The Liberty Pledge Newsletter is a monthly publication for the participants in the National Libertarian Party Pledge program. Because of your contribution, we are able to carry on the daily activities of the Party, and we want you to know what we are doing. We also want the opportunity to thank you for your generosity and let you know about others who are helping the Party as volunteers and contributors. So, first, thank you!

ELECTIONS PAST -- Libertarian Party candidate William Murray finished fourth in a field of seven for Mayor of Burlington, Vermont on March 5. Even though voters re-elected the city's Socialist Mayor without a run-off, Murray says his effort made a lot of new contacts and was well worth it. He plans to run for Alderman next year and expects the Libertarians to field candidates in all six city wards.

Missouri Libertarian Mary Tennison made an unsuccessful bid for a district city council seat in Kansas City on February 5. She ran a low budget, grass roots campaign against well-financed opponents in the non-partisan race and views her effort as a very positive learning experience.

San Antonio Libertarians earned from 10 to 18 percent of the vote in three local races in January. James Robinson and Kenneth Hendrix ran for seats on the river authority board, and Dr. Eva Lee Snead was a candidate for the board of trustees of the Edwards Aquifer Underground Water District.

Libertarian Selectman John Kelleher reports that nearly one-third of the voters in Epsom, New Hampshire voted to abolish the Planning Board at the March 12 town meeting. He says there is a definite shift in attitude toward the role of local government and that a vote of this size against zoning would have been impossible just a few years ago. His petition forcing the vote so worried planning advocates that they organized a counter-petition to require a two-thirds majority to abolish the board. Kelleher began writing a weekly letter-to-the-editor of the county paper in January, and the zoning issue quickly became the prime letters topic.

ELECTIONS TO COME -- A total of seven Libertarians will be running for local offices in Illinois on April 2. In addition to the five candidates mentioned in the previous Liberty Pledge Newsletter are George Clowes, running for Trustee of the Mt. Prospect Park District, and Jim Young, running for city council in Normal.

SEATTLE MEETINGS -- A Northwest Regional Libertarian Conference will be held at the Westin Hotel in Seattle April 19-21 in conjunction with a scheduled business meeting of the Libertarian National Committee. The Conference will feature speakers, workshops and panel discussions. A major item of business for the National Committee will be the selection of a site for the 1987 Presidential Nominating Convention. For further Conference information, contact Skip Barron at 206-789-4812.

1985 CONVENTION -- Preliminary membership totals for the Phoenix convention in August show the ten largest states to be California, Texas, New York, Illinois, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Florida, Alaska, Colorado, and Ohio. The National Secretary will report final tallies and delegate allocations by April 1.

Other convention related deadlines: April 1 - applicants for convention committees must submit applications to the National Committee; April 20-21 - the National Committee to appoint the Bylaws and Rules Committee, the Platform Committee, and the Credentials Committee, as well as interim Committee Chairs; June 14 - Platform Committee pre-convention meeting; July 14 - delegates and alternates lists mailed to National Secretary, and Platform Committee report mailed.
Letters to the Editor

The Tribune, Cheyenne, Wyoming, Jan 31, 1985

Libertarian Letters Sent to Legislators

To the Editor:

This is in response to your editorial “The Libertarian Flitz” which ran last month. The editorial stated that it cost the state of Wyoming $20,000 to put the Libertarian Party on the ballot. Of this, $15,000 was attorney fees to go to court to get on the ballot, and $5,000 was to change the state’s computer voting registration list.

If the Wyoming Legislature and the Wyoming secretary of state had paid any attention to Libertarian Party suggestions in 1981 and 1983, none of this expense would have occurred. I personally wrote every major legislator and the secretary of state both in 1981 and again in 1983, pointing out that the U.S. Supreme Court had said back in 1974 that every state is required to have a procedure by which a new party can get on the ballot, and that Wyoming was the only state which lacked such a procedure. No legislator even answered my letters. Similar letters were written to the secretary of state.

If the Wyoming Legislature and the secretary of state had heeded our pleas for fairness, there would have been no lawsuit and no attorney’s fees.

Furthermore, I wrote the bill which was introduced in the 1984 session of the Legislature and it was written so the state would be minimal. New parties were to nominate by convention, not by primary, and 5,000 signatures were to be required. With such a plan there would have been far less expense. But after it was introduced, it was amended so as to provide that new parties be provided with their own primary, and the costs to the state rose for that reason.

Also, your editorial stated that the Libertarian Party polled only .019 percent for Congress, and .012 percent for president. The true figures were 109 times greater. The Libertarian was written so that the cost to the state would be minimal. New parties were to nominate by convention, not by primary, and 5,000 signatures were to be required. With such a plan there would have been far less expense. But after it was introduced, it was amended so as to provide that new parties be provided with their own primary, and the costs to the state rose for that reason.

RICHARD WINGER

2 N.C. Parties Don’t Exist, Officials Say

Raleigh (UPI) — The Libertarian and Socialist Workers parties no longer exist in North Carolina because they failed to get enough votes in the last election to stay alive, officials said yesterday.

State election laws specify that parties must collect at least 10 percent of the entire vote cast for governor or president in order to be recognized in North Carolina.

Law Provides ‘Safeguard’

Alex K. Broek, the state elections director, said the law provides a safeguard against having an abundance of dormant political parties. The state’s action yesterday raised the ire of the leaders of the parties, “It’s all politics,” said Bobby Emory, who was the Libertarian’s candidate in 1984. “If the governor enacts a law that’s he can’t use to collect petitions.”

State’s action yesterday raised the ire of the leaders of the parties, “It’s all politics,” said Bobby Emory, who was the Libertarian’s candidate in 1984. “If the governor enacts a law that’s he can’t use to collect signatures.”

“We got a tremendous reception at the (Monroe County) community college,” Emory said. A number of people asked him about becoming involved with the party.

“These are young people who have knowledge of the history of the draft and feel people should do what their beliefs tell them. We’re opposed to foreign intervention,” Emory said.

Emory said that Libs please be offended by the size of starting a petition drive. I am a college student and I’m fixed a budget. Some day I’ll be able to.

Although he was somewhat disappointed with his party’s showing is the presidential race last November, Mr. Jacob said the Libertarians have established themselves as the country’s third party.

“I think the generation that’s in power has had its politics determined by the depression, World War II and big government,” he said. “What we’re seeing right now is a repudiation of that big government.”

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Center for Political Studies data for 1980, they break the electorate down into 24 percent liberals, 17 percent conservatives, 27 percent populists and 18 percent libertarians.

Their yardstick helps explain, for example, the surprising success of Gary Hart in the Democratic primaries and the emergence of the “yuppies,” who were attracted to Hart’s attack on traditional Demcratic spending policies. They also say younger Republicans reject the GOP’s Moral Majority positions while embracing its fiscal conservatism.

Maddox-Lilie formula is far from airtight. Populists may be swayed by pro-government and anti-civil liberties sentiments, but they also may be influenced by ideology than by the style and charm of the candidate, which Maddox champion’s ability to appear as one of them and to share their feelings, prejudices and otherwise.

Nevertheless, the book may set Americans to thinking, and its timely reappearance is the book centers on the 1976 victories of the Libertarian Party in New York City.

Epsom Selectman Seeks A Twilight To Zoning

By ANDY COURT

Epsom — John F. Kelleher, an Epsom selectman, isn’t much for government. He’d rather not have public schools. He’d rather not have a fire department. So Kelleher, who is a libertarian, has proposed changing the planning ordinance of the town. The plan is to make the zoning board, and zoning ordinance would disappear in two years. And without zoning, Kelleher said, “I would spend $10,000 to make sure a lady could have a bar, which she said would have to clean up an act that wasn’t thought about.”

And just what would happen in Epsom without zoning?

You put anything you want anywhere you want,” said Selectman George Wiggin, who’s less than thrilled with that prospect. “The town’s wide open. The way you do zoning makes the town an open shop. The zoning board can approve any number of dwellings passed by the town selectmen, which are good for only two years unless they’re passed at town meeting.”

This, in fact, was the way it was in Epsom before the time zoning about 16 years ago.

And what if someone decides to turn their family room into a hazardous waste dump?

Kelleher is quick to mention that. In the first place, he said, that’s not the kind of thing the planning board normally handles. In the second place, “It Be Stables or any other individu-

Americans might clarify their political thinking by re-examining the terms liberal and conservative, which have been hard to define. An interesting attempt to do just this has just been completed by William S. Maddox and Stuart A. Lilie and published in a book, “Beyond Liberal and Conservative: Re-Assessing the Political Spectrum.”

They began by noting that political scientists generally divide the electorate into two groups: liberals, who favor government intervention in the economy, and conservatives, who oppose economic intervention and expanded civil liberties.

Maddox and Lilie, associate professors of political science at the University of Central Florida, add two more groups: populists, who favor economic intervention of government and oppose civil liberties, and libertarians, who oppose government expansion and support expansion of civil liberties.

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Nevertheless, the book may set Americans to thinking, and its timely reappearance is the book centers on the 1976 victories of the Libertarian Party in New York City.

The new approach is refreshing, and it may be a prelude to a redefinition of political positions. At the very least it’s a remarkable alternative to conventional political terminology and analysis.

New look at politics

Ideological spectrum realigned