

# California Libertarian News

MAY/JUNE 1985

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## CALIFORNIA LIBERTARIANS RALLY BEHIND PAUL JACOB

Libertarian draft resister Paul Jacob made a whirlwind tour of California in early April to meet other anti-draft activists, gain publicity for his stand against the draft, and raise money for his trial. The tour was highly successful on all accounts.

From April 3rd through the 10th, Paul met with fellow Libertarians at four supper clubs and two receptions, talked to high school and college students at four schools, met with dozens of news reporters, appeared on at least four radio and one TV program, had joint appearances with fellow draft resisters Ben Sasway and David Waite, and raised over \$3,000 toward his legal defense.

Some of the media highlights of Paul's tour included:

- radio interviews on KFWB(L.A.) KCBS (San Francisco), The Michael Jackson Show on KABC (L. A.) and the college stations at U. C. Irvine and Stanford.
- A TV interview on KTTV's Mid-morning Report (L. A.)
- A press conference in San Diego with Ben Sasway, which received coverage by the three major TV networks plus two radio stations.
- A press conference in Los Angeles with David Waite, which was attended by most of the Los Angeles radio, TV, and print media.
- Newspaper interviews at the Santa Ana Register, Pacific Sun, Oakland Tribune, San Francisco Chronicle, San Francisco Examiner, San Jose Mercury News, UPI, and City News Service.
- A speech at Stanford University which was covered by the Stanford Daily and the Peninsula Times-Tribune.



Paul Jacob answers reporters' question as fellow draft resister David Waite looks on. (Photo by Lauri Sano)

The primary organizers of the tour included Dick Eagleson and Linda Rader of Los Angeles, Dan Dougherty of Marin County, and Bill Evers of Santa Clara County. Also playing major parts were Pat Wright (San Diego), LPC Chair Jack Dean (Orange County), Jim Wilson (Santa Clara County), Laurel Fest (Los Angeles), Linda Abrams of the Los Angeles Supper Club, and LPC Media Coordinator Laurie Sano.

With his trial originally set to begin May 6th, Libertarians staged rallies nationwide on May 5th in support of Paul Jacob. However, a few days before the trial was to begin, the judge postponed it. Paul's new trial date is July 1st. So now we all get to demonstrate again on June 30th. Contact your county or regional chair to find out the location of the demonstration nearest you.



Los Angeles area Libertarians demonstrate support for Paul Jacob. (photos by Bruce Lagasse)

Paul Jacob's case is different from the other 17 cases the Government has prosecuted in at least two ways:

First, he is the only one of the 18 indicted draft resisters who did not write to the government declaring his intention to resist. Thus the issue of selective prosecution is more obvious in his case.

Second, he intends to use the trial as a forum to raise the issue of individual rights, not merely to argue the technicalities of the present law. He plans to subpoena the Government's TV commercial which says draft registration is "no big deal." And he hopes to fly in some prominent Libertarians to testify about the philosophical basis of his position.

Contributions to help pay Paul's legal expenses can be made to the Paul Jacob Defense Fund care of the Arkansas LP, P. O. Box 15724, Little Rock, Arkansas, 72231.



## MOMENTUM '86

*This article was excerpted from the Momentum '86 Prospectus written in February, 1985, by Perry Willis and Jack Dean. A copy of the full ten-page prospectus is available to any monthly pledger upon request.*

We are about to embark on a 20-month journey. The journey begins in March of 1985 and ends in early November of 1986.

Right now, at the beginning of this journey, we are still a small and struggling organization. By election Day in 1986 we will still be a relatively small Party, but we will no longer be struggling. By then we will have laid the foundation for significant growth during the rest of the '80's and through the '90's.

In the next ten years we here in California can bring thousands of new people into the movement, but only if we lay the groundwork now, and begin targeting those segments of the political marketplace that are most likely to be receptive to our message.

It is our belief that even the most intimidating task can be done in a surprisingly short amount of time, as long as it is divided up into smaller tasks taken in the proper order -- much as an infant learns to walk before he runs, and in any case, only by putting one foot in front of the other.

The four phases described herein are the left, right, left, right of our march toward success.

**PHASE I: March, 1985, to September, 1985.**

**THEME: Taking Care of Long-neglected Business.**

The primary asset of the LPC is its members and contributors. One of our primary goals, therefore, should be to acquire new members and contributors. Only through their help can we hope to finance other projects such as media outreach and internal education. This is simple common sense, and yet expansion of our capital assets has been the most neglected aspect of our approach to date.

Phase I of Momentum '86 will be dedicated primarily to acquiring new assets, and therefore, financing for the future phases of this program.

Achieving financial stability has two parts: 1) Maximizing investments from current donors, and 2) Acquiring and developing brand-new donors.

**Part One: Maximizing investments from current donors.**

Current donor development has five aspects: A) Cataloging and targeting donors. Toward this end a new computerized list management system has been developed by LPC Coordinator Bob Lehman. B) Use of personal solicitation to acquire gifts from large donors. C) Use of Direct Mail and personal appeals to turn small donors into monthly pledgers. D) Regular Direct Mail appeals to solicit one-time contributions. E) New and improved donor/member benefits, such as a better newsletter, donor briefings, and selected use of premiums such as autographed books.

**Part Two: Acquiring and developing brand-new donors.**

List building has two aspects: A) Prospecting. This involves targeting special interest mailing lists, testing them by mailing to a small portion of each list, and then mailing to all the names on those lists which appear to be profitable for us. B) Development. Once a new name is acquired it then will undergo the same development process as our current contributor names.

List building is a new undertaking for us. Direct mail for the purpose of funding ongoing operations is not. In 1985/86 the LPC will use this proven method not only to pay for operations, but also to acquire new resources for the future.

**THE GOAL OF THIS PROGRAM IS TO ADD 800 NEW CONTRIBUTORS DURING 1985, BUILD UP OUR LIST OF MONTHLY PLEDGERS TO 300, AND THEN TO USE THIS AS A BASE FOR SIMILAR PROGRESS IN 1986.**

As of mid-1984 the only on-going projects of the LPC were the newsletter, the annual convention, and a fledgling pledge program which was providing for our administrative and clerical expenses.

In late 1984, just prior to Election Day, the Fundraising/Membership Committee undertook a mailing to all registered Libertarians in California. This mailing added 212 brand-new contributors to our roles and was the first step in the list building process.

An additional mailing to LPC members was sent out in January for the purpose, in part, of adding yet another Phase I project: an ongoing campaign of media outreach. Returns on this mailing to date indicate that this project should be adequately funded for the year.

As a result, PR professional Laurie Sano, formerly of the Bergland for President Campaign, has contracted with the LPC to send out periodic press releases and op-eds (editorial opinion columns), build a media list for use by local Parties, book Libertarians onto talk shows, and establish a working relationship with selected journalists. This project will focus on the small papers with which we are likely to have the most success. We hope to expand this project during 1986, an election year.

Phase I will conclude at the time of the National LP Convention in Phoenix, Arizona. At that time we should be able to report on the success of our list building program.

**PHASE II: September 1, 1985 to the 1986 LPC Convention.**

**THEME: Preparing for the 1986 Elections.**

PHASE II will be a period primarily of preparation. The projects undertaken in Phase I will be continued, reviewed, and improved. The most exciting aspect of PHASE II, however, will be the '86 elections. **OUR GOAL IS TO HAVE A FULL SLATE.**

We will also form State and Federal PAC's and begin to raise money to support the candidates we nominate. We will apply the experience gained from the LPC direct mail effort and the "semi-celebrity" status of our candidates to reach out and raise money from new sources.

**PHASE III: March 1, 1986 to the June Primaries.**

**THEME: Organizing Campaign '86.**

During this period we will inaugurate new projects to complement our Phase I projects, and prepare to capitalize on the unique opportunities of the campaign season. Phase III projects planned include: A) Field Organizing: We hope to contract with two full-time field organizers, one for the north and one for the south. B) Campaign Training Seminars for candidates and their staffs. C) A Brainstorming Retreat for candidates and their staffs to share plans. D) The "Liberate Your Neighborhood" Test Project to recruit and train precinct captains in literature distribution, polling and voter targeting. E) Expansion of the Media Outreach Program. F) A New Outreach Tabloid Newsletter for Mass Distribution.

**PHASE IV: Primary Election to General Election.**

**THEME: The Big Push to Election Day.**

During this phase all of the projects begun during the first three phases will continue and will reach peak efficiency as a result of experience gained during the preceeding months.

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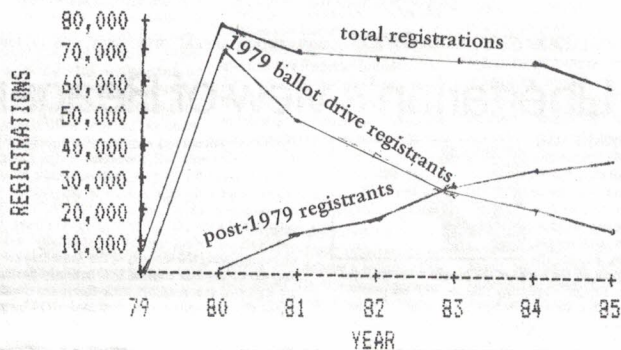


## THERE'S GOLD IN THEM THERE REGISTRATIONS

Until recently, Libertarian Party registered voters who had not paid dues to the LPC were not considered by most Party activists to be "real Libertarians." Basically, our registrants have been considered to be friends who helped us to achieve ballot status in 1979 by letting our ballot drive workers register them as Libertarians, but who really had no interest in the Party beyond that.

Well, that may have been the case five years ago, but recently things have changed. While Libertarian registrations have been declining gradually over the last five years (from a high near 80,000 in 1980 to 58,000 today), over 50,000 of the 1979 ballot-drive registrants have left the Party! Most of them have been replaced by nearly 40,000 Libertarians who have registered SINCE 1980. Out of our 58,000 current registrants, only about 30% are left from the 1979 ballot drive.

TOTAL LP REGISTRATION, 1979 - 1985



We had some indication that the quality of our list was improving in 1983 and 1984 when several LPC regions began holding "Introduction to Libertarianism" events under the leadership of then Executive Director Marshall Fritz. Time after time, local activists were able successfully to recruit audiences for these events by calling registered Libertarians who had never attended a Libertarian meeting before. Some of you reading this may have become LPC dues-paying members as a result of one of these events.

An even stronger indication that the quality of our list was improving came last October when the LPC sent a fundraising letter to all 68,000 registrants on our file at that time. That mailing came closer to making a profit than had any previous mailing to our Libertarian registrants.

As a result of that mailing, 212 new contributors were discovered, but even more importantly, we were able to analyze the returns to discover certain sub-groupings of our list which are more likely to contribute than others.

Of course, three groups from whom we had expected a good return did indeed contribute several times the cost of mailing to them:

- A) Current & Former LPC Members
- B) National LP Members
- C) National LP Contributors

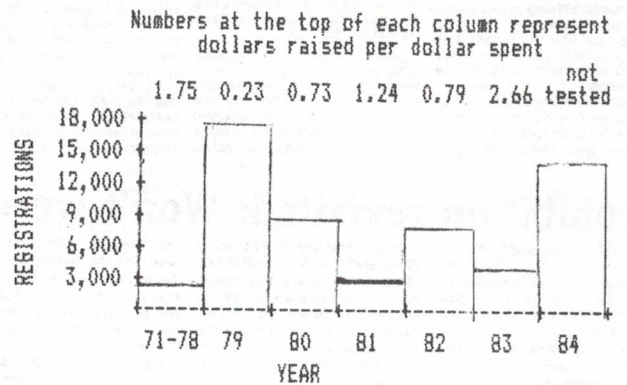
These three groups, which comprised about 3% of the mailing, accounted for about 30% of the money raised.

Another group of Libertarians who paid back more than the cost of mailing to them was:

- D) 1983 Registrants (latest year on file, at the time)

Even after deducting the contributions of 1983 registrants who are LPC or LP members or contributors (and thus fall into categories A - C above) the remaining 1983 registrants (about 9% of the entire mailing) accounted for about 15% of the money raised.

LP REGISTRATIONS BY YEAR

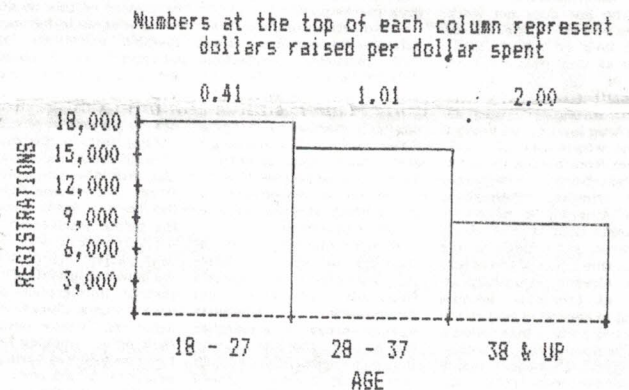


Another good category for us was:

E) 1980 - 82 registrants over 37 years old.

About 10% of the money raised came from this group which made up about 4% of the entire mailing.

Combining the above figures, we see that about 55% of the money raised came from about 16% of the names on our file.

LP REGISTRANTS' AGE DISTRIBUTION  
(excluding 1979 registrants)

Since that path-breaking mailing, we have received the 1985 "purged" registration file from Secretary of State March Fong Eu. Former Libertarian registrants who have re-registered with another party have been dropped, as have those who did not vote in the 1984 primary election and then moved without re-registering. This greatly enhances the quality of our list by eliminating names it wouldn't have paid to mail to.

In addition, nearly 15,000 new names of 1984 registrants have been added. Since experience shows that our most recent registrants are the most likely to respond to fundraising mailings, this means that now nearly half of our database consists of prospects we can mail to at a profit!

By using list management techniques to target our mailings to those prospects most likely to contribute, we can achieve financial stability while building up our "house list" of known contributors and recruiting new activists into the LPC.

Already, in the first three months of Momentum '86, we have added 93 new contributors and 58 new monthly pledgers while doubling our monthly income from pledges. Three targeted mailings costing \$3,619 altogether have returned \$3,540 in one-time contributions and \$14,364 in annualized pledges.

The gold is out there. All we have to do is mine it.



# Draft resister urges young men to ignore registration

By Barbara Wood  
Times Tribune staff

Indicted draft resister Paul Jacob is probably the type of person federal officials would love to muzzle — a clean-cut, articulate young man who can deliver a cogent argument about why others should adopt his form of civil disobedience.

Jacobs is traveling the country, encouraging others not to register for the draft. He spoke Thursday at Stanford University, where fewer

than 30 students showed up to hear him.

Jacob was arrested by the FBI at his home in North Little Rock, Ark., last Dec. 6. He is set to go on trial May 6 on charges of failing to register for the draft.

Jacobs is encouraging others not to register, because only a mass effort can have any results, he said.

If enough young men refuse to register for the draft, the government will find it impossible to conduct a draft, he said. Without a draft, a

war will be impossible, he said.

Refusing to register for the draft also sends a message to the government about war, Jacobs said. The opposite happens each time a young man registers, he said.

"Every time someone registers, they send a message to Washington that they are available" to fight, Jacobs said.

Jacobs said he and others feel that the draft, and therefore draft registration, violates the 13th Amendment prohibiting involuntary servitude.

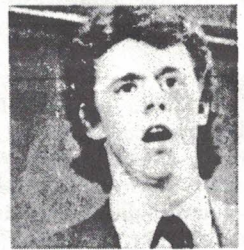
They also feel that draft registration is an insult to the integrity of young people.

"What it says to young people is we won't defend the country ... unless we're threatened with a prison sentence," Jacobs said.

Jacobs told the students that despite the efforts of federal officials to convince people otherwise, there is little possibility that "quiet draft resisters" who do not publicize their refusal to register will be prosecuted.

Eighteen men have been indicted for failure to register since registration was reinstated, and all but one of those publicized their resistance, Jacobs said.

Jacobs said the one other man arrested is a Laotian refugee who does not speak or read English and did not understand he was required to register. Once a court interpreter explained what was desired, the man registered the next day and the charges were dropped, he said.



Paul Jacob  
... faces charges.

## Prohibition revisited: Won't we ever learn?

By David P. Bergland

(Bergland is an attorney in Costa Mesa and was the 1984 presidential candidate of the Libertarian Party.)

The administration's "war on drugs," really a war on people, is destroying the lives of millions of peaceful people and wrecking fragile relationships in Latin America and the Caribbean. Policymakers honestly seeking improvement should study the Prohibition experiment of 1920-33, a wholly unsuccessful effort to prevent, with criminal penalties, the indisputably peaceful activities of producing, selling and consuming alcoholic beverages. No "war on drugs" can ever succeed. It can only produce other, unintended and terrible results.

What does happen when criminal laws are used to penalize otherwise honest people for peaceful conduct?

1. The law does not work. People will eat, drink, smoke, make love or amuse themselves as they desire regardless of the law. Alcohol consumption actually increased during Prohibition. Today's drug laws do not prevent anyone who wants illicit substances from buying them.

2. Peaceful, honest people become criminals. Prohibition made America a nation of criminals. Drug laws are doing the same, particularly to the young. One effect of this is that some, already wrongfully labeled as criminals, become willing to engage in real criminal activity which hurts others.

3. The price of the illicit commodity is much higher. Making a substance illegal restricts the supply and drives up the price. For example, the price of legal pharmaceutical morphine is about one-fiftieth that of illegal heroin. Morphine and heroin are both opium derivatives, essentially the same substance. The difference in price is due solely to their different legal status.

4. Addiction plus high prices increases real crime and drug use. Some users of addictive drugs cannot pay the high price of street drugs with normal wages so they turn to burglary or mugging. Another method of financing an expensive habit is to hustle one's friends into drug use so that they become one's customers. In England, where addicts can get drugs through official channels at cost and avoid high street prices, such conduct is virtually unknown.

5. Huge profits encourage criminal profiteers. Prohibition spawned organized crime in America because of the huge profits to be made on contraband booze. Criminal syndicates would wither if deprived of the profits they make on illegal drugs and other victimless crimes.

6. Drug laws corrupt the criminal justice system.

Wealthy drug suppliers protect themselves by buying off politicians, cops, judges and jailers as well as illicit liquor dealers did during Prohibition. Corrupt officials selectively enforce the law against upstarts who might compete with their criminal friends.

7. The taxpayer suffers. Nothing government does is free, including wars on drugs, the costs of which are escalating.

8. There is low quality control and little consumer protection in illegal markets. During Prohibition some people were poisoned drinking "bathtub gin." Today, illicit drug users sometimes die from adulterated illegal drugs. Consumers can't complain to the authorities about rip-offs or dangerous products in illegal markets. Good quality control and a market for consumer product information will develop only when we have an aboveground drug marketplace.

9. Competition in illegal markets is based on violence rather than consumer satisfaction. Prohibition was noted for its violent gang wars over territory. Today's illegal drug market is similarly marked by violence. Those victimized by violence in contraband markets cannot seek protection from law enforcement so violence escalates, often at great risk to innocent bystanders.

10. Civil liberties suffer. In their zeal to "get" drug dealers, law enforcement officials frequently disregard 4th Amendment protections against unreasonable searches and seizure. The Los Angeles Police Department has a small tank which it uses to smash through the walls of houses in surprise raids. Public school administrators exercise unlimited power to search students and their lockers for drugs. (Do you ever wonder why illegal substances are a problem at the public schools but legal substances such as beer and cigarettes are not?)

The foregoing list of negative results should persuade any objective observer that the government war on drugs is doing no good at all and a great deal of harm. Yet, even the usually sensible Jody Powell, in a recent opinion piece, called for jailing drug users, not just dealers. Considering that upwards of 40 million Americans take a little marijuana now and then and that the prisons are already crowded to the point of unconstitutionality, Powell's Draconian proposal shows how out of touch with reality the drug warriors are.

In addition, drug policies are damaging valuable foreign relations, particularly in Latin America and the Caribbean. The U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency is pressuring Latin governments to destroy fields of marijuana and coca, smash the manufacturing labs and ar-

rest dealers. The predictable result of the highly profitable illicit market in the U.S. is that many Latins, including numerous corrupt officials, are getting rich supplying that market.

Equally predictable, as U.S. pressure increases, Latin drug dealers retaliate against American DEA and foreign service personnel and their Latin government lackeys. DEA spokespersons admit that they stop only a minuscule fraction of the illicit drugs imported from Latin America. Sound and productive relations between U.S. citizens and their Latin American friends are far too valuable to be jeopardized by government drug war zealots.

Consider some history. Before passage of the Harrison Narcotics Act of 1914, opium and its derivatives, including morphine and heroin, were legal and inexpensive. The percentage of persons so affected by opiates as to be unable to function effectively socially was less than the percentage of socially impaired alcoholics today.

Many prominent and successful persons were known as regular users of opiates. In his book, "Ceremonial Chemistry: The Ritual Persecution of Drugs, Addicts and Pushers," Dr. Thomas Szasz shows that the prime motivation behind the Narcotics Act was anti-Chinese racism compounded by the desire of organized labor to restrict immigration of Chinese workers. Chinese were labeled the "yellow peril" and their opium smoking habit offered as proof of perilous propensities. Arrant claptrap, but it worked to criminalize both opiates and immigration from the Orient.

Leaves of the coca plant, the source of cocaine, have been chewed as a stimulant for thousands of years. The American history of cocaine use is similar to that of the opiates. Coca derivatives were legal until 1914 and prior to that caused no social problems. Cheaper amphetamines largely replaced cocaine during the 1930s. More recently, law enforcement has targeted amphetamines so cocaine has made a major comeback for people who desire a stimulant high.

Alcohol prohibition in America had its roots in xenophobia. Italian and Irish immigrants in particular were more disposed to spirits than the "founding stock." Prohibition was seen by its proponents as a way to Americanize and assimilate them. It backfired. Immigrants responded by becoming more insular than before.

Marijuana was deemed no threat until the late 1930's. The prime movers in its criminalization were former federal enforcers of alcohol prohibition seeking a contraband target to justify their pay-

checks. An element of racism was present since marijuana was popular among blacks migrating into northern cities. Anyone who has seen the film "Reefer Madness" knows how willing the anti-marijuana forces were to lie to accomplish their end. Such willing mendacity continues today.

Of course, we must be concerned about our children; which means assuming the responsibility of educating

them, truthfully, about anything that can harm them. Alcohol and tobacco are demonstrably as harmful and addictive as marijuana, heroin and cocaine. Criminal penalties provide no solution. Too often, those who propose tougher drug laws do so to divert attention from their own failure to take responsibility for problems in their own families and communities.

We are learning that helping people deal with the problems

of living caused by alcohol and tobacco use is more likely to produce desirable results than resorting to the threat of jail. It is time to apply these lessons to other substance problems and to adopt policies which respect the rights of individuals to control their own bodies. Repeal of all federal criminal laws which penalize the peaceful and honest production, sale or use of marijuana, opiates or coca derivatives would be a modest and beneficial beginning.

### More rhetoric than substance

MARYSVILLE APPEAL-DEMOCRAT, FEB 14, 1985

## A Libertarian's view of Reagan

PRESIDENT Reagan's State of the

Union Address varied

little from the theme

of speeches he has

given for two decades:

"reduce government,

cut taxes, and get the

government off the backs

of the people." Voters support

Mr. Reagan expecting that he will act consistently with his rhetoric. He has never done so, either as Governor of California or as President of the United States.

During Reagan's time as California Governor

(1966-74) the size and cost of state government in-

creased dramatically. As President, Reagan has pro-

posed larger budgets every year. Although federal

income tax rates are down, the total federal tax bite is

not. Reduced inflation and the current economic

boom are offset by frighteningly large budget defi-

cits. The people want limited government, lower

taxes and more freedom in their personal and economic

affairs. Reagan's record and State of the Union

speech suggest that we will see precious little

movement in that direction under his leadership.

Tax policy, budget deficits, spending for military

and social programs, subsidies and regulation, and

personal freedoms are necessarily interconnected.

Sensible analysis and policy must acknowledge the

effects that action in one sphere will have in others.

Sentiment is growing for reform of the federal in-

come tax: "currently an unintelligible composite of

rates and 'loopholes' resulting from decades of lob-

bying and congressional pay-offs. Reagan supports a

modified 'flat rate' income tax with the highest rate

no more than 35% and retaining his favorite deduc-

tions. He asks for a tax bill for 'fairness, simplicity

and growth." The fairest, simplest income tax with

the greatest growth incentive is a zero income tax.

The U.S. had no personal income tax until 1914 and

had become the most productive country in the world

by that time. Today, the income tax pays for about

40% of the total federal budget. Why not look for ways

to reduce federal spending by at least 40% combined

with the goal of ending the federal income tax and

abolishing the Internal Revenue Service? In the in-

terest of "fairness" Congress could immediately end

our system of tax debtor's prison by repealing the

criminal provisions of the Internal Revenue Code and

thereby put the federal government in the same situa-

tion as private creditors who use the civil courts to

enforce obligations. Government statements about

"voluntary compliance" would then be a bit more

honest.

IN 1980, candidate Reagan raged about the de-

structive effects of budget deficits but now says we

can grow our way out of his much larger \$200 billion

per year deficits. Borrowing to finance the deficits

crowds out private sector borrowing, increases in-

terest rates, adds to the national debt and increases

the huge interest portion of future budgets. Reagan

wants a balanced budget amendment to the Constitu-

tion and a presidential line item veto power. Con-

gress should enact these immediately.

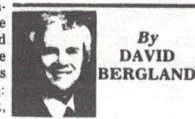
The real solution must be massive reductions in

federal spending. No sacred cows. The foundation for

budget reduction analysis should be a recognition

that the federal government has two proper func-

tions: national defense (which does not include for-



By  
DAVID  
BERGLAND

eign intervention or defense subsidies for other wealthy countries) and protection of the Constitutional rights of the citizens from violations by state and local governments. A federal government limited to these two functions should be able to do them quite well at a small fraction of its current costs.

Military spending can be substantially reduced while improving the security of the American people. Approximately half million U.S. military personnel are stationed overseas, 325,000 in European countries where the population and combined GNP exceeds that of the U.S. The countries of Europe and the Pacific should take responsibility for their own defense — and pay for it. The U.S. military mission should be protection of Americans and their property at home. Alliances which commit Americans to involvement in foreign wars should be ended with reasonable notice periods to allies that henceforth American taxpayers will no longer subsidize them.

ADMINISTRATION lip service to free trade should be backed by consistent action. In his first four years Reagan played protectionist more often than free trader. Protectionism raises the prices of protected products and depresses export markets. Trade barriers breed retaliation. Free trade not only greatly benefits American consumers, it is a powerful inducement to international peace. People engaged in trade see little benefit in reducing their prosperity with war. A foreign policy of non-interventionism and free trade is the best foundation for the development of peaceful and prosperous relationships between Americans and people of all nations. Not merely coincidentally, such a policy would lead to substantial reductions in the need for military, foreign aid and domestic welfare expenditures.

On the domestic economic scene, Reagan seeks cuts in many business subsidies and regulations, sale of Amtrak and Conrail, a phase-in to free market agriculture, enterprise zones and a reduced minimum wage for teenagers as alternatives to war-on-poverty type welfare programs. These modest steps would help. But, why not do better? The minimum wage law clearly causes high minority youth unemployment. Repeal it. End all subsidies to all business, including agriculture, and concurrently end all economic regulation of entry, pricing, location or exports. Let consumers dictate to business with their purchase decisions in a truly competitive marketplace. Sell all government owned and operated business. As for enterprise zones, why limit them to the most depressed ghettos? If opportunities will increase in areas where taxes and oppressive regulation are reduced (the enterprise zone premise), increase everyone's opportunities by making the U.S. one big enterprise zone.

REAGAN'S ADDRESS included a most revealing bit of hypocrisy. First, he said all people have the same right as Americans to freedom, then praised a Vietnam refugee for her success since coming to America. Meanwhile, his administration endeavors to deny refugees from Central America, Haiti and elsewhere the opportunity to escape poverty and oppression by entering the U.S. and harasses Americans who help them. It is true: there are no inferior human beings where rights are concerned. It's too bad Ronald Reagan doesn't believe it.

(David Bergland, a Costa Mesa attorney, was the 1984 Libertarian Party presidential candidate.)



# A libertarian tax plan

The first two weeks in April probably account for more stress and cussing per capita than the entire rest of the year as Americans scramble to prepare federal income tax returns. It wasn't always this way. But, most Americans never learned that the Federal Income Tax did not exist until the second decade of the 20th Century.

The 16th Amendment, which authorized the federal government to tax citizens directly, was adopted in 1913 and Congress instituted the tax in 1914. Before there was an income tax, the American people had prospered, becoming the wealthiest in the world, per capita, by 1900. Of course, in the last half of the 19th Century the U.S. Government did not try to police the world nor play nanny to all. A big, expensive government, trying to do many things for which it is ill-suited, must necessarily create tax problems for the individual citizen.

From its modest beginnings in 1914, the income tax has come to dominate and distort business and commercial decision-making and the IRS strikes terror into most Americans. Policy makers are now working on proposals to reform the tax laws. The three leading proposals call for some form of "flat" tax to replace the present series of brackets, accompanied by elimination of most deductions and

What is taxation and why do we have it? The traditional financing method for government, taxation is as old as the institution called the "state." In his book, *THE STATE*, sociologist Franz Oppenheimer demonstrates that the development of this institution was based on tribal conquests and the exaction of tribute. Invariably, one tribe or group conquered another and required the conquered peoples to

pay in crops, labor or other property on a continuing basis. In return, the conquerors typically protected their victims from other marauding tribes. This protection money came to be called taxation.

The proper name for taxation is "theft." Some people (Those in government) use the power they have to take, by force or the threat of it, the earnings and property of others. Voluntary compliance it ain't. If a man with a gun regularly seized a portion of your weekly earnings and threatened to lock you up or shoot you if you resisted, that would clearly violate your rights and you would properly label it "armed robbery." If the robber told you he intended to do good things with your money such as, defending you from other robbers, or tutoring poor children, or feeding hungry refugees, you would justifiably reject these rationalizations. The institutionalized theft of taxation has burdened the human race for centuries. Can we lighten the burden?

Let us set as our goal the total abolition of the Federal Income Tax. As a first and interim step, make the tax code more humane by putting government in the same status as private citizens with respect to debt collection. Private creditors cannot threaten those who owe them money with jail, but the government can. Repeal the criminal provisions of the tax code and end our inhumane system of tax debtor's prison. The IRS could still file civil court actions to collect unpaid taxes but, would have to prove the tax was due in court, the reverse of today's rule which requires the taxpayer to prove the IRS wrong.

Next, repeal all tax code provisions which allow IRS seizure of property before judgment. The U.S. Supreme Court has held it

an unconstitutional denial of due process for state laws to allow private creditors to seize property without notice and a court hearing. The IRS should be held to the same constitutional standard. In bankruptcy, debtors can eliminate debts to private creditors but tax obligations survive; and the IRS gets first crack at the bankrupt's assets before private creditors. The bankruptcy laws also should be changed to place our government on a par with private creditors.

A most fundamental and important change needed is in our view of the people in government and the jobs they do. Think of government as a conglomerate of service businesses. People providing services to other people: defending us from the risk of foreign attack; printing money; delivering mail; building highways; subsidizing farmers and other businesses, college students, local schools, public transit, and financial institutions; operating banks, railroads, power plants, forests, grazing lands, and pension systems (e.g., social security); managing Indian reservations; providing information about weather, medicine, air traffic, the economy, and securities; etc.

To see government, accurately, as a conglomerate of service businesses raises two important questions. Must the people providing these services be government employees? Must these services be paid for with taxes? The answer to both questions is clearly: No.

Wherever government provides service, private business are already competing with it in most cases. If not, there is usually a law preventing it or the government service is so heavily subsidized (with taxpayers' money) that entrepreneurs invest elsewhere. Where comparisons can be made, private sector services are invariably of higher quality and less expensive to consumers than government service.

A major, and necessary step, is to repeal all laws which make competition with government illegal, such as the law making it a crime to carry letters. Concurrently, the federal government should dispose of all its "business" operations (e.g., TVA, Amtrak, NASA, weather service) on a schedule which will maximize proceeds. The goal is to trim the U.S. government to the efficient size to perform its two, and only two, legitimate functions: national defense and protection of the constitutional rights of the citizens. Such a lean federal government could be less than one-third its present size and cost.

Finally, consider this interesting statistic. The Federal Income Tax typically provides revenue to the government equal to between one-third and 40 per cent of federal budgets. The estimate for this year is 37 per cent. The relatively small cost of operating a federal government whose services were limited to national defense and protection of constitutional rights (compared to the current preposterous budget of nearly \$1 trillion) supports the conclusion that the goal of eliminating the income tax is neither remote or ridiculous.

With the issue of major income tax law reform on the table, it is

time to set for ourselves the goal of replacing this coercive method of financing government. The path to that goal is through greater reliance on market provided services in place of government and by adopting voluntary methods of raising funds to pay for services which government continues to provide. And of course, when the income tax goes, so does everyone's favorite federal agency, the IRS.

David Bergland, author of *Libertarianism in One Lesson*, is a Costa Mesa, attorney and was the 1984 presidential candidate of the Libertarian Party.

STANFORD DAILY, APRIL 12, 1985

## Libertarian protests policy on registration

By FRANK LESTER

Editorial staff

Last Dec. 6, a former head of the Arkansas Libertarian Party was arrested in his Little Rock home for refusing to register with the Selective Service. Yesterday, Paul Jacob told about 30 people in History Corner about the issues of his case and what he sees as the federal government's attempt to downplay the significance of Selective Service registration.

Jacob, 25, went underground for a few years after he was initially threatened with prosecution, but later resurfaced to be with his family. He is currently touring the country before his May 6 trial to point out to people that registration is more of a "big deal" than the Selective Service and the government make it out to be.

He maintains that his case is different from those of better-known resisters like David Wayne because, unlike them, he failed to write the Selective Service to say that he was going to refuse to register. Thus, Jacob says, his prosecution is directly tied to his protest activities.

According to Jacob, registering for the draft is tantamount to signing one's life away to involuntary servitude. The Solomon Amendment, which denies federal financial aid to students who fail to comply with registration laws, should not deter students from following their principles, he said.

"We're going to have to be willing to do without some of the money from Big Brother if we're going to be successful in stopping the government from having control over our lives," he said.

"What draft registration says to young people is that we won't defend ourselves and our homeland and our liberties unless we're threatened with a prison sentence. Whereas the Selective Service tells us that they're ready to send draft notices and put 100,000 people in training camps within 13 days, if this country is ever attacked, there will be millions of volunteers there, not 13 days later, but the next day," he said.

Jacob called the Selective Service's advertising campaign part of a continuing effort by the U.S. government to disguise its desire to engage in interventionist wars around the globe. The campaign includes TV spots with "Michael Jackson clones" dancing into the post office to sign registration forms, and posters representing registration as part of a rite of passage to manhood, he said.

But, he added, "Young people are smart enough to realize that there's nothing in it for them to attack another country." Jacob estimated that twice as many men of draft age have resisted registering as the Selective Service says, and said the government, confronted with this fact, has been forced to put the draft on the shelf for the time being. "Quite possibly," he said, "that's one reason why we are not losing soldiers in ground combat in Central America."

Jacob urged the members of the audience to resist registering in any way possible. "Every time someone registers, they send a message to Washington that they are available."

## Health Inspectors Clamp Lid on Libertarian Protest Soup

SAN FERNANDO VALLEY LIBERTARIAN Party members cooked up more than they had bargained for Monday when they set up a soup line in Van Nuys to protest income-tax laws that they claim finance a meddlesome government.

Los Angeles County health inspectors cited the group for dispensing food without a permit and ordered a halt to the noon soup-servicing to crowds visiting the Van Nuys Boulevard federal building for tax forms or to mail tax returns.

The action left more than 10

gallons of chicken-vegetable soup steaming on a camp stove. It left the Libertarians steaming mad. "This simply represents one more example of the omnipotent, ubiquitous state of things," said John Vernon, 45, who prepared the soup at his Van Nuys home.

Health officials said they spotted the soup from their office across the street. "It was out there in the open, susceptible to flies and people coughing into the kettles," said Frank Litick, chief sanitarian in the health department's West Valley Health Center.

The party is also expected to take up the question of tax credits to individuals — besides parents — and private corporations who pay for the education of any student.

Bergland said the party regards this as a temporary measure. The Libertarians, who advocate a total separation of education and government, are well-known for their desire to eliminate taxes.

"Education is not a proper function of government," Bergland said. "Just as we have a separation of church and state, we should have a separation of education and the state. However, as an interim measure, we will recommend tax credits for both federal and state income taxes to anyone or any company that pays for the education of a student."

## The key vote of the libertarian Yuppies

By William S. Maddox and Stuart A. Lille

P ERHAPS the biggest surprise of the 1984 election was the youth vote, which first emerged as the basis of Gary Hart's support in the Democratic primaries. Many apparently switched to President Reagan in the fall. How could young people be attracted to both Hart and Reagan?

Much of the confusion is due to the outmoded, liberal-conservative analysis of politics. The fact is, millions of young people hold views that fall outside the liberal-conservative dichotomy.

Political scientists have traditionally divided the American electorate into two groups: *liberals*, who support government intervention in the economy and the expansion of civil liberties, and *conservatives*, who take the opposite positions.

In our own studies, we find two additional categories: *populists*, who support government involvement in the economy and oppose the expansion of civil liberties, and *libertarians*, who oppose economic intervention and support expanded civil liberties.

Using Center for Political Studies data, we find that in 1980 the populist group was the largest, with 26 percent of the sample; 24 percent were liberals, 18 percent were libertarians, and 17 percent were conservatives.

While 41 percent of the sample can be classified as liberals or conservatives, 44 percent fall into the seldom-employed

Political scientists have traditionally divided the electorate into two groups.

categories of libertarian and populist.

The relevance of these figures becomes clearer when we look more closely. Among those who came to political maturity during the 1960s and 1970s, there are more libertarians and liberals than conservatives and populists, who are more heavily represented among older groups. Libertarians and liberals are also dominant among those with college degrees, while libertarians are the largest group among those with higher incomes.

In other words, the "Yuppies" — young urban professionals — who played such a publicized role in 1984, tended to fall into the libertarian quadrant of our four-part matrix.

Gary Hart appealed to libertarians and some liberals by being more conservative than Walter Mondale on economic issues but more liberal on issues of personal freedom. But after the Hart challenge failed, libertarians who had supported him were in a quandary: vote for Mondale, whose support for extensive government involvement in the economy bothered them, or for Reagan, despite his conservative views on issues of personal freedom.

Throughout the 1970s we have seen libertarians and populists vote for presi-

dential candidates on the basis of their economic views, and this pattern seems to have held.

Self-described "young urban professionals," heavily libertarian by our accounting, voted for Reagan by 62 percent to 37 percent. Presumably they recognized that Reagan had not delivered on the New Right social agenda, so they had little to fear in that area — while Mondale was clearly pledged to a New Deal-style economic program they opposed.

According to our research, it should become increasingly difficult to win an election by appealing to older voters who oppose the expansion of civil liberties.

One Republican organizer seems to have had these demographic realities in mind when he said during the Republican convention, "1980 was the heyday of traditional values, because the older conservatives are dying off."

The baby-boom generation will play a

major role in determining which party or coalition will dominate American politics in the next few decades.

The question is whether the socially tolerant Democrats will be able to convince young people they have changed their New Deal economics, or the economically appealing Republicans will be able to change their image on social issues.

Maddox and Lille are associate professors of political science at the University of Central Florida and authors of *Beyond Liberal and Conservative*, recently published by the Cato Institute.

## Libertarians holding big meet on Peninsula

EXAMINER PENINSULA BUREAU SAN MATEO — Some 300 delegates and leaders of the California Libertarian Party are meeting here this weekend to shape a state platform that reflects its anti-government philosophy.

The gathering on the Peninsula is regarded as a recognition of that area's growing party membership. An estimated 6,000 party members live in San Mateo and Santa Clara counties.

David Bergland last year's national party candidate for president, said some delegates want to reduce the scope of the Legislature to a part-time basis.

"For the past 20 years, we've had a full-time Legislature and the net result has been that the longer they're in session, the more money they spend," Bergland said.

SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER-CHRONICLE, FEBRUARY 15, 1985  
LOS ANGELES TIMES, APRIL 16, 1985  
SANTA ANA REGISTER, JANUARY 24, 1985



## 1985 LPC COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS

The LPC State Executive Committee has established the following committees for 1985:

**CONTRACT SERVICES  
MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE**

Carolyn Treynor, Chair  
Jerry Douglas  
Laurel Fest  
Lyn Sapowsky  
Corby Somerville

**BUDGET COMMITTEE**

Ray Cullen, Chair  
Jerry Douglas  
Dennis Schlumpf  
Thea McLean  
Dennis Schlumpf  
Sam Treynor

**AUDIT COMMITTEE**

Sam Treynor, Chair  
Jerry Douglas  
Steve Krueger  
Melinda Pillsbury-Foster

**FUNDRAISING/MEMBERSHIP**

Mary Gingell, Chair  
Jack Dean  
Bill Evers  
Mark Sweany  
Mike Yauch  
Contractor(s)

**LITERATURE REVIEW**

Less Antman  
Mike Hall

**Momentum '86 - continued from p. 2**

The campaigns will have done their planning, received their training, and will be getting down to work. Our PACs will begin distributing their money, and the LPC, in order to maximize recruitment, fundraising, and general awareness will, it is hoped, be able to begin buying broadcast time in order to run direct response (Inquiry-generating) ads.

On the day after the election, it will be time for the volunteers to rest, and for someone to plan Momentum '88. At that time we will have a solid infrastructure in place. Our volunteers will have more experience and greater knowledge than ever before. We will have developed the outreach tools necessary to reach every person in California over the next ten years.

We who have such a bold vision of what the world could be, should not falter simply because we have sometimes been lacking in organizational strength.

Momentum '86 is the organizational vision we have been waiting for. Now let's turn this vision into strength.

**MOMENTUM '86 UPDATE**

*by Jack Dean, LPC Chair*

From February through April of this year, the LPC's monthly pledge program has expanded at a faster rate than at any time in our history. Nevertheless, by mid-May it was apparent that we still could not afford to sustain two full-time contractors right now. In order to avoid plunging the Party into debt, it was necessary to revise our contract with at least one of our contractors.

Perry Willis will now be working only part-time for the LPC, writing fund-raising letters on a commission basis.

Bob Lehman will take over the administration of our pledge program and editing the California Libertarian News. Bill Evers will take over the large donor solicitation program. Other Phase I projects we had planned to have Perry and Bob work on, such as field organizing, internal education, and a speakers bureau will have to be postponed until Phase II, when, it is hoped, our funding base can justify a second full-time contractor.

I want to emphasize that in no way are the officers or executive committee dissatisfied with Perry's performance over the past five months. In fact, he has performed superbly. It's just that with our limited resources we couldn't afford all the services we wanted.

By facing up to reality we are now in a position to proceed with Momentum '86 by concentrating on our number one priority: expanding our capital assets.

**GOOD NEWS FROM THE BALLOT FRONT**

Libertarian Party Ballot Access Consultant Richard Winger reports that a new bill has been introduced in Congress (HR 2320) which would, if enacted, make it much easier to qualify our federal candidates for the ballot in all states.

The bill, introduced by Congressman Conyers at the request of the New Alliance Party, would require all states to permit independent and third-party candidates for federal office onto the November ballot with a petition no greater than one-tenth of one percent of the number of registered voters (but never less than 1,000 signatures.)

This is great news! Get a copy of this bill from your local Congressman. Then write your Congressman with your support for HR 2320. Perhaps Congress can be persuaded that more candidates on the ballot would split the anti-incumbent vote, thus improving their chances for re-election. Of course, in the long run, ballot access for Libertarians will result in more incumbents being thrown out of office, but we don't have to point that out to them right now.

**NATIONAL LP CONVENTION NEARS**

Only about ten weeks remain to make your plans for "Freedom Reborn," the Libertarian Party's 1985 National Convention.

Hundreds of Libertarian Party members nationwide will convene in Phoenix, Arizona, August 14 - 18, to modify the Party's platform and bylaws and to elect officers for the next two years. Dozens of speakers, panels and workshops have been scheduled to run concurrently with the business sessions.

Some of the more prominent speakers scheduled include David Bergland, Ed Clark, Alicia Clark, Murray Rothbard, Karl Hess, Sam Steiger, Gene Burns, Tonie Nathan, Michael Grossberg, Marshall Fritz, Dick Boddie, and Larry Dodge. Evening highlights include a 3-way Defense Debate, Hayride & Steakfry, Bergland/Lewis Roast, and a fiesta with strolling mariachis and indian hoop dancers.

A full convention package is \$240 through July 4th, \$300 after July 4th. The convention committee has put out an impressive 16-page tabloid newspaper with full convention details. If you haven't gotten yours, yet, write: Freedom Reborn, P. O. Box 501, Phoenix, AZ 85001.

*continued on p. 7*



## National Convention - continued from p. 6

California will be well-represented at the Convention. Serving on the platform committee will be Californians Sharon Ayres, Bill Evers, Mark Hinkle and Jeff Hummel (and former Californian Murray Rothbard). Dick Eagleson is an alternate. Serving on the bylaws and rules committee will be Californians Bill White, David Bergland and Richard Winger. Serving on the credentials committee will be Californians Lyn Sapowsky and Rick Arnold. Kate O'Brien is an alternate.

California is entitled to 95 delegates at the convention, in addition to our ex-officio delegates. The ex-officio delegates are:

John Hoppers	(Former Presidential Candidate)
Ed Clark	(Former Presidential Candidate)
David Bergland	(Former Presidential Candidate)
Alicia Clark	(Immediate Past LP Chair)
Mary Gingle	(LP Vice Chair)
Bill Evers	(National Committee Representative)
Mark Hinkle	(National Committee Representative)

The 95 delegates elected at the LPC State Convention in February, and their vote totals, are:

46	Bill White	13	Fred Foldvary
35	Dan Wiener	13	Tom Graessle
35	Richard Winger	13	Ann Justi
34	Joe Fuhrig	13	Manny Klausner
34	Dennis Schlumpf	11	Jan DeAmicis
33	Robert Poole	11	Elaine Fossati
31	Jack Dean	11	Michael Grossberg
31	Bruce Lagasse	11	Stephen Holly
29	Mike Hall	11	Fred Stitt
29	Bob Lehman	10	George Abrahams
27	Laurel Fest	10	Darlene Brinks
27	Marshall Fritz	10	Chris Hibbert
25	Karen Huffman	10	Colin Hunter
25	Carolyn Treynor	10	Lou Misko
24	Eric Garris	10	Kate O'Brien
23	Sam Treynor	10	Scott Olmsted
22	Jeff Hummel	10	Gloria Rotunno
22	Gail Lightfoot	10	David Theroux
21	Lou Villadsen	10	Pat Wright
21	Kathy White	09	Ed Crane
20	Sharon Ayres	09	Hugh McLean
20	Craig Franklin	09	Jim Peron
20	Jack Sanders	08	Mike Anzis
20	Tom Tryon	08	Tani Bergland
20	John Vernon	08	Mark Brady
19	Ray Strong	08	John Dentinger
18	Jeff Smith	08	Sarah Foster
17	Melinda Pillsbury-Foster	08	Andrew Garrett
17	Linda Rader	08	Karen Lessard
17	Lyn Sapowsky	07	Patrick Allen
17	Perry Willis	07	Nils Anderson
16	Dante DeAmicis	07	Rick Arnold
16	Larry Leathers	07	Rich Duenez
16	Gary Meade	07	Charles Hanes
15	Less Antman	07	Steve Krueger
15	Burt Blumert	07	Jordy Long
14	Dale Burrow	07	Michael Mayakis
14	Jerry Douglas	07	Thea McLean
14	Brian Esterson	07	Harry Pendery
14	Martha Fuhrig	07	John Wiggins
14	Al Heitzmann	06	Bea Armstrong
14	Cynthia Hilton	06	Bruce Ayres
14	Justin Raimondo	06	Ray Cullen
14	Linda Torno	06	Michael Fowler
14	Jim Wilson	06	Mark Tarses
13	Steve Alexander	06	Denise Tryon
13	Dick Eagleson		

The following Libertarians were elected as alternates:

05	Jona Bergland	02	Linda Freeman
05	Gene Berkman	02	Ron Holman
05	Brian Bishko	02	Eric Hughes
05	Barbara Briggs	02	Sam Husbands
05	Randy Debber	02	Bart Lee
05	Bill DeMayo	02	Stephen Malmberg
05	Lee Freeman	02	Edna Nichols
05	John Fund	02	Wayne Nygren
05	Malcolm Garris	02	Mark Pickens
05	George Jordan	02	Marshall Schwartz
05	Steve Kelley	02	Scorchy Shelton
05	Nancy Neale	02	Ed Smith
05	Dave Nichols	02	R. W. Tietze
05	Joey Rothbard	02	John Tingen
05	William Susel	02	Chris Vargo
05	Laura Twombly	02	Robin Westmiller
05	Sandi Webb	01	Carl Aagard
05	William Webster	01	Victor Aagard
04	Sylvia Barton	01	Dave Bell
04	Susan Bell	01	Bob Binsley
04	Dominic Isaac	01	Lee Connelly
04	Rick Kimball	01	John Corl
04	Marion McEwen	01	Steve Davis
04	George Meyer	01	Marc Denny
04	John H. Webster	01	Neal Donner
04	Michael Yauch	01	Robert Gerringer
03	Judy Blumert	01	Alexia Gilmore
03	Glenda Bull	01	Robert Glassco
03	Mark Fulwiler	01	Heide Hartmann
03	Terry Rowley-Silvey	01	Bruce Hobbs
03	Ken Royal	01	Bonnie Hoy
03	Jack Royal-Gordon	01	Howard Johnson
03	Lori Royal-Gordon	01	Erin Kennedy
03	Don Smith	01	Bill Lambert
03	John Ulsher	01	Brian Mulholland
03	Calvin Wallis	01	Sue Smith
02	Ellen Baker	01	Mark Sweany
02	Robert DaPrato	01	Pat Tietze
02	Donna DeMayo		

## "800" NUMBER INSTALLED

On April 19, 1985, the LPC's new "800" number for inquiries (1-800-637-1776) began operating. Calls have been light, so far, but are expected to pick up once the number starts appearing in phone books across the state. By the time next year's campaigns get underway, our number will be listed in every major directory in California.

As inquiries come in on this line, we are sending them a packet consisting of David Bergland's "Libertarianism in One Lesson," a membership application, and brochures from a few libertarian-oriented businesses and organizations.

Our "800" number is for inquiries only. You won't reach any LPC officers or staff by calling this number.

## LPC STARTS MEDIA PROGRAM

Lauri Sano, who was the Media Coordinator for the Bergland for President campaign, has been having great success as the LPC's new Media Coordinator. Some of the results of her work can be seen from the clippings reprinted elsewhere in this newsletter. Our 1986 candidates will benefit greatly from the rapport she is developing with newsmen throughout California.



# LOCAL EVENTS & CONTACTS

Alameda	TUE, June 11	John Marshall on Star Wars	Chair, Mike Tejeda	(415) 261-5866
Butte			Chair, Mark Sweany	(916) 345-9970
Contra Costa	WED, June 12	Pot Luck Barbeque with Dave Hanley	Chair, Hugh McLean	(415) 234-7809
Fresno	WED, June 12	Supper Club Meeting	Chair, Bob Subers	(209) 299-7294
	MON, June 22	Pot Luck Party		
	WED, June 26	Business Meeting		
	FRI, June 28	WRI Film Series: Social Security		
Kern			Chair, Dan Lucas	(805) 366-6660
Lake			Chair, Randall Grindle	(707) 994-4817
Marin	WED, June 5	Jeff Rigenbach on Animal Rights	Chair, Tom Jacobsen	(415) 924-5246
	WED, July 3	Rick Maybury on Tips from Thomas Jefferson		
Monterey			Chair, Bob Ratto	(408) 424-9346
Nevada			Interim Chair, Jim Hosbein	(916) 273-9174
Orange	FRI, June 7	Party	Chair, Sharon Ayres	(714) 966-1211
	TUE, June 11	Business Meeting		
Placer			Chair, Bruce Daniel	916/663-2568
Riverside	THU, June 20	Tape: Joe Fuhrig's Tribute to Lysander Spooner	Chair, Ron Holman	(714) 684-5218
	WED, June 26	John Dentinger on Journalism, the Statist Quo		
Sacramento	TUE, June 11	Business Meeting	Chair, Eric Phelps	(916) 338-0290
San Bernardino			Chair, Brian Bishko	714/792-4037
San Diego	WED, June 19	Jim Dell on 278 Ways to Save Legally on Taxes	Program Chair, Eunice Sperlein	(619) 692-4305
	SAT, June 15	Party & Discussion of non-partisan campaigns		
	WED, June 26	Business Meeting		
San Francisco	WED, June 12	Justin Raimondo on The Politics of Aides	Chair, Ann Justi	(415) 864-0952
San Joaquin			Chair, George Schwappach	(209) 334-5948
San Mateo	WED, June 19	Fred Stitt on The Worldwide Libertarian Movement	Bill Wade, or	(415) 594-1125
	THU, July 18	Murray Rothbard	Dave Bell	(415) 365-9102
Santa Barbara	THU, June 6	Business Meeting	Chair, Jan Bellamy-Genec	805/965-7821
Santa Clara	THU, June 20	Business Meeting	Chair, Jim Wilson	(408) CRY-FREE
Santa Cruz			Chair, Tim Kilburn	(408) 688-1376
Solano			Chair, Mark Moberg	707/864-1673
Sonoma			Chair, Jim Oglesby	(707) 823-5261
Tulare			Chair, Vicky Daley	(209) 686-1761
61 - San Fernando Valley:				
	WED, June 12	John Dentinger on Journalism, the Statist Quo	Regional Message Center	(818) 705-6496
62 - West LA	FRI, June 21	Bruce Lagasse on The LP, a Semi-Serious History	Chair, Neal Donner	(213) 477-6462
63 - Foothills	TUE, June 18	Unveiling Our Four Year Plan. Also: Networking	Chair, Steve Malmberg	(213) 257-9491
64 - Central LA	THU, June 13	Barry Serrins on Gov't in the Health Care Industry	Chair, Laurel Fest	(213) 254-1776
65 - Downey	WED, June 12	Alicia Clark on The Libertarian National Committee	Chair, Marty Swinney	(213) 699-3128
		Plus: SIL Film, We Won't Get Fooled Again		
66 - South Bay	THU, June 20	Book Review & Discussion: L. R. Rowens, The Myth of Natural Rights	Chair, Dave Nichols	(213) 644-3712
67 - East San				
Gabriel	SUN, June 16	Business Meeting	Chair, Gail Lightfoot	(714) 599-1627

## California Libertarian News

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