

Libertarian LP Party NEWS

MARCH-APRIL 1983

Florida Radio Personality Enters Race for LP Presidential Nomination

by Dianne Pilcher

"The issue is freedom and the time is now." These words are the foundation in speech and action for Gene Burns, at press time, the only announced candidate for the Libertarian Party's 1984 presidential nomination.

Burns, 42, has been a talk program host, news commentator, and operations manager of WKIS Radio in Orlando, Florida, for just over a decade. He has also worked in news and talk programming for radio stations in Boston; Philadelphia; York, PA; and several communities in upstate New York.

Through his work in the radio business during the past 20 years, Burns said he has seen the deep sense of despair growing in America as people realize that neither the Republicans nor Democrats have the capabilities to solve the country's growing problems. Burns' own dissatisfaction with liberal Democratic policies took place about five years ago when it became obvious to him that such programs were not effecting the kinds of change that Burns wanted to see.

"I have become convinced, perhaps by my own success, that the best shot for a human being is in the free enterprise system, in a free market, in an atmosphere of freedom."

Burns said he will campaign full-time from January 1 through Election Day 1984, if he

receives the nomination. He added that he hopes to be on the ballot in all 50 states and hopes for his candidacy to be more successful than George Wallace's 10 million vote effort in 1968—a goal Burns acknowledges as very ambitious. He has also set a goal of reg-



Gene Burns

istering 150,000 new Libertarians between now and the 1984 election.

When asked recently why he wanted to run for president on the Libertarian ticket, Burns replied, "I think the two major parties do not offer solutions to the country's problems because they are not asking the right question. We know that the question they continue to avoid is a simple one: What is the nature and role of government? The two major parties accept as a given that we are stuck with the government we have, its size and its relevance. And they try to fit solutions into that framework. In my opinion, it's the wrong framework."

As a staunch defender of civil liberties, economic freedom, freedom of speech and press, Burns recognizes the transparency of government-granted security. "We say the best system is the system in which you go into the marketplace and compete. That doesn't mean everyone is going to be a winner. If people want a guarantee, we can't give it to you. But the government we have can't give it to you either. They can only give you an illusion of it."

An acknowledged expert on the Middle East, Burns has traveled extensively on assignment to that area, covering developments in Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, and Israel. He was also assigned to assess American troop strength abroad with particular interest in Vietnam. His trip included stops in and reports from Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Vietnam, Thailand, Germany, and Belgium.

Burns has received numerous awards in the course of his career. They include two first-place awards from the Florida Bar Association, one for Radio Editorial and one for Weekly Newspaper Article. He has

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From The Chair

Libertarians Prepare to Celebrate 'The Most Libertarian of Holidays'

by Alicia Garcia Clark

In the last issue of *Libertarian Party News*, I wrote about the concept of campaigning all year round for libertarianism. This year, we started with Social Security Week in February and will continue to campaign on this issue throughout the year. Wherever a local LP has developed a demonstration or contacted the media, we have good publicity to support our point of view.

The major Spring event will be Tax Protest Day on April 15. With the enthusiastic support of most local Party groups in every state,

we will be able to outdo our past efforts and turn this into a major media event.

The high point of the Summer campaigning will be the Fourth of July celebration. In August of 1982, at the suggestion of Steve DeLisio of Alaska, the Libertarian National Committee adopted the Fourth of July as the holiday "most exemplifying the principles of Libertarianism." The reasons for this are clear and fundamental. The adoption of the Declaration of Independence was the key libertarian event in the American Revolution and in the history of the United States.

The Declaration of Independence based the American Revolution on the unalienable rights of all individuals. Thus, in fighting for national independence against the British, the revolutionaries were not seeking merely to replace one tyrannical government with another such government but to create a new system where rights would be protected from violation by any government. This is exactly what makes the United States a unique country—the only country founded on a natural law and individual freedom. This is what has made this country the richest and most freedom oriented in the world.

When analyzing the difference between the United States and other countries, we have to compare psychologies, backgrounds and origins. In Latin American countries, independence meant a change of power from foreign hands to local hands without a change in the system, while here in the United States independence was a much more fundamental change. Here for almost the first time, people lived and experienced freedom of speech, freedom to work, freedom to educate their children, freedom to trade.

If our country is now going downhill, it is because the people have permitted the government to become more powerful and oppressive than it was during colonial times and to impose higher levels of taxation, regulation, restraint of trade and restriction on civil liberties. People have forgotten the Declaration of Independence which states "That all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any form of government becomes destructive to these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it and to institute new government, laying its founda-

tion on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

I believe this is a radical Libertarian statement. I believe that the Declaration of Independence of the United States is one of the most beautiful libertarian documents and everybody should know that the ideas apply now as well as they did in 1776.

The mission of the LP is to persuade the American public that we are the party of individual rights and that they should support us and individual rights positions. We should take advantage of the opportunity offered by the Fourth of July. Since people care about this holiday, we have a claim on their attention. Since they like the Fourth of July and since our argument that we are the party of the Declaration of Independence and individual rights is clear and convincing, we can clarify people's thinking about us and increase their commitment to us.

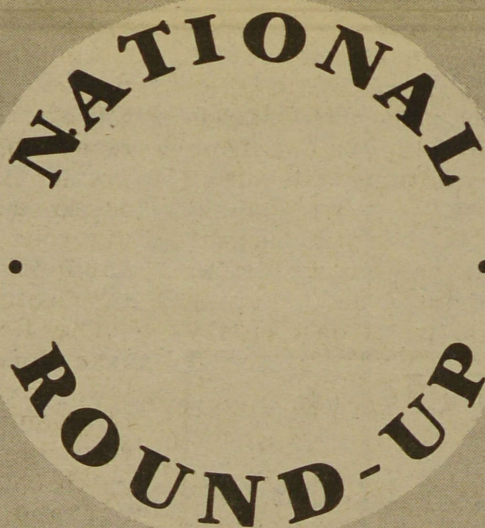
One way to achieve this goal is for each LP group to have a "Fourth of July" picnic at a local park. Invite LP members, sympathizers and friends. You can decorate a float and participate in your local parade, also.

The National Headquarters, together with Carol Sanders and Janet Colby of San Diego, California, is preparing flyers, invitations, posters, ideas for editorials and letters-to-the-editor, and a tape with Libertarian songs—all of which will be sold at cost.

Each local group can get a speaker, hand out flyers, advertise or promote the event, and celebrate the Fourth of July with food, Libertarian songs, fun and friendly persuasion. I am sure you will have many good ideas to add to this list.

Let everybody know that Libertarians are working to promote the idea of the American Revolution and ask them to join us in the fight for freedom.

As Benjamin Franklin said, "Where liberty dwells, there is my country."



■ **Eric Garriss**, Libertarian activist from **San Francisco**, will be interviewed by **Morley Safer** of **Sixty Minutes** concerning the recall of **San Francisco Mayor Diane Feinstein**. The show will be aired April 24. Libertarians are among the groups working for the mayor's recall because of her attempt to ban handguns in the city. The recall effort will be put to a vote April 26.

■ Libertarians in **Binghamton, NY**, have already recruited three candidates to seek the nine city council seats which will be up for election this November. They are **John M. Fields, Jr.**, **Dean L. Grimes, Jr.**, and **Linda L. Jowett**.

■ **Montana Libertarians** are back at work on several initiatives aimed at the 1984 ballot.

One initiative, coordinated by **Dave Field**, would decontrol milk prices at the state level. Another, coordinated by **Neil Halprin**, would eliminate the state income tax. **Montana LP Chair Don Doig** is also working with private school interests on an initiative to deregulate private and home schools, and to provide tuition tax credits.

■ **New Jersey Libertarian Russell Malta** was recently appointed as an Assistant County Prosecutor (equivalent to Assistant District Attorney in most states). Malta has served as an NJLP candidate in the past and is the first Libertarian to be appointed to public office in New Jersey.

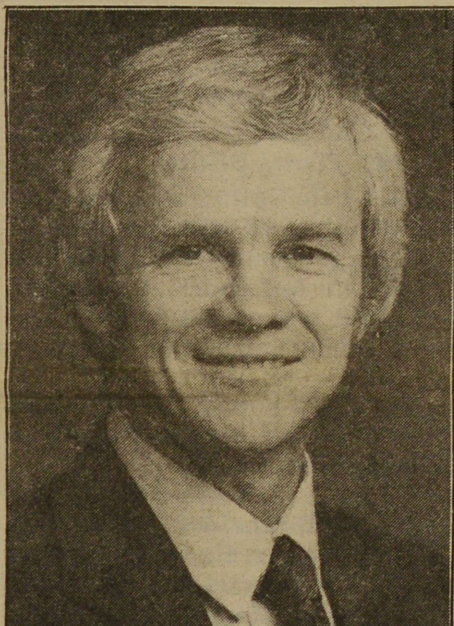
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An Important Decision

Choosing a Presidential Candidate

by David P. Bergland

It's that time again. Who will be the Libertarian Party's candidates for President and Vice President in 1984? That decision will be made at the 1983 National Convention in New York City this August, arguably the single most important decision LP activists are called upon to make.



David Bergland

Consequently, it is appropriate that we explore the factors relevant to that decision.

For those unfamiliar with the process, the Presidential Nominating Convention is held by the LP in the year prior to the presidential election to allow time for all the ballot access battles the LP is compelled to fight, thanks to the burdensome election laws which Democrats and Republicans have established to discourage competition in the political marketplace. During the first half of 1983, the affiliated state LPs hold conventions at which they select delegates to the National Convention. Those delegates will cast their votes in New York to select the Presidential Ticket.

Persons seeking the nomination typically attend as many state LP conventions as possible or send representatives. Thus, any LP activist concerned about who the LP Presidential candidate will be or how the campaign will be run should plan to attend their state convention and plan to be a delegate to the National Convention, or at least support

delegates at the state convention who hold similar views on the presidential campaign questions.

In order to make a rational decision, we must ask several questions. What do we want from the Presidential Ticket and the Presidential campaign? What is the purpose of doing it at all? For answers, let us examine some relevant sections of the Libertarian Party Bylaws:

"The purpose for which the Party is organized is to implement and give voice to the principles embodied in the Statement of Principles by:

a. Functioning as a libertarian political entity separate and distinct from all other political parties or movements;

b. Nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States and supporting Party and affiliate party candidates for political office;

c. Chartering affiliate parties throughout the United States and promoting their growth and activities; and

d. Entering into political information activities.

...The Statement of Principles affirms that philosophy upon

which the Libertarian Party is founded, by which it shall be sustained, and through which Liberty shall prevail."

Libertarians should not only expect, but demand, that the Presidential campaign be conducted on a basis of knowledge of and commitment to the LP's purposes as set forth above. The candidate and campaign staff must know, accept, and fervently desire to communicate the concepts reflected in the Statement of Principles and the LP Platform. The "Party of Principle" requires nothing less than strict consistency in the exposition of

separate and distinct from all other political parties or movements." The candidate selected by the delegates must be one who will not create confusion in the

minds of the electorate as to which party or political philosophy he or she really represents. The campaign theme and the issues selected for emphasis must be such that clear libertarian

positions are staked out, positions which are easily distinguishable as "separate and distinct" from those of the major parties or independent candidates.

The campaign theme must be such that clear libertarian positions are staked out.

its positions on all issues. LP candidates must realize that they represent what the party stands for and that digressions from principled positions will not be tolerated.

A related concern is that the Presidential campaign further the perception of the LP as "a libertarian political entity

Another purpose of the LP is to promote the growth and activities of affiliate parties. Thus, it is reasonable to expect that the presidential campaign will be designed to result in larger, more vigorous and committed state and local LP organizations after the election.

The 1984 campaign will not take place in a vacuum or a context over which libertarians have much control. Let us face some hard facts so that we can better decide what we want from our candidate and the campaign. The libertarian "product" is still largely unknown. A recent survey in California showed that 61 percent of voters had heard of the LP and only three percent accurately understood the party philosophy. The LP candidate for President is such a long shot to be elected that no reasonable person will give any credence to claims that he or she is a "serious" candidate who actually believes that he or she can "win." What our candidate must be serious about is the vision of a free society and the party's commitment to work for it. Our candidate must define "winning" as the achievement of significant intermediate goals on the road to freedom.

Perhaps the major impediment to electoral success in the traditional sense is the misconception

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STATE CONVENTION CALENDAR

ALABAMA	Birmingham, June 11
ALASKA	Anchorage, April 22-24
ARIZONA	Phoenix, April 30-May 1
ARKANSAS	Little Rock, April 30
COLORADO	Steamboat Springs, May 28-29
CONNECTICUT	Location to be set, June 18
ILLINOIS	Chicago, May 14-15
KANSAS	Location to be set, April 30
MARYLAND	Location to be set, July 30
MISSOURI	Lake of the Ozarks, April 29-May 1
MONTANA	Pray, May 13-15
NEW YORK	Albany, April 9-10
NORTH CAROLINA	Wilmington, June 10-12
OKLAHOMA	Tulsa, July 8-9
OREGON	Outside of Salem, May 14-15
SOUTH DAKOTA	Huron, July 24
TENNESSEE	Knoxville, May 21
VERMONT	S. Burlington, April 29-30
WISCONSIN	Waukesha, June 18-19

Campaign Study Offers Clues Of Value in Future Campaigns

by I. Dean Ahmad

One of the most remarkable races last November was Libertarian Gerald Schneider's attempt to capture a state legislative seat from his district in Montgomery County, Maryland, "the bedroom of the bureaucracy." Schneider and his staff of about three dozen Libertarians and community activists succeeded in getting 5144 votes from the approximately 27,000 voters casting ballots.

Because this was a multi-seat race, Schneider's percentage of the total number of votes was only 7.4 percent; but more importantly, it was about 30 percent of the about 17,000 votes that would have made him a winner.

As his campaign manager, I have conducted a post-mortem on the campaign to show why Schneider did as well as he did and to analyze why we didn't reach our ultimate goal of winning. The answers are interesting and instructive for future serious Libertarian efforts.

Our plan, conceived in late 1981 when Schneider began door-to-door campaigning and formalized in March 1982, listed the following indispensable elements for victory:

1) Proper Background Situation—The local party must have already established some visibility and respectability on the local scene; the candidate must be known among civic activists in the area; key campaign issues must be chosen on which the public supports the Libertarian view; and opponents must not be completely invincible.

The Montgomery County Libertarian Party had achieved a measure of visibility and respectability by its repeated presence at county fairs, our weekly column in a local paper, its organization of a highly successful tax protest day, and the participation of its members in hearings on various bills and budgets before the county or state governments.

The candidate was very well known and liked by activists in the citizen associations. Schneider had taken the lead in the fight against an oppressive state agency (the Housing

Opportunities Commission) on some important local issues. He was also active in the fight for election reform.

The voters supported our views on eminent domain and for certain tax credits, and we were already part of a grand coalition for voting reform to untrench the Democratic machine.

The Democratic opposition was going to be very tough to crack because the Democratic machine was so entrenched. Nonetheless, they were not completely invincible, since many important lobbies—such as the optometrists and gun owners—had serious gripes against them.

2) A Full-Time Candidate—There is no doubt that we got the 100 percent commitment from our candidate. Schneider abandoned all gainful employment and went to every door in the district to which he had access, shaking hands and explaining in terms that the "liberal" voters of Montgomery County could understand what Libertarians are all about and why we deserved their votes.

Sometime around April, we received a kind letter of encouragement from Dick Randolph in Alaska, congratulating Schneider on his 100 percent commitment and assuring him that if he could get that commitment from all those involved he would win. Which brings us to element Number Three...

3) An All-Out Effort by Dozens of Volunteers—The job of the volunteers was big. It was their job to line up speaking engagements, press coverage, and introductions to influential local figures. And, of course, they had to distribute lots of literature.

The volunteer effort at the polls on election day is a reasonable microcosm of the volunteer effort as a whole and may be used to estimate its success. The polls were about 80 percent staffed by Schneider volunteers on election day. (One Democratic bigwig was so overwhelmed that I heard him tell a precinct captain, "I've seen Schneider's people at every polling place. This must be the wave of the future.")

4) A \$40,000 Campaign Fund—

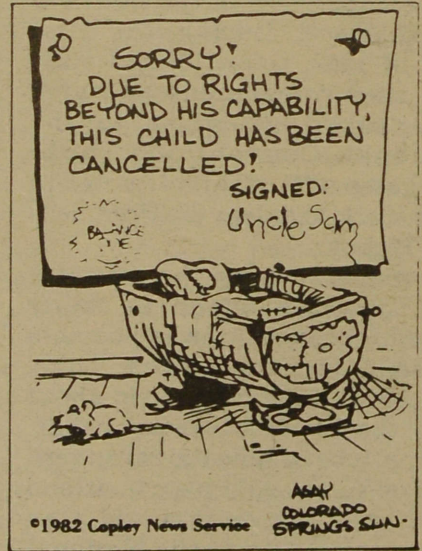
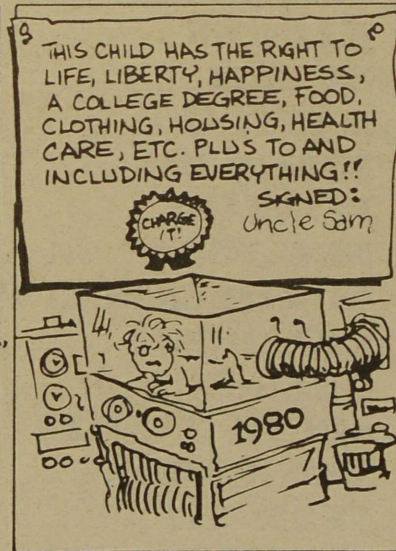
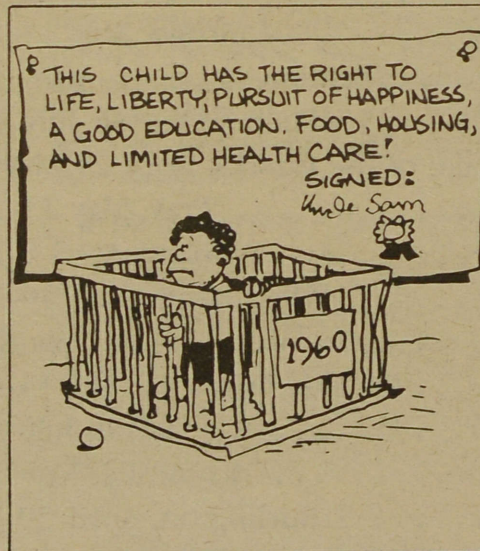
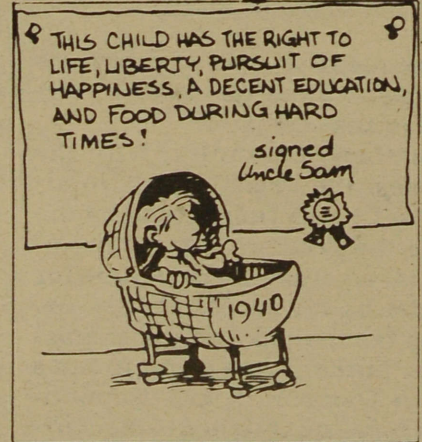
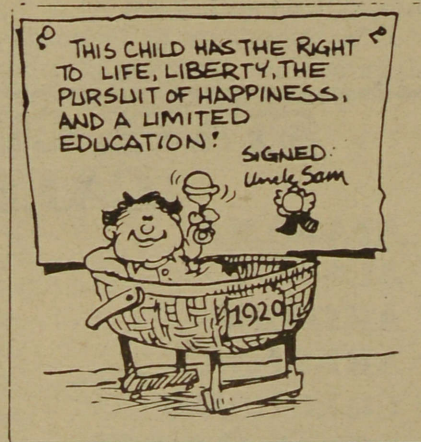
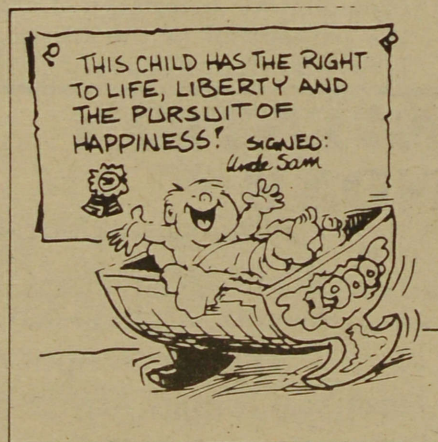
This amount was determined to be necessary for literature, advertising, rallies, and paid staff. This "element of success" is the easiest to quantify. We were able to raise \$12,000—30 percent of our goal.

Measuring the success of the campaign plan's execution as the product of its four components, we come up with:

1.00 (Background Situation)
1.00 (Candidate Effort)
.80 (Volunteer Effort)
x .30 (Fundraising)
24% (Total Effort)

This calculation is somewhat simplistic, of course, but I believe it accurately illustrates where we fell short. It suggests that had we raised \$40,000 and been able to encourage a slightly greater volunteer effort, Schneider's total could quite possibly have been sufficient to win the election.

I. Dean Ahmad was Gerald Schneider's campaign manager. He is a longtime LP activist and currently serves as Maryland LP chair.



A PARTY WITH THE LIBERTARIANS

4TH OF JULY

IN CELEBRATION OF
LIBERTY

The Libertarian National Committee has declared the Fourth of July as the holiday most exemplifying the principles of Libertarianism. The proposal made by Stephen DeLisio of Alaska passed unanimously.

All Libertarians are hereby invited and encouraged to make a special effort for the Fourth of July to present and participate in programs, events, advertising and other activities to bring the Libertarian message to the public—celebrating Libertarian principles and philosophy, and strengthening Libertarian ties. Join local Libertarians in a picnic in the park, sponsor a run for freedom, take part in a parade and make the Libertarian Party a visible presence on the Fourth of July in your community.

The National Headquarters will provide posters, brochures and invitations for local activities at cost. Contact your state chair to help with local celebration planning or to join in the festivities.



Tax Indexing, Social Security Reform Are Priorities on Legislative Agenda

by David Lampo

If there's one word to describe President Reagan's legislative effort since the congressional elections last fall, it's "bipartisan." First, we had the bipartisan gasoline tax, followed by the recommendations of the bipartisan Social Security Commission, which are being pushed through Congress with bipartisan leadership.

In January's State of the Union address, Reagan stressed this theme over and over, ever mindful of his loss of effective control of the House. What we've seen since January is a series of overtures to the Democrats and liberals in his own party on a number of issues. For example, Reagan has even endorsed the concept of a jobs bill, something he refused to do even a few short months ago. In fact, a \$5 billion jobs package has recently passed both the House and the Senate.

THE FEDERAL BUDGET

Reagan's budget proposals released in January involved a general "freeze" on federal spending for fiscal 1984. In reality, Reagan proposed a slight drop in real spending for domes-

defense spending, they would limit defense increases to "only" five percent rather than Reagan's ten percent. The Democratic proposals also include over \$250 billion worth of tax increases. The Democrats, despite their repeated assertions otherwise, have seemingly returned to their old habits of tax and tax, spend and spend, elect and elect.

TAX ISSUES

Speaking of taxes, two big tax questions will soon be consi-

dered in the House and Senate. The first is whether or not to repeal the final installment of Reagan's tax rate cut scheduled to take effect July 1. Although some Democrats would like to scrap it because they say it unduly benefits the rich, Congress will probably go along with Reagan and "stay the course"—partly because they like its Keynesian pump-priming effect on the economy.

The other big tax controversy coming up will be over indexing—possibly the most important question Congress

Chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, and Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker. Opposition to tax indexing is the politicians' attempt to keep inflation as a "rabbit in their hat"—as a way of quietly raising revenue without literally raising taxes. If we can hope to stop, and eventually reverse, the current upward spiral of taxation, tax indexing must be preserved.

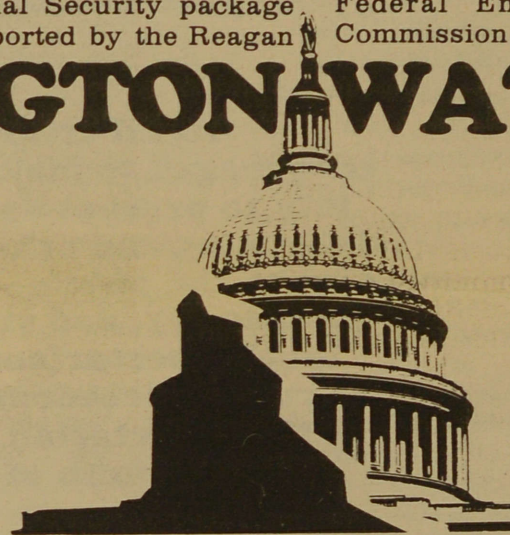
SOCIAL SECURITY REFORM

The Social Security package, being supported by the Reagan

NATURAL GAS DECONTROL

The major regulatory battle is shaping up in Congress over decontrol of natural gas, which was one of Reagan's campaign promises. As Harry G. Broadman, an economist at Resources for the Future, recently argued, "In economic terms, you couldn't ask for a better time to deregulate gas." Reagan has introduced a plan calling for a three-year phase-in of decontrol, with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) reviewing

WASHINGTON WATCH



The other big tax controversy coming up will be over tax indexing.

tic programs (assuming his Social Security proposals are adopted) and a whopping ten percent increase in defense spending, even after inflation. This means the federal budget would increase to \$880 billion for a real increase in total spending of about three percent. Reagan has also proposed standby taxes to take effect beginning in 1986 if budget deficits remain high, something Reagan's policies almost insure.

House Budget Committee Democrats have their own ideas about the budget. Their proposals total \$864 billion and would restore Reagan's proposed cutbacks in spending growth for about 50 domestic programs. On

will consider this year, other than Social Security reform. Tax indexing was passed by Congress in 1981 as part of the original Economic Recovery Program in order to eliminate the inflationary phenomenon known as "bracket creep." Scheduled to go into effect in 1985, indexing is now being attacked by big spenders as depriving the government of too much revenue in a time of high budget deficits. (Of course, cutting spending to match revenues is out of the question...)

Almost all congressional Democrats are seeking repeal of tax indexing, along with a number of prominent Republicans including Pete Domenici,

administration and bipartisan congressional leadership is working its way through Congress. The House has already passed the bill with one major change: gradually raising the retirement age to 67, beginning early in the next century. The package, of course, relies almost entirely on tax increases rather than benefit cuts to make up the expected revenue shortfall over the coming decade.

In spite of the obvious need for fundamental reform, most public officials still shake in their boots at the very mention of Social Security. The mentality of most congressmen on this issue was personified by Rep. Bill Frenzel (R-MN), who said of the Social Security compromise, "It has to pass. The alternative is chaos." Of course, major opposition to the bill has been waged by federal employee associations who object strongly to the section of the compromise which would force federal employees into the bankrupt system.

price increases thought (by the Commission, of course) to be excessive.

Natural gas prices have skyrocketed recently because of certain requirements of the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978, which extended price controls to previously unregulated intrastate gas. Some politicians, seemingly oblivious to the lessons of price controls on oil and gasoline, are calling for even tougher controls. On the other hand, Rep. Phil Gramm (R-TX) has introduced a bill which would abolish all price controls by January 1985. Some version of gradual decontrol is the most likely to be enacted.

CIVIL LIBERTIES ISSUES

There are also plenty of civil liberties issues being discussed this session. Immigration subcommittees in both houses are working on immigration reform bills similar to one which passed the Senate last year. These bills

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NATIONAL ROUND-UP

(Continued from Page 2)

■ **The Utah LP** has already collected the necessary signatures for ballot status in 1984—a full year before the deadline. **Willy Marshall** coordinated the drive. Also, Utah LP Chair **Steve Trotter** is representing the LP on a state commission on election reform. Among things the commission is discussing are the lowering of filing fees and petition requirements

■ **Mel Dahl**, a member of the **Illinois LP Central Committee**, recently appeared on the popular television news magazine show, **Sixty Minutes** in a segment about the government's discrimination against gay members of the armed services. Dahl has filed suit in federal court to challenge his 1982 discharge from the Navy because of his homosexuality. His case is being supported by the American Civil Liberties Union and many libertarians. At the urgings of Libertarian National Committee member **Jim Johnston** of Illinois, the LNC passed a resolution supporting Dahl's cause

■ **Libertarians in Southern California** recently went to the defense of an elderly woman and her quadriplegic son when the government tried to seize their home through eminent domain. The property was being seized at the request of a nearby church, which wanted to use the property for a parking lot for a planned non-profit apartment complex for senior citizens. A group of libertarians picketed the church on three consecutive Sundays to draw attention to the injustice. Their action resulted not only in national media coverage but in convincing the church to allow the two to remain living in the house

■ **LP National Chair Alicia Clark** recently translated the LP's popular "Q&A" leaflet into Spanish for use in minority outreach efforts. The new leaflet is available from the LP National Headquarters (see page 19)

■ **A local property tax increase** in Cincinnati, Ohio, which was passed without even holding public hearings on the issue, has raised the ire of three Libertarian candidates for Cincinnati City Council and their campaign committee chair. **Greg Newberry, Chuck Shrout, Nicho-**

las Khouri, and the campaign chair, **Jim Berns**, have appeared on a local television station editorial spot and are planning to petition to hold a referendum which would ask voters to repeal the property tax increase, as well as asking them to strip the City Council of all taxing powers in

the future and requiring a popular vote on tax increases

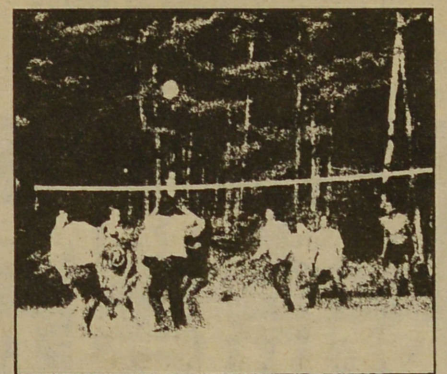
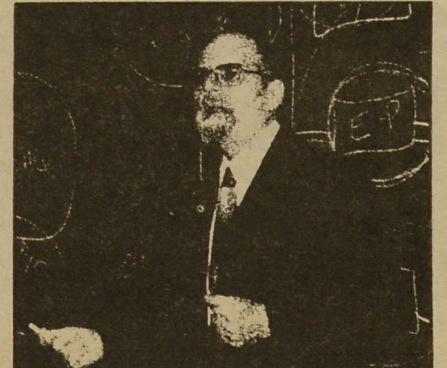
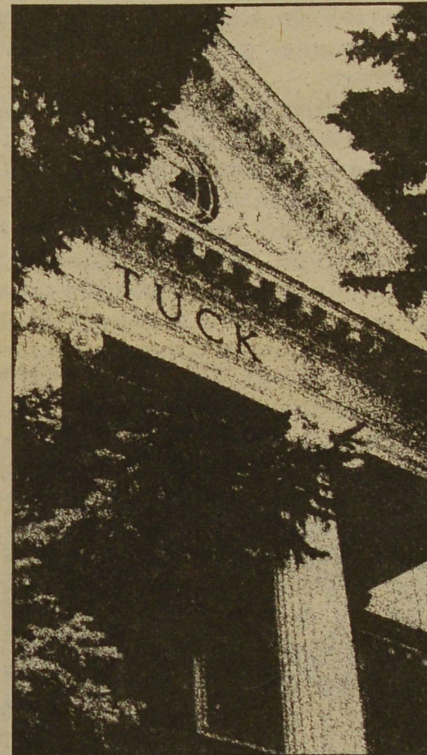
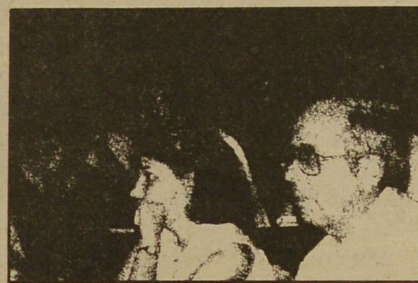
■ **The New Mexico LP** can expect an easier time in gaining ballot status in the future, thanks to a bill which has just passed the state legislature. According to State Chair **Christa Bolden**, the

New Mexico LP was successful in convincing an established state senator to introduce legislation eliminating ballot status requirements for minor parties which were more stringent than those for major party candidates.

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"The best introduction to the philosophy of liberty available."

—Bob Berkel
San Francisco, CA



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CATO
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The Canadian-Gas-Walker-Squeal-Film Caper: A Matter of Principle

Editor's Note: We do not usually publish mainstream political writers; however, the following ray of hope in a usually dismal lot was too refreshing to resist.

by David S. Broder

No cheap political column today. The questions that are agitating those of us left in Washington when the big-shots went west to see the queen are all matters of first principle.

The questions are, in order of ascending importance: the Canadian films, which the Justice Department wants to label as propaganda; the president's proposal to deregulate natural gas; the so-called and misnamed "squeal rule," requiring parental notification for the prescription of contraceptives to young females; and, finally, the Herschel Walker case, involving the switch of an excellent running

back from the University of Georgia to the New Jersey Generals of the United States Football League.

You may wonder whether, in fact, these seemingly disparate disputes are all aspects of a single deep philosophical controversy—what you might think of as the Canadian Gas Walker Squeal Film Caper. In just a few paragraphs, you will see that they are.

What confuses the scene is that people refuse to line up logically on the four issues, as principle would dictate. Liberals, so-called, who don't want the government labeling imported Canadian films as propaganda do want that same government setting the price for natural gas. Conservatives, so-called, who can see the advantage of a free market in gas cannot apply the same principle to contraception.

Both sides go helter-skelter on the Walker case, depending, as near as I can tell, on how close their rooting affinity is to Athens, Ga., or East Rutherford, N.J. (Is there really an East Rutherford, N.J.? Has anyone ever seen it?)

But clearly the same principle should apply to the Walker case and natural gas. The government regulations that distinguish between "old gas" and "new gas," and purport to determine the right price for each, are just as arbitrary as the NCAA regulations that distinguish between a 20-year-old who fills a football stadium on Saturday and gets paid in malts and class credits, and the 21-year-old who fills it on Sunday and gets paid an amount equal to half the national debt.

Talent is talent, and gas is gas. And nothing but hypocrisy can result when the bureaucracy tries to segment or regulate the market.

I know that so-called liberals will scream that natural gas deregulation will mean higher prices. They said that about oil

Why in the world should Attorney General William French Smith, who is supposed to be busy breaking up drug traffic, curbing organized crime and stopping the shredding at the EPA, have to take time out to slap a "propaganda" label on Canadian films about acid rain and nuclear war?

The answer, he says, is that he is required to do it by the same wonderful Congress which, his colleagues at Health and Human Services say, also decreed that parents of teen-aged girls should get a letter when their daughters pop into a Planned Parenthood clinic for a pill. The courts are trying to figure out if Congress really did have such nonsense in mind, but those of us who operate on principle do not have to wait for an answer.

In these cases, as in those of natural gas and Herschel Walker, the right policy is to keep the cotton-picking bureaucrats' hands off.

The people who can't see this are seized with the idea that they have become special recipients

Nothing but hypocrisy can result when the bureaucracy tries to segment or regulate the market.

decontrol, and the prices have gone down. Oil glut, they explain. They said it about airline deregulation, and the prices have gone down. Plane glut, they explain.

Now some so-called conservatives (especially Good Ole Boys who love them 'Dogs) are bitter that Herschel Walker has deregulated himself into some big bucks. They forget that if there is a halfback glut, he is as vulnerable as Braniff. The market is the market, as Jack Kemp (or maybe it was Gertrude Stein) has pointed out.

But the same clear-thinking free-market conservatives who can see that there is no other way to determine the logical price of gas or the right uniform for a halfback do not seem to understand that other forms of government interference can be equally capricious.

of a higher truth. They flatter themselves that they know the just price of a halfback, and precisely at what stage of life he should run on Sunday instead of Saturday. Though the gas is natural, they are driven to set an artificial price. They know whether a girl should or shouldn't. And they know that the rest of us aren't smart enough to watch a film and make up our own minds whether it's propaganda.

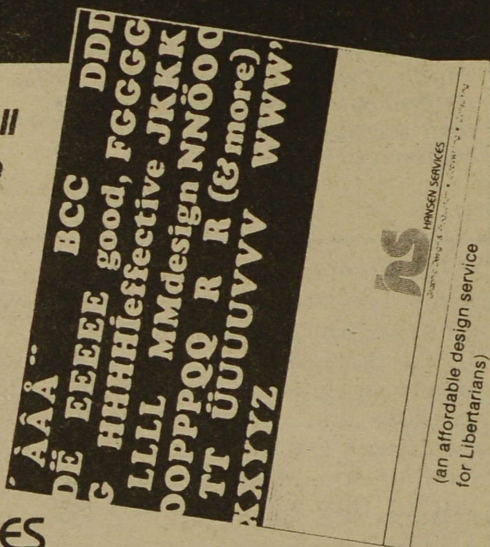
Folly. Folly quadrupled. Let all such muddleheads be barred from ever gazing on the queen!

And now that we've cleaned up the big questions, we can get back to counting the number of governors dancing on the head of the latest New Federalism pin. The brief respite from trivia is over.

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Libertarians Nationwide to Participate In 1983 Tax Protest Day Activities

Planning was in full-swing for 1983 Tax Protest Day at press time, according to National Coordinator Ed Jowett of New York.

Jowett said that activists from every state would be participating in the nationally-coordinated activity. At least 20 of the LP sponsored events on Tax Day, April 15, will be the "Lady Godiva Ride," which Jowett had chosen for this year's national theme.

Jowett prepared a 30-page booklet which he made available to Tax Day coordinators explaining in detail how to organize and follow through with a Lady Godiva Ride tax protest activity. The booklet included such things as a step-by-step discussion of preparing for the Lady Godiva Ride re-enactment, budget information, sample press releases, a checklist and time-table, and examples of some of the publicity Jowett's local group received

last year at their Tax Day re-enactment of the famous ride.

Jowett added that the booklet would be of continual use to local activists since many of the ideas apply well to organizing any similar kind of event.

In addition to the Lady Godiva Ride, some local Libertarian groups will be participating in the traditional post office protests or in other protest activities. A group of Libertarians in Missouri is hoping to rent a Mis-

issippi River boat and re-enact the famous Boston Tea Party.

The National LP Headquarters will also be sending out three versions of camera-ready tax protest flyers which can be printed at the local level. One of the flyers will center on the Lady Godiva theme.

Anyone interested in participating in a local Tax Day event should contact their state Tax Day coordinator, listed below.

State Tax Day Coordinators

■ ALABAMA

Henri Klinger
337 Sultan Ct.
Montgomery, AL 36117
205-323-0421(H)
205-934-4439

■ ALASKA

John Kohler
P.O. Box 2210
Wasilla, AK 99687
907-376-4963(H)

■ ARIZONA

Herb Johnson
5222 N. Stonehouse Pl.
Tucson, AZ 85715
602-749-9654(H)
602-629-3658

■ ARKANSAS

Bruce Holsted
P.O. Box 15724
Little Rock, AR 72231
501-758-2539

■ CALIFORNIA

(North) Eric Garriss
1800 Market St.
San Francisco, CA 94102
415-864-0952

(South) Melinda Pillsbury-Foster

7019 Chimineas
Rosedale, CA 91335
213-343-6733

■ COLORADO

Len Jackson
1041 Cherokee
Denver, CO 80203
303-573-5229

■ DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Gillian Jewell
1804 37th St., NW
Washington, D.C. 20007
202-338-3105 (H)

■ FLORIDA

Raul Costalles
16803 SW 82nd Ct.
Miami, FL 33157
305-253-5146

■ GEORGIA

Art Smith
P.O. Box 1349
Cartersville, GA 30120
404-386-3484

■ HAWAII

Christopher Winter
321 Halaki St.
Honolulu, HA 96821
808-377-5214

■ ILLINOIS

Dennis Constant
5639 N. Talman
Chicago, IL 60659
312-878-2555 (H)

■ INDIANA

Fred Peterson
105C Shoreline Ct.
Noblesville, IN 46060
317-877-6790

■ KANSAS

Thomas Knop
408 N. Mission
Wichita, KS 67208
316-686-0708

■ KENTUCKY

Steve Stayton
3592 Sundart Dr.
Lexington, KY 40502
606-255-9089

■ LOUISIANA

Richard Johnson
P.O. Box 20882
Baton Rouge, LA 70893
504-383-9090

■ MARYLAND

I. Dean Ahmad
4400 East-West Hwy, #1111
Bethesda, MD 20814
301-951-0539(H)

■ MASSACHUSETTS

Stephen Trinward
106 Hancock St.
Dorchester, MA 02125
617-265-0238(H)

■ MICHIGAN

Joe Overton
112 W. Allegan
Lansing, MI 48933
517-484-2188(O)

■ MINNESOTA

Linda Taylor
215 Broadway St., NE
Minneapolis, MN 55413
612-332-2201

■ MISSISSIPPI

Charles Clark
P.O. Box 143
Perkinston, MS 39573
601-928-3806(H)
601-928-5211

■ MISSOURI

Deania Lohmann
Rt. 1, Box 9
Dixon, MO 65459
314-759-6612

■ MONTANA

Neil Halprin
938½ Longstaff
Missoula, MT 59801
406-721-3257(H)
406-728-9340

■ NEBRASKA

Daniel Salem
1014 S. 30th Ave.
Omaha, NE 68105
402-341-0691

■ NEVADA

Pete O'Brien
953 E. Sahara, #E15A
Las Vegas, NV 89104
702-735-7282(H)

■ NEW MEXICO

Elke Mikaelian
4416 Hilton Ave., NE
Albuquerque, NM 87110
505-881-3686

■ NEW YORK

John Francis
2953 Quentin Rd.
Brooklyn, NY 11229
212-376-9269

■ NORTH CAROLINA

David A. Braatz
P.O. Box 114
Mt. Mourne, NC 28123
704-892-3694(H)
704-875-1381

■ NORTH DAKOTA

Larry Cunningham
436 14th Ave., S
Fargo, ND 58103
701-235-0543

■ OHIO

Ben Greenberg
15765 Main Market Rd.
Burton, OH 44021
216-548-7231

■ OKLAHOMA

Robert Murphy
55 N. Wheeling
Tulsa, OK 74110
918-582-3944

■ OREGON

Gary Chipman
9230 SW 51st St.
Portland, OR 97219
503-244-9261

■ SOUTH CAROLINA

Jan Chapman
P.O. Box 297
Cayce, SC 29169
803-796-3161

■ SOUTH DAKOTA

Emmett Elrod
Box 67
Deadwood, SD 57732
605-578-3439

■ TENNESSEE

Ralph Kirkland
1307 Gartland Ave.
Nashville, TN 37206
615-227-6833

■ TEXAS

Bill Fraser
601 Branard
Houston, TX 77006
713-527-8774(H)
713-656-3048

■ UTAH

Steve Reed
8501 Madison Ave.
Urbandale, IA 50322
515-276-1839

■ VERMONT

John Buttolph
c/o Telefunken
346 Shelburne Rd.
Burlington, VT 05401
802-878-2240(H)
802-878-3026

■ VIRGINIA

Phil Kaczmarek
1075 S. Jefferson St.
Arlington, VA 22204
703-671-9849

■ WASHINGTON

Tomm Spanos
4611 College St.
Bellingham, WA 98225
206-676-9999

■ WEST VIRGINIA

Jack Kelley
123-C1 Oakwood Rd.
Charleston, WV 25314
304-346-0696

■ WISCONSIN

Nick Youngers
328 Maple Ave., #104
Waukesha, WI 53186
414-549-1758

■ WYOMING

Jerry Reith
530 N. Main, #15
Sheridan, WY 82801

Libertarian National Committee

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
Honey Lanham, National Director
2139 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W. Suite 102
Washington, D.C. 20007
(202) 333-8209

NATIONAL COMMITTEE OFFICERS

Chair

Alicia Garcia Clark
3445 Monterey Rd.
San Marino, CA 91108
213-796-8231(H)

Vice-Chair

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6633 Summer Grape Ct.
Springfield, VA 22152
703-569-3707(H)

Treasurer

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2351 China Gulch Rd.
Ruch, OR 97530
503-899-8484(H)

Secretary

Frances Eddy
4400 East-West Hwy., #1111
Bethesda, MD 20814
301-951-0539(H)

Past Chair

David Bergland
1773 Bahama Place
Costa Mesa, CA 92626
714-751-8980(O)

MEMBERS AT LARGE

Michael Emerling
Box 876
Las Vegas, NV 89125

Kent Guida
1566 Bay Head Rd.
Annapolis, MD 21401
301-757-4797(H)

Mary Louise Hanson
1060 S. Parker Rd., #6
Denver, CO 80231
303-355-4422(H)

Chris Hocker
1488 Newton St., NW
Washington, D.C. 20010
202-547-2770(O)

Dick Randolph
P.O. Box 123
Fairbanks, AK 99701
907-456-8480(H)
907-452-2206

Andrea Millen Rich
P.O. Box 120
Orangeburg, NY 10962
914-359-0557(H)
212-460-8222

Murray Rothbard
215 W. 88th St.
New York, NY 10024
212-724-1606(H)

REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES

Region 1:

Steven DeLisio
5102 Shorecrest Dr.
Anchorage, AK 99502
907-243-5521(H)

Region 2:

Jon M. Hall
14834 Friar St., D
Van Nuys, CA 91401
213-989-3117(H)

Bill Evers
933 Colorado Ave.
Palo Alto, CA 94303
415-494-0140(H)

Dale Pratt
1400 Kapiolani Blvd., #B-49
Honolulu, HI 96814
808-261-0681(H)
808-946-6562

Region 3:

David Brazier
5401 25th Ave., NE
Seattle, WA 98105
206-527-2425(H)

Region 4:

Gary Palm
P.O. Box 9324
Missoula, MT 59807
406-721-4379(H)

Region 5:

Emil Franzi
2290 W. Moore Rd.
Tucson, AZ 85705
602-297-1969(H)

Region 6:

Paul Grant
12477 W. Cedar Ave., #106
Lakewood, CO 80228
303-989-3408(H)

Region 7:

Lynn Crussel
P.O. Box 2482
Norman, OK 73070

Region 8:

Dale Hemming
5451 5th St., NE, #306
Fridley, MN 55421
612-572-9137(H)
612-623-6494

Region 9:

Jim Johnston
2143 Chestnut Ave.
Wilmette, IL 60091
312-256-1294(H)

Region 10:

Leslie Graves
912 Vernon Ave., #9
Madison, WI 53714
608-221-8181(H)

Region 11:

Tom Bogel
303 Sprite Rd.
Louisville, KY 40207
502-456-4220(H)

Region 12:

Alan Lindsay
P.O. Box 15305
Little Rock, AR 72231
501-378-8350(H)

Region 13:

Matt Monroe
1213 Hermann Dr., #655
Houston, TX 77004
713-524-0046(H)
713-524-2919

Region 14:

David Walter
894 Pine Rd.
Warminster, PA 18974
215-672-3892(H)
215-972-8289

Region 15:

Jule R. Herbert, Jr.
201 Mass. Ave., NE, #116
Washington, D.C. 20002
202-546-5190(O)

Region 16:

Howie Rich
P.O. Box 120
Orangeburg, NY 10962
914-359-0557(H)
212-299-0686

Region 17:

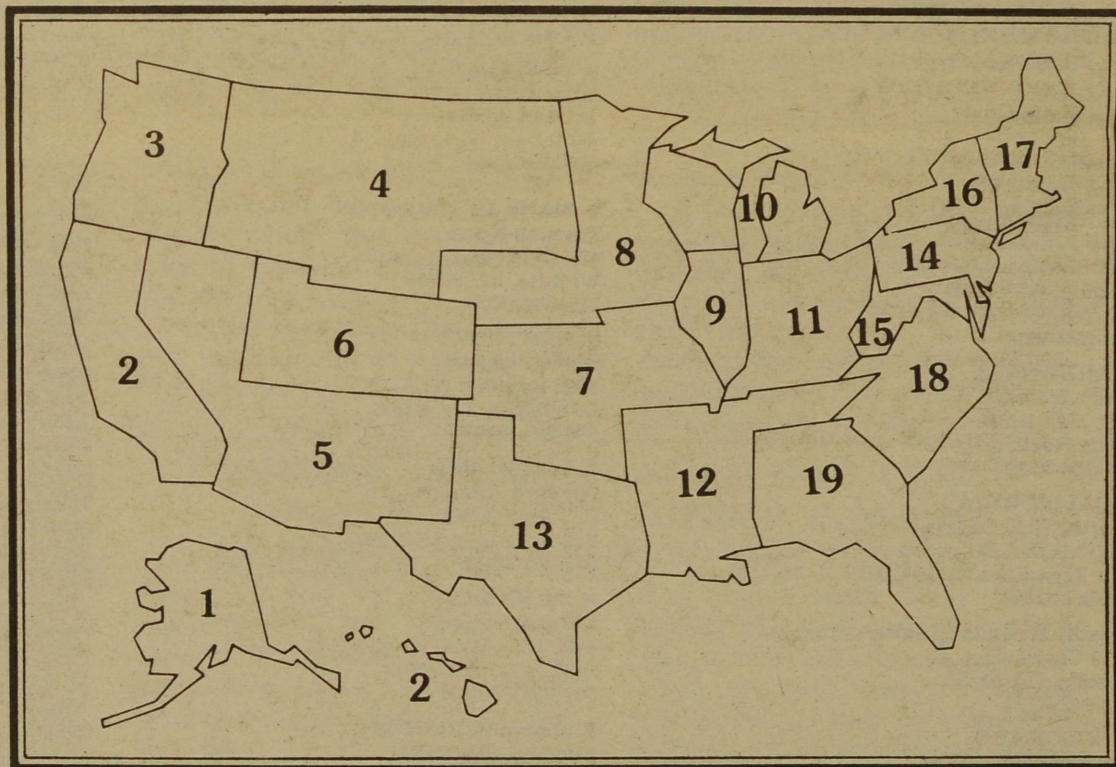
Jim Lewis
2 Neponset Ave.
Old Saybrook, CT 06475
203-388-2046(H)

Region 18:

Mike Burch
3250 S. Utah St.
Arlington, VA 22206
703-820-3710(H)
202-546-5190

Region 19:

Dianne Pilcher
637 W. Princeton Ave., #2
Orlando, FL 32804
305-423-1129(H)



State Speakers Bureau Coordinators

■ ALABAMA

Steve Smith
2310 Highland Ave., B-2
Birmingham, AL 35205
205-322-0387(H)
205-934-3884

■ ALASKA

John Kohler
P.O. Box 2210
Wasilla, AK 99687
907-376-4963 (H)

■ CALIFORNIA

(North) Eric Garriss
1800 Market St.
San Francisco, CA 94102
415-864-0952

(South) Melinda Pillsbury-
7019 Chimineas Foster
Rosedale, CA 91335
213-343-6733

■ COLORADO

Jerry Van Sickle
617 College Ave.
Boulder, CO 80302
303-442-0514(H)
303-443-5578

■ FLORIDA

Wes Templeton
1217 SE 47th Terrace
Cape Coral, FL 33904

■ ILLINOIS

Bonnie Kaplan
6925 Rosemary Lane
Niles, IL 60648
312-647-8684(H)
312-842-5911

■ IOWA

Steve Mohr
R.R. 2
Fonda, IA 50540
712-288-6543

■ KENTUCKY

Ernie McAfee
20 Spurlin Ct.
Richmond, KY 40475
606-623-0916

■ LOUISIANA

Ilaine Upton
5014½ Prytania, #2
New Orleans, LA 70115
504-895-2178

■ MARYLAND

Richard Perry
8410 16th St., #T-2
Silver Spring, MD 20910

■ MASSACHUSETTS

Rebecca Shipman
147 Essex St.
Mansfield, MA 02048
617-339-5906(H)
617-588-9100

■ MICHIGAN

Joe Overton
112 W. Allegan
Lansing, MI 48933
517-484-2188(O)

■ MINNESOTA

Dennis Kurk
2567 N. Dunlap Ave.
St. Paul, MN 55113
612-484-3688

■ MONTANA

Susan El-Khaled
Box 3442
Bozeman, MT 59715
406-586-0357

■ NEBRASKA

Daniel Salem
1014 S. 30th Ave.
Omaha, NE 68105
402-341-0691

■ NORTH CAROLINA

Linda Janca
P.O. Box 114
Mt. Mourne, NC 28123
704-892-3694

■ NORTH DAKOTA

Larry Cunningham
436 14th Ave., S
Fargo, ND 58103
701-235-0543

■ OREGON

Gary Chipman
9230 SW 51st St.
Portland, OR 97219
503-244-9261

■ SOUTH DAKOTA

Darlene Nesson
750 Nicolette St., SW
Huron, SD 57350
605-352-4682

■ TENNESSEE

Bobby Chapuis
111 Old Hickory Blvd., #192
Nashville, TN 37221
615-352-5739

■ VERMONT

Bill Wicker
17 Birchwood
Colchester, VT 05446
802-878-8070

Directory of Libertarian State Organizations

■ ALABAMA

State Chair
Steve Smith
2310 Highland Ave., B-2
Birmingham, AL 35205
205-322-0387(H)
205-934-3884

■ ALASKA

State Chair
John Kohler
P.O. Box 2210
Wasilla, AK 99687
907-376-4963(H)

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State Chair
Tyler Olson
3625 N. 38th St., #72
Phoenix, AZ 85018
602-957-9571(H)
602-248-8425

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Bruce Holsted
P.O. Box 15724
Little Rock, AR 72231
501-758-2539

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State Chair
Mary Gingell
933 Colorado Ave.
Palo Alto, CA 94303
415-494-0140(H)

Director

Marshall Fritz
5533 E. Swift
Fresno, CA 93727
209-292-6700

■ COLORADO

State Chair
Ruth Bennett
1041 Cherokee
Denver, CO 80203
303-837-8570(H)
303-573-5229

■ CONNECTICUT

State Chair
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5 Craigmoor Terrace
Danbury, CT 06810
203-743-7899(H)
914-789-5368

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State Chair
Vernon Etzel, Jr.
Holiday Hills
2204 Coventry Dr.
Wilmington, DE 19180
302-475-4423

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State Chair
Michael Hepple
1332 L St. SE
Washington, D.C. 20003
202-547-8370(H)
703-790-4307

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State Chair
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Box 231
Miami, FL 33163
305-893-6510(H)

■ GEORGIA

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Bruce Earnheart
888A White Plain Dr.
Decatur, GA 30032
404-292-5331(H)
404-656-1200

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State Chair
Christopher Winter
321 Halaki St.
Honolulu, HA 96821
808-377-5214

■ IDAHO

State Chair
Jack L. Dalton
2615 Wymer
Boise, ID 83705
208-344-9697

■ ILLINOIS

State Chair
Gerald Walsh
789 Overland Ct.
Roselle, IL 60172
312-894-8680(H)
312-381-1980

■ INDIANA

State Chair
Michael J. Fallahay
7451 W. Airport Rd.
Bloomington, IN 47401
812-825-7471(H)
812-334-5407

■ IOWA

State Chair
Dale Roewe
Rt. 2, Box 79A
Laurens, IA 50554
712-845-4490

■ KANSAS

State Chair
Bill D. Earnest
3321 Zoo Blvd., #302
Wichita, KS 67203
316-942-3852

■ KENTUCKY

State Chair
David Gailey
Rt. 1, Box 87
Berea, KY 40403
606-986-9478(H)
606-986-3456

■ LOUISIANA

State Chair
Crayton Sparky Hall
12425 Castle Hill Dr.
Baton Rouge, LA 70814
504-275-4160(H)

■ MAINE

State Chair
Mary Denzer
RFD 3, Box 84
Wiscasset, ME 04578
207-882-7915(H)
207-443-6241

■ MARYLAND

State Chair
I. Dean Ahmad
4400 East-West Hwy, #1111
Bethesda, MD 20814
301-951-0539(H)

■ MASSACHUSETTS

State Chair
Norman MacConnell
9 Union St.
Hingham, MA 02043
617-749-3993

■ MICHIGAN

State Chair
Brian Wright
1850 Mansfield
Birmingham, MI 48008
313-644-1816(H)

Executive Director

Joe Overton
112 W. Allegan
Lansing, MI 48933
517-484-2188(O)

■ MINNESOTA

State Chair
Frank Haws
4017 Shamrock Dr.
Minneapolis, MN 55421
612-788-2660(HQ)
612-788-8374

■ MISSISSIPPI

State Chair
Charles Clark
P.O. Box 143
Perkinston, MS 39573
601-928-3806(H)
601-928-5211

■ MISSOURI

State Chair
Stephen Heyl
6188 McPherson, #203
St. Louis, MO 63112
314-863-4822

■ MONTANA

State Chair
Don Doig
515 S. 15th, Apt. B
Bozeman, MT 59715
406-586-7124

■ NEBRASKA

State Chair
Daniel Salem
1014 S. 30th Ave.
Omaha, NE 68105
402-341-0691

■ NEVADA

State Chair
Michael Emerling
Box 876
Las Vegas, NV 89125

■ NEW HAMPSHIRE

State Chair
James Spike
45-J Hampshire Dr.
Nashua, NH 03063
603-880-7842

■ NEW JERSEY

State Chair
Robert Shapiro
278 Griggs Ave.
Teaneck, NJ 07666
201-836-6741(H)
201-768-5523

■ NEW MEXICO

State Chair
Christa Bolden
204 Conchas, NE
Albuquerque, NM 87123
505-299-7061(H)
505-265-6681

■ NEW YORK

State Chair
Gary Greenberg
355 South End Ave.
New York, NY 10280
212-321-2364(H)
212-732-5000, x428

■ NORTH CAROLINA

State Chair
David A. Braatz
P.O. Box 114
Mt. Mourne, NC 28123
704-892-3694(H)
704-875-1381

■ NORTH DAKOTA

State Chair
Larry Cunningham
436 14th Ave., S
Fargo, ND 58103
701-235-0543

■ OHIO

State Chair
Tom Brown
2207 Far Hill Ave.
Dayton, OH 45419
513-296-0543(H)
513-254-5544

■ OKLAHOMA

State Chair
Robert Murphy
55 N. Wheeling
Tulsa, OK 74110
918-582-3944

■ OREGON

State Chair
Richard Gray
2943 NW Pineview Dr.
Albany, OR 97321
503-259-1582

■ PENNSYLVANIA

State Chair
Geoff Steinberg
1131 S. 46th St.
Philadelphia, PA 19143
215-387-6952(H)

■ RHODE ISLAND

State Chair
Anthony Fiocca
Box 657
Bristol, RI 02809
401-253-4027(H)
401-253-8228

■ SOUTH CAROLINA

State Chair
Dr. Steven Kreisman
12A Westgate Apartments
Spartanburg, SC 29301
803-574-0752(H)
803-572-6000

■ SOUTH DAKOTA

State Chair
Darlene Nesson
750 Nicolette St., SW
Huron, SD 57350
605-352-4682

■ TENNESSEE

State Chair
Bill McGlamery
RFD 5, Box 239
Fayetteville, TN 37334
615-659-9469

■ TEXAS

State Chair
Bill Fraser
601 Branard
Houston, TX 77006
713-527-8774(H)
713-656-3048

■ UTAH

State Chair
Steve Trotter
3213-B Orchard St.
Salt Lake City, UT 84106
801-484-5895(H)
801-485-0421

■ VERMONT

State Chair
James Hedbor
Box 37
Burlington, VT 05401
802-372-5041(H)
802-864-6819

■ VIRGINIA

State Chair
Stew Engel
Owens, VA 22532
703-663-2279

■ WASHINGTON

State Chair
Tomm Spanos
4611 College St.
Bellingham, WA 98225
206-876-9999

■ WEST VIRGINIA

State Chair
Jack Kelley
123-C1 Oakwood Rd.
Charleston, WV 25314
304-346-0696

■ WISCONSIN

State Chair
Tom Westgaard
5355 S. Tuckaway, #2
Greenfield, WI 53221
414-282-1924

■ WYOMING

State Chair
Larry Gray
Rt. 1, Box 236A
Buffalo, WY 82834
307-684-7257

Libertarian Party News

Editor:

Kathleen J. Richman
6633 Summer Grape Ct.
Springfield, VA 22152
703-569-3707

Production by

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Letters and inquiries about LP NEWS should be sent to the editor at the above address. Unsolicited materials will be considered, but no liability for its handling or return will be assumed. Inquiries concerning the LP in general should be sent to: Libertarian Party, 2139 Wisconsin Ave., NW, Ste. 102, Washington, D.C. 20007.

The corrected minutes of Libertarian National Committee meetings are available to LP members at \$4 per copy from the LP Headquarters.

National Committee Meets In San Mateo, California

The Libertarian National Committee appointed at-large members to three committees which will report to the 1983 LP National Convention, approved job descriptions for the National Chair and National Director, and named Phoenix, Arizona, as the location for the 1985 LP National Convention.

The meeting was held in San Mateo, California, March 12-13.

At-large members were named to the 1983 Platform Committee, Bylaws Committee, and Credentials Committee. The committees will make their reports to National Convention delegates in New York City. Additional members will be named by the ten largest state LPs. (See below for names of committee appointments.)

The Arizona LP was awarded the bid for the 1985 National Convention.

In other National Committee business, numerous LNC committees and subcommittees issued reports, in addition to the LP Headquarters report made by National Director Honey Lanham. A new committee was organized, which will investigate the possibility of moving the LP National Headquarters. Members of the committee are

Tom Bogel of Kentucky (Chair), David Bergland of California, Emil Franzl of Arizona, Paul Grant of Colorado, Chris Hocker of Washington, D.C., Dick Randolph of Alaska, and David Walter of Pennsylvania.

The National Committee also

tabled a motion offered by David Walter to increase the frequency of *Libertarian Party News* and turned down his motion to add a letters-to-the-editor column. The committee did agree to publish four new LP issue papers by May on the issues of noninterven-

tionism, poverty, government and business, and free trade.

The next meeting of the National Committee will be held in August at the 1983 National Convention in New York City. A new National Committee will be elected at that convention.

Austin, Texas To Host Platform Committee Meeting

The Texas LP has won the opportunity to host the national Platform Committee meeting in Austin, TX, June 10-12.

In a change from the practice in past years, the 1983 Platform Committee is meeting well in advance of the 1983 National Convention, which is scheduled for late August and early September in New York City. The change was made in an attempt to give convention delegates additional time in which to become familiar with the committee's suggested changes to the platform and to allow for greater discussion of the suggested changes.

Other state LPs submitting bids to host the Platform Committee meeting were Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Michi-

gan, New Mexico, and North and South Carolina. Interim Committee Chair Michael Grossberg of Texas said he was very pleased with the interest by so many state parties.

The Platform Committee will send its report to national convention delegates in advance and will officially issue it at the National Convention.

Any individuals interested in offering suggested changes to the LP platform are encouraged to testify before the committee or to send their suggestions to platform committee members. Time for witnesses to testify before the committee will be set aside on Saturday morning, June 11. Requests for time to testify, or suggested changes for distribution to Platform Committee

members, should be sent to Grossberg at: 1205 E. 52nd St., #201, Austin, TX, 78723, 512-454-1522. (Grossberg also is offering to send a suggested format for platform proposals to any interested persons.)

In addition to the ten at-large members chosen by the Libertarian National Committee (see list below), the ten states with the largest national LP membership will each choose one member. Those states, unofficially, are: California, New York, Texas, Illinois, Michigan, Alaska, Pennsylvania, Florida, Colorado, and Ohio. The California LP and the Texas LP have already named their members, Jeffrey Rogers Hummel and Bill Howell, respectively.

Convention Committees

PLATFORM COMMITTEE

Michael Grossberg (Texas—Interim Chair)

Dean Ahmad (Maryland)
Larry Dodge (Montana)
Bill Evers (California)
David Nolan (Colorado)
Robert Poole (California)
Kathleen Richman (Virginia)
Sheldon Richman (Virginia)
Lew Rockwell (Georgia)
Murray Rothbard (New York)

Alternates:

Rebecca Shipman (Massachusetts)
Charles Bates (Minnesota)
Roger Bissell (Tennessee)
George Mason (Hawaii)
Richard Auster (Arizona)
Jack Sanders (California)

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

Frances Eddy (Maryland—Interim Chair)

Kate O'Brien (California)
Sharon Ayres (California)
Lynn Crussel (Oklahoma)
Bob Lehman (California)
Alternates:
Lee Nason (Massachusetts)
Lyn Sapowsky (California)
Charles Bates (Minnesota)
Richard Horan (New York)

BYLAWS COMMITTEE

Bill White (California—Interim Chair)

Skip Baron (Washington)
Ruth Bennett (Colorado)
David Bergland (California)
Tom Bogel (Kentucky)
Robert Booze (Maryland)
Dale Hemming (Minnesota)
Ben Olds (Alaska)
Dale Pratt (Hawaii)
Norma Skoog (Ohio)

Alternates:

Tim Gatewood (Alabama)
Charles Bates (Minnesota)
Steve Smith (Alabama)

National Convention Line-up To Include Over 100 Events

by Loretta Weiss

Scheduled events at the 1983 Libertarian Party Presidential Nominating Convention are shaping up rapidly and excitedly.

The entire convention calendar will be made public soon. But meanwhile, a few examples of what's in store for attendees follows.

BREAKFAST EVENTS

What better way to start the day than to share breakfast with the great line-up of breakfast speakers scheduled. Speakers will be:

Doug Casey—Author of *Crisis Investing*, the best-selling book of its type; Thursday, Sept. 1.

Henry Holtzer—Author of the recently released *Sweet Land of Liberty? The Supreme Court and Individual Rights*, Holtzer is a former attorney for Ayn Rand and was one of the attorney's for Walter Polovchak, the young boy who wanted to defect to the U.S.; Friday, Sept. 2.

Thomas Szasz—Author of *The Myth of Mental Illness* and many other books about the psychiatry and sociology of medicine; Saturday, Sept. 3.

Barbara Branden—One of the organizers of the Nathaniel Branden Institute and a close associate of Ayn Rand's, she is the author of an upcoming biography on Rand; Sunday, Sept. 4.

SPEAKERS, WORKSHOPS, SPECIAL INTEREST ITEMS

One of the most interesting speakers confirmed to date is **Robert Bleiberg**, editor of *Bar-*

ron's. Also speaking will be Dr. **Peter Breggin**, on the subject of *Psychology: A Tool of the State*. A complete list of speakers will be released soon. A number of exciting speakers are still to be confirmed.

Workshops are being organized on a wide range of topics,

rights to foreign policy. Among those who will be airing their views are:

Jeffrey Rogers Hummel vs. David Friedman: Unilateral Disarmament

Chris Hocker vs. Robert Poole: Private Contracting of Government Services



New York's Sheraton Centre Hotel will be the site for the 1983 LP National Convention.

from *Draft Counseling* to *Fundraising*, from *How to Get Free Media Coverage* to *Introduction to Mini Computers*.

DEBATES ANYONE?

As we've been promising, there will be a great number of debates on topics of interest to all, ranging from children's

David Nolan vs. Jule Herbert: The Flat Tax

LIBERTARIAN STRATEGY & ETHICS: How Do We Get From Here to There?

We will be holding two related series of panels throughout convention week—*The Ethics of Transition* and *Libertarian Strategy*. In each series, we have invited a number of Libertarian thinkers to share their concerns and advice on these important topics.

In the first of the strategy panels, **Emil Franzi, Michael Grossberg, Jule Herbert, Toni Nathan, and Rebecca Shipman** will enlighten us. The second strategy panel will include National Chair **Alicia Clark, Ed Crane** and others.

One of the ethics panels will feature **Less Antman, Ed Clark, David Friedman, and Kent Guida**.

TAX SEMINAR SERIES

As mentioned in previous articles, we will be offering a set of five tax seminars. We believe that attendees of this series will be able to deduct travel, hotel, and convention fee costs as a tax preparation expense.

Among the seminars presented will be one by **Ralph Fucetola** on *How Church Tax Exemptions Work* and one by **John Northrup**, a CPA, who will lecture on *How To Cut Your Taxes*.

All in all, over 70 speakers are being booked, and over 100 individual Libertarian events are being readied. Be on the lookout for our special convention brochure and registration information coming your way soon. Convention time (August 31-September 5) will be here before you know it. Plan to get your reservations in soon!

Loretta Weiss is the chair of the Free Libertarian Party's PRESCON '83 Committee, responsible for planning the 1983 National Convention in New York City.

Correspondence for the PRESCON Committee should be sent to:

P.O. Box 429
Canal Street Station
New York, NY 10013

REPORT AVAILABLE

The official report issued by the Libertarian Party's Judicial Committee following its investigation of procedures used at the August 1982 National Committee meeting in Billings, MT, is available upon request from the LP National Headquarters at a cost of \$3 per copy.


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Ferrara Reforms Offer Valuable Critique of Social Security

Reviewed by Ross Levatter

Social Security: Averting the Crisis

by Peter Ferrara

Last issue, I mentioned that public policy is the consumer good of politics. It follows, then, that those who devise and develop policy proposals can be considered political entrepreneurs. One of the most astute of today's libertarian political entrepreneurs is Peter Ferrara, who has produced a straightforward reform to "privatize" the insurance function of Social Security.

Ferrara's background is impressive. Only 26, a graduate of Harvard University and an alumnus of Harvard Law, Ferrara has been a corporate litigation attorney in New York, a Center for Libertarian Studies fellow, a Cato Institute adjunct scholar, and a Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary for Policy Development at the Department of Housing and Urban Development. He was, in large part, responsible for the Reagan enterprise zone proposal, which, while weak by Libertarian standards, did show his entrepreneurial flair. Currently, Ferrara is on the staff of the White House Office of Policy Development (which disavows any knowledge of his Social Security reform).

Ferrara's Social Security reform has undergone many transformations, from his scholarly tome, *Social Security: The Inherent Contradiction*, to the Clark White Paper on Social Security Reform (which he co-authored with Jule Herbert and David Boaz), to the recently released monograph, *Social Security: Averting the Crisis*, published by the Cato Institute. These transformations, as well as the similar Ferrara-like reforms being offered by the National Taxpayers Legal Fund (NTLF) and other groups, differ in detail—primarily the rate at which conversion would occur and the degree of voluntarism allowed—but all focus on Social Security's imminent fiscal col-

Books For Libertarians

lapse and inherent contradiction.

The inherent contradiction undermining Social Security is its attempt to be both a welfare program and an insurance program. The welfare components of the system make Social Security a bad insurance program (since it forces people to pay more for less coverage than they would receive in a market system), while the insurance components of the system make Social Security a bad welfare program (since most of the money is going to people who by no stretch of the imagination are poor). Hence, the inherent contradiction of Social Security.

Ferrara notes many other structural flaws in Social Security, which all flow in one way or another from this mix of welfare and insurance considerations. Because of the welfare role of Social Security, the insurance it provides is not fully-funded, but instead works on a pay-as-you-go basis, with the taxes collected from today's workers immediately being used to write checks to today's beneficiaries. This means both that Social Security is financially insolvent (it's unfunded liability is over \$6 trillion) and that the economy is losing hundreds of billions of dollars each year—dollars that instead of being saved and reinvested in real trust funds are immediately consumed.

Further, because Social Security is set up as a monopoly retirement insurance scheme that everyone must contribute to, its payment structure tends to discriminate against minority groups—including blacks, working women, singles, and the poor in general. It is far more rigid and provides less options than comparable private programs.

The Ferrara monograph elaborates on these and similar points and presents a reform to correct the problem—a reform that points in a libertarian direction. The basic idea is to split the insurance and welfare functions of Social Security, end the regres-

sive Social Security payroll tax, guarantee current payments through general revenues, transfer insurance coverage to the marketplace through Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs), and handle welfare payments through existing government agencies. The monograph phases this system in over more than a decade, which will strike some as realistic and others as timid. It also makes contributions to IRAs mandatory, which may strike some as politically necessary while many of us must object to it as an unwarranted intrusion into personal financial concerns and an unfair subsidy to the insurance industry.

My personal feeling is that the monograph's reform is overly timid and that the Clark White Paper reforms are a better platform for Libertarian candidates. The monograph, however, remains vitally important, both for its devastating analysis of the current system and for its updating of the relevant figures and statistics.

One drawback of the Ferrara reform, readily acknowledged and candidly discussed in *Social Security: Averting the Crisis* is its short-term increase in the federal deficit. This occurs because the plan cuts the payroll tax while maintaining current levels of benefit payments. The size of the deficit varies with the rate at which the reform is instituted and ranges from about \$60 billion to \$160 billion in the first year, lessening in future years.

Many Libertarians will agree with Milton Friedman when he argues that lower taxes and a higher deficit are better than higher taxes and a lower deficit; however, for most people, a program that raises the deficit at this time of record federal red ink is going to bat with two strikes against it.

Libertarians should applaud Ferrara's argument that the deficit not be covered by raising taxes or increasing federal borrowing. However, his argument

that it be covered, via supply-side magic, by the natural increase in tax revenues that will accompany economic recovery, or handled through the sale of surplus federal land, betrays the entrepreneurial alertness Ferrara evidenced earlier.

What is actually needed for the plan to work is a package program of government spending cuts, independently justified, that will cover the deficit created in privatizing the Social Security system. In particular, linking Social Security reform with a NATO pull-out, as suggested by Cato Institute President Ed Crane, deserves serious consideration. Not only would such a disassociation of American and European military commitments enhance our safety and security, but the financial savings would cover the cost of implementing the Ferrara reforms.

Social Security is a bankrupt albatross hanging around the necks of the American people, dragging down young working men and women choked by increasing payroll taxes that pay for benefits they have no hope of collecting. It is a cruel hoax on the poor, who are forced to pay a greater proportion of their income to Social Security while collecting less than those better off. It is a cause of intergenerational conflict, a major obstacle to economic recovery, and a primary cause of centralized wealth in America. Confronted with this, the Democrats and Republicans offer only band-aid reforms that raise taxes and ignore fundamental deficiencies.

The Ferrara plan, presented in *Social Security: Averting the Crisis* offers a humane and practical alternative that is being seriously discussed in forums from *Barron's* to *Newsweek*, from the *Wall Street Journal* to the *Washington Post*. All Libertarians—and certainly Libertarian candidates—should study Ferrara's work and enter this vital debate.

Ross Levatter, a physician in Ann Arbor, MI, is a longtime libertarian activist and writer.

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U.S. Should Withdraw From GATT, Practice 'Economic Disarmament'

by Sheldon Richman

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), if it ever had a valuable purpose, is now an albatross around our necks. It should be dismantled.

The recent blusterous, do-nothing ministerial in Geneva is the latest evidence in the case against GATT. It is clear that the Reagan administration is merely one of a group of governments that talks a good line about free trade, but has no interest whatever in what we might call economic disarmament. Those who favor real free trade, therefore, should be ready for an end to the bluster. It's time for bold strokes against protectionism.

GATT is conventionally described as a pro-free-trade institution, set up after World War II to prevent the belligerent protectionism that helped push the world economy into an abyss in the 1930's. In actuality, it has institutionalized protectionism. The agreement is rife with officially sanctioned excuses for government interference with trade and retaliation. This makes protectionism respectable among political leaders and, perhaps worse, it serves to legitimize a way of economic thinking that is dead wrong.

The major fallacy is the belief that any movement toward free trade has to be multilateral and by negotiation lest any liberaliz-

ing nation make a chump of itself at the hands of the more protectionist nations. This is mistaken on every count.

While it would be best for all if every nation eliminated its trade barriers, it does not follow that harm would befall any given nation that rids itself of its barriers before the others do. The reason is the nature of trade. Two people enter into an exchange only when each expects to get more than he gives up. Without

this expectation, no exchange occurs. This is not merely truth "in theory;" it is at the base of every real-world exchange. We can rephrase this point by saying that each person in a voluntary exchange achieves a "trade surplus" in that each prefers what he receives to what he gives up.

tion should be to those policies, not trade.)

The upshot is that opening access to our market is not a favor to foreign producers but a favor to ourselves.

Opening access to our markets is a favor to ourselves.

Since every transaction in the market bestows this "surplus" on all parties, it is irrational to "add up" the outcomes of the transactions in order to ascertain surpluses for some nations and deficits for others. Our preoccupation with the Commerce Department's trade-balance statistics each month is superfluous. (To the extent that the government's monetary policies cause trade problems, atten-

ments want to subsidize American firms with cut-rate steel, that is a matter between those governments and their citizens (who, one hopes, would object). The domestic producers who believe they should be making the sales instead have no business seeking help from the law. By what right do they prevent American consumers from buying lower-priced products? Domestic industries are perfectly free to appeal to Americans on patriotic or other grounds to pay higher prices, but that is as far as they may go. To obtain government intervention is to deprive Americans of their liberty and to make our economy less efficient.

No advocate of protectionism has ever refuted the arguments

demonstrating that import restrictions raise the price of producer and consumer products and cost jobs and sales in import and export industries.

Finally, what about the objection that if only one nation opens up its borders, trade will be unfair? This is a misuse of language. If British steelmakers undersell their American competitors, for whatever reason, they have done *nothing* to the American firms. They have merely given American steel buyers a break—period. No unfairness is committed.

But, to take this further, the premise of this objection is off base. The world economy is not a contest to see who outperforms whom under "equal conditions." It is not a game, but rather a serious endeavor for satisfying consumers. Hindering that activity in the name of "fair" and "equal" conditions undercuts the foundation of an economic system.

The only rational policy for the United States—regardless of what other governments do—is to withdraw from GATT and abolish the trade barriers, so the least expensive products can get to the American people first.

Sheldon L. Richman is vice-chairman of the Libertarian Party and a member of the 1983 LP Platform Committee.

NATIONAL ROUND-UP (Continued from Page 7)

The new law will reduce the requirement for getting on the ballot from signatures of six percent of those voting in the last gubernatorial election to one-half of one percent and will reduce the requirement for remaining on the ballot from polling 15 percent of the vote to only polling five percent. Bolden said that Libertarian **Steve Curtis**, an attorney offered significant assistance in getting the law changed.....

■ **David Walter** of the Pennsylvania LP has announced his intention to seek the position of Treasurer of the Libertarian National Committee. Walter is

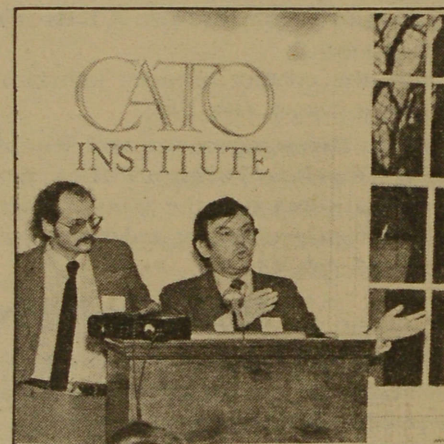
currently a member of the LNC, as well as chairman of the Audit Committee and chairman of the Internal Education Committee. The position will be up for election at the 1983 National Convention to be held in August in New York City.....

■ The **Alaska LP** is getting into full swing in its efforts to bring the thousands of **Dick Randolph** campaign volunteers, as well as the tens of thousands more who voted for Randolph, into the LP. Also, Randolph is leading a major fundraising drive aimed at these same people. **Duncan Scott**, formerly of the Montana LP, has taken the job of Alaska LP Executive Director and is leading two petition efforts, one of which is an

initiative to deregulate the transportation industry in the state..

■ In what is hoped to be a historic breakthrough, the **Cato Institute** has just released **Solidarnosc Z Wolnoscia** (or **Solidarity With Liberty**), a collection of essays, edited by **Don C. Lavoie** of George Mason University, translated into Polish. The Cato Institute will be smuggling the books into Poland through various contacts they have established within Solidarity.

The essays examine the Polish situation before and after martial law was imposed, the failure of central planning, why Solidarity must offer a clear alternative to the socialist system it is fighting, and what that alternative must be. The book contains



Don Lavoie, left, and Zdzislaw Rurarz essays by Lavoie, Leszek Kolakowski, Vladimir Bukovsky, Friedrich Hayek, Milton Friedman, Walter Lippmann, Ludwig von Mises, G. Warren Nutter,

(Continued on Page 17)

NATIONAL ROUND-UP

(Continued from Page 16)

Michael Polanyi, P.M. Johnson, and Roy A. Childs, Jr.

Zdzislaw Rurarz, the Polish ambassador to Japan who defected to the U.S. following the imposition of martial law, wrote the book's introduction, explaining the importance of the book at this stage in the Polish crisis. Rurarz says he is infinitely grateful to the American libertarian movement for this very important intellectual contribution to the Polish revolution.

The Cato Institute is also considering publishing a similar book in Spanish, aimed at Latin Americans.....

■ **The Institute for Humane Studies** announced in February its plans to award two "Excellence in Liberty" prizes of \$500 each to "students whose term papers best demonstrate excellence in research on liberty."

One award will be given to an undergraduate student and one to a graduate student. Papers must be submitted by June 1, 1983, and meet the following requirements: 1) They must be written for a course in history, political, social, or legal theory, economics, or literature (if the topic is politics in literature); 2) They must have been written during the 1982-83 academic year; 3) They must be submitted by the professor of the course, who should include with the entry a cover letter listing the student's name, permanent address, and the title of the course; and 4) The content of the paper must demonstrate the student's intellectual understanding of the free-market, private property philosophy. The prizes will be awarded July 4. Papers should be sent to: Leonard Lig-

(Continued from Page 3)

shared by nearly all voters that a vote for a Libertarian is a wasted vote because LP candidates will not be elected. This suggests two things. A campaign along traditional lines, competing head-on with the major party candidates and measuring success by vote totals alone, will probably not be a success on its own terms and will probably discourage LP activists who succumb to the hype. On the other hand, a campaign that attacks the wasted vote mindset head-on (e.g., votes for Demopublicans are really the wasted ones) and sets realistic goals other than bare votes, can be perceived as successful both by LP activists and outside observers. Such a campaign can set goals such as increasing LP membership, creating greater understanding and acceptance of the libertarian philosophy, affecting the public debate on significant issues, and creating an effective political vehicle to which non-aligned or disaffected

gio, Institute for Humane Studies, P.O. Box 1149, Menlo Park, CA 94025. For more information, contact the Institute at 415-323-2464.....

■ **The Alabama LP**, not content with a Tax Protest Day decided to hold a Tax Protest Month! The activity, being coordinated by **Henri Klinger**, was kicked off with a Tea Party on March 18 and will end with a traditional post office demonstration on April 15, complete with costumes.....

■ **Tom Westgaard**, State Chair of the Wisconsin LP, is waging a write-in campaign for a state

voters can look for representation.

With of the foregoing in mind, perhaps we can put some hard and relevant questions to potential LP Presidential candidates and those persons likely to hold campaign leadership positions. Such as:

What will the basic message of the campaign be?

How capable is the candidate in articulating the basic message?

Is the candidate a knowledgeable and committed libertarian who represents our philosophy by personal example?

What is the basic campaign plan for fundraising, spending and the roles of the Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates?

What are some specific goals of the campaign and what is the basis for choosing them over other goals?

Who will hold key positions in the campaign and what recom-

senate seat. The election will be held April 5.....

■ **Dave Kelley** of the Illinois LP, is running for Rockford Alderman. Kelley received 10 percent of the vote for an alderman seat in 1981. Although he has since been redistricted into a different ward, Kelley thinks his chances of winning are much better this time around. His campaign theme is "Let Rockford Work." In another Illinois alderman race, Libertarian **Scott Tilmann** is running in Marquette Heights. He is currently running unopposed, but is waging an active campaign in order to discourage any write-in candidates.....

■ The people in Katy, Texas, are ready for the LP, according to the results of a recent Gallup poll taken there. The poll showed that more people favored an independent party over the Republican Party and almost as many favored an independent party as favored the Democratic Party. **George Gallup** said he was "absolutely staggered by the results... the time is ripe for a third party to make a strong political showing.".....

(Continued on Page 18)

Choosing a Presidential Candidate

mends them for such positions?

This questioning should be posed not only to potential candidates but also to potential delegates to the National Convention. Those delegates are representatives of their state party membership. All LP activists have the responsibility to make sure that the delegates understand their preferences on this most crucial issue of the selection of the LP's 1984 Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates.

David Bergland was the LP's 1976 Vice Presidential candidate and is a former chairman and a current member of the Libertarian National Committee.

WASHINGTON WATCH

(Continued from Page 6)

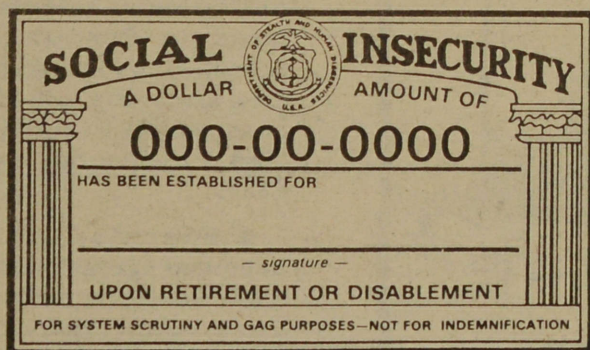
would make it a crime to knowingly hire or recruit illegal aliens. By combining these onerous aspects with provisions granting legal status to millions of aliens already here, these bills could generate an unbeatable consensus.

A number of anti-abortion bills have been reintroduced in the House by Rep. Henry Hyde (R-IL) and in the Senate by Senators Jesse Helms (D-NC), Orrin Hatch (R-UT) and others. Generally, all the bills seek to outlaw abortion by redefining fetuses as persons with all the legal rights of human beings. It is doubtful that the bills will be any more successful this year than last.

In the House, there is a bill which would terminate all funding for the Selective Service System's draft registration program. The bill, HR 1050, is currently in a House Appropriation Committee subcommittee. A companion bill may be introduced in the Senate by Sen. Mark Hatfield (R-OR).

Finally, the Equal Rights Amendment is back, having been reintroduced in both houses. In one month, it has garnered 56 cosponsors in the Senate and 234 in the House. A two-thirds vote in both houses is necessary for passage.

David Lampo is on the staff of the Cato Institute, a public policy institute in Washington, D.C.



The LP's "Social Insecurity Cards" are available for 1¢ each from the LP National Headquarters.

Featured Source

Pacific Institute Publishes Books

Founded in 1979, the Pacific Institute for Public Policy Research is an independent, tax-exempt research and educational organization presided over by David Theroux. The Institute sponsors in-depth studies into the nature of and possible solutions to major social, economic and environmental problems. Such libertarian scholars as Friedrich A. Hayek, M. Bruce Johnson, Israel Kirzner, and Yale Brozen serve as advisors to the Institute.

The Institute's alternative approaches are made available to scholars, business and civic leaders, policymakers and the general public through books, monographs, conferences and media programs.

Five currently available books are of interest to libertarians:

Firearms and Violence, by Don Kates, Jr., \$12.95. Analyzes topics ranging from the underlying assumptions of gun controls to the constitutional guarantees for the right to bear arms.

The Public School Monopoly, by Robert Everhart, \$13.95.

Examines the nature, consequences and possible alternatives to the detrimental state education system.

Natural Resources, by Richard Stroup and John Baden, \$9.95. Analyzes how various public and private property rights institutions can affect natural resource systems.

Locking Up the Range, by Gary Libecap, \$8.95. Analyzes the motives behind the Interior Department's refusal to turn 180 million acres of rangeland over to private ownership.

Resolving the Housing Crisis, by M. Bruce Johnson, \$12.95. Argues for substantial deregulation of housing and land use reforms.

Some of the topics to be covered in 1983 include *The Federal Reserve in Crisis*, *Water Rights: Scarce Resource Allocation, Bureaucracy, and the Environment*, and *Regulation and Deregulation: Economic Policy and Justice*.

As each publication or research study is issued, the Institute holds seminars, confer-

ences, and dinners to acquaint the public and opinion makers with the findings. Thomas Sowell and Robert Bleiberg have been among the guest speakers at these events.

To secure your copy of the Institute's book list, to learn more about the programs of the Pacific Institute, or to find out about upcoming events through the periodic newsletter, *Pacific*

Outlook, contact them at: 635 Mason Street, San Francisco, CA 94108, 415-441-1173.

This column is prepared as a service of the Libertarian Party's Internal Education Committee. The LP does not necessarily endorse all the views of organizations, materials, or services mentioned in this column.

WRITERS WANTED

FOR NEWSLETTER SERIES

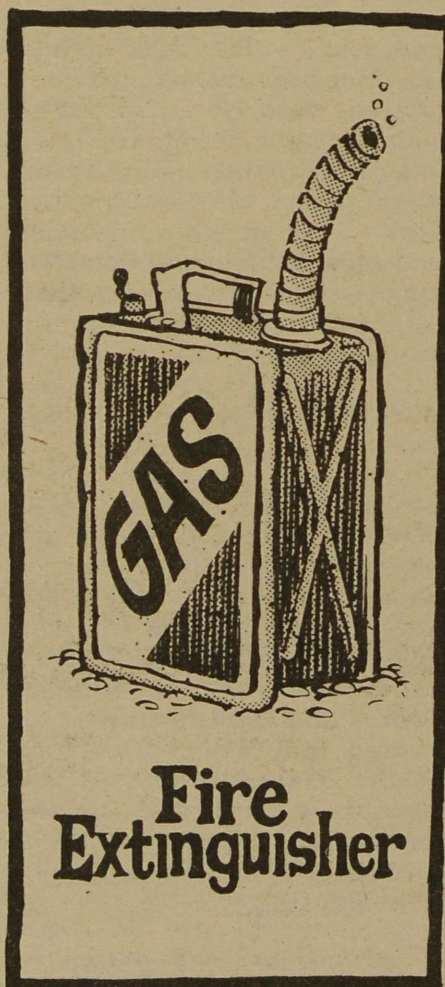
The Internal Education Committee is seeking writers to pen short (200-250 words) replies to often-asked questions about libertarian theory, proposals, and political outlook. Questions and answers will be used in the "Cliches of Statism" series being distributed to all state LP newsletters.

To volunteer and to find out more about the groundrules, write to:

Internal Education Committee

P.O. Box 1984

Warminster, PA 18974



NATIONAL ROUND-UP

(Continued from Page 17)

■ The Libertarian Party's **Social Security Week**, held January 31-February 6, spurred Libertarian activity and publicity across the country. The *New York Times* made mention of one of the efforts—the "Social Insecurity card"—in its "Washington Talk" column. The card was the brainchild of Larry Dodge of the Montana LP.

Also during the week, National Chair **Alicia Clark** appeared on a nationwide televised debate taped in Spanish, and many Libertarians appeared on television and radio talk shows to discuss Social Security, including 1980 Presidential candidate **Ed Clark**.

■ **Florida Libertarians** received great publicity with their Social Security Week activities. Activists in Orlando received radio and television coverage. **Stan Walker** and **Beatrix Brockerman** made front page news in Tallahassee by burning their Social Security

(Continued on Page 20)

What's Available From Headquarters...

MAR-APR 83

Qty.

Amt.

The Libertarian Party

- **Q&A Brochure** The Libertarian Party's most popular brochure explains, in question and answer format, the positions and purposes of the LP (20¢ each) _____
- **Q&A Leaflet** Shortened version of the Q & A brochure; 8½" x 11" (5¢ each) _____
- **Spanish Q&A Leaflet** 8½" x 11" (5¢ each) _____
- **Preguntas y respuestas** Panfleto en Español. Traducción del folleto "Q&A about the Libertarian Party"; 8½" x 11" (5¢ cada uno) _____
- **Platform of the Libertarian Party** The current statement of principles and official party positions, adopted in Denver, August 1981 (50¢ each) _____
- **Libertarian Party Bylaws and Convention Rules** Adopted at the 1981 National Convention (\$1 each) _____

Issue Papers

Campaign Issues 8½" x 11"
(50¢ each; 25¢ each for 10 or more)

- Social Security _____
- Taxation _____
- Unemployment _____
- Nuclear Weapons Freeze _____

- **LP Position Papers** 3½" x 8½" blue & white brochure (50¢ each; 25¢ each for 10 or more)
- Nuclear Power—A Question of Insurance _____
- Government and Mental Health _____

Books

- **Speakers Bureau Manual** (\$5 each) _____
- **A New Beginning** by Ed Clark (\$4 each) _____
- **Libertarian Political Action** Campaign skills including organization, petitioning, fundraising skills, outreach and media (\$5 each) _____

Films/Video Recordings

- **"We Hold These Truths"** Excellent introduction to the Libertarian Party. Available in 16mm film (\$125), VHS (\$45), and Betamax (\$45, specify Beta I or Beta II).
rentals: Film: \$25 for two days, \$40 for one week. Tapes \$15 for one week. Purchase and rental prices include shipping and handling.
- **"The Incredible Bread Machine"** 16mm film produced by World Research, Inc. Rental only. \$30 for two days. _____

Posters

- **"Vote Libertarian"** 28" long x 11" on 80-pound paper stock (\$2 each or 10 for \$10) _____
- **"Statement of Principles of the Libertarian Party"** Inscribed on parchment-like paper; 11" x 14" (\$2 each or 10 for \$10) _____
- **"Against the Draft"** Resolution adopted by the Libertarian National Committee, on parchment-like paper; 11" x 17" (\$2 each or 10 for \$10) _____
- **"No Draft, No War"** Anti-draft resolution on 23" x 35" glossy paper (\$2 each or 10 for \$10) _____
- **"Clark for President"** 19" x 26" campaign poster (\$2 each or 10 for \$10) _____
- **"MacBride for President"** 22" x 28" campaign poster (\$2 each or 10 for \$10) _____
- **"Hospers for President"** 23" x 35" campaign poster (\$2 each or 10 for \$10) _____

Deluxe Posters

- **"Statue of Liberty"** On 80-pound 23" x 35" glossy stock (\$2.50 each, 5 for \$10) _____
- **"Vote Libertarian"** On cardboard stock, 30" long x 11" high (\$4 each or 5 for \$15) _____

Bumper Stickers

- **"Stop the Draft/Vote Libertarian"** Blue and white 15¾" x 3¾" (\$1 each) _____
- **"Legalize Freedom/Vote Libertarian"** Blue and white 12¾" x 3¾" (\$1 each) _____
- **"Legalize Freedom"** Glossy blue and white 13" x 3" (\$1 each) _____

Miscellany

- **Statue of Liberty Notecards** With envelopes. Package of 25 (\$10) _____
- **"Vote Libertarian" Buttons** White on blue; 1¾" diameter (50¢ each) _____
- **LP News Subscription*** (Six issues per year)
*Included free with National LP membership
..... Non-members (\$10) _____
- **LP News Gift Subscription** (\$10) _____
- Send gift subscription to:
Name _____
Address _____

Subtotal _____

15% DISCOUNT if subtotal exceeds \$50

Add \$1 for postage and handling 1.00

MATERIAL ORDER TOTAL \$ _____

Make checks payable to:

**LIBERTARIAN PARTY
2139 Wisconsin Avenue NW #102
Washington DC 20007**

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____ Phone (____) _____

Occupation and Employer Name† _____

†Federal Election law requires us to ask for this information.

Bill my ☐ Master Charge ☐ Visa

Account # _____ Exp. Date _____

Bank # (MC only) _____

Name as appears on card _____

NATIONAL LIBERTARIAN PARTY MEMBERSHIP

☐ Application

☐ Renewal

YES! I'd like to support the efforts of the Libertarian Party by becoming a National LP member in the category I've checked below:

- ☐ Basic (\$10) ☐ Sustaining (\$20) ☐ Patron (\$100)
- ☐ Associate-Life (\$250) ☐ Life-Benefactor (\$1000)

*Occupation _____ Day Phone (____) _____

*Name of Employer _____ Night Phone (____) _____

*Optional; the Federal Elections Commission requires us to ask for this information.

"I hereby certify that I do not believe in or advocate the initiation of force as a means of achieving political or social goals."

Signature _____

Name _____

Address _____

☐ Check if new address—Previous zip code was _____

Taking Liberties

by Monty Hamel

The EPA Can't Get Anything Right These Days...

"We purchased our Honda mainly because of the EPA rating on the window sticker... As you can see, it states 40 miles per gallon city, 52 highway. We have had the Honda 5½ months now, but we are still only getting 20 mpg..."

"It would appear...that 20 mpg is an unreasonably low value for a vehicle listed in the Gas Mileage Guide at 35 mpg..."

"I purchased a Pinto because of the fuel economy which EPA stated as 34 mpg highway and 26 local. I have repeatedly complained about poor mileage (11 mpg local and 18 mpg on highway) to no avail..."

Washington Times
March 18, 1983

1984 Jewelry...

Some misdemeanor offenders will be permitted to serve sentences at home soon, but they must wear an electronic "handcuff" that will tell on them if they leave.

Under a 90-day pilot program, an offender normally placed on probation

where he reports to jail after work instead will go home each day. There, the electronic bracelet will keep track of his comings and goings to make sure they agree with a court-approved work schedule...

The program will help determine whether the device can be used in other areas to make people convicted of petty crimes pay their dues without crowding jails.

Washington Post
March 10, 1983

Food for Thought...

Acting on a tip from a neighbor, a police officer in Granite City, IL, made a nighttime raid on what he thought was a marijuana patch and confiscated 94 okra plants.

Playboy
February 1983

Executive Paranoia...

The Reagan administration wants to expand the Secret Service's list of 379 individuals potentially dangerous to the President and his family, the VP and his family, and former Presidents and their families, into the millions, by linking in with the FBI's National Crime Information Center Computer... In 1972 the

he be forced to assist the IRS in collecting the taxes owed (by filing an income tax return). Although the jury acquitted Garland on the criminal charges, the IRS is expected to continue civil proceedings against Garland in order to collect his back taxes. Garland says he will not be filing a return this April 15

■ The Montgomery County (MD) LP was among several groups which formed a coalition to sponsor an anti-draft rally in Rockville, MD, in March. The rally was sparked to some extent by Selective Service harassment of a local resident, Paul Kuhn, who sent the Selective Service a letter opposing the draft and revealing his intentions to resist draft registration. The Selective Service replied by ordering Kuhn to register within a certain number of days, unaware that Kuhn was not yet of draft registration age. Speakers at the rally included Gerald Schneider of the Maryland LP, Barry Lynn of Draft Action, and the mother of Russell Ford, a draft resister who was sent to jail because he refused to post bail following his indictment

potentially dangerous list comprised 42,000 names including now District of Columbia Congressman Walter Fountroy.

The Correspondent
April 1983

Civilian Paranoia...

Among some 4,000-odd pages in the FBI's dossier on Emile de Antonio is a document asserting that the veteran filmmaker entertains "ill-informed fantasies concerning FBI investigative activities..."

"I'm no threat to any branch of government," he said... "My crimes are very simple: I practice the First Amendment." The FBI's records on him are so detailed that de Antonio plans to use them as the basis for a fictional autobiographical movie, tentatively entitled, "The Life of a Middle-Aged Radical as Seen Through the Eyes of His Government."

The Progressive
January 1983

A U.S. Military Withdrawal...

A 107-page booklet called "Soviet Military Power" prepared by the Defense Intelligence Agency was released for publication... A government official involved in the DIA report told reporters in a Pentagon briefing Tuesday that after sifting through the information he did not believe the Soviets held "the edge" over the U.S. in strategic weapons, meaning those for all-out nuclear war such as missiles and bombers. "Strategically we are better,"

GENE BURNS

(Continued from Page 1)

received awards from the Greater Orlando Press Club for commentaries in radio, television, and newspapers.

Burns said he has not yet made the decisions on who will make up his permanent campaign staff. Currently, he has a volunteer staff of close personal friends, two of whom have extensive political experience outside of the LP.

Burns will be attending as many state LP conventions as possible in order to meet local Libertarians and solicit their support for his candidacy. His first state convention appearance, in California, was well-received. So far, he has received the endorsements of National Committee members Bill Evers, Jon Michael Hall, and Murray Rothbard.

he said.

His not-for-attribution comment caused tittering among reporters and consternation among Pentagon officials. Yesterday in a "supplementary" not-for-attribution statement, the senior official said, "I meant the U.S. has an edge in the largest sense—society compared to society." He added that he agreed with Weinberger's statement that "the Soviets have acquired a margin of nuclear superiority in most important categories."

Washington Post
March 10, 1983

Business Writing 101...

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration believes most consumers don't understand letters asking customers to return defective cars for repair.

So NHTSA is paying Washington-based American Institute for Research \$23,008 to come up with a readable letter.

"I just don't understand why a federal agency like yours has to find a consultant to write a clear letter. Why can't you write it yourself?" Rep. John Bryant (D-Tex.) said.

"I am not skilled in linguistics," NHTSA's Raymond Peck replied.

"Well," said Bryant, "it's my recommendation that you ought to learn how to write and read a letter, or find a different line of business."

Washington Post
March 3, 1983

NATIONAL ROUND-UP

(Continued from Page 18)

cards in Lady Liberty's torch. State Chair Alan Turin and Bob Mihm were on a radio talk show in Miami.....

■ The Cato Institute will sponsor a conference entitled, *Social Security: Continuing Crisis or Real Reform*, June 6-7. The conference will be held at the Capitol Hilton in Washington, D.C. Participants will examine proposals for reform and privatization. Peter J. Ferrara will present the banquet address. For more information, contact the Cato Institute at 224 Second St., SE, Washington, D.C., 20003, 202-546-0200

■ A court in Illinois recently ruled in favor of Raymond Garland in his case with the Internal Revenue Service. Garland had been charged with failure to file his income tax return since 1976, a criminal offense. However, the jury sided with Garland, who based his defense not on objecting to taxes per se but on objecting to the IRS's requirement that

Burns said his objective in running for the nomination is to take advantage of the great opportunity in 1984 for enlisting the support of the growing numbers of dissatisfied voters.

"Americans throughout this country, repeatedly disappointed by the efforts of the established parties, are now more open to our alternative than they have ever been. We have a great opportunity to enlist that dissatisfaction to deliver a stunning message in 1984. For that reason I have decided to seek the Libertarian Party presidential nomination this year."

Dianne Pilcher, of Orlando, Florida, is the Region 19 representative on the Libertarian National Committee