Gordon Warren Epperly
P.O. Box 34358
Juneau, Alaska 99803

December 20, 2010

Director, Gail Fenumiai
State of Alaska
Department of Elections
P.O. Box 110017
Juneau, Alaska 99811-0017

RECEIVED
DEC 2 0 2010
Director's Office
Division of Elections

In Reg: Objection to Certification of Elections

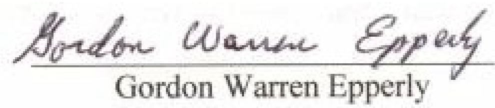
Dear Director of Elections, Gail Fenumiai

We just finished up a contentious election for the Office of Senator for the Congress of the United States. It appears that Lisa Murkowski has received the majority of votes cast, but there is a problem – Lisa Murkowski is not qualified for the Office of U.S. Senator as she is not a citizen of the United States under Article I of the Constitution for the United States.

Enclosed is a "*Proclamation*" declaring the political privileges of candidates to hold public offices of the United States. The "*Proclamation*" shows that U.S. Congress has never made provisions in the U.S. Constitution for women or non-white citizens to hold public offices.

Objection is made against the issuance of any "*Certificate of Election*" until the U.S. Senate has made an investigation into the office qualifications of candidate Lisa Murkowski. As the U.S. Constitution at Article I, Clause 5, Section 1 declares that each house of Congress shall have exclusive authority to determine the eligibility of its members, the Alaska State Department of Elections shall forward a copy of this "*Letter of Objection*" with a copy of the enclosed "*Proclamation*" to the U.S. Senate for the purpose of making an investigation into the eligibility of office for Lisa Murkowski. The results of this investigation shall be issued and reviewed before the Alaska State Department of Elections issues forth

a Certificate of Election. The years that Lisa Murkowski [*usurped*] the Office of U.S. Senator have no relevance on the qualifications of office nor the authority of the U.S. Senate to make investigations.



CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

COMES NOW Gordon Warren Epperly hereby certifies under penalty of perjury that a true correct copy of the Letter of Objection with a true and correct copy of the Proclamation that declares and briefs the law on the qualifications of women and non-white citizens to hold political offices of the United States were mailed to:

U.S. Senator Lisa Murkowski
709 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

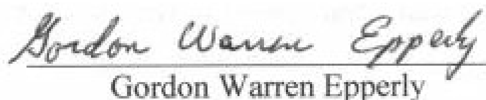
U.S. Senator Mark Begich
144 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

U.S. Senator Dan Inouye
Speaker Pro Tempore
722 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Joe Miller for U.S. Senate
P.O. Box 72838
Fairbanks, Alaska 99707-2838

By depositing said Documents in the mail with proper postage of the United States Postal Service.

DATED this Twentieth day of December in the year of our Lord, Two Thousand and Ten.



Proclamation

U.S. Constitution, 14th Amendment

Those who are women and who are not white citizens of the United States have no political privileges to hold public offices of the United States of America

Gordon Warren Epperly
P.O. Box 34358
Juneau, Alaska 99803

Tel: (907) 789-5659

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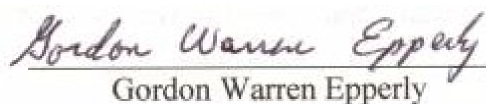
Division of Elections

Oyez

The Proclamation

Under the sovereign powers reserved to the people under the Declaration of Independence of July 4, 1776 and Article X of the Bill of Rights to the U.S. Constitution; we the people hereby declares that women, and those who are not white citizens of the United States, have no political privileges to hold public offices of the United States and as such, they are not citizens of the United States under Article I, Article II, or Article III of the Constitution for the United States of America.

All woman and none white citizens holding public offices of the United States are "*usurpers*" of office. All Congressional enactments of law and Judicial Judgments made by those who are public office usurpers are declared to be null and void ab inito.



Complaint

An Inquest In Quo Warranto

Historical Background

The year 2010 national elections for the government of the United States has come and gone with several women, and other individuals who are not white citizens, having been elected or appointed into the offices of the Congress, President, Judicial Courts, and several Executive Offices of the government for the United States of America. All these individuals are usurpers of office as they have no political privileges to hold a public office for the United States under the qualification clauses of Article I, Article II, and Article III of the United States Constution.

The question presented, since the [*purported*] /[1] adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, does a woman or any none white citizen have political privileges to be elected into or appointed to public offices of the government for the United States of America?

Political privileges of Voting for Women

The political privilege question of women voting was submitted to the U.S. Supreme Court in the year of 1874 in the case of Minor v. Happersett, 88 U.S. (21 Wall.) 162 (1874). The Plaintiff/Appellant Mrs. Virginia Minor, a native-born free white citizen of the United States and of the State of Missouri over the age of twenty-one years wishing to vote for electors for President and Vice-President of the United States and for a representative in Congress and for other officers at the general election held in November, 1872, applied to one Happersett, the registrar

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[1]/ The word "*Purported*" is used as it is well documented that the Fourteenth Amendment was rejected by more than one-forth (¼) of the States that were in the Union during the year of 1867. As such, the Amendment was never ratified and is not an Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. See web site: http://www.14th-amendment.com/.

of voters, to register her as a lawful voter, which he refused to do, assigning for cause that she was not a "*male citizen of the United States*," but a woman. She thereupon sued him in one of the inferior State courts of Missouri for willfully refusing to place her name upon the list of registered voters, by which refusal she was deprived of her privelege to vote.

The registrar demurred, and the courts in which the suit was brought sustained the demurrer and gave judgment in his favor, and a judgment to which the U.S. Supreme Court has affirmed. The case of Minor v. Happersett, 88 U.S. (21 Wall.) 162 (1874) has never been distinguished (*overturned*) but merely made moot by subsequent voting Amendments to the U.S. Constitution. The principles of "*political privileges*" that were addressed by the U.S. Supreme Court holds true today.

There is no doubt that women may be citizens. They are persons, and by the Fourteenth Amendment "*all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof*" are expressly declared to be "*citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside*." But in the opinion of the Court, it did not need this amendment to give them that position. Before its adoption, the Constitution of the United States did not in terms prescribe who should be citizens of the United States or of the several States, /[2] yet there were necessarily such citizens without such provision. There cannot be a nation without a people. The very idea of a political community such as a nation implies an association of persons for the promotion of their general welfare. Each one of the persons associated becomes a member of the nation formed by the association. He owes it allegiance and is entitled to its protection. Allegiance and protection are in this connection reciprocal obligations. The one is a compensation for the other; allegiance for protection and protection for allegiance.

To determine, then, who were citizens of the United States before the adoption of the amendment, it is necessary to ascertain what persons originally associated themselves together to form the nation and what were afterwards admitted to membership. Looking

[2]/ "*State[s]*" and "*state[s]*" as used in this document is made in reference to the fifty (50) States of the Union of the United States of America.

at the Constitution itself, we find that it was ordained and established by "*the people of the United States*," /[3] and then going further back, we find that these were the people of the several States that had before dissolved the political bands which connected them with Great Britain and assumed a separate and equal station among the powers of the earth. /[4] They had by Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union, in which they took the name of "*the United States of America*," entered into a firm league of friendship with each other for their common defense, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other against all force offered to or attack made upon them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any other pretense whatever. /[5]

Whoever, then, was one of the people of either of these States when the Constitution of the United States was adopted became *ipso facto* a citizen -- a member of the nation created by its adoption. He was one of the persons associating together to form the nation, and was consequently one of its original citizens. As to this there has never been a doubt. Disputes have arisen as to whether or not certain persons or certain classes of persons were part of the people at the time, but never as to their citizenship if they were.

Additions might always be made to the citizenship of the United States in two ways: first, by birth, and second, by naturalization. This is apparent from the Constitution itself, for it provides /[6] that "*No person except a natural-born citizen or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of the Constitution shall be eligible to the office of President*, /[7]" and that Congress shall have power "*to establish a uniform rule*

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[3]/ Preamble, 1 Stat. at Large 10.

[4]/ Declaration of Independence, ib. 1

[5]/ Articles of Confederation, § 3, 1 Stat. at Large 4.

[6]/ Article 2, § 1.

[7]/ Article I, § 8.

of naturalization." Thus, new citizens may be born or they may be created by naturalization.

The Constitution does not in words say who shall be natural-born citizens. Resort must be had elsewhere to ascertain that. It is sufficient that all children born of citizen parents within the jurisdiction are themselves citizens. The words "*all children*" are certainly as comprehensive, when used in this connection, as "*all persons*," and if females are included in the last, they must be in the first. That they are included in the last is not denied. In fact, the whole argument proceeds upon that idea.

Under the power to adopt a uniform system of naturalization, Congress, as early as 1790, provided "*that any alien, being a free white person*," might be admitted as a citizen of the United States, and that the children of such persons so naturalized, dwelling within the United States, being under twenty-one years of age at the time of such naturalization, should also be considered citizens of the United States, and that the children of citizens of the United States that might be born beyond the sea, or out of the limits of the United States, should be considered as natural-born citizens. /[8] These provisions thus enacted have in substance been retained in all the naturalization laws adopted since. In 1855, however, the last provision was somewhat extended, and all persons theretofore born or thereafter to be born out of the limits of the jurisdiction of the United States, whose fathers were or should be at the time of their birth citizens of the United States were declared to be citizens also. /[9]

As early as 1804 it was enacted by Congress that when any alien who had declared his intention to become a citizen in the manner provided by law died before he was actually naturalized, his widow and children should be considered as citizens of the United States and entitled to all rights and privileges as such upon taking the necessary oath; /[10] and

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[8]/ 1 Stat. at Large 103.

[9]/ 10 Stat. at Large 604.

[10]/ 2 id. 293.

in 1855 it was further provided that any woman who might lawfully be naturalized under the existing laws, married, or who should be married to a citizen of the United States should be deemed and taken to be a citizen. /[11]

From this it is apparent that from the commencement of the legislation upon this subject, alien women and alien minors could be made citizens by naturalization, and we think it will not be contended that this would have been done if it had not been supposed that native women and native minors were already citizens by birth.

But if more is necessary to show that women have always been considered as citizens the same as men, abundant proof is to be found in the legislative and judicial history of the country. Thus, by the Constitution, the judicial power of the United States is made to extend to controversies between citizens of different States. Under this, it has been uniformly held that the citizenship necessary to give the courts of the United States jurisdiction of a cause must be affirmatively shown on the record. Its existence as a fact may be put in issue and tried. If found not to exist, the case must be dismissed. Notwithstanding this, the records of the courts are full of cases in which the jurisdiction depends upon the citizenship of women, and not one can be found in which objection was made on that account. Certainly none can be found in which it has been held that women could not sue or be sued in the courts of the United States. Again, at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, in many of the States (*and in some probably now*) aliens could not inherit or transmit inheritance. There are a multitude of cases to be found in which the question has been presented whether a woman was or was not an alien, and as such capable or incapable of inheritance, but in no one has it been insisted that she was not a citizen because she was a woman. On the contrary, her right to citizenship has been in all cases assumed. The only question has been whether, in the particular case under consideration, she had availed herself of the right.

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[11]/ 10 Stat. at Large 604.

In the legislative department of the government, similar proof will be found. Thus, in the preemption laws, /[12] a widow, "*being a citizen of the United States*," is allowed to make settlement on the public lands and purchase upon the terms specified, and women, "*being citizens of the United States*," are permitted to avail themselves of the benefit of the homestead law. /[13]

Other proof of like character might be found, but certainly more cannot be necessary to establish the fact that sex has never been made one of the elements of citizenship in the United States. In this respect, men have never had an advantage over women. The same laws precisely apply to both. The Fourteenth Amendment did not affect the citizenship of women any more than it did of white men. In this particular, therefore, the rights of Mrs. Minor do not depend upon the amendment. She has always been a citizen from her birth and entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizenship. The amendment prohibited the State, of which she is a citizen, from abridging any of her privileges and immunities as a citizen of the United States, but it did not confer citizenship on her. That she had before its adoption.

The Constitution does not define the privileges and immunities of citizens. For that definition we must look elsewhere. In this case, we need not determine what they are, but only whether voting is necessarily one of them.

It certainly is nowhere made so in express terms. The United States has no voters in the States of its own creation. The elective officers of the United States are all elected directly or indirectly by State voters. The members of the House of Representatives are to be chosen by the people of the States, and the electors in each State must have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature. /[14] The members of the Senate are to be two from each State which are

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[12]/ 5 Stat. at Large 455, § 10.

[13]/ 12 id. 392.

[14]/ Constitution, Article I, § 2.

elected by the people. /[15] Each State must appoint in such manner, as the legislature thereof may direct, the electors to elect the President and Vice-President. /[16] The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives are to be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof, but Congress may at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the place of choosing Senators. /[17] It is not necessary to inquire whether this power of supervision thus given to Congress is sufficient to authorize any interference with the State laws prescribing the qualifications of voters, for no such interference has ever been attempted. The power of the State in this particular is certainly supreme until Congress acts.

The amendment did not add to the privileges and immunities of a citizen. It simply furnished an additional guaranty for the protection of such as he already had. No new voters were necessarily made by it. Indirectly it may have had that effect because it may have increased the number of citizens entitled to suffrage under the Constitution and laws of the States, but it operates for this purpose, if at all, through the States and the State laws, and not directly upon the citizen.

It is clear that the Constitution has not added the right of suffrage to the privileges and immunities of citizenship as they existed at the time it was adopted. This makes it proper to inquire whether voting, or the political previledge of holding public office, was coextensive with the citizenship of the States at the time of its adoption. If it was, then it may with force be argued that voting and public office was a few of the rights which belonged to citizenship, and in the enjoyment of which every citizen must be protected. But if it was not, the contrary may with propriety be assumed.

When the federal Constitution was adopted, all the States with the exception of Rhode Island and Connecticut had Constitutions of their own. These two continued to

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[15]/ Constitution, Amend. 17.

[16]/ Constitution, Article II, § 2.

[17]/ *Ib.,* Article I, § 4.

act under their Charters from the Crown. Upon an examination of those Constitutions, we find that in no State were all citizens permitted to vote or hold public offices. Each State determined for itself who should have that power.

In this condition of the law in respect to voting and public offices in the several States, it cannot for a moment be doubted that if it had been intended to make all citizens of the United States voters and be eligible to hold public offices, the framers of the Constitution would not have left it to implication. So important a change in the condition of citizenship as it actually existed, if intended, would have been expressly declared.

But if further proof is necessary to show that no such change was intended, it can easily be found both in and out of the Constitution. By Article IV, Section 2, it is provided that "*The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states*." If voting and the holding of public office is necessarily a part of citizenship, then the citizens of each State must be entitled to vote in the several States precisely as their citizens are. This is more than asserting that they may change their residence and become citizens of the State and thus be voters. It goes to the extent of insisting that, while retaining their original citizenship, they may vote and hold public office in any State. This has never been claimed.

And still again, after the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment, it was deemed necessary to adopt a fifteenth, as follows:

> "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

The Fourteenth Amendment had already provided that no State should make or enforce any law which should abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. If voting was one of these privileges or immunities, why amend the Constitution to prevent its being denied on account of race & c.?

We see the same in the adoption of the Nineteenth Amendment,

> "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridge by the United States or by any state on account of sex."

and with the adoption of the Twenty-Fifth Amendment (*addressing the levy of poll taxes upon citizens of the United States*) and with the Twenty-Sixth Amendment (*addressing the voting age of citizens of the United States*). It is noted that none of these Amendments granted political priveleges of holding public offices of the United States..

Nothing is more evident than that the greater must include the less, and if all were already protected, why go through with the form of amending the Constitution to protect a part?

It is true that the United States guarantees to every State a republican form of government. /[18] It is also true that no State can pass a bill of attainder, /[19] and that no person can be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. /[20] All these several provisions of the Constitution must be construed in connection with the other parts of the instrument and in the light of the surrounding circumstances.

What holds true for voting as founded upon sex and race is the same for a woman or for any individual who is not a white citizen to have political privileges to hold a public office.

The purported Fourteenth Amendment was adopted to make valid the Civil Rights Acts of 1870. /[21] As we can see from those Civil Rights Acts, the Acts only apply to "*Civil Rights*" as they were applied to white citizens. These Civil Rights Acts did not

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[18]/ Constitution, Article IV, § 4.

[19]/ *Constitution,* Article I, § 10.

[20]/ *Constitution.,* Amendment V.

[21]/ Acts of May 31, 1870, ch. 114, Sec. 16, 16 Stat. 144. (*Codified as 42 USC 1981, 1982, and 1983*).

address the political privileges of voting or the holding of public offices. They were limited "*to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, give evidence, and to the full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of persons and property but required the enactment of laws*" /[22] and "*inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold, and convey real and personal property*." /[23]

Woman's Suffrage

The American Women's Suffrage Association was created in November 1869. By 1870, the worst fears of the AWSA had been confirmed: the fifteenth amendment to the U.S. Constitution was passed, granting the privilege to vote to Black men, with no mention of women.

Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton responded by sending a petition to Congress in 1871 requesting female suffrage. When that did not work, Anthony led a group of women to an 1872 election site to attempt to vote. She was arrested for "*knowingly, wrongfully, and unlawfully voting*."

By 1890, two United States women's suffrage organizations merged, forming the National American Women's Suffrage Association, which in 1919 became the League of Women Voters.

Eventually, whether worn down by decades of women's activism or by the demands of modernity, early in 1919 Congress passed the Nineteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, granting women the privilege to vote in national elections. It was ratified by the required number of states before the end of 1920.

Shortly after the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, the first female candidate ran for public office of Representative of Congress of

[22]/ 42 USC 1981

[23]/ 42 USC 1982

the United States. The women candidates read into the Nineteenth Amendment the term "*Suffrage*" and concluded that suffrage includes the holding of public offices.

> "In English, *suffrage* and its synonyms are sometimes also used to mean the right to run for office (*to be a candidate*), **but there are no established qualifying terms to distinguish between these different meanings of the term(s)**. The right to run for office is sometimes called (***candidate***) ***eligibility***, and the combination of both rights is sometimes called ***full suffrage"*** [Emphasis added]
>
> Wikipedia Encyclopedia (Suffrage)

But guess what! The term "*Suffrage*" is nowhere to be found in the Constitution for the United States of America nor any of its Amendments. You will only find a limited term of "*suffrage*" in the word "*vote*."

Where do we find the true intent of terms as used in the United States Constitution? The answer to the question is the Bouvior's Law Dictionary as written by John Bouvier and which was accepted as the official law dictionary of the U.S. Congress and the Federal Courts by the Acts of Congress of 1839, 1843, 1848, and 1852.

> "**SUFFRAGE**. **Vote; the act of voting**. The right of suffrage is given by the constitution of the United States, art I, s.2, to such of the electors in such state as shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature." [Emphasis Added]
>
> See: 2 Story, Const. § 578 *et. seq*.;
> 1 Blackstone, Comm. 171;
> 2 Wilson, Lect. 130;
> Montesquieu, Esp. des. Lois, liv.11, c. 6;
> 1 Tucker, Blacket Comm, App. 52, 53;
> Amer. Citiz. 201.

Black's Law Dictionary says the same with no references being made that "*suffrage*" includes the holding of public offices of the United States.

Woman usurps the Office of Congress for the United States of America.

No history of American representative government could properly be written without a major reference to Representative Jeannette Rankin. The Montana Republican carries the distinction of being the first woman elected to the U.S. Congress. That singular event occurred in 1916. A year later, she earned a second distinction by joining 49 of her House colleagues in voting against U.S. entry into World War I. That vote destroyed her prospects for reelection in 1918. During her second House term in 1941, she served with six other women members, including Maine's Margaret Chase Smith. Those members carefully avoided making an issue of their gender. Rankin agreed with a colleague's famous comment, "*I'm no lady. I'm a member of Congress*."

There have been 38 women in the United States Senate since the establishment of that body in 1789. The first woman served in 1922, but women were first elected in number in 1992. Today, 17 of the 100 U.S. Senators are women. Thirteen of the women who have served were appointed; seven of those were appointed to succeed their deceased husbands. The first woman in the Senate was Rebecca Latimer Felton who served for only one day in 1922. Hattie Caraway became the first woman to win election to the Senate, in 1932. No women served from 1922 to 1931, 1945 to 1947, and 1973 to 1978. Since 1978, there has always been at least one woman in the Senate.

U.S. Senator Lisa Murkowski has gone on record to declare that the U.S. Constitution is a "*living document*" and as such, it changes meaning from time to time over the years (*depending upon who is reading it*). She has also taken the position that as the U.S. Constitution grants the U.S. Congress exclusive authority to determine the qualifications of the members of each house of Congress, /[24] the members of Congress may circumvent the intent of the founding fathers and the qualification requirements of its members as set forth in Article I of the U.S. Constitution. Lisa does err in her understanding of the U.S. Constitution. As Congress has never granted women the political privilege to hold public offices of the United States by proposing and adopting Constitutional Amendments, Lisa Murkowski (*and her women colleagues*) does not

[24]/ U.S. Const., I:5:1.

qualify as citizens of the United States under Article I of the Constitution for the United States of America. Lisa Murkowski, and her women colleagues, are usurpers of office.

When reading the U.S. Constitution, we must read it in the light that it was written by the members of the Constitutional Convention. Unlike ordinary legislation, the wording of a Constitution is carefully selected and the meaning thereof does not change over the years. When the U.S. Constitution was written, the term "*citizen*" (*as used in Article I and Article II*) did not include women nor did the term "*citizen*" include anyone who was not a "*white citize*n" of the United States.

Further evidence of the intent of the founding fathers is found within the U.S. Constitution itself. The founding fathers made their understanding of the term "*citizen*" when they made reference to the members of Congress and the President of the United States as being "***he***," "***him***," and "***his***." No pronouns may be found within the U.S. Constitution that makes reference to a woman.

In regard to the U.S. House of Representatives, you will find the word "***he***" is used once in U.S. Constitution Article I, Section 2, Clause 2 and for the U.S. Senate, the word "***he***" is used three (*3*) times. The word "***his***" is used once (*1*) in U.S. Constitution Article I, Section 3, Clause 3 and U.S. Constitution Article I, Section 3, Clause 5. The words "***he***" and "***his***" are gender specific.

It may be argued that the word "***he***" which is used in describing the gender of the House of Representatives is used only once (*1*) and therefore the word was never intended to be gender specific by the founding fathers. This myth is dispelled when the founding fathers used the word "***he***" fifteen (*15*) times, the word "***his***" six (*6*) times, and the word "***him***" six (*6*) times in Article II of the U.S. Constitution in describing the qualifications and duties of the President of the United States. The founding fathers used the word "***he***" three (*3*) times in describing the qualifications of a U.S. Senator.

The U.S. Senate has held confirmation hearings that confirmed woman to the public offices of Justices for the U.S. Supreme Court, Judges for the inferior

Judicial Courts, and women to Cabinet Offices of the Executive Branch of Government. Although Article III of the U.S. Constitution does not specify the qualifications of Judicial Officers of the United States, there is a presumption that the founding fathers intended that all Judicial Officers for the Courts of the United States were to be citizens of the United States. As Congress has never granted women nor non-white citizens the political privilege of holding public offices of the United States, there is no authority for women to hold the office of Justice of the Supreme Court nor a Judge of an inferior Court of the United States. The U.S. Constitution at Article I, Section 6, Clause 2 makes it clear with the combination of the words "***his***" and "***any Office***" in the phrase *"no Person holding* ***any Office*** *under the United States; shall be a Member of either House during* ***his*** *Continuance in Office*" that women were not to be qualified for the office of a Judicial Officer of the Federal Judiciary nor hold any Cabinet Office of the Executive Branch of Government.

Barack Obama usurps the Office of President of the United States of America

In regard to Barack Obama holding the Office of President of the United States; Barack Obama is a usurper of office as he does not have the political privileges to hold any public office within the government of the United States of America and thus he is not a citizen of the United States nor a natural born citizen under Article II of the Constitution for the United States of America.

Barack Obama is of Negro descent (*Mulatto*) and before the Civil War of 1865, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that Negroes have no rights, Civil or Political, as they were not citizens of the United States. /[25] At the time the U.S. Constitution was written and up until the time of the Civil War, Negroes were considered to be nothing more than "*property*." The Republicans of the northern States sitting in Congress made an attempt to change the status of the Negro by proposing three (3) Constitutional Amendments, the Thirteenth, which freed the Negroes from slavery,

[25]/ Dred Scott v. Sanford, 60 U.S. 393 (1856)

the Fourteenth, which granted the Negroes the privileges and immunities of citizenship (*Civil Rights*) that may be bestowed upon them by Acts of Congress, and the Fifteenth, which granted the Negroes the political privileges of voting.

None of the Civil War Amendments granted any none white citizen of the United States the political privilege to hold public offices within the United States government. The term "*citizen*" (*as used in Article I and Article II of the Constitution for the United States of America*) does not include political privileges to hold public office for those who are not white citizens nor those who are women.

Equal Rights Amendment

The Congress of 1972 found the need to amend the Constitution for the United States of America to grant women the political privilege of holding public offices of the United States (*and for other purposes*). The legislatures for the States of the Union disagreed.

The Equal Rights Amendment was written in 1921 by suffragist Alice Paul. It has been introduced in Congress every session since 1923. It passed Congress in 1972, but was not ratified by the necessary thirty-eight states by the July 1982 deadline. It was ratified by thirty-five states and thus it stands rejected. The Equal Rights Amendment read:

> "**Section 1**. Equality of Rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state on account of sex.
>
> **"Section 2**. The Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.
>
> **"Section 3**. This amendment shall take effect two years after the date of ratification."

As we can see from the wording of the proposed Amendment, the Congress recognized that the term "*vote,*" as used in the Fifteenth and Nineteenth Amendments, did not

include the political privilege of a women and none white citizens to be candidates for public offices of the United States of America.

Political Correctness

Those who may be defined as "*Domestic Enemies*" have taken foothold in the government of the United Stats and they are determined to destroy the United States from within. We realize that these individuals have identified themselves as "*progressives*" or as "*liberals*" to cover up their true identities and they have no respect for Constitutions of a Country. They represent secret governments which operate in the dark of legitimate governments. This is nothing new and it is common knowledge. /[26]

Under the cover of being "*politically correct*," these domestic enemies have inserted women and none white citizens into public offices of the United States in hopes that everyone would look some other direction and that their plans to infiltrate and destroy the United States of America would never be discovered. It would appear that they have been successful over the years. Nevertheless, their crimes of sedition have not gone unnoticed

In law, sedition is an overt conduct, such as speech and organization, that is deemed by the legal authority to tend toward insurrection against the established order. **Sedition often includes subversion of a Constitution** and incitement of discontent (*or resistance*) to lawful authority. Sedition may include any commotion, though not aimed at direct and open violence against the laws. Seditious words in writing are seditious libel. A seditionist is one who engages in or promotes the interests of sedition.

The term sedition in its modern meaning first appeared in the Elizabethan Era (c. 1590) as the "*notion of inciting by words or writings disaffection towards the state or*

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[26]/ The "*Illuminati*" is represented in the United States by the "*Council on Foreign Relations*" and the "*Tri-Lateral Commission*." There are other organizations of the Illuminati that are working hand in hand (e.g. "*ACLU,*" "*Freemasons,*" "*NAACP*," and others.).

constituted authority." "*Sedition complements treason and martial law: while treason controls primarily the privileged, ecclesiastical opponents, Priests, and Jesuits, as well as certain commoners; and martial law frightens commoners, sedition frightens intellectuals*."

Power To Judge Elections

Each House, in judging of elections under Article I, Clause 5, Section 1 of the U.S. Constitution, acts as a judicial tribunal, with like power to compel attendance of witnesses. Refusal to permit a person presenting credentials in due form to take the oath of office does not oust the jurisdiction of the Senate (House) to inquire into the legality of the election. /[27] Nor does such refusal unlawfully deprive the State which elected such person of its equal vote in the Senate. /[28] A de jure Congress of the United States has the authority to expel a Member of its House and other Officers of the United States under the impeachment clause of Article I, Clause 7 of the U.S. Constitution if they do not have the qualifications of Office as required by the U.S. Constitution.

Source of the Power to Investigate

No provision of the Constitution expressly authorizes either House of Congress to make investigations and exact testimony to the end that it may exercise its legislative functions effectively and advisedly. But such a power had been frequently exercised by the British Parliament and by the Assemblies of the American Colonies prior to the adoption of the Constitution. /[29]

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[27]/ Barry v. United States ex rel. Cunningham, 279 U.S. 597, 614 (1929).

[28]/ 279 U.S. at 615. The existence of this power in both houses of Congress does not prevent a State from conducting a recount of ballots cast in such an election any more than it prevents the initial counting by a State. Roudebush v. Hartke, 405 U.S. 15 (1972).

[29]/ Landis, *Constitutional Limitations on the Congressional Power of Investigation*,

The Court has long since accorded its agreement with Congress that the investigator power is so essential to the legislative function as to be implied from the general vesting of legislative power in Congress. "*We are of the opinion*," wrote Justice Van Decanter, for a unanimous Court, "*that the power of inquiry — with process to enforce it—is an essential and appropriate auxiliary to the legislative function .... A legislative body cannot legislate wisely or effectively in the absence of information respecting the conditions which the legislation is intended to affect or change; and where the legislative body does not itself possess the requisite information — which not infrequently is true — recourse must be had to others who possess it. Experience has taught that mere requests for such information often are unavailing, and also that information which is volunteered is not always accurate or complete; so some means of compulsion are essential to obtain what is needed. All this was true before and when the Constitution was framed and adopted. In that period the power of inquiry — with enforcing process — was regarded and employed as a necessary and appropriate attribute of the power to legislate — indeed, was treated as inhering in it. Thus there is ample warrant for thinking, as we do, that the constitutional provisions which commit the legislative function to the two houses are intended to include this attribute to the end that the function may be effectively exercised*." /[30]

And in a 1957 opinion generally hostile to the exercise of the investigator power in the post-War years, Chief Justice Warren did not question the basic power. "*The power of the Congress to conduct investigations is inherent in the legislative process. That power is broad. It encompasses inquiries concerning the administration of existing laws as well as proposed or possibly needed statutes. It includes surveys of defects in our social, economic or political system for the purpose of enabling the Congress to remedy them. It comprehends probes into departments of the Federal Government to expose corruption, inefficiency or waste*." /[31]

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40 HARV. L. REV. 153, 159–166 (1926); M. DIMOCK, CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES ch. 2 (1929).

[30]/ McGrain v. Daugherty, 273 U.S. 135, 174–175 (1927).

[31]/ Watkins v. United States, 354 U.S. 178, 187 (1957).

Conclusion

The guaranty is of a republican form of government. No particular government is designated as republican; neither is the exact form to be guaranteed in any manner especially designated. Here, as in other parts of the Constitution, we are compelled to resort elsewhere to ascertain what was intended.

The guaranty necessarily implies a duty on the part of the States themselves to provide such a government. All the States had governments when the Constitution was adopted. In all, the people participated to some extent, through their representatives elected in the manner specially provided.

These governments the Constitution did not change. They were accepted precisely as they were, and it is therefore to be presumed that they were such as it was the duty of the States to provide. Thus we have unmistakable evidence of what was republican in form, within the meaning of that term as employed in the Constitution. As has been shown, not all the citizens of the States were invested with the political privileges of voting or the holding of a public office. In all, save perhaps New Jersey, these rights were only bestowed upon men, and not upon all of them. Under these circumstances, it is certainly now too late to contend that a government is not republican, within the meaning of this guaranty in the Constitution, because women have no political privileges to hold public offices.

- ❖ Today we have both houses of Congress that have members who do not have political privileges to hold public offices of the United States under the law of the Constitution for the United States of America; and

- ❖ Today we have a President that does not have the political privileges to hold the Office of President of the United States of America; and

- Today we have Cabinet Officers of the United States government that do not have the political privileges to hold public office of the United States under the law of the Constitution for the United States of America; and

- Today we have Judicial Officers of the United States Supreme Court and inferior Judicial Courts of the United States that do not have political privileges to hold public offices under the law of the Constitution for the United States of America.

The present day government of the United States is no longer operating as a de jure government of the People or for the governments of the States of the Union. The government of the United States can only be classified as a de facto government to which no-one owes any allegiance.

If a de jure Congress of the United States of America finds that there is a need for woman and those who are not white citizens of the United States of America to have political privileges of holding public offices, the Congress has the authority under Article V of the U.S. Constitution to propose Amendments and if the Legislatures of the States of the Union are in agreement, they may ratify the Amendments.

Under the Declaration of Independence of July 4, 1776; the people are under a mandate to remove themselves from under the rule of a de facto government. If those who are participating in the sedition of the Constitution of the United States of America do not remove themselves from public office, the people will have no choice but to remove those individuals from office by what ever means it may take.

The people of the United States of America hereby give notice that they invoke the "*Oath of Office*" of each member of Congress and each member of the Supreme Court for the United States to protect and defend the Constitution for the United States of America.

The members of Congress and members of the U.S. Supreme Court are to come forward

and give answers to the allegations of sedition as stated herein. Both houses of Congress shall initiate proceedings in the nature of quo warranto under the mandate of Article I, Section 5, Clause 1 of the Constitution for the United States of America. The findings of qualifications of its members shall be made public and reported in the Congressional Record for everyone to view.

The members of Congress shall also review the qualifications of every member of the Federal Judiciary and the Cabinet Members of the Executive Branch of Government including the Office of President of the United States and publish its findings in the Congressional Record for everyone to view. If anyone is found to be usurping any office of the United States, the members of Congress shall remove those individuals from office by any appropriate means available including the use of its impeachment powers.

Dated this Twentieth day of December in the year of our Lord, Two Thousand and Ten