 or 16, 1865; Indiana, February 16, 1865; Nevada, February 16, 1865; Minnesota, February 23, 1865; Wisconsin, February 24, 1865; Vermont, March 9, 1865 (date on which it was "approved" by Governor); Tennessee, April 7, 1865; Arkansas, April 14, 1865; Connecticut, May 4, 1865; New Hampshire, June 30, 1865; South Carolina, November 13, 1865; Alabama, December 2, 1865 (date on which it was "approved" by Provisional Governor); North Carolina, December 4, 1865; Georgia, December 6, 1865; Oregon, December 11, 1865; California, December 15, 1865; Florida, December 28, 1865 (Florida again ratified this amendment on June 9, 1868, upon its adoption of a new constitution); Iowa, January 17, 1866; New Jersey, January 23, 1866 (after having rejected the amendment on March 16, 1865); Texas, February 17, 1870; Delaware, February 12, 1901 (after having rejected the amendment on February 8, 1865). The amendment was rejected by Kentucky on February 24, 1865, and by Mississippi on December 2, 1865.

⁶The Fourteenth Amendment was proposed by Congress on June 13, 1866, when it passed the House, Cong. Globe (39th Cong., 1st Sess.) 3148, 3149, having previously passed the Senate on June 8. Id., 3042. It appears officially in 14 Stat. 358 under date of June 16, 1866. Ratification was probably completed on July 9, 1868, when the legislature of the twenty-eighth State

United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and

(South Carolina or Louisiana) approved the amendment, there being then 37 States in the Union. However, Ohio and New Jersey had prior to that date "withdrawn" their earlier assent to this amendment. Accordingly, Secretary of State Seward on July 20, 1868, certified that the amendment had become a part of the Constitution if the said withdrawals were ineffective. 15 Stat. 706-707. Congress on July 21, 1868, passed a joint resolution declaring the amendment a part of the Constitution and directing the Secretary to promulgate it as such. On July 28, 1868, Secretary Seward certified without reservation that the amendment was a part of the Constitution. In the interim, two other States, Alabama on July 13 and Georgia on July 21, 1868, had added their ratifications.

The several state legislatures ratified the Fourteenth Amendment on the following dates: Connecticut, June 30, 1866; New Hampshire, July 7, 1866; Tennessee, July 19, 1866; New Jersey, September 11, 1866 (the New Jersey Legislature on February 20, 1868 "withdrew" its consent to the ratification; the Governor vetoed that bill on March 5, 1868; and it was repassed over his veto on March 24, 1868); Oregon, September 19, 1866 (Oregon "withdrew" its consent on October 15, 1868); Vermont, October 30, 1866; New York, January 10, 1867; Ohio, January 11, 1867 (Ohio "withdrew" its consent on January 15, 1868); Illinois, January 15, 1867; West Virginia, January 16, 1867; Michigan, January 16, 1867; Kansas, January 17, 1867; Minnesota, January 17, 1867; Maine, January 19, 1867; Nevada, January 22, 1867; Indiana, January 23, 1867; Missouri, January 26, 1867 (date on which it was certified by the Missouri secretary of state); Rhode Island, February 7, 1867; Pennsylvania, February 12, 1867; Wisconsin, February 13, 1867 (actually passed February 7, but not signed by legislative officers until February 13); Massachusetts, March 20, 1867; Nebraska, June 15, 1867; Iowa, March 9, 1868; Arkansas, April 6, 1868; Florida, June 9, 1868; North Carolina, July 2, 1868 (after having rejected the amendment on December 13, 1866); Louisiana, July 9, 1868 (after having rejected the amendment on February 6, 1867); South Carolina, July 8, 1868 (after having rejected the amendment on December 20, 1866); Alabama, July 13, 1868 (date on which it was "approved" by the Governor); Georgia, July 21, 1868 (after having rejected the amendment on November 9, 1866—Georgia ratified again on February 2, 1870); Virginia, October 8, 1869 (after having rejected the amendment on January 9, 1867); Mississippi, January 17, 1870; Texas, February 18, 1870 (after having rejected the amendment on October 27, 1866); Delaware, February 12, 1901 (after having rejected the amendment on February 7, 1867). The amendment was rejected (and not subsequently ratified) by Kentucky on January 8, 1867. Maryland and California ratified this amendment in 1959.

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