

HJR

14

LARRY HAYDEN
3604 East 18th Avenue
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99504

March 25, 1982

House Judiciary Committee
Ramona Barnes
Charles Anderson
Thelma Buchholdt
Oral Freeman
Russ Meekins, Jr.
Randy Phillips
Pat O'Connell

Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

I urge you to vote a "DO PASS" on HJR 14, the Liberty Amendment Resolution.

Doing so will let the federal government and the other states know that Alaska is aware of the problems of bloated budgets and the resulting inflation.

There must be a starting point to pull in the reins on the federal government by reducing the money they have to spend. Let's have Alaska join the other nine states that have sent this message to Congress.

Best regards,

Larry

TO: Rep. Randolph

PETITION

To: All members of
U.S. CONGRESS and
STATE LEGISLATURES:



WE, THE UNDERSIGNED SOVEREIGN CITIZENS, agree with millions of our fellow Americans that federal taxes are too high and must be reduced; excessive federal spending must be brought under control; America's greatness is due to rigid constitutional law that provides freedom from arbitrary governmental interference; and violation of that principle has resulted in thousands of federal corporate activities now competing with private enterprise of the American people. Such activities are costing billions of tax dollars.

Expensive giveaway programs, foreign and domestic, are wasting our substance and creating new problems without solving the old ones;

Our nation has prospered through individual initiative and work, not through bureaucratic red tape;

The federal government has empowered itself far beyond the limits set up in the U.S. Constitution;

In response to this outrage and in grave concern for our country, WE THEREFORE PETITION YOU to give full support to the proposed HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 23, popularly known as the "LIBERTY AMENDMENT," which has already been approved by the LEGISLATURES OF

WYOMING TEXAS, NEVADA, LOUISIANA, GEORGIA, SOUTH CAROLINA, MISSISSIPPI, ARIZONA, and INDIANA, and which provides that:

"Sec. 1. The Government of the United States shall not engage in any business, professional, commercial, financial or industrial enterprise except as specified in the Constitution.

"Sec. 2. The constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of the United States shall not be subject to the terms of any foreign or domestic agreement which would abrogate this amendment.

"Sec. 3. The activities of the United States Government which violate the intent and purposes of this amendment shall, within a period of three years from the date of the ratification of this amendment, be liquidated and the properties and facilities affected shall be sold.

"Sec. 4. Three years after the ratification of this amendment the sixteenth article of amendments to the Constitution of the United States shall stand repealed and thereafter Congress shall not levy taxes on personal incomes, estates, and/or gifts."

(Please sign name legibly and print address.)

Name	Address	City	State	Zip	Date
1. Jeff & Amy	SR2 Box 7350	Chugiak	AK	99507	3/2/82
2. Sheryl S. Tuck	2221 Muldoon Rd	Anchorage	AK	99504	3/1/82
3. Patricia A. Hugg	SR2 Box 7350	Chugiak	AK	99507	5/13/82
4. Stella Gordon	Anchorage, Alaska		AK	99501	1280 E 17 th
5. Sheryl S. Tuck	Anchorage	AK	AK	99504	2221 Muldoon Rd
6. Ethel Tuck	2221 Muldoon Rd #40	Anchorage	AK	99504	3/24/82
7. Judy Hermanson	Box 233	Gakona	AK	99586	3/24/82
8.					
9.					
10.					
11.					
12.					
13.					

PLEASE PRINT AND CIRCULATE COPIES OF THIS PETITION.

Date received at national office of YES ON 23.

IMPORTANT: Please return completed petitions promptly to: YES on 23, P.O. Box 2386, El Cajon, CA 92021 For additional copies of this petition, please send donation of \$1 for 8 copies, \$2 for 18 copies, \$9 for 100 copies.

ORDER AND CONTRIBUTION FORM

To: YES ON 23, Box 2386, El Cajon, CA 92021

Please send the following materials to me:

1. Copies of this newspaper. I am donating: \$1 for 4 copies;

Amount

8. CONSTITUTION COURSE, 10 lesson complete text in accompanying manual Individual study. \$78.95.....

****PLEASE NOTE****

THE ORIGINAL FILE CONTAINS AN OVERSIZED DOCUMENT THAT
IS UNSUITABLE FOR FILMING. PLEASE REFER TO THE ALASKA
STATE ARCHIVES TO VIEW THE ORIGINAL.

WILLIS E. STONE

10001 East Bay Harbor Drive
Miami Beach, Florida 33154

February 10, 1982

*get Stone
VI A telegram
on our schedule
Hearings
For 11/22*

Dear Rep. Metcalfe:

You are, I know, involved in a busy and troublesome session in which federal taxing and spending, and federal encroachments upon Alaskan sovereignty may be the most difficult.

The LIBERTY AMENDMENT pending before you as House Joint Resolution #14 was designed to resolve most such questions by simply restoring our Constitution to full force and effect again. A copy of its text is enclosed - and on the reverse side is a chart showing the frightening progress of events that can lead to our destruction if we fail to apply the brakes and get back to basic Constitutional Principles.

Your H.J.Res. #14 is a petition to the Congress to send this proposed Amendment (pending in Congress as H.J.Res. 23) to the people and the States for THEIR decision, as the Constitution provides.

Nine States - Wyoming, Texas, Nevada, Louisiana, Georgia, So. Carolina, Mississippi, Arizona and Indiana - have already approved this "Resolution" and it is now pending in a good number of other States.

The proposal is gaining tremendous public support. Over 8000 organizations have adopted Resolutions of support for it, and some three million Americans have thus far signed the "YES ON 23" Petition." It just might become the cardinal issue in the 1982 campaigns.

You will soon have hearings on your H. J. Res. #14 and I hope you will have the opportunity of meeting our National Chairman, Mr. Armin Moths, a truly great American and remarkably well informed. If there is any way in which I may be of service to you, please let me hear. With every good wish, I am

Sincerely



Willis E. Stone
Founder/Chairman Emeritus
Liberty Amendment Committee/USA

REC'D FEB 19 1982

A JOINT (OR CONCURRENT) RESOLUTION

Be It Resolved by the House of Representatives (or the Senate) of the State of -----, the Senate (or House of Representatives) concurring, that we respectfully request the Congress of the United States to propose to the people an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as provided by Article V of the Constitution, an article providing as follows:

"ARTICLE _____

"Section 1. The Government of the United States shall not engage in any business, professional, commercial, financial or industrial enterprise except as specified in the Constitution.

"Section 2. The Constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of the United States shall not be subject to the terms of any foreign or domestic agreement which would abrogate this amendment.

"Section 3. The activities of the United States Government which violate the intent and purposes of this amendment shall, within a period of three (3) years from the date of ratification of this amendment, be liquidated and the properties and facilities affected shall be sold.

"Section 4. Three (3) years after the ratification of this amendment, the sixteenth Article of amendments to the Constitution of the United States shall stand repealed and thereafter Congress shall not levy taxes on personal incomes, estates, and/or gifts."

Be It Further Resolved that a certified copy of this Resolution be forwarded by the Secretary of State to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each member of Congress from the State of _____.

Speaker of the House of Representatives

State
Seal

Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate

IS GRAPHIC PROOF of the very urgent necessity to get our Constitution ON THE JOB to save our country, our economy, our dollars and our liberties - as the LIBERTY AMENDMENT provides. Here, in four columns of governments own statistics, is shown the enormity of the political plundering and destruction by those we have trusted with power through these last forty years, showing the status in each presidential election year from 1940 to 1980 of the CONSUMER INDEX, and the related PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR that we call INFLATION, plus the crazy spiral of INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAXES that is bleeding us white, and the fantastic growth of the GROSS FEDERAL DEBT that has been piled on top of taxes to pay for the insane thrust for political power imposed upon us in criminal violation of our CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

Election Year of	Consumer Index	Buying Power of 1940 Dollar	Individual Income Tax Collections	Gross Federal Debt
1940	40.5	100 Percent	\$ 1.110 billion	\$50.7 billion
1944	53.6	76 "	20.179 "	204.1 "
1948	82.8	49 "	19,310 "	252.0 "
1952	88.6	46 "	27.310 "	259.1 "
1956	90.7	45 "	32.188 "	272.8 "
1960	94.9	43 "	40.741 "	290.9 "
1964	94.7	43 "	48.697 "	316.8 "
1968	102.5	40 "	68.720 "	369.8 "
1972	119.1	34 "	94.700 "	437.3 "
1976	183.0	22 "	131.600 "	631.9 "
1980	258.6 est.	16 "	238.700 " est.	892.8 " est.

How much can we stand - and how far will this go - before we stop it with the LIBERTY AMENDMENT pending in Congress as H.J.Res. 23?

THE LIBERTY AMENDMENT!

There are many who, upon first acquaintance with the LIBERTY AMENDMENT, object to it contending that "the government needs the money." They very possibly feel that without that stipend taken right off the top of their pay check by the IRS, the government would surely go broke! But the government is already broke - even worse off than plain broke because all the fantastic taxes we manage to send to Washington is far too little to pay for all the corrupt and extravagant spending by those in government. That explains the half trillion dollar jump in the federal debt during this last decade!

SPENDING - unrestrained federal spending, on things in which the federal government has no legitimate interest, is the thing that has created our problems. There can be no solution to the tax or inflation problems until we control that spending, and again confine it to legitimate purposes.

That is exactly what the LIBERTY AMENDMENT IS DESIGNED TO DO - not by arbitrary slashes here and there, but by restoring our original Constitution to force and effect as the law of the land. That would eliminate thousands of the activities those in government have taken over and invaded in violation of our Constitution. Only then can we hope to cut taxes. Eliminating the costs of these illicit activities is the first purpose of the amendment. Here is how it all developed.

In 1944 Mr. Sewell Avery of Montgomery Ward Company was removed from his office by soldiers recruited to fight Axis tyranny abroad. U.S. Attorney General Biddle justified that act, saying: "The Government can do anything not specifically prohibited by the Constitution." This is exactly the opposite to the limited powers concept of the Constitution!

Many opposed Mr. Biddle's statement. A few tried to find an answer. Top Constitutional authorities were recruited to help. It was nine years before the language of the first three sections of the LIBERTY AMENDMENT were agreed upon, and Illinois approved in 1953 as follows:

1. "The Government of the United States shall not engage in any business, professional, commercial, financial or industrial enterprise except as specified in the Constitution.
2. "The Constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of the United States shall not be subject to the terms of any foreign or domestic agreement which would abrogate this amendment.
3. "The activities of the United States Government which violate the intent and purposes of this amendment shall, within a period of three years from the date of ratification of this amendment, be liquidated and the properties and facilities affected shall be sold."

All that deals with restoring the basic functions of government, divesting government of activities where it has no Constitutional authority for being, protecting the rights, powers and properties of the people, and protecting the country, the states and the people therein from such treaty laws as may abrogate our Constitution, and provide ample time for whatever period of transition that may be required.

This would restore economic liberty to the American people. In the studies that lead up to these three sections it became clear that the cut in the costs of government that would result might be gigantic! Recognizing that every dollar cut in the costs of government would reduce the tax requirement by a dollar, we were anxious to find out how great the cut in costs might be - and how it would affect the tax bite upon the people. So, rather than settling for what we had, the studies of governmental finances were greatly intensified.

Federal Budgets, Statistical Abstracts. Government Organization Manuals, the Hoover Reports, Treasury Reports and a wide variety of other official documents were studied, indexed, cross indexed and analyzed. The results were amazing - so much so that many could not believe it! It was discovered that by moving Government OUT of the areas in which it had no constitutional authority for being, the costs of government COULD BE CUT MORE THAN IN HALF! Unbelievable? Another research team, using entirely different techniques, made an entirely new study to discover where we had made errors, and what the truth might be. They came up with the same results!

From there on it was simple arithmetic. As the cuts in the costs of the federal government, with the Constitution restored under the terms of the LIBERTY AMENDMENT, FAR EXCEEDING THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAXES COLLECTED, it follows that, with the LIBERTY AMENDMENT in force, the 16th Article of Amendments to the Constitution (the income tax) could be repealed. And as the individual citizens should themselves be the first beneficiaries - the fourth section was added:

4. "Three years after the ratification of this amendment, the sixteenth Article of Amendments to the Constitution of the United States shall stand repealed and thereafter Congress shall not levy taxes on personal incomes, estates, and/or gifts."

There is the background of all four sections of the LIBERTY AMENDMENT showing how each part was so carefully constructed and documented.

It is now pending in Congress as House Joint Resolution 23, introduced by Democrats and Republicans alike. It has been formally approved by the Legislatures of nine States - Wyoming, Texas, Nevada, Louisiana, Georgia, South Carolina, Mississippi, Arizona and Indiana. Several thousand organizations have adopted resolutions of support for it, and now people everywhere are signing the YES ON 23 Petitions in support of it.

BUT - to become a reality, and solve the dilemma of both the federal government and ourselves that evolves from the multitude of violations of our Constitution, it very much needs your help.

Sincerely



Willis E. Stone
Founder/Chairman Emeritus
Liberty Amendment Committee/USA

10001 E. Bay Harbor Dr.
Miami Beach, Fla. 33154

Liberty Amendment
P.O. Box 20888
El Cajon, CA 92021

REC'D FEB 1 9 1982

This classic treatise on public spending is from the Foundation for Economic Education, reprinted from Life Lines

Not Yours To Give

One day in the House of Representatives, a bill was taken up appropriating money for the benefit of a widow of a distinguished naval officer. Several beautiful speeches had been made in its support. The Speaker was just about to put the question when Crockett arose:

"Mr. Speaker — I have as much respect for the memory of the deceased, and as much sympathy for the sufferings of the living, if suffering there be, as any man in this House, but we must not permit our respect for the dead or our sympathy for a part of the living to lead us into an act of injustice to the balance of the living. I will not go into an argument to prove that Congress has no power to appropriate this money as an act of charity. Every member upon this floor knows it. We have the right, as individuals, to give away as much of our own money as we please in charity; but as members of Congress we have no right so to appropriate a dollar of the public money. Some eloquent appeals have been made to us upon the ground that it is a debt due the deceased. Mr. Speaker, the deceased lived long after the close of the war; he was in office to the day of his death, and I have never heard the government was in arrears to him.

"Every man in this House knows it is not a debt. We cannot, without the grossest corruption, appropriate this money as the payment of a debt. We have not the semblance of authority to appropriate it as a charity. Mr. Speaker, I have said we have the right to give as much money of our own as we please. I am the poorest man on this floor. I cannot vote for this bill, but I will give one week's pay to the object, and if every member of Congress will do the same, it will amount to more than the bill asks."

He took his seat. Nobody replied. The bill . . . instead of passing unanimously, as was generally supposed. . . received but few votes, and, of course, was lost.

Later, when asked by a friend why he had opposed the appropriation, Crockett gave this explanation:

"Several years ago I was one evening standing on the steps of the Capitol with some other members of Congress, when our attention was attracted by a great light over in Georgetown. It was evidently a large fire. We jumped into a hack and drove over as fast as we could. In spite of all that could be done, many houses were burned and many families made houseless, and besides, some of them had lost all but the clothes they had on. The weather was very cold, and when I saw so many women and children suffering, I felt that something ought to be done for them. The next morning a bill was introduced appropriating \$20,000 for their relief. We put aside all other business and rushed it through as soon as it could be done.

"The next summer, when it began to be time to think about the election, I concluded I would take a scout around among the boys of my district. I had no opposition there, but, as the election was some time off, I did not know what might turn up. When riding one day in a part of my district in which I was more of a stranger than any other, I saw a man in a field plowing and coming toward the road. I gauged by my gait so that we should meet as he came to the fence. As he came up, I spoke to the man. He replied politely, but, as I thought, rather coldly.

"I began: 'Well, friend, I am one of those unfortunate beings called candidates, and—'

"Yes, I know you; you are Colonel Crockett. I have seen you once before, and voted for you the last time you were elected. I suppose you are out electioneering now, but you had better not waste your time or mine. I shall not vote for you again."

"This was a sockdolager . . . I begged him to tell me what was the matter.

"Well, Colonel, it is hardly worthwhile to waste time and words upon it. I do not see how it can be mended, but you gave your vote last winter which shows that either you have no capacity to understand the Constitution, or that you are wanting in the honesty and firmness to be guided by it. In either case you are not the man to represent me. But I beg your pardon for pressing it in that way. I did not intend to avail myself of the privilege of the constituent to speak plainly to a candidate for the purpose of insulting or wounding you. I intend by it only to show that your understanding of the Constitution is very different from mine; and I will say to you what, but for my rudeness, I should not have said, that I believe you to be honest. . . . But if your understanding of the Constitution is different from mine I cannot overlook, because the Constitution, to be worth anything, must be held sacred, and rigidly observed in all its provisions. The man who wields power and misinterprets it is the more dangerous and more honest he is."

"I admit the truth of all you say, but there must be some mistake about it, for I do not remember that I gave any vote last winter upon any constitutional question."

"No, Colonel, there's no mistake. Though I live here in the backwoods and seldom go from home, I take the papers from Washington and read very carefully all the proceedings of Congress. My papers say that last winter you voted for a bill to appropriate \$20,000 to some sufferers by a fire in Georgetown. Is that true?"

"Well, my friend, I may as well own up. You have got me there. But certainly nobody will complain that a great and rich country like ours should give the insignificant sum of \$20,000 to relieve its suffering women and children, particularly with a overflowing Treasury, and I am sure, if you had been there you would have done just as I did."

"It is not the amount, Colonel, that I complain of: it is the principle. In the first place, the government ought to have in its Treasury no more than enough for its legitimate purposes. That has nothing to do with the question. The power of collecting and disbursing money at pleasure is the most dangerous power that can be intrusted to man, particularly under our system of collecting revenue by tariff, which reaches every man in the country, no matter how poor he may be, and the poorer he is the more he pays in proportion to his means. What is worse, it is levied upon him without his knowledge of where the weight cent falls for there is not a man in the United States who can ever get a notion how much he pays to the government. So you see, that when you are contributing to relieve one, you are drawing it from thousands who are even worse off than he. If you had the right to give anything, the amount was simply a matter of discretion with you, and you had as much right to give \$20,000,000 as you had to give \$20,000. If you have the right to give to one, you have the right to give to all; and, as the Constitution neither defines charity nor stipulates the amount, you are at liberty to give to any and every thing which you may believe, or profess to believe, is a charity, and to any amount you may think proper. You will very easily perceive what a wide door you would open for fraud and corruption and favoritism, on the one hand, and for robbing the people on the other. No, Colonel, Congress has no right to give charity. Individual members may give as much of their own money as they please, but they have no right to touch a dollar of the public money for that purpose. If twice as many houses had been burned in this county as Georgetown, neither you nor any other member of Congress would have thought of appropriating a dollar

contributing each one week's pay, it would have made over \$13,000. There are plenty of wealthy men in and around Washington who could have given \$20,000 without depriving themselves of even a luxury of life. The congressmen chose to keep their own money, which, if reports are true, some of them spend not very creditably, and the people about Washington, no doubt, applauded you for relieving them from the necessity of giving by giving what was not yours to give. The people have delegated to Congress, by the Constitution, the power to do certain things. To do these, it is authorized to collect and pay moneys, and for nothing else. Everything beyond this is usurpation, and a violation of the Constitution.

"So you see, Colonel, you have violated the Constitution in what I consider a vital point. It is a precedent fraught with danger to the country, for when Congress once begins to stretch its power beyond the limits of the Constitution, there is no limit to it, and no security for the people. I have no doubt you acted honestly, but that does not make it any better, except as far as you are personally concerned, and you see that I cannot vote for you."

"I tell you I felt streaked. I saw if I should have opposition, and this man should go to talking, he would set others to talking, and in that district I was gone fawn-skin. I could not answer him, and the fact is, I was so fully convinced he was right, I did not want to. But I must satisfy him, and I said to him:

"Well, my friend, you hit the nail upon the head when you said I had not sense enough to understand the Constitution. I intended to be guided by it, and thought I had studied it fully. I have heard many speeches in Congress about the powers of Congress, but what you have said here at your plow has got more hard, sound sense in it than all the fine speeches I ever heard. If I had ever taken the view of it that you have I would have put my head into the fire before I would have given that vote; and if you will forgive me and vote for me again, if I ever vote for another unconstitutional law I wish I may be shot."

"He laughingly replied: 'Yes, Colonel, you have sworn to that once before, but I will trust you again upon one condition. You say that you are convinced that your vote was wrong. Your acknowledgment of it will do no more good than beating you for it. If, as you go around the district, you will tell people about this vote, and that you are satisfied it was wrong, I will not only vote for you, but will do what I can to keep down opposition, and, perhaps, I may exert some little influence in that way.'

"If I don't," said I, "I wish I may be shot; and to convince you that I am in earnest in what I say I will come back this way in a week or ten days, and if you will get up a gathering of the people, I will make a speech to them. Get up a barbecue, and I will pay for it."

"No, Colonel, we are not rich people in this section, but we have plenty of provisions to contribute for a barbecue, and some to spare for those who have none. The push of crops will be over in a few days, and we can then afford a day for a barbecue. This is Thursday; I will see to getting it up on Saturday week. Come to my house on Friday, and we will go together, and I promise you a very respectable crowd to see and hear you."

"Well, I will be here. But one thing more before I say good-bye. I must know your name."

"My name is Bunce."

"Not Horatio Bunce?"

"Yes."

"Well, Mr. Bunce, I never saw you before, though you say you have seen me, but I know you very well. I am glad I have met you, and very proud that I may hope to have you for my friend."

"It was one of the luckiest hits of my life that I met him. He mingled but little with the public, but was widely known for his remarkable intelligence and incorruptible integrity, and for a heart brimful and running over with kindness and benevolence, which showed themselves not only in words but in acts. He was the oracle of the whole country around him, and his fame had extended far beyond the circle of his immediate acquaintance. Though I had never met him before, I had heard much of him, and but for this meeting, it is very likely I should have had oppos-

now standing up in that subject under such a vote.

"At the appointed time I was at his house, having to conversation to every crowd I had met, and to every man I saw all night with, and I found that it gave the people an interest and confidence in me stronger than I had ever seen manifested by

"Though I was considerably fatigued when I reached his house, and, under ordinary circumstances, should have gone to bed, I kept him up until midnight, talking about the principles and affairs of government, and got more real, true knowledge of them than I had got all my life before."

"I have known and seen much of him since, for I respect — no, that is not the word — I reverence and love him more than any living man, and I go to see him two or three times every week, and I will tell you, sir, if every one who professes to be a Christian lived and acted and enjoyed it as he does, the religion of Christ would take the world by storm."

"But to return to my story. The next morning we went to the barbecue, and, to my surprise, found about a thousand people there. I met a good many whom I had not known before, and my friend introduced me around until I had got pretty well acquainted — at least, they all knew me."

"In due time notice was given that I would speak to them. They gathered up around a stand that had been erected. I opened my speech by saying:

"Fellow-citizens — I present myself before you today in a new way. My eyes have lately been opened to the blindness which ignorance or prejudice, or both, had heretofore hid from my view. I feel that I can today offer you the ability to render you more valuable service than I have ever been able to render before. I am here today more for the purpose of acknowledging my error than to seek your votes. That I should make this acknowledgment is due to myself as well as to you. Whether you vote for me is a matter for your consideration only."

"I went on to tell them about the fire and my vote for appropriation and then told them why I was satisfied it was wrong. I closed by saying:

"And now, fellow-citizens, it remains only for me to tell you that the most of the speech you have listened to with much interest was simply a repetition of the arguments by which your neighbor, Mr. Bunce, convinced me of my error."

"It is the best speech I ever made in my life, but he is entitled to the credit for it. And now I hope he is satisfied with the result and that he will get up here and tell you so."

"He came up to the stand and said:

"Fellow-citizens — it affords me great pleasure to comply with the request of Colonel Crockett. I have always considered him a thoroughly honest man, and I am satisfied that he will faithfully perform all that he has promised you today."

"He went down, and there went up from that crowd such a shout for Davy Crockett as his name never called forth before."

"I am not much given to tears, but I was taken with a cold then and felt some big drops rolling down my cheeks. A man tell you now that the remembrance of those few words spoken by such a man, and the honest, hearty shout they produced, worth more to me than all the honors I have received and all the reputation I have ever made, or ever shall make, as a member of Congress."

"Now, sir," concluded Crockett, "you know why I was so taken with that speech yesterday."

"There is one thing now to which I will call your attention. You remember that I proposed to give a week's pay. There are in that House many very wealthy men — men who think nothing of spending a week's pay, or a dozen of them for a dinner or a party when they have something to accomplish by it. Some of these same men made beautiful speeches upon the great debt of gratitude which the country owed the deceased — a debt which could not be paid by money — and the insignificance and worthlessness of money, particularly so insignificant a sum of \$10,000 when weighed against the honor of the nation. Yet not one of them responded to my proposition. Money with them is not trash when it is to come out of the people. But it is the great thing for which most of them are striving, and many of them are willing to sacrifice honor, integrity and justice to obtain it."



Morgan
© 1971 Chicago Sun-Times

"Sorry, lady. He's a licensed mugger."

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION requesting the Congress to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to abolish personal income, estate, and gift taxes and prohibit the United States Government from engaging in business in competition with its citizens.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF INDIANA:

SECTION 1. The General Assembly of the State of Indiana requests the Congress of the United States to propose the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

"ARTICLE--

Section 1. The Government of the United States shall not engage in any business, professional, commercial, financial or industrial enterprise except as specified in the Constitution.

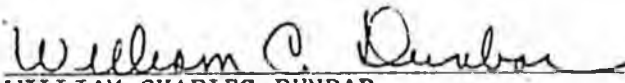
Section 2. The constitution or laws of any State or the laws of the United States shall not be subject to the terms of any foreign or domestic agreement which would abrogate this amendment.

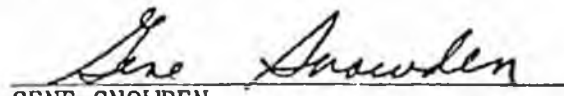
Section 3. The activities of the United States Government which violate the intent and purpose of this amendment shall, within a period of three years from the date of the ratification of this amendment, be liquidated and the properties and facilities affected shall be sold.

Section 4. Three years after the ratification of this amendment the sixteenth article of amendments to the Constitution of the United States shall stand repealed and thereafter Congress shall not levy taxes on personal incomes, estates, or gifts."

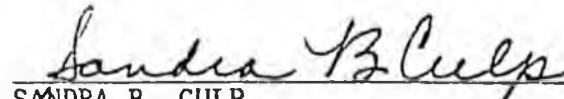
SECTION 2. The Secretary of the Senate is instructed to transmit a certified copy of this resolution to the President of the Senate of the Congress of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, the presiding officer of each chamber of each state legislature in the United States, and each member of the Indiana congressional delegation.

Adopted by voice vote this twenty-third day of April, 1981.


WILLIAM CHARLES DUNBAR
State Senator


GENE SNOWDEN
State Senator




SANDRA B. CULP
Secretary of the Senate

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. HJR 14
 Title Urqing adoption of the "Liberty Amendment"
 Requested by House Judiciary Date 3-22-82

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Department of Natural Resources
 Program Category Affected NRMEC/Development
 BRU, Program, Or Subprogram(s) Affected _____

(Note: If more than one budget component is affected, separate line-item amounts and funding for each component in the analysis section.)

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL	-0-	-0-				

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Source)						

POSITIONS

	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
FULL TIME		-0-				
PART TIME		-0-				
TEMPORARY		-0-				

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instruction, Section III)

Although this Department receives Federal funding for various programs relating to forestry, geothermal development, geologic mapping, reclamation and water management, none of these would fall under the prohibition against "enterprise" activities described in Section One of the bill.

IV. DATE March 23, 1982 PREPARED BY Mark Wittow
 AGENCY Dept of Natural Resources
 Original: Legislative Finance PHONE 465-2400
 cc: Budget and Management
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)
 33-001 (Rev. 12/81)

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