

HJR

14

COMMITTEE REPORT

HOUSE

FURTHER: JUDICIARY

2/18/81

(5)

Date: 3/1/82

Mr. Speaker:

The Committee on STATE AFFAIRS has had HJR 14

Urging the United States Congress to propose to the people of the United States an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, or to call a convention for the purpose of adopting the "Liberty Amendment".

under consideration and (a majority of the committee) (the committee) reports it back with the following recommendations:

- do pass do not pass
- do pass with attached amendments(s) same title
- replace with CS for _____ new title
- and recommends _____
- AND attaches a "Letter of Intent" New Fiscal Note
- reports it back without recommendation
- referred to the _____ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING

DO PASS

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

MEMBERS HAVING

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

[Signature] - DO NOT PASS

[Signature]

CHAIRMAN

ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

By Willis E. Stone

Founder/Chairman Emeritus
Liberty Amendment Committee—USA

If I were a candidate, I would most certainly have a lot to say about the international mess in which we are involved, and would just as surely be advocating the LIBERTY AMENDMENT, pending in the Congress as H.J.Res. 23 as the best possible way in which we can escape the endless disasters that attend those so deeply involved in the terrifying game of international power politics, with such gimmickery as the SALT agreements.

George Washington warned us against such entanglements. He said, "The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is in extending our commercial relations, to have as little political connection as possible." He also warned that, "Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence, the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake, since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government." But now the concept of "nominalism" has changed all that—and look at the multiple problems we have:

We need not list those problems, nor justify them, but we do need to recognize that we are involved simply because we broke faith with ourselves and our Constitution—and that the complexities will continue to multiply until we get back to first principles—and the only means for doing that, so far as I can learn, is through the adoption of the LIBERTY AMENDMENT pending in Congress as H.J.Res 23, and already approved by eight states.

The second Section of H.J.Res. 23 provides that: "*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.*" This has the legal power to stop any encroachment upon our political or economic activities by anyone or any group or any collection of groups any place.

FREEDOM FROM FOREIGN INTRUSIONS

To really comprehend that, we need to go back to the point of our beginnings as a nation, and remember that the whole purpose of the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE was to establish ours as a nation completely independent of, and totally removed from foreign domination—by Great Britain or any other nation anywhere!

The Constitution was designed to establish a

government to preserve this concept, defend our land and the people upon it from any foreign intrusions, and establish very limited powers of government to engage in treaties (generally commercial) and preserve the rights of Americans throughout the world by fortifying the concepts of equal justice as an essential here, and in the peaceful relationships between nations.

There can be no question about this intention, or the integrity with which it was carried out for more than a hundred years. Foreign powers were then, as they must be today, considered predatory forces in both their attitudes and objectives. The tools and instrumentalities by which despots jockey for power through the seduction of unsuspecting peoples have developed into something of a fine art, although the practices remain about as crude and devious as those of the wooden horse, employed by the Greeks for the destruction of Troy.

Our "foreign aid" program was the "wooden horse" technique, violating every Constitutional principle, that betrayed Nationalist China to the Communists on the mainland, and again more recently when the President, all by himself, with no constitutional authority for it, exercised the Imperial power of a Caesar, given to himself alone, by himself alone, he unilaterally cancelled the existing treaty with Nationalist China. You wonder why we are not trusted, yes even hated, around the world?

NOMINALISM

It is nice to have such a word as "nominalism" to describe and explain these strange exercises and intrigues in international power politics. According to the Random House Dictionary, "Nominalism" is defined as— THE DOCTRINE THAT GENERAL OR ABSTRACT WORDS DO NOT STAND FOR OBJECTIVELY EXISTING ENTITIES, AND THAT UNIVERSALS ARE NOT MORE THAN NAMES APPLIED TO THEM." So now we know!"

Sounds very much like the way Humpty Dumpty explained it to Alice behind the looking glass, saying, in a scornful tone, "When I use a word it means just what I choose it to mean—neither more nor less."

Something of the same really happened once in a debate between a Professor of Political Science and a debater. Both were at the microphone for questions, when a student asked about "absolutes."

The Professor: "There is no such thing as an absolute!"

The Debator: "Are you sure?"

The Professor: "Absolutely!"

The result: Uproarious laughter, at this exercise in nominalism.

DEBAUCHERY OF LANGUAGE

With such a debauchery of our language, through these semantic games that have been played, it is difficult to rationalize meaningful words as having meaning at all, but this is only a political device to explain wars that were not wars, hippie insurrections in the name of peace, campus riots for the sake of education, paying to get rid of our Panama Canal and a thousand other strange inconsistencies in this new game of international intrigue in which we are now involved.

The good will and amity we practiced with other nations became hateful "isolationism." The Peace Corps which was to bring tranquillity to the world has generated enough discord to last this weary planet a hundred years. It is truly amazing how words of true, fixed and clearly defined meaning can be distorted into utterly foreign implications totally antagonistic to the real purpose of the words.

MONTGOMERY WARD SEIZURE

A vivid example of that occurred at the time the federal government, without a constitutional or statutory leg to stand on, seized the Montgomery Ward Company (April 26, 1944) and soldiers recruited to fight Axis tyranny abroad, physically picked up the company's Board Chairman, Sewell Avery, and gave him the heave-ho, setting him down on the sidewalk outside. The then Attorney General, Francis Biddle, justified that fantastic violation of law by saying—"The Government can do anything not specifically prohibited by the Constitution."—and that gave a clear view of the political doctrine of those in power, in complete violation of the oath he and all others in government took to "PRESERVE, PROTECT AND DEFEND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES."

Until we can again give positive objectivity to the meaning of words, we shall have a difficult time dealing with foreign confusions or our domestic problems. Lulled into a sense of security, that the Constitution would somehow protect us from the folly of our apathy or of the strange distortions called "nominalism," we forgot the terms and purposes of our Constitution. Now we find ourselves in deep trouble. And make no mistake about it, our involvement in trouble is very real—and must be handled.

To find our way through our difficulties we need to define not only "HOW" they should be handled, but for what purpose. The only valid purpose for which we should struggle as a whole people is first for the protection of our people, our country and our government, our Constitution, our institutions of human liberty that we do possess.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

We have won our way through similar difficulties before, and can again, but this time it will be more difficult in some ways, because the dream of empire through force has become a political ideal of some of those in Washington. It is not new. The President who proclaimed that he had kept us out of war, promptly after his inauguration put us into World War I. We were saved from the following disaster by an alert Senate which prevented our involvement in the evils of a world government scheme of conquest.

Although we had escaped the League of Nations we were indoctrinated during the intervening years to submit to the United Nations, the same scheme warmed over, following World War II, and we are, as a result, deeply enmeshed in the consequent foreign intrigues rather than the peaceful pursuits prescribed by the Constitution, which was designed to keep our interests, foreign and domestic, limited to the purposes of equity and justice for all.

Internationalists dispute this concept of being true to one's self, and thus being true to all others. That is NOT the concept of international power politics, the way it is played. The internationalists contend the way to peace is by force and war and subjugation. But in our experience and history we found that our commitment to defending the interests of equity and justice won for us the longest intervals of real peace any major nation in history ever knew!

FOREIGN "AID"

But with the United Nations, and our submission to the destroyers of our independence and liberty, we joined in the intrigue of international power politics, plundered our own people under pretext of BUYING peace and friendships instead of earning either one—and \$200,000,000.00 of Americans tax dollars went down the drain, unconstitutionally, as "foreign aid."

Two billion of that "foreign aid" went to Iran, and look at the mess there. The trouble appears to grow out of the fact that, while "foreign aid" was highly advertised as "helping people" it did nothing of the kind. Under the protocol of nations in this game of power politics, people do not count. Our "foreign aid" was sent from the "chief of state" in our country to the "chief of state" in other countries. The people in Iran didn't get it—the Shah did! Two Billion Dollars of it! And you can guess that the "chief of state," wherever he may be, handled the distribution with himself at the top of the list, followed by the Palace Guard and close relatives.

TREATY POWER MISREPRESENTED

And all this violence to our Constitutional protections, to the honor and integrity of every moral and

political standard, is justified on the basis that we have a treaty—and that is that! Objection to such international intrigue, brings out a lot of verbal gymnastics to the effect it can't be helped, and "what are you anyway—an isolationist," and "what's the matter, don't you trust the government" argument. We are also told the treaties are supreme to the Constitution which is the supreme law, but they have never told us why a treaty, or which treaty, is supremest. All this semantic compost is nominalism's reversal of real meaning, putting us at the mercy of those who arrange treaties, and we are told that we should go along to get along. People are already being thrown in jail for disagreeing with such violations of the Constitution.

WHEN ARE TREATIES VALID?

The Constitution is clear. But the Constitution is ignored. Article 6, Clause 2 of the Constitution declares that—"THIS CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS WHICH SHALL BE MADE IN PURSUANCE THEREOF; AND ALL TREATIES MADE, OR WHICH SHALL BE MADE, UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE UNITED STATES, SHALL BE THE SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND."

Read that again! "Treaties made under the AUTHORITY of the United States." Only those treaties made under THAT authority are valid, and therefore able to rank with the Constitution as the supreme law—because the United States has NO AUTHORITY other than that expressly delegated by the Constitution—and nothing can be construed to be more supreme than the supreme law itself.

A treaty, made for purposes outside the authority of the Constitution, exercising powers not vested by the Constitution, can not properly be considered binding in any way. It can not be supreme to the supreme law it violates, and no amount of jabberwocky, or nominalism, can make it so.

BRICKER AMENDMENT

This controversy has raged for many years. The Bricker Amendment was proposed some years ago to resolve the semantic nominalism that was putting us in such difficulties, but the usual betrayal by those in high places to immobilize our Constitution prevailed, yet the problem can now be resolved by the language of the second section of the LIBERTY AMENDMENT—and I am for restoring the supreme law to the status of supreme law again, with statutes and treaties sharing in that status ONLY WHEN THE STATUTES ARE MADE IN PURSUANCE THEREOF, AND TREATIES ARE MADE UNDER THE AUTHORITY of the United States CONSTITUTION.

It is urgent that we get this clarification regarding the force of treaties upon our domestic affairs, and very soon. The alternative to that is that the Constitution, in its presently inoperative condition, can not

protect us from applications of force applied by misconceptions regarding the scope of asserted treaty clauses. Force, applied under such a misconception of verbal gymnastics, can be quite deadly. It has been before in history. So this seems to be the scene of major battles in the election campaigns. Anyone who ducks the issue does a vast disservice to the American people and the cause of "liberty and justice for all" as we say when we pledge allegiance to our flag "and the Republic for which it stands."

TREATY LAW STATUS CLARIFIED

To clarify the status of treaty law, what it is and how far it goes might well be the most important single issue of our time, and certainly one of the most urgent. Strangely, there is no other proposal available that can possibly cope with the necessary clarification of the subject, and the second section of the LIBERTY AMENDMENT does it very completely. Who among us, really loving this land of the free and home of the brave, can find a flaw in it? Read it again.

"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."

It doesn't change the Constitution. It ENFORCES it in the field of foreign affairs. As a candidate or not, I am for this with all the power I can muster, because I believe with all my heart, confirmed by more than thirty years of study to the question, that this reinforcement of our Constitution may well prove the salvation of our country, and in the foreseeable future, it needs, and deserves, the fullest possible support of all voters, and their elected representatives. It is a valid and important issue upon which the destiny of the nation, as well as the election, might well depend.

Here are the states which have already endorsed the LIBERTY AMENDMENT, which is pending in Congress as House Joint Resolution 23.



1. Wyoming 2. Texas 3. Nevada 4. Louisiana 5. Georgia
6. South Carolina 7. Mississippi 8. Arizona.

COMPLETE TEXT OF LIBERTY AMENDMENT

"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."

★ ★ ★

IT IS PENDING IN CONGRESS
AS HJR 23

★ ★ ★

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WHAT FREEDOM?

Excerpt from a speech by Willis E. Stone, Founder and Chairman Emeritus of LIBERTY AMENDMENT COMMITTEE — USA, at a banquet honoring his 80th birthday, Bonaventure Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif. July 21, 1979.

"Romans," said historian Edward Gibbon, "lost the memory of freedom." He didn't say how—only cited the fact and its tragic consequences.

Presumably the blackout of liberty was accomplished then as it is now—through political domination of the avenues of our information and the take-over of the institutions of learning.

As we know, this can produce terrifying results. Remember how the Hitler Youth organizations worked in the 1930's? And the more recent terrorism in our schools? At the peak of the campus riots, one student asked me—"What freedom?"

The reason was not hard to find. His history book barely mentioned the Constitution, gave George Washington one paragraph while giving pages to the pin-up girl of World War II.

Could it be this contrived fading of the memory of freedom under our Constitution opened the door for the massive concentrations of power by those who captured the machinery of government? Did it foster the wild spending, taxing and inflating spree which have been imposed upon us?

But this is changing. The objective programs of the LIBERTY AMENDMENT COMMITTEE, and the efforts of many other constitutionally oriented organizations, plus the fast growing Constitutional Seminars across the country, have made quite a change. As evidence there is California's Proposition #13, several upsets in the 1978 campaigns, and the recent action in Arizona making it the eighth state to formally petition for the LIBERTY AMENDMENT.

All this makes us happy, of course, but we are far from content. One would think, from the sentiments expressed by the people, that every state would be clamoring for a restoration of

our Constitution to full force and effect—and I am sure this would be the case if the people generally were better informed regarding our Constitution, its functions and its character.

But don't blame the people entirely. They have been drenched by the multi-billion dollar propaganda campaigns regarding the infallibility of the government imposed upon us. From experience we know that when folks discuss our Constitution again, they really go to work for it. They still have the will to be free.

Knowing this, we wonder why all the difficulty in unifying this universal sentiment for the defense of Constitutional liberty? Do our presentations miss the main point by dealing with its parts? Have we failed to gain public comprehension of the true character and function of our Constitution because of our own confusion? Do we ourselves really grasp the all important fact that the Constitution itself is that government of law to which we pledge our faithful allegiance? Does the political deception still prevail that just any old statute, directive, regulation or adjudication constitutes law—and therefore supercedes the Constitution?

"What freedom?" the young man asked just as did young men 200 years ago when we had no Constitution. Now they are even asking "What Constitution?" for there is little evidence we have one.

Possibly the best answer to both questions was given years ago by the Court in the case of Thayer vs Hayes (22 Ind 296). The court stated that: "THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION IS THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES."

A simple statement of fact. Ours is a government of law. The Constitution is that law. That is the way it was intended. Here is the essence of human liberty. The alternative to that is the near fatal presumption that government consists of all those people comfortably situated in governmental seats of power, and that they, like Caesar, are the law. Let us see what the Court in Thayer vs Hayes had to say about this. The Court said:

"THE CONSTITUTION PROVIDED FOR INSTALLING TEMPORARY ADMINISTRATIONS TO ADMINISTER, TO EXECUTE THE

PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION, BUT IT CONSTITUTED NO BODY OF MEN AS THE GOVERNMENT. IT PROVIDED FOR PLACING MEN TEMPORARILY IN OFFICE TO EXECUTE THE POWER SPECIFIED IN THE CONSTITUTION AND NOTHING MORE."

That deserves emphasis. Those IN Government are not THE Government. They are there solely "to execute the powers specified in the Constitution AND NOTHING MORE." Those last three words—AND NOTHING MORE—give us the key to the solution of our problems. Any exercise of power NOT "specified in the Constitution" is a criminal violation of our organic law of the Constitution and Government.

Those presently in Government administering or building onto the vast empires which have been usurped without being "specified in the Constitution" are violating a sacred trust. To contend that "this is the way things are now" does not lessen the crime nor solve the problem—and the pretense that it is all perfectly legal because the Constitution has been "revised" or "interpreted" to give them these unauthorized "responsibilities," multiplies the corruption.

The process feeds on itself. Example—the top brass in the Internal Revenue Service once said, in a hearing with plenty of listeners, that "It doesn't make any difference what the Constitution or the Statutes say, this I.R.S. regulation is the law."

Back to the Court and its views of this kind of Government in the case of Thayer vs Hayes where it says:

"OFFICERS THAT CARRY ON A GOVERNMENT INDEPENDENT OF A CONSTITUTION, CONSTITUTE BUT A *DE FACTO* GOVERNMENT OF ASSUMED AND UNLIMITED POWERS."

There we have the sharp, clear line of demarcation between the defined powers and functions of Constitutional Government as opposed to the "assumed and unlimited" activities of a *de facto* government, masquerading as a valid government although imposed by force and deceit. When the American people fully comprehend the differentials between

these two antagonistic kinds of Government confronting us, the American people will, I am sure, act swiftly and decisively to restore our true Constitutional government to full force and effect, and outlaw the *de facto* elements that have caused us all so much agony through their flagrant violations of law.

As the American people awake and demand restoration of the virtues and glory of their Constitution, they will get it. This is doubly true when they discover they have the means, and an all powerful weapon in their hands for this fight for the Constitution. It is the LIBERTY AMENDMENT—the only instrumentality available designed specifically for the task of restoring our cherished Constitution to full force and effect. It is pending in Congress as H.J.Res. 23. Eight states have formally approved it. More than 8000 organizations have adopted Resolutions of support, and a recent poll showed 91.3 percent of the people are for it.

The growing support is most gratifying, but we have a great task ahead of us—to build the comprehension of the Constitution into the minds and hearts of all Americans, until it is universally understood. Perhaps that is closer than we might think. There is strong evidence that the restoration of our Constitution may become the great and decisive issue of 1980. I pray it may be so.

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FREEDOMS FOUNDATION OF VALLEY FORGE presented an award for the above item —“WHAT FREEDOM?”—to Mr. Stone, its author, at a banquet in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, Friday, February 22, 1980.

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9: Indiana (1981)

1. Wyoming 2. Texas 3. Nevada 4. Louisiana
5. Georgia 6. South Carolina 7. Mississippi
8. Arizona

Help the "YES ON 23" campaign:

The Nationwide "YES ON 23" petition campaign is carrying the message to the people, and then from the people to the State Legislatures, and to Congress.

Give your friends and neighbors the opportunity to add their names to the millions who are signing the petition.

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Be sure to specify #500 "WHAT FREEDOM?"

Davy Crockett, "The King of the Wild Frontier," was also a guardian of the public treasury, as "NOT YOURS TO GIVE" illustrates.

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 poked to the man. He replied politely, but, as I thought, rather coolly.

"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 or 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 not 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 expressing 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 say that your understanding of the Constitution is very different from mine; and I will say to you what, but for my rudeness, should not have said, that I believe you to be honest. . . . But an understanding of the Constitution 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 the 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 full and 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 the Treasury no more than enough for its legitimate purposes. But 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 presses upon him without his knowledge of where the weight centers, for there is not a man in the United States who can ever guess how much he pays to the government. So you see, that while 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 \$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 everything 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

for our relief. There are about one hundred and forty members of Congress. If they had shown their sympathy for the sufferers by 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-

ition and been beaten. One thing is very certain, no man could now stand up in that district under such a vote.

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

"Though I was considerably fatigued when I reached his house, and, under ordinary circumstances, should have gone early 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 him — 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 year; 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 men there. I met a good many whom I had not known before, and they 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 feeling like a new man. My eyes have lately been opened to truths which ignorance or prejudice, or both, had heretofore hidden 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 acknowledgement 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 the 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 so 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 his convert 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 choking then and felt some big drops rolling down my cheeks. And I tell you now that the remembrance of those few words spoken by such a man, and the honest, hearty shout they produced, is 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 made 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 wine 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 nothing but trash when it is to come out of the people. But it is the one great thing for which most of them are striving, and many of them sacrifice honor, integrity and justice to obtain it."



Moulden
© 1941 Chicago Sun-Times

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

TELEGRAM

Assn

WILLIS E. STONE
10001 EAST BAY HARBOR DRIVE
MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA 33154

THANK YOU FOR YOUR LETTER DATED FEBRUARY 10. YOUR
LIBERTY AMENDMENT. AS CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE AFFAIRS
COMMITTEE, I SHARE YOUR CONCERN AND HAVE THEREFORE
SCHEDULED ALASKA'S HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION #14, THE
LIBERTY AMENDMENT WHICH WILL BE HEARD BEFORE THE STATE
AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, ALASKA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, IN
ROOM 102, CAPITOL BUILDING, JUNEAU, ALASKA, AT 1:15 P.M.
MARCH 11.

PLEASE FEEL FREE TO CALL ME AT (907) 4947/4963. ANY
SUPPORT YOU CAN DRUM UP FROM OTHER CORNERS OF MY CON-
STITUENCY WOULD BE APPRECIATED.

RAY METCALFE
CHAIRMAN, STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
ALASKA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811

DATE TRANSMITTED: 26 FEBRUARY 1982
TIME TRANSMITTED: 2:00 P.M.

WILLIS E. STONE

10001 East Bay Harbor Drive
Miami Beach, Florida 33154

February 10, 1982

*92 of 11/11/82
VI A
Telegram
our
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.

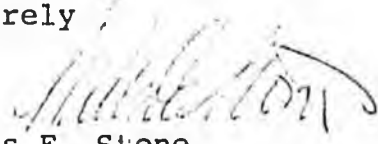
Your H.J.Res. #14 is a petition to the Congress to send this proposed Amendment (pending in Congress as H.J.Res. 23) to the people and the States for THEIR decision, as the Constitution provides.

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 in 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

Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate

State
Seal

HERE 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 1982



Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

COMMITTEE ON
STATE AFFAIRS

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Official Business

DATE: 3-11-83

Bills to be considered: HR 14 ; _____ ; _____ ; _____

Please Print: Name	Address	Affiliation	Bill# of testimony
Eric S. Kelm	Box 181 Anka Bay		
Ann R. Motts	Box 2700 El Cajon, CA		
C. B. Lewis			

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.

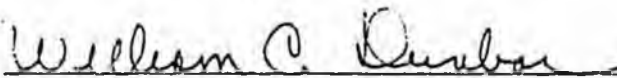
Section 2. The constitution or laws of any State or the laws of the United States shall not be subject to the terms of any foreign or domestic agreement which would abrogate this amendment.

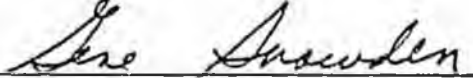
Section 3. The activities of the United States Government which violate the intent and purpose of this amendment shall, within a period of three years from the date of the ratification of this amendment, be liquidated and the properties and facilities affected shall be sold.

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."

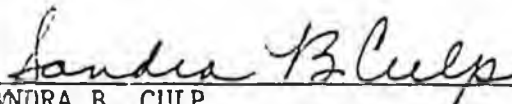
SECTION 2. The Secretary of the Senate is instructed to transmit a certified copy of this resolution to the President of the Senate of the Congress of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, the presiding officer of each chamber of each state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

NOTE REGARDING THE FOLLOWING FRAME ON MICROFILM:
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IS E. STONE

R OF THE LIBERTY AMENDMENT

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ABRIDGED EDITION

Action for Americans



**THE LIBERTY
AMENDMENT**

HERBSTREITH • KING

4/3 1982
From the desk of

WILLIS E. STONE

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

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

March 5, 1982

Hon. Ray Metcalfe
House of Representatives
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska. 99811

Dear Mr. Metcalfe:

Thank you for your thoughtful and kind telegram. It is so good to know you are for this move to fortify and restore our Constitution as the Supreme Law of the Land. I hope, and it does seem likely, that Alaska shall be the 10th State to formally approve this petition to the Congress to submit this all important question of public policy to the people and the States for THEIR decision.

Be assured everything that can be done through our national organization is in process. An ever widening drive is taking place through a great many channels in Alaska. Our National Chairman, Mr. Armin Moths, will be with you for the hearing on March 11 - an extraordinary patriot with very extensive knowledge of the multitude of problems involved. I am certain you will enjoy him tremendously, and that he will serve you well.

It seems there is nothing much more that I can personally do, other than wish you every possible success with H.J. Res. 14, and that you please inform me of any way I may be of service to you.

Sincerely

REC'D MAR 10 1982

Willis E. Stone