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HOBOKEN, NEW JERSEY 07030

HONORABLE BRIAN P. LAMB:

MAY 21, 1993

ABORTION IS AGAINST THE 14TH. AMENDMENT. THE SECOND SENTENCE OF THE 14TH. AMENDMENT STATES:

"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."

ABORTION, DEPRIVES ANY PERSON OF LIFE. THIS IS NO PLAY ON WORDS, THAT IS THE FIVE EXACT WORDS IN THE 14TH. AMENDMENT. CAN IT BE ANY CLEARER, HOW CAN ANY PERSON DEPRIVE ANY PERSON OF LIFE, IF ITS AGAINST THE 14TH. AMENDMENT?

ABORTION STOPS THE DEVELOPING BABY TO BE BORN!

THE 14TH. AMENDMENT WAS RATIFIED, JULY 9, 1868. YES OUR FOUNDING FATHERS KNEW EXACTLY WHAT THEY WERE TALKING ABOUT.

THEY SAY AN UNBORN BABY IS NOT A PERSON UNTIL HE OR SHE IS BORN: HOW COULD THAT BE, A EIGHT AND A HALF MONTH OLD BABY IN THE WOMB IS A PERSON, OR IS IT A THING, OR IS IT A PART OF A FETUS OR IS IT A BEING, BUT NOT YET HUMAN? WHEN DOES THE BABY IN THE WOMB BECOME HUMAN, AT CONCEPTION OR THE DAY BEFORE IT IS BORN?

WHEN A BABY IS BORN PREMATURELY AT SEVEN MONTHS, IS IT NOT A PERSON, A HUMAN BEING?

WHEN A MOTHER HAS A MISCARRIAGE AT FIVE MONTHS, DOES NOT THE DOCTOR TRY TO SAVE THE BABY?

IF IT IS NOT A PERSON OR A HUMAN BEING, WHY TRY TO SAVE THE BABY? THEN WHAT IS IT?

IT IS A HUMAN BEING FORMED BY ALMIGHTY GOD, FROM THE DAY OF CONCEPTION, AND THAT IS WHY OUR FOUNDING FATHERS WROTE THE 14TH. AMENDMENT.

NOW, THIS IS THE LAST SENTENCE OF THE 14TH. AMENDMENT.

"THE CONGRESS SHALL HAVE POWER TO ENFORCE, BY APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION, THE PROVISION OF THIS ARTICLE."

IT DOES NOT SAY CHANGE, IT SAYS THE POWER TO ENFORCE.

"WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY STATES; ENFORCE, 1. TO GIVE FORCE TO, 2. TO IMPOSE BY FORCE, TO ENFORCE ONE'S WILL, AND NO. 3. TO COMPEL OBSERVANCE OF, (A LAW, ETC.)"

SO HOW CAN CONGRESS CHANGE THE LAW? "NOR SHALL ANY STATE DEPRIVE ANY PERSON OF LIFE?"

VERY TRULY YOURS
[REDACTED]

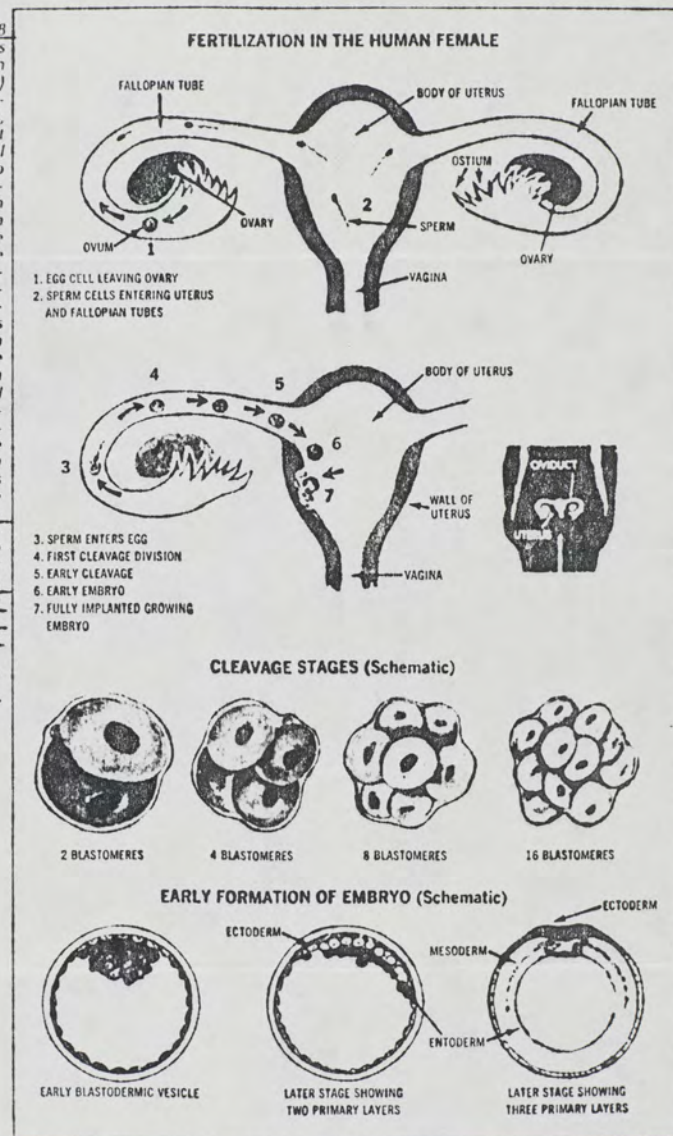
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PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION. (7) TO DEVELOP GRADUALLY INTO A HUMAN FETUS. SO, NO MATTER WHAT THE ARGUMENTS ARE, THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION SAYS THE FETUS IS HUMAN!

FERTILIZATION

At intervals of about 28 days, during the fertile years of the human female, an egg, or ovum, is released (1) from an ovary in her abdomen. If male germ cells, or spermatozoa, are present in the vagina they propel themselves upward and into the uterus (2) and the Fallopian tubes, through which the ovum passes. If a sperm cell encounters the female egg cell, it penetrates the egg (3). The male and female cells combine in fertilization (4) and begin to divide into many smaller cells while continuing through the Fallopian tube (5). The process of cleavage division is shown in greater detail beneath fertilization drawings. When the finely divided egg cell reaches the uterus (6) it has become a tiny embryo which implants itself in the lining of the uterus (7) to develop gradually into a human fetus. Details of the early embryo are shown in the drawings at the bottom. Various human tissues and organs evolve from the ectoderm, mesoderm, and endoderm layers of embryo cells.

TODAY'S HEALTH, published by the AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION



thallophytes. In most higher forms reproduction is the result of a union of unlike gametes, or heterogametes, one male and the other female, and the term fertilization is generally confined to a description of this process. See GAMETE.

The female gamete, variously called the egg, ovum, or female germ cell, is relatively large, contains nutrient reserve (yolk, and sometimes white), and is usually nonmotile; see EGG. Male gametes, variously called sperm, spermatozoa, or male germ cells, are minute, contain little

food reserve, possess centrosomes, and are generally motile. Typical gametes have a single set of chromosomes and are termed haploid; the zygote resulting from their fusion has a double set of chromosomes and is called diploid.

Cross-Fertilization. The fertilization of the eggs of one organism by the sperm of another, is characteristic of most types of plants and animals. This type of fertilization is of great importance because it permits a wide range of variation by recombination of genes.

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