

Libertarian Party NEWS

November - December 1981

A Publication of the Libertarian National Committee

LP GOALS FOR '82

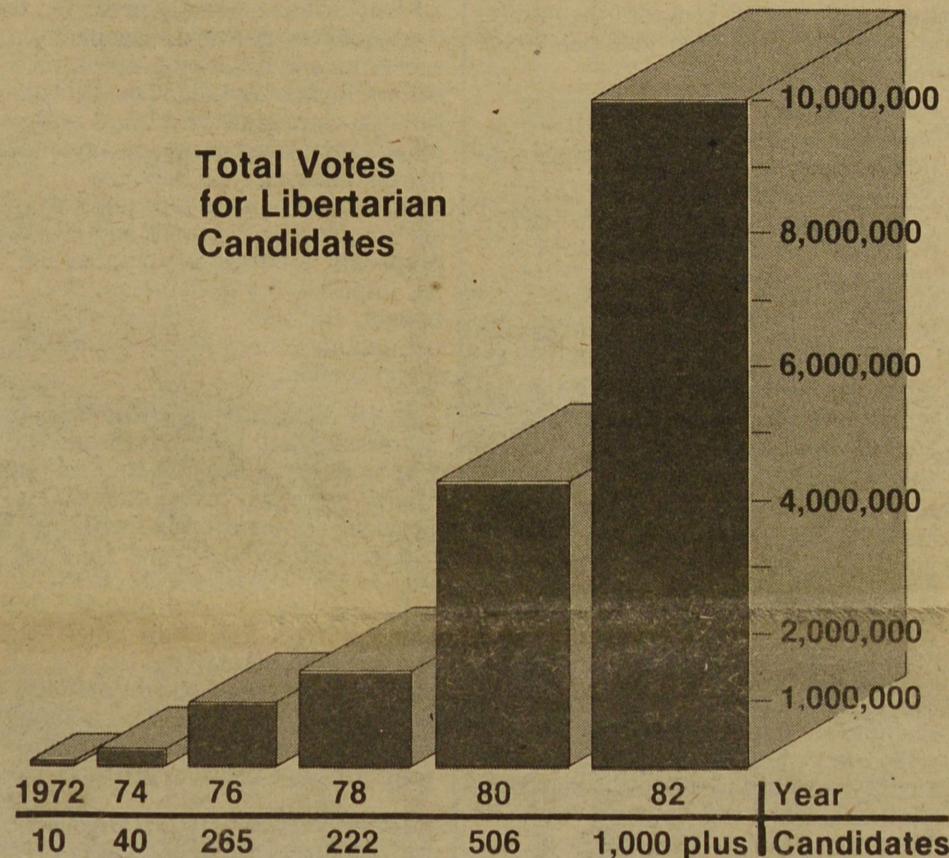
The Libertarian National Committee and the National Director have set goals and made plans for 1982 that promise to make it the best year yet for Libertarian candidates, campaigns and continued Libertarian Party growth.

These ambitious plans for building our electoral abilities and achievements include achieving permanent ballot status in 24 states by the end of 1982 (up from the current number of 11 states), fielding over 1,000 Libertarian candidates, and earning a total of 10 million votes across the country for these candidates. As part of this overall plan, the Libertarian Party plans to have at least one candidate on the ballot in every state.

In 1978, 222 Libertarian candidates in 31 states earned 1,410,000 votes, while in 1980, 506 candidates in fifty states won 4,290,000 votes.

According to National Director Eric O'Keefe, "These goals are quite ambitious. 1982 will represent a tremendous step forward for us if we achieve them, not just because of the effect these accomplishments will have on the public and the media, but because they will represent a major organizational development."

O'Keefe added, "Two things will be clear to observers when we achieve



these goals. They are that Libertarian ideas are able to attract increasing support from voters, and that Libertarians have the ability and the commitment to wage the campaigns needed to bring these ideas before the public. It will be clear that Libertarians are willing to do the hard work necessary to achieve liberty and won't

be stopped by the many obstacles in the way."

Some Libertarians note that an important reason for waging a national effort to bring the Libertarian message to voters in every state is to take full advantage of the disastrous

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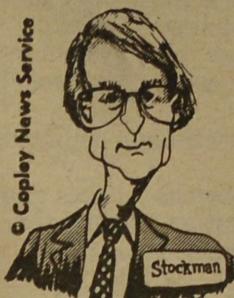
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Reflections on Stockman Affair

by David Boaz



Now that the immediate furor over the Atlantic Monthly interviews with David Stockman has died down, it's important for libertarians to reflect on the meaning of the whole incident.

Stockman is no libertarian (despite what National Review's Joe Sobran said in his syndicated column), but a lot of what he had to say is relevant for libertarians who want to understand what's really happening in Washington.

The first point to be made is that unless you've read the Atlantic article itself, you've probably gotten a very distorted account of Stockman's comments. Almost everything said by

politicians or the media was taken out of context. Juicy quotes make for sensational headlines and good political attacks, but they have little to do with what Stockman really said. Almost every politician whose comments I have seen clearly had either not read or not understood the article.

What, then, did Stockman say? He said, first of all, that it's very difficult to cut the budget if you exempt defense, Social Security, and most other entitlements programs. Such programs account for 83% of the budget. Hardly a startling point, but in Washington it's like pointing out that the emperor has no clothes. Every politician wants his constituents to believe that he's really trying to cut the budget but is faced with insurmountable obstacles — as of course he is if we exempt 83% of the budget. All Stockman really said was

that if you really want to cut the budget, you have to go after the big-ticket items, something even the Reagan administration balked at.

Stockman missed a bet, unfortunately, on the Social Security issue. What he talked Reagan into doing was originally suggesting benefit cuts and increases in the retirement age — in effect, taking away things people felt they had been promised. That was a strategy doomed to failure by political reality. Since it offered no cut in Social Security taxes, there was no constituency in favor of it, and direct benefit cuts engender tremendous opposition. A more fundamental and yet more politically feasible reform would be the one proposed by the Clark for President campaign. Briefly, that program would exempt all workers under

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Libertarian National Committee
2300 Wisconsin Ave. NW
Washington, D.C. 20007

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

Perspective

From The Chair

by Alicia Garcia Clark

I think the new team elected by the delegates in Denver has begun to take shape. At its November meeting the National Committee adopted a set of goals for 1982, an essential point for all well run organizations. These goals, many of which were developed in the campaigns for National Chair, will be helpful to coordinate the activities of the party and to focus our efforts. They deal with internal education, organizational and political skills as well as specific electoral objectives for 1982. They are described in more detail elsewhere in this issue.

The National Committee has also adopted a new structure, with our Internal Education Committee and Outreach Committee coordinating work in these two areas. Initial reports by John Mason, Chair of the Internal Education Committee, and Sheldon Richman, Chair of the Outreach Committee, are printed elsewhere in this issue. Please contact them if you would like to participate in their committees.

Emil Franzi, Membership Chair, has developed a national membership program and will try to aid the state parties in building their own membership. A well thought out and realistic budget has been developed by Vivian Baures, our Treasurer. Finally, Leslie Graves Key, Finance Chair, has developed a fund-raising program to provide the money needed for all of these programs. Emil and Leslie would also appreciate volunteers and ideas to help them.

The November election results offer encouragement to all of us. Perhaps most spectacular was the election of Honey Lanham, Bill Fraser and Jeff Calvert to the Harris County (Houston area) School Board. Honey led the ticket, polling over 82,000 votes while Bill beat a strong incumbent. They are pledged to abolish the Board. Mike Carruth was elected to the City Council of Landrum, South Carolina. Dick Siano tied for Township Council in Kenwood, New Jersey, Keane Richardson in Loveland, Co. who lost by only 18 votes, and Don Sayards narrowly lost 48% to 52% for the City Council in Winona, Minnesota. These electoral successes and near successes were the result of careful targeting, grassroots organizing with lots of person to person contacts and, for several of the races, prior community involvement on the part of the candidates. All of our other fine candidates and campaigns also deserve

our thanks for the progress they made in persuading the American people to vote Libertarian.

The elections held this November, however, amount to only a small fraction of the number that will be held in November, 1982. At that time 435 congresspersons, 33 senators, thousands of state legislators and thousands of other state and local officials will be elected. The efforts of the national Party over the next year to help state and local parties and individual candidates to prepare for these elections will proceed on many fronts.

Perhaps the most basic step is the education of our members. Many newcomers to our party are not really knowledgeable about our principles and our policies and thus they cannot be fully satisfactory spokespersons, candidates or campaign managers. Dave Walter is heading up a Subcommittee under John Mason's Internal Education Committee, which is now developing an educational course and will be adopting or developing additional materials to study our national platform. Dave will be promoting these materials to state and local groups. Anyone interested in this project or using these materials should contact Dave directly. The object of this effort, of course, is not to turn the LP into a study group, but to develop principled, educated, persuasive activists.

Emil Franzi is starting a pilot membership project that should increase national and state membership. Personal, grassroots activity is the hallmark of the Alaska Party and has been a feature of most of our most successful races. Increasing the number and raising the knowledge level of our members are the bedrock elements of creating a mass, principled party.

All of those who read this article are reading it because they want to aid the cause of liberty. Each of us can take the membership coupon in the issue, or a state membership form, and persuade a friend, relative or sympathizer to join us. As Dick Randolph says, "There's nothing to it but to do it."

Beyond membership and self education, the spread of liberty needs outreach to persuade more people to move toward us. Sheldon Richman, John Mason and their committees, Howie Rich and his Libertarian Congressional Committee, Sylvia Sanders and Ben Olsen and their candidate

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From The Director

by Eric O'Keefe

Libertarians correctly predicted the consequences of Ronald Reagan's economic and military proposals before anyone else did. Throughout the 1980 campaigns, Ed Clark and other Libertarian candidates pointed out the contradiction between Reagan's occasional free market rhetoric and his frequent anti-market proposals. Libertarians pointed out the impossibility of balancing the budget, and reducing taxes, while implementing record increases in Pentagon spending.

In the early months of the Reagan administration, Libertarians led the way in pointing out that Reagan's tax "cuts" were tax "rate" cuts which provided for overall tax increases. We exposed the budget "cuts" for what they were — increases to record budget levels. Libertarians, like Jule Herbert in the May/June *Libertarian Party News*, pointed out that Reagan's proposed budget deficits, while extremely high, were actually far lower than the deficit Reagan's programs are likely to produce.

On the foreign policy front, Libertarians have long pointed out how new weapons systems and other belligerence actually tend to reduce security, in addition to the economic burdens they impose. It is heartening to see that millions of Europeans, ignoring their government leaders, have recognized that more weapons often mean less security and an increased risk of war.

I considered all the pessimistic Libertarian projections about Reagan's programs to be realistic, and I joined in making them. But I always thought the failures we were projecting would only become painfully obvious two or three years into the Reagan administration.

Amazingly, even administration leaders like David Stockman are already conceding the failure of Reaganomics. An \$80 billion deficit in 1981 is likely, and Reagan has already discarded his campaign goal of a balanced budget in 1984. What Reagan has correctly called the "crushing burden" of federal taxes and spending is being increased, and the economy is reacting in a predictable manner — it is being crushed.

It would not be correct for Libertarians to cheer the disastrous consequences of Reagan's program. But the laws of economics are not changed by wishes, political rhetoric, or promises, so it was correct for us to forecast the failures. Now the question for Liber-

tarians is: how do we capitalize on this glaring new failure of Republican big government policies? How do we take advantage of this opportunity to attract voters once again frustrated in their attempt to roll back government, voters who are learning that they have been lied to by yet another administration?

We should not and cannot wait until the 1984 presidential election to raise our voices. We must turn the 1982 campaigns into a nationwide effort to present the Libertarian alternative to the betrayed voters.

This idea is what is behind the specific campaign goals discussed elsewhere in this issue. With Libertarian candidates in every state, with 1,000 candidates nationwide, and with systematic candidate training and assistance, we can turn the 1982 campaigns into a giant forum for criticizing Republican and Democratic policies, and presenting the Libertarian alternative. We can be THE third party voice by using the 1982 elections in a way that only a broad, nationwide party can do. No one-man movement can pretend to be a political party in a non-presidential year.

Our success in 1982 is important in numerous ways:

- We can have a significant influence on public debate on important issues.

- We can build a much stronger party — with ballot status, experienced candidates and campaign managers, and increased public recognition.

- We can head off any 1984 attempt by an independent presidential candidate to take advantage of public disgust with the two party system by claiming to be the only alternative.

- We can win elections in a number of states.

The early and obvious failures of the Reagan administration magnify the importance of a tremendous Libertarian effort in 1982. By 1984, the litany of Reagan failures and Democratic solutions will be long and old. We need to impress on the public in 1982 the reasons for the Reagan failures.

- The voters will not put up with economic and foreign policy failures without demanding explanations and changes. Only the Libertarian Party can offer the right explanations, and changes that are also solutions.

November — December 1981

Off-Year Elections Prove Encouraging For '82

The November 3 general election was highlighted by Libertarian victories in four states. Libertarians Honey Lanham, Jeffrey Calvert, and Bill Fraser were victorious in their races for the Harris County (Texas) Board of Education.

In Landrum, South Carolina, Mike Carruth was elected to the City Council. In Schuylkill County, Penn-

sylvania, Jay Zane finished second in a field of twenty-three people running for seven seats on the County Government Study Commission. Rod Bowman was elected Tax Assessor (that's right, Tax Assessor) in East Buffalo Township, Pennsylvania. In addition to these six victories, Mike Tanchek was re-elected to the City Council in Troy, Montana.

All of these election victories, and most of the other November 3 elections, were for nonpartisan offices.

Texas Victories

Houston, Texas is completely contained within Harris County. The three Libertarian victories in the race for six year terms on the Harris County Board of Education happened in an interesting setting. Only five of the seven seats on the Board were up for election, so Libertarians took a majority of the open seats. A bid to take

Election Results

Candidate	State	Office	Votes	%
Keane Richardson	CO	Loveland City Council	563	48%
Marcia Farrington	IA	Ames City Council	NA	28%
Mal Iles	IA	State Legislature	NA	4%
Ernie McAfee	KY	State Legislature	865	13%
David Gailey	KY	State Legislature	673	10.8%
Tom Bogel	KY	State Legislature	NA	4%
Donald Salyards	MN	Winona City Council	550	48%
Mike Tanchek*	MT	City Council	NA	100%
Jack Moyers	NJ	Governor	2,255	1%
Ernie Philips	NY	Williamson Town Sup.	NA	25%
Judith Jones	NY	Mayor, New York City	6,902	.6%
Rod Bowman*	PA	E. Buffalo Twp. Tax Assessor	4	36%
Jay Zane*	PA	County Study Commission	NA	NA
Hans Schroeder	PA	Township Supervisor	NA	5%
David Walter	PA	Township Auditor	NA	3.8%
Walt Karwicki	PA	Mayor, York	NA	2.5%
Russ Moon	PA	Mayor, Pittsburgh	NA	.6%
Mike Carruth*	SC	Landrum City Council	434	42.2%
Jeffrey Calvert*	TX	Harris Co. Bd. of Ed.	7,821	51.7%
Thomas Glass	TX	Harris Co. Bd. of Ed.	8,275	35%
Bill Fraser*	TX	Harris Co. Bd. of Ed.	10,266	30.1%
Laura Yaussey	TX	Harris Co. Bd. of Ed.	32,376	25.7%
Honey Lanham*	TX	Harris Co. Bd. of Ed.	81,888	65.1%
Allan Vogel	TX	Harris Co. Bd. of Ed.	4,199	12.3%
Peter Elloway	TX	Houston City Council	1,181	3.1%

*Winning Candidates

Libertarians Holding Office

The number of Libertarians holding elective office has gradually grown over the past year. In November, it was boosted by six more. And Libertarian Dick Siano has an excellent chance of joining the winners circle in a December 29 runoff election.

In addition to these twenty Libertarians, other Libertarians hold advisory positions or appointive positions on government councils, commissions, and boards around the country.

Below is a list of Libertarians currently holding elective office.

State	Individual
Alaska	Ken Fanning
Alaska	Dick Randolph
Alaska	Stan Thompson
Alaska	Bruce Wammack
Alaska	John Davis
Alaska	Bill Privett
Arizona	Dr. Murray Feldstein
Arizona	Joe Saggio
Minnesota	Jack Ardoyno
Missouri	Marshall Cobb
Montana	Michael Tanchek
Oregon	Paul Dillon
Pennsylvania	Jay Zane
Pennsylvania	Rod Bowman
South Carolina	Marshall Danenburg
South Carolina	Michael Carruth
Texas	Honey Lanham
Texas	Bill Fraser
Texas	Jeffrey Calvert
Wisconsin	David Ripp

Office
State Legislature
State Legislature
Mayor, Kenai Borough
Borough Assembly, Fairbanks
President, Kenai Borough Assembly
City Council, Wrangell
City Council, Flagstaff
School Board, Apache Junction
School Board, Apple Valley
Alderman, Lakeshire
City Council, Troy
City Council, Philomath
Study Commission, Schuylkill County
Tax Assessor, East Buffalo Township
City Council, Elgin
City Council, Landrum
Board of Education, Harris County
Board of Education, Harris County
Board of Education, Harris County
Town Board, Waunakee

The Harris County Board of Education began to attract the angered attention of local residents in 1979 when it increased its taxes by 41%. Furthermore, when Libertarians looked into its functions, they found that the Board was merely duplicating things already being done by other government agencies. The school systems within Harris County are run by separate school districts, and there is also a state funded Department of Education.

Consequently, the goal of the Libertarians who ran in this election under the name of "Taxpayers for Responsible Education," is to completely abolish the Board and its taxing authority. Because they don't have a majority on the Board, Trustee Bill Fraser reports that they want to at least publicize the practices of the Board, which has 150 employees, all hired directly by the Board, and a \$5,000,000 budget. At the same time, Fraser reports that the Libertarians will lobby the State Legislature to repeal the Board's taxing authority. If the Board still exists in November, 1983, Libertarians will run on their two year record and contest the other two seats. A victory in just one of those races would give Libertarians a majority on the Board.

Other Victories

Mike Carruth, the winner of a Landrum, South Carolina City Council seat is the second Libertarian elected to a city council in South Carolina this year. He joins Marshall Danenburg of Elgin, the winner of a June election.

Rod Bowman's work as Tax Assessor in East Buffalo Township, Pennsylvania should prove easy. In his role as arbitrator in property tax assessment disputes, he has vowed always to support the lowest assessment figure. Unfortunately, his office doesn't give him the authority to initiate such disputes.

New Jersey Runoff

In a partisan race for Town Board in Kingwood Township, New Jersey, Libertarian Dick Siano tied for first with a Democrat, while defeating the incumbent Republican. A special election to settle the contest will be held on December 29. Although there are twenty Libertarians who now hold elective office around the country, a win by Siano would be the first Libertarian partisan victory in the "lower 48."

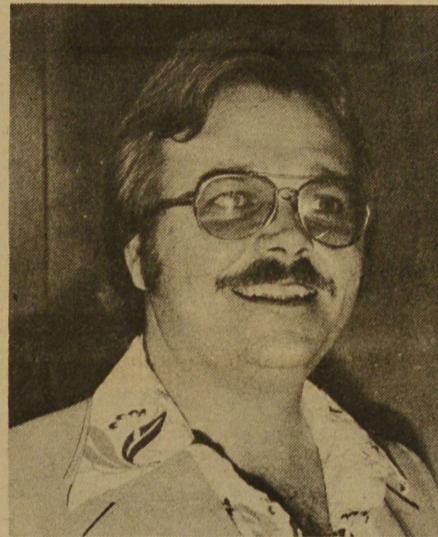
Partial Win in Colorado

In Loveland, Colorado, four Libertarians sympathizers running on an anti-tax slate were elected to the nine member City Council. The slate received financial support from the Colorado LP in the nonpartisan race.

Keane Richardson, Larimer County LP chair, ran as a member of the slate, and was narrowly defeated, gaining 48% of the vote.

Close Races

The Libertarian victories were no fluke. This is supported by the fact that many Libertarian candidates who did not win nevertheless had excellent showings. For example, in Winona, Minnesota, Dr. Don Salyards gained 48% of the vote in a race against an



Jeff Calvert

a full majority on the Board missed narrowly as Libertarians Tom Glass and Laura Yaussey contested the other two open seats.



Honey Lanham

incumbent City Council member. Salyards believes he would have won except for a flyer distributed late in the campaign by his opponent. The flyer criticized Salyards for his Libertarian beliefs, and listed some of our less-than-popular beliefs, such as

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November — December 1981

BALLOT DRIVE

1st Complete Drive

The Libertarian Party of Indiana completed a petition drive for 1982 ballot status. Ballot drive Coordinator Kevin Grant called in all petitions in mid-October.

The LPI collected a total of 16,500 signatures to cover the 7,000 signature requirement. The ballot drive was completed well ahead of the early March filing deadline.

This petition drive places Secretary of State candidate Steve Dasbach on the November 1982 ballot. He needs only 1/2% of the vote to earn permanent ballot status for the LP in Indiana.

Kevin Grant reported the ballot drive proved to be very challenging, "however, all of the obstacles placed in our path by Nature and by the nature of our government were overcome through the efforts of Libertarians determined to be on the ballot in 1982." Grant invites Indiana Libertarians interested in joining the 1982 campaign efforts to contact him or Joe Hauptman, 222 E. Berry Street, Ft. Wayne, IN 46802.

Arizona Drive One-Third Over

The Arizona LP is proceeding with another all-volunteer petition drive. Similar 1978 and 1980 drives were successfully completed. The Arizona drive is regularly the largest all-volunteer petition drive run by any state LP in the country.

Over 10,000 valid signatures are needed, and the LP expects to have them, plus a safety cushion, months ahead of the June deadline. The drive is already one-third over. Please see Emil Franz's regional report in this issue for further details.

Big Ohio Drive

The Ohio LP faces one of the earliest deadlines and largest signature requirements of any state LP in 1981-82. As of November 30th,

they have collected approximately 26,000 of a needed 42,837 valid signatures, or 65,000 total signatures. They face a tough task in collecting an additional 40,000 signatures by the early February deadline.

Ballot drive Coordinator Ann Leech is confident that the drive will be successfully completed ahead of the deadline. She reports that "signatures are being collected at the rate of 5,500 per week now. We need to increase this rate some more, and we'll then be on course for a completion by early January."

Montana Petitioning

As of the end of November, Montana Libertarians report 7,500 signatures collected in a drive to collect 9,979 valid signatures and 14,500 total signatures. Ballot drive coordinator Rod Newman is still actively recruiting petitioners to try to com-

plete the drive well before the April 12th filing deadline.

The Montana petition drive will place the Libertarian Party on the ballot, allowing individual candidates on the ballot without additional petitioning. Permanent ballot status can be gained with about 2-1/2% of the vote for the U.S. Senate candidate, a figure barely higher than Ed Clark's 1980 percentage in Montana.

Fortunately, the Libertarian candidate for U.S. Senate is well-known environmental activist Larry Dodge. Dodge is already campaigning extensively around the state, and receiving an excellent reception among the public and the media.

The Ohio LP has the sixth largest LP membership in the country, and received the third highest Clark vote total in 1980. The ballot drive should clear the way for the first extensive Libertarian Party campaigning on the state and local level. And although the 5% of the governor's vote needed for permanent ballot status may be out of reach, the Party should come out of the 1982 elections with a much expanded base of contributors and volunteers, and a host of experienced candidates ready for further party building in 1984.

In a recent interview with the Billings Gazette, Dodge said, "Nothing could be worse than government management of wilderness. The wilderness would have a better chance of preservation if it were owned by either the Sierra Club or Exxon. In either case, the owner would possess some mineral wealth and a lot of wilderness values. There is a market for both. Either owner would try to maximize the use of the resources."

Dodge is expected to lead a list of about thirty Libertarian candidates in Montana in 1982. Some of them will run full-scale campaigns for the State Senate and the State House, with serious chances of winning.

HELP WANTED

Paid full-time petitioners are needed now in selected states around the country. After ballot drives are completed in these states, petitioners will be needed in many other states. Work will be available continuously from now through Labor Day of 1982. You can work for one week, one month, or six months.

States where petitioners are currently needed include Ohio, Montana and Oklahoma. States which will probably need petitioners in 1982 include Texas, New York, New Mexico, Nebraska, Maine, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and others.

Travel and housing will be arranged. Pay is good and varies in different states. If you are interested in collecting signatures to place Libertarian candidates on the ballot, or if you would like more information on petitioning, please complete the attached form and return it to:

Libertarian Party
2300 Wisconsin Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007

Petitioner Inquiry Form

I am interested in petitioning for part of the coming year. Dates I am most likely to be available: _____

States I am most interested in petitioning in: _____

Name: _____

Address: _____

City/State Zip: _____

Home Phone: _____

School or Office Phone: _____

School-year address: _____

School: _____

City/State/Zip: _____

Public Response

The most remarkable aspect of the current petition drives involves reports from petitioners about public responses. In 1980, petitioners in eastern states usually ran into friendly voters, but voters who were unfamiliar with the Libertarian Party.

This year the situation is entirely different. Ron DeMillo collected thousands of signatures in the 1980 campaigns, and he is petitioning again in 1981. Commenting on the striking difference, he says petitioning is far easier now. When petitioning at the University of Cincinnati, Ron said that an overwhelming majority of the thousands of students he talked to recognized and responded favorably to the Libertarian Party; better than nine out of ten recognized the LP or Ed Clark.

Even more encouraging was the tone of the response. Many students volunteered that they supported Libertarian ideas and DeMillo counted twenty-five students in one day who said "I am a Libertarian!"

In addition to making our petition drives easier, these responses, especially from young people, hold out the promise of more and more Libertarian election successes in the future.

November - December 1981

New NatCom Meets In Metropolitan Washington, D.C.

by Frances Eddy

The new National Committee made a number of significant decisions during its two-day meeting November 7 and 8 at the Linden Hill Hotel in Bethesda, Maryland.

Recognizing the importance of goals to an organization's accomplishment, Leslie Key prepared a list of 14 which were adopted along with 3 additional ones emphasizing education that National Chair Alicia Clark proposed. The goals, which are reprinted elsewhere, include having at least one Libertarian candidate on the ballot in every state and over 1,000 LP candidates on the ballot next November.

As usual, a series of reports were given, followed by Q&A periods. Just to mention a point or two in each: Treasurer Vivian Baures promised to prepare monthly financial reports and appointed Dave Walter as Audit Committee. Dave is looking for a volunteer in the D.C. area to assist him.

Finance Chair Leslie Key reported that about \$14,000 has been raised to date in the current phone fund-raiser. She told of future plans which include a plan originated by Alicia Clark in which she and Ed will travel on weekends, speaking at fund-raising activities, helping local groups, and donating the money to help retire the Clark campaign debt.

The proposed 1982 budget was organized in categories of priorities, spending depending on levels of income coming in, as follows:

Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3
\$30,308/mo.	\$47,500/mo.	\$68,890/mo.

It passed with relatively minor changes: a few expenses (under \$1000 each) were added and a public opinion poll expense was reduced from \$25,000 to \$10,000 and upgraded from priority three to priority two. Also, approval was given to the National Director to negotiate with the Clark Campaign Committee to purchase the Clark campaign mailing list with up to \$30,000 authorized for the purpose.

National Director Eric O'Keefe told of the availability of a revised Q&A brochure and a 8½ x 11" handout based on it.

Howie Rich chronicled the growth of the speakers bureau under the coordination of Marion Williams who has turned the program over to headquarters for further development.

Two new committees that serve as the umbrella for several subcommittees were passed in a mail ballot prior to the meeting. The Internal Education Committee will be chaired by John Mason and the Outreach Committee has Sheldon Richman heading it.

The Libertarian Congressional Committee received a lot of attention. Regional Representatives were requested to initiate Political Action Committees in their area to support

Libertarian congressional candidates. Guidelines were passed regarding dispensing funds to candidates and the LCC was reconstituted with Howie Rich remaining as chair and joined by Chris Hocker, Ross Levatter, Carolyn

Felton, Clark Hodge, and Eric O'Keefe.

The engaging film "We Hold These Truths," was viewed, a market survey (by Dave Walter and Don Ernsberger) on the response of high

school students to it was reviewed and the decision made to buy the film from the Rich's for the \$4,600 outstanding debt on it with the intention of

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THE NASSAU SEMINAR ON OFFSHORE INVESTING

"The Best New Investments from Around the World"

17 Speakers from 6 Countries

Until about a decade ago, there was nothing wrong with keeping all your assets in the United States. Stocks, bonds, and other domestic investments provided safety, liquidity and a reasonable return on your investment.

But by the early '70s, things had begun to change drastically. Monetary crisis and double-digit inflation became permanent fixtures of the economy. Escalating taxes and government regulation threatened America's prosperity as well as the livelihood of its citizens. And all dollar-denominated investments began to suffer the effects of our government's disastrous fiscal policies.



Casey



Templeton

Then a handful of shrewd individuals, recognizing the danger of confining themselves to a single nation, started to look beyond America's borders. They discovered scores of new investment opportunities and unusual speculations—often in the least expected places. Most important, they discovered how crucial it is to *globally diversify one's portfolio* for maximum protection and profit.

But precisely because investing internationally is such a new idea, many people who become interested in the subject immediately find themselves with a multitude of questions. Where do I begin? Who handles these investments? How risky are they? What are the pitfalls?

Now there's a way to get the answers. *The Nassau Seminar on Offshore Investing*, our three-day seminar in Nassau next January, is designed to bring you together with the leading experts on international investment techniques and strategy. In addition, you'll enjoy a tax-deductible holiday in one of the world's most exciting resorts.

Casey, Pugsley, Templeton & Skousen head distinguished lineup of speakers.

Seventeen of the world's top international investment specialists will be assembled in one place—just to provide you with the most accurate, most current information and advice on global investment opportunities.

Our speakers will include Douglas R. Casey, Adrian Day, John Templeton, Mark Skousen, Alexander Paris, John A. Pugsley,

Dennis Hardaker, Laban Quimby, Siegfried Herzog, Michael Savage, Jurg Lattmann, Diego Veitia, David Hunter, and Michael Marsh.

The topics that will be discussed in their comprehensive presentations and intensive workshop sessions include: Successful Investing Worldwide. How to Internationalize Yourself. Swiss Banks and Unique Swiss Investment Plans. Investment Opportunities in Latin America, Canada, the Far East, and Europe. Offshore Tax Planning. International Real Estate. Financial Privacy. The Outlook for the U.S. and World Economy. Tax Havens. *And much more!*

Cocktail receptions and other informal social events will allow you to meet the speakers and discuss your questions in a leisurely atmosphere.

The seminar schedule.

The seminar will be held Saturday through Monday, January 30-February 1, 1982. All talks and workshops are scheduled for Saturday, Sunday and Monday. The rest of the time, you're free to shop, sightsee and enjoy your stay in Nassau.

How to register.

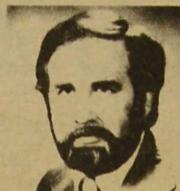
The admission fee for the seminar is \$375 for the first registration and \$300 for each additional person in your party.

To register, just send a \$100 per person deposit (non-refundable after November 30) to our cooperating travel service, Transeair Travel, 4710 41st St., NW, Dept. 2650, Washington, DC 20016.

To charge your Visa, Mastercard or American Express account, include the card



Skousen



Pugsley

name, number, expiration date and your signature. Please also include both your business and home phone numbers. If you prefer to phone in your registration and credit card deposit, call the Nassau Seminar Coordinator at (202) 362-6100, ext. 2650.

You have two travel options:

1. Sign up for our six-day discount travel and hotel package, leaving New York City, Miami, Chicago and other U.S. cities on Thursday, January 28, and returning on Wednesday, February 3. This special package tour includes six nights at the Nassau Beach Hotel, one cocktail reception, coffee breaks, transportation to and from the airport, baggage handling charges, and all taxes and tips—all for about \$70 per person per day, plus air fare. (From New York, as low as \$248; from Miami, \$69; from Chicago, \$269; from Los Angeles \$395.)

2. Make your own travel and lodging arrangements and meet us in Nassau on January 30. The seminar fee quoted above includes all talks, panels and question-and-answer sessions. It does not include air fare, hotel accommodations, meals or social events.

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Resolutions Passed Condemning Military Expansion

by Sheldon Richman

On November 7, the Libertarian Party stepped proudly into the worldwide anti-nuclear-weapons movement. The resolution passed by the Libertarian National Committee was designed to, first, condemn nuclear weapons per se as "the greatest single threat to the existence of the human race," and, second, express solidarity with the Europeans who have marched by the hundreds of thousands to protest U.S. nuclear policy.

There is no more critical issue today than this. Nuclear war is not only an objective possibility, it is scaring the hell out of people. In a recent Associated Press—NBC News poll, 52 percent said the U.S. government should not use nuclear weapons if the Soviet Union attacks an American ally in Europe. Seventy-eight percent said neither the U.S. nor the Soviet Union could win a nuclear war.

An earlier Gallup poll found 47 percent concerned that the U.S. would get into a "major" war; 25 percent feared a "limited" war. Fifty percent said war with the Soviet Union would become "an all-out nuclear war." Sixty-five percent were at least "concerned" about nuclear war, and 62 percent said that in the next ten years, there is at least some chance of an all-out nuclear war. Eighty-six percent feel they have no better than a 50-50 chance of surviving a limited nuclear war in which U.S. military installations are attacked.

More important than the people's concern, an anti-nuclear-weapons stand is highly appropriate for the Libertarian Party. Nuclear weapons are the ultimate in statecraft, the reductio ad absurdum. The state has always been an oppressor, but now it can wipe out everyone with the push of a button. This perspective makes the Libertarian Party a unique participant in the anti-nuclear-weapons movement. No one else is prepared to argue that nuclear war is a logical extension of the statist principle. If this lesson is not learned, we have little hope for an end to the nuclear threat, for people will continue to look to the state for "protection."

Several weeks after the LNC passed the resolution, Ronald Reagan made his own famous offer to the Soviets: Remove your medium range missiles from western Russia and the U.S. government will not deploy 572 new missiles in Western Europe. The reactions were predictable: The U.S. power elite hailed it as a great step toward peace. So did Reagan's allies in Europe. The press seemed skeptical at first, then for the most part settled down to comfortable cheer-leading.

The Soviet government seemed to reject the plan, but left open the possibility of negotiating something.

The offer was at least a partial success in that it won conciliatory statements from some leaders of the European disarmament movement. This, after all, and not the Soviets, was the target of the Reagan announcement. As Anthony Lewis wrote in The New York Times, "The National Security Council discussions

before the speech reportedly focused on how to mollify the Europeans, not on how to approach the Soviet Union in arms negotiations with any realistic chance of success."

Indeed, the offer was not designed to win over the Soviets. The exclusion of critical and obvious factors indicates that Reagan's intention was to

quiet the fearful Europeans by seeming to take the peace initiative and casting the Russians as obstructionists. Alexander Cockburn, writing in The Wall Street Journal, summed up the proposals thus: "Here is the President suggesting that if the Soviet Union dismantles some 1,100-odd warheads, NATO will not deploy some 500-odd warheads. Not a single NATO nuclear weapon actually in place is removed."

Reagan is hoping the Americans and Europeans will forget that the U.S. maintains nuclear-armed planes and submarines as part of the NATO force; the subs are soon to be equipped with cruise missiles. Moreover, the British and French have independent nuclear forces comprising missiles and bombers. All Reagan could say about these is that he will not negotiate another nation's weapons away.

He also hopes we'll forget that we are not threatened by the Soviet SS 18, 4 and 5 medium-range missiles. The new U.S. missiles for Europe, of course, are a substantial threat to the Soviets. As for the danger to Europe from the Soviet missiles, this is nothing new. The Soviets, ever since they became a nuclear power, have had the ability to hit Western Europe. In other words, the 572 Pershing II and cruise missiles are not proposed to ward off a new threat, but simply to show "resolve" in the alliance.

There is no mystery about what is going on. The Reagan administration came into office with guns ablazing, a throwback to the fiery bellicosity of Harry Truman and John Foster Dulles. Richard Pipes of the National Security Council said the U.S. government would go to war if the Soviets don't peacefully change their ways. Gen. Schweitzer of the NSC said publicly there is a drift toward war. (He was fired for bluntness.) Reagan said there was nothing impossible about a European nuclear war that didn't escalate into global damnation. Alexander Haig said it is U.S. policy to fire a nuclear warning shot if a war starts in Europe. Caspar Weinberger said this is not U.S. policy. (Who's in charge here, anyway?) Reagan said both were "technically" correct. (!) All of this was too much for the European people who have a bizarre and exaggerated fear that their homes are being reserved as a nuclear battlefield. So they took to the streets in droves.

Part of the Reagan effort to stampede us into war-lust is that slick book, "Soviet Military Power", published by the Pentagon. Many others have remarked that, for all the fanfare, there is nothing new in it. It contains all of the distortions, misinformation and methodological fallacies the government has been us-

Continued On Page 7

RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were adopted by the Libertarian National Committee on November 8, 1981.

I. Resolution on nuclear weapons

WHEREAS the threat of nuclear war is the greatest single threat to the existence of the human race;

WHEREAS U.S. government policies, including the development of the MX missile, B-1 bomber and neutron bomb, heighten the risk of a nuclear confrontation with the Soviet Union by, among other things, striving for first strike capability;

WHEREAS the proposed deployment of 572 land-based missiles in Europe has millions of Europeans fearing that their homes are being reserved as a nuclear battlefield;

BE IT RESOLVED that the Libertarian National Committee:

- Opposes the development of new nuclear weapons;
- Opposes the deployment of new nuclear weapons in Europe;
- Demands the dismantling of the land-based missiles in the United States;
- Demands the withdrawal of current United States nuclear forces in Europe;
- Calls on the United States and the Soviet governments to negotiate real nuclear disarmament, rather than a managed nuclear arms race;
- Expresses its solidarity with the several hundreds of thousands of Europeans marching against nuclear weapons.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that, in recognition of its value as a first step, the Libertarian National Committee endorses the proposal of the Campaign for a Nuclear-Weapon Freeze:

To improve national and international security, the United States and the Soviet Union should stop the nuclear arms race. Specifically, they should adopt a mutual freeze on the testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons and of missiles and new aircraft designed primarily to deliver nuclear weapons. This is an essential verifiable first step toward lessening the risk of nuclear war and reducing the nuclear arsenals.

II. Resolution opposing AWACS military transfer

WHEREAS, events in the Middle East over the last two years — from the overthrow of Iran's Shah and the overtaking of American hostages to the more recent Israeli bombings of Iraq and Beirut and the assassination of Anwar Sadat — manifestly demonstrate the dangers of war and political turmoil in the region, and

WHEREAS, the Reagan administration's efforts to form a strategic alliance with Israel and create a firmer alliance with Saudi Arabia will lock American into participation in future Middle Eastern wars, and

WHEREAS, the Reagan-endorsed and Senate-backed AWACS arms transfer to Saudi Arabia—calling for \$8.5 billion in military equipment, including AWACS planes and sidewinder missiles, together with American training personnel—adds to the region's instability, and

WHEREAS, the AWACS transfer endangers the American people, both by increasing the threat of war in the Middle East and by risking superpower confrontation,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, the Libertarian National Committee strongly denounces the AWACS transfer, and

The LNC calls upon the Reagan administration to rescind all governmental military shipments to the Middle East, and

The LNC calls for President Reagan to make a positive move toward Middle Eastern stability and world peace by withdrawing all American troops from the Middle East, removing an important tripwire toward American involvement in foreign war.

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Ressolutions Cont. From Pg. 6

ing for years. (See Fred Kaplan's "Inside the Soviet Threat," Inquiry, Nov. 23.)

All of this fearmongering has prompted retired diplomat and historian George F. Kennan to warn of the dangers inherent in the "endless series of distortions and oversimplifications, systematic dehumanization of the leadership of another great country, and routine exaggeration of Moscow's military capabilities and of the supposed iniquity of its intentions." Kennan, a Soviet specialist and former ambassador to Moscow, added,

"If we insist on demonizing these Soviet leaders — on viewing them as total and incorrigible enemies, consumed only with their fear or hatred of us and dedicated to nothing other than our destruction — that, in the end, is the way we shall assuredly have them, if for no other reason than that our view of them allows for nothing else, either for us or them."

(New York Times, Nov. 18)

One need not assign benevolent motives to the Soviet rulers to see why

powers, see Jeffrey Rogers Hummel, "The Arms Race: Billions for Insecurity," Libertarian Review, May 1981; Sheldon Richman, "The Demise of NATO: A Modest Proposal," Libertarian Review, Nov./Dec. 1981; "First Strike: An Interview with Daniel Ellsberg," Inquiry, April 13; and Sheldon Richman, "The Case for Unilateral Disarmament," SLS Liberty, Summer 1981.)

The chance of a war starting from the Soviet side, then, is extremely remote. But Soviet specialists have speculated for decades that the Soviets might go to war if threatened. This hasn't stopped U.S. politicians from pursuing the most threatening of policies, the Reagan offer notwithstanding. The upshot is that the disarmament movement is needed more than ever right now. Let us hope that the Europeans are not lulled into complacency by the Reagan deception. Let us hope, further, that the determination that characterizes the European movement blossoms in the streets of the United States.

The libertarian movement must be part of it. Whether one favors unilateral nuclear disarmament (as I

No one is prepared to argue that nuclear war is a logical extension of the statist principle. If this lesson is not learned, we have little hope for an end to the nuclear threat, for people will continue to look to the state for "protection."

they pose no active military threat to the American or Western European people. At the very least, they have their hands full. Neither nuclear war nor conquest would serve any conceivable purpose. (We could regard them as madmen, too irrational to see this, but then we'd have to dispense with deterrence, since it banks on rationality.) Moreover, the Soviets have a superior record regarding nuclear weapons and general belligerency toward the West. The Soviets long ago foreswore first use of nuclear weapons; the U.S. government has yet to do so. In fact, in Reagan's "peace" offer he said he'd use the weapons in response to an "attack." He did not specify nuclear attack. (For documentation of the historical roles of the two

do) or negotiated disarmament, the anti-nuclear-weapons movement can be heartily embraced. This is the issue of the 1980's, and it is our issue. Let us not neglect this opportunity to live up to the standards of our libertarian forebears who, in their contempt for the state and love of liberty, swore eternal opposition to war and imperialism. Each libertarian can proudly refute Reagan's peace-through-war doctrine by quoting the libertarian, William Graham Sumner:

"A wiser rule would be to make up your mind soberly what you want, peace or war, and then to get ready for what you want; for what we prepare for is what we shall get."

Sheldon Richman is Vice Chair of the Libertarian Party.



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Education Essential to LP Growth

Outreach Committee to Establish Aggressive Program

by Sheldon Richman
Chairman, Outreach Committee

On November 8, the Libertarian National Committee aggressively set in motion a process to reach millions of non-libertarians in 1982. In creating the new Outreach Committee, as proposed by National Chair Alicia Clark, NatCom took the first step in devising a program to teach the public at large about the Libertarian Party and philosophy.

The new committee is charged with answering these questions:

- What is the LP's standing with the public?
- Which of the major issues should receive our chief attention in the 1982 campaigns?
- Which groups have the most potential as libertarian constituencies? Where are they?

An organized program is needed in order to teach the public about Libertarian philosophy

• What are the most effective ways to convey the libertarian position on major issues to these groups? What style and rhetoric should we use?

- What materials do we need?

The committee is divided into two groups. The strategy development group is comprised of Ed Clark, Kent Guida, David Nolan, Craig Armstrong and Jeff Hummel. The implementation group includes a publications and advertising committee with chairman Chris Hocker, Andrea Millen Rich, Murray Rothbard and Christine Dorff; Cissy Webb as media liaison and Howie Rich as chairman of the 1982 candidate recruitment-and-assistance group.

The first task of the committee will be to work with the national office in commissioning a public-opinion poll similar to the one done before the Clark campaign. The object of the poll

will be to learn what the public thinks of the Libertarian Party to guide us in selecting issues for emphasis, target groups, media (print, tapes, broadcast, film) and approach.

The strategy-development group will analyze the results of the poll before formulating a plan for 1982. This plan along with other recommendations will be turned over to the publications and advertising committee for implementation. I want to emphasize that the division between the two committees will not be as sharp as it seems. The members are too versatile to be confined to one activity. Likewise, the people named will not be the only ones involved in this work. I am eager to learn of Libertarians who want to help. I hope to call on talented Libertarians even if they cannot commit themselves to regular

In her campaign literature, Alicia Clark set her first goal for the LP to achieve by 1983: "Substantial progress in educating all those who belong to or are registered in the Libertarian Party in the ethics, principles and policies of libertarianism." She further noted that "The Libertarian Party has grown fantastically in the last 12 months alone. We have many new members, and are acquiring more all the time. Many of them are not that aware of libertarian principles, and Libertarian solutions to many problems. We must supply materials and direction to state and local organizations for a decentralized internal education program, allowing local groups to teach new Libertarians what we are and what we believe."

One of Alicia Clark's first acts as Chairwoman of the Libertarian Party was to create, with National Committee approval, an Internal Education Committee. John Mason, former chairman of the Colorado LP, has been approved as Chair of the Internal Education Committee. The duties of the IEC are to provide educational materials, programs, advice and encouragement to state and local parties in order to help implement the goal of educating all members of the Party in the principles, policies, and goals of the Party. The IEC will also develop programs to increase the organizational and political skills of the members of the Party.

While internal education is vital, it is also true that the LP has limited resources. Therefore, the strategy advanced by Dave Walter, who has been appointed to implement programs for the IEC, envisions the Party utilizing the educational materials of existing groups before moving to develop Party programs on a broad scale.

In a working paper to Mason and Clark, Walter sketched the scope of programs the IEC would be offering in 1982:

- A Study Course in basic principles of libertarianism. Such widely used small group study courses as the

Party Focuses On Internal Education

Society for Individual Liberty's "Principles of Liberty" program, or Students for a Libertarian Society's course for campus organizations, will be widely promoted to LP groups. At a minimal fee per participant, the LP will benefit greatly by having internal education courses without having to lay out major expenditures to develop our own. Groups selling their programs to LP clubs will pay a small commission to the LP to help fund other Internal Education projects.

- Advanced Studies in liberty for those Libertarians who wish to delve deeper into the philosophical and theoretical roots of libertarianism. Advanced seminars, such as those held

The LP has grown fantastically during the last 12 months.

Materials and direction must be supplied to state parties to help them teach new Libertarians what we believe in.

by the Cato Institutes, the Institute for Humane Studies, the Foundation for Advanced Studies in Liberty, the Foundation for Economic Education, the Center for Libertarian Studies, and the Council for a Competitive Economy, will be advertised and promoted to LP members. The IEC will attempt to arrange appropriate scholarships to these seminars for our more promising thinkers.

• An "Issue of the Month" program to study, on a local club level, various crucial and timely issues, or important planks in the Party's platform. Cassette tape lectures, issue papers, reprints of articles, and question and answer sheets, will be part of the monthly program which LP clubs can purchase. Issues studied will tie into efforts by the Outreach Committee, campaign topics, or topical concerns such as Taxation in April or the Draft whenever that moves to the fore. The whole LP can be studying one current issue at one time, and this program provides a top-notch agenda for monthly meetings.

• The IEC would approach outside libertarian organizations, or those sympathetic to the libertarian side on certain issues, to provide expert speakers and workshop leaders for state Party conventions. These groups have associates all over the country who may be willing to speak to conventions and even local Party club meetings.

• Book services, arranged through Laissez Faire Books, will continue to



The Libertarian Party National Headquarters has added to its material available for outreach programs with NatCom's decision to purchase the film "We Hold These Truths" from Andrea Millen Rich.

"We Hold These Truths" is an introduction to the Libertarian Party.

Several bright, attractive Libertarians comment on the meaning of libertarian philosophy. 1980 Libertarian presidential candidate Ed Clark and 1981 New York City mayoral candidate Judith Jones are featured in the 12 minute film, as well as Alaskan State Representatives Dick Randolph and Ken Fanning.

An impressionistic visual essay ties the libertarian heritage to the American Revolution. Short statements sketch the Libertarian stance on inflation, the economy, war, the draft, civil liberties, monopolies and social problems.

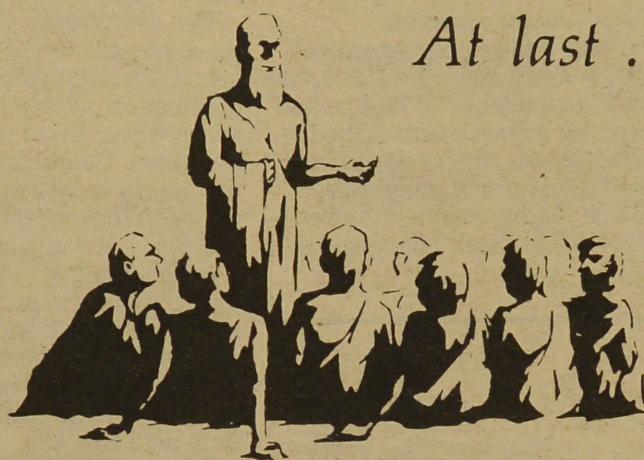
The Statue of Liberty frames the production which was produced by

Rich and directed by John W. Doswell.

The film is available from the LP headquarters in 16mm prints, VHS and Betamax (Beta I and Beta II). The prices (\$125 16mm print, \$45 tape) are such that any state party can purchase the film and offer it for rental to local groups within the state.

"We Hold These Truths" will prove valuable as a concise, enjoyable format to present to groups as an introduction to the Libertarian Party. The film is listed with other materials available from the national office in "What's Available From Headquarters," printed elsewhere in this issue.

Continued On Page 14



At last

An Effective Program For Libertarian Internal Education

Principles of Liberty

a home study course in libertarianism produced by the Society for Individual Liberty

Principles of Liberty (POL) is a home study/discussion course created in response to the urgent need for a comprehensive, inexpensive and systematic introduction to libertarianism. Principles of Liberty is especially designed for presentation by local libertarian groups and for individual study. No prior background in libertarianism is needed; only an interest in liberty and the desire to learn. By using the special *Socratic Discussion Leader Handbook*, even new libertarians can sponsor an enjoyable and successful course.

How the course works: After an introductory meeting, participants take study kits home with them and read 5 or

6 essays each week in advance of a weekly meeting. Questions for review and discussion are then commented on by each participant at the weekly meetings. The ideal group size is 6 to 8 persons. Topics are: 1) basic principles of liberty, 2) economic freedom, 3) personal liberty, 4) the free market, 5) foreign affairs, 6) individualism, and 7) modern social issues. A complete bibliography for further study is provided for each of the 7 topic areas.

Scores of libertarian groups and hundreds of individuals throughout the country are already using Principles of Liberty. Get your own Principles of Liberty group started by ordering your kits today.

Acclaimed by Libertarian Leaders:

I approve of your study program. My view increasingly is that this kind of rigorous education program is desperately necessary if the movement is going to remain viable.

Dr. Murray Rothbard

I think that the program is excellent — and necessary. The fallout from libertarian political activity is that there is now tremendous interest in liberty.

Dr. Dom Armentano

I am very excited by SIL's new program. I hope libertarian groups across the country will realize its great potential as a tool for internal education and outreach. Your program offers a fine grounding for potentially productive libertarian activists.

Jon Michael Hall, Chairman
California Libertarian Council

The most amazing thing about the course is that the teacher doesn't have to have teaching experience or knowledge of libertarianism. Anyone who is willing to follow the instructions in the teaching guide can do it. ...this is the best tool available for organizing a systematic program of internal education.

Carl Whitson, Co-Chairman
Libertarian Party of Anchorage

I especially recommend the SIL program to new LP members seeking a better grasp of the basics of libertarianism.

David F. Nolan, Founder
Libertarian Party

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Please send me:

- _____ # of copies of the program. I enclose \$5 each.
- I'm considering using Principles of Liberty for a group. Please send bulk purchase information.
- Package deal — Please send me a *Discussion Leader Handbook* and 10 Participant programs for \$40.

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TAKING THE MESSAGE TO THE PEOPLE

Michigan Outreach Week Surpasses Expectations

by Stephen P. O'Keefe

No, it wasn't declared a national holiday by Ronald Reagan. Unfortunately, government offices did not close for the week. But for seven days in October, Michigan Libertarians joined in a concerted program to bring our party's message to the people. The following is a story about "Libertarian Week," how it came into being, how it turned into the most successful non-election campaign in the Michigan LP's history, and how you can duplicate "Libertarian Week" in your state.

The idea for "Libertarian Week" grew out of the desires of county organizers to have a project to keep their groups active in this off-election period. We wanted something "big," but local; something to catch the media's eye, something that would bring new members and fresh ideas into our county, local and state organizations. This "something" turned into "Libertarian Week."

National LP Chair Alicia Garcia Clark was invited to tour the state,

and her husband, 1980 Libertarian presidential candidate Ed Clark, was invited to be the guest speaker at the "Libertarian Week" banquet. Local groups found local and statewide personalities to speak at their events, and began promoting these events on the local level.

The state office issued a general press release to the statewide media, with an explanation of "Libertarian Week" and a listing of the many and varied events scheduled. Several groups held "Libertarian Week Celebrations" with films and speakers. Others held receptions for Alicia Clark, or "Meet the Libertarians" nights. One group held a public forum featuring two prominent tax-cutters and one Libertarian candidate for state senate. There was even a county organizing convention to establish a new group in Macomb County.

Communication was the major obstacle, yet the most important factor in establishing a smoothly running program. A flyer advertising the \$25 a plate banquet was sent inside the newsletter, and another flyer advertising all the local events, as well as the banquet, was sent to the entire mailing list. Schedules were coordinated for Alicia Clark's three-day tour of the state, while local press releases were distributed to supplement the statewide release.

We had finished our preparations, and as October rolled around, we waited to see what fruits our efforts would bring.

The seven days between October 10-17 were the most hectic days in Michigan since the 1980 elections. There were more than a dozen individual Libertarian events taking place throughout Michigan, involving fifteen LP organizations. We received extensive local and statewide media coverage, on television, radio and

even the front page of several newspapers. Michigan was alive with Libertarian activity!

In three days, Alicia Clark toured five major cities outside of Detroit. She had two major speaking engagements before civic organizations, one with an audience of 200, the other with an audience of 75. She had four speaking engagements aimed at local Libertarians, their friends, and interested members of the public.

In Detroit, eighty people attended the "Libertarian Week" banquet to

committee liked it so much that they are thinking of making "Libertarian Week" an annual event. In fact, every state can have its own "Libertarian Week." Here are some suggestions:

You should give yourselves at least three months to prepare for the program. The first step is to find coordinators for events in all the local areas where there are party members. Coordinators should have the liberty to design their own events, although they would greatly appreciate a list of suggestions.

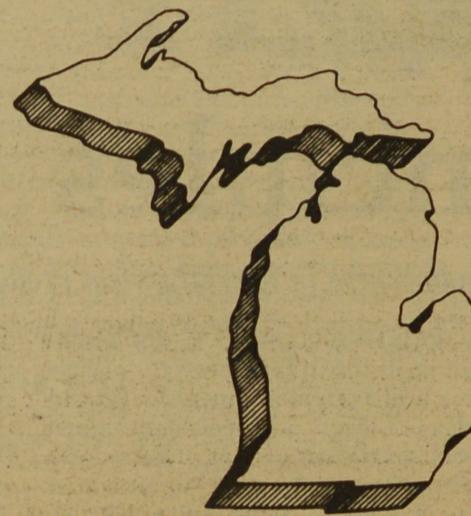
In designing a "Libertarian Week" event, it is most important to make sure the event is sponsored by local groups, not for them. The purpose is to attract new members, although the event should be rewarding for long-time activists, too.

Press relations and promotion should be handled on both a statewide and local basis. Statewide promotion is possible because of the concentration of the events into one week, but local promotion is a vital necessity to bring the people out.

Groups should raise money at local events and keep the money they raise. It is a good idea, though, to have one big statewide event, like a banquet, to put the icing on a layer cake of local activity.

"Libertarian Week" is an exciting and successful way to spread Libertarianism in an off-election period. It is truly a grass-roots program, built on local initiative, yet centrally coordinated. Given enough lead time and a handful of dedicated activists, "Libertarian Week" can be successfully implemented anywhere in the country. Perhaps in the future government offices will close in honor of the week. If we're really successful, maybe they'll never re-open!

Stephen P. O'Keefe is the Executive Director of the Libertarian Party of Michigan



hear Ed Clark and other Libertarian speakers. More than two thousand dollars was raised for future party activities. All in all, Michigan's "Libertarian Week" was a great success! We added many new members to the party, strengthened local and county Libertarian groups, received extensive media coverage and raised money! Members of our state central

Randolph Swoops Thru Lower 48

Dick Randolph, state representative from Alaska, brought his campaign for the 1982 gubernatorial election to the lower 48 states for a hectic 2½ weeks in October and November.

Randolph is delighted with the response he received from state LP's across the country, (total of fifteen states), finding it a "value to the whole Libertarian effort" as we organize our efforts for the upcoming 1982 elections.

The trip had the dual purpose of raising funds for the Randolph campaign and serving as an outreach vehicle for state parties. It proved successful in both areas.

Marion Williams, coordinator of the trip, worked with Libertarians in fifteen states setting up events including breakfast meetings, banquets, a boat ride down the Potomac River in Washington, D.C. and cocktail parties, including a very elegant affair held in the home of Ed and Alicia Clark. In

Delighted With Response

excess of \$45,000 was raised for Randolph's campaign during the 17 day trip.

Williams gave credit to several people who helped make the trip worthwhile, including Dottie Swanson, Paul Grant, John Vernon and Gary Mead; she went on to add, "A lot of quality people worked very hard on this trip, and as a result, it was very successful."

In Florida alone, Randolph made contact with more than 200 people, losing two nights sleep as he traveled by car across the state.

Randolph's tour also attracted a lot of media attention, including a long, favorable article in "The Washington Post" (November 7, 1981).

Randolph was greatly impressed with the caliber and degree of effort by Libertarians across the country. The success of the tour confirms the ability of state LP's to organize successful projects of this nature, setting a precedent for successful campaigns in 1982.

Update on the Randolph Campaign

Marion Williams will continue her work for Randolph, acting as East Coast coordinator for the campaign as it continues into the election year. Emil Franzi has agreed to act as West Coast campaign coordinator.

Randolph, along with Ken Fanning, has received a great deal of press coverage in Alaska. After his return

from the lower 48, Randolph began a press swing throughout Alaska which included several interviews with the major newspapers, and the first of many forums in which all the gubernatorial candidates present their points of view and answer questions. As many as 400 people attend the forums, offering Randolph a good opportunity to express libertarian views on the major issues.

Along with fulfilling his duties as state representative, Randolph will continue campaigning throughout the state, working 17 hours a day. Campaign headquarters are located in Anchorage and Fairbanks with several people working full-time.

For more information about Dick Randolph's campaign, contact:

Individuals For Randolph
Stephen S. DeLisio, Chairman
3605 Arctic, #403
Anchorage, AK 99503

November — December 1981

Speakers Bureau Moves to D.C.

by Anita Anderson

The Speakers Bureau (formerly centered out of New York), is now part of the National Headquarters operations in Washington. Marion Williams, the original coordinator of the Bureau has begun full time work for the Randolph for Governor campaign as East Coast coordinator. Marion has made the Speakers Bureau a well organized, effective libertarian outreach program and her accomplishments should be applauded.

Because the shift from New York to D.C. became effective only in the last few weeks, I have not had the chance to contact all coordinators for an update. From information gathered thus far over the phone and from sorting through Marion's many notes, I discovered that the Speakers Bureau operates independently within each state. The widespread enthusiasm and overall optimism for the program is present regardless of the area or how large or small the Bureau is. Many state parties are finding that the Speakers Bureau is an effective vehicle for achieving goals such as candidate recruitment and membership growth as well as spreading the libertarian message.

The recent local elections held throughout many parts of the country offered a great opportunity for speakers who were candidates for office. Many new forums were available, and since the elections many new speaking engagements have emerged. Toastmasters has become a very popular means of training speakers; Ernie McAfee in Kentucky urges all of their speakers to join. High school engagements have also proved successful in giving new speakers a confident start, and it is also a key place in outreach. Bonnie Kaplan in Illinois has developed an excellent mailer on the Speakers Bureau which outlines the goals of the program and solicits new speakers, engagements, contributions and suggestions. The idea of creating a speakers bureau brochure is stowing in many coordinators' minds; Gillian Jewell in D.C. has begun a portfolio of photographs taken at local speeches and hopes to have a brochure out in early '82.

The Directory in this issue shows some changes in the Speakers Bureau. If you find there is not a coordinator in your state and you would like to start one, or if you would like to become involved in the existing one, please contact either your state chair (in the case that there isn't a Bureau in your state) or your coordinator or Anita Anderson at National Headquarters.

The IRS doesn't want you to read this book. So maybe you should.

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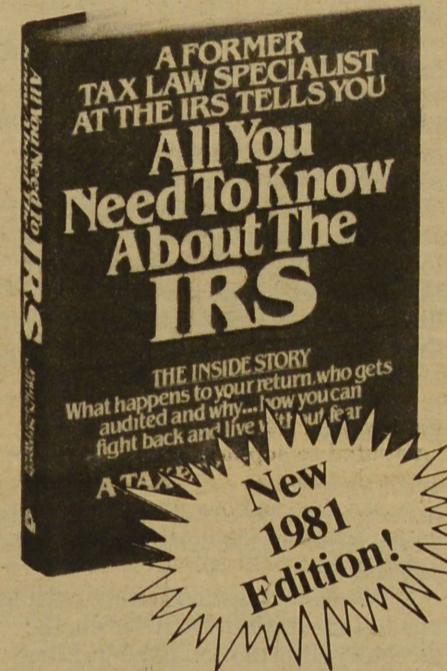
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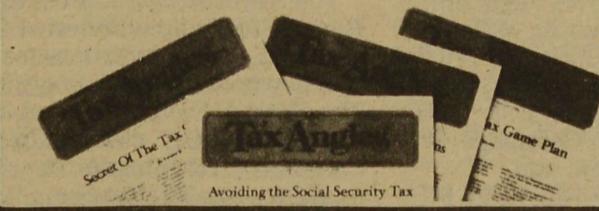
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November - December 1981

Personnel Changes At National HQ

by Gillian Jewell

Over the three months since the Denver convention in August, LP National Headquarters has been going through a transition period. There have been two changes and one new addition to the staff, so Libertarian Party News thought it would be an appropriate time to let its readers become acquainted with each staff member and the role they play in trying to run an effective National Headquarters.

Eric O'Keefe has been the National Director for one year. Before that, he worked with the Clark for President campaign as Director of State Organization.

As National Director, O'Keefe has overall responsibility for the day-to-day operations of the national LP. He spends much of his time raising money for LP projects. He is also directly involved in helping state LP's prepare for the 1982 elections with ballot drives, candidate recruitment and assistance, and other activities.

Anita Anderson fills the dual position of Headquarters Manager and, very recently, National Speakers Bureau Coordinator. Anderson was the Administrative Assistant of the Clark for President Committee and, as such, became very familiar with headquarters operations. Last year she worked for a law firm in San Francisco until coming back on board with the LP.

Alicia G. Clark has implemented a major reorganization of subcommittees of the Libertarian National Committee since her election as National Chair in August.

The reorganization has involved the creation of important new committees on Internal Education and Outreach, and a restructuring of a number of other LNC committees.

This article reviews the current membership of important LNC committees. Addresses and telephone numbers are listed for Committee chairs to help Libertarians who have questions or suggestions to contact the appropriate person.

The new Membership Chairman is Emil Franzi. He discusses some of his plans in an article elsewhere in this issue. He can be reached at: 2290 W. Moore Rd., Tucson, AZ 85702, (602) 297-1969.

Working in conjunction with the Membership Committee will be the Minority Outreach Committee. The members of this committee are: M.L. Hanson, Vernon Brown, Earl Smith, Bill White, Ben Olson and Bill Howell.

The new Outreach Committee is chaired by Sheldon Richman, who discusses the Committee's plans in an article in this issue. Sheldon can be

Anderson handles all accounting and almost anything dealing with general office organization. Specifically if you have questions about money matters (did my check for membership reach headquarters?), materials orders, invoices and billing, correspondence, general office information, or the Speakers Bureau, please direct them to Anderson.

Deb Haws has taken over the long-needed, almost full-time position of Publications Director and editor of **Libertarian Party News**, freeing up a lot of the Director's time which was formerly devoted to the publication. Originally from Minneapolis, Haws was a Montessori school teacher for four years in both Minneapolis and Massachusetts. She is a long-time libertarian, having been involved with the Minnesota LP since its beginnings.

As Publications Director, Haws handles not only the production of **Libertarian Party News**, but also other literature production, and works with typesetters, printers, and mailing houses. She also writes for **Libertarian Party News** and solicits articles to be printed.

If you have questions about putting ads in **Libertarian Party News**, the directory information page in **Libertarian Party News**, or anything related to the newspaper or literature production, please contact Deb.

Also filling a long-felt void in headquarters operations, Mike Hepple has



Shown from left; Anita Anderson, Lucia Toro, Eric O'Keefe and Mike Hepple. Seated; Deb Haws and Gillian Jewell.

joined the staff as Special Projects Coordinator. A native of Chicago, Hepple has been actively involved in the Illinois and national LP for six years. Most recently he was Director of Membership for the Council for a Competitive Economy.

As Special Projects Coordinator, Hepple's job entails assisting state parties with gatherings, conventions and fund raising; mailing list development; fund raising on the national level; and coordinating mailings. His duties involve working very closely with the National Director.

If you need help with fund raising, state conventions, developing state party mailing lists and direct mail pieces, please contact Hepple.

Although not officially employed by the LP, Gillian Jewell is the Director of Computer Operations. She works for Liberty Services, a limited partnership formed by ex-National Committee member Craig Franklin, that leases its computer services to the LP. Jewell has worked for the LP

since the summer of 1978, first on a part-time basis, then as Administrative Assistant, until December of 1979 when she became Director of Computer Operations of both the Clark for President Committee and the LP.

If you have any questions regarding mailing list and report requests, or problems with memberships and address changes, please ask for Jewell.

In addition to these five full-time staff members, Lucia Toro also works part-time for the LP. Lucia is originally from Argentina.

Toro works on getting membership and inquiry packages out on a regular basis and also helps out with mailings.

The LP national office serves one main function: assisting state and local parties and acting as a central information center. The staff works very closely together to satisfy the needs of a growing organization. We always welcome suggestions and hope that our members will feel free to contact National Headquarters should they need assistance.

Clark Plan For LP Committees

reached c/o Council for a Competitive Economy, 410 First St., S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003, (202) 544-3786.

Working with Sheldon on a Strategy Development Subcommittee, which is designed to do research, planning, and possibly a public opinion poll, are: David Nolan, Craig Armstrong, Kent Guida, Jeff Hummel, and Ed Clark.

Three separate subcommittees have been started to help implement the ideas of the Outreach Committee. These are: a) Advertising and Publications; Chair, Chris Hocker, mail c/o Libertarian Party, or telephone (202) 547-2770; Members: Murray Rothbard, Andrea Millen Rich, and Christine Dorff; b) Public Relations; Chair, Cissy Webb, 1332 L Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003, (202) 547-8370; and c) Campaign '82 (candidate recruitment and assistance); Chair, Howie Rich, P.O. Box 120, Orangeburg, NY 10962, (914) 359-0557.

John Mason chairs the new Internal Education Committee. Some of the

key plans of this committee are discussed in an article in this issue of "Libertarian Party News."

Four subgroups have been established under the Outreach Committee to aid in formulating and implementing ideas on the education of LP members. These subcommittees are: a) Libertarian Principle and Policies, David Walter and Lester Antam; b) Organizational Skills, David Nolan and Linda Kaiser; c) Campaign Skills, Chris Hocker and Carolyn Felton; and d) Electoral Education; Kathy Franzi and Richard Winger.

The Advertising and Publications Review Committee reviews LP materials and publications for consistency with Libertarian principles. The Chair is David Bergland, 695 Town Center Dr., K800, Costa Mesa, CA 92626, (714) 751-8980. The other members are Bill Evers and Robert Poole.

These committees are involved in raising or managing LP resources.

Budget Committee: Vivian Baures,

2351 China Gulch Road, Ruch, OR 95530, (503) 899-8250. Alicia G. Clark, Leslie Graves Key, Eric O'Keefe.

Audit Committee: David Walter, 894 Pine Rd., Warminster, PA 18974, (315) 672-3892.

Computer Oversight Committee: Vivian Baures, Mike Anzis, Bill Burt.

Mailing List Committee: Chair, David Bergland, Alicia Clark, Vivian Baures, M.L. Hanson, Eric O'Keefe.

Finance Committee: Chair, Leslie Key, 912 Vernon Ave., K9, Madison, WI 53714, (608) 222-6273, Linda Taylor, Kent Guida, Craig Franklin, Alicia G. Clark, Eric O'Keefe.

A special committee was established in November to assist with the 1983 presidential nominating convention. The Presidential Convention Oversight Committee is chaired by Paul Grant, P.O. Box 27258, Lakewood, CO 80227, (303) 989-3408. Other members are Vivian Baures, Chris Hocker, Mike Hall, and Eric O'Keefe.

A special committee which is financially independent of the NLC, but controlled by it, is the Libertarian Congressional Committee. Howie Rich chairs the committee, and the other members are Clark Hodge, Carolyn Felton, Chris Hocker, John Mason, Eric O'Keefe and Ross Levatter.

Region 2: California and Hawaii

by Mike Hall and Dale Pratt

California Libertarians are active as petition circulators and as leaders in the attempt to qualify the Taxpayer's Consent Initiative for the June ballot. The measure, fielded by Citizens Asserting Supremacy over Taxation (CAST) numbers libertarians Pablo Campos, Lee Phelps, David Lampo and Saul Rackauskas among its leaders and would establish local control over and duration limits upon any post-Proposition 13 taxes.

Candidate development efforts have been undertaken by the California Libertarian Council in order to find and train presentable Libertarians to run as candidates under the banner of the ballot-qualified Libertarian Party of California. Carolyn Felton has been particularly active in this regard and has developed innovative approaches to the generation of libertarians. Good work Carolyn!

The 1982 CLC convention committee headed by Carol Ann Moore has planned an exciting nominating convention to be held aboard the Queen Mary liner docked at Long Beach near Los Angeles. The convention, to be held in mid-February promises to continue the California tradition of exciting and informing libertarian visitors from all parts of the nation.

At an Executive Committee meeting held early in October, the CLC passed resolutions on policy regarding the 1982 campaigns and candidate development, and established an internal education program for members and the public. The program is built around the Society for Individual Liberty discussion group program. Kevin Dye chairs the Committee on Campaign Operations and Assistance (COCOA), Corby Summerville heads the Committee on Internal Education (COMMIE) and Jack Sanders chairs the Finance Committee which is planning a November membership drive.

Libertarian Toastmaster, Dan Shaw was elected by the Hawaii Libertarian Party Exec. Comm. as State Treasurer to fill a recent vacancy. Ken Schoolland's regular 'Libertarian View' radio spots on KHVH, Hawaii's top - rated news station have gained wide attention and will be published due to listener's requests. The Hawaii LP Exec. Comm. have set goals for the HLP in 1982. Since the HLP is ballot qualified, the first priority has been given to finding strong Libertarian candidates for public office.

Region 4: Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, North Dakota and South Dakota

by Gary Palm

Montana is presently one-third through its ballot drive. Montana LP members are putting forth a tremendous effort towards making the ballot drive a success. Last weekend Michael Emerling put on a two day political workshop in Kalispel. Larry Dodge, our candidate for U.S. Senate,

REGIONAL REPORTS

has been receiving a great amount of media coverage in print as well as on radio and television. The Montana LP is also in the news due to the efforts of Duncan Scott and Don Doig, who are working hard on two initiatives which will be on the state ballot next November: one to decontrol the price of milk, the other to abolish the quota system for liquor licensing for restaurants.

Idaho is presently planning their state convention for the end of January in Boise. Ed Clark will be the guest speaker and Michael Emerling is planning a condensed political workshop. The main goal of the convention is to revive activity in the state party which has slowed considerably since last year's election.

Wyoming is planning a state convention in Cody for December. The Wyoming LP will be running a number of candidates for the Statehouse in 1982.

Libertarians in South Dakota are working hard to organize a strong state party.

Region 5: Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico

by Emil Franzi

Yavapai County hosted the October state board meeting in Prescott, Arizona featuring a stimulating speech by former GOP Congressman Sam Steiger given in Sam's usual irreverent style. Yavapai, under County Chair Mark Murphy, has grown to 65 members so far this year.

Pima County (Tucson area) under County Chair Herb Johnson has held to its monthly meeting format, the latest presentation being a speech by Lou Witzeman, founder of Rural Metro Fire Department in Scottsdale, which was very well attended. Pima is also leading in ballot drive signatures, having collected over 3000 of the 20,000 gross signatures needed for 1982 ballot status. The Pima County Party publicly participated in a coalition opposing eleven budget over-ride propositions in the November Tucson election, helping in the defeat of ten of them. The Students for a Libertarian Society chapter at the University of Arizona, under the direction of chair Chris Voss, has been active circulating petitions to end the postal monopoly. Voss is also the vice chair of the Arizona LP.

Maricopa County (Phoenix area) has gathered 2500 ballot drive signatures to date, and at their recent county convention chose the following new officers: Kim Horner, chair; John Harrer and Debbie Norwitz, vice chairs; Mike Miller, treasurer; Cindy Copeland, secretary. Dick Randolph appeared at a fund raising cocktail party in October.

"Arizona Liberty" is back in business as a regular publication

Continued On Page 27

Region 6: Utah and Colorado

by Paul Grant

Utah is now in the midst of their ballot drive to gain ballot status for the party in 1982. They are hoping to finish this drive prior to the end of 1981 in order to qualify for a voluntary check-off on Utah tax returns. Utah taxpayers can choose to divert \$1 of their taxes to the political party of their choice, and this could amount to \$2,000 to \$2,500 next year if the Utah LP qualifies as a party this year. The Utah LP always makes a public offer to return the dollar to anyone who asks for it.

To gain permanent ballot status next year, the Utah LP has to get, in any race, 2% of all the votes cast in Utah's three congressional districts. State Chair Steve Trotter says the way they hope to do this is by running a strong candidate in the partisan county commission race in Salt Lake City County, which has half the voting population of Utah. Four percent in that race (or a little over 12,000 votes) should work out to the 2% of the statewide vote which they will need. Trotter estimates it will take about \$10,000 well spent in that race to get the necessary votes. The Utah party also hopes to have candidates in at least a majority of the state legislative seats up for election next year. There will be about 94 seats up for election, so they hope to run at least 50 candidates.

The Colorado LP has \$10,000 in its treasury as a result of this year's Libertarian National Convention. For the first time in over a year, CLP headquarters in Denver is not staffed by a paid worker. Volunteers will be keeping the office open on a part-time basis until new funding can be found. (CLP is trying to save the \$10,000 for next year's campaigns.)

November 3rd was an eventful day for Colorado Libertarians. Dick Randolph came to Denver for a fund-raising dinner and Keane Richardson (CLP member) ran for a city council seat in Loveland, Colorado. Randolph did an excellent job of convincing Denver Libertarians of his good prospects for winning the 1982 Alaskan gubernatorial race, and that is evidenced by the \$4,500 he raised from 21 people.

Keane Richardson ran with a slate of 4 other candidates for the five open spots on the Loveland City Council; all were endorsed by CITIZENS AGAINST LOVELAND TAX INCREASE. Richardson ran a good campaign, and used Libertarian Party identification in this non-partisan race. He lost out in the election by about 35 votes out of 1,000 cast. The other four members of the slate, described as "libertarian sympathizers," all won their races. So 4 out of 9 members on the Loveland city council are now "libsymps," and one of those 4 is likely to be named mayor

in the near future. Colorado media (including Denver) have been running stories on "Libertarians taking over Loveland city council."

CLP campaign goals for 1982 have been discussed at a recent all-day strategy meeting held in Denver, but no firm decisions have yet been made. To gain permanent ballot status next year would require getting 10% of the vote in the gubernatorial election, something which may be beyond our grasp in 1982. We do hope to run some serious state legislative races, serious enough to either win in '82 or to lay the ground work for winning in '84.

Region 9: Illinois

by Thomas E. Verkuilen

Illinois recently hosted several distinguished Libertarian visitors. State Representative Dick Randolph (I-AK) stopped in Chicago November 2 during his nationwide tour and gave a progress report on his race for Governor of Alaska. Randolph was the guest of honor at a dinner which kicked off the 1982 Illinois ballot drive. Sheldon Richman also spoke, making his first appearance at a local Libertarian function since his election as Vice Chair. Chris Hocker, Leslie Key, and Eric O'Keefe had conducted a Political Action Workshop the previous day.

California professor David Henderson explained the application of supply-side economics to foreign policy at a Libertarian Supper Club on November 15. His visit was coordinated by Bonnie Kaplan of the Illinois Speakers Bureau.

The major election news in Illinois came in a nonpartisan race. Illinois Vice Chair Gerry Walsh received over 11 percent of the vote in a 7-way race for three local school board seats in Northwest Cook County. The three incumbents were reelected, a Republican-backed candidate was fourth and Walsh was a close fifth.

The 1982 Campaign Steering Committee has already had several meetings and all but one of the nine required statewide candidates have been selected. Ballot drive coordinators are being lined up throughout the states. In addition, a goal of at least ten local races has been set, although the difficult signature requirement may prove prohibitive.

Initial preparations for the 1982 State Convention have begun. The Constitution and Bylaws Committee is seeking to simplify and recodify the LP's cumbersome governing documents, as was done for the national LP at the recent Denver Convention.

Region 10: Wisconsin and Michigan

by Leslie Graves Key

According to state LP director Steve O'Keefe, a major activity right now for county LPs in Michigan is sponsoring public forums promoting two proposed constitutional amendments.

The first proposed amendment is

Continued On Page 27

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September-October, 1981

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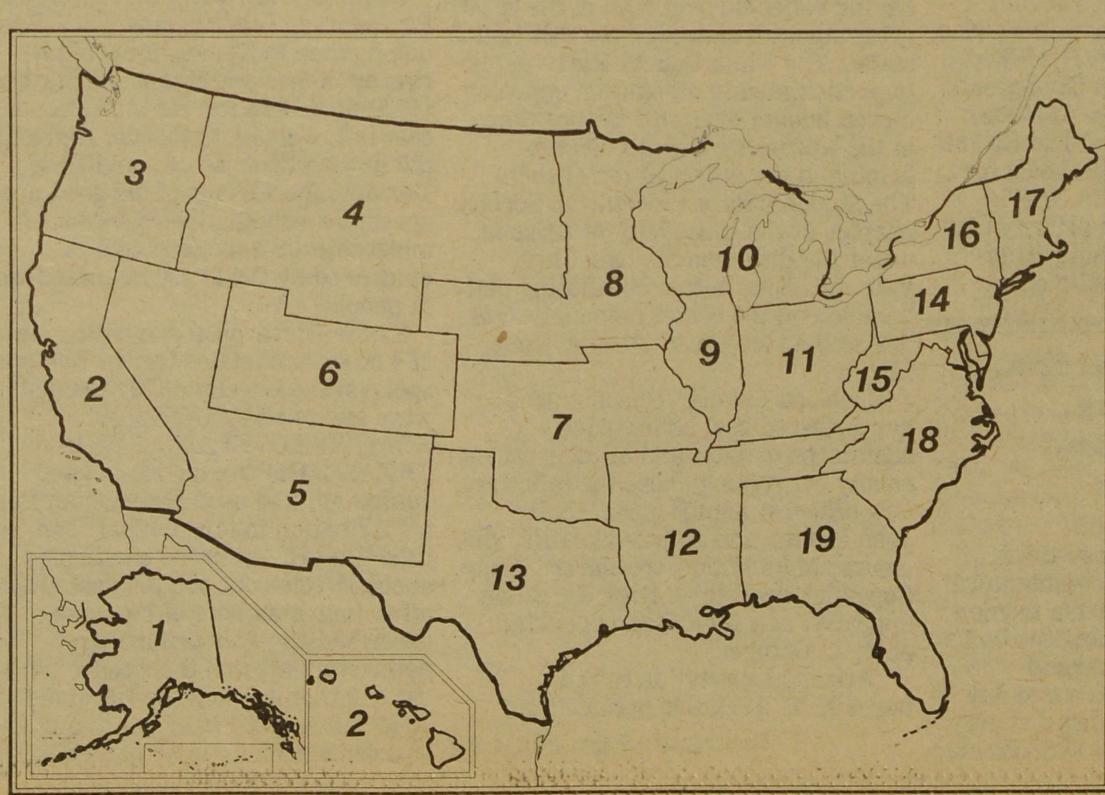
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Region 11: Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky

by Sandy Burns

The Libertarian Party of Indiana completed its ballot drive and plans to run Libertarian candidates are all ready underway, according to Kevin Grant, State chair-elect. Kevin extends his gratitude to the many people in Indiana and other states for their generous support.

Indiana's winter convention is scheduled for December 12 at Stouffer's Inn in Indianapolis. Featured speaker is Chris Hocker, at-large member of the Libertarian National Committee.

Kentucky election results: Libertarian Terry Bogel was elected in a non-partisan race for City Council of Brownsboro Village. Tom Bogel had a successful interview with the Louisville Times/Courier-Journal Editorial Board in August.

State Chair David Gailey and former state chair, Ernie McAfee, pulled 14% and 12%, respectively, of the vote in their races for state representative.

The LPK is beginning a membership drive December 1. The goal is to double Kentucky's paid members by 1982. At the Executive Committee meeting November 15, a program was formulated to recruit candidates to run in 1982 congressional races. Plans are underway to activate and organize smaller Libertarian groups around the state.

Tom Bogel, Region 11 alternate to the National Committee, attended the November 7-8 National Committee meeting held in Bethesda, Maryland. Tom and Sandy Burns are working to coordinate goals and workshops for 1982 campaigns in the region.

In Ohio, Chris Hrvnak and Norman Browkowski ran successful races for Village Council in Chagrin Falls, pulling 17% and 12% of the votes, respectively. Jim Berns, candidate for City Council in Cincinnati pulled around 4% of the vote in his race. Although Jim's percentage was somewhat disappointing to him, the voters and local media in Cincinnati are more familiar with the Libertarian Party as a result of Jim's campaign.

Ohio's ballot drive is progressing, thanks to dedicated petitioners and contributors. A boost to the effort was Ed Clark's visit to Ohio in October. Ed spent a day at Ohio Northern University October 27 and held a successful news conference in Columbus the morning of October 28. The result of the news conference generated all-day coverage on two television stations and several radio stations. The next day, a reporter from Ohio Public Radio (broadcasting to over 10 radio stations throughout the state) interviewed Carl Nennerfelt, Central Region Chair and Ballot Access 82 fund-raiser, and Sandy Burns, Media Coordinator, regarding the ballot drive.

Ohio needs contributors and petitioners to complete its ballot drive for an early filing date of February 5.

Plans are underway to run a Libertarian candidate for governor and several seats in the Ohio legislature.

REGIONAL REPORTS

Region 12: Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee and Mississippi

by Alan Lindsay

In Arkansas most of the activity since the national convention has centered on organizing local groups. The Pulaski County Libertarians held their first meeting in Little Rock in August, and the Garland County Libertarians have scheduled their first meeting in Hot Springs for December 7. State Chair Matt Richard, along with Central Committee members Monty Hamel and Trey Merritt, have announced plans to organize local Libertarians in the Faulkner County area.

The Louisiana Speakers Bureau is doing well, having successfully placed speakers, including Marty Solomon, Delo Breckenridge and Sparky Hall, at several universities.

Hall and other Baton Rouge Libertarians manned the state fair booth, which displayed a political position machine. The exhibit attracted real attention from several hundred people who took literature. Over sixty potential LP members signed up for further information about the Louisiana party.

In Tennessee, State Chair Roger Bissell, who is also the Tennessee Speakers Bureau Coordinator, has appeared on local radio and television talk shows. Bissell has recently been supporting an effort to sell the local Municipal Auditorium and to prevent the construction of a city-owned convention center.

Nashville Libertarians are lobbying to deregulate taxis and to legalize alternative transit. Some Nashville Libertarians have been working with local taxpayer associations to oppose state and local taxes.

Region 13: Texas

by Matt Monroe

An exciting election took place on Tuesday, November 3, 1981, in Harris County (Houston). Seven members of the Texas LP ran for five positions on the Harris County School Board of Trustees. Three of them were elected to the Board; Jeff Calvert won with 52% of the vote, Bill Fraser with 30.1% of the vote in a 5 way race, and Honey Lanham with 65.1% (81,888 votes). LP candidates, including Peter Elloway in his race for City Council, received 152,543 total votes in this single county election.

The Harris County School Board is an interesting organization which was formed in the late 19th century. In 1966, its functions were removed to the newly formed Houston Independent School Districts. The Harris County School Board remained without any schools to oversee. Over the years its employees increased to 150 and its

Region 14: Penn- sylvania, New Jersey and Delaware

by Dave Walter

Two Pennsylvania Libertarians won elections in 1981! In East Buffalo Twp. (10,000 pop.) Rod Bowman, a 21 year old student at Bucknell University and a registered Libertarian, won a 4 year term as tax assessor. In Schuylkill County (16,000 pop.) LPP member Jay Zane, an attorney, finished second in a field of 23 for seven seats on a County Government Study Commission. This was a non-partisan race, but Zane's literature drew heavily on ideas from Bob Poole's "Cutting Back City Hall," and Zane will be the voice for decentralization and privatization as the Commission studies the future scope of county government.

Two campaigns in Bucks County are worthy of mention: former State Chair Hans Schroeder received 5% of the vote in a three way race for Township Supervisor, and State Chair Dave Walter received 3.8% in a three way race for Township Auditor. Schroeder, who received the highest vote for a Libertarian in a partisan race in Pennsylvania, campaigned to abolish the personal income tax. Both candidates tripled their vote totals over 1980 in the same districts.

In York (50,000 pop.), another team of Libertarians, led by Mayoral candidate Walt Karwicki, took on the two-party establishment. Karwicki and his team received about 2.5% of the vote, about double the Clark percentage, and made lots of headway with voters by exposing the cozy relationship between recipients of urban renewal money for downtown and the Democratic incumbent.

The results in the race for Mayor of Pittsburgh and City Council were rather disappointing in spite of a grand effort by Russ Moon and four candidates for council. They received from .8% to .6% of the vote, about what Clark got in 1980. Moon and running mates Nurith Alman, Carl Shelley, Keith Dudley and Charles Stutler got fairly good coverage for their ideas about abolishing property taxes, privatizing public transit, slashing the city budget by 62% and spending no resources to combat victimless crime. An important result of the Pennsylvania campaigns was the identification of many new activists.

The LPP is making big plans for the 1982 elections. If one of their statewide candidates can secure about 1.2% of the popular vote for Governor or U.S. Senator, they can win permanent ballot status through 1984. A petitioning effort geared to secure about 30,000 signatures between March 10 and May 28 is being charted by Geoff Steinberg. In addition to three statewide candidates, they plan to run 10-15 candidates for U.S. Congress and at least 15 for State Legislature.

Region 16: New York

by Howie Rich

As of this date the election totals are not complete for New York State's 15 candidates. Judith Jones' vote count was not listed on the wire service computers so were not recorded or reported by any of the news media. Preliminary results should be available during the second week in November.

Ernie Philips of Williamson, NY (near Rochester) received 25% of the vote for Town Supervisor on the FLP line in a 3-way race. Dave Hoesly doubled his previous vote for Rochester County Legislator. Binghamton mayoral candidate Ed Jowett seems to have garnered about 1½% of the vote, a little better than the Clark total.

Results are too sketchy at this point to give any definitive report about New York vote totals.

There is a good chance the FLP will be in Federal Court by the end of November to gain ballot status on the basis of the Clark vote. The New York Civil Liberties Union is handling the case to knock down the present requirement that a party must get 50,000 votes for governor to gain permanent ballot status.

1980 Vice Presidential candidate David Koch will be the featured speaker at the December 5th meeting of the City Club of the FLP.

The state convention will be held in Binghamton in March. Binghamton's chapter is less than one year old but is enthusiastically planning the event already.

John Zdanowicz, Rochester economics professor and FLP activist, has a weekly commentary on the Rochester TV station, representing the Libertarian perspective. Virginia Walker of Suffolk County is a frequent guest commentator on her local TV station.

A recent NYU-SLS program on Reaganomics drew over 100 people. Dr. Walter Block is going to debate rent control at an upcoming meeting.

Region 17: Connecticut, Rhode Island and New Hampshire

by Jim Lewis

In Connecticut, Murray Rothbard was the guest speaker and helped to launch the party's first supper club meeting. Some seventy Libertarians and friends enjoyed the evening. Rothbard sent home a warning notice of a failing performance on all subjects by President Reagan. The get-together was held in New Haven on November 14.

On November 22, the Connecticut LP held a general meeting to discuss plans for the 1982 elections. An effort will be made to run a full slate of candidates.

On November 13, the Rhode Island LP met in Providence. Region 17 Representative Jim Lewis was asked to speak on the party's goals for 1982

Continued On Page 27

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What's Available From Headquarters?

Qty/Amt

Pamphlets:

Question and Answer Brochure. The Libertarian Party's new brochure, which explains the positions and purposes of the Libertarian Party. (15¢)

Gay Rights: A Libertarian Approach. Booklet outlining Libertarian answers to gay rights questions, with applications to all "social justice" issues. (50¢ each, 100 or more 25¢ each)

Leaflet:

New 8½ by 11 leaflet, based on the Q&A Brochure. (5¢ each)

Books:

Local Problems: Libertarian Solutions. The popular community issues manual. (\$5.00 each)

Earth's Resources: Private Ownership vs. Public Waste Libertarian answers to pollution and other environmental problems. (\$5.00 each)

LP Activist's Manual. Based on the Party's successful Political Action Workshops. (\$5.00 each)

A New Dawn for America by Roger MacBride (\$5.95 each)

A New Beginning by Ed Clark (\$4.00 each)

Film:

"We Hold These Truths." Excellent introduction to the Libertarian Party. Available in 16mm film (\$125.00), VHS and Betamax (\$45.00, specify Beta 1 or Beta 11). Shipping included in price.

Issue Papers: 50¢ each, 10 or more, 30¢ each.

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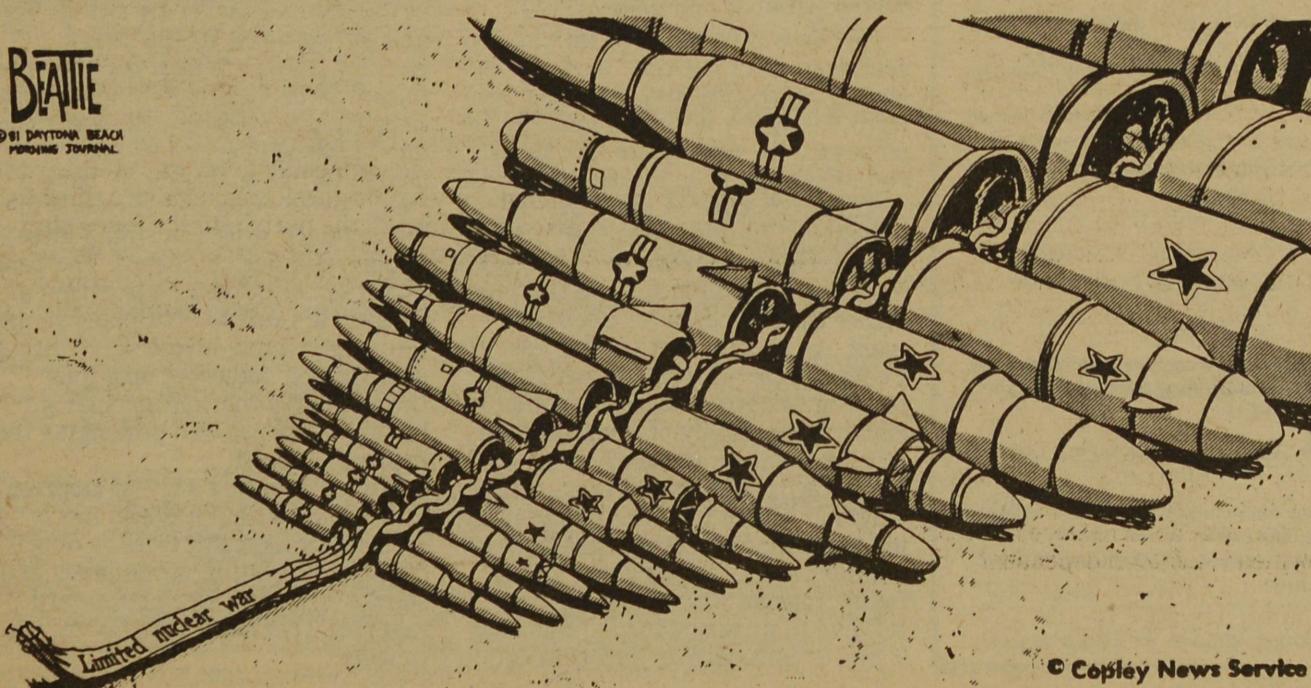
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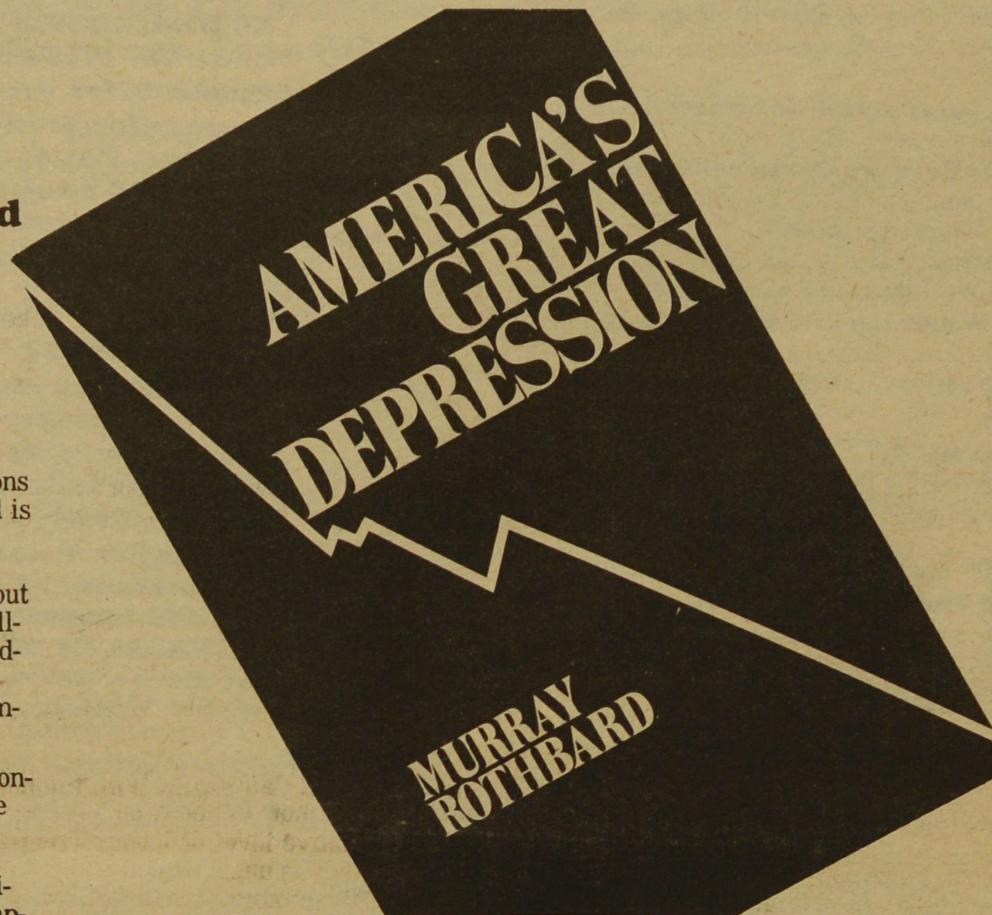
Books For Libertarians

America's Great Depression
by Murray N. Rothbard
published by Sheed and Ward, Inc.
1972, 346 pages
price: \$12.00

Reviewed by Tom G. Palmer

One of the most prominent weapons in the statist's anti-freedom arsenal is the argument that "government intervention is needed to keep the economy out of depressions." Without it, they say, we would all still be selling apples on street corners or standing in bread lines. Proponents of a free society must meet this still common argument head-on.

That this notion is false, that not only is government unable to alleviate problems of unemployment and economic dislocation but is their cause, is becoming increasingly evident. The prolonged simultaneous appearance of high inflation and high unemployment, in "violation" of the orthodox economic theories which still guide government policy should provide a strong indication of that.



The case against "government-as-economic-fixer" has been powerfully set forth by economists working in the tradition of the Austrian school of economics, whose criticisms of or-

thodox economic policy are now being vindicated. Sound theory and thorough historical research show government intervention to be not only the cause of depressions but the very worst prescription for ending them, a prescription that worsens rather than cures the patient's illness.

Economist and historian Murray Rothbard has written an impressive work arguing this very point, combining theory and history in a way that is accessible to the intelligent layperson. "America's Great Depression" focuses on the depression of the 1930's — the popular paradigm of economic dislocation and one of the central events in the formation of contemporary political mythology.

Part One of the book deals with the economic theory of the "business cycle" of boom-and-bust. It clearly sets forth the theory of the business cycle pioneered by economists like Ludwig von Mises and F.A. Hayek, and offers a cogent criticism of alternate explanations. In this "Austrian" theory, government expansion of the supply of money and credit is seen as the cause rather than the cure for unemployment. As government (in this case the Federal Reserve and the cartelized banking system around it) artificially expands the supply of credit beyond market determined levels (thereby temporarily lowering interest rates), a "signal" is sent to entrepreneurs telling them that consumers are now saving more, i.e., that they now value future consumption more highly relative to present consumption. The signal is contained or encapsulated in

the lower cost of borrowing money, a diminution that makes previously unprofitable long-term capital investments (for example, steel plants) profitable. Loans are taken out, plants are built, business booms and everything seems great.

The bubble has to burst, however. For this new money, (created by the Federal Reserve out of thin air) loaned to businesses, eventually reaches consumers in their capacity as owners of factors of production (as wage earners, property owners, etc.). They do not spend their newly raised incomes in the way indicated by the artificially lowered interest rates. Their ratio between saving (for future consumption) and present consumption remains unchanged, and they spend their money on consumption goods. This leads to a shift in production processes to adjust to the newly changed relative profit rates (factors of production are shifted from production of capital goods to productions of consumption goods). Interest rates during this adjustment go from artificially low levels to abnormally high levels, before declining again. This painful process takes time. It is what is known as a depression (or recession, or panic, etc.).

Part Two of the book deals with the inflationary boom of 1921-to-1929 that led to the Great Depression. Rothbard documents the incredible money creation of that period, weaving it into a fascinating historical account of the politics behind the process. The roles played by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (and its powerful governor, Benjamin Strong), the Bank of England and others is set forth in an impressive meshing of economics and history.

Part Three deals with the period from 1929-1933, covering the beginning of the depression, various complicating factors (such as the passage of the Smoot-Hawley Tariff in 1930), and the attempts by the statist Herbert Hoover to deal with the situation. Hoover's actions, which managed to prolong the depression longer than any previous depression, set the course for his successor's "New Deal," which was just Hoover's interventionist program with a glossy public relations campaign. The basic thrust of both Hoover's program and Roosevelt's was to artificially maintain unprofitable investments through ever greater interventions, thus thwarting the market mechanism's healthy response and prolonging the depression itself.

While "America's Great Depression" deals with the issues more thoroughly than this brief review is capable of relating, it manages to do so in a clear and straightforward manner. This book is highly recommended.



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Americans tend to be trusting people. When government leaders, employers and union officials all assure us over and over again that our financial preparations for retirement are adequate, we assume that it must be true.

Well, don't believe it! *We've all been victims of a gigantic hoax*—and it's about time someone blew the lid off the whole incredible mess.

The Social Security system is on the verge of bankruptcy. Newspaper headlines regularly announce pension fund problems. Insurance policies, savings accounts, stocks, real estate and other investments are ravaged by inflation and taxes.

If you're depending on any of these sources to provide you with a retirement income, you're in for the shock of your life. Prudent, reasonable people who made what they thought were ample preparations for their retirement years are now barely managing to stay afloat. *And it's going to get a lot worse!*

This is what we call The Great Retirement Hoax: telling people that Social Security or dollar-denominated investments will guarantee their financial security in the years ahead.

The truth isn't always pleasant to hear. But you're better off knowing the facts. That way, you can take action to protect yourself while there's still time.

2 ■ ANNOUNCING "The Swiss Franc Retirement Plan."

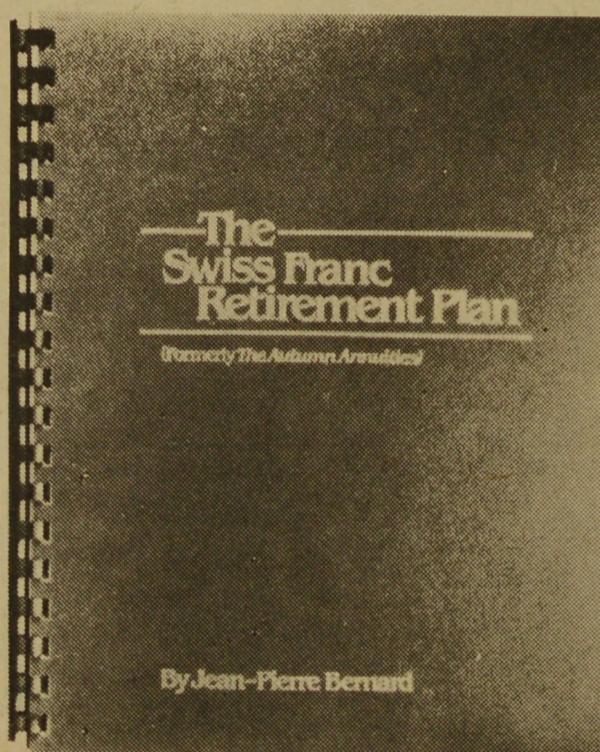
Fortunately, there is a solution: *Swiss franc annuities*. A life income guaranteed you by a Swiss insurance company—and paid to you not in depreciating American dollars but in strong, stable Swiss francs.

In the Spring of 1970, two men retired. Both began receiving life incomes of \$1,000 a month. Today, one man's monthly income is still \$1,000—but it's worth only \$647 in purchasing power. Meanwhile, the other man's monthly income has more than doubled—to \$2,150. And his purchasing power is correspondingly greater.

Why the difference? The second man bought a Swiss annuity policy. His life income is paid in Swiss francs—which he converts to dollars as each payment is made.

Here are some of the advantages of The Swiss Franc Retirement Plan:

- The Swiss franc is the world's strongest currency.
- Swiss franc annuities keep you well ahead of inflation.
- Their dividends alone can raise your life income by 10 to 15 percent.
- Of all Swiss franc investments, annuities offer the highest safe yield.
- The policy you purchase can begin paying immediately—or payments can be deferred until you retire.



- If you wish, you may select a policy that covers your beneficiary as well.
- You are exempt from all Swiss taxes.
- There is no U.S. financial reporting requirements for annuities or insurance contracts.
- You diversify a portion of your assets internationally—an important hedge in these uncertain times.
- No medical exam is required.
- *And the income is guaranteed as long as you live—in Swiss francs!*

3 ■ The stability of Switzerland is behind you.

Switzerland's reputation for financial stability and integrity spans more than two centuries. Many Swiss insurance companies have been in business for more than 100 years—and not one has ever failed. They are all governed by the world's strictest insurance regulations and the same privacy and confidentiality laws that apply to Swiss bank accounts.

But is the Swiss Franc Retirement Plan legal? Absolutely! There are no U.S. laws whatsoever that prohibit Americans from investing their funds in a Swiss annuity. And neither is there anything "unpatriotic" about protecting yourself and your family from the destruction our government has wrought upon the dollar. Self-defense is more than your right—it's your obligation.

4 ■ The next step.

Will your insurance broker help you set up a Swiss Franc Retirement Plan? Not likely. He probably knows little or nothing about the subject.

But now there's an authoritative book that tells you everything you need to know. It's called *The*

Swiss Franc Retirement Plan.

Simply, clearly, in step-by-step "how-to" language, *The Swiss Franc Retirement Plan* spells out:

- Exactly what Swiss franc annuities are and how they work.
- The kinds of annuities available.
- How to obtain a policy tailored specifically for your needs.
- How to receive payments.
- Names and addresses of Swiss insurance companies.
- Forms you can tear out and mail to receive information and quotations from each company.
- Valuable charts and tables.
- A sample policy and application.
- And much more.

In short, *The Swiss Franc Retirement Plan* is the complete, comprehensive guide to Swiss franc annuities. It was researched and written by Jean-Pierre Bernard, a Swiss financial writer with many years' experience in this area.

5 ■ Unconditional money-back guarantee.

Here's what Harry Browne, best-selling financial writer and advisor, says about Swiss franc annuities in his classic *Complete Guide to Swiss Banks*:

"If there's runaway inflation in the U.S., all life insurance contracts and annuities would become nearly worthless. Since the Swiss franc is independent of the dollar, it isn't likely that hyper-inflation in the U.S. would spread to Switzerland. The Swiss contracts would hold their value."

To order your copy of *The Swiss Franc Retirement Plan*, just send a check or money order for \$19.95 to Kephart Communications, Inc., Dept. G139, 901 N. Washington St., Alexandria, VA 22314. The price includes postage and is tax-deductible. If you're dissatisfied with the book for any reason, simply return it within three weeks for a full and prompt refund.

When the U.S. dollar is worth nothing, what will your retirement income be worth?

It's worth thinking about. And isn't \$19.95 a small investment when your future financial security is at stake? Take the first step towards establishing your own Swiss Franc Retirement Plan. Order this important book today.

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Send \$70 for a full year of *Personal Finance*, the award-winning, hard-money advisory and we will send you the book FREE. Featuring writers like Douglas R. Casey, Harry Browne, Mark Skousen and many others, *PF* deals with all inflation-survival strategies for the 80's.

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SA999a

November — December 1981

by Emil Franzi

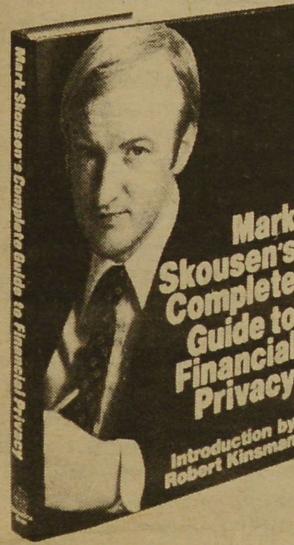
We all know that Ed Clark got 921,000 votes in 1980. The national Libertarian Party, after redefining membership, has a little over 11,000 dues paid members, or a little better than 1% of the Clark vote. The potential to greatly expand this percentage exists, and in conjunction with the efforts of the Finance Committee, the Membership Committee knows that this expansion will occur. Increase in national membership benefits not only

Membership Expansion Planned

the national LP but state and local LP's for a variety of reasons:

- It gives the national Party a sounder financial base, a larger base of future contributors, and enables the party to finance those projects needed by state and local parties.

- It gives the national Party, and the LP in general, more real world political credibility. All the news releases we send are not scored by the quality of our ideas but by a media that counts bodies.
- In states where the LP is weak, national membership gives a nucleus



HOW TO MAKE YOURSELF INVISIBLE TO THE I.R.S.

A Message from Mark Skousen

Three years ago I met a field auditor with the Internal Revenue Service. At social gatherings, when the talk got around to the mess in Washington and everyone's gripes about the government, he would interrupt with, "Now what did you say your social security number is?"

He was joking—or so he said. But his words set me thinking. *If the government can catch me with a number, then the power to tax is indeed the power to destroy.*

I began to study the situation. I was appalled to discover how much the government and business groups could find out about my personal and financial affairs *without me even knowing it.*

But I also learned that there were steps I could take—perfectly legal steps—to keep the snoops out of my life.

Then, as I got deeper into the problem, I realized that other men and women were troubled too. They were angry, but they felt helpless to do anything about it. When I told them the simple steps they could take, for example, to protect their social security number most of them just wouldn't believe me, until I actually proved it. One friend suspected his boss was spying on him. I showed him a free, easy way to find out whether his office phone was bugged. A friend of my wife's was having trouble with her husband. He was living beyond their means, spending their savings on heaven knows whom. I was able to show her how to store her valuables safely, outside her home and her safe deposit box.

But one thing I learned after three years of research. *Nobody had ever written a book about how I could protect my privacy.* It seemed that everybody was afraid of what the government would do to him.

Well, I don't consider myself a hero, but I decided to take on this project myself. After all, I am not doing anything illegal—or recommending anything illegal. My book is not for criminals. (They already know all the illegal methods.) It is for concerned citizens who don't want to break the law, but want to do everything possible to keep the government, business competitors, or prying relatives out of their private lives and their financial affairs.

My publisher calls the book *Mark Skousen's Complete Guide to Financial Privacy*. If secrecy, financial and otherwise, is one of your concerns, I'm certain my book will help you, in dozens of ways. For example:

1. 5 reasons why you need financial privacy now.
2. How to make sure your larger checks are *not* available to the government.
3. Treasury rules on foreign bank accounts: 5 promising *legal* loopholes.
4. 2 little-known tricks for preserving privacy even with a listed phone number.
5. How to learn what data a credit bureau is furnishing about you.
6. 2 ways to get a sizable loan without collateral and without revealing the purpose of the loan.
7. Risks you should *not* take to maintain privacy.
8. How to mail money out of the country anonymously.
9. The 10 best ways to hide your valuables.
10. You *can* avoid probate, and the harmful publicity that goes along with it.
11. The terrible powers of the IRS.
12. Sample contract to assure bank privacy.
13. The benefits of a (perfectly legal) fictitious company checking account.
14. The 6 best tax havens. Advantages and disadvantages of each. 6 common reasons for using a tax haven.
15. How to use money orders, cashier's checks and travelers checks to enhance privacy. How to avoid the pitfalls.
16. How the post office can monitor your mail.
17. IRS devices to learn more about you.
18. The joys of a diplomatic passport. 3 ways a nondiplomat may get one.
19. Mexican banks: there's privacy, but also risks.
20. Advantages of foreign accounts even where there is no secrecy.
21. Project Haven, and the illegal behavior of IRS agents.
22. Money couriers: many work for the underworld, but some don't.
23. U.S. and Nazi tax laws: one disturbing similarity.
24. An expert's rundown on alarms and security devices.
25. Advantages—and risks—of a second passport.
26. The positive side of the so-called Bank Secrecy Act.
27. Ways anyone can spy on you—legally!

Yes, my book *can* help, in countless ways. Proof: send for it. If you don't agree, my publisher will give you your money back.

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Send \$70 for a full year of *Personal Finance*, and we'll send you the *Guide to Financial Privacy* FREE. *Personal Finance* is America's most widely read publication dealing with hard money and inflation-survival strategies. *Guarantee:* If *PF* doesn't pay for itself many times over, just cancel and request a full refund for unread issues and keep the privacy guide for your trouble.

I enclose \$14.95. Please rush, postpaid, *Mark Skousen's Guide to Financial Privacy*. I understand that I may read the book for 14 days. If not pleased, I may return it for a full and prompt refund. D245

I enclose \$70 for a full year (24 issues) of *Personal Finance*. Also send me my FREE copy of privacy guide. I may cancel at any time and request a full refund for unread issues and the book is mine to keep.

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of names of potential local activists and contributors to future organizers.

- In states where the LP is strong it gives supplementary names of potential local activists and contributors to present organizations.

There are many different local interpretations of what a member is. In some states, local and national memberships are combined. Other states have dues paid to state organizations, while still other states also have dues paid to local organizations. In still other states there are no local dues but members consist of anyone who is a registered Libertarian voter.

The goals of the Membership Committee for the next two years will be:

- To greatly increase the number of dues paid national members.
- To simultaneously aid all state organizations in increasing their state and local membership, adapting to whatever the local methodology is.
- To greatly increase, where possible, Libertarian voter registration in those 16 states that currently allow Libertarians the right to register as such, and to add additional states to this category.

To accomplish the above the national Party would like each state to appoint a membership and (where applicable) voter registration chair. Some states already have done so. Shortly we will contact each state organization outlining specific programs, pilot projects, and asking for a local response and suggestions. It is the intention of the Membership Committee to publish a membership manual for state and local organizations early in 1982.

Emil Franzi is the National Libertarian Party's Membership Chairman.

From the Chair Cont. From Pg. 2

recruitment program as well as Eric O'Keefe and the headquarter's staff are all engaged in developing the infrastructure for massive outreach and educational efforts in the November, 1982 elections. Assistance and advice to state parties in petition drives, in conducting schools for candidates and campaign workers and in developing research materials, white papers, standard speeches and standard advertising material are all being developed.

As Chair of the party my goal is to encourage all of you to participate to the fullest in some part of our efforts to convert the American people and never to discourage anyone from doing anything, large or small, to advance libertarianism. Each of us leave our imprint on the party of liberty by our efforts. I urge you to do the things that you think most need doing so that the growth of liberty reflects your vision of how it should be achieved.

I also urge you to work wherever possible in coordination with, and always with respect for, the different efforts of others so as not to detract from their efforts to achieve our common goals.

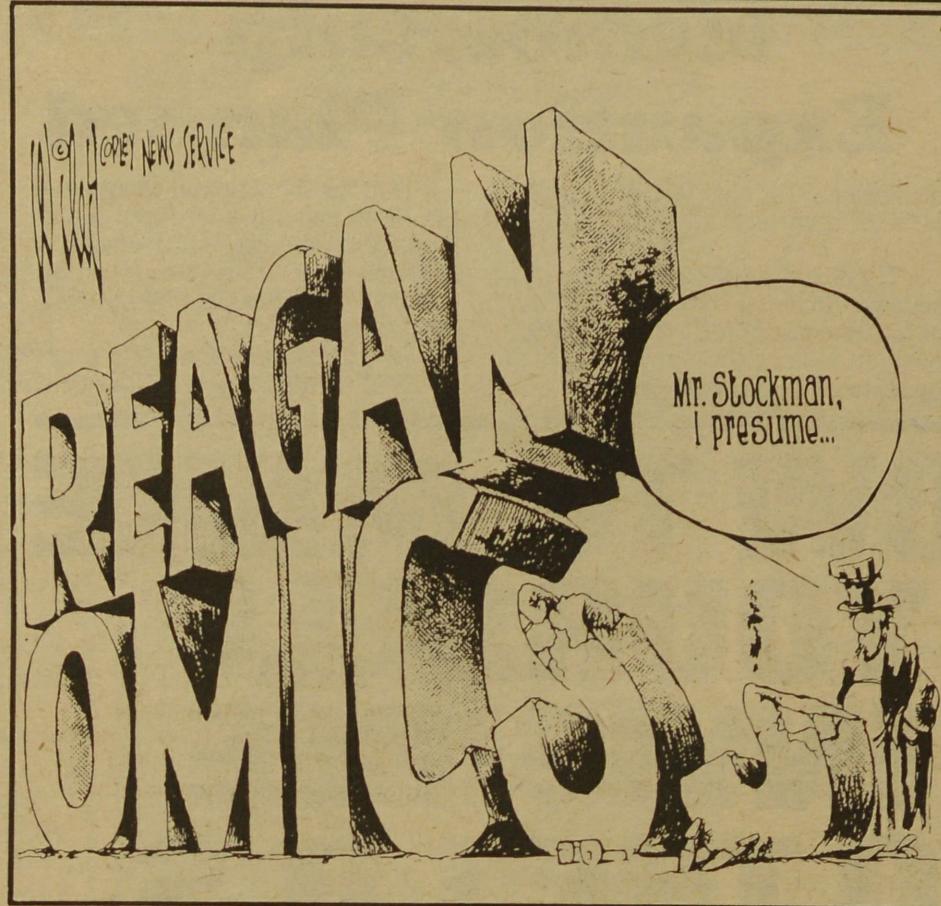
November - December 1981

Reflections On The Stockman Affair

Continued From Page 1

40 from Social Security taxes and also from the benefit program. They would be free to put the entire amount of their Social Security taxes into tax-free private retirement accounts. Workers between 40 and 65 would also stop paying Social Security taxes and put that amount into private retirement accounts, but they would still be able to draw Social Security funds to supplement their own pensions. Current retirees would be paid out of general revenues, a step that will have to be taken soon anyway, as the system approaches bankruptcy. This proposal is politically feasible because it doesn't cut off benefits for present retirees, but it does offer major advantages for young workers. It would also get us permanently out of the Social Security trap. Stockman was right to recognize the system's problems, but his proposal failed to solve the problem permanently or to recognize political reality.

In what should be a very encouraging sign for libertarians, Stockman also recognized that the enormous military spending increases could not be reconciled with a balanced budget. He told interviewer William Greider, "As soon as we get past this first phase in the process, I'm really going to go after the Pentagon. The whole question is blatant inefficiency, poor deployment of manpower, [and] contracting idiocy. . . . Hell, I think there's a kind of swamp of \$10 to \$20 to \$30 billion worth of waste that can be ferreted out if you really push hard." Stockman did not apparently challenge the foreign policy assumptions that underlie the military budget, but it's easy to imagine him being sympathetic to the argument that the United States should not subsidize the defense of wealthy allies like Japan and West Germany. Such military subsidies cost \$100 billion a year, and Stockman might appreciate at least the budgetary cost of that pro-



gram even if he did not accept non-interventionism as a moral or strategic principle.

In addition, while we have only Greider's word for it, no direct quotes, Stockman apparently realized that the existence of the Pentagon as a single buyer for weapons systems violates free-market principles and subsidizes arms manufacturers. The development of some sort of anti-militarist constituency on the right would be a major step forward for those who want to achieve peace or even to cut back military spending, and Stockman's private comments suggest that such an occurrence might indeed be possible. One way to create such a constituency would be a proposal to implement the Clark Social Security plan and to fund the temporary deficits created by cutting military spending. Such a program would cut across left-right lines and would solve two major political problems — the bankruptcy of Social Security and the soaring military budget.

Of all Stockman's comments, perhaps the most noted and most distorted was "None of us really understands what's going on with all these numbers." Even the Atlantic led the article with that quotation, taken out of context as usual. What Stockman meant was that no one — in the administration, in Congress, in the media — really understands the federal budget. Projections of the budget vary according to the economic assumptions made. And since predictions of economic activity are highly inaccurate (see Brian McAndrew, "The Failure of Econometric Forecasting," Policy Report, November 1981), budget projections are hardly more than guesses, no matter how many reams of computer paper are used to prove them. The administration changes its own budget projections every couple of months (usually higher), the Con-

gressional Budget Office makes its own estimates, private economists enter their guesses, and nobody really knows what the truth will be. The budget has taken on a life of its own; entitlements programs are open to an unlimited number of eligible applicants, military contractors blithely bill the Pentagon for billions of dollars in cost over-runs, and the Iron Triangle of federal agencies, the Congressional committees that oversee them, and the special interests they benefit prevents any assault on the agency's budget.

If it was not obvious beforehand, the arguments over the continuing resolution (to keep the government running in the absence of a budget) in late November should have convinced anyone that all this tinkering with the budget is pure sham. Stockman was closeted in a room off the conference room, running amendments through his computers in an attempt to understand their impact. President Reagan and Congress allowed the government to "come to a halt" (would that it were so) for a day — all over whether the continuing resolution, allowing the government to continue spending at last year's level, should include a 2 or 4% across-the-board cut in non-exempt areas. The difference amounted to a billion or two dollars in a budget well over \$700 billion and uncountable anyway. The kinds of budget "cuts" that were being debated — caps on programs that will be lifted when spending reaches the "cap," minor eligibility changes, and so on — will never get the budget under control. The only way to cut the budget, it is increasingly clear, is to eliminate programs. That means dropping the soothing rhetoric about "waste and fraud" and admitting that programs have to be cut out if spending is going to be reduced.

What Stockman's phrase, and the continuing resolution scramble, really

signify is the distressing realization that our political leaders do not know what they are doing. They have no idea how big the budget will be. They do not know what economic growth or inflation or unemployment will be in 1981, much less 1982 or 1986. For those who are quite happy with out-of-control spending, this is not an unpleasant situation. But for those few who may really want to reduce the size of government, it should be clear by now that only radical action is practical. Fine-tuning will not work; the "meat-tax" approach must be recognized as the only appropriate solution to a problem that has grown out of control.

By the end of his interviews, Stockman had grown discouraged. "I can't move the system any faster. I can't have an emergency session of Congress to say, 'here's a resolution to cut the permanent size of government by 18 percent, vote it up or down. . . .' But what can I do about it? Nothing."

But why can't we have such a vote? Because the political establishment can't allow such a clear indication of its own interests. The only way it will be done is to elect a President and Congress from outside the political establishment, and the nature of the political process dictates that such people would have to come from outside the established parties. If Stockman came to understand that, he might become a real radical and a valuable addition to the cause of reducing government.

Unfortunately, given his present assumptions, this problem leads Stockman to the wrong choice. Apparently, he really is serious about wanting to reduce the size of government (not far enough, of course, but significantly). But stymied in that effort, he reverts to the traditional conservative mistake of regarding the deficit as more important than the size of government. Unable to cut spending, he decided that tax increases were preferable to huge deficits. But such a response just makes him an unwilling accomplice to the big spenders. If he pushed tax increases through Congress, the spenders would use that as an opportunity to spend even more. Stockman would then have doubly failed in his attempt to cut back government. This is Stockman's major error in the Atlantic interviews, and it is a perspective that will have to change before he can be really effective in reducing the size of government.

For the time being, however, we will be treated to the spectacle of David Stockman apologizing for telling the truth (mostly) while sanctimonious politicians twist his remarks for their own purposes and Democrats intone, "This proves that Reaganomics doesn't work; let's go back to the way we used to do it [when inflation was 15% and unemployment 7.5% under President Carter]." It is unfortunate that in a nation founded by Jefferson and Adams, such rubbish passes for political comment. If anything demonstrates the need for political change, the reaction to David Stockman's truth-telling does.

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Goals

Cont. From Pg. 1

policies, blunders, and "politics-as-usual" attitude of the Reagan Administration and the O'Neill Congress. Already much of the public has seen through the Reagan rhetoric to the real policies, which fit right in with the tradition of his Republican and Democratic predecessors. Libertarian ideas and policies, forcefully and attractively communicated by hundreds of Libertarian candidates in 1982, have a real chance to bring about permanent changes in how these voters think about politics, and Republican and Democratic politicians.

Successful completion of these goals will also put the Libertarian Party in great organizational shape for the 1984 presidential campaign. Permanent ballot status in 10 to 14 additional states combined with an increased base of reliable financial support and active local LP groups will allow our 1984 candidate an important headstart in his campaign.

The first step necessary to meet these goals is achieving ballot status for the LP in as many states as possible and, later on, achieving single-candidate ballot status in areas where party ballot status isn't possible.

The next step is to recruit good candidates and help them locate their campaign staffs. Thorough training of candidates in articulating libertarian ideas to the press and public will be offered through a series of training seminars.

Achieving the Libertarian Party's goals for 1982 will require effort and commitment from Libertarian Party members and supporters all over the country. National Chairwoman Alicia G. Clark said, "I encourage Libertarians everywhere to get involved and stay involved with the 1982 campaigns in their states. If Libertarians put out the effort to get on the ballot, find attractive candidates or run for office themselves, learn the issues,

find out how to run effective campaigns and put that knowledge to use, 1982 will be another breakthrough year for us."

Libertarians should contact their state chairs or the national office (names, addresses, and telephone numbers can be found in this issue of "L News") to find out what they can do now for the historic 1982 campaign efforts.

Elections

Cont. From Pg. 3

those supporting legalization of prostitution and gambling.

The number of victories in the November 3 election is more impressive when the number of available elections is considered. Only about sixty-five Libertarians ran for office in a dozen states. Six were elected, one was re-elected, and one made a runoff election, in a total of five states.

These impressive results reflect several positive developments. One is post-1980 campaign increase in public awareness and acceptance of Libertarian ideas. Another is the increased eagerness of Libertarians to become thoroughly familiar with local issues in their communities, and to run for local offices.

Both of these factors point to excellent prospects for success in the key 1982 campaigns.

Other Elections

In a partisan race for mayor of New York City, Libertarian Judith Jones received 6,902 votes, or .57% of the vote. While not an impressive percentage, it was one-third higher than Ed Clark's percentage in New York City. Six candidates split up the anti-incumbent vote in this race against Mayor Ed Koch.

Free Libertarian Party Chairman Gary Greenberg reports that the Jones vote compared with 1,000 votes for the LP mayoral candidate in 1977. He said that the highlight of the results was that Jones received ten times the Clark percentage in many minority areas of the city.

Jack Moyers was the Libertarian entry in a thirteen-candidate race for governor of New Jersey. Moyers' 2,255 votes, while not an impressive total, was greater than the margin of difference in the close race between Republican Kean and Democrat Florio.

Three Libertarians ran in partisan races for State Legislature in Kentucky. Ernie McAfee, David Gailey, and Tom Bogel all received significant percentages of the votes running as sole opponents to Democrats.

Initiative Result

A Libertarian supported Educational Tax Credit Initiative was rejected in the District of Columbia. The forces for the status quo united in an impressive effort to send the \$1,200 tax credit proposal down to an eight-to-one defeat.

An interesting thing to observe in the Tax Credit campaign was the way the pro-government forces reacted. They viewed the Initiative as a threat to their governmental school monopoly, with nationwide implications. Implicitly, they feel that competition in education in just one region will provide such an example to other regions that the whole government school monopoly would collapse. Many Libertarians agree with that assessment.

Unfortunately, their view of the importance of defeating the Initiative led the American Federation of Teachers, a national teachers union, to spend \$200,000 campaigning against the Initiative.

More Election News

Check the Regional Reports in this issue of "Libertarian Party News" for further election information.

Region 17:

Cont. From pg. 16

and the steps necessary for Rhode Island to join in the effort. Lewis extended an invitation to Jim Hedbor of Vermont to attend as well. Hedbor, coordinator of the Vermont Speakers Bureau, shared his enthusiasm for the program and the progress made thus far with it. A third speaker, Peter Van Dam, also attended. Van Dam related the story of his struggle with the Rhode Island public school system over his desire to continue his daughter's education at home.

The New Hampshire LP held a super club meeting on November 18 with Bill Hunscher as the guest speaker.

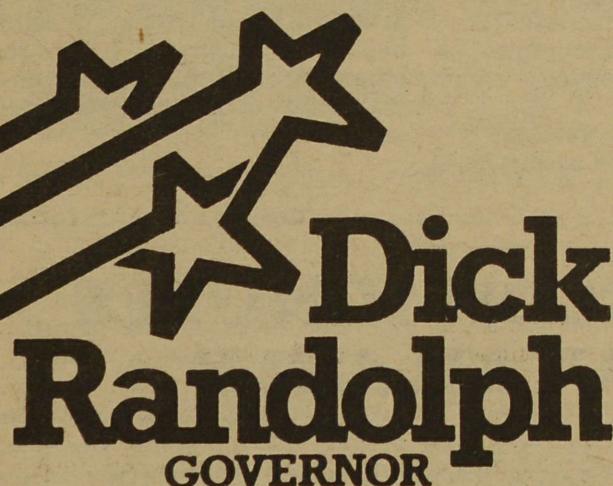
The Maine LP Central Committee met November 25 to evaluate candidates for the 1982 elections.

Libertarian Party NEWS

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NatCom cont. from pg.5

promoting and selling it to local and state parties.

Action on the New York Presidential Nominating Convention included appointing a committee composed of Mike Hall, Vivian Baures, Eric O'Keefe, Paul Grant and Chris Hocker. Their assignment is to negotiate a contract with the FLP, report back to the LNC within 60 days and serve as an oversight committee on adherence to the contract.

David Brazier (Region 3) and Emil Franzi (Region 5) were welcomed as new NatCom members.

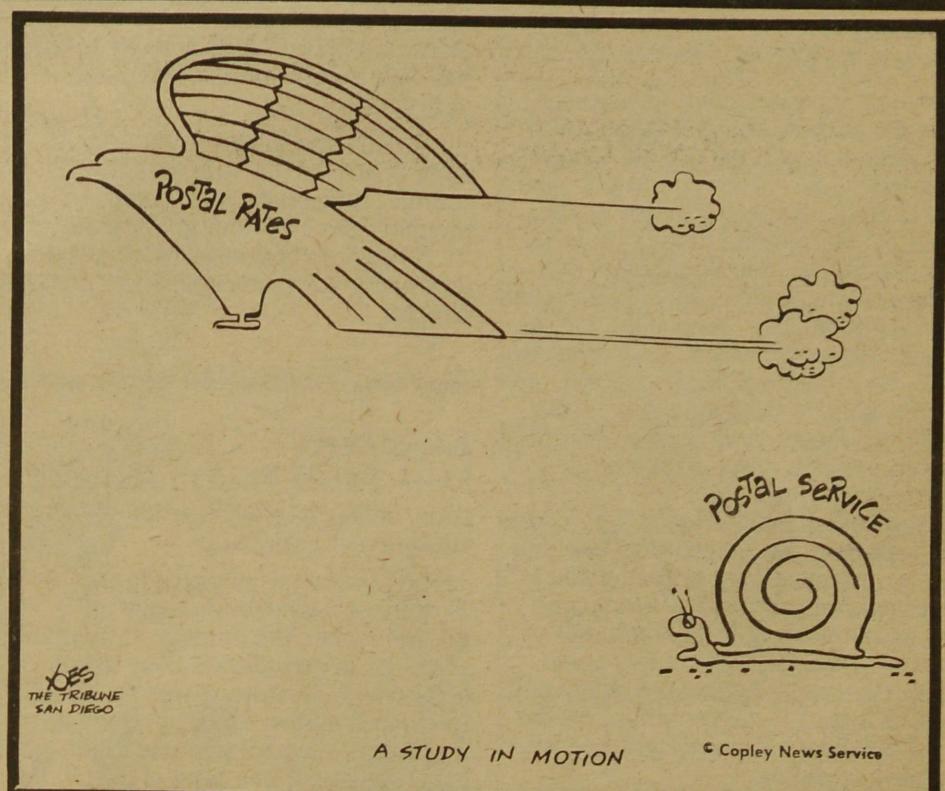
Two motions passed making NatCom materials available: recordings of NatCom meetings are available to members at cost and subscriptions to

the corrected minutes are available for sale to party members.

After pro and con debate, several motions failed. They included sending all NatCom agenda and minutes to state newsletter editors (state chairs already receive the agendas and minutes) requiring roll call votes on all main motions (roll call votes can now be called on request of three members), and publishing corrected NatCom minutes in LP News.

Resolutions on Halting the Nuclear Arms Race and Opposing the Sale of AWACS passed and are reprinted elsewhere in this issue.

The next NatCom meeting was set for March 27 and 28 in Houston, Texas.



A STUDY IN MOTION

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Featured Source Material

Beginning with this issue of LP News, we will be highlighting publications and services available for libertarians who are interested in furthering their understanding of libertarian philosophy. The following is the first in this series of articles.

"The Freeman" is a monthly journal of ideas on liberty published by the Foundation for Economic Education, Irvington on Hudson, NY 10533. The 64 page journal is invaluable to those seeking ammunition against the interventionist state. "The Freeman" will be sent to you FREE for the asking, but you will find it so valuable that you will want to respond with a donation. F.E.E., founded in 1946, offers an extensive "Literature of Freedom" series featuring low cost books by libertarian thinkers and economists such as Frederic Bastiat, Milton Friedman, F.A. Hayek, Ludwig

von Mises, and Murray Rothbard. Readers of "The Freeman" will receive the catalogue from time to time, and also a thought-provoking monthly essay from Leonard Read, President of F.E.E. and one of the "grand old men" of the libertarian movement.

F.E.E. is hosting a three-day seminar (Board, room and tuition — \$100) on February 26-28 in Irvington on Hudson, NY. (Near New York City). Lecturers — including Robert Anderson, Bettina Greaves, Edmund Opitz, Leonard Read and Roger Ream — will discuss the principles and ideals of private property, open competition, voluntary exchange, limited government, and self-responsibility.

The address again: Foundation for Economic Education, Irvington on Hudson, NY 10533.

To: INTERNAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE, Program Implementation, P.O. Box 1984, Warminster, Pa. 18974

I am interested in furthering the Internal Education programs of the Libertarian Party.

Please send me information about conducting a study program for a local club.

I'm interested in serving as Internal Education Director for my state LP organization. Send information.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Telephone Number()_____

Internal Ed. cont. from pg.8

be a prominent feature in LP NEWS, as well as reviews of important new libertarian books.

• Outstanding libertarian magazines will be asked to offer discounts on subscriptions to LP members who order subscriptions at the time they renew their Libertarian Party membership. Surveys have shown that libertarians gain the greatest part of their understanding about libertarian ideas from magazines and newsletters so the IEC wants to ensure that all members are aware of these magazines.

Implementation of these programs will take time, as will the development of new programs. Beginning with this issue, LP NEWS will carry an "Internal Education" feature which will concentrate on some new resource, reports on successful (or not-so-successful) local programs, or announcements of upcoming seminars.

The IEC will recruit "Internal Education Directors" in each state to

assist in implementing the IEC programs among the local clubs in each of the fifty states. Those who are particularly interested in internal education, whether for their local group, or for their state organization, are encouraged to complete and return the coupon below. Another implementation measure will be to hold "Internal Education Workshops" at the conventions in the larger states, showing potential "teachers" how to conduct club study programs.

Internal education is vital to any growing movement that seeks to remain true to its founding principles. It is a must, too, because the freedom philosophy is not easily understood or explained. Our attempts — each one of us — to better understand our philosophy, to discover ways to better articulate our philosophy, to better live our philosophy will help to show others the truth of our views and the desirability of adopting them in our society.

NATCOM MINUTES AVAILABLE

Minutes from past LP national Committee meetings are available from headquarters. Each set costs \$3.00, or four sets for \$10.00. Corrected minutes from the most recent meeting (November 1981) will be available after the March 27-28, 1982 meeting. Minutes for meetings held before 1980 are also available at the same cost.

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() AUG 26, 1981

() APRIL 1981

() AUG 30, 1981

() NOV 1981

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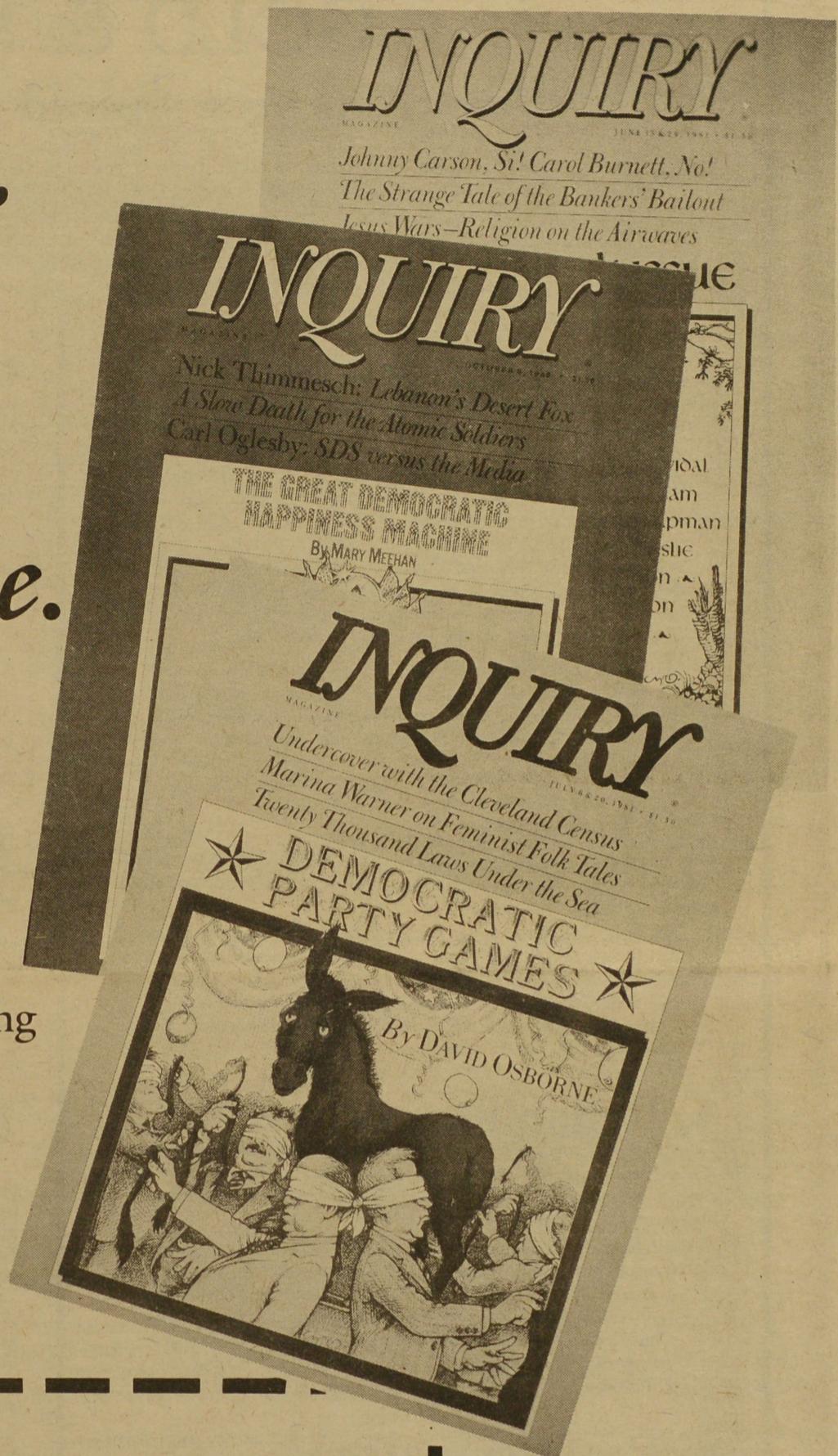
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7 Questions you should ask before buying...

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Ask yourself the following questions about your current or prospective firm. Consider the abilities and character of R. W. Bradford & Company. Discover whether your interests would be better served by dealing with RWB & Co. If you are seeking a reliable, competitive firm, investigate RWB & Co and its competition.

Consider the following:

1. Price: Are the prices you pay consonant with the size and nature of the transaction? Or do you pay full retail prices from your current dealer? Are exorbitant "commissions" added to the prices quoted?

RWB & Co keep its operation efficient, its overhead trim, and its advertising under control. In ten years of operation, no representative of RWB & Co has ever made an unsolicited sales call. Direct ("junk") mail solicitations are not used. Toll-free phone calls are limited to established RWB & Co clients. These efficiencies are passed on to its clients in the form of lower prices — prices that are the lowest in the precious metals trade.

To make your own comparison, telephone RWB & Co and its competitors after 2:30 pm eastern time, when U.S. bullion markets are closed. Ask for prices on a few specific items. Be sure that all prices include commissions and delivery charges.

2. Delivery: Is safe delivery of the goods you purchased guaranteed? Is delivery frequently delayed for reasons not specified by your current dealer? Are your inquiries about shipments treated with bureaucratic hassle?

RWB & Co offers fast, guaranteed delivery: over 95% of all purchases from RWB & Co are shipped within 8 hours of receipt of payment. Unlike many sales-oriented operations, RWB & Co maintains inventory at levels sufficient so that delays almost never occur. And RWB & Co guarantees safe delivery of all goods sold.

3. Reliability: Does your current dealer have an established track record of smooth operation, efficient delivery and reliability during the massive bear markets as metals have seen during the contractions of 1972, 1975, and late 1980, as well as the bull markets of 1971, 1974 and 1979-80?

RWB & Co has been in business since 1971. It has over ten years experience in the world of precious metals: over ten years of low prices. Over ten years of quoting firm prices every trading day. Over ten years of deliveries made on time. Considering the ease with which firms enter (and leave) the business, ten years is a long time. It is a track record that RWB & Co is proud of: over a decade of satisfied clients.

4. Professionalism: Is the salesman you deal with a professional? Does he have extensive experience in precious metals? Can he answer your questions correctly and concisely? Or does he just push sales to increase his commissions?

RWB & Co is staffed by precious metals professionals — not high pressure salesmen. Its staff is experienced and expert in gold and silver, with backgrounds in economics, numismatics and economic history — not sales. RWB & Co traders average 9 years experience with the firm. And no one on the staff is paid a commission on sales. So when you call RWB & Co you speak with someone who can actually answer your questions in a helpful manner.

5. Service: Are your inquiries answered promptly and correctly? If an order is late, can your dealer advise you quickly the date shipped and registration number? When you write a letter asking a question, is it answered promptly?

RWB & Co doesn't lose you in the shuffle. RWB & Co has purposely controlled its growth so that it can maintain a high level of individual service to its clients. Client inquiries are answered promptly — without bureaucratic hassling or delay.

6. Selection: Does your dealer offer the whole world of precious metals? Or does he limit you to Krugerrands, Maple Leafs, Mexican 50 Pesos, Austria 100 Coronas, U.S. silver coins and silver bullion? Or even fewer items? Does he offer U.S. \$20's, British Sovereigns, French 20 Francs, Colombian 5 Pesos, Swiss 20 Francs, and other gold coins heavily traded in other world markets? Does he offer the whole variety of U.S., Canadian, and world silver coins, as well as silver bullion?

RWB & Co offers the widest range of precious metals. In addition to gold bullion coins, RWB & Co buys and sells the whole gamut of U.S. and world gold coins, including gold coins commonly traded on European markets but not widely known in American. And in addition to silver bullion and U.S. silver coins, RWB & Co buys and sells the silver coins of Canada. So you are not limited to the opportunities available amongst the popular trading varieties; you have the whole world of opportunities in physical gold and silver available to you.

7. Bait & Switch: Has your dealer tried to sell you other exotic "investments" like colored gemstones, antique guns, diamonds, porcelain, jojoba beans, rare coins, rare stamps, or other "investments"? Have you ever suspected that he deals in gold and silver only to gain your confidence to attempt to sell you other, higher profit items?

Precious metals is the only business of RWB & Co, not a loss leader to build up a credibility with clients in order to sell other "investments." RWB & Co does not sell colored gemstones, diamonds, rare porcelain, jojoba beans, rare coin portfolios, antique guns, or rare stamps.

About R. W. Bradford & Company. . . .

R. W. Bradford & Company is the successor to Liberty Coin Service, a pioneer in the precious metals brokerage field. It was founded by R. W. Bradford in 1971 to specialize in the sale of hard assets to investors. It regularly advertised in libertarian periodicals since its inception in 1971. From 1972 to 1981 it was operated in Lansing, Michigan, in conjunction with a retail precious metals and coin store.

Its first advertisement promised, "LCS hopes to prosper by offering the small and medium lot investor first quality coins and services at prices as low as those available to larger and more sophisticated investors." During the ensuing decade, the firm has prospered by handling transactions from 2 figures to 6 figures for its clients, ranging from college students to corporation presidents.

On July 1, 1981, Bradford liquidated the retail operations and moved the business to Port Townsend, Washington, where the business has returned to dealing exclusively in its original specialty of precious metals brokerage. "The name was changed," Bradford says, "to emphasize our nature as a private business. We stand on our record as a profit-making enterprise without hiding behind an institutional name or limited liability corporate structure. During the past decade we have grown from a modest brokerage firm to an efficient operation with clients in nearly every state and a dozen foreign countries. Our record speaks for itself."

In addition to dealing with whole array of precious metals, the firm publishes a newsletter about precious metals, "Analysis & Outlook," now in its eleventh year of publication.

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November - December 1981

Region 19: Alabama, Georgia and Florida

by Clark Hodge

Florida has retained Dottie Swanson as a full time executive director. Because of her leadership, the Libertarian Party is making great strides. Local organizing has taken place in Gainesville, Tampa, St. Petersburg, Miami, Orlando, Jacksonville, Tallahassee, Santa Rosa County and DeSoto County. College chapters have been organized at Rollins and at the University of South Florida. Dottie may be reached at 210 Park Avenue North, Suite 10, Winter Park, Florida, 32789.

Alicia Clark and Dick Randolph have made fund raising trips to Florida. They were well received by the media and the people they met. Their enthusiasm for the Libertarian cause is helping us in Florida continue our efforts.

Libertarians for Tax Relief is a political action committee of the Libertarian Party of Florida: its officers are Raul Costales of Miami, Jay Adams of Tallahassee, and Robert Mihm of Miami. They are circulating a petition to cap the entire budget of every taxing unit in Florida.

The Central Florida ACLU has entered a suit in behalf of several Libertarian candidates to obtain ballot access. Allan Turin of Miami and Mike Boland of Ft. Lauderdale have announced for state representative. Bill Marina is to run for State Commissioner of Education. John Smith received 5.9% of the vote for city council of Ocala.

In Alabama, Allen Sawyer is running for U.S. House of Representatives in the 2nd Congressional District. The Alabama Speakers Bureau has been active with college classes and civic clubs. The Alabama Libertarian Party has started a newsletter and a letter writing campaign to newspapers. Their state meeting is planned for June.

The Georgia Libertarian Party has started a campaign to abolish the Public Service Commission. They are looking into a suit to change the ballot access. An outreach program is planned for Atlanta. The state meeting is planned for January 23.

Region 5: Cont. From pg. 13

under editor Angus Scott-Fleming, who has secured sufficient subscribers to place it on a paying basis for the next 12 issues.

The Arizona State Convention will be held in Tucson the weekend of April 22-24 at the Santa Rita Hotel and will feature Ed Clark, Alicia Clark, and Murray Rothbard.

It should be noted that Santa Ana, California received in October one of

REGIONAL REPORTS

the finest activists Arizona has ever produced in Joan Vanderslice. Her loss to Arizona is immense.

Nevada State Chair Dan Becan reports that 1982 ballot status is secure and current plans are to run a large number of candidates in the 1982 election. Becan is planning to run for governor, Al Hacker for the US Senate seat, and Florence Fields will be the first of many candidates for state legislature. Also under consideration by the Nevada LP is the adoption of at least one initiative petition as a party project.

The Reno area (including Northern Nevada) is currently supporting an active Supper Club, a Speakers Bureau, and a S.I.L. Principles of Liberty Seminar. A recent three day meeting to discuss these and other LP matters was well attended.

At the southern end of the state, centering around Las Vegas, the local party has both an active Supper Club and an active Speakers Bureau. An appearance by Dick Randolph in Las Vegas drew strong media attention, proved to be a successful fundraiser for the Randolph campaign, and gave the local LP a good shot in the arm.

Albuquerque area Libertarians have established a Supper Club and hosted an appearance in Oct. by Dr. Murray Feldstein. Future Supper Club activity is planned. Also in the Albuquerque area, New Mexico LP members were highly visible in helping to repeal a new city loitering ordinance, former Orange County CA-LP member John Howard is organizing the State Speakers Bureau, a fund raising table has been instituted at the local flea market, and a campaign kick-off party to encourage local candidates for the 1982 election has been planned for December 5.

In other parts of the state, a meeting in Los Alamos drew some attention and helped to establish an embryonic party. Santa Fe area Libertarians are planning future events, Jill Rodgers of Sapello has begun publishing a monthly newsletter — The "New Mexico Libertarian" — and tentative plans for a spring state convention hosting major outside LP speakers are being made.

All three states in this region graciously allow people to register as Libertarians and the following totals are of some interest: Arizona approximately 2,800; Nevada, 700; and New Mexico, 125. In fairness to New Mexico, it should be pointed out that their bureaucrats make it harder to register Libertarian than either Arizona or Nevada, and that increased local activity by the New Mexico LP is expected to impact them greatly in this area.

Region 10:

Cont. From pg. 13

called the "Jacobs' Jobs Amendment" after its primary proponent, Dick Jacobs, who has been an active member of the Michigan LP for several years. The amendment would cut the state income tax in half and abolish the Michigan Single Business Tax. The second proposed amendment would establish a part-time legislature. 287,000 valid signatures are required to put the amendments on the November 1982 ballot.

Libertarians are getting a great deal of publicity because of their leadership in promoting these amendments.

Michigan LPers expect to have 80-100 Libertarian candidates on the ballot in 1982.

In Wisconsin, the growth of the LP in Milwaukee has been facilitated by recent appearances of some nationally known Libertarians.

A successful fundraising event for Dick Randolph in late October was coordinated by Susan Pukay and Nick Youngers. In late November, a crowd of Milwaukee Libertarians packed into Walter Lineberger's home to listen to Karl Hess and view the 1981 Academy Award winning film, "Karl Hess: Road to Liberty." Russell Kerkman initiated this event.

About 20 Wisconsin Libertarians for office in 1982 are already in running leaders expect between 40 and 50 candidates to be on the ballot next November.

Region 13:

Cont. From pg. 16

budget to \$4,700,000.00 per annum, with most of this spent on administrative costs and salaries. Its members voted a 41% tax increase in 1980.

Understanding the board has no useful function, the Houston Chronicle published a strong editorial calling for the agency to be abolished. Newspaper articles appeared in support of LP candidates who promised to roll back the recent 41% tax increase and petition the State Legislature to "sunset" the agency. The total cost of the Libertarian campaign was about \$5,000.00. This paid for television commercials, 18,000 letters to probable voters, daily news releases for the last eight days of the campaign, and 75,000 election day handouts.

In the wave of this campaign, Charles Fuller of Houston was named as a precinct judge, a political plum usually reserved for precinct chair of a party of the local community.

The LPT monthly pledge program, "Independence Pledge," is coming along very well. From a total of over \$30,000.00 in annual pledges, over

\$17,000.00 has been collected so far. One hundred sixty members are contributing. Matt Monroe, Mike Holmes, Bill Ware, Sue Bjornseth and David Scott meet every month to prepare monthly statements and send out the Activist Newsletter. Regular income generated by the program is used to support activities of the state party and the "Free Texas" newsletter.

Houston will host the next NatCom meeting on the last weekend in March.

With three newly elected Libertarians in Houston, the future of the Texas LP looks very bright indeed.

Region 14:

Cont. From pg. 16

The LPP 1982 State Convention will be held in King of Prussia on March 6-7.

One of two Gubernatorial contests was in New Jersey this year, and the New Jersey LP entered Jack Moyers, a 48 year old businessman, as its candidate. Moyers stressed repeal of the state income tax and 100% property tax refunds for parents using alternatives to the government schools. While the Newark Star-Ledger, the largest New Jersey newspaper, covered one of his presentations at Rutgers University, the coverage of Moyer's campaign was sparse due to the fact that easy ballot access put some 15 other candidates on the ballot.

The big news is Dick Siano's tie for first place in his bid for a seat on the way to the state legislature. In a three-way race, Siano each received 308 votes, with the incumbent Republican coming in third. A special election will be held December 29, most probably among the same three candidates.

Siano has reorganized his effort towards winning the election in December. He is making sure more people are registered to vote, that voters who will be out of town for the holidays use absentee ballots, and that Siano will provide help to get voters to the polls.

NJLP will be holding a special meeting on December 12 to discuss plans for the 1982 elections. They are expected to be the first state to announce plans to run candidates in every federal district next year — a U.S. Senator and 14 Congressman.

New Delaware state chair, Vern Etzel and his leadership team have ambitious plans for building the influence of the Delaware LP in 1982. To fund it all, Treasurer Robert Cann will head a "Silver Club"; an effort to get 50 or more members to pledge \$10 per month.

Plans call for chairs to be appointed in Representative Districts (4,000 households each) to begin organizations at this level and recruit candidates for the 1982 races. While Delaware doesn't have as many activists as many states, seventy percent of the population lives within a twenty mile radius, so a few activists can have a very big impact.

Taking Liberties

by Scott Olmsted

Let's Just Have a Party and Forget the Voting

To encourage voters to come to the polls, San Diego City Clerk Charles Abdelnour says he wants to give away such door prizes as tickets to football games, cash, or other rewards.

"Really, it's not a lottery, not a game of chance," he says. "This would just be a motivational factor."

Abdelnour says he decided such an idea might be necessary when only 20.6 percent of the voters went to the polls Sept. 15 for the municipal election — the lowest turnout in city history.

Under the proposal, benefactors would put up cash and prizes that would be awarded to voters.

Abdelnour says one donor has said he would contribute a \$5,000 to \$10,000 prize.

Peninsula Times-Tribune
October 22, 1981

A Peach Of A Bill

On a 51-11 vote, the California State Assembly sent to Governor Brown a bill by Assembly Speaker Willie Brown, D-San Francisco, which would order a state study of how the sugar

content of cling peaches can be increased. Brown explained that because of increasing consumer resistance to the addition of sweeteners of foods, sales of canned cling peaches, which are not sweet enough for most consumers' tastes, have been declining sharply.

Peninsula Times-Tribune
September 16, 1981

Be Kind To Bread

Soviet authorities, facing the prospect of another poor grain harvest this year, are stepping up efforts to conserve food by telling Muscovites to turn stale bread into "delicious dishes."

"It's good, try it," a middle-aged woman encouraged her friend after tasting a pie, one of 11 dishes made out of stale bread that were displayed last week in Bakery No. 886 in Moscow's Perovsky district.

The exhibition of stale-bread dishes was the second of its kind in the Soviet capital, and more are planned in other large bakeries later this fall, according to Soviet officials.

Posters announcing the exhibitions — as well as other posters in display in many bread stores — show stalks of

grain and loaves of bread with urgent appeals to save bread.

"Don't forget — bread is expensive," the posters say. Similar reminders denouncing bread waste and noting its "high value" have been published in the Soviet press in recent weeks.

The Soviet government subsidizes bread production. A loaf of white bread sells for as little as 14 kopeks — 19 cents. Some Soviet officials complain that the price is so low that peasants buy bread in city stores and take it home to feed their animals.

Five million copies of a leaflet issued last year told citizens to be "kind to bread, even after it has become stale."

San Francisco Chronicle
September 13, 1981

An Offer They Couldn't Refuse

Most Frenchmen knew it was coming soon, but they weren't sure when. A platoon of agile stock-exchange clerks provided the answer last week. As trading was about to open on the Paris Bourse, they scurried up rickety ladders and swiftly erased the chalked-in prices of 32 top French corporations — signaling the biggest pro-

gram of nationalization ever attempted in a Western democracy. Nationalization would bring a new "dynamism," asserted Presidential aide Pierre Beregovoy, and "free the French economy of the financial powers that have been strangling it."

Newsweek
September 21, 1981

He Refuses To See The Light

China's Communist Party has expelled a commune official because he refused to stop going to church and believing in God, the Shandong Daily says.

The newspaper said Chen Tian De, a local official, joined the party during the 1966-76 Cultural Revolution and joined the Protestant church last March in an unidentified city in northcentral China.

Despite repeated attempts to show him the light, he persisted in his erroneous ways, it said. And finally he was expelled from the party.

In its October 5 issue, the newspaper said Chen was "an extremely bad example for party members and the masses."

"Any party member who engages in organized religious activities must undergo re-education. If after criticism and re-education he still refuses to leave the religious organization and stop all religious activities, he must be told to leave the party."

China now proclaims freedom of religion for its 1 billion people. The 38 million party members, however, are not permitted to believe in God.

San Francisco Chronicle
October 15, 1981

Dick Tracy They Ain't

When someone stole a TV set and an adding machine from a Birmingham, Ala., furniture store, it turns out owner Fred Lee's problems were just beginning.

The day after the burglary, a young man came around offering to sell back the goods. Lee managed to stall the suspect and told him to come back in a little while. The merchant then called police, but after officers arrived with sirens howling, the youth apparently waited until they were gone to return.

Lee stalled him again, called police again and this time they didn't come at all. Lee went ahead and paid the boy \$32 to get his television and adding machine back.

"It's almost like the Keystone Cops," he said. "I can't believe that it happened to me. What irritates me is that we could have nailed the sucker."

Now police say Lee could be arrested for buying stolen property.

Peninsula Times-Tribune
October 1, 1981



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