

## Against discrimination at the barrel of a gun

by: Darryl W. Perry

The Advocates for Self Government have produced a 10 question survey designed to challenge “the dominant ‘Left versus Right’ political model” which tries to categorize “virtually all political opinion into either left and right. This model — still widely used today — is misleading and fatally flawed.”

However, this quiz still allows people to be classified as supporters of liberty, who still believe in using government force. A better, shorter quiz asks the one question: Should any good or service be provided at the barrel of a gun? This allows all people to be placed into one of two categories: people who believe in freedom, and those who don't.

This single question can be applied to every situation: immigration, education, welfare, marriage and even discrimination. In each case, the support of liberty would say, “no good or service should be provided at the barrel of a gun.”

Gary Johnson, the 2012 Libertarian Party Presidential nominee, recently compared the baker that didn't want to bake a cake for a same-sex couple to the segregated businesses in the 1960's south. The primary difference is that the racially segregated lunch counters, water fountains and buses were segregated because the law mandated segregation. In essence, a good or service was being

denied at the barrel of a gun, therefore, a supporter of liberty would oppose mandated segregation. By contrast, the baker who refused to bake a cake for a same-sex couple was not being forced by law to refuse a service. Johnson said, “There has to be an awareness, and there has to be consequences to discrimination... This is America.”

Johnson wants to force the baker to provide goods with the threat of the barrel of a gun; i.e. if the baker refuses to bake the cake for his client, Gary Johnson and others would have the government punish the baker. This goes against the ideas of liberty that no good or service should be provided at the barrel of a gun. Put another way, Johnson and others want to ignore the concept of voluntary association, and ignore the fact that the market will punish businesses that choose to discriminate.

Just as I do not support forced association, I do not support forced discrimination. If businesses are legally allowed to advertise their bigotry, people who do not support bigotry will be able to avoid those businesses; while people who support bigotry will be able to support their fellow bigots. This would work in reverse as well, with the bigots mostly avoiding the businesses run by those who do not discriminate. Liberty might not always be pretty, however it is not inherently violent, and this is reiterated in the belief that no good or service shall be provided at the barrel of a gun!

## Does civil disobedience work?

by: Darryl W. Perry

Does civil disobedience work? There isn't a clear “yes” or “no” answer to this question, rather the correct answer is “sometimes.” There is no denying that Martin Luther King, Jr. had a great deal of success with civil disobedience, the same can be said of Gandhi. However, there are people who will discount any act of civil disobedience, regardless of the issue or the goal.

Just as there are good causes, and not-so-good causes; there are right ways, and wrong ways to do civil disobedience. Before going any further, I feel I should define the term. Civil disobedience is “the refusal to comply with certain laws or to pay taxes and fines, as a peaceful form of political protest.” For the most part things like jaywalking, speeding, prostitution and selling drugs are not civil disobedience. Those actions certainly could be civil disobedience if the intent of the actor is to protest the unjust laws that make those actions criminal, though in most cases the actor doesn't have that intent.

But I digress.

Within the past week, there have been a couple of fairly big news stories about people committing civil disobedience. One of which involved a 90 year old man getting arrested, not once but twice in as many days in Fort

Lauderdale, Florida. The Tampa Bay Times reports, “[Arnold] Abbott now faces two counts of breaking a week-old Fort Lauderdale ordinance, each charge carrying a possible 60-day jail term and \$500 fine.”

Abbott was arrested and rearrested for doing something that he'd been legally doing for nearly 24 years, giving hot meals to homeless people in the seaside community. The Times adds that the city tried to stop him from giving out meals 14 years ago, but Abbot prevailed in two different court cases. However, at 2 am on October 22 the City Commission adopted an ordinance that limits where outdoor food distribution sites can be located, requires the permission of property owners and says the groups have to provide portable toilets. Abbott says he's trying to keep people from dumpster diving in order to get a meal, whereas Mayor Jack Seiler wants the homeless to rely on government assistance, not charity, for their meals. It is not yet known if the international publicity caused by multiple arrests of members of Love Thy Neighbor will cause the City Commission to repeal the ordinance. However, one goal of civil disobedience is being met: gaining publicity for the cause!

Another incident of mass civil disobedience took place on election day in New Hampshire. A new state law making it

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## Community Calendars RECURRING EVENTS

### CONCORD

Second Saturday of the month – Concord Porcupines: The Corner View Restaurant – Noon-1:30pm.

### DOVER

Last Tuesday of the month – The Dover Liberty Book Club: Kaleo Coffeehouse, 83 Main St. – 7:00pm

### DOVER / EXETER / PORTSMOUTH

Thursday – NH Seacoast Liberty Meetup: rotates weekly between Dover, Exeter & Portsmouth – 7:00pm  
<http://www.meetup.com/nhseacoastliberty>

### KEENE

Every Sunday – Social Sunday: McCue's Billiards & Sports, 12 Emerald St. – 6:00pm

### LEBANON

Last Tuesday of the month – Upper Valley Porcupines: Lebanon Village Pizza, 45 Hanover St. #1 – 6:00-8:00pm

### MANCHESTER

First Saturday of the month – Merrimack Valley Porcupines: (location varies, check facebook) – 11:00am

### MANCHESTER

Tuesday – Taproom Tuesday: The Quill, Murphy's Taproom, 494 Elm St. – 5:00-7:00pm

### MANCHESTER

Sunday – Shire Bitcoin Meetup: Murphy's Diner, 516 Elm St. – 6:00-9:00pm

### NASHUA

Wednesdays – Freedom Forum discussion: Barnes & Noble, 235 Daniel Webster Highway – 7:00-9:00pm

### NASHUA

Sunday – Nashua Liberty Meetup: Martha's Exchange, 185 Main St. – 6:00-8:00pm

### WEARE

First and Third Thursday of the month – FreeWeare: Weare Town Grille, 840 S Stark Hwy – 6:30-8:30pm

Submit your events to [editor@fpp.cc](mailto:editor@fpp.cc) – please send event information by the final Sunday of each month.

More events can be found online at [ShireCalendar.FPP.cc](http://ShireCalendar.FPP.cc)

## FBI crime report lacks some useful data

by: Darryl W. Perry

Every year the FBI releases what it calls the Uniform Crime Report, which details numbers of arrests – which counts one arrest for each separate instance in which a person is arrested, cited, or summoned for an offense – and various other data on crime, criminals, and law enforcement officers.

One of the numbers that jumped out to me was that arrests for cannabis possession makes up a smaller percentage of drug related arrests out west (18%) compared to the rest of the country (~50%). This can be attributed, at least partially, to the fact that cannabis is decriminalized, legal only for medicinal purposes, or legal to purchase for non-medicinal purposes in many western States. This seems to correspond to data from Portugal that shows that both teen drug use and adult drug abuse decrease when the criminal penalties are mostly removed. Der Spiegel reported after 12 years of decriminalization in Portugal the number of drug addicts who have undergone rehab has increased, “while the number of drug addicts who have become infected with HIV has fallen significantly.” This is because drug users are not treated like criminals.

Back in the US, the FBI’s Uniform Crime Report shows 280,860 arrests for liquor law violations (doubtless many of these went for underage possession or open container); 42,110 arrests for prostitution and commercialized vice; 47,934 arrests for curfew and loitering law violations; 5,089 arrests for gambling; and a whopping 2,620,320 arrests for “all other offenses (except traffic).” While it is difficult to tell how many of the “other” offenses had a

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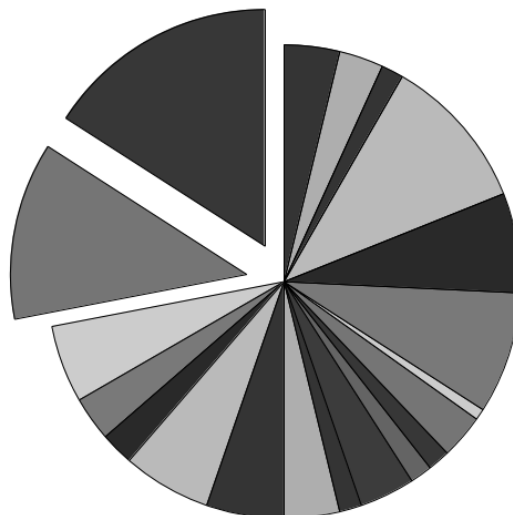
## Announcing the Winners of the 2014 FPP Peace Prize

by: Darryl W. Perry

The FPP Peace Prize was founded in 2009 due to the history of the Nobel Prize Committees reputation for selecting pro-war recipients of the Nobel Peace Prize. The FPP Peace Prize has a mission to recognize a person (or group) that has — through deeds, words, and actions — worked to make the world a more peaceful place where “it shall be legal for anyone to do anything he wants, provided only that he not initiate (or threaten) violence against the person or legitimately owned property of another.”

The 2009 winner, Ron Paul, was the overwhelming favorite, taking 52% of the vote. Since 2010, the vote has been much closer and resulted in multiple winners. Adam Kokesh, Iraq Veterans Against the War (IVAW) and Private Manning receiving the 2010 FPP Peace Prize. Angela Keaton and AntiWar.com won the 2011 FPP Peace Prize. Scott Horton, Ian Freeman and Julian Assange were awarded the 2012 FPP Peace Prize, and Pete Eyre, Derrick J Freeman and Edward J. Snowden were winners of the 2013 FPP Peace Prize.

## 2014 FPP Peace Prize Voting Results



■ Ross Ulbricht	■ FR33 Aid
■ Bitcoin Not Bombs	■ Cindy Sheehan
■ Dalai Lama	■ Darryl W. Perry
■ Davi Barker	■ Ernest Hancock
■ G. Edward Griffin	■ George Donnelly
■ Harry Browne	■ Julian Heicklen
■ Kimberly Barrick	■ Ludwig von Mises Institute
■ Luke Rudkowski	■ Mark Edge
■ Mary Ruwart	■ Michele Seven
■ R. Lee Wrights	■ Tom Woods
■ Walter Block	

Voting for this year's award was closer than it's ever been, though in the end one man who is being accused of having been the Dread Pirate Roberts, and an organization that is proving that mutual aid does work without The State came out on top. It is an honor to announce that Ross Ulbricht and Fr33 Aid are the winners of the 2014 FPP Peace Prize.

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## Civil Disobedience

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illegal to “tak[e] a digital image or photograph of his or her marked ballot and distribut[e] or shar[e] the image via social media or by any other means” went into effect just before the primary election in September. During the general election, hundreds of people joined an event on facebook titled “Picture of your ballot November 4th 2014” which had a description encouraging people to vote for candidates who would repeal the new law. Two of the “attendees” to the event, John Burt & Leon Rideout, also happened to be members of the NH Legislature, and say they will introduce a bill to repeal the prohibition. In addition to hundreds of people, myself included, posting photos of their ballots online in defiance of the law, the New Hampshire Civil Liberties Union filed a formal challenge to the law in federal court arguing the prohibition violates free speech by banning “pure political speech.”

Like the ordinance in Fort Lauderdale, it is yet to be determined how the challenges to the “ballot selfie” law will turn out. Though in both cases, and in many more, there is no denying that civil disobedience definitely plays a role in bringing about change. To those who are still opposed to the concept of civil disobedience, I want to remind you “that no man has a moral obligation to obey an unjust law!”



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victim, or how many of the 375,142 people arrested for disorderly conduct were cited for anything other than “contempt-of-cop,” it is clear that nearly half (and upwards of 2/3) of all arrests are for crimes with no identifiable victim. Whereas, violent crime accounted for only 1 in 5 arrests.

The report also shows that police killed 461 people in what is deemed a justifiable homicide, defined as “[t]he killing of a felon by a law enforcement officer in the line of duty.” What isn’t tabulated is the total number of people killed by police, the total number of bullets fired, the total number of times a firearm was used by a police officer, or the number of times that a police officer used a non-lethal weapon. In fact, those numbers aren’t available anywhere! The Washington Post reported in August, “Officials with the Justice Department keep no comprehensive database or record of police shootings, instead allowing the nation’s more than 17,000 law enforcement agencies to self-report officer-involved shootings as part of the FBI’s annual data

## FBI missing data

on ‘justifiable homicides’ by law enforcement... The DOJ’s Bureau of Justice Statistics also tracks ‘arrest-related deaths.’ But the department stopped releasing those numbers after 2009, because, like the FBI data, they were widely regarded as unreliable.”

Jim Fisher, a former FBI agent and criminal justice professor said, “I was rather surprised to find there are no statistics. The answer to me is pretty obvious: the government just doesn’t want us to know how many people are shot by the police every year.”

Why would the federal government want to hide that statistic? It’s incredibly likely that they want to hide the fact that nearly 1,000 people are killed by police officers every year. While violent crime has decreased by 48.4% per capita over the last 20 years, the Police State has increased by a literally uncountable measure over the same period of time because the FBI & DOJ puts those figures in the proverbial memory hole.

## Should people rethink the concept of time?

by: Darryl W. Perry

Last month was that time of year when the clocks change, and many people (rightly or wrongly) complain about the system of Daylight Saving Time. While I find the concept annoying, and believe it to be a system that should be abolished, I'd like to discuss the concept of time and the importance of punctuality.

The structuring of time into hours and minutes is a relatively old concept with the earliest sundials dating back to around 3500BC, however there are people who regard time as an abstract, and are always late. This in turn creates a conflict with the people who are punctual.

An article from Art of Manliness explaining why punctuality is important says, "Being late is a form of stealing. That's a tough truth, but it's a truth nonetheless. When you make others wait for you, you rob minutes from them that they'll never get back. Time they could have turned into money, or simply used for the things important to them. In coming to meet you at the agreed upon hour, they may have made sacrifices – woken up early, cut short their workout, told their kid they couldn't read a story together – and your lateness negates those sacrifices. If you wouldn't think of taking ten dollars from another man's wallet, you shouldn't think of stealing ten minutes from him either. Being punctual shows you value time yourself, and thus wouldn't think of depriving others of this precious, but limited resource."

This, of course, will likely not convince people to actually be punctual, and it may be a bit uncouth to tell the next person who arrives late to a meeting that he is a thief. There have been studies that attempt to find out why some people are late, and if there is anything they can do to learn to be on time.

Last year, Greg Savage wrote, "It's simply that some people no longer even pretend that they think your time is as important as theirs. And technology makes it worse. It seems texting or emailing that you are late somehow means you are no longer late. Rubbish. You are rude. And inconsiderate."

While people who are chronically late are definitely inconsiderate and rude, is it really their fault? A study by Diana DeLonzor found a link between "chronic lateness and certain personality characteristics, including anxiety, low self-control and a tendency toward thrill-seeking." She was able to identify seven different kinds of late people, and said that most people who are chronically late can fit into more than one of the categories.

In addition to determining why people are late, DeLonzor offered some advice on how people could become punctual. The most important of which is "change your thoughts, not just your behavior." While this applies to everyone who finds themselves chronically late, I feel it applies especially to lovers of liberty, who claim to believe in personal responsibility, yet are known for functioning on Libertarian Standard Time, which is "normal time" plus about 45 minutes. Remember: when you're always late, you're telling people that you don't think their time is valuable, and that you are not a responsible adult.

## More stolen bitcoins to be auctioned

by: Darryl W. Perry

For the second time ever, the US Marshals will auction off stolen bitcoin. The first time this past summer, the US Marshals auctioned off nearly 30,000 BTC that were on the servers of the Silk Road online marketplace. Late last month, the US Marshals were seeking bidders for 50,000 of the ~144,000 BTC that belonged to Ross Ulbricht.

Ulbricht, as you may recall, has been arrested for allegedly operating the Silk Road marketplace on the TOR network. Forbes reports, "While he has pleaded not guilty to seven drug trafficking, money laundering, computer hacking, and ID theft charges, Ulbricht says he is the owner of the Bitcoin on his computer," adding "If Ulbricht wins his court case, he will receive the money obtained in the auction. If he loses, the money will go to the Department of Justice's asset forfeiture fund, Donahue explained." This process of selling seized property without a criminal conviction is known as civil asset forfeiture, though unlike most instances of asset forfeiture, Ulbricht has been charged with a crime.

By contrast, the Australian government waited to obtain a conviction before announcing they plan to auction seized bitcoin. Coindesk reports, "Australian law enforcement officials are now in possession of 24,500 bitcoins following the conviction of their original owner... Richard

Pollard." Pollard plead guilty to commercial drug trafficking and was sentenced to 11-years in prison. Coindesk adds, "Pollard's bitcoins are subject to a restraining order and a 28-day appeal period. Should the funds be forfeited to law enforcement officials as expected, the bitcoins will then be sold at auction by the Victoria Department of Justice." And, like Ulbricht, Pollard allegedly had connections to the Silk Road, though unlike Ulbricht, Pollard was accused of being a seller on the site.

What do these auctions and possible auctions mean for the future of bitcoin? Some people, according to Coindesk, hailed the first US Marshals auction as boosting bitcoin's credibility. I disagree, though don't assume I'm saying that the auction of stolen funds diminished the credibility of bitcoin. The fact that at least two government agencies have seized (and one has auctioned) stolen bitcoin does not directly affect the credibility of the items stolen and auctioned. Bitcoin has credibility despite being stolen and sold by governments. Bitcoin has credibility because it can be used as a medium of exchange, and unlike government backed currencies, it is traded voluntarily and without the force of The State (see footnote). Saying that governments give credibility to bitcoin by auctioning ones they've stolen, is akin to saying governments give credibility to murder by having hired men commit those actions!

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