



FREE LIBERTARIAN

Monthly Newsletter of the Free Libertarian Party

Vol 2, No 5

May 1973

STATE CONVENTION

It is not easy to put into a short article the full flavor of a three day convention — so those who are interested in atmosphere are urged to attend next year's rerun.

The election of officers is described elsewhere in this issue, and the speeches by Harry Browne, Murray Rothbard and Paul Lepanto are available on cassette tapes, so I will deal just with by—laws amendments and endorsements of candidates.

Among the changes in the by—laws that were adopted was one allowing FLP members to join any number of FLP clubs, even though a person can still be in only one club for purposes of club chartering and State Committee representation. Another change provides for prorating membership dues when a new member joins the FLP after October 1st. Also, a change was adopted that removed the appointed Chairpersons of committees from voting seats on the State Committee. Another change provides that the State Committee, by a three/fourths vote of the whole Committee, may make endorsements of candidates for public office if the Convention did not take a vote on an endorsement for that specific race. One of the most important amendments adopted was one providing that any FLP Platform must be approved by three/fourths of the Convention, plank by plank, and then approved *in toto* by a three/fourths vote.

With regard to candidates for public office, the Convention endorsed a slate of vigorous and eloquent individuals. In the citywide races, we have Fran Youngstein for Mayor, Bill Lawry for City Council President and Tom Avery for Comptroller. In Manhattan (New York County) we have Gary Greenberg for District Attorney, Louis Sicilia for Borough President and Paul Streitz for Councilman—at—Large. In Queens, we have Spencer F. Pinney for Councilman in the 14th District. And Ray Goldfield, in Brooklyn, running for City Council in the 33rd District.

The one issue that many people had felt would be long and drawn out was discussion of a Platform. But the debate only lasted an hour and a half. By an overwhelming vote, the Convention adopted a motion to postpone indefinitely the question of a Platform. This procedural motion was used to bring the question of 'no platform' before the floor, and applies only to this past Convention.

The Convention also adopted a resolution that the

Party send a letter to each member of the New York State legislature urging repeal of all contraception laws. A similar motion was adopted regarding passage of the Liberty Amendment.

Martin E. Nixon

The first official business of the Convention on Sunday was the election of Party officers. There were essentially two tickets: the Partyarchy slate and the Radical Caucus slate. Several people did, however, run independently; and there were *write—ins* (notably for Murray Rothbard).

Andrea Millen was unopposed for the position of Chairperson. And immediately following Jerry Klasman's nominating speech there was what we fondly called a "spontaneous" demonstration for her. Those organizing this spontaneity spared no cost nor effort. Signs were waved; some of our most sophisticated members marched through the ranks of the Convention hitting the lids of pots with spoons.

When the group calmed down a vote for the office was taken. And as a point of information to those who haven't guessed by now, Andrea is presently Chairperson of FLP.

The subsequent three elections (for Vice—Chairpersons, Secretary and Treasurer) were less exciting by comparison. Nona Aguilar and J. Neil Schulman ran for the seat of Vice—Chairperson on the Radical slate; Howard Rich and Ray Strong ran on the Partyarchy slate. Messers. Storg and Rich were elected.

The Partyarchy continued to show its strength in the races for Secretary and Treasurer. Mike Nichols and Jerry Klasman won for that slate over Adny Thornton and our previous Treasurer, Ray Goldfield on the Radical slate.

The last race was not so non—complex. There are three positions for State Committeeperson—at—Large. The Radical slate ran three people: Sam Konkin, Robert Cohen and Joe Castrovinci, who was also on the Partyarchy slate with Martin Nixon (the Partyarchy only ran two people). Gary Greenberg and Bob Cassella ran as independents.

The rule for winning was that the three candidates who got the highest number of votes *and* who each received a majority of the ballots cast would be elected. A tie for first or second place would be no problem — but we had a tie for third place between Castrovinci and Nixon (Greenberg and Konkin came in first and second).

When it was realized that there was a problem that our by—laws and *Roberts Rules* did not cover, Sharon Presley called for a short recess in order to try to come up with a solution to the problem. In order to keep the voting from being ended, the official tally was not announced.

During the recess some delegates managed to peek at the official tally sheets while others had been keeping their own scores. Thus when the five minute recess was over most of the delegates knew what the situation was.

After the recess, many of the delegates changed their votes. There were several arguments with this. Someone said that a procedure set out in the by—laws for another case should be used, that the two front runners should be declared elected and that there be a run—off just between the two who were tied. It was also said that we ought to call the whole election illegal on the grounds that it did not produce the results it was designed to achieve and should be done over.

The Convention decided to continue with the vote changing to see what it would bring; and if that didn't resolve the problem, we could decide upon a different solution then.

The vote changing resulted in a victory for Castrovinci by one vote.

Then a motion was made to declare the whole vote invalid. The Convention voted to keep the results of the first vote.

I don't know anyone who was at the Convention who didn't have some kind of emotional gut reaction to the last election. It was an unfortunate circumstance that involved many personal comments and accusations. For this reason, I have tried to keep this account of it as objective and depersonalized as I could. I'm sure anyone who was there could give you their subjective personalized versions.

Looking back on it, I think we survived it well with very few scars and at least we learned that we could survive it.

And, finally, for those of you who like summaries, I will recap the new officers: Andrea Millen — Chairperson, Howard Rich and Ray Strong — Vice—Chairpersons, Mike Nichols — Secretary, Jerry Klasman — Treasurer, Joe Castrovinci, Gary Greenberg, Sam Konkin — Committeepersons—at—Large.

Mona Slota

SPECIAL THANKS

FROM THE CONVENTION

To SHARON PRESLEY, Chairperson of the Convention, whose evenhandedness and smiling patience set the tone for the Convention.

To MARTIN E. NIXON, Parliamentarian, whose wealth of knowledge kept us on an even keel and whose behavior in a difficult situation earned applause from all of us.

To CHUCK DEROSA, Secretary, whose quiet, cool competence set an example of order that sustained us through even the touchiest moments.

To NONA AGUILAR who handled the publicity for the Convention with tremendous verve and expertise and who was grinding out biographies and releases to the press

until 1 AM Sunday night, 5 hours after the close of the Convention.

To MIKE NICHOLS who handled all the operations arrangements for the Convention, got all the materials ready and ran everything smoothly...

THANK YOU * THANK YOU * THANK YOU

FROM THE CHAIR

Dear Veterans of the first FLP Convention and other fellow libertarians,

Thank you. The standard set by Ed Clark and Jerry Klasman is a high one; I will try to maintain it so that I can earn your continued support throughout the coming year.

My goals for this year can be summed up as: Get the word *out* and bring the people *in*. That means publicity and membership — and that's where our efforts will be directed.

We're the comers; libertarianism is beginning to catch on and we're got to make it exciting enough, promising enough, to attract press and, through the press, to build a movement that *will* sweep the country — that *will* make freedom in our lifetime possible.

And that's where YOU come in: you with your glamour and eccentricities and principles. I'm reminded of the anecdote about Howard Katz's gold demonstration in February and the look on the club owner's face when he tried (obviously without hope of success) to move our demonstrators by evoking the sanctity of private property...and the gang of hippies and the nut in the Tom Jefferson suit immediately acquiesced and asked where they could move in order to be off his property line.

Well, we *are* different and we can capitalize on it.

We need one—to—one contact with thousands of people — and that's where YOU come in: ask Paul Lepanto or Gary Greenberg or Ellen Rich or Roger Eisenberg how many people they've turned into prospects, and prospects into members, through discussions begun casually.

I'm not asking you to do something for the "greater good" anymore than I'm asking it of myself. Libertarianism, and making the FLP work, is a turn—on for me. I hope it is

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for you and that you get as big a kick out of it as I do.

Consider why you're in the FLP: what you want *for* it and *from* it. If you want "individual" and "freedom" to become household words, consider what you're willing to do to promote them: street work, campaigning, publication, membership drives — what turns YOU on? If you're anFLP member because you want to start rolling back the stone, think of what *you'd* be willing to do, what you'd get satisfaction from doing, to move that stone.

If talking to people and selling them on libertarianism appeals to you — do it — and help us with our membership drive. If you like the idea of spreading the word throughout campuses, help us develop a speaker's bureau. If you want to organize your town or area, tell us so we can help you. If you think we can be most effective through the media, there are many areas to develop: editorial replies, articles, talk shows, call—ins, interviews, etc. For those of you in the New York City area, the various campaigns this year offer a tremendous opportunity to work with the FLP candidate of your choice in a variety of "nitty—gritty" areas.

Yes, I'm asking you to use *your* time and talents in the FLP — not to give them up to a collective good but to strike YOUR blow for YOUR life. Yes, I'm asking you to take responsibility, not as a sacrifice but because it's exciting to make your area of expertise work in a start—up operation.

Figure out what it's worth to you — how much time you're willing to spend, how much you're willing to put into it...and what YOU can get out of it. That's what I did when I was making my decision to run for Chairperson; and I expect this to be a tremendously exciting and personally rewarding year for me.

To paraphrase a pretty crummy quotation, ask not what you can do for your Party; ask what your Party can do for you. I think it can do a lot.

Yours in liberty,
Andrea Millen
Chairperson

STATE COMMITTEE MEETING

At its meeting on April 9th, the new State Committee appointed the heads of the various work committees. They are:

Operations & Activities: Paul Tanzer
Newsletter: Martin E. Nixon
Editorial Reply Coordinator: Roger Eisenberg
Publications: Sam Konkin
Speakers Bureau/Media: Ken Kalcheim
Election Law & Procedures: Gary Greenberg
Party Communications: Ray Strong
Clipping Service: Joe Castrovinci
Librarian: Bob Cohen
By—laws: Paul Lepanto

The State Committee also decided that the FLP would sell cassettes of the speeches made by Harry Browne, Murray Rothbard and Paul Lepanto at the Convention. Browne would be on one tape. Rothbard and Lepanto would be on the other. The price set is \$6.95 for each cassette or \$\$11.95 for both.

The State Committee also passed two resolutions. One instructed the Chairperson to write to Sue Nolan and the Chairperson of the Arizona LP to find out exactly what happened at that party's convention. The other resolution was a statement that no one magazine, commercial enterprise could represent *all* persons in the libertarian movement.

The State Committee also voted to set up a 'Victory Fund Committee' that would coordinate fund—raising for election campaigns. Any member of the State Committee who wants to would be a member of the Victory Fund; and candidates will have the privilege of the floor. Gary Greenberg was appointed Executive Director of the Victory Fund.

The State Committee also approved the draft of the letter to be sent to all New York State legislators on contraception law repeal.

IN THE NEWS

DRUGS IN SUBURBIA

On the evening of March 19, 1973, in a Unitarian Church hall in Freeport, Long Island, the Nassau Libertarian Club surfaced in suburbia.

Over 40 people attended the "Symposium on Crime and Drugs" which was organized to present all sides of the important issue (with, of course, the "correct" point of view shining through like the gospel truth).

Leading the statist opposition was Assistant District Attorney of Nassau County, Arthur Randall. He proved a good sport though (if nothing else) as one by one all of his emotional, irrational arguments against legalization of drugs were refuted by libertarian spokesperson Gary Greenberg and the comments and questions from the predominantly libertarian audience.

As the first libertarian event in Nassau County, the symposium was a success. Much was learned, however, about publicity and presentation to make the next event even better attended. The Nassau Libertarian Club feels that libertarians must begin speaking to and educating the general population instead of only to ourselves. As the Club plans its next symposium, probably on economic issues, including the true causes of inflation, this factor will be a major consideration.

Robert C. Thoma

BURN TAX BURN

The flame leaped from the Tax Court Summons. Kenneth Kalcheim dropped the charred ember into the metal wastebasket and reached for his tax records. The cameras focused in again; the microphones pressed closer to catch his explanations. That over, the crowd parted and he picked up his cardboard table and TAX IS THEFT pamphlets and walked into the IRS building at 120 Church Street.

Outside, the 25 or so libertarians resumed their picket line. They kept of the chant, "Tax is theft!" When Treasury officials and police started to harass Ken in the lobby of the building, the cry went up, "Free Ken Kalcheim!"

Sam Konkin, Andu Thornton, Bob Cohen and others from the FLPr were there with their black flags Jerry Klasman was everywhere recording the events for posterity with his camera. Martin Nixon came with his own sign that read, "What will they take out next?" and which showed what income tax withholding does to a paycheck. The FLP candidates, Fran Youngstein and Tom Avery made their contribution to the demonstration. Nona Aguilar used her

charm on the minions of the law. Howard Katz came with his gold DON'T TREAD ON ME flag.

Many of the passersby commented, "I agree with that," as they read the placards and the leaflets that were being handed out.

On the WNEW 10 O'Clock News (Channel 5) that night the demonstration got about 20 seconds of coverage. The rest of the New York media evidently had different ideas of what was important.

MEN with apologies to SEK

BROOKNER REPLIES AGAIN

FLPer Jack Brookner has been doing quite well in the area of editorial reply. His latest accomplishment was a letter to the editor published in the March 29th issue of The New York Times. In it he castigated the simplistic reasoning of that worthy paper over the question of who killed F.A.P. Keep up the good work Jack.

CAUSE AND EFFECT?

Shortly after joining the FLP, Dr. Murray N. Rothbard won third prize in the Fourth Annual Delectations Contest (one of National Review's more humorous diversions). His prize was a copy of Hazlett's *Economics in One Lesson*.

GARY SPEAKS TO STUDENTS

On Wednesday, April 11, Gary Greenberg spoke to two different health education classes at Lehman College (of CUNY) on the legalization of heroin. The course the students are taking is entitled "Alcohol, Tobacco and Drugs." (This was Gary's fourth appearance on campus at Lehman, and his third appearance this term. Last semester he spoke to an evening class in the School of General Studies — about 25—30 students — on the same topic; and at the end of the term they voted him the best guest lecturer of the year.

The first speech was delivered in the afternoon, lasted about an hour, and was followed by about an hour of questions. The students were generally receptive to Gary's arguments, although few of them were willing to accept the "radical" position he took. Most seemed to be in favor of some reduced amount of state regulation of drug use and sale.

The second speech was given to another class taking the same course in the evening. The audience was much more lively. After speaking on the topic of legalizing heroin, Gary opened up the question and answer period more, and discussed libertarianism in general. After the speech was over, Gary remarked that he thought this was the best presentation of all.

In all, Mr. Greenberg has addressed five different classes and spoken in front of more than 100 students (either to advocate legalization of heroin, or to discuss drug laws in a more informal manner). Although he usually begins his presentation with a brief discussion of the moral issue involved, when speaking in favor of repealing heroin laws, he stresses the practical aspects of his position.

There are three active FLP members attending Lehman, and there is a student libertarian organization on campus. It is expected that there will be additional libertarians speaking at the Bronx College in the coming months.

Thomas Avery

THE GESTAPO IS ALIVE AND WELL IN THE UNITED STATES

Sometime during the week of April 16th, Karl Bray (Utah State LP Chairperson) and three fellow tax rebels were arrested by IRS & FBI agents on a totally fabricated charge. While in custody, the IRS & FBI agents (without any search warrant) broke into Karl's business. They think that a badge gives them a divine right to act like common crooks. Karl alleges that they stole \$30,000 and valuable papers.

If this doesn't seem very coherent, it's because I'm in a state of semi-shock. In the next issue of the newsletter, when I've regained all my faculties, I'll make a full disclosure of the facts.

Kenneth W. Kalcheim

2 DOWN — 48 TO GO

Ed Clark, former Chairperson of the FLP was chosen Chairperson of the LP of California at its Convention in March.

THE LIBERTARIAN LIBRARY

The FLP is trying to form a research library for its candidates and members. Anyone interested in forming such a library should send to Robert W. Cohen (% The FLP office) a list of books and periodicals they are interested in lending/renting to fellow members. The list should include the full title as it appears on the title page, the author and year of publication. The FLP office, at this point, is interested in forming a centralized catalogue of material rather than an actual collection.

LAST CHANCE

All persons who are going to the National LP Convention in Cleveland (June 8—10) are urged to contact the FLP office. If enough warm bodies (30—40) will be making the trip, then it will be worthwhile (and cheaper) to charter a bus.

See the March & April issues of the newsletter for information on the National Convention.

Many thanks to Tom Avery for his help with the typesetting of the Newsletter — and to Mike Shaw for the use of his typesetting equipment.

OPEN FORUM

ABOLISHING THE CITY

Within the next 18 months, the New York City Charter Revision Commission will present a new city charter to the voters of New York City. We can reasonably expect the new charter to retain a centralized government, although it will probably be weak enough for Governor Rockefeller to step up the frequency with which he inflicts his "good will" upon the city.

It can easily be seen that such a "liberalized" charter would not be a decentralization of power, but a continuation of centralized government power under a different leader. However, there *is* a feasible, activist alternative for libertarians.

Start a citywide movement to abolish New York City.

A campaign to eliminate the city government, as well as other city administrative agencies formed by state law, would be beneficial to the FLP in two ways. First, it is a politically popular proposal (if the 51st state campaigns are any indication of the potential support for community control in the city) which would help the FLP greatly by presenting libertarian ideas to the public. Second, it is an issue on which most libertarians can agree because it can be advocated without adherence to any particular governmental theory (minarchism vs. anarchism). Anyone who opposes the consolidation of State power could easily sympathize with a plan for the elimination of a municipal conglomerate and its state—authorized partners. Also, the elimination of the city would mean the eventual formation of towns from scratch, making them much more receptive to new ideas about government than the giant bureaucracies that exist now.

Here, then is a proposed campaign to abolish city.

1. *An aggressive campaign for the repeal of the City Charter.* This is the key to any movement to end centralized control of New York. It can be done through a citywide referendum, and would be a perfect foil to the Commission's proposed charter. As I pointed out earlier, there would be substantial support for a proposal that would allow the communities of New York to run their own affairs. With one stroke, the whole city bureaucracy can be dissolved — sanitation, parks, welfare — and be replaced by voluntary community groups. Since the elimination of the city would spur some communities, becoming involved in the drafting of town charters, giving them a libertarian orientation.

Of course, for such a campaign to work, the FLP must conduct it *aggressively* — collecting signatures on referendum petitions, publicizing the proposition through literature and speakers, etc. We must work hard for repeal, or not work at all. A drive for repeal will be no good if it interests only a small segment of the city's voters because libertarians went no further than advocacy.

The repeal of the charter, while an important step toward a decentralized New York, is only part of the battle. If we only press for repeal, the city area could be worse off than before, if Rockefeller decides to replace the former city bureaucracies with *state* bureaucracies. Also, those city agencies that derive their authority from state law, such as the Board of Education, would still exist after the charter was repealed.

In order to protect the communities of New York from such abuses, libertarians must take other steps to limit the state's power over the area after charter repeal.

2. *Press for the establishment of weak county governments in the post—city counties.* In order for the

communities to have real self—rule, the county governments must be made weak — they should have severely limited powers of administration. If this is not done, the conditions prevalent in borough administrations (party "boss" administration) would become a part of the more powerful county administrations. If the county governments must exist, they should be a close to caretaker governments as possible.

3. *Work for the repeal of all state laws authorizing agencies which administer the New York area.* This would mean working to abolish the N.Y.C. Board of Education, the Metropolitan Transportation Authority and the Housing Authority, to name some examples. In a public drive, the justification for this would be two—fold. Such a move would reduce State power, while communities would control their schools and public housing.

Another drive along these lines could be devoted to preventing the state from taking over the jobs or facilities of former city agencies. Also, there would have to be provisions that would prevent the state from repossessing its former facilities, which would belong to the people who are living in or maintaining them (the "homestead" concept).

If it were obvious that this last step could be taken as easily as the first two, this last step could be taken as easily as the first two, this campaign would be described completely. However, most people will recognize the doubtful status of such proposals in a state legislature composed mostly of upstate and suburban legislators. While such proposals may receive widespread support in the New York area, the decisions will be made by lawmakers from Montauk and Niagra Falls. Therefore, to aid the campaign in this stage, one more element is necessary.

4. *The formation of a volunteer lobby to advocate the repeal of the above laws.* At first glance, this proposal may shock many libertarians who are strongly against "pressure groups" seeking favors from government. However, what I am proposing is simply an exercise of the First Amendment right to a redress of grievances with the state legislature. The "lobby" would be a one—issue, *totally* voluntary lobby. Its sole purpose would be to work for the elimination of any central agencies in the New York City area. It would be run by volunteers who could work on any area of the drive that they are interested in. It would be funded solely by voluntary contributions from those interested in such a lobby. The success or failure of such a lobby would be dependent on its support from the membership, discouraging the formation of a party "elite" through the lobby. Also, such a voluntary project could pave the way for other voluntarily funded and run projects; the party could be run as a partially (and eventually, totally) voluntaristic organization.

The time to decentralize New York City is NOW.

Spencer F. Pinney

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Sirs:

This letter is to announce my resignation from the Free Libertarian Party, Inc.

I joined the FLP shortly after its first meeting in April of 1972, enthusiastically greeting its arrival on the political scene as "the only sensible way to fight statism." I served for a time on the publicity committee, and was one of the founders of the radical caucus.

I am resigning because of the stunning defeat of the Bernardo de la Paz Amendment to the FLP by—laws, which I introduced at the 1973 FLP State Convention, and which received only four votes in favor of it.

I did not expect the Bernardo de la Paz Amendment to pass, but neither did I expect it to receive as little support as it did. Most members of the FLP ridiculed it because it proposed to turn the FLP from its course as a "legitimate" [i.e., power-seeking] party, to a party in name only which would have as its goal the promotion of libertarian principles through the media opportunities afforded those candidates participating in the State's electoral processes.

My motivation for introducing it at the Convention is the same as the reason I must now resign: I cannot see the FLP having any success in the political power struggles without either abandoning or subtly betraying the very principles for which it was created. I realize that most FLP members reading this will not agree with this analysis; I will state only that this is a lesson you will either learn, as I did, from a rational analysis of the prospects for libertarian political success, or by seeing libertarianism discredited when the party abandons its principles to gain votes.

But just ask yourself this question: You who gave my antiauthoritarian proposal so little attention; what makes you think that a truly libertarian politician will have more success than me?

Sincerely,

J. Neil Schulman

Dear Fellow Libertarian:

I do not say gun control laws [in all states] should be liberalized.

I say they should be abolished.

To quote from the Minority Report of the FLP Platform Committee, "Laws against the ownership of anything, from gold to guns, are violations of the rights of individuals. Possession can never be an act of aggression, and only aggressive actions can properly be prohibited by law."

The "assassin of Gov. Wallace" committed no crime in buying a gun. He committed no crime until he used it to nearly kill the Governor. [No real crime, that is, He may have violated various State laws in carrying the gun concealed from Wisconsin to Maryland.]

If you think registration or even the complete banning of ownership would have stopped Bremer, keep in mind that assassinations [or attempts] are not exclusive to this country. They occur in countries where the possession of ammunition alone can bring the death sentence. [In Japan, where guns are banned, [1] a national political figure was killed for all to see over TV with a ceremonial sword [2] almost twice as many murders are committed without knives than are committed here.]

Furthermore, Gov. Wallace was and still is the most outspoken major political figure in this country on the right to bear arms. [Unfortunately, his pro-gun statements have too often ended something like this: "Don't register guns. Register Communists."] Apparently he doesn't practice the form of racism you seem to: that the fact that Bremer misused a gun is proof all gun users should be controlled.

The assassins in this world have never had any trouble getting guns and never will. The fact that gun controls are stronger in some States than others is a monumentally weak argument for saying "we can't say tough gun control laws won't work..." Prohibition [of liquor] was uniform in every State, yet everybody who wanted a drink got one. And heroin, illegal coast—to—coast, is available coast—to—coast.

Now then, if the fact that crimes committed with completely uncontrolled long guns had decreased 10%,

while those committed with tightly controlled handguns had increased 80% is proof to you we need strict gun control laws [in all states], you probably also think the high rate of unemployment among the unskilled is proof we should have a higher minimum wage.

As for this exercise in naivete: "If the people Mr. Muchnick is referring to know that their gun number can be quickly reached by the police they're going to think twice," let me remind you that the only people whose gun numbers are quickly reachable by the police are citizens who have obeyed the registration laws. In areas where guns must be registered, there is no evidence that an increasing number of people have "thought twice." Statistics, rather, show that fewer people with guns does not mean less crime, but generally more.

You close [and so do I] with "no gentleman, I don't want to take away your right to own guns, I just want to make sure that guns aren't easily available to the Bremer's." That's just the point. Gun control laws create a state of affairs where guns become easily accessible only to the Bremer's.

Neither you nor I would seek out a gun peddler to get hold of a pistol. But the Bremer's would.

Or else they'd build a bomb. Then I guess we'd have to make bombs illegal. Then knives. Then clubs. After all, well over 90% of this country's violent crimes aren't even committed with firearms.

Norm Muchnick

Self-Liberation Festival

a two day libertarian-anarchist conference

sponsored by the

Hunter Libertarian Alliance

The topics to be discussed include:

- Session I - The Historical Roots of Anarchism
Lysander Spooner Alexander Berkman
Emma Goldman Stephen Pearl Andrews
Benjamin Tucker Murray Bookchin
- Session II - Alternate Education
The Psychological Evils of Compulsory Education
Education and Kid Liberation
How to Form Your Own School
The Contemporary Free School Movement
"Horse Feathers" - Classic Marx Bros. Film
 Spoofing Education
- Session III - Anarchism Applied to Self-Liberation
The Women's Movement Reconsidered
Gay Liberation
Anarchism and Pornography
On Forming Pirate Radio Stations
The Counter Culture Analyzed
Mental Patients Liberation

Plus much, much more, including a party and two major films,

Saturday and Sunday, May 19th and 20th - 10 AM - ???
Hunter College Playhouse; 68th Street & Lexington Avenue; NYC
Admission is free, but contributions to help defray expenses
would be greatly appreciated.

CLUB NEWS

MID—HUDSON LIBERTARIAN CLUB (MHLC) (Poughkeepsie)(Chartered).

The MHLC meets every third Thursday of the month at 8:00 PM THE Unitarian Church; 67 Randolph Avenue; Poughkeepsie. For further information contact Guy Riggs at (914) 462—0613.

FLPrc (Multi—club caucus) plots and conspires fourth Friday of every month at 635 East 11th Street — Apt.24; New York, N.Y. 10009. (212) 673—6136.

LIBERTARIAN ANTI—CENSORSHIP COMMITTEE (Manhattan) (Unchartered). Anyone interested in working for the repeal of all censorship laws is invited to attend the next meeting on Wednesday, May 16 at the FLP office at 7:30 PM. For additional information contact Louis Sicilia at (212) 361—8000 ext. 323 (9—5) or (212) 663—2562 (evenings).

LIBERTARIAN EDUCATION ISSUE CLUB (LEIC) (Unchartered). For information contact Noah Fuhrman at (212) 737—8851 or write to him at 35 East 85th Street; New York, N.Y. 10028.

LIBERTARIAN TAX REBELLION COMMITTEE (LTRC) (Unchartered). The LTRC seeks people interested in the tax rebellion to aid the committee in its goals. Contact Kenneth W. Kalcheim at (212) 288—0327.

LIBERTY AMENDMENT CLUB (unchartered). For information contact Nona Aguilar; 52—07 74th Street; Elmhurst, N.Y. 11373 or Ken Kalcheim at 288—0327.

NASSAU LIBERTARIAN CLUB (NLC) (Nassau County) (Unchartered) For further information write P.O. Box 32, West Hempstead, N.Y. or call Mary Jo Wanzer at (516) 481-6010.

STATEN ISLAND LIBERTARIAN CLUB (SILC) (Staten Island) (Unchartered) For information, contact Timothy Killoran at (212) 761-5596.

SUFFOLK LIBERTARIAN CLUB (SLC) (Suffolk County) (Unchartered) For further information, contact Richard Lerner at (516) 543-9463 (evenings). or Alex Walker at (516) 924—3794 (home) or (516) 345—4596 (work).

Attention: All clubs wishing to place notices in the FLP Newsletter must submit exact written copy by the 20th of the preceding month. No copy will be accepted over the phone.

If you wish to organize an FLP club, contact the FLP office, An organizing kit will be provided which consists of model bylaws, instructions for organizing, literature and PR handbooks, party literature, names, addresses and telephone numbers of members and prospects in your area, speaker(s) for organizing meetings, charter application, etc. The FLP Membership Committee will provide as much help as needed to get you started. It will even suggest projects for those clubs requesting ideas.

If you wish to join a club, the choice of existing clubs follows. If none suits you, you'll have to sit around and wait for someone else to form one in your area or **YOU'LL HAVE TO DO IT YOURSELF!**

ALBERT JAY NOCK FLPC: We shall read the United States government out of existence. Find out how by attending our meetings. For further information call Robert Cohen at (212) 762—3203.

BRONX LIBERTARIAN CLUB (BLC) (Chartered). The Bronx Club held its fourth meeting on Sunday, April 15, at the home of member Bill Roth. The members unanimously endorsed the Citywide State of FLP candidates, and all of the members indicated a willingness to help in the campaign this year. Chairperson Tom Avery, FLP candidate for Comptroller, discussed the upcoming campaign and petition drive. Vice Chairperson Steve Flier, a medical student, discussed the research he had done on the administration of amphetamines to "overactive" school children.

Anyone interested in joining the Bronx Club (membership is not limited to residents of the Bronx), or in attending a meeting are asked to contact Tom Avery at 584—5493.

BROOKLYN LIBERTARIAN PARTY CAUCUS (Chartered). The BLC did not submit a notice for this month's newsletter.

LIBERTARIAN ABORTION ACTION GROUP LAAG (Manhattan)(Chartered). The Club is devoted exclusively to the abortion issue, but will also be dealing with contraception law repeal, and is open to men as well as women.

The next meeting will be on Wednesday, May 9 at the Party office: 15 West 38th Street. For further information contact Fran Youngstein at (212) 223—4136 (9—5) or (212) 249—0172 (evenings).

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WANTED: Hoppers—Nathan '72 campaign buttons. Ken Rudin; 411 Park Place; Fort Lee, N.J. 07024. (201) 461—8406.

LIBERTARIAN TAX REBELLION COMMITTEE: We offer a Tax Rebellion Kit for a donation of \$10, which will show you how to avoid paying income taxes and telephone taxes and how to defend yourself with the Constitution. Please send donations to: Kenneth W. Kalcheim; %Libertarian Tax Rebellion Committee; P.O. Box 366 — Lenox Hill Station; New York, N.Y. 10021.

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