

LP Targets 31 States For Ballot Drives

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The most important campaign in the history of the Libertarian Party was formally kicked off at Roger MacBride's news conference here at the National Press Club on November 25. Media coverage of the event was extensive with lengthy articles by Associated Press and United Press International appearing in newspapers throughout the nation.

MacBride and his running-mate, David Bergland, have already visited 12 states where they have appeared on dozens of radio and television shows as well as having given speeches in over 20 cities.

Coinciding with the campaigning of MacBride and Bergland has been a massive drive to place the Libertarian Party Presidential ticket on the ballot in 1976. "We have targeted 31 states where we fully expect to be on the ballot," said Bob Meier, chairman of the MacBride for President Committee. "There are in addition five or six other states where we have an outside chance of making it on the ballot," he said.

If the Libertarian Party does manage to obtain ballot status in 30 or more states it will be well-positioned to place third in the Presidential race in 1976. Moreover, it is possible that the presence of the LP on the ballot in certain states may effect the outcome of the Presidential election.

Dramatic Variations

The requirements for ballot status vary dramatically from state to state with the easiest probably being Washington where only 100 signatures are required and the most difficult being California where nearly 700,000 signatures are needed. The California law is so discriminatory that the LPC has high hopes of overturning it when a decision is reached on its court challenge in January. Should the MacBride/Bergland ticket be on the ballot in California the goal of one million votes nationally will be well within our reach.

The filing deadline for petitions also varies

widely but for most states the summer months are designated. There are already 13 state LPs in the process of collecting signatures. One state, Utah, has the distinction of being the first to qualify the LP for the 1976 ballot.

Among those state parties now actively involved in their petition drives, Colorado, Alaska and Hawaii are closest to reaching their goal. In Colorado LP founder Dave Nolan is spearheading the drive to get 5,000 signatures. "We should have them by mid-January," says Nolan, "and then we can concentrate on the campaign."

In Alaska the requirement is nearly 3,000 signatures and state chairperson Maxine Kelly reports that the ALP has nearly reached that number already. The Hawaii LP is concentrating its efforts to collect 3,500 signatures on the University of Hawaii campus where the Party has an active YLA chapter. Its objective is to submit the signatures by late January.

In Circulation

Other states that have their petitions printed and circulating are Nevada, Michigan (which started its drive nearly six months ago), Illinois, Connecticut, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Alabama and Wisconsin. The Louisiana LP expects to get started in January when it hosts the National Execom meeting.

In Kentucky and Tennessee, the LPs are geared up to begin their drive as soon as certain legal questions are cleared up by the respective state election boards. The Tennessee group, which can easily qualify the MacBride/Bergland ticket on the Independent line, is suing the state to reduce the requirements for party status.

One of the most ambitious ballot drives will be that of the Oklahoma LP which will attempt to gather 60,000 signatures in 90 days beginning in February. Porter Davis, LPO state chairman claims his group "will set the pace for the rest of the nation — the LP will be on the ballot in Oklahoma."

MacBride's campaign began with a short trip to Ohio and Michigan where his media appearances were seen and/or heard by an estimated 3.5 million people. Both states organized excellent tours with tight schedules including press conferences, television and radio talk shows, campus talks and banquets.

Tour Schedule

The first extended tour for MacBride began in Minneapolis on November 30, and concluded on December 10, in Des Moines, Iowa. In between, there was a schedule that took the LP Presidential candidate to Green Bay, Madison and Milwaukee in Wisconsin, Chicago and Rockford in Illinois, and Marshalltown, Iowa.

MacBride's next tour begins in early January with four days in California and then on to Idaho for two days, Utah for three days, Wyoming for two days and Colorado for three days. MacBride will then proceed to the National Executive Committee meeting in Louisiana where he is scheduled for three more days of campaigning.

Vice Presidential candidate Dave Bergland has also had a very busy schedule speaking up and down his home state of California. Says Bergland, "If the LPC can get on the ballot here we could get well



Photo by Bruce Lagasse

Roger MacBride

David Bergland

over 100,000 votes."

One of the most successful tours of the campaign has been Bergland's trip to Hawaii where Mike Anzis and Mike Rosell were able to generate feature articles on Dave in both major newspapers as well as extensive television and radio coverage.

Bergland has also attended state conventions in Colorado and Oklahoma and a large fundraising reception in New Mexico. The Colorado trip was also successful from a media standpoint netting, among other coverage, an Associated Press article that was carried nationally.

MacBride Meets Press

(Editor's Note: The following is 1976 LP Presidential candidate Roger L. MacBride's statement to reporters in a meeting Nov. 25, at the National Press Club in Washington, D.C.)

I am running for President of the United States as the Libertarian candidate because the major policies pursued by Republican and Democratic administrations alike over the last sixty years have brought this country disaster. At home we have an economy choked by unemployment, high taxes, and inevitably increasing inflation. Abroad the American government persists in policies that present a significant risk of American military involvement in another Viet Nam-style war. And all of the many Republicans and Democrats seeking the presidency next year are the same politicians who've been around for a dozen and more years, mouthing variations of the same ideas which brought us to the present pass, precipitating the same tiresome liberal-conservative debate.

I think it's time for the American people to step back and reconsider the policies underpinning those meaningless debates.

Was Woodrow Wilson right in proclaiming that it was America's mission to "make the world safe for democracy"? In pursuit of that vision this nation has since been involved in four major military conflicts, operates three hundred major and two thousand minor military bases around the world, and in the CIA has established a secret force which covertly has been attempting to manipulate the affairs of countless nations around the globe. Is it not time to renounce our role as world protector — or neutral and friendly toward all the

world? Such a policy is not so revolutionary — it was in fact American foreign policy for many years after being proposed by Washington and Jefferson.

The crime rate and drug use dramatically climb year after year in the United States. The politicians call for bigger doses of the same old solutions which have not worked and which will not work. Isn't it time to reexamine the wisdom of the Harrison Narcotics Act of 1914, and to discuss whether prohibition of drugs may have created those twin problems in the same sense that prohibition of alcohol brought about alcohol abuse and widespread criminal activity in the 1920s?

Inflation has been a gnawing problem for years. It is assuredly not caused by labor unions, business persons or the consumer. Broadly rising prices are a consequence of the inflation of the money supply, which of course is today accomplished by the Federal Reserve Bank's monetization of debt and by its maintenance of a fractional reserve banking system in the manner it does. Isn't it time to contemplate abolition of the Federal Reserve Bank? That proposition need not be astounding either; perhaps we can study and profit from President Andrew Jackson's successful fight to abolish its predecessor, the Bank of the United States, in the 1830s. For eighty years thereafter (except for the Civil War greenback era) the United States prospered both without a central bank and without monetary inflation.

Through the coming year I will campaign vigorously in the 30 to 40 states in which the Libertarian Party will be on the ballot, and I will discuss in detail policy changes that no Democrat and no Republican will care to or dare propose.

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Organizing For 1976

How You Can Help MacBride Campaign

Bob Meier

Grassroots activism plays a vital and irreplaceable part in any presidential campaign and presents many opportunities for personal involvement. In fact, the list of forms grassroots activism can take is so extensive that one can literally "tailor make" his or her commitment to fit available time, talents and income. Here are specific things that you can undertake on your own, and right now, to help insure a successful campaign for the MacBride/Bergland ticket.

I hasten to add that virtually everything you do on behalf of the national ticket will automatically translate into benefits for your local candidates as well. But presidential candidates do have a unique appeal and represent the ideal entree for the LP into the public consciousness.

Petition Drives

Undoubtedly one of the most important uses of your time can be helping with your state's petition drive for ballot status. Not only will ballot status insure much higher vote totals but it also gives the Party and our candidates a legitimacy and recognition factor that cannot be gained in any

other way.

A successful petition drive requires careful planning, proper organization and a sustained effort. Getting formally involved by making specific time commitments is a worthwhile investment. But petitioning is also unique in that you can do it spontaneously, and alone. Always carry petitions in your briefcase or purse and present them for signatures during your normal work or classroom day.

People whom you contact daily are one of the surest sources of signatures. Before a drive is completed you can collect literally hundreds of extra signatures in this "painless" way. Be sure to carry a small supply of MacBride/Bergland flyers and extra petitions to give to those who want to get further involved.

Sometimes a petition drive will fail for want of a few signatures. Those extra 500 or so names collected as part of your daily routine could spell success for your drive. And in turn, those signatures could easily translate into many extra thousands of votes for the LP Presidential slate in your state.

As a single individual, you can play an important unique role in media relations. An important component of our efforts to gain broad public recognition includes spreading word of our existence to the innumerable, small news outlets around the country. Once aware of the existence of the LP, they will be much more likely to notice news stories about our candidates and to comment on our positions.

The LP has prepared "media information kits" that contain a full complement of materials and photos of the candidates. By distributing these in your area you can directly add to the cumulative effect that will result when thousands of small news sources become aware of us. When you send in your requests for kits be sure to list the number needed for print and electronic media separately. The kits differ slightly.

When you deliver the packets, you should speak with the editors or news directors and ask if they would like to be on a regular mailing list. Also, when the presidential candidates are in your area, give your media contacts a courtesy call and personally invite them to attend appropriate events. Of course, this project must be coordinated with whomever is handling

the media relations for the party.

Campus Organization

Whether or not you are involved in a university or college community, there is much you can do to increase libertarian activity on our campuses. Copies of the new Young Libertarian Alliance "Organizing Manual" are now available. This is a comprehensive "How-To" booklet that details and explains the techniques of successful campus organizing. If you are a teacher or student I urge you to contact Tom Palmer, our YLA coordinator, directly at National headquarters and order a supply of the Manual. Ideally, your organizing efforts should begin with the onset of the Spring semester, when students are least burdened with a heavy workload.

If you are not part of a campus community you can still assist in getting one or more YLA chapters started. Perhaps the best way would be to advertise the formation of a YLA chapter in the campus newspaper. You could then hold the first meeting off campus in a place convenient to the students. The effort should yield a core of interested students and will probably lead to a new YLA chapter.

A viable, nationwide network of YLA chapters is a very important component of building a prominent Libertarian Party. It is from these chapters that future leadership and campaign workers can be drawn.

Local Organizations

American history is full of examples of political movements that failed to find a permanent niche. Of course, the list of reasons why is lengthy but one of the most common is a failure to develop permanent county, city, and, most importantly, precinct organizations. It is on the precinct level that a party's real base of support is built and where the Libertarian vote is to be brought out on election day.

You can begin laying the groundwork for an effective precinct organization by holding an afternoon "coffee klatch" or cocktail party. Have an attractive display of LP literature on hand and perhaps play a tape on libertarianism to stimulate discussion. You can use the opportunity to discuss the Presidential candidates and collect signatures on petitions. Be sure to capitalize on any interest generated by the meeting; so have an extra supply of literature and petitions for those interested in getting to work. Also encourage your guests to hold meetings of their own. In time, you'll have a viable precinct organization.

Now is the time to start getting commitments from people to attend future party rallies and speeches. Successful, well-attended party events are one of the finest recruiting tools. Contribute by turning a guest into a recruit.

The best direct mail campaigns, the most extensive national publicity, and the most successful fund-raising cannot substitute for your personal and imaginative involvement in the 1976 Presidential campaign. Stay in contact with your state chairperson for direction and advice, but always take it upon yourself to make the vision of a broadly based, successful LP into a reality.

From The Chair

Consistency An Asset

Ed Crane

Well, the political "experts" in Washington, D.C. were fooled again. The recent polls showing actor Ronald Reagan leading President Ford have surprised and shocked those in the political know in this town. The most optimistic appraisal of Reagan's chances I heard or read prior to the Gallup Poll simply ventured to say that he might make the race "interesting." Most analysts viewed his candidacy with bemused indifference.

Now, of course, everyone has his or her own theory on why Ronnie is in the lead. In my view, the answer lies beyond the ineptitude of the Ford Administration or his embarrassing speaking ability, especially when compared to Reagan's smooth articulateness.

The answer lies in the fact that Ronald Reagan is viewed by the public as standing for something and President Ford is viewed as a political pragmatist with no particular philosophy to guide him. Academic political science studies of voting show that Americans have been casting ballots more ideologically since the mid-1960s.

George McGovern fooled the journalists and pundits in 1972 by taking the Democratic nomination away from all the old-line political hacks. Now, it is true that libertarians view both McGovern and Reagan as political pragmatists who are philosophically indistinguishable from the rest of the spokespersons in their respective parties.

Voters' View

The important point, however, is that in both instances the voters have favored two candidates whom they viewed as being more philosophically consistent than the existing alternatives. And that's good news for the Libertarian Party. Philosophical consistency is one thing we most definitely do possess and the same sentiment that has benefited McGovern on the left and Reagan on the right can make the LP the greatest political surprise of this century.

The people of this nation are totally fed up with politicians who, to quote Edith Efron, "shy away from principles like vampires from a cross." For the first time in over 100 years the public is seriously looking for a new approach to politics.

We have the approach they're looking

for; Ronald Reagan does not and neither will whomever the Democrats pick out of that pack of power-lusters seeking their nomination. As I've said many times before, we need only make our message heard and eventually it will be accepted by most Americans.

Reagan Pragmatism

For those who are interested in just how pragmatic Reagan really is I suggest reading Bill Evers' article in this issue and the interview with Reagan in the July issue of Reason magazine. As Nicholas von Hoffman wrote recently, "In open debate with MacBride, it would be immediately apparent that a chap like Ronald Reagan is really President Ford dressed up in a cowboy suit; likewise, it would be no time at all before it was obvious that Reagan and Vice President Nelson Rockefeller don't disagree on any matter of substance and importance."

We've finally gotten settled in at our new headquarters in Washington, D.C., and as soon as we catch our breath, we'll start dismantling things here, as per your instructions. There's quite a bit of dismantling to be done, too. Huge marble edifices are everywhere — massive buildings whose size appears designed to lend awesomeness to the doings inside them.

Interestingly, it's difficult to tell the difference between the government shrines and all the private associations which have belied up to the trough by locating their headquarters in D.C. There's the H.E.W. building, the N.A.M. building, the F.T.C. building, the N.R.A. building, the I.C.C. building, the A.F.L.-C.I.O. building — well, you get the picture.

Company Town

I was explaining the libertarian philosophy to an incredulous D.C. cab driver the other day, and he remarked, "You know, they're not gonna like you folks much out here. You might say this is a company town, and the federal government's the company." As he drove past the beautiful headquarters building of the American Truckers Association, I thought, well said!

It's not just the masses of government bureaucrats we're out to find honest work

for — it's also most of the private bureaucrats at places like the A.T.A. headquarters. The last thing the A.T.A. wants is the abolition of the I.C.C. Big business and big government are one big happy family here in Washington. One of our jobs during the coming campaign will be to distinguish between true capitalism and the corporate statism which actually exists in America and which is what most conservatives are talking about when they "defend" free-enterprise.

Libertarian activists Scootch Pankonin and Art Carol have organized a Free Market lunch club that meets on Capitol Hill once a week. Murray Rothbard, Peter Breggin and other libertarians have spoken to the group so it's a force for good. Occasionally, however, a ringer gets in as speaker. One was the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury who thought I was surely kidding when I asked why, in the name of consumerism, citizens shouldn't have the right to trade in private currencies that aren't programmed to depreciate like the dollar.

Other highlights of our stay so far have included listening to Sen. Robert Packwood (Rep.-Ore.) explain how all political rights are derived from the will of the majority, and sitting behind Sen. Teddy Kennedy (Dem.-Mass.) in the Supreme Court and listening to him laugh derisively while the LP's lawyers argued that to limit political contributions is to limit freedom of expression. As I said, there's a lot of work to be done.



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1972 Fourth Of July Address

Hospers: 'Restoring Liberty To America'

As we begin the hard work of the 1976 Presidential campaign it is appropriate that we look back to our first Presidential campaign of 1972 and reflect on the words of our candidate at that time, the distinguished academician Dr. John Hospers.

The eighty-five delegates to the first convention of the Libertarian Party in Denver, Colorado were a group of totally dedicated individuals who deserve the gratitude of all libertarians for their foresight and courage in undertaking what then seemed to be such a quixotic venture. Nonetheless, that founding convention was not much more than eighty-five frustrated citizens as far as the outside world was concerned.

Above all, the delegates lacked credibility — they represented no special interest group, had no famous personalities among them and were espousing a political philosophy that the world had not heard from for 200 years. Yet among them there was one man who, while not famous, had credentials in academia that simply could not be ignored by America's "establishment."

He was the Director of the School of Philosophy at the University of Southern California, the author of numerous books (including two internationally known philosophy texts — *Introduction to Philosophical Analysis* and *Human Conduct*) and had published more than fifty articles in various scholarly journals.

He was the editor of an international journal of philosophy, *The Personalist*, and, importantly to this convention, was the author of the influential book, *Libertarianism: A Political Philosophy Whose Time Has Come*. The latter book had been a major motivating force behind the first LP convention.

For John Hospers to accept the Libertarian Party nomination for President in 1972 would have meant that he had also to accept what undoubtedly would prove to be the almost universal ridicule of his peers for associating with such a "ragtag" political fringe. John Hospers thought long and hard about what it would mean to his career to be the standardbearer of the LP. His decision to run — more than any single event — insured the future of the Libertarian Party.

Hospers gave innumerable (but always memorable) speeches during the 1972

campaign. Wherever he went the idea of a viable libertarian political movement was spread. And from that campaign in which the seeds of the LP's future were sown, has come the highly visible and (thus far) remarkably successful Presidential campaign of Roger L. MacBride. The following speech, entitled, "Restoring Liberty to America," was a Fourth of July address (just weeks after he received the Presidential nomination) that marked the first official meeting of the Libertarian Party of California:

Two hundred years will soon have elapsed since the year 1776. The Founding Fathers established at that time a nation unique in the history of the world, the American Republic. It was unique in that it provided for a balance of powers among the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government.

It was unique also in that it provided a constitution in which the rights of man were explicitly protected, even against a majority which might have used the democratic process to curtail the rights of minorities and dissenters — that is to say, it was strictly speaking the constitution of a republic and not that of an unlimited democracy.

Basic Freedoms

In the constitution of this republic was guaranteed the freedom of each man to speak his mind without fear of retaliation by the state; the freedom of the press, enabling him to write what he wanted and publicize it to whom he wanted, to direct his criticism even against the state if he so chose; the freedom of peaceable assembly, guaranteeing his right to band together with others to discuss any and all ideas, including those opposed to the government itself; the right of trial by jury, and numerous other associated legal rights curtailing the power of the state — and these made our republic unique, different from any state that had preceded it.

The Founding Fathers knew from their own experiences in Europe the meaning of tyranny, oppression, and violation of the rights of man; and this time they were determined to make no mistakes, but to enshrine their conception of human liberty in the document that marked its inception, and ensure the preservation of the rights of individuals in the new republic for all time

to come.

The new constitution was not without flaws. One of these was the absence of any prohibition against slavery — an omission which, however politically necessary at the time to keep the South in the Union, was not corrected until the Civil War. If one man has the right to dispose of the life of other men as he sees fit, this is slavery.

Government Slavery

And if a government has the right to dispose of a man's life as its officials see fit, that too is slavery — and thus another defect in the Constitution was the failure to prohibit the non-voluntary use of human beings in military service. A free nation is best protected by a free and voluntary army, and only a voluntary army is compatible with the right to life as stated in the Constitution.

Still another flaw was the absence of any reference to economic freedom, the freedom of every individual to engage in a trade or profession of his own choosing and to trade his product or service on the free market with other individuals without any coercion by government at any stage of this activity.

This was not because the Founding Fathers opposed economic freedom — quite the contrary — but because it would have seemed wildly implausible to them that their Constitution could be interpreted in such a way as to permit such restrictions on it as have since occurred. The Bill of Rights should have contained one other article: "Congress shall pass no law abridging the of freedom of production and trade."

Finally, the references to the "general welfare" and the "public interest" were not sufficiently spelled out so that later interpreters of the Constitution were able, in utter violation of the spirit of the original document, to permit the economy of the United States to be managed, as it is today, by an enormous bureaucracy, whose whim is law, whose ostensible aim is humanitarian but whose real aim is power; and which now holds the productive people of the nation in its control...

If the economic control of producers by non-producers continues as it has for the

last forty years, it will result in the total control of the state over the lives of all its citizens.

A Nightmare

Today the American dream has become a nightmare. Our economy is governed not as much by Presidents and Congressmen as by a self-perpetuating bureaucracy whose power and privilege persists even when administrations change, and whose all-pervasive influence stifles incentive, maims productivity, encourages dishon-

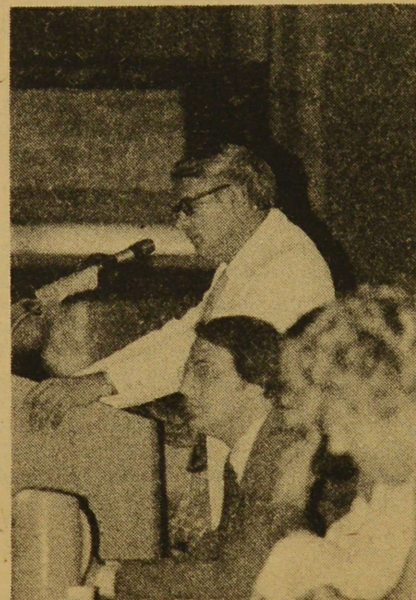


Photo by Bruce Lagasse

John Hospers

esty as a way of life, and regiments the lives of its citizens, forcing them to act not on their own judgment but on the judgments of their economic rulers. This is the tragic end-result of decades of a national policy which has increasingly restricted the ability of each man to make his own decisions and determine his own fate — and it is, of course, at the opposite pole from the ideal of liberty which was held by the Founding Fathers and embodied in our constitution.

It is in these circumstances that we are present at the founding of the Libertarian Party. As its name implies, it is dedicated to the restoration of liberty to America — and this means first and foremost freedom from government. We believe that the powers of government should be drastically curtailed, and that the only function of government is to protect the rights of individuals:

The right to life, because each man cannot defend himself alone against all possible aggressors; the right to liberty of speech and action, because man lives by his own free decisions, and the consequences of his own actions should be upon himself and not (via government) foisted on others; and the right to property, because property represents the fruits of one's labor, and the man who is not permitted to control what he has is still a slave who exists only by permission of his masters; and any bandit or any government that takes it from him is taking away the means by which he must live, and his ability to plan for the years ahead, and forcing him to live on its terms rather than on his own.

We, the members of the Libertarian Party, hold that no one is the owner of anyone's life but his own; that the lives of others are not his to dispose of; that no man's life should be a non-voluntary mortgage on the lives of others; that no one may use force to change the course of the lives of others; that one may use force only in retaliation against those who have initiated its use; and that no government has the right to initiate the use of force against any citizen.

Party Line

National LP Items & Events

Because MacBride for President Committee is sharing office space with the National LP in Washington, D.C., correspondence to either organization goes to the same address. However, requests for materials and checks for purchases or contributions must clearly specify "Libertarian Party" or "MacBride for President Committee" since they are two separate legal entities... Don't forget to send in your old mailing label with your change of address (actually, our staff has requested that you don't move at all)...

You should have received the first direct-mail fundraising effort of the MFPC by now. Your response will determine how many tens of thousands of others will receive material on the LP and the Presidential campaign — so please give generously, as they say...

There's a growing trend at the "grassroots" level for libertarians to have wine-tasting parties and neighborhood social events as a means of introducing friends and outsiders to the LP and the MacBride for President campaign... National Headquarters has a limited number of 16mm films of the 3½ minute CBS News coverage of the national convention. They

can be rented for local use but only through your state headquarters...

The next national Executive Committee meeting will be held in New Orleans at the Fairmont Hotel, January 31 — February 1 — any LP member may attend... Over 100,000 of the "little blue cards" have now been distributed. An updated version is now available... Ralph Raico has taken over responsibility for coordinating the publication of LP position papers. If you have a recommendation on subjects or authors (or if you have written a position paper yourself — approximately 1500 words) write to Ralph at State University College at Buffalo, 1300 Elmwood Avenue, Buffalo, New York 14222...

A "Libertarian Report on Congress" is scheduled for publication in January. It will analyze voting records for all members of the House and Senate for the 1975 session... Did you know that Chairman Ed Crane's duplex in Georgetown is directly across the street from Henry and Nancy Kissinger's townhouse? So far he hasn't been invited over for tea... Because of the confusion involved in the move of the headquarters to Washington, D.C., many LPers have not been notified that their

membership has expired. Membership dues include a subscription to the LP NEWS (there will be extra issues in 1976) and help defray some of the cost of producing LP literature. So when your notice comes, please renew your membership — the fun's just beginning!... Dave Nolan reports that the Colorado LP has been successful in locating a professional fundraiser by running a classified ad asking for same. Qualifications listed included good business contacts and strong supporter of economic and civil liberties... Check the enclosed order form for prices on the new 1976 Libertarian Party platform...

OKLAHOMA BALLOT DRIVE

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State LPs Sponsor Tours . . .

ALASKA

The state with the highest per capita LP membership in the nation is determined to give the MacBride/Bergland ticket its highest percentage vote in 1976. The LP is expected to gain ballot status in Alaska shortly and then a year-long campaign will be underway. Roger MacBride is tentatively scheduled to spend a week in Alaska in early May, touring the state in his campaign plane.

Based on the outstanding showing by Jill Rodgers in her race for the Anchorage Assembly (20 percent in a three person race) in September, the Libertarian Party has clearly established itself as the number three party in the state. A year from now a plurality for MacBride in a three-way race may not be out of the question.

Chairman Carl D. Whitson reports that the LP is organizing a campaign to add a Bill of Rights to the Anchorage municipal charter. Media coverage in the state continues to be excellent.

ARIZONA

A recent issue of the professionally done Arizona LIBERTY contains a very good article by state LP Treasurer John Kannarr discussing the need for activism on the part of members and supporters. Kannarr has proposed December 28 as a day of protest in memory of Lysander Spooner. That's the day Postal rates go up (again). Spooner almost put the U.S. Post Office out of business in the mid-1800's with his private company. His low rates scared Congress into outlawing private competition.

CALIFORNIA

The LPC, which boasts the largest and one of the most active state parties in the nation, has undertaken a full-scale registration drive in an attempt to qualify the MacBride/Bergland ticket and other Libertarian Party candidates for the California ballot. Parallel to this drive is the LPC's participation in the CODEL suit which is challenging the onerous ballot requirements in that state.

William Westmiller, former National Secretary and now fulltime LPC Chairman, is hopeful that the suit will bring registration and/or signature requirements to a level attainable by the Party. "We've been waiting four years for ballot status," says Westmiller, "and when we get it we're going to set an example for the rest of the country — politics in California will never be the same."

CALIBER, the monthly LPC newsletter, put out an excellent special issue on the national convention. The editor of CALIBER, Bruce Lagasse, deserves credit for publishing a uniformly high quality newsletter packed with news of LPC happenings throughout the state. The following is a condensed summation of recent LPC activities.

New LPC member Nathaniel Branden, psychotherapist and author, spoke at a fundraising dinner in Los Angeles on December 5. The LPC has received literally hundreds of column inches of publicity due to its sponsorship of the "none of the above" initiative which has struck a responsive cord with voters. The NOTA petition drive is being coordinated statewide by National Execom members Bill Susel and Carol Cunningham.

New officers in California include Judy Gans, who will organize the national Young Libertarian Alliance in that state, Karl Tagler, Membership Chairman, and Mike Zeldis, Fundraising Chairman. Ed Clark, Ernst Ghermann, Bruce Lagasse, and Dan Wiener have been appointed to a committee to draft arguments for propositions appearing on the ballot in California next year.

In the past the LPC has been very successful not only in having libertarian ballot arguments sent to millions of voters (the latest being Saul Rackauskas' argument in favor of private fire departments) but also in delivering television and radio editorial

replies. Such publicity, together with ballot status in California, could mean hundreds of thousands of votes for the LP.

Aside from CALIBER, regional newsletters are regularly published in Oakland (John Harris), Santa Barbara (Eric Garris), Santa Clara (Kathy White) and San Diego (Sara Baase). A recent newsletter from John Harris reported no less than 13 LP events in northern California during the month of November.

The results from the San Francisco elections showed Mayoral candidate Ray Cunningham finishing a disappointing seventh in a field of eleven. Cunningham campaigned vigorously, however, and believes he has laid the groundwork for future ballot successes. He spoke to over 100 different organizations and received assistance from 75 campaign workers in distributing 200,000 brochures. Libertarian Supervisorial candidate Lloyd Taylor fared somewhat better, garnering over 11,000 votes in his race.

The LPC has recently published a Speakers Bureau Directory and a position paper on gun control. For copies of LPC literature or information about CALIBER write to Libertarian Party of California, P.O. Box 71383, Los Angeles, CA 90071. The LPC telephone (213-345-FREE) is manned by longtime Party activists Earl and Shirley Gottlieb.

COLORADO

The annual convention of the CLP, held November 15 in Denver, was a highly successful event. Over 60 persons were in attendance during the business session and many more than that attended the banquet following the convention. The featured speaker was LP Vice Presidential candidate David P. Bergland who was interviewed by a UPI reporter. The resulting article was highly favorable and appeared in numerous papers across the country.

Other media coverage of the convention included the Denver Post, two network television stations and three radio stations. David Nolan, who is heading the MacBride for President Committee in Colorado, reports that Bergland was enthusiastically received and that his presence was a boost for the CLP ballot drive. Nolan expects to have gathered the required signatures for ballot status sometime early next year.

Jan Prince, the new head of the CLP, has been doing an outstanding job in organizing that state. John Dreiling is in the process of forming a CLP Speakers' Forum. David Lowell is editor of the lively Colorado LIBERTARIAN, and Gary Coen is organizing a CLP Supper Club. In other activities, former National Chairwoman Susan Nolan is coordinating libertarian involvement in an effort to pass a "Sunset" law that would cause certain government activities and agencies to expire (fade into the sunset) after a given time period.

CONNECTICUT

LPC Chairman Bob Loomis has announced his intention to run for the U.S. Senate in 1976 and his name will appear on the nominating petition with the MacBride/Bergland ticket. The petition drive is being coordinated by Jim Rosinus and Richard Loomis. Mark Stamper will head up LPC activities on high school and college campuses. Pitt Kinsolving has created a 30-second radio spot on the MacBride campaign to facilitate the petition drive.

DELAWARE

The first issue of FREEDOM'S VOICE, the LPD newsletter was published in November. The Party plans to have a state convention early in 1976 at which it will formally nominate the MacBride/Bergland ticket along with candidates for statewide offices. The Delaware LP Executive Committee consists of Bill Morris, Chairman, Sara Miller, Treasurer, and Howard Fertig.

HAWAII

The new state Chairman, Mike Anzis, has the LPH moving once again. He organized a highly successful Libertarian Conference in Honolulu which marked the beginning of that Party's drive to gain ballot status. Featured speakers at the conference were LP Vice Presidential candidate David Bergland and Oregon libertarian activist Tonie Nathan. Bergland spoke of the coming campaign and the tremendous opportunity that it represents for the Party and the movement. Nathan talked about the foundations of libertarianism in an address entitled "Are You a Closet Libertarian?" She also conducted a seminar on feminism (Ms. Nathan is the founder of the Association of Libertarian Feminists).

Other speakers at the conference included Anzis, Don Smith, founder of the LPH and Wesley Hillendahl, chief economist for the Bank of Hawaii. Bergland and Nathan received extensive coverage by the media during their stay in Hawaii. Anzis reports that the LP is gathering increasing strength on high school and college campuses. Bruce Anderson and Mike Rossell are heading the ballot drive in Hawaii. Long-time libertarian activist Bill Danks points out that the University of Hawaii is now offering a graduate level course entitled "Libertarianism" taught by Professor R.J. Rummel.

IDAHO

LPI Chairman Allen Dalton and Vice Chairman James Jerry Jones should be receiving stipends as editorial assistants from the Boise Statesman, given the number of lengthy letters they contribute to that paper.

One of the most important figures behind the 1972 election of conservative Steve Symms to the U.S. Congress is becoming disenchanted with Symms' compromises on his previously articulated libertarian principles. Ralph Smeed, writing in a syndicated column in Idaho, claimed Symms has been influenced by "big corporation lobbyists." He goes on to commend the LPI for its uncompromising stand against a tax-supported center for the performing arts. Says Smeed, "Libertarians, too, love art, but not by a compulsory tax."

ILLINOIS

The Midwest Libertarian Conference and the LPI State Convention were jointly held in Chicago on December 6 and 7. Roger MacBride was the keynote speaker on Saturday evening.

In conjunction with MacBride's visit to Chicago a major news conference was scheduled, and he appeared on the important "A.M. Chicago," and "Phil Donahue" TV shows. In Rockford, he was feted at a cocktail fundraiser and gave an address.

The LPI ballot drive is already underway with J.D. Webster serving as the Field Coordinator and Jeff Smith as Inside Coordinator. Joe Cobb is assuming overall responsibility for the project.

On October 10, the University of Chicago Libertarian Club sponsored Dr. Arthur Laffer who spoke on government transfer payments and their effect on the nation's economy.

The LPI continues to get excellent media attention through editorial replies on radio and TV. Marybeth Kinney's letter-to-the-editor on Ford's tax policies appeared in the Chicago Tribune. Rich Suter and Joe Cobb were well received on the popular "Mike Edward's Nightline Show" (WBBM-MF).

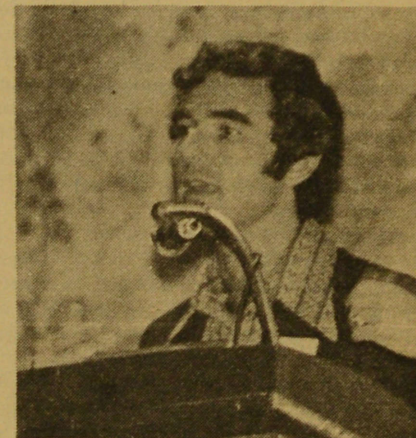
William P. Kinney is considering running for State Representative in the 16th District.

INDIANA

The LPI members have already announced their candidacies for Assembly seats; Robert W. Strippy will run in District

72 (the Evansville area) and Ronald L. Darrah will campaign for the District 42 seat in the northwestern portion of Indianapolis. Candidate biographies and promotional materials are already being prepared.

On November 4, the LPI began the petition drive to place the MacBride/Bergland ticket on the ballot. To assist the effort copies of the petition are being distributed through state newsletter mailings.



Hawaii's Mike Anzis

IOWA

Two ILP members were guest speakers at the recent "Energy Resources '75" conference held at Iowa State University. Charles Hartman called for more private ownership of energy resources, and John Ball explained the role of the Federal government in creating our energy "shortages."

On October 4, the Party hosted a Region 4 project-planning exchange in Des Moines. In attendance were ExeComm member Dale Hemming and LP members from Minnesota, Illinois, Wisconsin and Missouri.

The Party is continuing its intensive letters-to-the-editor campaign to help spread the libertarian name around the state and recently had four "statements of position" published in important newspapers.

Roger MacBride campaigned in Marshalltown and Des Moines during the early part of December; arrangements were handled by John Ball and Bill Bockhoven. While in Des Moines, MacBride appeared on the "Mary Brewbaker" TV show.

KENTUCKY

Pending clarification from the State Board of Elections on the proper format for their petitions, the LPK will begin its drive to qualify for ballot status. Martin Jahn will be coordinating the effort.

Information packets on the KLP have been sent out to all members to serve as a recruiting tool and a direct mail program has been developed to introduce the public to the KLP. The letter for this program contains an explanation of the Party's principles, a solicitation for funds and some comments on the upcoming ballot drive.

LOUISIANA

Plans are now underway for the LPL State Convention to be held Saturday, January 31, in New Orleans. Along with its convention, the LPL will be hosting the National ExeComm meeting on the same weekend. Both Roger MacBride and Dave Bergland will be at the events and a Saturday night banquet with MacBride as the keynote speaker is planned.

LPL member David Theroux had a comprehensive statement on public education published in the "Opinion" column of the Tulane Hullabaloo newspaper. The Tulane paper also published a news article on the purposes and activities of the LP.

The Libertarian Supper Club recently sponsored Dr. Eric Mack who spoke on "The State vs. Society."

(Please turn to page 5)

... By MacBride And Bergland

(Continued from page 4)

MASSACHUSETTS

The MLP held a meeting in early December for people interested in running for office or who would like to help in running campaigns. The Party also reports that early preparatory work is underway by Craig Franklin on an initiative petition to add a "None of the Above" column to the Massachusetts ballot for most elective offices in the state.

On October 22, the TANSTAAFL dinner series presented Jim Davidson, head of the National Taxpayer's Union and an editorial columnist for *Penthouse* magazine. The December 11 dinner featured Dr. Murray Rothbard.

MICHIGAN

Roger MacBride toured Michigan October 17 and 18. He appeared in Lansing and was the featured speaker at the MLP state convention held in Detroit. Media coverage for his tour included an excellent article by Horst Mann in the *Detroit Monitor*.

In addition to MacBride, the convention heard well-known activist Wainwright Dawson speak on political organization and the reasons why the LP had attained national prominence in such a short time. Convention seminars were held on feminism, victimless crimes and revisionist history. James Hudler, of Ann Arbor, was elected new chairman of the MLP and announced in the first post-convention newsletter that he would "make short work of this party's virginity with respect to media coverage, ballot status, and membership."

The last issue of the state newsletter also contained a special "Action Bulletin" on the ballot drive and it reported that approximately 4,200 signatures had been collected of November 13.

Special Note: the LPM brings the good news of a permanent headquarters: 818 S. Forest Ave., Ann Arbor, MI 48104.

MINNESOTA

The MLP continues to be one of the most active parties in the country. This past month Edwin W. Elmer, an attorney and a long time friend of Roger MacBride, donated permanent office space for the Party in Minneapolis. The convenient location and facilities are ideal for the growing Minnesota group.

Tom Piotrowski, full-time Executive Director of the LPM, is organizing a December 20 demonstration against Senate Bill 1 (S.1) and hopes to get other state parties involved. Give him a call at MLP headquarters for more information: (612) 827-4038.

The MLP was also actively involved in preparations for Roger MacBride's three-day visit in early December. Joanne Philpot was in charge of arrangements and over a dozen major appearances were scheduled for MacBride. Dave Bergland will visit Minnesota in January.

Claudia Jensen remains in charge of the ongoing effort to completely organize all the districts in the state.

MLP and National ExeComm member Dale Hemming was in charge of Roger MacBride's 11-day Region 4 tour and did a truly outstanding job of organization.

MONTANA

The first convention of the Libertarian Party of Montana was held on December 5 and presided over by state Chairman Robert O. Miller. Robert Meier, Chairman of the MacBride for President Committee, has indicated that Montana may be a high priority state for the campaign if the Party can obtain ballot status.

NEVADA

The most recent speakers at the Southern Region of the LPN were Utah State Chairman George Chapman and University of Nevada economics professor Dr. Terry Ridgway. LPN Chairman Jim Burns edits the state newsletter, *WE ARE FREE*, and is in the process of organizing the state ballot drive. Burns was featured in a lengthy article in the *Reno Gazette* which described the "utterly appealing Libertarian philosophy" and spoke of our basic tenets as having the "beautiful clarity of cathedral bells." Burns, who is contemplating running for a Nevada state assembly seat, did an excellent job of describing the libertarian goals of the LP during the *Gazette* interview.

On Dec. 11, David Bergland gave interviews to Las Vegas television and radio stations, and on the following day he addressed the LP's general membership at Las Vegas' Marina Hotel.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

The new state Chairperson is Barbara E. Mosher who came back from the National LP convention in New York determined to get things rolling in her state. Ballot requirements in New Hampshire are not difficult, and Mosher is organizing the LPNH petition drive as a first order of business.

NEW JERSEY

With the possible exception of California, no state LP in the nation has generated as much publicity in recent months as New Jersey. The NJLP ran five candidates for state assembly: John Conard, Ron Wishart, Dan Piro, Ken Kaplan and Bill Schetlick. All but Schetlick (who had to tend to his duties as NJLP Chairperson) ran active, professional campaigns.

In total, the candidates received nearly 5000 votes, with Piro being the top vote getter of the group. He estimates he met over 15,000 people in his district during his campaign in which he emphasized the need for private education and criticized the state's new "thorough and efficient" education law which greatly increases the power of the Commissioner of Education.

The top candidate in terms of media exposure was Conard who received hundreds of column inches of newspaper coverage. He and Wishart sent out a continuous stream of media releases in addition to weekly newspaper ads. Most of Conard's releases were printed in his district's newspapers, one of which reported that of the independent candidates Conard "has come forward with the most ambitious campaign through prepared statements to the media."

Wishart's media exposure included a television debate with the Democratic incumbent and Republican challenger. A novel aspect of his campaign was asking the voters of his district which laws they would like to have repealed. Kaplan also campaigned actively, appearing at Meet the Candidate Days and receiving some television exposure. In a letter to his supporters following the election Wishart said, "The LP is getting larger, and through our campaigns we are gradually convincing people... that government is the cause of their problems, not the solution."

National ExeComm member Kathleen McAdam has received praise from around the country for the exemplary job she has done as editor of the *NJ LIBERTARIAN* which reports on local, state and national LP activities in a lively manner. Chairperson Schetlick believes the NJLO will run a full slate of candidates in the 1976 elections. That means 15 Congressional candidates and one candidate for the U.S. Senate (plus the MacBride/Bergland ticket) — something that hasn't been done in recent history by any party other than the Republicans and Democrats.

NEW MEXICO

Chairman Paul Henrickson hopes to have LP Vice Presidential candidate Dave Bergland in his state during December. New Mexico has one of the easiest set of ballot requirements in the nation, and Henrickson expects to qualify early next year.

NEW YORK

The FLP had barely caught its breath after its eight month effort to organize the national convention when two new candidacies for 1976 were announced. Libertarian activist Don Feder received the Capital District FLP endorsement for New York's 44th state Senatorial District. Feder, an attorney, author and president of the newly formed Association of Libertarian Lawyers, pledged to run a radical, no-compromise campaign. In his speech to the nominating committee Feder chastised past LP candidates for being too concerned with "credibility" and offering "milk-toast libertarianism" in order not to offend the voters.

The other new candidate is John Deane, who received the Capital District FLP nomination for the 28th Congressional District. Deane is currently a senior at SUNY-Albany. The hard-fought campaigns of Ellen Davis and Carole Cohen for County Executive and Mayor of Poughkeepsie, respectively, resulted in yet another bountiful harvest of publicity for the programs of the Libertarian Party. Davis, Cohen and her husband Sandy Cohen have virtually revolutionized politics in the Poughkeepsie area with an almost nonstop three-year blitz. Sandy Cohen recently resigned his position as Chairman of the Mid-Hudson FLP to take a well deserved break from politics. He indicated in an interview with the *Poughkeepsie Journal* that he may have an interest in running for National Chairman in 1977.

On October 12, a special convention of the FLP was held to discuss activities at the National Convention which a group of FLP members felt should be reviewed. The special convention voted to endorse the MacBride/Bergland ticket and reject a proposal to censure MacBride for exercising the prerogative given by the LP constitution to veto Vice Presidential candidates.

OHIO

The LPO recently hosted a successful three-day tour by Roger MacBride. He attended the State Conference and ExeComm meeting in Columbus and then travelled to Cleveland and Cincinnati. His visit was widely covered by the media and he ap-

peared on three major TV shows: "Speaking Frankly," "Morning Exchange," and the "Bob Braun Show."

The Ohio ballot drive is well underway and about 15 percent of their total signature requirement has already been collected. Some of the workers with the higher signature totals include: Bob Lehman, Fran Smith, Jim Higgins, Karl Peterjohn, Linda Bunyan, and Stu Simpkins.

The LPO now has two 24-hour phone numbers: (606) 371-5501 and (216) 621-1854.

OKLAHOMA

Permanent office space has been secured for Oklahoma state organization. An open house at the newly acquired space was held Sunday, November 30, and news of the event was carried by the media.

Dave Bergland visited Oklahoma on December 13. His itinerary included a news conference, a public appearances at the new headquarters, and an evening cocktail party dinner reception.

The OLP is also actively planning their ballot drive. The party faces one of the most difficult sets of qualification requirements in the country, and it needs to secure approximately 60,000 signatures in a 90-day period. The drive is slated to begin February 2, 1976. If you would like to participate in this effort either on a full-or part-time basis, get in contact with state chairman Porter Davis at the new LPO headquarters: 2502 N. Military, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73120. (405) 525-8877.

OREGON

Tonie Nathan has announced that she will be challenging Democratic incumbent James Weaver for the U.S. House of Representatives. OLP members are now actively exploring ways to maximize available time and money in support of their drive for ballot status and state candidates.

Vivian Baures is computerizing the OLP mailing list — an important step in the efficient administration of the Party. Aside from names and addresses the program will store information such as membership status and responses to fund raising appeals.

The OLP state fair booth was a successful fall project; about 2,500 Oregonians were exposed to libertarianism and 800 petition signatures were gathered as well. Libertarians distributed literature at the Nov. 22 Women's Political Caucus at Lane Community College.

The OLP newsletter *MARKET FOR LIBERTY* continues to grow in size and scope, and has a very attractive format.

(Please turn to page 6)



Oregon's Tonie Nathan On NBC's 'Today Show'

Tackling Local Issues

Buffalo FLPer Assail Censorship

Ralph Raico

On the evening of September 25, Mike James gave me a call. "I think we have an issue," he said. Our Western New York chapter of the FLP had just been formed, and we had been casting around for some way to attract media attention and let the world know we'd been born.

Mike, a young Libertarian cadre member who keeps his eyes peeled, had come across the fact that the Legislation Committee of the Buffalo Common Council (by the way, no elected body ever deserved the adjective more) and unanimously approved a new anti-"obscenity" ordinance. This being an election year for the Council, and Buffalo being heavily ethnic and 70 percent Roman Catholic (nominally), just that was to be expected. Unexpected, however, was the breathtaking recklessness, the sheer, unblinking imbecility of the proposal.

From now on, magazines such as Playboy and Penthouse would have to be sold under the counter in Buffalo, and according to the sponsor of the measure, movies such as *Midnight Cowboy* would be illegal. ("Good entertainment doesn't have to be dirty," stated Councilman Lewandowski, of the Lovejoy — sic! — District.) The bill, among many other things, bans public display of fondling of female breasts, as well as display of "male genitals, even if covered or opaque, if in a turgid state." Clearly, Mike was right: the local State had been caught at its silliest and most contemptible. We had an issue.

What to do? Our funds were non-existent, since we had not yet even collected dues. We would obviously have to adopt an approach that would cost practically nothing. As Chairperson of the chapter, I first of all composed a press release, in the way Laura Wertheimer had shown me during the Tuccille campaign. On a good typewriter, I neatly typed:

FREE LIBERTARIAN PARTY
OF WESTERN NEW YORK

26 September 1975 Contact: Mike James
For Immediate Release (716) 881-7060

and wrote two paragraphs reporting that we denounced the proposal.

Mike, using the library, came up with a list of names and addresses of daily and semi-weekly newspapers and radio and TV stations; xeroxed copies of the press release were sent to about twenty-five of these. We waited, and there wasn't a peep.

Then, three days later, a phone call from Barbara Rowan, of Channel 7 Eye-Witness News. They wanted to come over and tape a statement from the FLP on this issue. This was done, and it appeared on their Six O'Clock News (ABC's is the most watched in this area). Only about fifteen seconds, but hopefully to some effect, and — no two ways about it — from a personal point of view, a gas.

The next day, the Common Council was to vote on the bill. Tom Powell, a recently-joined member of the FLP who also teaches history at Buffalo State College, and I decided to spend an amusing afternoon (we are both into H.L. Mencken) by conversing with the distinguished Councilpersons and observing their learned deliberations.

What An Experience

If I had not been a philosophical anarchist before that, this experience would have made me into one. What we saw was: utter venality; a kind of self-important cretinism; less than no interest in rational debate — instead, a shuffling annoyance that arguments were even being brought up; and the glazed look that came into their eyes when they discovered that we "weren't from their district." When the bill came to the floor, there was no debate at all, and literally only about two minutes of discussion.

Clowns Who Make Law

The clowns who make law for the city of

Buffalo — really a nice place to live, with many fine people — had inadvertently provided us with an object lesson on the real nature of politicians, and also helped fuel our enthusiasm for the attack. A protest meeting was planned for the following week, and another press release sent out, this one blasting the Common Council. Posters announcing the gathering were printed and tacked up at the colleges in the area.

By now, returns were beginning to come in from our campaign. The only Sunday newspaper carried a brief, two paragraph announcement of the meeting. Two articles appeared in the Buffalo State College newspaper, both prominently featuring the FLP as the leader of the opposition forces.

On October 6, Sam Kazman, an FLP cadre member at the University of Buffalo Law School (and published poet), appeared for one hour on a radio call-in show (on the major FM rock station; the listeners were exactly the sort of people we particularly wanted to reach on an issue such as this), handling himself brilliantly. One nice point was that a go-go dancer phoned in, and, with a hint of desperation in her voice, complained that she was losing her means of livelihood. She afterwards contacted us, and is considering joining the Party.

The same afternoon, I appeared on a radio show with Burton Weiss, a teacher at UB (not an LPer, but sympathetic), and parts of the program were re-broadcast later in the week. We received numerous radio plugs for our meeting on various stations.

The Big Payoff

The big payoff for our efforts came on October 8, with our meeting. Mike Silverman had made follow up calls to about eight of the more promising media outlets, most particularly the news desks of the TV stations. About 45 persons attended, mostly newcomers to FLP functions. There were speakers not only from our chapter,

but also from the ACLU and the University of Buffalo radio station (giving an air of Popular Front).

The most important aspect of the whole affair is that it was covered by two TV stations, the NBC and (once again) the ABC affiliate, the broadcast on the 11 O'Clock News on each. The TV transmitters in Buffalo are the only ones in New York west of Rochester, and they reach about 2 million people (not including southern Ontario). A safe guess is that something in the neighborhood of a couple of hundred thousand persons were (fleurbaey) made aware of our existence and general stance. There was also a not unfavorable news story, mentioning "Free Libertarians" in the headline, in the next day's Buffalo *Evening News* (circulation, about 250,000).

So, clearly, our activities had paid off, in the short-run terms of publicity, but also in terms of establishing media contacts, and, perhaps most important of all, of making a favorable initial impression on the individuals in the media. For this last purpose, the issue could not have been better chosen, since it involved the questions of censorship, and — invaluable from a psychological viewpoint — of the sexual repressors vs. the sexual liberators, with us on the side of liberation. The total cost, by the way, was about \$15.

Admittedly, similar effects could probably not be attained in areas like New York or Chicago, where the standards of newsworthiness are somewhat stricter. But there are many, many communities where the media could be utilized for our purposes in much the same way as we did in Buffalo.

On October 14, by the way, Mayor Stanley Makowski — needless to say, a third-rate hack, on the intellectual and moral level of his Common Council — signed the bill into law.

State News

(Continued from page 5)

PENNSYLVANIA

The LPP is currently developing a series of flyers for special interest groups. The first one — already in production — focuses on victimless crimes and is entitled "If It Feels Good, It's Probably Illegal." Charles Rakowski is working on a second flyer directed to gun owners. The LPP has also created a general membership brochure for distribution.

LPP Chair, JoAnne Chernow and Roy Euvard appeared on the 30-minute talk show "Viewpoint" which was aired on WSBA and WSBA-FM in New York.

LPP Chapter activities have included Bob Miller speaking on Austrian economics, a public forum on education and membership meetings.

RHODE ISLAND

The new temporary chairman of the RILP is: Antonio Fioca, Box 657, Bristol, RI 02809.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Lucien Bruno has been named Chairman of the ballot drive and has begun legal research into the election code requirements for qualifying a new party for the ballot.

Present at the SCLP organizational meeting was Brian Donerly, National ExeComm member from Florida.

TENNESSEE

The TLP's law suit to modify the highly

restrictive state election code is now scheduled for trial January 9, 1976. The two libertarian lawyers involved in the legal action are maintaining that the code is unconstitutional and designed to protect the Democratic and Republican Parties. Should the suit fail, the TLP will have "independent" status on the ballot for the 1976 elections.

A recent TLP seminar organized by Wendell Hill and Delta Ford received excellent coverage in the Chattanooga *Times* and the *News-Free Press*. The 1976 state convention has been scheduled for February 21 and 22, in Memphis.

The fall TLP Executive Committee meeting was hosted by Ray Walker in Nashville.

UTAH

Steve Trotter of Salt Lake City has announced his candidacy for the U.S. Senate against Democratic incumbent Frank E. Moss. The ULP already has ballot status and Steve intends to run "an intensive statewide campaign," according to Richard Andrews, chairman of the Trotter For Senator Committee. Marc Travis, Colorado libertarian, will be moving to Salt Lake City to work on the campaign. For more information write: Trotter For Senator, Box 9164, South Ogden, Utah 84403.

On November 7, Utah Chairman George Chapman testified before the U.S. Senate Subcommittee Field Hearings on Federal legislation and small business. For a copy

of his excellent testimony and further information on his experiences contact him at Box 15506, Salt Lake City, Utah 84115.

The ULP is now organized in five counties.

VIRGINIA

Charles Breeden, VLP Chairman, reports that planning has begun for their 1976 state convention to be held January 10, in Richmond. Roger MacBride will be the featured speaker. Ed Crane and Bob Meier are also expected to be in attendance.

The VLP has also completed plans for their ballot drive, a Libertarian Speaker's Bureau and a statewide organizational effort.

WISCONSIN

Recent activities have centered on preparations for Roger MacBride's three-day visit in early December. An active schedule for the candidate has been planned including a "whistle stop" in Green Bay for two media appearances, major news conferences in Madison and Milwaukee and fund raising dinner at the Pfister Hotel, Milwaukee. Working on plans for the visit have been WLP Chairwoman Helen Slavens, Jan Millard in Green Bay and Dennis Satola in Milwaukee.

Plans for Wisconsin's ballot drive are now underway. The effort will be coordinated by the well-known activist, and past NLP Treasurer, John Kraft.

Recent publicity for the WLP included an excellent four-column article, featuring National Convention attendee Patricia Thorpe, in the *Journal-Times* newspaper of Racine, Wisconsin.

AUSTRALIA

Perth dentist Geoff McNeil, the first candidate of the libertarian Workers Party to run for office received 13.05 percent of the vote in a Western Australia state by-election on Nov. 1.

"Geoff's done a ripper job," said WP chairman John Singleton. "The Workers Party has come from nowhere to 13 percent in just 10 months. We're definitely here to stay — and that should give the other parties something to think about."

In Sydney, WP Governing Director Bob Howard said: "The Workers Party is the only intelligent alternative to the Liberal, Labor and County Parties — which have nothing left to offer but more government, more taxation, and less personal freedom."

"The Workers Party is ready and waiting for the next election. Begun only on Jan. 26 this year, we now have branches in every capital city, Canberra, Darwin, and many other towns. We will be contesting all Senate seats. Already, in Sydney alone, five candidates have been endorsed for House of Representatives seats." For further information, write Workers Party, P.O. Box 685, Darlinghurst, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

Calls Himself Libertarian

Reagan: Hubert Humphrey Of The Right?

By BILL EVERS

On Dec. 14, on CBS's 60 Minutes news program, former Gov. Ronald Reagan volunteered to Mike Wallace that he was a "libertarian." But how does Reagan actually stand on the libertarian fundamentals of civil liberties, the free market, and a noninterventionist foreign policy?

Victimless Crimes

—Reagan is opposed to legalizing marijuana. While in office, he vetoed several bills that would have reduced marijuana possession to a misdemeanor and signed legislation that imposed harsher penalties on black market sellers of drugs.

—Reagan is on the record opposing legalization of prostitution.

—He is also on the record opposing legalization of gambling.

Abortion

—Reagan now says he regrets signing California's abortion law. The relevant point here is Reagan's current belief that abortion is an appropriate area for governmental intervention and regulation.

Due Process

—Reagan has strongly criticized Warren Court rulings that better secured the civil liberties of the accused. He denounced court decisions which at least partly recognized that an innocent person's home should be his or her castle by narrowing police "search and seizure" powers.

—On Apr. 7, 1970, Reagan warned against "appeasement" of campus demonstrators. He said: "If it's to be a bloodbath, let it be now."

Governmental Psychotherapy

—The Reagan administration, beginning in 1973, supported a proposal for a Center for the Study and Reduction of Violence at UCLA. The research center was to study behavior deemed dangerous by the government and determine the most effective ways (drug therapy, aversion therapy, or whatever) to control supposedly dangerous persons. It was an academic endeavor like something out of *Clockwork Orange*.

For example, the researchers at the violence center planned to make prophecies about who in the population was going to be violent so that those persons could be kept in preventive detention.

During (Reagan's) eight years as Governor of California, the state budget more than doubled from \$4.6 billion to \$10.2 billion. State tax collections also doubled with the sales tax being raised from four percent to six percent, corporate income taxes from 5.5 percent to nine percent, and the top personal levy rising from seven percent to 11 percent. The number of state employees rose by 5.7 percent while the number of federal civilian employees during that period actually declined by more than three percent.

—New York Times
(Nov. 20, 1975)

In contrast, according to the view of the law adhered to by libertarians, a person is innocent until proven responsible for some aggressive act.

Furthermore, the violence center originally planned to experiment on inmates of jails and mental institutions, who are not in a position to freely give informed consent.

—Reagan's widely publicized 1967 cutbacks in "mental health" programs were all quietly restored shortly after they were announced.

Federal Paramilitary Activities

—Reagan was a member of the Rockefeller commission which reviewed the domestic activities of the Central Intelligence Agency. Reagan's personal belief afterwards was that the extent of CIA domestic spying was neither massive nor a significant infringement of Americans' freedom. Reagan's stress is not on rolling back the CIA, but on expanding the CIA's ac-

tivities on a global scale.

Watergate

—Reagan says that those involved in installing eavesdropping devices in the Democratic Party's headquarters in the Watergate were "well-meaning individuals" who were "not criminals at heart."

Right To Bear Arms

—In 1967, Reagan signed into law the Mulford Act which provided a penalty of one year's imprisonment or a \$1000 fine for anyone found with a loaded gun in his possession on any public street or highway unless he or she could prove that he or she was in imminent danger of harm.

Amnesty & The Military

—Reagan favors conscription in wartime and opposes unconditional amnesty for draft evaders.

Fair Housing Laws

—On March 2, 1968, Reagan announced that he would veto any bill that totally repealed California's fair housing laws. Libertarians condemn bigotry as irrational and repugnant. However, the human right to property necessarily includes the absolute right of the owner to transfer the property as he or she wills. Therefore, libertarians, in contrast to Reagan, firmly oppose any governmental attempts to regulate or penalize discrimination in the rental or sale of housing or in other business activities.

Kelsoite Economics

—Reagan's speeches are laced with references to "industrial homesteading." This is an idea drawn from the economic theories of lawyer Louis Kelso, whom economist Milton Friedman has correctly described as a "crank."

In essence, Kelso's proposal is government-promoted redistribution of stock to the workers. On the level of property rights, this smacks of socialism, no matter how much it is dressed up in "capitalist" rhetoric.

In economic terms, Kelso's proposal is on a par with plans for governmental promotion of producers' cooperatives. Such schemes ignore the reason why most producers' cooperatives have failed historically.

Capitalists serve two fundamental economic functions: They advance money to the workers by paying them salaries before final products are sold in the market, and they assume risks.

Workers' cooperatives must perform these functions if they take on the role of capitalists. Generally they are not successful.

Budget Levels

—During the Reagan administration, the California state budget increased an average of 12.2 percent a year; his successor Jerry Brown has increased the budget 4.6 percent (less than the rate of inflation). In a TV "Report to the People" on Feb. 4, 1967, Reagan promised a budget cut of \$250 million from the amount Pat Brown had spent the year before. Reagan went on instead to increase the budget that year by 24 percent.

Subsidies

—Reagan supported government-subsidized production of the supersonic transport plane (SST).

Energy Policy

—Reagan supports, in principle, federal government involvement in research and development aimed at the protectionist and monopoly-creating goal of energy self-sufficiency, though he believes that Rockefeller's Energy Independence Authority proposal goes too far.

Public Education

—Shortly after he was first elected, Reagan announced that he would cut the regents' request for the University of California by \$82 million. But he quickly backed down to a figure within \$10 million of the regents' own numbers. Jerry Brown has been less permissive than Reagan was toward California's higher education Establishment.

—In 1971, Reagan said: "State aid for

public schools has gone up more in the last four years than in any four-year period in California history. From 1958 to 1967, teachers' salary increases averaged 4.5 percent a year. Since 1967, they have averaged seven percent."

—During the Reagan administration,

Ronald Reagan turns out to be a kind of Hubert Humphrey of the right, and for the same familiar reasons. He keeps the ideological rhetoric flowing, and he may fool himself by promoting programs he feels will do "some good" and take a "first step" toward the old radical (i.e., libertarian) objectives. But his main function is to disarm his most trusting troops, by adopting their words and never giving them the goods. He rationalizes his own position by calling himself a pragmatist, and may even believe that he is working from the inside.

—Andrew Kopkind, "Reagan, Ex-Radical: 'He Plays Pat Brown Better Than Pat Brown,'" *New Republic* (July 15, 1967).

state funding for public elementary and high schools increased 105 percent (while enrollment increased by only five percent), state support for junior colleges increased 323 percent, and grants and loans to college students increased 900 percent.

Taxes

—In September of 1966, Reagan told Californians: "I am convinced that I can say to you there will be no new tax increase next year. The total tax burden will not be

increased." State taxes were raised in 1967.

—Part of Reagan's welfare plan for California was forcing adults to support their aged parents.

—Reagan's fundamental approach is not one of abolishing current "welfare state" activities, but of having them financed and controlled at the state level.

Foreign Policy

—Reagan does not support the traditional libertarian foreign policy of avoiding entangling alliances and abstaining totally from foreign quarrels and imperialist adventures.

—In the 1960s, Reagan called for military escalation by the U.S. in Vietnam.

—Reagan opposed efforts to resolve the Pueblo incident peacefully through diplomatic channels. He wanted military action.

—Reagan has termed peaceful, normalized relations with the Soviet Union "a dangerous folly."

—Reagan is a sharp critic of normalizing relations with Cuba.

—Reagan favors continued U.S. occupation of the Canal Zone and continued support of the socialistic canal enterprise itself.

—Reagan opposes unconditional withdrawal of U.S. troops from Western Europe and Korea.

—He is a militant interventionist when it comes to the Middle East.

If Reagan would remedy his position on these few matters, perhaps libertarians would take more seriously his claim to be a libertarian.

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News Notes For Libertarians

THOSE ARE THE BRAKES: Some genius in the Department of Transportation came up with a brilliant idea last year: Why not require a cute little electronic anti-skid device on every truck over a certain weight, to keep the vehicle from skidding out of control? Why not indeed? Well, for one thing, they don't work right. Trucks now tend to roll forward or lock up when the brakes are applied. One more thing: The device added a minimum of \$1,700.00 to the retail price of each vehicle.

THE GRASS IS GREENER: Ohio, according to **Playboy**, has become the sixth state to decriminalize the private possession and personal use of small amounts of marijuana.

Unfortunately, though, heavy penalties remain in force for the sale of the weed, as well as for possession of over 100 grams.

ANIMAL CRACKERS: Probably everyone has heard of the case of Charleston, South Carolina, where the City Council decided to take steps to curtail one of a horse's natural functions by requiring these unfortunate animals to wear diapers.

Good news, however: The law has been rescinded. No steps have been taken to correct a similar problem in the City Council chambers themselves.

IT'S PEANUTS TO THEM: The federal government will buy up one-third of this year's peanut crop under the price support program. This will cost between \$130 and \$160 million.

NOW THAT MAKES SENSE: The Civil Aeronautics Board vetoed the proposal of Eastern Airlines to provide 30 percent discount tour fares because "some of the people it would benefit would fly at the higher rate anyway."

DID I SAY THAT?: This issue's Ferdinand Marcos Award for the Most Significant Achievement in Individualist Rhetoric goes to F.B.I. director Clarence Kelly, who is quoted as saying: "I will not abridge the rights of any citizen without obtaining higher approval or unless, in balance, there would be a feeling on my part that it would be a good idea."

THERE'S ALWAYS SOME GOOD NEWS: Cities in Los Angeles County are charged \$53.00 per intersection per month by the County Road Department to maintain their traffic signals. Some cities are now going over to a private maintenance firm — which charges \$11.00.

MY OLD KENTUCKY HOME: A law in Kentucky forbids a married woman to move the furniture in her house without her husband's approval.

WAKE-UP TIME: In an interview with California Gov. Edmund G. Brown, Jr., distributed by the Associated Press in late November, the reporter asked:

"You mix some liberal and conservative goals. That sounds a bit like the Libertarian Party who mix liberal and conservative ideologies. Do you think the Libertarian Party could have the kind of answers or approach you advocate?"

Gov. Brown replied: "It's possible. I don't know enough about them, so I wouldn't want to identify with the Libertarian Party. But I think that the two political parties are getting a bit decrepit, and they'd better wake up or some other party may come along and take their place."

STEPPE TAKEN: While Alexander Solzhenitsyn's vivid account of Soviet forced labor camps is a valuable addition to the literature of freedom, his theocratic proposals for a conservative Russia are un-

fortunate and his bellicose encouragement of U.S. confrontation with the Soviet Union is a disaster.

One-time Pentagon Papers task force member Melvin Gurtov writes: "What is most disturbing about Solzhenitsyn's remarks is that, right on the heels of Vietnam, they are being politely received, even applauded in some quarters. While in Congress neoisolationists win occasional victories, across the country there seems to be a conservative, internationalist backlash in which our distinguished Russian visitor now has a part . . . He seems content to have the United States return to strategies of confrontation that eventuated in Vietnam: containment, rollback, brinkmanship, and 'liberal' interventionism." . . . Roy Medvedev's book on the protest movement inside Russia says that prominent dissident Gen. Grigorenko (who considers himself a Marxist) favors the immediate dismantling of the government structure and putting industrial production and distribution on a free market basis.

COVERT OPERATIONS IN ANGOLA: Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.) said after a briefing by CIA officials that the CIA has already spent \$26 million in weapons and support funds in Angola and has \$7 million in the pipeline. . . . According to the Dec. 19 New York Times, the Ford Administration's initial approval for large-scale CIA spending in Angola came in January 1975, more than two months before the first significant increase of Soviet spending in Angola.

WHO GOVERNS?: Ford has announced that he will nominate Stephen McK. DuBrul, Jr. to be the new head of the Export-Import Bank. DuBrul is a partner in the investment banking house of Lazard Fre-

res. He formerly worked in the CIA, Army counterintelligence, and the Pentagon.

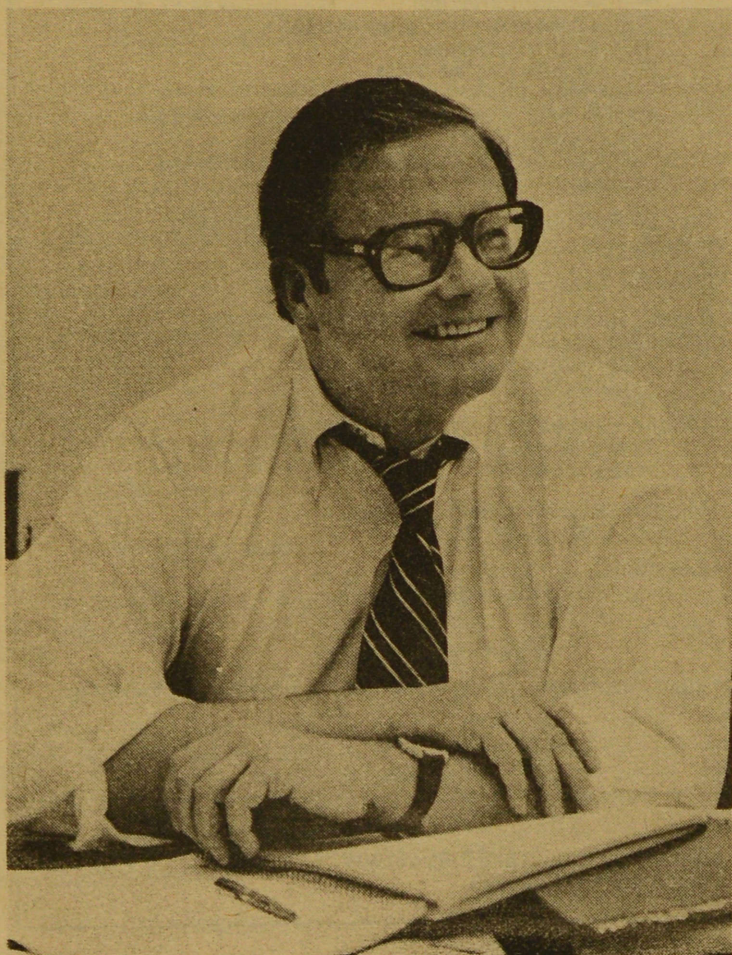
FREEDOM OF COMMUNICATION: Supreme Court Justice Harry Blackmun upheld a Nebraska court order which prohibited newspapers from printing confessions, statements, or the past criminal record of a defendant in a murder trial. . . . Sen. John O. Pastore (D-R.I.) had this to say about liberty recently: "A particular segment of the television program production industry claims that 'family viewing' (hours) violate their First Amendment right 'to do their own thing.' 'Their own thing' appears to be peddling violence for profit while poisoning the minds of our children and grandchildren."

COMBATTING ISOLATIONISM: In 1940, the FBI, at the request of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, ran name checks (checks of its records), opened files, and made reports on "hundreds of persons who sent telegrams to the President that were 'all more or less in opposition to national defense,' or that expressed approval of Col. Charles Lindbergh's criticism of the President," according to a staff report of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. Col. Lindbergh was a leading spokesperson of the noninterventionist movement which opposed U.S. involvement in the Second World War.

REGULATION RHETORIC: Eleven years ago, the Federal Communications Commission issued a certain ruling which, it said, "will allow broadcasters to make a fuller and more effective contribution to an informed electorate."

Recently, the FCC reversed this ruling. The reversal, they said, "will allow broadcasters to make a fuller and more effective contribution to an informed electorate." Hmmm.

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—Gannett News Service

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—Nicholas von Hoffman

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