

Arizona Liberty

Adults Should Be Free
To Do As They Please
Provided They Do Not Use
Force or Fraud... And They
Pay For It Themselves

The voice of the Arizona Libertarian Party

VOL. 3 - NO. 6

JANUARY, 1978

Attend the Libertarian Convention in Arizona

von Hoffman, Carter, Steiger, Featured Speakers



Nicholas von Hoffman

Nicholas von Hoffman's column frequently appears on the op-ed page of The Arizona Republic. Some people will therefore associate him with the "liberal" viewpoint. He is not a liberal, however. He blasts liberal hypocrisy as often as he does conservative or any other hypocrisy. His background is best described as leftist, but he comes closer to being a libertarian than do most political columnists today.

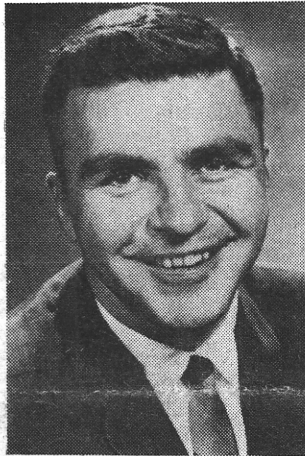
He continually decries the authoritarian aspects of our government, from price controls to our interventionist foreign policy to the abuses of our "secret" agencies against our own citizens. He is a populist in the best sense, attacking the power of institutions and supporting the rights of the people to live in freedom. We can well afford to forgive his faults, such as his histrionic advocacy of gun controls and his criticism of libertarians

that we didn't get our tickets punched in the civil rights movement.

Prior to becoming a newspaper reporter (who covered the civil rights movement and the peace movement in the 60's) and finally a columnist, von Hoffman worked for 9 years as associate director of the Industrial Areas Foundation. That organization, begun by Saul Alinsky in 1940, has been involved in organizing poor, minority communities from New York to California. Von Hoffman himself organized the Woodlawn Organization in Chicago, which was responsible for stopping the "urban renewal" plans of the University of Chicago to bulldoze the black community of Woodlawn.

It is particularly relevant, then, that van Hoffman will speak at the LP convention on Guerrilla Politics. His experience should provide plenty of fuel for local community LP political organizers.

Former U.S. Congressman Sam Steiger will speak after lunch Saturday March 25 at this year's Arizona Libertarian Party Convention. He will tell tales of Congress and give pointers on fund-raising.



Sam Steiger

Sam Steiger, 49, is now a cattle rancher in Prescott, Arizona. He has done a

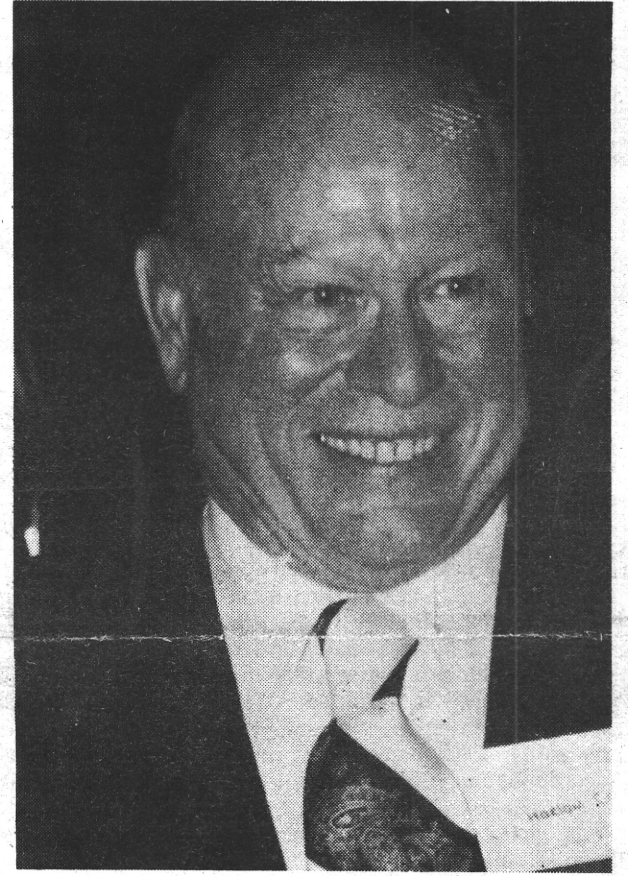
number of interesting things.

In the Korean War, he was a tank commander. A Silver Star and Purple Heart attest to his valor. Later, Steiger became a popular rodeo rider.

Between 1967 and 1976, he served as a U.S. Representative. Organized crime was never safe while Sam held office. He went after big criminals and exposed them. The American Conservative Union held Steiger in high regard. The Americans for Democratic Action gave him low legislative ratings. Well known for his caustic wit, Steiger specializes in anecdotes on OSHA horror stories.

Allan Norwitz, Libertarian candidate for U.S. Senate in 1976, found Steiger to be a worthy opponent.

Sam's favorite vote is "no".



Harlon B. Carter

Harlon B. Carter, Chief Executive Officer of the National Rifle Association, will be the featured speaker at the Arizona Libertarian Convention banquet on Saturday, March 25, 1978, at the Adams Hotel in Phoenix, Arizona.

Mr. Carter, who resides in Green Valley, Arizona, was former head of the U.S. Border Patrol, and lead the NRA's Institute for Legislative Action. In May

of 1977, he was elected Executive Vice-president and Chief Executive Officer of the NRA at the annual meeting in Cincinnati, and is the recipient of the 1978 "Outstanding American Handgunner" award.

Since the Libertarian Party is the only political party absolutely opposed to gun control of any kind, we hope to make Mr. Carter feel very welcome.

Support Your Party, Attend the Convention

ACLU JOINS LAWSUIT

By Fred Esser

The American Civil Liberties Union requested permission of the Arizona Supreme Court to file an Amicus Curiae brief in support of the Libertarian Party's special action to maintain ballot status. The Supreme Court allowed them to file, and on December 23, 1977, ACLU attorney Neil Vincent Wake submitted his supporting memorandum.

The Supreme Court accepted jurisdiction on October 18, 1977. If a decision is not forthcoming, the LP will have to start another costly and time consuming petition drive to

achieve ballot status.

The Court did indicate in the oral arguments presented to it that it prefers to resolve election disputes prior to elections. Its decision could set a precedent which would be helpful to other state parties in achieving ballot status across the board in 1978 and 1980.

Legalize Freedom

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As we go to press, there is a good possibility that the Arizona State Convention will be expanded to include a region III conference with additional workshops and a regional meeting to be held on Sunday. Libertarians from the following Region III states are especially invited to attend: Arizona, Nevada, Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming.

Arizona Liberty

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Sybil Liberty® Interviews FICA

(Robert Bynum, associate commissioner of social security for social operations announced he had cut the error rate in social security payments to the disabled from 25 percent to 6.3 percent. "Part of the decline resulted from a change in the way the agency defines an error," he said. — Washington Star Dec. 1977.)

Sybil Liberty: Congratulations, Mr. Bynum

Robert Bynum: Thank you. It is gratifying for a public servant to save the American taxpayer almost two billion dollars.

S.L. That is a remarkable decline in errors in just two years. I note that part of the decline was a result of your agency redefining an error.

R.B. That is correct.

S.L. What part of the decline is attributable to that?

R.B. Well, the final figures aren't in yet.

S.L. Just a ballpark figure?

R.B. The Bureau of Red Tape handled that, and they are conducting an extensive two-year reverification program to corroborate their initial findings.

S.L. Isn't that the bureau whose error rate was recently slashed from 79 percent to 50 percent?

R.B. I believe so, but the director, Phineas Q. Bumblecrotch would be the best authority on that.

S.L. Perhaps you could tell me how your agency redefined an error.

R.B. Of course. We felt it was meaningless to cling to outdated definitions that have no viability in today's complex, computerized society. Errors mean different things to different people. We now have seven categories.

S.L. What is the first?

R.B. We call it "honest mistake." We have people in our department who have made the same honest mistake every month for 20 years. We didn't feel these loyal employees should bear the stigma of committing a so-called error.

S.L. How did you define "honest?"

R.B. I must admit we had some difficulty in that area, but we had some help from an expert in the field, the former director of the C.I.A., Richard Helms.

S.L. What is the next category?

R.B. The "lunch or coffee break mis-cue." We discovered that our employees were under tremendous pressure just prior to their breaks. Many were fearful that their processing of payments might run into their break time. Accordingly, any mistake made within 10 minutes of break time is not considered an error.

S.L. That certainly would help the percentages. What is the next category?

R.B. The "overloaded employee faux pas."



S.L. What does that mean?

R.B. Working as a public servant entitles an employee to certain minimal benefits. All of our employees are entitled to 30 days paid vacation, plus accumulated sick leave of 24 days a year and time off for good behavior. We found that from our staff of 6000 people, we averaged 2000 people a day working. Obviously those people could not handle the work designed for 6000 people. Therefore, we decided that any so-called errors made when 2000 people or less were working would be reclassified as an overloaded employee faux pas.

S.L. How many claims a day are handled?

R.B. Based upon a fully staffed organization of 6000 people, we average three claims a day per person.

S.L. That doesn't appear to be too many.

R.B. It's not the per person output that is important, it's the volume you have to consider.

S.L. The next category?

R.B. "Other government employee error."

S.L. What is that?

R.B. You must realize that a great number of government agencies are involved in providing us with information. Any mistake that occurs because another agency provides us with the wrong information is now classified as "other agency goof."

S.L. And the remaining categories?

R.B. They are classified as secret, top secret and confidential. I am not at liberty to discuss them.

S.L. What then constitutes the 6.3 percent error rate?

R.B. All of our checks are placed in the hands of the U.S. postal service for delivery. There was a great deal of discussion whether this could be classified as other agency goof, but we felt that too much of a slash in our error rate would embarrass other departments. Six percent of the checks mailed never reach the recipient, but we decided we had to accept some responsibility, and that accounts for the remainder.

S.L. That hardly seems fair.

R.B. We may redefine that category in the next year or two and cut our error rate from 6.3 percent to .3 percent.

S.L. Thank you for your candid and forthright explanation of the efficiency of your department. By the way, how long have you devoted your life to serving the public interest?

R.B. Twenty years. I'll be 37 next year and retiring.

S.L. What are your plans then?

R.B. I will work the necessary quarters to qualify for social security benefits.

S.L. And then?

R.B. Retire on an income of \$2000 per month, plus or minus the 6.3 percent error factor.

Candidacy

By David McNeill

I found being a candidate as terrifying as thinking about it. It was not really the candidacy which terrified me, that was exciting and even enjoyable; but speaking to groups of people is something I have avoided for as long as I can remember. My first attempt to speak was a disaster. My mind went blank. I was barely able to keep from bolting the podium. I clearly had much to do before I could campaign without seeming a dullard.

It was two weeks before I was able to try again. I had rehearsed what I wanted to say and written it down that I might read it rather than recite it. The speech lasted about four minutes, received the full attention of the audience and a long, solid round of applause. It was a very general speech saying simply that the government routinely wasted some people to benefit others, and that that practice ought to be stopped at once.

Unfortunately, my awareness of self and my fear proved to be powerful forces indeed, and my subsequent presentations were not so well (though always politely) received. They were amateurish attempts to address issues and came across somewhat obscure. That may have been a blessing as they elicited few questions from

the floor, and I still suffered "blank mind" without a prepared test.

All in all, it was a worthwhile experience. I learned much about myself, gained some insight into politics generally, and a clear impression that people are seeking an alternative to traditional politicians. I believe I would have been elected had I been able to ignore myself and adequately express Libertarian principles and philosophy. Though personally crushed, I feel the party fared very well and we have a good chance of electing Libertarians this year.

None will be elected, however, if none run. I have little hope of converting traditional politicians to libertarianism, which is one of the reasons I decided to run it '77. My freedom will not be secure until libertarianism replaces socialism as the prevalent philosophy in government. But no one will have an effective voice in government unless they become involved.

In 1977 we needed seven candidates; this year we will need a hundred. I will seek the party nomination for state representative from the 15th district. That leaves ninety-nine. YOU will have to come forth, willingly to serve at least one term in government. Please contact John Kannarr as soon as possible with your candidacy.

THE TANSTAAFL SOCIETY

Invites you to brunch

When: Sunday, February 26, 1978
Where: Boojum Tree Restaurant
2nd Avenue and Osborn
Phoenix, Arizona
Time: Buffet at noon, speech at 12:45 p.m.
Cost: \$6.00 (\$1.00 for talk only)

GUEST SPEAKER

MURRAY S. FELDSTEIN, M.D.

will speak on

"Propaganda or Reality:
The Government's War Against
American Medicine"

Dr. Feldstein comes to us from Flagstaff, where he is engaged in private medical practice, research and teaching. He is secretary of the Coconino Libertarian Party.

Please phone your reservations ahead of time to Leona Kroger - 956-2919. You may pay at the door.

*There ain't no such thing as a free lunch

Arizona Liberty needs friends

The cost of publishing and mailing "Arizona Liberty" increases with each issue as more and more people become interested in the party and request to be placed on our mailing list. This is heartening to the staff, and to our state and county parties. It was the original intent of the party to send the paper "free of charge" in order to spread the Libertarian philosophy and promote interest in the party. As our numbers soar, so do the expenses. If you are a friend of liberty, we urge you to subscribe and help lighten the burden of those who are carrying the financial load. If you subscribed in early 1977, it is time to renew.

We will of course, continue our policy of mailing complimentary copies to all elected officials in the state so they may begin to "get our message".

Subscribe
To
Arizona
Liberty
Today



Bruce Cameron and Joe O'Connell deliver aluminum cans to recycling center and pick up a check for the party.

Cameron can conspiracy

By Kathi O'Connell

Thanks to Jim Cameron who initiated the idea, the Maricopa County LP is \$95.37 richer at the end of 1977.

Small groups of Libertarians have found that it is fun and easy to collect and recycle cans. It is also profitable to the party. Cans can be obtained from friends and neighbors, or from walks for exercise (pick up any you see on the way). Also look under bleachers and around parks after football and baseball games.

There are people on both sides of town who have volunteered to pick up the

cans you collect: West side - call Bruce Cameron 939-8435 (nights); East side - Leona Kroger 956-2919.

The only thing we ask of people donating can is they they crush the cans, either by stepping on them or just bending the sides and tops down, (no compactors). Cans store best in plastic bags and should be kept separate from refuse. Please give us a call.

Note: Discard any and all politicians and bureaucrats. Tests have revealed that they are not biodegradable and almost impossible to separate from useful material.

THE LAW AND CHARITY

by Frederic Bastiat (1850)

"You say: "There are persons who have no money," and you turn to the law. But the law is not a breast that fills itself with milk. Nor are the lacteal veins of the law supplied with milk from a source outside the society. Nothing can enter the public treasury for the benefit of one citizen or one class unless other citizens and other classes have been "forced" to send it in. If every person draws from the treasury the amount that he has put in, it is true that the law then plunders nobody. But this procedure does nothing for the persons

who have no money. It does not promote equality of income. The law can be an instrument of equalization only as it takes from some persons and gives to other persons. When the law does this, it is an instrument of plunder.

With this in mind, examine the protective tariffs, subsidies, guaranteed profits, guaranteed jobs, relief and welfare schemes, public education, progressive taxation, free credit, and public works. You will find that they are always based on legal plunder, organized injustice."

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Box 501
Phoenix, AZ 85001
248-8425

Editor
Editorial Staff
Staff Writers

James B. Andrews
Bruce J. Cameron
Robert Dugger
Fred R. Esser
Debbie Esser
Debbie Norwitz
Joan Vanderslice
Nancy Esser

John Kannarr
David McNeill
Robert Sage
Pat Harper
Marie Dugger

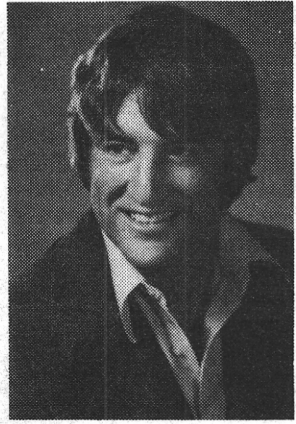
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\$2.00 per column inch.

Ron Asta to speak at State Convention



Ron Asta

Ron Asta, former Chairman of the Pima County Board of Supervisors, will be the breakfast speaker on Saturday March 25 at the Arizona Libertarian Party State Convention. He will speak on how to set up political coalitions.

Ron Asta's talk will prove fascinating. He will cover: the principles of coalition politics - how to start building coalitions - how to avoid being stereotyped - the art of finding common ground with other groups - who to work with in the groups - how to find the "vital few" in each group - and how the Libertarian Party can multiply its strength by forming issue-related coalitions.

Asta is a maverick politician. He's 36, unmarried, attractive, and he's intelligent. While writing his doctoral dissertation at the University of Arizona, he finds time to handle his responsibilities as a vice-president of Heritage Real Estate Company, write articles, deliver speeches, help raise fund for the Democratic Party, and play a little basketball.

At the July 1977 Annual Conference for Alternative State and Local Public Policies in Denver, Colorado, Ron Asta argued for an alliance between New Democrats and Libertarians.

With the 1978 gubernatorial race approaching, political analysts in Arizona and outside have speculated on Ron Asta's statewide drawing power. Asta has remained silent on the gubernatorial question.

His job experience is wide and varied. Asta has been a common laborer, an engineering trainee, Civil Engineer, County Planner, County Supervisor, and Chairman of the Pima County Board of Supervisors.

He's also one hell of a good speaker. Don't miss him!

Convention Workshops

Campaign Management - Marcie Donovan

This workshop will be designed to explain the mechanics of running an effective campaign; political campaigning for the beginner; how to select and recruit a staff; strategy; how to get the candidate on talk shows, interviews and forums; low cost publicity and how to choose the best political issues for the race.

Marcie Donovan, Ph.D. candidate in political science at the University of Arizona, will conduct this workshop. She has written for newspapers and magazines, taught political science and managed many successful political campaigns.

Art of Political Persuasion Michael Emerling

This workshop will deal with how to successfully market libertarian ideas; how to get through to listeners; creative listening; short cuts to persuasion; how to win agreement left and right and how to open up closed minds.

The Art of Political Persuasion will be conducted by Michael Emerling, who has written articles for "Reasons", "Libertarian Review", "Self Reliance" and other publications. He is an accomplished public speaker, has written speeches for Democrats, Republicans and Libertarians, and conducts a 10-hour marathon workshop on political persuasion. This particular workshop, however, will be limited to one hour.

Media Relations - To Be Announced

Designed to help in learning how to write a news release that gets attention; how to hold a successful news conference; the art and ethics of dealing with the media; how to be newsworthy and the problems reporters face and what can be done about them.

Community Organization.

This will deal with how to organize in your community; what coalition groups can do to help further Libertarian goals; how "front groups" can be of benefit and how to gain support for libertarian goals in the community. Eric Garris, a San Francisco libertarian, will conduct this meeting. Eric has done much to further the Libertarian cause in Northern California. He conducted a similar workshop at the national convention in San Francisco in July, and also was in charge of media for the national convention. Eric is a member of the Executive Committee of the National Libertarian Party.

Nicholas von Hoffman has agreed, if his schedule permits, to conduct a workshop on practical politics. This is not confirmed and will not be known until shortly before the convention.

From The Chair



One of the main business functions of the 1978 Convention of the ALP will be to adopt a State Platform. The basic ground rule will be that it be devoted specifically and exclusively to state and local issues.

A Platform Committee has been appointed to draft the Platform, for presentation to and adoption by the Convention on Sunday, March 26, 1978. The Platform Committee will consist of representatives from each of the organized County Committees: Judy Feldstein from Coconino; Michael Emerling and Aaron Leonard of Pima; David McNeill, Allan Norwitz, and myself of Maricopa.

Platform Hearings

Plans are now being developed to hold platform hearings prior to the convention. The hearings will be held in each of the three Counties, in late February or early March.

It is expected that a number of non-libertarian, issue-oriented groups will be invited to testify at these hearings. They will thus have a chance to demonstrate to the Committee why the LP should take a stand in its platform favorable to their particular issue. I believe this will provide valuable input on a number of local issues. It may also give us a chance to expand our relationships with these groups and proselytize among their members. It should also provide an opportunity for pre-convention press coverage and to entice more people to our convention.

Elections 1978

This convention, with its workshops and speakers all devoted to the theme of practical, nitty-gritty politics, is a first for Arizona. But its purpose will be fulfilled only if it encourages each Libertarian to play an active part in the election this fall.

The convention will provide you with much of the knowledge you will need to campaign for office, or to effectively support and promote LP candidates. I hope the convention will also inspire you to take that active step, to either be a candidate yourself or to work on a campaign committee or as a precinct "captain". Our continued success depends upon your willing involvement and efforts in this election year. The first step is to promptly (Please!) send in your convention registration.

John Kannarr
State Chairman

SUPPORT YOUR PARTY, ATTEND THE CONVENTION

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LIBERTARIAN STATE CONVENTION March 24, 25, 26, 1978 The Adams Hotel, Central and Adams Phoenix, Arizona

ORDER FORM

March 24, 1978

4:00 p.m. Registration
7:00 Nicholas vonHoffman Speech \$ 5.00

March 25, 1978

8:00 a.m. Breakfast with Ron Asta 4.00
(speech only) 2.00
9:30 Workshop - Campaign Management 3.75
11:00 Workshop - Community Organization 3.75
12:30 Luncheon with Sam Steiger 8.00
(Speech only) 3.00
2:30 p.m. Workshop - Media Relations 3.75
4:00 Workshop - Political Persuasion 3.75
5:30 Reception for Harlon Carter (no host cocktails)
7:00 Banquet with Harlon Carter 15.00
(speech only) 10.00

March 26, 1978

10:00 a.m. Approval of State Platform
Noon Adjourn

CONVENTION PACKAGES

Registration, all meals, workshops and speakers \$45.00
(If paid prior to March 1, 1978) 40.00
Registration, speakers, workshops (no meals) 30.00
(If paid prior to March 1, 1978) 27.00
Workshops only 15.00
(If paid prior to March 1, 1978) 12.50

Name _____ Total Enclosed: \$ _____
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Registered Libertarian, Yes ___ No ___

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ARIZONA LIBERTARIAN PARTY STATE CONVENTION
MARCH 24 - 26, 1978

Name of Attendee: Last First Middle

Firm _____
Address: _____

Arrival Date: Day Month Year Departure Date: Day Month Year

Accommodations: Single-King Size Bed Double-Two Queen Size Beds Number in Party

Rates: \$33.00 Single/\$40.00 Double (special convention rate)

ALL HOTEL SERVICES - 538 rooms, including 89 suites, cocktail lounges, nightly entertainment, gourmet, dining room and coffee shop. A beauty and barber shop - gift shop - boutiques - car rental - health club - swimming pool. CONVENTION FACILITIES - 10 to 1500 people.

Complimentary Airport Transfer. No rooms held after 5 p.m. without deposit.

A Libertarian Defense of the Equal Rights Amendment

by Michael Emerling

Section 1: Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Section 2: The Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this Article.

Section 3: This Amendment shall take effect two years after the date of ratification.

Above is the equal Rights Amendment. To date, the Libertarian Party has taken no official stand on it. While all libertarians advocate full individual rights for every woman and man, some believe the ERA is a threat to these rights.

I believe the anti-ERA faction is mistaken. I will answer their objections and build a libertarian case for the Equal Rights Amendment.

There are many sound libertarian reasons for endorsing the ERA. First, consider the terminology. The Amendment speaks of rights, not bias or discrimination. It says the government may not take a person's sex into account when writing, interpreting, or carrying out laws, policies, or programs.

Private discrimination or bias would be allowed as long as no one's rights were violated. If several women wished to form a track club for women only, they could do so. If a feminist employer decided to hire an all-woman staff, she would be within the law. Private sex bias may be morally wrong, but it would be legal under the ERA.

(Tax-supported institutions would be forbidden to engage in any form of sex discrimination. Tax collection is not based on a person's sex. Thus, tax expenditures may not take a person's sex into consideration.)

The ERA addresses itself to equality of rights, not equality of condition. This is crucial. It does not and cannot guarantee women and men equal social and career achievements. It makes sure that no one is legally penalized or aided because of sex.

The Equal Rights Amendment is remarkably individualistic. It recognizes that rights belong to the individual. It demands that the government treat each person as an individual, not simply a member of a given sex.

Government power would be reduced by the ERA. More choice, freedom of action, and freedom from government. Labor legislation with different standards for women and men would be scrapped. Laws imposing different privileges and obligations on each sex in marriage would be struck down. Sex-biased divorce laws would, too.

What about the objections to the ERA that some libertarians have raised?

Some libertarians say they support the substance of the amendment while opposing its form. I think a simple test will show that this objection doesn't stand up.

Imagine the following situation: On March 4, 1789, the Constitution of the United States is adopted. However, a modified Bill of Rights is adopted; it contains no freedom of religion clause. Years pass, and so do laws that benefit and penalize individuals on the basis of religion. In some communities, Jews may not worship or marry Christians. In others, Quakers are required to live in religious ghettos. Some cities tax citizens to support the dominant church. In some states, Catholics may not attend college.

In time, public outcry against these violations of human rights arises. A constitutional Amendment to secure each person's right to practice the religion of his choice is drafted. It reads:

Section 1: Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States of by any State on account of religion.

Section 2: The Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this Article.

Section 3: This Amendment shall take effect two years after the date of ratification.

Would the libertarian opponents of the ERA also oppose this Amendment? Would they allow Jews to be oppressed on account of religion? Would they let Catholics and Quakers remain second-class citizens because of religion? Would they tolerate taxing citizens to support a Government-protected Church? Or would they support the Amendment that secures equal rights for everyone, regardless of religion?

Most libertarian opponents of the ERA would endorse the hypothetical Amendment. Their objection to the formulation of the ERA is a smokescreen - it covers up the real complaint.

Some opponents of the ERA argue that it is unnecessary. They claim the Constitution already covers the rights the Amendment is supposed to secure.

If, when interpreting the Constitution, the courts were to read "man" as "person" the above objection would be valid. However, in many cases, the courts have translated "man" to "male human being". The ERA would stop this intellectual gerrymandering. Besides, if the ERA is unnecessary, then it will make no difference to the Constitution. So why fight it?

It is argued that all new laws and Constitutional Amendments give government more power. Since government

power grows at the expense of individual freedom, we must stand against new laws. Ergo, the Equal Rights Amendment must be defeated.

This argument is based on a false assumption. Some laws and Amendments erode government power. For example, the 21st Amendment ended Prohibition - and government power receded. An Amendment abolishing the income tax would expand personal freedom. So would one forbidding tariffs and business subsidies.

Libertarians must distinguish between two kinds of laws: those which restrict and reduce government power, and those which limit and cut individual liberty. As Allan Norwitz has observed, laws and programs that restrict and curtail government power are legitimate "halfway measures" and should be backed.

Some believe the ERA will institutionalize sex-based Affirmative Action. They are wrong. Under the ERA, tax-supported institutions will not be allowed to take sex into consideration when hiring, firing, or promoting. The ERA will quash government sexism once and for all!

(Private groups may use affirmative action programs, i.e., they may promote members of one sex whether they have earned the promotion or not. Private sex bias violates no one's rights.)

Finally, it is contended that the ERA may be misinterpreted. This would surely lead to an even greater erosion of human rights. (In my view, this fear hangs behind the smokescreen disagreement with the formulation of the ERA.)

If this is an argument against the ERA, it is also an argument against the Constitution itself and every law in existence! Would the proponent of this view care to repeal Constitutional provisions for freedom of the press, free speech, the right to keep and bear arms, freedom of religion, or the right to trial by jury? Each of these rights has been denied or abridged at one time in our nation's history. The Amendments containing them have been ignored, misinterpreted, or explained away. Shall we conclude that the Bill of Rights endangers our rights?

Strictly speaking, the possibility of misinterpretation does not come from a flaw in the ERA. It stems from the error, bias, or intellectual dishonesty of judges. H.L. Mencken once described a judge as "a law student who marks his own examination papers." as one Libertarian as quipped, many judges evaluate laws "playing duces wild, with the calm conviction that laws mean what judges say they do." If this is true, the Libertarian Party needs to eliminate bad judges, not good laws.

Philosophically, libertarians are the only consistent defenders of personal rights. It is time for us to apply our principles to our imperfect world - and endorse the Equal Rights Amendment.



Dora Ross arranges clothing at the Libertarian rummage sale which netted nearly \$500 for the party.

Rummage sale nets \$500

The December 11th rummage sale was a smashing success, netting nearly \$500 - much more than our wildest dreams. A total of 43 people donated items such as clothing, dishwashers, a bicycle, lamps, radios, rollaway beds, etc. To these people we owe special thanks.

Thanks also go to Kathi O'Connell and John Wilson for all their work organizing the sale. In fact, John Wilson received a special

gift for his efforts as chairman - a "reject" rummage trophy applauding him as "Best Rummage Sale Chairman".

We hope that John hasn't noticed that this is the only rummage sale the Maricopa LP has held. Joe O'Connell and DeVry Institute made it all possible by allowing us to use their parking lot.

The largest sale of the day was \$60 worth of clothing to a couple with 14 children.

YOUR ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO AMOUNTS DUE AS INDICATED BELOW

DEBT OR LIABILITY ITEM	GROSS COST	YOUR SHARE
Public Debt	\$ 701,000,000,000.00	\$ 14,020.00
Accounts Payable	\$ 81,000,000,000.00	\$ 1,620.00
Undelivered Orders	\$ 266,000,000,000.00	\$ 5,320.00
Long Term Contracts	\$ 13,000,000,000.00	\$ 260.00
Government Guarantees	\$ 190,000,000,000.00	\$ 3,800.00
Insurance Commitments	\$ 1,629,000,000,000.00	\$ 32,580.00
Annuity Programs (Including Social Security)	\$ 4,650,000,000,000.00	\$ 93,000.00
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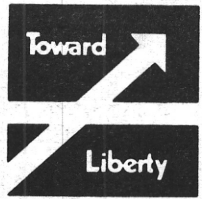
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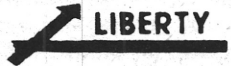
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Libersign, Porcupine: Asinine

By Bruce Cameron



In 1972, after years of vascillation, I decided it was time to make the "big" decision and put my practical bucks where my philosophical mouth was. I became a member of the National Libertarian Party. Shortly thereafter, I received a gold libersign pin from the then chairman, David F. Nolan. I was very pleased to receive it as I had read David's article on the origin of the Libersign, and was, and am, impressed with the article and the thought behind it. Now I had found an excellent way to proclaim my affiliation with the LP... or so I thought.



The first incident occurred at a small cocktail party where a number of Libertarians were enjoying discussion. Suddenly a shrill voice demanded to know why, "If you are a real Libertarian, why do you display that sexist symbol?"

There were similar incidents that followed, with similar outcomes. Many people, even Libertarians, had not the slightest idea what the libersign was, nor were they interested enough to find out.

I persisted, after all, there was real meaning behind it. It "meant" something, and perhaps even more important, "I" liked it.

At the 1977 convention in San Francisco it began to dawn on me that there was real opposition to the libersign, with other than personal motives backing it up. If we adopt any national symbol, it should be easily understood by everyone, not just those who read David's article.



Both Judy Whitson's and Michael Emerling's articles in the November issue of "Arizona Liberty" are

cogent examples of why the libersign won't make it as a national symbol, if we define the national symbol

as one that is easily recognized and understood by the average citizen. Mike likes the porcupine for the Libertarian reasons stated, and they are good ones. Judy, also, bases her points on Libertarian analogies, supporting the bird.

Now that my noble and naive desires for the adoption of the libersign have been so logically put aside, I decided to take the two front-running symbols, the porcupine and the bird, and run my own poll, and ask a number of individuals, none of whom are libertarians, and question them on their reaction to the two symbols in the following manner: "I have two symbols proposed by a group to be their mascot, logo, etc., and would like your reaction as to each of them, keeping in mind that the group is interested in promoting individual liberty and in reaching the general public".



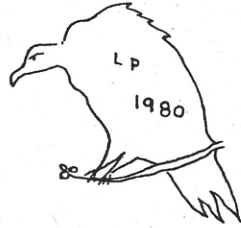
First, the porcupine. The problem here was to get them to stop giggling. Honestly, it became so infectious I found myself gritting my teeth to avoid joining in. Without exception, everyone said that the porcupine was an insignificant little creature that promoted jokes like...

"How do porcupines make love? ... Answer... Verry carefully... ho. ho. ho. No way could they relate the porcupine to our ideals or philosophy. Its meaning is lost in the public's existing view of the porcupine as a silly little creature.



Next, the bird. Here we found considerably more affinity. Almost all recalled Jonathan Livingston Seagull and many related their positive feelings as to the American eagle and the dove of peace. Frankly, the obvious freedom-relating aspects of birds, plus the universal acceptance of the American eagle, the dove and the seagull, and their related meanings as they

apply to the Libertarian movement, versus the obscure and meaningless porcupine, have brought me to the conclusion that the bird will always be above the porcupine.



Nevertheless, the point I wish to make here is that what I think, and what a lot of other well meaning Libertarians think, has little practical value to the libertarian political movement, if it does not satisfy the definition of a national symbol as one that will be easily recognized and understood by the average citizen, the people we are trying so hard to reach.

We need to employ a marketing consultant in the same way as any national concern employs a professional to determine what symbol will best sell its ideas and/or products to the consumer.

Libersign, procupine, either one is asinine. It we are trying to sell to the public, let's find out what will do the job, and get our emotions out of the selections process. Let's get the pros to help us find the symbol that will work, and then unite behind it.



"I like a little rebellion now and then... the spirit of resistance to government is so valuable that I wish it to be always kept alive. It will often be exercised when wrong, but better so than not to be exercised at all." - Thomas Jefferson

(Wall Street Journal - December 22, 1977) Grocery carts are the latest target of the Consumer Product Safety Commission, according to the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. The safety agency, which recently declared tricycles unsafe at any speed, now is concerned about an increasing number of shopping accidents involving grocery carts.

Taxes, Loopholes & Puppets, Part II

By Joe D. Yancey, C.P.A.

WANTED: 20,000 Honest Taxpayers

In the November 1977 issue, I promised to tell you how to break the Federal Income Tax System - quickly, morally and legally. I also stated that "good guys" can win only by being totally honest. One could also win by acting like a "bad guy" but who can guarantee that, when the dust settles, Dr. Jekyll will reemerge?

It takes a lot of courage to be an honest taxpayer. Stupidity, most would call it, and maybe they're right, but I don't think so. It has been said that an honest man has the strength of many - and that a crook is weak and easily manipulated. I have been a close observer of moral and legal crookedness for many years and my belief in that saying has become unshakeable. As an example, consider this paradox:

All of those infamous types who have been cheating (yes, cheating) on their income taxes with the proclaimed purpose of destroying the Income Tax System are making no headway at all. They are saving a few bucks and, do I hear, making quite a few more bucks from well-intentioned contributors; but their days are numbered. The I.R.S. is currently girding its loins for an all-out battle against non-filers and cheaters.

Respect has been lost but, believe me, they are preparing to regain it. They have the big computer, Model 1984. They are recruiting and training a much larger army of enforcers. Everything is on their side, especially the elitist politicians for whom they work. If they need more money or a new law to get you, their bosses will eagerly provide it because politicians will lose control of us when the Income Tax System dies. Incidentally, please don't believe any of that popular "conservative" nonsense about the bureaucrats being the great enemies of freedom.

Just remember that the politicians have life and death budgetary power over all bureaucrats. That's why your favorite politician can cut through so much red tape so quickly for you, if you ever approach him properly - as a supplicant. All right, back to the paradox. I personally guarantee that the Income Tax System can be totally destroyed by June 1979 if 20,000 honest taxpayers in Arizona will file their 1977 income tax returns in the following manner.

1. Prepare the returns very, very accurately and

be able to prove everything. Complete the returns to the point of being ready to mail them in, along with your check for the balance due. (People who have refunds coming are suckers and haven't been listening to me.)

2. Instead of sending in the completed returns, partially fill out a new page one, giving only your name(s), address, SS number (s) and amount due.

3. Sign and date the new page one, attach your check and a letter asking that an I.R.S. auditor be sent to verify the correctness of your calculations. Take the opportunity to state in your own words that you are honest, that you can prove everything and are not attempting to evade any taxes, that the Privacy Act is a bad joke and, finally, that no government should have this kind of information about its citizens.

The citizens, in fact, should be receiving these reports from their politicians and other paid political servants.

That's all folks! A big log-jam will occur. A small amount of publicity will take care of the rest. The honest people will have started an avalanche. The crooks, cheaters, connivers and the timid will wait one year to see what happens, then even they will do their bit for freedom.

One final point: Please do not be antagonistic toward I.R.S. auditors. They are as concerned about loss of personal freedom as any of us. They are in a better position than you to see what the Income Tax System has become and many of them are strong and effective supporters of what we are trying to accomplish.

I leave it to you to find 20,000 honest, courageous taxpayers in Arizona.



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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor:

Re: Your 11-10-77 issue. On front page you had a box reading "Legalize Freedom".

Freedom is legal. We have laws that prevent the full use of it. We must remove the laws that keep us from enjoying it. Laws that keep us from getting the full advantage of freedom come under five headings. They are:

1. Land
2. Tariffs
3. Patents
4. Licenses
5. Fair trade laws.

Any questions?

Robert Sage
Sun City

* * * * *

Dear Editor:

It's important for people to become politically aware - to know what is going on, and develop good ideas on politics. You see, people can influence the course of events in politics and government. "Arizona Liberty" fills an important need: It gives an interesting perspective on events, it's a good source of information, and it offers intriguing, creative ideas. Read in conjunction with other magazines and newspapers, "Arizona Liberty" can help people get a better political education.

Marcie Donovan
Political Science Dept.
University of Arizona

* * * * *

Dear Editor:

In my opinion, The last issue of "Arizona Liberty" appeared as a professional publication, well organized and interesting. It seems to reflect a dynamic, growing and effective party. I think the plans to make "Arizona Liberty" a paper to cover all of Region III are well founded. Based on what I've seen here. Congratulations to all concerned for the hard work that obviously shines through the finished product.

Rich White
Region III Representative
National LP

* * * * *

(The following is a letter to Michael Emerling from David Nolan, the founder of the Libertarian Party. It is printed here with the permission of Mr. Emerling).

Dear Mr. Emerling:

I have read, with great interest, your article in the ARIZONA LIBERTY outlining the reasons why you feel the LP should adopt the porcupine as its symbol.

As you already know, I have spent several years "lobbying" on behalf of the Libersign emblem I originally proposed in my Individualist article. At this point, however, I am convinced that while the Libersign design has great

merits as an educational device, it is not well-suited for marketing libertarianism to the uninitiated, for the reasons you have so cogently expressed.

I believe it is important that we agree on one symbol for use by LP groups everywhere...and the longer we delay, the longer it will take to implant our symbolic identity in the public consciousness.

For these reasons, I am herewith dropping my support for the Libersign emblem, and am sending a copy of this letter to all National Committee members and State Chairs, stating my support for the porcupine emblem. I would propose that we adopt a logo along the lines shown above, incorporating the words "Don't Tread On Me," the porcupine, and the LP name.

I urge all recipients of this letter to give this proposal serious consideration; the design above is offered to LP National, and any state or LP groups which wish to use it.

Sincerely,
David F. Nolan
1818 South Jasmine
Denver, CO 80224
December, 1977

* * * * *

Guest Editorial

(The following was published in the "Arizona Republic" in the Letters to the Editor section on January 2, 1978. It is reprinted with the permission of Representative Jones.)

The first of the year is a good time for all of us red-blooded Americans, who place our hands over our hearts and pledge allegiance to our flag, etc. to be honest with ourselves, and take a new inventory of where we all stand. Let's soberly face the political and economic facts of life as they are fast taking shape in our country — as Ezra Taft Benson and others have so ably pointed out recently.

Let's for starters, look at Poverty - Free Lunch - and Socialism.

Students of history know that no government in the history of mankind has ever created any wealth. People who work, create wealth. President Grover Cleveland reminded Americans years ago that "Though the people support the government, the government should not support the people."

Any practical person will readily acknowledge that the "poor, the incapable and the unfortunate will always be with us" — because for whatever reasons, some

people are not capable of supporting themselves. Society accepts that.

But, there is more and more tendency for some people who seem to prefer "poverty" as a way of life, to look to the government for help. Increasing numbers of Americans are subscribing to the myth that you get something for nothing — so long as the government is footing the bill.

However, in reality, there is no such thing as a "Free Lunch." Everything that Government gives to the people, it must first take from the people in taxes.

Poverty is abolished by economic growth, not by economic distribution — and economic growth requires work. "The Idler shall not eat the bread of the worker." To operate contrary to this truism is soul-destroying to the idler and incentive-reducing to the worker. Of all forms of incentive — the freedom to attain and retain a reward for one's labors is most precious to every man or woman.

It is automatic that when government provides, it controls and regulates, it controls and regulates. Ask the Supreme Court. To the extent that a State, industry or individual is controlled or regulated by the government, a degree of freedom has been lost. Few Americans appear to understand this indisputable fact.

Socialism is simply government ownership and control of the means of production and distribution. Most loyal Americans are repelled by the very word "Socialism." Yet, consider these grim facts.

We have already accepted a degree of socialism in our country. The question is — how much? The amount of freedom lost depends on the amount of socialism accepted.

A good measurement is to determine the amount or percentage of the income of the people is taken over and spent by government.

Russia takes well over 80 percent of the income of the people.

Scandinavia takes about 65-70 percent.

England some 60 percent.

The U.S.A. is now taking approximately 40 percent of our income. What do you think - is the direction - down the road ahead? Reports show that in the last 15 years, government spending on social programs grew from 21 billion dollars to 150 billion.

Is all this not food for sober thinking in 1978?

D. LEE JONES
State Representative
Phoenix

In Pocatello, Idaho, it is against the law to go around looking peeved or dejected.

Major Felonies Unit Formed

By Robert Sage

Every man, woman and child in our country has a minimum of three government bodies over him: the federal, state and county governments. Most communities, large and small, have also a city government, but there are many places that exist very well without a city officialdom. Sun City, with over 40,000 people, is one of them. There are others with bigger populations living just as well without the fourth load of paper shufflers on their backs. Two, offhand, are: Metairie, Louisiana, has a population of over 100,000 and Silver Spring, Maryland, with over 300,000 souls in it.

What makes people refuse another batch of leeches is not known by young people; but the older citizens learned from experience that when politicians say "we" they do not mean you, me and them. They mean just themselves. THEY will have the easy jobs with the big pay checks, the free offices, telephones, secretaries and chauffeur driven limousines, while you and I pay the bills.

Also known by the older generation is that governing bodies never cut expenses. When a suggestion is made it must seem as if it will save money; but it must actually spend it to be accepted. If the idea reduces costs in anyway it will be peremptorily refused.

Recently we have had two samples of how governing bodies reduce our standard of living and raise theirs. The best known most likely is President Carter's removal of two bureaus and then starting others. These made it necessary to hire more employees than there were before the cut. No one lost a job. They were transferred and mixed with the new batch of card shufflers, paper pushers and seat warmers to teach them how to look important and where to go for their coffee.

The second example was published in the Arizona Republic of September 14, 1977 on page A-1. The article started with: "A major felony bureau has been set up in the Maricopa County Attorney's office to prosecute habitual criminals and persons accused of violent crimes," County Attorney Charles F. Hyder announced. Tuesday.

Now watch how costs grow: First a promotion of "Deputy County Attorney Lawrence Turoff as chief of the new bureau." It will be staffed by eight other attorneys and four investigators. "Next year there will be sixteen attorneys and six investigators." In less than a

year the staff is almost doubled from thirteen to twenty-three.

You will notice that there isn't any mention of desks, chairs, phones, secretaries, or of any place for them to work in. That will come later. Then the cry will be: "We can't do our work efficiently in here because we are crowded. We need a larger building." On getting the larger quarters, stuffing them with friendly bureaucrats starts over again. Isn't that where we came in?

Keep in mind that you were first told of a fait accompli: a new bureau was started. Then some one place at the head of it and plans made for future increases in staff. Now to stave off the arguments of the taxpayers (that's you and me) come the reasons for starting a new department.


A public official will call a news conference. While the following are not the exact words used, they will serve to get the picture. Mr. Big talking: "Please do not get upset and angry. Be patient. This is not something we dreamed up overnight. We first made a very long and arduous study of the situation. We realized this would be a big help to all of

you. Yes, it does mean more work for us but a lot more benefits for you." Politicians and bureaucrats really love us. Don't they?

Now let us look at County Attorney Hyder's reason for the new bureau. His quotes: "We want to concentrate our efforts on the big guys. We want to serve notice on the professional and violent criminals that their activities aren't going to be tolerated."

The purpose of law enforcement departments is hidden behind a facade of great words and a few small deeds. Victimless criminals do not carry weapons and those arrested for not having a license often do a better job than licensed operators at a lower price. Since they are workers and not thieves or killers, they have the money with which to pay fines. Many times these victimless criminals, especially those accused of a traffic violation, pay the fines even when innocent to avoid future court appearances and legal fees if needed. It is their harmless nature and willingness to pay that makes them ideal prey for law enforcement agencies.

As Mr. Hyder's statement shows: the "professional Continued on Page 8



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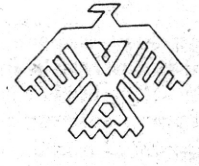
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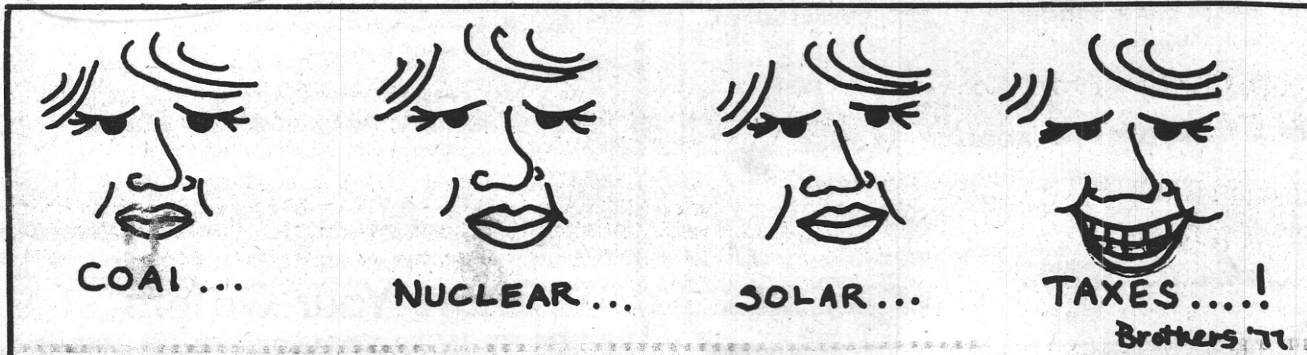
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PARAMEDICS AT LOW COST

By Robert W. Poole, Jr.

A terse dispatch sounds over the radio: "Woman down at 14th and Main." Sparking into action, the driver accelerates the orange and white van, with lights flashing and siren wailing. Two minutes later, arriving at the scene, the two young paramedics check the woman's vital signs: low pulse and blood pressure, shallow breathing.

As they load her into the back of the van, suddenly her heart stops. Without a word one of the paramedics places two defibrillator paddles on the woman's chest and shocks the heart back into action. He then contacts the hospital emergency room by radio, while his companion maneuvers the van back into traffic. Alerted by the paramedic's call, the hospital prepares its emergency room to operate—and another victim's life is saved.

This scene, made familiar by TV's "Emergency" series, is becoming common in American cities. It is made possible by new state laws permitting specially trained paramedical personnel to give emergency medical care, and has been spurred on by new federal and state grants and regulations.

But paramedic service, though miraculous in its life-saving ability, is far more costly than ordinary ambulance service. When local taxpayers are asked to underwrite its costs, many are raising a skeptical eyebrow. Why should we, they ask, have to pay hundreds of thousands of dollars a year for a service needed only by a few?

The fact is that high-quality paramedic service need not cost taxpayers an arm and a leg—indeed, it need not cost them a cent. Although two thirds of the paramedic programs today are being run by local governments, usually by fire departments, the other third are being operated by private firms. These are not the funeral homes or the station-wagon-with-stretcher operators of yesteryear. On the contrary—they are highly competent, professional enterprises which meet the same rigorous standards as the municipal paramedic operators.

The only real difference is what it costs and who pays. Municipally-run programs are very costly to the taxpayers—up to several hundred dollars per call in some cities. With the private operators, the cost of providing the service is generally from one half to two thirds less. When the service is private, moreover, it is paid for by the users, not the taxpayers.

Although many private paramedic firms simply bill each user, some of them have come up with an appealing alternative. They are offering what amounts to emergency medical care insurance, in the form of subscription ambulance service. For a single, low

annual payment, a family is guaranteed free access to any emergency ambulance service they may need during the year. Non-subscribers don't pay unless they need service; then they pay the full cost of any help that is provided.

One of the largest subscription paramedic operations is Louisiana's Acadian Ambulance Service. Acadian serves an area of 6000 square miles and 480,000 resident in nine Louisiana parishes (counties). Its 75,000 subscribing families pay \$15 a year to obtain its services. In the past decade, the firm has grown from two ambulances and eight employees to 24 ambulances and 100 employees. Its ambulances, based at 13 stations, are dispatched by radio from a round-the-clock dispatch center. Each paramedic team is linked by radio to the nearest participating hospital.

The key to Acadian's success is the subscription concept. Its large subscription revenues provide the company with a solid financial base, and allow it to absorb occasional losses due to uncollectible bills on non-subscribers. No tax money was used in developing the paramedic system. The money came from subscribers, the Louisiana Hospital Association, and private foundations.

Subscription ambulance service has a long history. The world's largest subscription ambulance service has been provided for more than 40 years by the Falck Company in Denmark. Subscription service is becoming quite popular in the Southeast, according to Lynn Mahan of the National Ambulance Medical Service Association. The Central Oklahoma Ambulance Trust is similar in scope to

Acadian, serving several hundred thousand residents in the heart of the Midwest. Several small subscription firms exist in California, as well.

Oregon boasts a unique subscription service—first aid. A recent Oregon law requires each employer to provide on-premises or on-call first aid personnel, and a company called Medical Services, Inc., is rapidly filling the bill in the Eugene-Springfield metropolitan area. For an annual fee of \$55 and up, the company's "Air-Car" provides radio dispatched, 24-hour first aid services.

The company is also one of the country's largest non-governmental ambulance and paramedic firms. These services are paid for solely by the users, without subsidy for the taxpayers. Medical Services Inc.'s professional approach has kept uncollectible bills below ten percent, a figure the firm can live with. In the future, it plans to introduce the subscription concept as a way to spread the cost—without involving tax money.

Thriving, professional private paramedic firms demonstrate clearly that government need not be involved in providing or subsidizing emergency medical services. If it has any role to play in this field, government should be limited to making sure that firms offering such services are, in fact, competent to provide this life-saving care. That way taxpayers' wallets will be cared for, as well as their bodies.

THE ERROR

The environmentalist,
Prefers nature in the raw,
He'd reverse the hands of
time,
And banish man — the
major flaw.
By EZ The Poet.

Meet the Activist



John T. Hamilton III is the Pima County Libertarian Party' Activist of the Month.

In the early 1960's, John was active in the University of Arizona chapter of YAF. Dick Morris, the local chairman of YAF, built the U. of A. chapter into the largest in the United States in less than a semester. Morris also discovered Ayn Rand, and recommended her books to John T. Hamilton III and other YAF leaders. The leaders became libertarians, left YAF, and the YAF chapter soon collapsed!

Hamilton has been a libertarian ever since.

At a Young Republican convention in Phoenix in the

early 1970's, John and several other national YR leaders tried to elect David Nolan National Vice-President. Fortunately, the attempt failed - and David Nolan went on to found the Libertarian Party.

Since then, Hamilton has worked with the Libertarian Party. In 1976, he was one of the first to join the drive to put the LP on the ballot in Arizona. He gave time, money, and the use of his home to the LP, and Vice-Chairman of the Arizona LP, John was worked to put libertarianism on the political map.

John T. Hamilton III's primary interest is translating abstract libertarian principles into concrete political gain. He's a strategist, a theorist, an idea man. Among his more notable accomplishments: the discovery of "Political Cross-Dressing", laser politics, and political judo.

He is 35, unmarried, and invests in real estate. In early March 1978, He and Tory, his 10 year old daughter, will move to La Jolla, California. He plans to be active in the California LP, but Arizona will miss him a great deal.

BEWARE: "Consol-Metro-Unigov"

by Emil Franzi

Many people outside the Tucson area are unaware that a major push for consolidation of local government is underway, aimed initially and specifically at Pima County. In the last legislative session, a constitutional amendment passed the Senate and died in the House which, if favorably voted upon by the entire state, would have forced Pima County to elect a Charter Commission with the power to combine city and county governments and then submit a charter to the entire county's electorate for approval by simple majority vote.

This "Consol-Metro-Unigov" is being peddled with euphemisms as hackneyed as the obsolete progressive ideology that spawned it. "Consolidation is more efficient" "It will make bureaucrats more accountable." "It will save tax money by ending duplication." "It will make government easier for people to understand." Yessiree, Folks, just step right up and buy a bottle of Dr. Quack's mystery government potion and your bureaucratic ills will disappear!!!

While it should be no surprise to libertarians that many people buy this garbage, it is heartening to find out that many others don't.

In Pima County, the elitists really blew their

In Portland, Oregon, it is illegal to wear roller skates in public lavatories.

cover. The Commission on Improved Governmental Management cost taxpayers \$200,000. What kind of advice did the money buy? A report calling for an end to the election of local officials. Appointed "experts" would take their place. (Not that this is the only bad portion of their plan - but very few people are buying it. Space prohibits a good look at this 56-page dog.)

The self-appointed "leaders" of our "community" were eaten alive by the public on this scheme - which should mean something to libertarians.

What would happen if the LP really started picking up votes? Started winning elections? Not Much IF:

- 1) The number of elected officials keeps getting reduced;
- 2) Government power flows more and more to those who are somehow, someway appointed - usually by each other - such as bureaucrats and judges.

The public is beginning to realize what's going on. The Libertarian Party should give more attention to this issue. For openers, I think our state platform should include a stand against "Metropolitan" government and a call for a return to the election of judges. It is time to go beyond the dialog created by the elitist-manipulators and put the following in our state platform:

Crocodiles may not be tied to fire hydrants in Michigan.

1) The election of more, not less, local officials. How about chiefs of police, city attorneys, magistrates, and clerks?

2) Instead of combining governments, why not break up the ones we have now? The smaller they are, the more responsive they are.

3) High-level bureaucrats should be excluded from the so-called "merit" system. So what if you win an election and can't fire anybody! What would really change?

4) Elected officials should have shorter terms of office, not longer ones. Patrick Henry had one-year terms in the House of Burgesses - and he had to campaign on horseback, village by village.

I realize that this flies in the face of the fashionable progressive-liberal programs that have been strangling America. But bad traditions have never impressed libertarians. The American people are figuring out what's going on - and they're getting angry. Libertarians can fill an enormous void in political leadership by adopting the positions I have outlined - and speaking out.

The average per capita property tax in the U.S. was \$266 in 1976 or 111 percent more than the \$126 per person 10 years earlier, the Tax Foundation calculates.

Libertarian Party Statement of Principles

We, the members of the Libertarian Party, challenge the cult of the omnipotent state and defend the rights of the individual.

We hold that all individuals have the right to exercise sole dominion over their own lives, and have the right to live in whatever manner they choose, so long as they do not forcibly interfere with the equal right of others to live in whatever manner they choose.

Governments throughout history have regularly operated on the opposite principle, that the State has the right to dispose of the lives of individuals and the fruits of their labor. Even within the United States, all political parties other than our own grant to government the right to regulate the lives of individuals and seize the fruits of their labor without their consent.

We, on the contrary, deny the right of any government to do these things, and hold that where governments exist, they must not violate the rights of any individual: namely, (1) the right to life—accordingly we support prohibition of the initiation of physical force against others; (2) the right to liberty of speech and action—accordingly we oppose all attempts by government to abridge the freedom of speech and press, as well as government censorship in any form; and (3) the right to property—accordingly we oppose all government interference with private property, such as confiscation, nationalization, and eminent domain, and support the prohibition of robbery, trespass, fraud, and misrepresentation.

Since governments, when instituted, must not violate individual rights, we oppose all interference by government in the areas of voluntary and contractual relations among individuals. People should not be forced to sacrifice their lives and property for the benefit of others. They should be left free by government to deal with one another as free traders; and the resultant economic system, the only one compatible with the protection of individual rights, is the free market.

Coconino organizes

Judy and Murray Feldstein entertained a group of Libertarians and others at their home in Flagstaff on November 18, 1977. "The Incredible Bread Machine" was shown, and a lively discussion followed.

The meeting attracted a large number of interested persons, many of whom registered Libertarian. Plans were made to elect officers, and first priority was given to organizing a YLA chapter at NAU. State Chair, John Kannarr, addressed the gathering and urged all to become actively engaged in the pursuit of liberty. Anyone interested in joining or helping the Coconino LP, please call Murray Feldstein - 779-2060.

California to hold convention

The California LP will hold a state convention on February 17-20, 1978, in Los Angeles. The convention will be designed to show Libertarians the mechanics of effective political activism. Seminars and workshops will deal with political coalitions, individual activism, voter demographics, lobbying, public speaking, political persuasion, publicity, and a great deal more. It will also kick off the California LP's election campaigning.

Space forbids a list of the many excellent speakers who will appear. A brief sampling: John Hospers, Tonie Nathan, David Bergland, David Nolan, Woody Jenkins, Robert Poole, and Arizona's Michael Emerling, who will give a seminar on public speaking and a mini-workshop on political persuasion. For further information call Cliff Shirk, Program Director, 213-320-6882 (evenings); 213-320-7644.

Tanstaaf Society persuaded

Michael Emerling, Pima County Chair and reformed militarist, was the featured speaker at the monthly TANSTAFL Society meeting held at El Gaucho Restaurant on December 2, 1977. Michael's subject was "The Art of Political Persuasion", and a large turnout swelled the state LP coffers by \$175, thanks to the generosity of our speaker.

While space and copyright laws will not permit a detailed review, Mr. Emerling presented several successful techniques in persuading others to adopt a libertarian viewpoint. His presentation was refreshing and unique, and those in attendance were well fortified to battle with statist at every level.

Wives in Kentucky must have their husband's permission to move furniture around in their homes.

Since 1950, according to economist Pierre Ringret, government employment has increased 126 percent, while private employment has increased 32 percent.

Announcements

* **TANSTAFL Society presents Murray Feldstein, M.D. February 26, 1978,**

The Boojum Tree Restaurant
(see advertisement)

* **The ARIZONA LIBERTARIAN CONVENTION, March 24,25 and 26; the Adams Hotel**

* **The California State Convention in Los Angeles February 17-20,1978 (see article)**

* **Subscribe to "Arizona Liberty" today**

* **Save Cans and Call (see article)**

Ration Government

BY MURRAY S. FELDSTEIN, MD

Twenty years ago knowledgeable scientists warned in public hearings that if the government persisted in its foolish attempt to control the prices of energy at unrealistically low levels they would merely encourage excessively high consumption, discourage exploration and development of new energy sources, and delay the incentives to devise newer technologies, such as solar energy. In short, these government actions would create a "shortage." The forecasts of these experts have proven tragically accurate almost to the exact year.

Predictably, the government power brokers can admit no wrong. They, and people like Mr. Evans, would simply foist upon us another bureaucracy to enforce even sillier and more unworkable regulations, taxes, and austerity measures. We are being asked to do penance for governmental errors by sacrificing yet another portion of our beleaguered liberties for the good of the state. Incredibly, Mr. Evans wonders out loud why we can't simply emulate that paragon of efficient nationalism, Nazi Germany, and simply "start on a comprehensive program of methanol production." This and other suggestions in his letter, lead me to believe that in his zeal, Evans would deal with legitimate dissent with a

similarly comprehensive program of massive repression.

In closing, Mr. Evans states "we are living in grave and fearful times" and in this he is quite correct. For if we were to follow his reasoning we would soon find ourselves enslaved to an economic system and a government as undemocratic and totalitarian as any he wishes to defend us against.

As a popular bumper sticker proclaims, "The way to stop a 'shortage' is to ration government."

Felonies

Continued from Page 6
and violent criminals" were never notified before. The County Attorneys office was too busy with the victimless criminals.

You don't know what victimless criminals are? Here are some very recent examples: several men arrested for having a friendly, quiet game of poker in the home of one of the men; people doing business without a license, most famous case was that of the flower sellers. Prostitutes and massage parlor operators are regular contributors to city coffers. Best of all examples: the arrest of a woman for having a prescribed pill in a non-prescribed container.

Now do you realize that even you may be a victimless criminal some day?

"That government is best which governs least" Thomas Jefferson.

"Taking the state wherever found, striking into its history at any point, one sees no way to differentiate the activities of its founders, administrators, and beneficiaries from those of a professional criminal class." - Albert J. Nock

The aggregation of large fortunes is not at all a thing to be regretted. On the contrary, it is a necessary condition of many forms of social advance. It we should set a limit to the accumulation of wealth, we should say to our most valuable producers, "We do not want you to do us the services which you best understand how to perform, beyond a certain point." - William G. Sumner

"The state has taken on a vast mass of new duties and responsibilities; it has spread out its powers until they penetrate to every act of a citizen, however secret; it has begun to throw around its operations the high dignity and impecability of a state religion; its agents become a separate and superior caste, with authority to bind and loose, and their thumbs in every pot, but it still remains, as it was in the beginning, the common enemy of all well-disposed, industrious and decent men." - Henry L. Menchen, 1926

Unclassifieds

DEPUTY REGISTRARS, Help the Libertarian Party grow by registering new Libertarian voters. Fringe benefits include one of the finest street maps available for the greater Phoenix metropolitan area (Maricopa County). If you would like to volunteer to serve in this vital capacity, contact Jim Kirk at 973-9604 or write to: Box 501, Phoenix, Az. 85001.

FOR SALE: '72 Ford 1/2 ton pickup truck. Automatic, Power steering and brakes. Air conditioning, long-wide bed. Call 253-1503 (Paul or Nancy) evenings.

LIBERTARIAN CALENDAR - July 77 thru December 78. How old is Ayn? When is "Indulge In A Victimless Crime" day? Answer these vital questions! Buy this unique, illustrated, spiral-bound, 8x 11 wall calendar, \$3.25 each, two for \$6.25 postpaid. From NEW DAWN, Box 257, Cupertino, Ca. 95014.

AMORTIZATION schedules - Computer prepared 24-hour service. Call Dynacomp, Inc. (602) 248-9414.

CASH for guns. 939-8435.

WANTED: 16MM movie projector with sound. Maricopa County Libertarian Party Education Committee is seeking on donation, or long-term continuous loan basis. Purchase only as last resort. Also interested in screen. Call 248-8425.

STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES of the libertarian party, etched in copper, mounted on walnut. Call (602) 248-8425 for more information.

40-CHANNEL Citizens Band Radio Top of the line. List \$229.95 Sale Price \$169.95 (602) 248-8425.

WANTED: Wood working and carving tools. Non-electrical. Call Paul at 253-1503.

WANTED: Libertarian Printer. Call Jim or Bruce 248-8425.

L. P. "PORQUINE" T-SHIRTS. All sizes, all colors \$2.50 plus \$1.50 per order for shipping and handling. SCLT, Box 96, Sumter, South Carolina 29150.

SUBSCRIBE TO ARIZONA LIBERTY TODAY.

PETITION FOR PAY: The Libertarian Party of Nevada will pay 30 cents per signature to petitioners. They need over 11,000 signatures by July. Contact Jim Libertarian Burns immediately. 809 Cartier No. K, North Las Vegas 89030 or (702) 642-7717.

MANY HAPPY YEARS TO LAWRENCE AND SUSANNE!

55-YEAR-OLD woman looking for pleasant male companionship for an occasional evening out. Write to: "Lady" Box 501, Phoenix, Az. 85001.

"Psychology of Romantic Love" by Nathaniel Branden. A 16-lecture series on what love is, what it involves, and how to build or rebuild a rewarding love relationship. Only \$95.

"Principles of Efficient Thinking" by Barbara Branden. 10-lecture series that shows how the mind functions and how to think more quickly, more effectively and more creatively. Only \$75.

1970-1973 issues of Seminar, a monthly question and answer session with Nathaniel Branden in which he discussed key issues of psychology, politics and philosophy. Only \$75.

All three series are recorded on high quality LP albums. 10-day money back guarantee on each series. Send check or money order to Michel Emerling, 2627 East Beverly, Tucson, Az. 85716.

TALL LADY WRITER would enjoy corresponding with, and visiting, a very tall, single male, 34-48. Some out-door interests and a touch of class preferred. Carla, 1082 Curtner Avenue, San Jose, Ca. 95125.

NEW and used guns for sale. Call 248-8436.

INTERIOR decorating-commercial or residential. No fee for initial consultation. Total Concept. Call Mimi 254-6044 or Maud 955-3258.

SUBSCRIBE TO "Reason"; America's most exciting and thought provoking magazine. Contact Alvin Wong, Young Libertarian Alliance, Hayden Hall, Box 11, ASU, Tempe, Arizona. Phone 965-4885

COLLECTORS ITEM!

Arizona became the first state in United States history to print a Primary Ballot for the Libertarian Party. A very limited number of Official Sample Ballots (the voting ballots are destroyed by law) have been rescued from the state and are available with the autographs of the Presidential Electors and the Candidates. These rare collectors items will appreciate in value as the Libertarian Party gains in prominence.

Roger MacBride, Helen Stevens, and Fred R. Esser presented one of these historical ballots to Pat Fabritz, Arizona Assistant Secretary of State during the 1976 campaign.

You can own a beautifully framed, autographed ballot by sending your check made out to the Arizona Libertarian Party for \$100 to: Historical Ballot Arizons Libertarian Party P.O. Box 501 Phoenix, AZ 85001

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