Vote Cobin for Congress 4th District of South Carolina

Dr. John Cobin is in favor of...

- 1. An uncompromising pro-life policy
- 2. Small business independence from regulation and taxes
- 3. Free markets, capitalism, and genuine free trade
 - (a) abolition of the Federal Reserve System
 - (b) reinstatement of the gold standard

4. Very low taxes

- (a) voluntary forms and user fees
- (b) no more than those taxes delineated in the original Constitution of 1789

5. Individual liberty

- (a) unfettered Bill of Rights
- (b) principles of the Declaration of Independence
- (c) no direct taxes on citizens or compulsory service of any kind

6. A vastly smaller federal government, renewing the doctrine of enumerated powers in the U.S. Constitution

- (a) abolition of most cabinet-level departments and quasibureau congressional organizations
- (b) abolition of disastrous units like FEMA
- (c) non-interference with churches by the federal government
- (d) severe budget cuts
- (e) strong national defense, with as much privatization of DoD functions as possible while maintaining national security
- (f) abolition of the IRS and departments of education, energy, labor, agriculture, transportation, HHS, as well as all welfare programs, and the Corp. for Public Broadcasting

7. Privatization

- (a) of the border (and regulation of who enters America)
- (b) of Social Security (fully voluntary; without gradualism)
- (c) of bureaucratic functions federal, state, and local

8. Peace

- (a) no more aggressive wars in Iraq, Afghanistan, Iran, etc.
- (b) international: pullout of all deployed troops in combat
- (c) insistence that only Congress can declare war
- (d) racial harmony via market-based processes & cooperation
- (e) de-funding and removal of the UN from American soil
- (f) social peace through legal equity in courts, privatizing civil procedure and eliminating jury manipulation by lawyers

9. Fully pro-family child policies:

- (a) full parental control over their children
- (b) totally independent homeschooling and private schools
- (c) favor academic liberalism in cases like teaching intelligent design in schools

10. The Second Amendment without compromise

- (a) remove restrictions on gun ownership and all licensing
- (b) promote self-defense against all predators
- (c) any kind of weapon may be owned by American citizens unless its use would *unavoidably* cause loss of innocent life (e.g., a nuclear bomb)
- (d) the idea of a "militia" as stated in the Amendment should be encouraged and preserved as an essential check on state power

11. The Southern heritage of liberty and states' rights

- (a) and South Carolina (upcountry) issues in particular rather than a lackey for major party goals
- (b) with full luster given back to the Tenth Amendment

12. Private property rights—unabashedly

- (a) against the *Kelo* decision
- (b) narrow understanding of eminent domain
- (c) allodial real property rights, meaning no regulation of real property and the elimination of all real property taxes

John Cobin is running against Inglis due to his support of...

- 1. Reduction of private property rights via Eminent Domain¹
- 2. Leftist-styled adherence to environmental extremism²
- 3. CAFTA, FTAA, and the WTO³
- 4. The United Nations⁴
 - (a) in terms of financial support and in principle
 - (b) and toward foreign aid generally⁵
- 5. State-sanctioned killing in Iraq and elsewhere, including Strategies of empire-building and world domination under G.W. Bush and his aggressive war program⁶

¹ Inglis voted "no" on H.R. 3058 (June 30, 2005, Roll Call 350), the Eminent Domain Amendment, which prohibits the use of federal funds to enforce the judgment of the United States Supreme Court in the case of *Kelo v. New London* (decided June 23, 2005) with the purpose of generating tax revenue or personal financial gain of private enterprise. In spite of Inglis's vote, both houses of Congress passed the bill, providing some protection for private property owners and supporting the Fifth Amendment which, like the rest of the Bill of Rights, apparently holds little important to Inglis.

² Inglis voted "yea" on H.R. 6 (2005) to continue prohibition of Alaskan oil drilling and add onerous fuel efficiency requirements to automobiles making them less safe. Inglis reaffirmed his conviction about Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) by voting "nay" on H.R. 5429 (May 25, 2006, Roll Call 209), that authorized the Department of the Interior to grant leases for oil and gas development in a small portion of the ANWR. Inglis voted "yea" on H.R. 3893 (October 7, 2005, Roll Call 519) to encourage carpooling through grants and encourages internet advertising of carpools plus grants \$2.5 million to create an education campaign about gasoline conservation. Plus, Inglis voted "yea" on H.R. 3 (July 29, 2005, Roll Call 453) establishing grants for States with buses that use alternative fuels and provides \$8.61 billion for congestion mitigation and air quality improvement programs. Inglis voted "yea" on H.R. 3824 (September 29, 2005, roll call 506) regarding Animal Rights and Wildlife Issues, to reauthorize and broaden the range of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 to provide greater results by redefining terms like "jeopardized" and considering what species are threatened. The bill provides payments and programs for affected private landowners, a means to improve the use of science, and facilitate conservation emphasizing interventionist solutions that grant state agencies a greater role. The Charleston City Paper (April 7, 2006) reported that "Maybe our elected officials should prepare the nation to deal with the coming waves of global climatic change and do what we can to stop it. Well, two Palmetto State Republicans in Washington, Rep. Robert Inglis and Sen. Lindsey Graham, have recognized the threats of global warming." Inglis voted "yea" on H.R. 5534 (July 24, 2006, Roll Call 396) to expand alternative fuels research through fines collected from violations of the "corporate average fuel economy program".

³ Inglis voted "yea" on H.R. 3045 (2005) to implement CAFTA and voted against House Joint Resolution 27 to keep America in the WTO (a constitutional violation). Similarly, Inglis voted "yea" on H.R. 5684 (July 20, 2006, Roll Call 392), the United States-Oman Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act.

- 6. Welfare state programs (socialism)—anti-market solutions⁷
- 7. Federal regulation and licensing of marriage⁸
- 8. Government price fixing and other interventionist schemes that affect industry. Examples: radio, 9 milk, 10 agriculture, 11 meat, 12 farming, 13 food packaging & composition, 14 oil & gas, 15

⁶ Inglis voted "yea" on H.Con.Res. 612 (December 16, 2005) and H.R. 619, which expressed the commitment of the House of Representatives to achieving victory in Iraq. Inglis voted "yea" on H.R. 2863 (December 19, 2005), which provided billions of dollars to finance this "war" and even more funding through his "yea" vote on H.R. 4939 (March 16, 2006) that provided emergency supplemental appropriations for the global war on terror.

Inglis voted "yea" on H.R. 3010 (2005) for Labor-HHS-Education appropriations totaling a massive \$601.6 billion. Inglis voted "yea" on H.R. 2863 (December 19, 2005), authorizing defense appropriations. Section 9007 authorizes Title IX welfare distribution up to \$500 million for the purpose of enabling United States military commanders in Iraq to respond to urgent humanitarian relief and reconstruction requirements within their areas of responsibility by carrying out programs that will immediately assist the Iraqi people and the people of Afghanistan. Inglis voted "yea" on H.R. 4745 (February 15, 2006), which provided funding for the Small Business Administration's disaster loan program, "yea" on H.R. 4939 (March 16, 2006) to provide emergency supplemental appropriations for hurricane Katrina relief, and "yea" on S. 2320 (March 16, 2006) which funded the low energy assistance program. To Inglis' credit, he did vote "yea" on the Neugebauer amendment (March 16, 2006, Roll Call 57), which would have eliminated Katrina relief funding if it had passed. However, Inglis likes welfare programs. He voted "yea" on H.R. 5384 (May 23, 2006, Roll Call 193), to provide \$37.9 billion for the food-stamp program and \$13.3 billion for the child-nutrition program. Inglis also voted "yea" on H.R. 5970 (Sec. 401, July 29, 2006, Roll Call 425), the (otherwise good) Estate Tax and Extension of Tax Relief Act, to gradually increase the minimum wage to \$7.25/hour on June 1, 2009. Why not go to \$500/hour and make us all rich?

Inglis voted "yea" on H.J.Res. 88 (July 18, 2006, Roll Call 378), proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to marriage: "Marriage in the United States shall consist only of the union of a man and a woman. Neither this Constitution, nor the constitution of any State, shall be construed to require that marriage or the legal incidents thereof be conferred upon any union other than the union of a man and a woman." While the text of this amendment states the obvious and correct definition of marriage, it opens the door for the federal government to redefine what marriage is in the future.

⁹ Inglis voted "yea" on H.R. 5852 (July 25, 2006, Roll Call 397), the 21st Century Emergency Communications Act of 2006 (amending The Homeland Security Act of 2002), which regulates and controls radio and other media.

¹⁰ Inglis voted "yea" on S. 2120 (March 28, 2006), The Milk Regulatory Equity Act of 2005, to regulate the milk industry and fix its price (with notable exceptions to some features in places like the state of Nevada).

Inglis voted "yea" on S. 1150 (June 4, 1998, Roll Call 204) to appropriate funds for intervention into agricultural production, the creation and reformation of federal agriculture programs, research (on issues like crop insurance), and education, especially those that have national or multi-state significance, and those pesticide issues which related to Mexico in particular. The bill did reduce funding for the Food Stamp Program by \$1.17 billion but increased state intervention in other areas.

¹² Inglis voted "nay" on Ron Paul's amendment (May 23, 2006, Roll Call 184) to fiscal 2007 agriculture appropriations (H.R. 5384), which would have barred the use of such funds to implement the National Animal Identification System (NAIS), a costly, invasive, anti-property rights government program that would electronically track farm animals in order to prevent the spread of disease.

¹³ Inglis voted "yea" on H.R. 5384 (May 23, 2006, Roll Call 193), to provide \$19.7 billion for the Commodity Credit Corporation, a federally funded program that aids farmers. Federal aid to farmers and federal food aid to individuals are not authorized by the Constitution.

¹⁴ Inglis voted "yea" on H.R. 4167 (March 8, 2006), National Uniformity for Food Act of 2005, that provided regulation of food packaging and food composition requirements for interstate commerce.

¹⁵ Inglis voted "yea" on H.R. 3893 (October 7, 2005, Roll Call 519) to authorize the President to designate Federal land and three closed military bases for construction of new oil refineries and to implements

⁴ Inglis voted "nay" on H.R. 2862 (2005) to cut UN membership dues and "yea" on H.R. 2745 (2005) to strengthen the UN by creating a "peace building commission". He also voted "yea" on H.Cons.Res. 341 (February 16, 2006) to condemn the government of Iran for violating its nuclear nonproliferation obligations and report Iran to the United Nations Security Council; this action was both a threat to Iran, which may produce hostile repercussions, and implicitly showed that Inglis condones the existence of the United Nations and its role in American foreign policy.

⁵ Inglis voted "yea" on H.R. 3057 (2005) providing \$20.3 billion in foreign aid in 2006. Foreign aid is unconstitutional.

transportation, ¹⁶ public-use civil engineering, ¹⁷ banking. ¹⁸

- 9. The Patriot Acts and their diminution of individual liberty along with the Bill of Rights generally 19
- 10. Abortion funding and wimpy stance against predators
 - (a) on border defense (offering bigger government solutions instead of market solutions)²⁰
 - (b) on the indirect use of torture by GW Bush and his cronies through mercenaries in non-U.S. institutions
 - (c) Funding Planned Parenthood and related evils²¹

penalties (up to \$11,000) to prevent gasoline suppliers from overcharging consumers. The bill promotes more government investigation into price gouging after Hurricane Katrina plus grants \$10 million to establish a program to encourage minority students to study geology and enter into employment in the oil, gas, and mining industries.

- ¹⁶ Inglis voted "yea" on H.R. 3 (July 29, 2005, Roll Call 453) authorizing \$286.5 billion over six years in appropriations for highways, public transit, and safety programs, as well as to create other public works programs. Calls for the establishment of performance standards for cars concerning rollover, side impact crash, back-over and ejection performance. It requires background checks and new licensing requirements for drivers of hazardous materials. It increases authority of law enforcement to search trucks containing hazardous materials. It appropriates funds for highway safety program and for research initiatives concern transportation.
- ¹⁷ Inglis voted "yea" on H.R. 3 (July 29, 2005, Roll Call 453) requiring new transportation construction projects go through an environmental review process before they are started.
- ¹⁸ Inglis voted "yea" on H.R. 3505 (March 8, 2006), the Financial Services Regulatory Relief Act of 2005, that implicitly condoned the present institution of monopolized fractional reserve banking and provided continued meticulous regulatory intervention into the banking industry.
- ¹⁹ Inglis voted "yea" on H.R. 3199 (2005) extending the Patriot Act. Inglis voted "yea" on H.R. 4659 (February 2, 2006), which extended the Patriot Act and "yea" on S. 2271 (March 7, 2006), which provided additional reauthorizing amendments to the Patriot Act. The Patriot Act is repugnant to the Fourth Amendment directly, and to other parts of the Bill of Rights indirectly. Inglis also favors legislation that is repugnant to the Ninth and Tenth Amendments, invading the sphere of authority reserved to the states or to the people. For instance, Inglis voted "yea" on H.R. 3 (July 29, 2005, Roll Call 453) establishing grants for states that enact and enforce primary seat belt laws that allows police officers to pull over a driver for the sole reason of not using a seat belt.
- ²⁰ Inglis voted "yea" on H.Res. 610 (December 15, 2005), H.Res. 621 (December 16, 2005), and H.R. 4437 (December 16, 2005) that all grant further powers to a federal bureaucracy to control immigration problems rather than using or considering market-based solutions. He also voted for H.R. 6061 (September 14, 2006), hoping to mollify constituents, voted for big government programs to fence 37% of the border, and likewise H.R. 4830 the Border Tunnel Prevention Act of 2006 (September 21, 2006). We don't need new laws. We need privatization.
- ²¹ Inglis votes pro-life on some bills but has been willing to fund the unborn's arch-enemy Planned Parenthood when it is included along with other appropriations. A recent example is his "yea" vote for the massive social-welfare appropriations bill H.R. 3010 (Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations, December 14, 2005, passed the House by a vote of 215-213 [Roll Call 628]). It will provide \$601.6 billion in fiscal 2006 for the Labor Department (\$14.8 billion), the Education Department (\$63.5 billion), and the Health and Human Services Department (\$474.1 billion). "\$285,963,000 [of vloth HHS funding] shall be for the program under title X of the Public Health Service Act to provide for vlothardy family planning projects." Approximately \$60 million of this appropriation will fund Planned Parenthood, the nation's leading abortion provider. Just to put this figure in perspective, at an average rate of \$372 per abortion, this amount would be enough to pay for over 160,000 abortions in 2006. Of course the bill states that the funds cannot be used directly for funding abortion or encouraging it, except for gaping loopholes like

- (d) curtailing of gun rights through mixed voting signals²²
- 11. Monetary and fiscal incompetence²³
 - (a) Big government and increased spending
 - (b) \$8.2 trillion national debt; irresponsible budget deficits²⁴
 - (c) Republican-led irresponsible budget deficits
 - (d) Federal Reserve System quagmire²⁵
- 12. Failed proactive social programs for behavior modification
 - (a) deleterious and ineffective "War on Drugs"²⁶
 - (b) public schooling²⁷
 - (c) RICO and similar statutes²⁸
 - (d) mental health screening²⁹

providing abortifacients (chemical abortions including the "morning after pill") and for Medicaid funded surgical abortions in the cases of rape, incest or when the "procedure" is deemed necessary for the physical health of the mother by an MD. But such loopholes have never curtailed PP's activities. Moreover, through supporting the United Nations (see footnote 4), Inglis supports the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), a major advocate of abortion-on-demand.

- ²² Inglis voted "nay" on H.R. 259 (2005) "Paul Amendment" to boycott the international gun control organization which is actively "taking guns away from civilians." But Inglis did the right thing by voting "yea" on H.R. 5013 (July 25, 2005, Roll Call 401) prohibiting the confiscation of firearms during national emergencies.
- ²³ Inglis voted "yea" on H.R. 3 (2005) and H.R. 3673 (2005) for \$286.5 billion for pork-laden transportation research programs and \$51.8 billion for Hurricane Katrina relief.
- ²⁴ Inglis voted "yea" on H.R. 1268 (2005) \$82 billion funding for "supplemental" appropriations for the Iraqi occupation, Real ID Act, and tsunami relief.
- ²⁵ Inglis voted "yea" on H.R. 3505 (March 8, 2006), the Financial Services Regulatory Relief Act of 2005, that implicitly condoned the present institution of monopolized fractional reserve banking and provided continued meticulous regulatory intervention into the banking industry.
- ²⁶ Inglis voted "yea" on H.R. 2829 (March 9, 2006) to reauthorize the Office of National Drug Control Policy. He has worked to make drunkenness a federal crime when such issues should be dealt with at the state or local levels. Inglis voted "yea" on H.R. 3 (July 29, 2005, Roll Call 453) establishing a program to increase the amount of check points nationwide and the penalties for failing or refusing a BAC test.
- ²⁷ Inglis voted "yea" on H.R. 2123 (2005) \$6.8 billion funding for Head Start programs and "yea" on H.R. 366 (2005) to provide [unconstitutional] federal funding for job training and vocational studies in schools.
- ²⁸ Inglis voted "yea" on H.R. 4411 (July 12, 2006, #363), the Unlawful Internet Gambling Enforcement Act.
- ²⁹ Inglis voted "nay" on H.R. 3010 (Dec. 14, 2005) to prohibit using labor, HHS, or education department funds to implement a universal mental health screening program.

THE BOTTOM LINE

Bob Inglis holds a *Republican* Worldview (falsely called "conservative" by Inglis). He is a pragmatist and a lackey of the Republican Party; a neo-con who supports big government, global imperialism, and less individual liberty.

Dr. John Cobin holds a *Christian* Worldview. He is a principled candidate who upholds the vision of the Founding Fathers of this country, limited government, pro-life/family/church, low taxes, free markets, and peace.

See Dr. Cobin's website at www.policyofliberty.net If you want another Ron Paul in Congress, elect John Cobin on November 7, 2006.

Bring Bob Home!