

# "Major Victory" in Colorado Ballot Case

In a stunning landmark decision, Federal 10th Circuit Judge Jim Carrigan struck down two portions of the Colorado state Election Code which required a 10% vote in the Governor's race to remain on the ballot and which had precluded anyone but Democrats and Republicans from registering their members. This decision was hailed as a "major victory" by National Chair Paul Grant and was deemed "the strongest decision we have" by California based election law expert Richard Winger. "Judge Carrigan's decision is a very powerful statement defend-

ing the rights of third parties to receive equal treatment before the law," said National Chair Grant, "this decision is based upon First Amendment and will be very important to other current court cases."

This decision is very relevant to current LP cases in South Dakota, Wyoming, and Alabama. In particular, the Alabama case looks promising because a recent state election law change there now requires 20% of the vote or more to maintain ballot status, and Judge Carrigan's decision clearly said that the Col-

orado requirement of 10% was "too high". This 10th Circuit case was filed in 1982 by the Colorado LP and the Citizen's Party and was litigated by the Colorado ACLU. The voter registration portion of the decision was very helpful from a practical standpoint, since previous Colorado law had made it mandatory to register either as a Republican, Democrat or "unaffiliated." Judge Carrigan's decision noted that leaving only "unaffiliated" as the alternative to the Dems./Reps. forced Libertarian Party members and other third party members

to perjure themselves since, in fact, they were not unaffiliated. The decision enjoined the State of Colorado from failing to register persons who declared themselves members of any "de facto" political party. There was no immediate response from the Colorado Secretary of State, who has the option of appealing the decision to the Federal Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court. The matter may also be resolved in the current Colorado legislative session. Having lists of registered libertarians provides the LP

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## Libertarian Party NEWS

January/  
February 1984

### Lewis Launches VP Campaign

Old Saybrook, Conn. - On a November campaign swing through St. Paul, Minnesota, LP Vice Presidential Candidate Jim Lewis pulled no punches, according to the *St. Paul Dispatch*. "I am running because there are a lot of problems that aren't being corrected, but rather aggravated," Lewis was quoted, "We came out of World War II with the highest standard of living in the world, and now we are ranked sixth or seventh. Government officials have messed up the economy. They have regulated business into the ground." After discussing the benefits of deregulation in the telephone and airline industries, Lewis went on to note, "Libertarians would not deregulate one industry at a time. We would get rid of all the legislation on the books that is strangling the economy in the first place. Our feeling on the economy is that it should be totally deregulated. We are for a free market."

What led this, by all accounts, personable, mild-mannered sales representative for a bookbinding company, to stump through the nation representing the Libertarian Party for an office that one former Vice President described as "not worth a bucket of warm spit?" The best clue to his character is to note what Jim has been doing since he first heard of the Libertarian Party in 1976. When he glanced at a Rutgers University student paper and read about the visit of 1976 LP Presidential Candidate Roger MacBride,

Lewis said to himself, according to a recent interview, "now I know my Party is in place." Lewis watched the LP's progress until 1980, when he assisted with state ballot drive efforts and attended the convention and met Ed Clark. And that meeting helped to launch the career of an effective libertarian activist.

His success stems in part from his business career as a sales representative for 12 years, where he travels nationwide calling on the major research libraries in the country. His "people skills" have been put to good use.

He has a Bachelor of Science from Babson College, 1958, with a major in Accounting, and he has attended seminars of the Foundation for Economic Education and the CATO Institute. Jim Lewis is also co-founder of the Connecticut Institute, a research and policy statement organization dealing with state and municipal issues. Lewis is also founder of the Foundation for Constitutional Education to promote the study of history and development of the U.S. Constitution and to create discussion to advance Libertarian ideas.

Jim successfully recruited and organized to build local and state Libertarian chapters. He recruited two major candidates in the state of Maine in 1982 and helped revitalize the Vermont party.

As New England Regional National Committee representative during 1981 to 1983, Jim personally recruited 16 can-

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### NatCom Passes Record Budget, Dues Rise

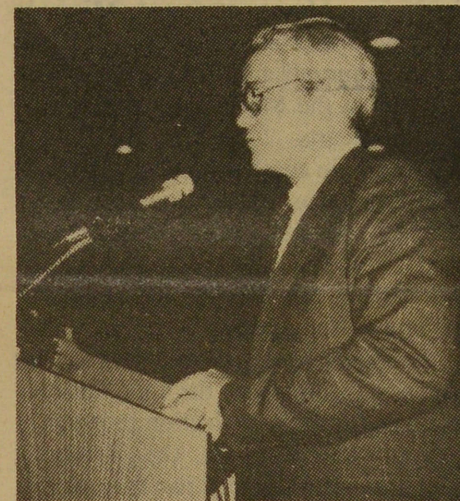
New Orleans, La. - Twenty-nine members of the National Committee of the Libertarian Party met in colorful, historic New Orleans during the weekend of December 2 - 4 to establish 1984 goals and a record \$532,000 operating budget. The National Committee, which functions as the LP's Board of Directors between national Conventions, managed to address 28 agenda items, hear numerous campaign and committee reports, review policies and operations, and even finish on schedule (something of a rarity in libertarian meetings), all while enjoying the fabulous gourmet food and gracious Southern hospitality available in the 400-year old city.

Much of the credit for the ambience goes to New Orleans LP leader Christopher Albright, who handled the meeting logistics and arranged for a special pre-meeting gourmet dinner with David Bergland at Begue's restaurant at the Royal Sonesta Hotel in the heart of the French Quarter. The NatCom meeting, held at the Ramada Hotel New Orleans, was also the site earlier in the day of a Bergland press conference and an interview with the Tulane University campus newspaper.

The business meeting was opened by LP Chair Paul Grant and the first business acted upon was the Membership Committee report by outgoing Chair Emil Franzi of Arizona. His report and discussion centered upon improvements in formal membership recruiting and related administration, and a discussion of changes to the dues structure. A consensus developed over the need to raise National LP dues, which have remained unchanged at \$10 per year since early 1980. Due to the increases in National LP administrative responsibilities, and the ravages of government induced fiat money inflation, the NatCom voted to raise dues to \$15 per year beginning in 1984. A proposal to establish a less expensive "student membership" category was narrowly defeated by a 14-13 vote after much discussion.

Party Treasurer Dave Walter presented the Treasurer's report, which appeared to be much more positive than some prior reports. The LP had a net worth of \$7,067

as of Oct. 31, 1983, which reflected all known liabilities. A proposed Federal Election Commission 1980 campaign law reporting violation fine of \$5000 was settled for a negotiated \$1500. Party year-to-date income was running slightly



*LP Presidential candidate David Bergland addresses the NatCom banquet in New Orleans.*

under 10% of the budget, partially as a result of fundraising activities being temporarily "on hold" during the recent headquarters relocation to Houston. Expenses were also under budget by a similar amount, chiefly due to reduced Ballot Drive expenses in 1983 and lower than budgeted supplies and special projects costs. The expenses also included over \$92,000 for repayment of outstanding prior vendor debt and loans to the Party. Current debt is about one-half of one month's average income.

The Audit Committee report was presented by Mike Holmes and Finance Chair Matt Monroe presented the Finance Committee report. Dr. Monroe discussed the improved results of direct mail fundraising, the personal solicitations at the Presidential Nominating Convention which netted over \$2000, and the \$4000-\$5000 monthly intake of the Liberty Pledge program. Telephone solicitation fundraising efforts were outlined and Monroe discussed general trends in Party finances and the outlook for 1984. Overall, the LP has considerably broadened its fundraising base of support and this trend is expected to

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# Libertarian Mayoral Showdown

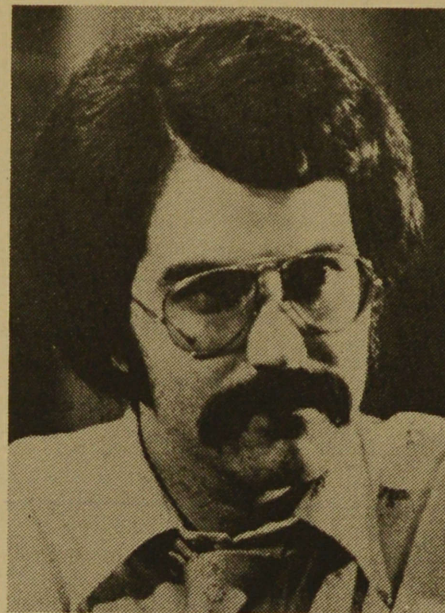
"Sometimes the only way to get rid of a bad law is to make the government enforce it," observed Region 4 National Committee Representative Della Scott. She was referring to the state of Montana's hiring preference law which was recently held by the State Supreme Court to give absolute hiring preference to veterans and the handicapped. Previously, the state had held since the 1920's that such preferences could be used only as "tie-breakers". Since the Supreme Court decision, over 90% of state jobs were awarded to those claiming these favored preferences.

All of this would be of little interest to libertarians, even in Montana, except for the recent death of the Mayor of Missoula, and the legal procedure which calls for the appointment of an interim Mayor by the City Council for those who apply. Libertarians have been active and visible in this city of 90,000, the third largest in the state. And the idea of becoming Mayor intrigued Missoula County Libertarian Party Chair Michael Graves, himself a Vietnam vet. Having enlisted in the Marines, Graves won 3 Purple Hearts, 2 Bronze Stars and 1 Silver Star in combat action. So Graves, who works as a disc jockey on the "oldies" format station KGRZ (1450 AM), along with 10 other non-libertarians, formally applied for the appointment for Mayor.

Several interesting things began to happen as a result. First, the City Attorney claimed this was an election rather than an appointment, so the veteran's preference didn't apply. But this seemed shaky, since a local Justice of the Peace had also applied for Mayor without first resigning her office, on the advice of the County Attorney who said that, yes indeed, it was an appointment by the city.

The municipal code states that the city "shall appoint a Mayor within 30 days of a vacancy", and the state law on hiring preferences clearly states that it is applicable to the "state, county and municipalities." But there was another wrinkle. Two other applicants were also veterans, but had failed to claim this hiring preference on their applications. A prior State District Court ruling had held that the preference must be claimed on the application if it was to be considered. So, while Mike Graves wasn't the only vet, he was the only one who had done his homework. The City Council was in an uproar.

"The hiring preference law is absurd," commented Graves recently about the matter, "but if we have a democratically elected legislature and a democratically elected Supreme Court, these laws should not be ignored by the government. If they make these laws in the first place, the best thing we libertarians can do is to make sure these politicians live with the laws they make." The City Council is, by an 8 to 4 margin, controlled by the Democratic Party, and they had been planning to appoint a young liberal Democrat before all of this occurred. In the meantime, the State Legislature was meeting in special session in Helena to consider modifying the preference law, although Graves says that this was planned before the Missoula situation arose. Michael Graves and his attorney, Neil Halprin, also a libertarian activist, issued press releases demanding that the Council follow the letter of the law. The story was picked up statewide on the wire services, and was carried on Cable News Network and NBC Evening News on Dec. 11. Graves was quoted on NBC as saying, "well, if I was good enough to fight that war for them I ought to be good enough



Michael Graves of Missoula, "the man who would be Mayor".

to be appointed Mayor." Graves also outlined his plans for the \$26,000 per year post, among other things calling for the reduction of property taxes by \$500,000, eliminating most of the city planning commission (which has 23 employees), eliminating the police vice squad and doing away with the city public relations employee.

A classic western showdown was shaping up. The bad guys were clearly worried down at City Hall. Graves, wearing the white hat, was trying to get the city to abide by the law, stupid though it was. There was no gunfight in the street, however, because it's too cold in Montana in December to be in the street and because the bad guys never fight fair and square anyway. In a sneaky maneuver right before the appointment deadline, the incumbent Council convinced John Toole, a 65 year-old Republican who had filed, to change his application to declare himself not merely a veteran, but a disabled vet, to boot. While the Council was clearly unhappy at having to appoint

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## Taxpayers Get Pockets PIK'd

Kings County, Cal. - Under the Agricultural Department's "Payment In Kind" program (PIK), farmers have been provided generous subsidies in cash or crops not to grow various crops. These boondoggles are not new, but the PIK program has been an extraordinary bonanza even by the generous standards of the Federal Government. Farmers in Dumas County, Texas were paid under the program not to grow wheat crops which they had already planted, and which they went on to harvest anyway. The theory was they "wouldn't have planted" the crops, if only they had known in time that they could have been paid not to plant. (Yes, this is a true example). In a similar bizarre case, one of the world's largest agricultural corporations, the J.G. Boswell Co., received over \$3.7 million from PIK not to plant wheat, corn and cotton. This represented 23,771 acres out of production and is the largest PIK payment made to date. Yet of the 23,771 acres that the government paid not to have production on, over 17,580 acres were actually under water during the growing season, in the Tulare Lake basin, due to spring flooding. So they couldn't have been planted in any case. Yet the State Director of the USDA said that, "They qualified for PIK in every respect." So, once again, these giant agribusinesses were being paid not to produce something that they couldn't have produced anyway.

And to add insult to injury, the Boswell Co. and several other area farms have banded together into the Tulare Lake Reclamation District and they have applied to the Federal Emergency Management Administration for disaster aid to drain the flooded fields. So far no "emergency" funds have been allocated for this project, but it is being appealed to Washington. It is not known whether federal subsidies will be granted for not growing crops on land once the government finishes paying to dry out the cropland.

# BERGLAND

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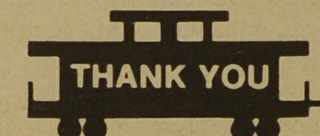
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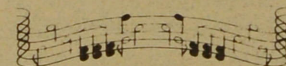
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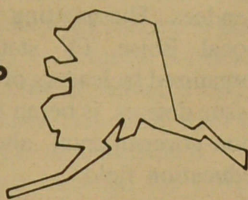


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## State Party Reports



### REGION 1

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### Alaska

Recently the Alaska Supreme Court upheld the legal arguments of the ALP in striking down election laws that discriminated against Libertarians and other political parties than Democrats and Republicans.

The ALP is the sponsor of an initiative to abolish the Alaska Transportation Commission and deregulate the transportation industry in Alaska. The Party has enjoyed substantial support, primarily financial, from many segments of the industry and other commercial interests.

Other public activity involves opposition to the newly enacted Presidential Primary which permits only those voters registered to one of the three acknowledged political parties to vote in the primary. Libertarians, of course, chose our candidate at the National Convention and do not need or want a primary. Moreover, in excess of half of Alaska's voters are deliberately registered "no party" and hold fiercely to their right to remain independent of the party system.

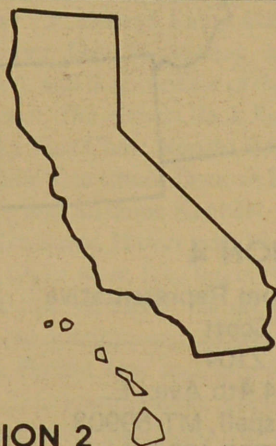
Libertarian state chair Dick Randolph said Rep. Barbara Lacher (R-Wasilla) has agreed to sponsor legislation repealing Alaska's presidential primary election laws.

"Anytime the state forces 150,000 Alaskans to register with a political party, it's going to increase our registered ranks," Randolph said. "But I want Alaskans to register as Libertarians voluntarily, not because they have to." "Forcing Alaskans to declare a party affiliation in order to vote is wrong," Randolph said. "Alaskans like their independence, and that attitude should be reflected in the electoral process."

To further emphasize opposition to the mandatory primaries, which will cost Alaska taxpayers an estimated \$1 million, State Chair Randolph mailed a letter to the Lt. Governor (who is in charge of Alaska's elections) serving notice that the Alaska LP wishes to withdraw its

presidential candidate from the presidential preference primary. In his letter of Dec. 12, Randolph repeated his opposition to mandatory voter party registration, noted the wasteful use of tax funds, and pointed out that such an effort was pointless in the case of the ALP since our candidate has already been selected in convention.

The ALP protest over this issue has attracted considerable publicity, including coverage in the "lower 48."



### REGION 2

#### NatCom Representatives

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#### California Director

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#### California Central Comm. Office

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### California

News from California must, of necessity be, incomplete, due to the numerous and active libertarians in that state. California is organized over 70 separate regions (only State Chair Gingell knows how many for sure) and has a full time, very active, State Executive Director (Marshall Fritz) and at least three county organizations with full time directors. There are 18 active local newsletters in California and at least two statewide LP



Alaska LP headquarters in Anchorage

publications. *Liberal*, a monthly publication which focuses only on the Los Angeles area, fills sixteen pages each issue with news, all by itself. For this very positive reason, the California news roundup, cannot possibly carry all the news, and highlights just some of the activities around the state.

As of the end of December, the LPC had identified 9 candidates for U.S. Congress, two for State Senate and six for State Assembly. Other candidates are expected to declare in the next several months.

Plans are well underway for the "Our Libertarian Heritage" theme State Convention, to be held Feb. 17-20 in Los Angeles (see separate article).

The Los Angeles area boasts of three LP supper clubs (LA, Orange County and West LA) two Society for Libertarian Life supper clubs (Culver City and Orange County), a gay libertarian supper club, a revisionist history club and a libertarian Toastmasters group. (You can gain a lot of weight being a southern California libertarian . . .)

LPC State Director Marshall Fritz has been very active in both holding seminars and teaching others how to do it themselves. He conducted a successful telemarketing workshop on Dec. 3 in Los Angeles, with the assistance of Santa Barbara LP member Jan Bellamy and marketing and communications specialists Philip Mitchell and Dennis Benner. Fritz also has held and will hold training programs for people interested in conducting "An Introduction to Libertarianism" seminars. The first was held on Dec. 4 and the next is scheduled for Jan. 22. A San Francisco telemarketing workshop was also held on Jan. 7. "Introduction to Libertarianism" sessions for non-libertarians are slated throughout the month of January for Lake County, Riverside, Pasadena and Sonora.

Contra Costa libertarians held a potluck dinner on Jan. 11 in conjunction with the ExCom meeting and held a discussion on U.S. Foreign Policy: The Libertarian Alternative, moderated by John Corl. A Feb 1 "Introduction to Libertarianism" session is scheduled at 7:15 p.m. in Walnut Creek.

The Santa Barbara Video Supper Club held its dinner on Dec. 22 and featured a showing of the infamous Leni Reifensahl Nazi film "Triumph of Will" and related discussion of the impact of collectivist propaganda techniques.

Santa Clara libertarians have maintained an active pace with regular meetings and activities. Their Nov. 17 meeting

featured Gale Norton, Hoover Institute Fellow, speaking on "Protecting the Environment Without the Bureaucracy." Their Dec. 15 meeting featured popcorn, a raffle, and showings of several World Research Institute films. The January 19 meeting features election of county officers, state ExCom. delegates and delegates to the State Convention. This group has also been active with a regular presence at the De Anza Flea Market, with a voter registration and merchandise booth, and social get-togethers, talk show appearances and regular "Introduction to Libertarianism" meetings.

John Wickham Jr. spoke in Stockton, California, at the local Libertarian Supper Club. Wickham, who edits the San Joaquin County LP *Voice of Liberty Newsletter*, spoke on the subject of children's rights and libertarianism. January's Supper Club featured economist Joe Fuhrig on January 11, speaking on the topic "The Importance of Foreign Policy in the '84 Election."

The Kern County LP has grown from virtually nothing since March of 1983, and is on the verge of having enough members to become a separate state LP Region. Under the leadership of Tuan Marshall, the county newsletter, *Advance to Liberty*, is now circulated to a mailing list of 320, and current plans call to increase the size of the publication and the mailing list. A January supper club type public meeting will be held on Jan. 21 at the home of Dan Lucas and Wanda Martin in Bakersfield. Local Bakersfield libertarians Craig Gifford and his wife Yuleen attended a libertarian telemarketing seminar in Los Angeles recently, and Gary Jones recently donated a sizable collection of libertarian reading material to the Kern County 'Library of Liberty.'

The Fresno County LP held a one-man show entitled "Thomas Paine - A Little Common Sense" on Dec. 14 in Fresno. Les Antman, a CPA and Bergland for President speechwriter, presented a successful program on Nov. 9 entitled "What is the Foundation of Libertarianism; Ethics, Economics or Mental Instability?" before an audience of 23 and later appeared on a radio talk show.

San Diego libertarians have been active with various election activities and vocal opposition to a proposed convention center (see election news section). They received a lot of local publicity when the mayor of San Diego told newspapers he would not debate libertarian opponents of the convention center after he had previously sent a letter agreeing to a debate at the Libertarian Supper Club. The debate went on as scheduled and much local publicity was generated by the cowardly behavior of the established political interests. Libertarians formed the backbone of the opposition effort. Additionally, Fritz Sands and Perry Willis testified at the County Board of Supervisors meeting against a proposed

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strengthening of the Drug Paraphernalia Ordinance, which was broadcast on a local TV station and was featured in two San Diego papers and the *LA Times*.

The Placer County Libertarian Party has been active, publishing a high quality monthly newsletter and holding regular meetings with name speakers. Lewis K. Uhler, head of the National Tax Limitation Committee, spoke to an enthusiastic crowd on Dec. 2 in Auburn. Placer County Libertarians were also invited to Sacramento on Dec. 8 to hear Keith Merrill, the writer/director/producer of the anti-IRS classic "Harry's War." An overflow crowd of 150 heard Merrill say that he has been audited for the past seven years straight by the IRS, which requires its agents to view "Harry's War" as part of their training. The Placer County LP also heard from Tim Bittle on January 5 of the Pacific Legal Foundation discussing the defense of property rights in court.

### Hawaii

Honolulu, HI - Christopher Winter, Chair of the Hawaii LP and economics instructor Ken Schoolland, testified before the state Board of Agriculture in favor of a petition which would allow the importation of milk from the mainland by Safeway Stores, which is opposed by established state milk production interests. In his testimony in mid-October, Winter said "There is absolutely no way that denying Safeway a license can be construed as being the public interest. The public interest is best served by a government that did not interfere with the rights of individuals as buyers, to contract with any seller." Winter called the state's policy of promoting agricultural self-sufficiency "tragic." "You cannot encourage the development of new and innovative techniques by protecting old and existing methods of production," he testified. To deny Safeway a license to import milk is to deny consumers freedom of choice, Winter said. A favorable recommendation by the Agricultural/Board chair was made on Dec. 2.

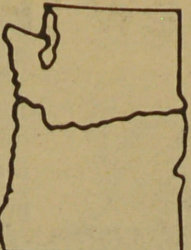
In other developments, Libertarian Ludwig Armerding ran in the 5th City Council District race in Honolulu during the November city elections.

## Mayoral Showdown in Montana

From page 2

a Republican, he was the only applicant who could "outrank" Graves on preferences due to his handicapped veteran status. Satisfied that they had outgunned Graves by this sneaky double-cross, the Council happily decided that they had solved the preference problem and appointed Toole the new Mayor.

The good guys, temporarily outflanked, immediately petitioned the State District Court to declare the appointment invalid for several technical reasons. They expect any decision to be appealed to the



**REGION 3**

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### Oregon

Tentative plans have been made to hold the State Convention on the April 15 weekend at Silver Falls State Park (the land was donated to the state) near Salem. Cabins and campsites will be available along with what is reported to be "excellent" food for a reasonable \$35/night or \$6/night for primitive cabins only. At least 50 attendees are expected.

John Robertson, Ballot Access Coordinator for the Bergland campaign spent three weeks in Oregon helping to plan the ballot access effort in the state.

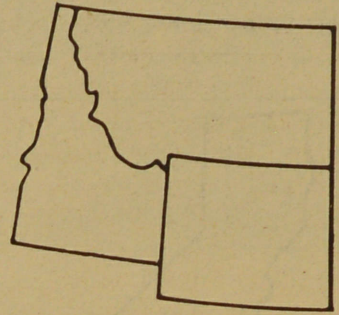
January 14 was the date of a State Committee meeting and Freedom Film Festival organized by Steve Schaper held in Roseburg, Oregon.

OLP members were enthusiastic about the January opening of the state Party Headquarters located at 3415 Southeast Belmont, Portland, 97214 (777-0278, or 472-8277). Plans are being made to celebrate with an open house. Marty Brown, recently elected as Multnomah County LP Treasurer, was instrumental in obtaining the new headquarters location.

### Washington

Three libertarians running in local, non-partisan races, received vote percentages

from 15 - 43% in recent elections. Meetings of county LP organizations were held or scheduled in December and January for Whatcom, Pierce and Snohomish Counties. The Puget Sound Libertarian Forum in Seattle heard from former Moscow resident, entrepreneur and restauranter Mike Zhovtis on Russian attitudes about the U.S.



**REGION 4**

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**Montana State Chair**  
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Larry Gray  
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### Idaho

The Idaho-based LPAC (political action committee) is continuing to raise funds for state elections and held a November meeting featuring Clint Ritchie of WRI showing the film "The Best With The Most," concerning eminent domain.

Mike Wilson has obtained Party telephone listings in northern Idaho, so the party number will be in the Moscow and Coeur d'Alene phone books.

The LPI has also placed its party phone number in the Boise, Twin Falls, Idaho Falls and Pocatello phone books.

Wendy Anderson is spearheading the big effort to update and clean up the party's mailing list.

Rick Price made arrangements to hold the 1984 State Convention at the Statehouse Inn in Boise on June 9 and 10. Dave Bergland is expected to attend.

Two non-partisan liberty-oriented special interest groups have recently formed in Idaho: the Citizens Alliance for Alternatives in Local Government (CAAL) and the Forum for Education Alternatives (FEA). CAAL held its first meeting on Oct. 19 in Boise and featured economics professor Don Billings speaking on private alternatives to local govern-

ment services, to approximately 30 attendees. The meeting was covered by a local Boise TV station. The FEA, organized by leaders of local school bond issue defeats, is being formed to explore non-governmental alternatives in the education field.

### Montana

Helena, Mont. - The Montana LP Central Committee met in Helena on November 12 to chose a site for the 1984 State Convention. Kalispell was chosen as the site and the date will be March 9-11. Della Scott, National Committee Representative, was also named as the Bergland for President Coordinator for Montana. The Central Committee of the Montana LP adopted a resolution opposing proposals for a national legal drinking age and to raise the state drinking age to 21, at their November meeting. Vice Chair Neil Halprin noted, "It just isn't fair to punish the vast majority of peaceful, law-abiding young people because a few act irresponsibly." Della Scott was quoted in local papers as linking this move to others which disregard the rights of young people, such as draft registration. MLP Chair Bob Crane said, "the government has never been able to do much good stopping people from what they were going to do anyway."

In an interesting development, Tom Cook, political columnist for the *Missoulian* newspaper, speculated in an October column that the state's best known libertarian, Larry Dodge, is considering running for governor in 1984. The twist to the rumor is that Dodge might run as a Democrat or a Republican, even though to date Dodge has not given any indication that he is leaving the LP. The push behind the rumor apparently is that Dodge's recent senatorial campaign made such a positive impression that the other political parties would greatly like to have such an impressive speaker and campaigner as their candidate.

In conjunction with the Jefferson Alliance, which is a multi-partisan citizens group which supports libertarian economic positions, the Montana LP has come out in favor of a citizen initiative which would abolish state milk price controls, which would lower milk prices and eliminate state control over milk production. Slightly over 18,000 signatures are required to place this measure on the November ballot.

The Missoula County LP held electionson Nov. 10, choosing Michael Graves Chair, Jim Winter Vice-Chair, Gianna Potter Secretary, and Chris Scarlett Treasurer.

### Wyoming

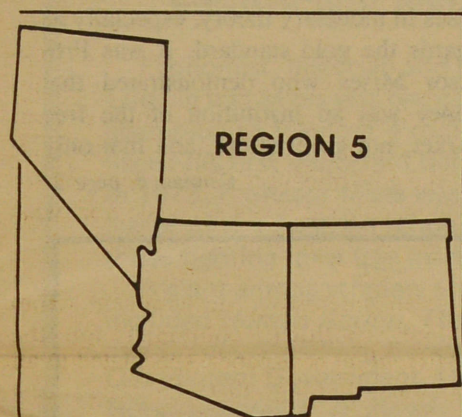
Buffalo, Wyo - State Chair Larry Gray noted in a recent interview, carried in state newspapers, that "the invasion of Grenada and the occupation of Lebanon provide an excellent opportunity to compare the Libertarian Party with the

Republican and Democratic Parties. The Libertarian Party does not believe in the initiation of force to achieve political goals." Gray's statement attracted considerable attention in this state with a small but active LP organization.

Among the goals outlined for 1984, Gray targeted sending a lobbyist to the Cheyenne legislature to influence the content of various proposals, and assisting in the Bergland campaign effort as major projects.

Libertarians gathered at 2120 Capitol Ave., at the District Court offices, on January 11, to show support for a legal challenge to Wyoming ballot access laws. This court case will decide the ballot access route for 1984 needed to place Party candidates on the ballot.

In other developments, plans are underway to have Dave Bergland speak at the WLP State Convention in Casper, which will be held during the first weekend in June.



#### NatCom Representative

Emil Franzi  
2290 W. Moore Rd.  
Tucson, AZ 85741  
602-297-1969 (h)

#### Arizona State Chair

Kim Horner  
4019 N. 44th Place  
Phoenix, AZ 85018  
602-952-2143

#### Nevada State Chair

Daniel Becan  
P.O. Box 12214  
Reno, NV 89510  
702-853-5898

#### New Mexico State Chair

Christa Bolden  
204 Conchas, NE  
Albuquerque, NM 87123  
505-299-7061 (h)  
505-265-6681 (o)

#### Arizona

Longtime Arizona activist and NatCom Representative Emil Franzi was the target of a friendly "roast" by fellow libertarians (over 60 in attendance) at the Phoenix Hyatt Regency on November 12.

The Maricopa County LP viewed the WRI film "The Poverty Trap" on Nov. 9 and the Pima County LP heard Gene Conway of TRIM speak on tax issues in Tucson at their Nov. meeting.

The ALP ExCom. approved the recognition of the Mohave County LP at their Nov. 12 Phoenix meeting and formed a Candidate Recruitment Committee

to find willing parties to run for the statewide offices of Mine Inspector and Corporation Commission as well as the five Congressional seats.

The party also selected May 5 and 6 as the dates for their 1984 Convention.

The official party registration as of Oct. 31 in 15 counties is 3969, or .36% of the voters. This is expected to pick up considerably with upcoming election year activities.

Local street fair activities were held by libertarians in Phoenix on Dec. 4 and in Tucson on Dec. 11. Maricopa County (Phoenix) LP elected Kathy Harrer as Chair at their Dec. 14 meeting. She was unopposed, and is also editor of the county newsletter, *The Activist*. Jack Jones was elected 1st Vice Chair, Ronald Robin was elected 2nd Vice Chair, Duncan Kunz as Secretary and Suzanne Kannarr was re-elected Treasurer. Harrer noted her three goals as Chair were 1) to begin registering 6,000 libertarians to maintain ballot status, 2) to continue and enlarge the annual Tax Protest Day and July 4th picnic, and 3) to learn to relax when speaking. The meeting concluded with a showing of the WRI film, "Libra Colony."

The Pima County LP meeting was held on Jan. 6 in Tucson where Jim Perris of Victims' Rights of Arizona spoke. The Maricopa County LP met in Phoenix and heard a representative of Rural/Metro Inc., a private, for-profit fire fighting company. The Arizona LP State Executive Committee met on Jan. 14 at the Black Stallion Restaurant, 8 miles south of Safford, Arizona. An organizational "An Evening with Libertarians" was also held at the same location to help organize a local LP group.

#### New Mexico

The New Mexico LP State Convention has been set for April 17 in Albuquerque.

#### Nevada

NLP Chair Daniel Becan reports that current plans center around recruiting and running "as many candidates as possible" and that very tentative plans call for a State Convention in Las Vegas in February. He also reports that Don Darling of Las Vegas has been very active "re-arranging" the party in the southern part of the state and has been very helpful in candidate development and convention planning.

The only announced candidate at the moment is Chair Dan Becan, who is running in his sixth race in Nevada. He will be seeking the Northern Nevada U.S. House seat.

Well-known libertarian activist James "Libertarian" Burns was sent to the Indian Springs Federal Correctional Facility in Nevada in November on a misdemeanor "willful failure to file" U.S. tax charge. He is awaiting sentence. Burns is best known for having legally changed his name when running for office in Nevada, adding the "Libertarian" at a time when the party did not have ballot status.

Continued, page 18

## New LP News Editor Named

Honey Lanham, National Director of the Libertarian Party, announced the appointment of Mike Holmes as Editor of the *Libertarian Party News*, effective November 20. Holmes succeeds Bill Evers of Palo Alto, who had agreed to serve as editor on a temporary basis for the past two issues. Holmes' appointment was approved by Party Chair Paul Grant in accordance with the policy set forth by the LP National Committee.

Holmes has been active in LP affairs since attending the 1972 founding convention in Denver, Colorado. He has served as Harris County (Houston) and Texas Party Chair and is currently Texas LP State Finance Committee Chair. Holmes

has a B.A. in economics and philosophy and a Masters Degree in Accounting from Rice University and is a practicing CPA. He has experience with various party newsletters and has served as editor of *Environmental Alternatives*, the publication of the Association for Rational Environmental Alternatives. His firm, Editorial Services, is the advertising agent for *LP News* and publishes it under contract with the National Party. Also assisting with this effort is Sue Bjornseth, owner of the graphics/design firm Beyond Words, who will serve as Art Director, and Bob Yaussy, owner of Greenway Graphics, who will be responsible for typesetting and production.

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# Mises Institute Makes Successful D.C. Debut

by LP News Special Correspondent

*Our special correspondent has been following Washington political developments and monetary issues for several years in various political and journalistic positions.*

The Mises Institute's conference debut was in Washington, D.C., on November 16-17. "The Gold Standard: An Austrian Perspective" was the first event of its kind. Not only was it the first academic conference ever held in the United States on the gold standard, but it took place on Capitol Hill in Washington, D.C.

The audience consisted of Institute members; Congressional, Treasury, and White House staffers; Members of Congress; public policy advisors; Administration officials; journalists, scholars, students, and businesspeople. 212 people registered for the entire conference, but more than 400 participated in one part or another.

After making a few welcoming remarks, Institute founder and Director

Lew Rockwell called on the first chairman, Dr. Richard H. Timberlake, Professor of finance at the University of Georgia, a noted authority on the Federal Reserve.

The first speaker was Dr. Murray N. Rothbard, Professor of economics at New York Polytechnic, At-Large member of the Libertarian Party National Committee, and editor of the Institute's *Journal of Austrian Economics*. He outlined the early history of the gold standard, why the Founding Fathers chose it, and the special interests who promoted central banking in our country's early days.

Next came Dr. Roger Garrison, Assistant Professor of economics at Auburn and the Institute's Associate Director for academic affairs. He refuted the monetarist arguments that a gold standard would "cost" too much. In fact, of course, it is fiat paper money that imposes unacceptable costs on the economy: inflation, recessions, and depressions. A commentary on Dr. Garrison's paper followed from Dr. Leland

Yeager, professor of economics at the University of Virginia, who was a visiting professor at Auburn in 1983.

After a break, Mr. Maxwell Newton, financial editor of the *New York Post*, discussed "The Fed: Handmaiden of Tyranny." Mr. Newton, a native of Australia who studied economics at Cambridge University, condemned the Federal Reserve for a "social revolution" that now has almost as many Americans living off government as working in the private sector. He called the founding of the Mises Institute, and increasing interest in such ideas as the gold standard "very encouraging."

Perhaps the highlight of the first day was the debate that followed after a second break: "Gold vs. Paper," featuring Congressman Ron Paul, a member of the national Advisory Board of the Institute, and J. Charles Partee, member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

This debate--which was taped, like the entire conference, by the Voice of America for worldwide broadcast--was an exciting one. Congressman Paul vigorously defended the gold standard as the only monetary system consistent with morality, liberty, and prosperity, while

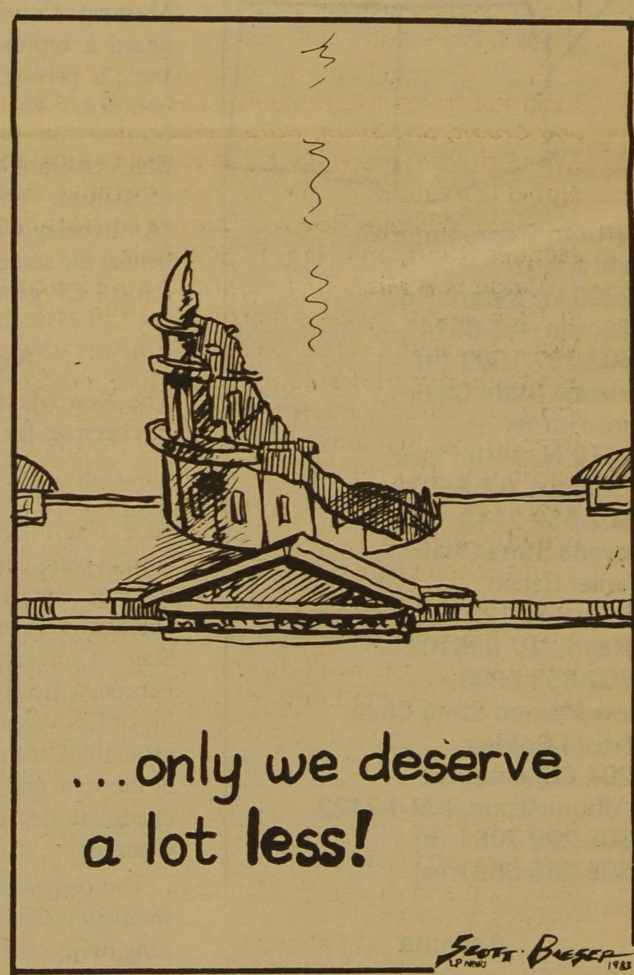
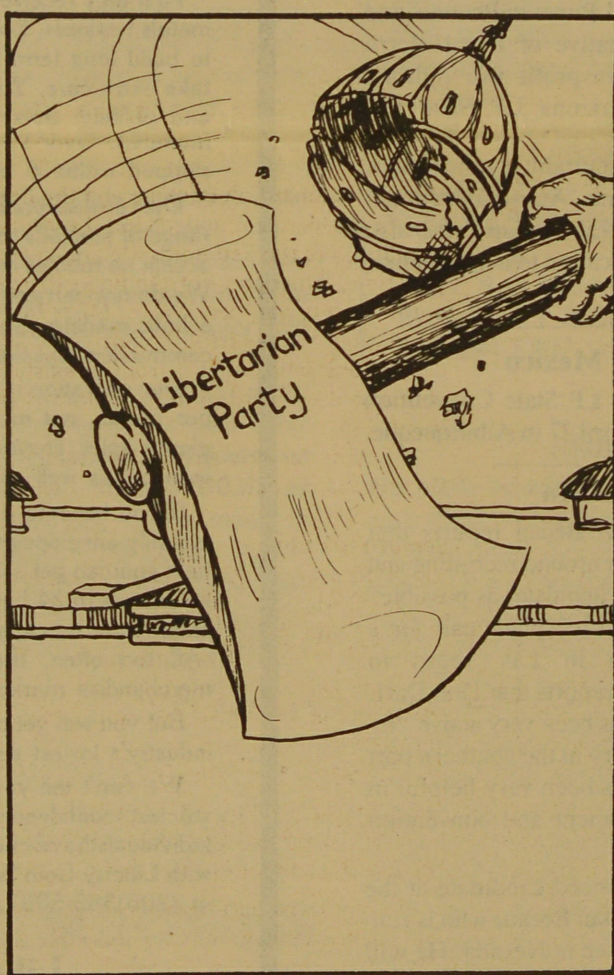
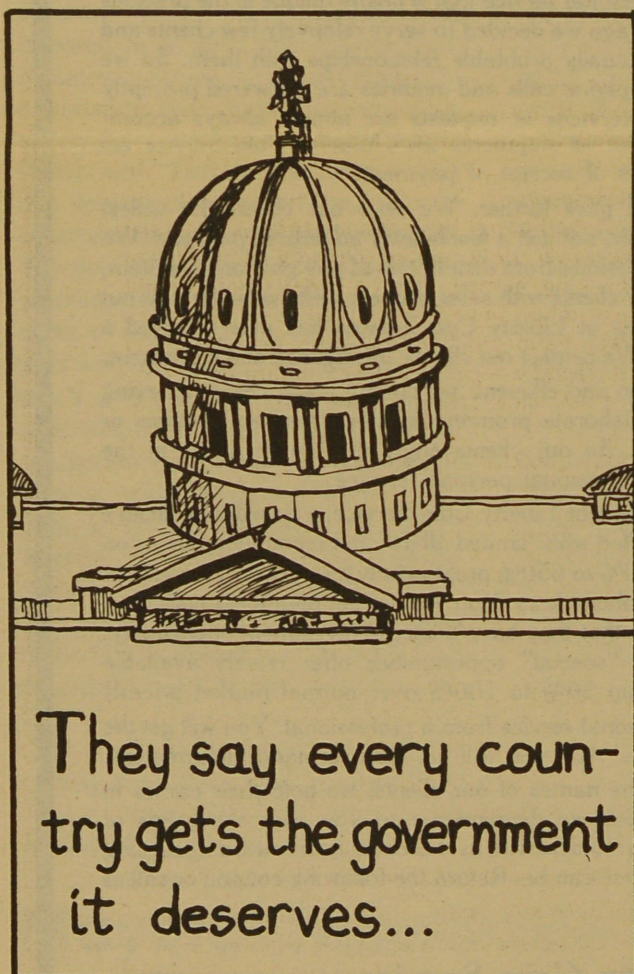
Mr. Partee--not surprisingly--defended the Federal Reserve and its control of the money supply. In the enthusiastic judgment of the audience--if not some of the national press people present--Congressman Paul was the easy winner.

Later that evening a gala reception in the Caucus Room hosted by the Hon. J. William Middendorf II--a former student of Mises and now U.S. Ambassador to the OAS--introduced the Mises Institute to Washington, D.C., and honored Congressman Paul for his help in the Institute's founding, as well as his strong support of the free market and sound money, for which he received the first Ludwig von Mises Award.

Session II, which began early on Thursday morning, was chaired by Dr. Don Bellante, Professor of economics at Auburn.

The first paper was given by Richard Ebeling, postdoctoral Fellow in Austrian economics at New York University, on the pathbreaking work of Ludwig von Mises in monetary theory, especially as regards the gold standard. It was Professor Mises who demonstrated that money was an institution of the free market, not government, and that only

*Continued, page 23*



SCOTT BUEP 1983



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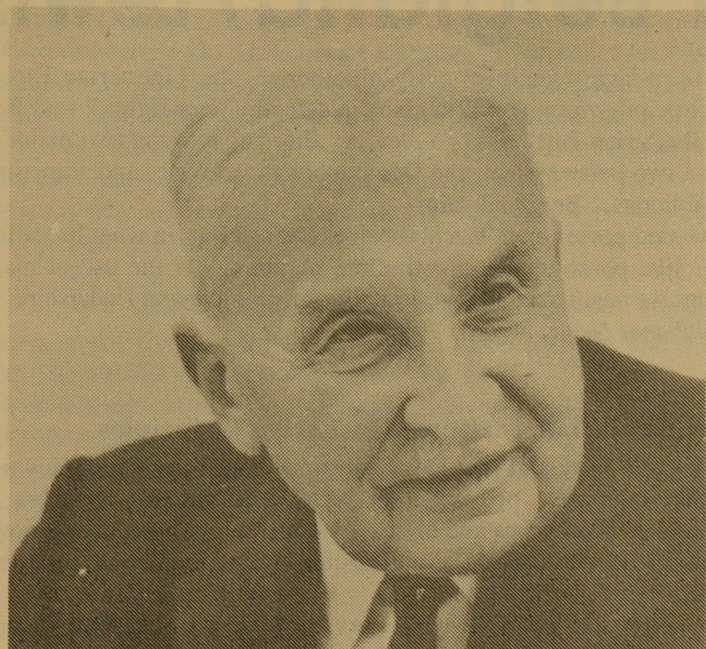
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### Ludwig and Margit Von Mises

Economist, historian and political philosopher, Ludwig von Mises was our century's greatest champion of freedom. From 1912—when he published his first important book—until his death in 1973, Professor Mises was the acknowledged leader of the Austrian school of economics and those fighting for a free market.

A giant among scholars and teachers, his books included *Human Action*, *The Theory of Money and Credit*, *Socialism*, *Bureaucracy*, and *Omnipotent Government*. His students included Nobel laureate F. A. Hayek, Israel Kirzner, Fritz Machlup, Wilhelm Roepke, Murray N. Rothbard, Jacques Rueff, and Hans F. Sennholz.

Margit von Mises first met her future husband in 1925, and they were married in 1938 after Mrs. Mises' successful career on the European stage and as a translator of dramatic works. In *Socialism*, Professor Mises had written of women as "equal, freeborn companions and comrades" in the battle for liberty. For the next 35 years, Margit von Mises was exactly that, and therefore his indispensable partner.

In the ten years since his death, she has been—in Murray Rothbard's phrase—"a one-woman Mises industry." Making sure all his books are suitably in print, working with scholars and students, advising the Ludwig von Mises Institute—Margit von Mises has continued to dedicate her life to her husband and his work.

Now Margit von Mises will be publicly honored for all she has done, as famous scholars, entrepreneurs, and public officials gather for a gala reception and dinner at Manhattan's elegant Westbury Hotel.

Speakers include Congressman Ron Paul, Murray Rothbard, and Mrs. Mises herself. Each guest will receive a free copy of the new edition of her graceful and moving book, *My Years With Ludwig von Mises*.

Please join us for this historic tribute to a very great lady. Everyone who attends, or who contributes to make it possible for the Institute to admit deserving scholarship students, will be listed in the dinner program.

*This advertisement was made possible through the generosity of Dr. Matthew T. Monroe.*

*Mr. Arnold Bernhard, Mr. Lewis E. Lehrman,  
the Hon. J. William Middendorf, Jr.,  
and the Ludwig von Mises Institute of Auburn University  
request the pleasure of your company at  
a reception and dinner in honor of  
Mrs. Ludwig von Mises  
at seven o'clock in the evening,  
Monday, February 27th, 1984,  
at the Westbury Hotel  
Madison Avenue and 69th Street  
New York City*

*cocktails and dinner: \$200 per person*

*\$350 per couple  
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### A Special One-Day Seminar

#### Murray N. Rothbard on Banking and the Federal Reserve

Monday, February 27, 1984, 8:30 am — 4:00 pm  
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Few Americans understand the workings of the Federal Reserve and the banking system it regulates, yet the Fed holds life and death power over the American economy. Now, for the first time, America's outstanding expert on banking, money, and the Federal Reserve will outline in a private seminar for Mises Institute members the origins of the Fed (and who was responsible for its establishment); how it causes inflation, high interest rates, recessions, and depressions; who benefits from its existence; its secret workings; and why it must be replaced with a gold standard. And this informal seminar will allow plenty of time for questions and discussions.

Tickets for this outstanding seminar include breakfast and a free autographed copy of Dr. Rothbard's new \$20 book on the Fed.

#### Seminar Schedule:

8:30 am	Continental Breakfast
9:00 am	"The Origins of the Federal Reserve"
11:00 am	"How the Federal Reserve Operates"
Noon	Luncheon Break
2:00 pm	"Why We Need to Abolish the Fed"
3:15 pm	"Why We Need a Real Gold Standard"
4:00 pm	Adjournment
7:00 pm	Gala reception and dinner in honor of Mrs. Ludwig von Mises

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- ☐ I enclose a tax-deductible contribution of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ so that deserving students may be a part of this historic occasion and receive scholarships for the seminar on the Federal Reserve.
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The Ludwig von Mises Institute is an educational foundation. All contributions—business and personal—are fully tax deductible under Section 501(c)3 of the IRS code.

# What They're Writing About Bergland/Lewis

By the end of 1983 Dave Bergland and Jim Lewis had visited over half of the states and have generated hundreds of newspaper stories and radio and TV appearances. Their campaign is the object of considerable news media interest and for the most part, the coverage is factual and objective. The campaign also benefits from years of hard work and campaigning by previous Presidential and

local Libertarian Party candidates. The Bergland/Lewis campaign message is presented in straightforward, principled fashion and many reporters covering the campaign find this a refreshing change from the usual bi-partisan election year "mush." A sampling of just a few of the news stories, which have appeared during the initial campaign tour, is shown below:

## Libertarian Hopeful Opposes U.S. Action

PORTLAND (UPI) - The U.S. military should not move in to evacuate American citizens living in other countries such as Grenada when internal strife breaks out, the Libertarian candidate for president said Saturday.

"We have to recognize that the U.S. government has jurisdiction over U.S. territory only, and American citizens traveling outside the U.S. have to realize they are subject to the laws and rules of those governments," said David Bergland, a Costa Mesa, Calif., attorney.

He said the U.S. invasion of Grenada "should never have happened, just as the situation in Beirut never should have happened."

"They are all simply continuations of the disastrous and wrong foreign policy we have followed since World War II, trying to run around the world and interfere in other countries' affairs," Bergland said during a campaign stopover in Portland.

*Bend Oregon Bulletin, Oct. 31, 1983*

## Libertarian Hopeful Swings Through State

A candidate for president who wants to legalize drugs, eliminate Social Security and federal income taxes, and bring home all overseas troops brought his campaign to Birmingham Wednesday.

His name is David Bergland, and the 48-year-old California attorney is the standard

bearer for the third-largest political party in America, the Libertarian Party.

"The proper role of government is to assist in defending our rights," said Bergland, who said the Libertarian Party offers a clearcut alternative to the two major parties.

"If you want a two-party system, the Demopublicans are one, and sometimes they go by the Republicrats," Bergland said.

The candidate said government has no business interfering in what he called "victimless crimes" like pornography, prostitution, gambling, or the use of marijuana.

"The last things we ought to be looking to politicians for is moral leadership," he said. *Birmingham Alabama News, Nov. 3, 1983*

## Libertarian Focusing On Party's Principles

Libertarian David P. Bergland is running for president, all right, but his real goal in 1984 is to make his party's principles the focus of all future campaigns.

"Not everybody has heard of us and of those who have, not everybody knows what we stand for," Bergland said. "But I'm optimistic. The more people know about us, the more they feel like supporting us."

The issues he emphasized in a Denver interview were big government and taxes. He said his party is the "only organized political movement working consistently, on all issues, for everyone's liberty and cutting back on government."

Neither of the major political parties seem able to cut taxes or the size of government, he said.

*Denver Colorado Rocky Mountain News, Nov. 16, 1983*

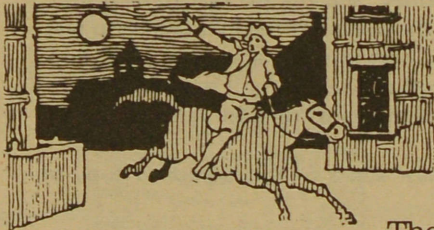
## What's a Libertarian? This Candidate Aims to Let You Know

The Libertarian Party candidate for president says his goal is not to win the election, but to make the Libertarian view a regular part of political discussion.

"Then we will have really won," said David P. Bergland, 48-year-old Libertarian Party presidential candidate, who spoke briefly and answered students' questions Thursday morning at City High School, and that afternoon at West High.

Students asked Bergland about his views of the functions of government, mandatory education and foreign policy.

Here's what he had to say:



## Laissez Faire Placement Service For Authors, Speakers, Leaders

The Laissez Faire Placement Service has been formed by S.D. Yana Davis (current Chair, Alabama LP) to place laissez faire and libertarian authors, writers, speakers and leaders on radio and television talk shows and newspaper and magazine interviews.

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Davis is a seasoned public relations, advertising and broadcast professional. Recently he has initiated placements for such individuals as David Bergland and Robert Poole. And, Davis is a committed libertarian activist and writer. He wants you to get the message of Liberty to as wide an audience as possible!

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\*Discount rates available for multi-month agreements. Ask for quotes.

• "The only legitimate function of government at any level is to assist us in defending our rights." At a national level, "the one legitimate function is to provide for defense against attack."

• "Government-operated schools do a terrible job of education," Bergland said, emphasizing that he does not support compulsory attendance laws. But, "You have a nice little school here that probably does a nice job. This is not typical."

• Bergland said he supports a three-pronged approach to foreign policy: "neutrality, military non-intervention and free international trade."

Bergland, who was born in Mapleton, Iowa, is a lawyer in Costa Mesa, Calif.  
*Iowa City Iowa Press Citizen, Nov. 18, 1983*

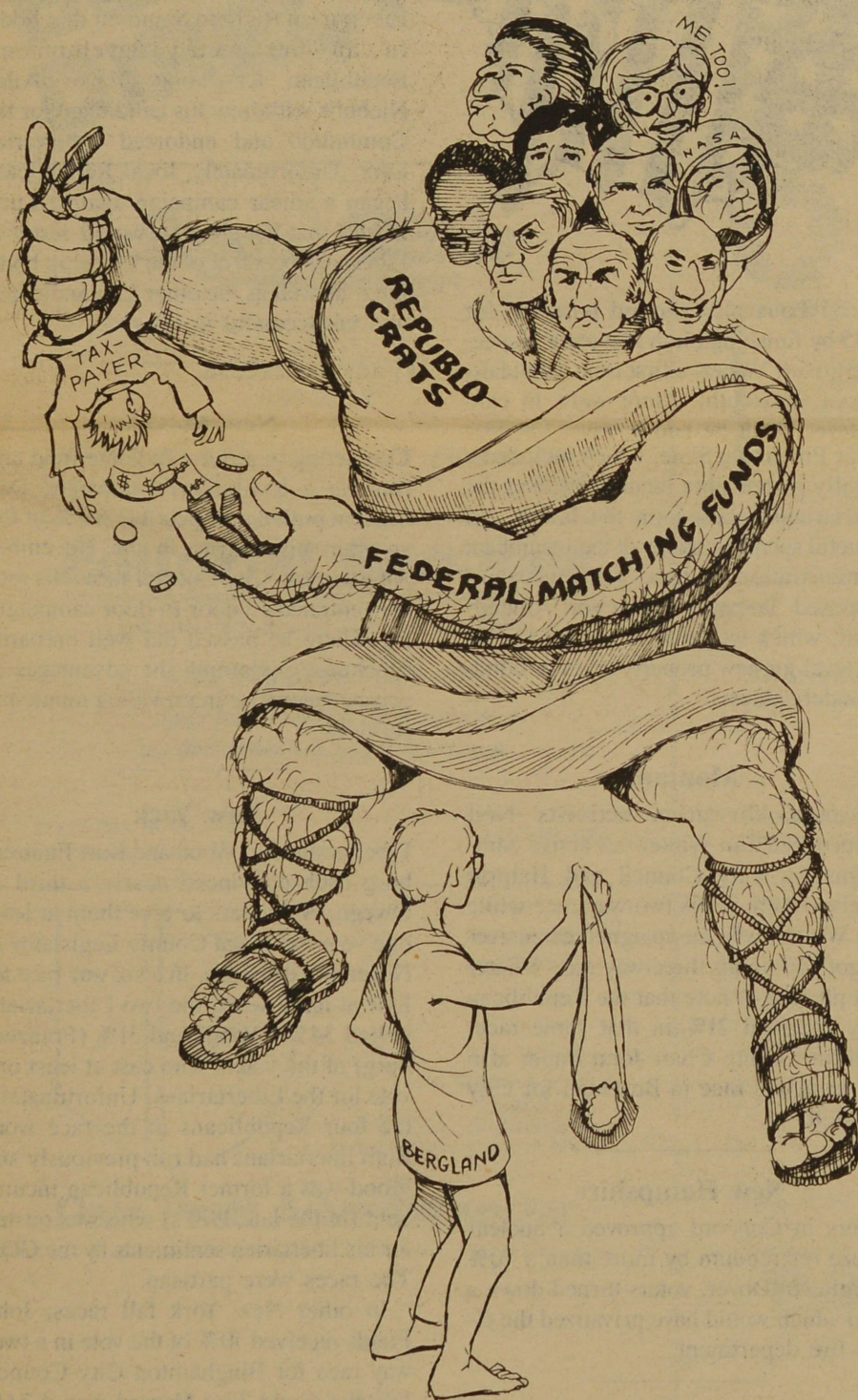
### Libertarian Candidate Says Less is Best

Government got you down? Fed up with all those agencies and their alphabet-soup names? The FBI? The CIA? The FDA? The IRS?

Sick of federal income taxes? Assistance for the poor? Or subsidies for farmers? The Libertarian Party wants your vote.

So says Jim Lewis, candidate for vice president, who visited Minneapolis on a campaign tour Monday.

*Minneapolis Minn. Tribune, Nov. 22, 1983*



## DAVID AND GOLIATHS

### Candidate Stumps for Proposition One

Saying that "Proposition 13 was certainly good for California," David Bergland, the Libertarian candidate for president, urged Floridians Tuesday to pass their own and anti-tax amendment, Proposition One.

"Proposition 13 reduced the size of state government and improved the economy in the state," said the 48-year-old California attorney.

"The most important thing it did was to show who's in charge here, to make the people feel a lot more comfortable going to the electorate when the sentiment of the people isn't being felt in the Legislature," Bergland said.

Either way, Bergland's support falls in line with the Libertarian credo that "taxation is theft," that charity begins and ends at home, and overall, the Jeffersonian philosophy that a government which governs least, governs best.

*Clearwater Florida Sun, Nov. 30, 1983*

### Libertarian Candidate Favors Non-Intervention

"It is no more proper for the United States to be fighting in Beirut than for the Syrians coming to the U.S. and fighting in Baton Rouge," said David Bergland, the Libertarian Party candidate for president.

Bergland, speaking Monday to the Press Club of Baton Rouge, said this nation's foreign policy should be based on neutrality, non-intervention and free international trade.

"The United States cannot be an international bodyguard or babysitter," the candidate said. On a per capita basis, the United States pays more of the defense costs in Germany and Japan than do the Germans and Japanese, he said.

How can you become president? Bergland was asked.

"People can change their minds," he answered.

The Democrats and Republicans have no political philosophy, he said, but "get a hold of the government machinery so as to do favors for themselves and their friends."

The trend with Republicans and Democrats in control is "larger government and larger taxes," Bergland said.

Bergland described the Libertarian philosophy as "based on self ownership and self responsibility."

*Baton Rouge Louisiana State Times, Dec. 6, 1983*

## Bergland Schedule Announced

In addition to these appearances by David Bergland, Alicia Clark, Bergland Campaign National Schedule Coordinator, expects to schedule Jim Lewis, Vice-Presidential candidate, and Ed Clark, 1980 Presidential Candidate, to attend 24 more state conventions and meetings. These visits, together with Bergland's presence in 25 states by the end of July, "will create publicity in all 50 states before the end of July," Alicia notes.

"This will enable the Party to reach out through a strong program of public speaking engagements," Mrs. Clark reports. "The local campaign coordinators, knowing two, three and four months ahead of time when the candidates will be campaigning in their locality, may start approaching local groups to arrange speaking engagements with our candidates."

Those interested in scheduling campaign activities in their area are urged to contact their state Bergland/Lewis Campaign Coordinators and/or Alicia Clark via the Bergland Campaign Committee headquarters.

#### JANUARY

January 20, 21, 22: Massachusetts

January 22, 23: Rhode Island

January 25, 26: Washington, D.C.

(Press Conference to announce beginning of full-time campaign)

#### FEBRUARY

February 1: Marin County, California

February 7, 17: California campaigning

February 18-20: California convention

February 25, 26: Open

#### MARCH

March 3, 4: Open

March 7-11: Montana

March 14-18: Iowa (and probably Kansas)

March 21-25: New Jersey

March 26-April 1: Pennsylvania

#### APRIL

April 4-8: New Mexico

April 9, 10: Southern Texas (subject to confirmation)

April 11: Washington, D.C. to attend Real Estate and Investment Society National Convention (subject to confirmation)

April 12-15: South Carolina

April 17-22: Kentucky

April 23-29: Wisconsin and Illinois

#### MAY

May 1-7: New York

May 8-13: Arizona

May 14-20: Michigan

May 23-27: Colorado

May 28-June 3: Wyoming and Utah

#### JUNE

June 4-10: Texas

June 12-17: Minnesota

June 20-24: North Carolina

June 25, 26: Delaware Rally

June 27-July 1: Ohio

#### JULY

July 2-8: Indiana

July 14, 15: Open

July 19-22: State of Washington

July 23-29: Hawaii

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# Election News Roundup

## Alaska

Libertarians running for office enjoyed considerable success in recent elections. While these elections were ostensibly non-partisan, LP candidates had remarkable success. Of seven candidates, six were elected. Elected in a run-off to the School Board in Fairbanks was Judy Roberson. Darrel Welsh and Ruth Reed were elected to the Wasilla Council, Jean Calkins to the Kochemak City Council, Bill Snyder to the Homer City Council, and John Wood to the Anchorage Municipal Assembly. Incumbent Mayor of the Kenai Peninsula Borough, Stan Thompson, is up for reelection in 1984.

Perhaps the most significant race was John Wood's. He ran against a long entrenched incumbent who epitomized the "big spending, only government has the answers" approach. John correctly analyzed that the incumbent was anathema to conservatives, so he targeted the conservative voters in his district, concentrated on direct contact as opposed to a heavy media campaign, and edged out his opponent in a head-to-head contest. Bruce Wammack also currently holds office in the Fairbanks North Star Borough Assembly.

## Arizona

Tuscon, Ariz. - Peggy Jenny came within .2% of her goal of 5% of the vote in the November Tuscon mayoral race, winning 4.8% in a three way race. She spent under \$6000 while her opponents spent over \$100,000 each. She spent \$1.54 per vote, while the Republican incumbent spent \$2.01 per vote and the unsuccessful Democratic challenger spent \$4.50 per vote. Jenny's campaign resulted in a great deal of favorable publicity, with assistance from libertarians around the country. Jenny noted, "I'd like to give a special thank-you to Alicia Clark, who took the time to spend a weekend in Tuscon, from which we garnered over a dozen TV interviews and news spots, plus all the local papers and a three-part interview in Spanish in our morning paper. That's clout, Alicia!"

William O'Morrissey received 4.2% of the vote in a three way Tuscon City Council race.

## California

San Diego, Cal. - San Diego resident Richard Arnold was elected on November 8 to the San Dieguito Citizens Planning Group, coming in 4th out of 8 elected, with 10 candidates. He received just 42 fewer votes than did the first place finisher. Arnold, an ex-Army Major, is a business consultant and currently Vice President and General Manager of a small manufacturing and distributing company in Southern California. Richard has worked in the past as a professional organizer for nine successful political initiative campaigns in California, and went door-to-door to collect signatures to put

his name on the ballot. His wife, Geneva Arnold, was an unsuccessful candidate for the San Dieguito Water District Board.

One of the biggest campaign issues in the race was the proposed bullet train between Los Angeles and San Diego, which Arnold was "leaning against." Commenting on his post-election plans, Arnold said he plans "to raise hell for the free market during his term." The San Diego Libertarian Party was also engaged in a fight against a local convention center, which it lost, 99,000 to 66,000 votes. Los Angeles voters defeated a rent control measure which would have rolled rents back in unincorporated areas to 1981 levels.

## Colorado

Keane Richardson, running as a libertarian in Loveland for an at-large seat on the City Council, came in 4th out of 5 running with 9% of the vote. Jerry Van Sickle also ran an active campaign for Boulder City Council, which featured radio ads for his campaign.

Citizens of Boulder approved a measure condemning U.S. intervention in Central American politics.

## Georgia

LP activists Gary Marcus and Jim Schaffer took on the Cobb County Chamber of Commerce and were outspent \$2000 to \$60,000. Yet they still managed to defeat a local option sales tax measure. Congratulations!

## Hawaii

According to the document "Recapitulation of Votes Cast for U.S. Representatives Election of Nov. 4, 1980", Republican candidates received 21,009 votes in Hawaii while Libertarian candidates received 19,819.

## Idaho

Boise, Id - Boise City Council candidate Mike Wilson received 834 votes in a non-partisan race.

## Indiana

Voters in LaPorte approved the nation's first municipal electric utility created since 1940.

## Maine

Maine voters voted overwhelmingly to continue its annual winter moose hunt.

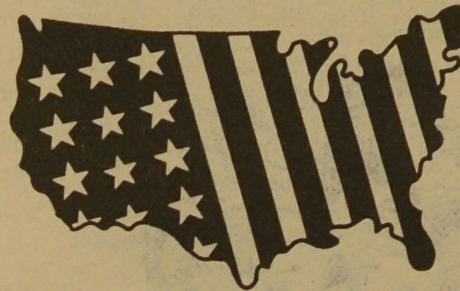
## Massachusetts

Voters in Cambridge defeated by a 3-to-2 margin a proposal which would have banned nuclear weapons research in the town, which is the site of a major weapons research facility. Voters in three

towns voted to defeat a proposal to floridate the water supply.

## Michigan

Kalamazoo, Mich. - The aggressive campaigning of four libertarians on a smaller government, tax-reduction platform, resulted in the highest voter turnout for a Kalamazoo City Commission election since 1971. The efforts of the libertarians involved were taken seriously enough that the 1983 election produced another record—candidate campaign spending. Although none of the libertarians were elected to the seven member commission (non-partisan), Mary Ruwart showed strong potential for the 1985 races. Ruwart placed eighth, just 918 votes out of the money. Robert Holderbaum and



Sheryl Loux also showed potential for 1985 by finishing ninth and tenth respectively. Kurt Weber, a first time candidate, placed thirteenth. There were 16 candidates. The libertarians ran as the Taxpayer Protection Slate, which included a fiscally responsible incumbent, and the libertarians focused on the lavish and wasteful spending habits of the incumbent administration. A focal point was their proposed Taxpayer Protection Amendment, which would have required voter approval for new property taxes or bonded indebtedness.

## Montana

Missoula libertarian activists Neil Halprin and Jim Winter ran active campaigns for City Council and Halprin received 24% in his two-way race while Jim Winter, who campaigned extensively, got 17% in his three-way race. Winter was pleased to note that the Republican only received 21% in that same race. Gallatin County Chair John Bauer also ran an active race in Bozeman for City Council.

## New Hampshire

Voters in Concord approved a nuclear freeze referendum by more than a 70% margin. In Dover, voters turned down a plan which would have privatized the city's fire department.

## New Jersey

November elections brought the voters the welcome choice of four highly qualified Libertarian candidates in New Jersey. Frank Dominiani of Raritan Township ran for Hunterdon County freedholder, and news stories covering his

campaign noted his comment "There isn't any difference between the Republicans and Democrats, the only second party is the Libertarian Party."

Two Libertarians ran for NJ Assembly. Rick Hoegberg of New Brunswick ran for the 17th District and Stephan Friedlander of Hillsborough ran for the 16th District. Hoegberg, an electronics specialist at Rutgers University Nuclear Physics Laboratory and Chair of Middlesex and Somerset counties, noted, "we are true to the Constitution and I'm probably the only candidate in the 17th District who would have had the approval of the founding fathers." Friedlander is an economist for AT&T and ran for Somerset freeholder in the 1982 elections. He noted that he offered an alternative to the "tax-and-spend" policies of the Democrats and Republicans.

John Lutz ran for Kingwood Township Committee, in an attempt to join elected Libertarian Richard Siano on that body. In an unexpected development, Republican Kingwood Mayor Allan Niebuhr withdrew his candidacy for the Committee and endorsed Libertarian Lutz. Unfortunately, local Republicans began a smear campaign against Lutz, fearful that his election would result in Libertarian control of the township body. Lutz, as well as the other LP candidates, was unsuccessful in his race.

## New Mexico

Competing in a five-candidate field and running a low-budget campaign, Dan Shelton pulled a respectable 6+ % of the votes in his district in the November Albuquerque City Council race. His race concentrated on door-to-door campaigning where he passed out well-prepared brochures explaining the advantages of private enterprise in providing municipal services.

## New York

Libertarians Jim Wood and Kurt Franzburg each convinced nearly a third of Owego, NY voters to give them at least one vote for Tioga County Legislator in November elections. In a six way race for four at-large seats, the two Libertarians polled 34% (Wood) and 31% (Franzburg) of the voters who cast at least one vote for the Libertarians. Unfortunately, the four Republicans in the race won. Both libertarians had run previously and Wood was a former Republican incumbent (in the late 1970's) who was ousted for his libertarian sentiments by the GOP. The races were partisan.

In other New York fall races, John Fields received 10% of the vote in a two-way race for Binghamton City Council District 6 and Tom Hazard won 4.24% of the vote in a three-way race for Mayor of Courtland. In mid-Hudson area races a Libertarian got 10% in a 5-way race for two seats and 16% in a two-way race, other details not available at press time.

North Carolina

Long Beach, NC - David Ford won a November non-partisan race for City Council in Long Beach, North Carolina. He ran an explicitly libertarian campaign. Robert Hess also ran, unsuccessfully, for Mayor of Dallas in Gaston County.

Ohio

Cincinnati City Council candidates Greg Newberry and Chuck ShROUT received over 5000 votes each, breaking the 5% barrier and surpassing Jim Berns' 1981 Council percentage.  
State Issues 2 & 3 failed to pass, disap-

pointing many libertarians. There has been much speculation about the reason for the defeat of 2 & 3. Pro-tax forces greatly outspent SET (Stop Excessive Taxation) and also benefitted from apparent voter confusion on these Issues. The pro-tax "Committee for Ohio" took full advantage of this confusion, employing such tactics as door-hangers with the SET stop sign, saying "Stop unfair taxes - vote No on 2 & 3".

Oklahoma

Former State Chair Fred Bross and area activist Leo Mendus were very active in

leadership roles in the successful November fight to stop a new 1 cent sales tax from being enacted in Oklahoma City. The "No" forces spent less than \$500 but defeated powerful pro-tax groups who spent thousands of dollars and aired numerous TV commercials.

Pennsylvania

Charles Stutler ran for Pittsburgh School Board in November and received approximately 1.8% of the vote.

Texas

San Antonio physician Dr. Eva Snead

received 12% of the vote in a six-way race for State Representative District 155. A special election was held due to the recent death of the incumbent in the heavily Democratic district. The winner received 72% of the vote and Snead received just 12 fewer votes than did the second place Democratic finisher. Snead's race resulted in much favorable local publicity and she received some "nuts and bolts" support from the local Republicans, who did not field their own candidate.

Fighting local government-run mass transit boondoggles has occupied Texas libertarians across the state, most recently in Dallas and Fort Worth, where libertarians were very active and visible in the opposition forces, who were outspent 10-to-1 by the successful "pro" forces. Success did come to the Duncanville area, outside of Dallas, where local libertarians Martin and Sherry Gibson led a highly publicized effort to opt out of the Dallas Area Rapid Transit System (DART). Ken Fisher, who was active in the Dallas effort to fight DART, is now petitioning to recall the Dallas election. Odessa are libertarians led by County Chair Jerry Crane were also active in a recent area tax rollback petition effort.

Virginia

While Phil Friday didn't win election a year and a half ago in his Urbanna, Virginia City Council race, his continued presence at City Council meetings and political activism paid off this past October when he was appointed by the Council to fill a vacancy. Friday and another libertarian activist, Ron Courtney, were also active in a successful petition effort which garnered signatures from over half the voters in this coastal Virginia town to protest the tax subsidization of a \$13,000 pump station normally paid for by private developers. The Council appointed Friday to the Council in the same meeting in which they rescinded their original subsidy action. Phil reports that he's already been outspoken on zoning matters and that he looks forward to the May 1984 elections where he hopes a libertarian-oriented slate will win additional seats.

Washington

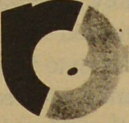
Bill Stitt, running on a platform of no tax subsidy for the Port of Anacortes, won 43% of the vote in a non-partisan race for Port Commissioner. This is the largest vote percentage yet received by a Libertarian candidate in Washington state. Libertarian Kevin Burke collected 4600 votes, 31%, in his non-partisan race for a seat on the Bellingham School Board. His opponent was a 26 year incumbent. Burke spent no money and little time on his race, yet was clearly perceived as the Libertarian candidate. Another Libertarian, Tom Spanos, polled 15% in another race for a Bellingham School Board race.

Voters in Seattle approved a resolution opposing U.S. involvement in Central America.


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## Tax Hike Spurs Recall Success

Central Michigan - On November 22, 1983 history was made in Michigan. Eighth District State Senator Phil Masten became the first legislator in Michigan's history to be tossed out of office through a special recall election. Masten was one of several legislators targeted for recall for his vote in favor of a recent 38% increase in Michigan's personal income tax. The tax rate was increased to 6.35% from 4.6%, and will slightly reduce to 6.1% in January, 1984.

On November 30, Democrat (like Masten) State Senator David Serotkin was the second politician to be recalled by voters, by over a 20% margin. Serotkin was definitely unhappy with the results. "It's like tasting blood," whined Serotkin to the press, "These groups will become intoxicated with power. It's not democracy." Apparently it's "not democracy" only if voters decide they've had enough and kick you out, in this instance. Michigan anti-tax forces, including libertarians and the Michigan Libertarian Party, actively supported the recall moves and have also helped in the drive to recall Gov. James Blanchard, the instigator of the tax increase. So far, this recall has been stalled by a 90 day limit on petitioning, which in the case of the governor, requires 760,000 signatures. One libertarian observer notes that "legally we should win, whether or not we will prevail in the courts is a political story."

One of the most active libertarian supporters of the recent recall efforts was Virginia Cropsey, who was Sterling Heights, Michigan, coordinator for the Serotkin recall petition effort and who was also active in the Gov. Blanchard recall effort. Cropsey about, the recall effort says, "although establishment Republicans were glad to reap the benefits of the recall, they remained generally aloof from the action (getting the job done.) Grassroots Republicans, on the other hand, were very active. These are the people who still erringly think the Republican Party represents what Robert Ringer would call 'the values of Western civilization.' Most of the politicians involved (in fighting the recall efforts) were experts at avoiding telling the bold-faced lie. Fraud - the intentional production of misinformation - was their major marketable skill. To many of us who learned just how devious our elected officials could be, removing them because of the scum they proved to be, was the issue more than the tax increase. We saw the recalls as a leadership crisis."

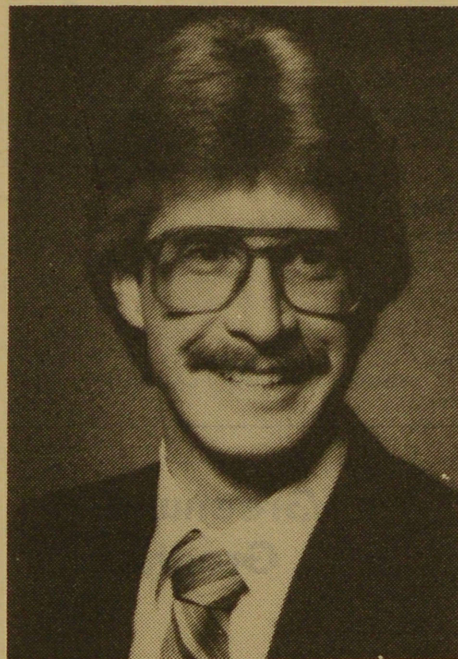
Special elections will be held on January 31 to select replacements for Masten and Serotkin, who themselves are barred from running. Libertarian challengers are running in both races.

## Hollander to Run in Historic Race

At a special meeting of the Oakland County Libertarian Party Central Committee, held on December 2, 1983, Bill Hollander was selected by both the county and the 8th District caucus to run as the L.P. candidate for the 8th Senate seat. Hollander said "this is the best opportunity the L.P.M. has had, not only because the voters of this district have indicated, through the recall election, that they are sick and tired of big government, but also because of the media attention that is focused on this race." The successful recalls of Senators Masten and Serotkin have received national media coverage.

Hollander plans to stress budget and tax cuts in this campaign. State spending and taxing are the reasons that this election is taking place. With the help of his staff, he is analyzing the state budget and is aiming for a \$2 billion reduction in state spending with corresponding tax cut proposals. A strong campaign is planned with T.V. and radio talk show appearances, as well as speaking engagements and literature distribution projects. Fund raising and press releases are well under way, with radio ads planned for the end of the campaign.

"I have high hopes of achieving great success in this campaign due to the support I am receiving from L.P. activists.



Bill Hollander, running in Michigan's 8th State Senate District.

This is the only race in the county and I am getting the support of the entire county party as well as from other activists in the state."

Hollander has been a L.P. member for three years and an activist for two years. A Michigan delegate to the N.Y. national convention, Hollander is currently a member of the L.P. Central Committee of Michigan and the Chair of the Oakland County, L.P., which is the largest county organization in the state. He ran for State Representative in the 1982 election as a L.P. candidate.

Hollander is also a 32 year-old resi-



State Senate candidate Virginia Cropsey counts on recall support.

## Cropsey 9th Dist. Senate Candidate

The Central Committee of the Macomb County Libertarian Party unanimously nominated Virginia L. Cropsey to be their candidate to fill the 9th District Senatorial vacancy created by the November 30 recall of David Serotkin, County Party Vice-Chair Robert Swartz announced after the caucus.

A recent law school graduate, Cropsey is county Libertarian chair and was Sterling Heights co-ordinator for the Committee to Recall Serotkin. Sterling Heights alone posted enough votes to recall to outweigh the "no-recall" votes in the entire district.

Cropsey also did considerable legal research on the 90-day rule on the gubernatorial recall, and researched recall laws in all 50 states. She also represented the recalls as a spokesperson who made rebuttals against major Detroit TV stations, which came out against the recall efforts. She believes that the contacts she made in the recall effort will be sympathetic, and also plans to use a list of 24,000 people who signed the recall petition (with their phone numbers) in her election effort. She believes she only needs 10,000 of those votes to win.

"In my campaign I will emphasize the tax issue and the proper function of government. I also intend to pitch 'Send Lansing (the state capital) a real message' and solve the balance of power in the

Senate at the same time - by electing a Libertarian. I will also advocate the recall of Gov. Blanchard," Cropsey remarked. "One of the campaign goals will be to enlighten grassroots Republicans, and one of campaign slogans will be 'let's not just beat city hall, let's be city hall.' We'll never be safe until we do."

Her campaign is off to a strong start, with a recent interview by the Michigan Education Association's political action committee, which is the first for a Libertarian candidate. "I can win with \$10,000, since it will take 10,000 votes to win," she observed.

Cropsey said the question of the proper function of government would be a key issue in her campaign. Additionally she will emphasize reasonable and progressive reductions in taxation and spending which she says the recent recall of Serotkin mandates and which the Libertarian Party has always advocated.

"I hope my campaign will encourage the many fantastic individuals who worked on these recalls. I will seek their support and counsel in my campaign."

Libertarians wishing to help financially with her campaign are asked to send contributions to: **Cropsey for Senate, P.O. Box 406, Sterling Heights, MI 48077.**

## Colorado Ballot Case

From page 1

with equal access to a useful political organizing and election tool, since these lists can identify potential supporters and voters.

"In a sense, this is a dangerous victory," noted election law specialist Winger, "since it mandates treating the LP (and other third parties) as serious viable political organizations, rather than as poor stepchildren in the political process." He went on to point out that the decision works at eliminating the distinction of "minor" parties, which under the previous Colorado law had fairly easy ballot access but which were required to separately petition for each candidate. This was no problem for non-energetic parties such as the Socialist Workers, who usually run few candidates. But for a growing, vital LP, such separate petitioning imposes a major burden when numerous candidates are running. Non-serious third parties might fare better under the old "special treatment" laws, which allow access on a limited basis.

A comprehensive rundown of state ballot access status is scheduled for an upcoming issue of *LP News*. The recent Federal District Court will undoubtedly help in that process. When asked about the LP's overall chances for ballot access in the 1984 elections, Winger concluded, "Our success in 1984 is purely a matter of raising enough money. We already have enough good people to manage and coordinate our paid petition drives." Those interested in funding or participating in ballot drives should contact the National LP headquarters or the newly established Foundation for Free Campaigns and Elections.

dent of Keego Harbor. A graduate of Hartland High School, Bill studied mechanical engineering at Lawrence Institute of Technology. Hollander is a veteran of the United States Coast Guard, and a former owner and operator of a small Business. He is currently employed as a tool maker for Progressive Tool and Industries.

If you would like to help you in this campaign, make checks payable to: **"Hollander for State Senate"** and send them to: **Bill Hollander for State Senate Committee, P.O. Box 2616, Southfield, MI. 48037.**

## Bi-Partisan Boondoggle Stymied

Washington, D.C. - Two former independent Presidential candidates and a former Libertarian Party Chair recently carried out a legal maneuver to forestall a major boondoggle intended to subsidize the AFL-CIO, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, and the Democratic and Republican Parties. This tale begins several months ago when political leaders, including Democratic Party Chair Charles T. Mannatt and Representative Fascell, D. - Florida, helped push a bill through Congress which authorized the United States Information Agency (USIA), the government overseas propaganda agency, to set up the "National Endowment for Democracy" allegedly intended to promote democracy in foreign countries. This "Endowment", to be controlled by board members from the major political parties and the business and labor lobbies, was also to receive \$31.3 million in taxpayer funds to carry out their activities.

However, this blatant political payoff to the entrenched political interests did not escape the watchful eye of Eugene McCarthy, former independent Presidential candidate and current chair of the National Taxpayers Legal Defense Fund, and Defense Fund Board member Ed Crane, former LP Chair and President of the Cato Institute. The NTLF members noted that the Senate version of the legislation, which was ultimately signed into law, contained a "legislative finding of fact" which stipulated that "there exists a National Endowment for Democracy, incorporated in the District of Columbia as a non-profit organization . . ." which was designated as the lawful recipient of

the government largess. A quick check by the NTLF showed that no such organization had yet been chartered, so with the aid of independent presidential candidate John Anderson, Crane and McCarthy legally incorporated their own "National Endowment for Democracy" and named themselves as the officers. This was five days before the boondoggle bill was signed into law.

As a result, on Dec. 12 the independent/libertarian trio held a joint press conference in Washington D.C. and proclaimed that their organization, being the sole legal organization entitled to the funds (District of Columbia law doesn't allow two non-profit organizations to incorporate under the same name) should be entitled to apply for and receive the \$31.3 million.

The purpose of this move, according to Ed Crane, is to have the maverick Endowment self destruct and go out of business, and return any federal funds to the Treasury, if and when Congress passes legislation repealing the original appropriation. Crane was quoted as saying that the proposed federal endowment was outrageous in principle as well as from a fiscal standpoint, since no public disclosure or audits would be required. John Anderson termed the federal move "a grim joke, and, more than that, a scam." McCarthy noted that the action of the three endowment founders, in thwarting the government boondoggle/major party subsidy, was based upon principle and their shared view that activities promoting democracy should be privately financed.

NTLF spokesman Kent Guida said that the media response has generally been favorable but that a protracted legal fight is anticipated. It is hoped that the publicity and delay over this matter should help focus public attention on this matter and may embarrass enough Congressmen during election year to back down from this raid on the Treasury.

## California Convention Will Feature Libertarian History

by Bob Lehman, LPC

Libertarian history will be the main bill of fare at the 1984 Convention of the Libertarian Party of California, "A Tribute To Our Libertarian Heritage," February 17 - 20, 1984, at the Sheraton-Universal Hotel in Universal City, California.

While delegates attend to convention business, (hammering out a platform, electing officers, and developing an educational plan for the LPC), other convention attendees may hear various libertarian scholars and historians expound on over three centuries of libertarian history.

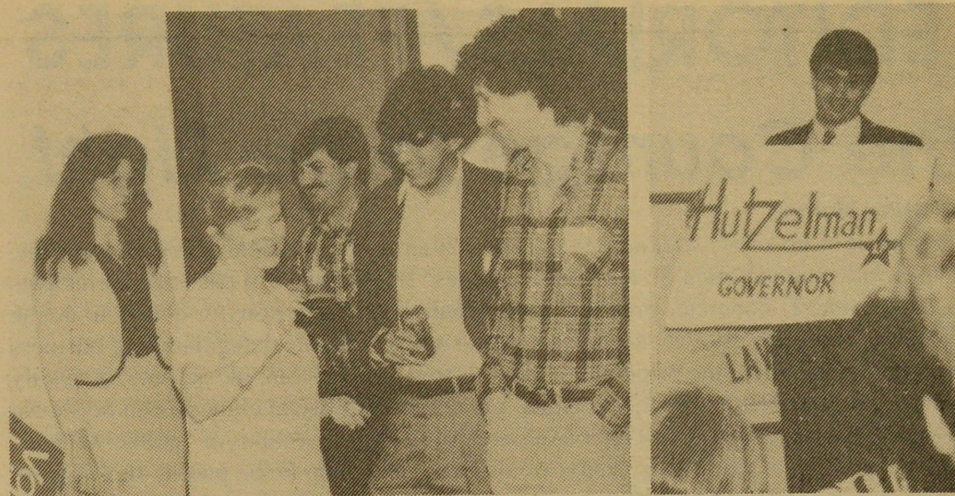
Two panel discussions, one at the end of Saturday's session and the other at the end of Sunday's, will relate the historical topics covered to modern-day issues and concerns.

A special \$9 package (designed for students but available to anyone) admits

the purchaser to four Saturday afternoon talks on early American history and the panel discussion which follows them. Other packages range in price from \$60 for a delegate's package without food to \$165 for a full package. Add \$20 to packages purchased after January 31.

The convention site is the glamorous Sheraton-Universal Hotel in Universal City, next door to the world-famous Universal Studios Tour and the Universal Amphitheatre. One hundred guest rooms have been blocked for each night of the convention, Feb. 17 - 19, at the very reasonable rate of \$58 per night, plus tax, for a single or double room.

For your free brochure describing the convention in detail (including a six-minute, 33 1/3 RPM, recorded message), call or write: Our Libertarian Heritage, 1550 Westwood Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90024, (213) 389-0862.



Over 70 Houston area libertarians attended the National LP Headquarters "Grand Opening Gala" on November 22. (Left) National Director Honey Lanham visits with guests. (Right) Texas Ballot Drive Coordinator Tom Glass raised over \$500 for the ballot drive by auctioning off libertarian memorabilia at the open house.

## Liberty Due A Facelift

All of us instantly recognize the proud pose of Miss Liberty in New York harbor as the symbolic depiction of individual freedom in America. Several generations of immigrants first gazed upon this statute when arriving at this land of the free. Unfortunately the heroic principles of individual liberty which this country represents have been under increasing attack by the statist mentality pervading the government and certain intellectual circles. Along with this spiritual decay, ironically, the physical Statue of Liberty has been under constant attack from the elements and is in need of major structural repair.

The Libertarian Party is successfully tackling the problem of repairing the intellectual damage to the true founding principles of liberty in America, but the physical repair of Miss Liberty's statute is also in need of help. The original acquisition of Miss Liberty was paid through voluntary donations from the French and American people. A blue ribbon committee has recently been established to collect private donations for her restoration. Headed by Chrysler Chairman Lee Iacocca, who is better known for his success at obtaining taxpayer financing for his auto company, the Statue of Liberty - Ellis Island Foundation has launched a private fundraising drive to raise the estimated \$230 million



it will cost to make a complete restoration. Contributions to this fund are tax deductible and can be sent to: The Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation, Inc., P.O. Box 1986, New York, NY 10018. With your continued financial help, the Libertarian Party and the Foundation can work towards the political and physical restoration of Liberty in America.

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# EDITORIALS/FEATURES

## The Courage to be Right

by Mike Holmes

As most of us know, sticking to consistent libertarian principle is not always easy. Real world situation often divide into two issues: 1) acceptance of particular principles involved, and 2) concrete, practical consequences of the actions in question. Some situations are relatively easy for libertarians to use. Economic deregulation of business is one example where the principle involved, freedom of economic activity, is readily accepted and where the practical results, greater availability of choices, can be shown to benefit the average person. Other cases are not so easy. Questions of "public welfare", such as government aid to the needy, are difficult to explain to the public. In this case, the principle of taking from the "haves" and forcibly redistributing wealth to the "have-nots", is not universally condemned by the public. The concrete results, such as caring for the hungry and sick, are viewed as desirable activities, even when the government actions involved are known to be extremely wasteful, inefficient and counterproductive. Demonstrating the validity of libertarian principle and convincing people that the practical outcomes of such principles are really better than what exists now takes a great deal of explanation, patience and education on the part of everyone involved. No one ever said being a libertarian was easy.

Recent foreign policy actions by the U.S. government illustrate these cases rather dramatically. The situation of U.S. troops in Lebanon is a nice, easy example of libertarian principles making self-evident sense. First, because the U.S. government's rationale for U.S. Lebanese involvement rests on no clear principle the public understands. Having a so-called "peacekeeping force" guarding airports in the middle of a highly complicated civil-war/foreign occupation makes little sense to anyone. The purpose of the Marine involvement appears to be that of ready-made "sitting ducks" for anyone who wants new targets to shoot at. And the practical, concrete results of such involvement have been disastrous for everyone concerned. Nearly 300 dead Marines and other military personnel. No enemy to fight, no war to win, no real purpose or goal achieved. Just Uncle Sam, self-invited world policeman, walking around Beirut International Airport with a target on his back. The libertarian principle of non-intervention in foreign affairs and military defense only for the purpose of protecting U.S. citizens and territory never seemed so obviously true than when contrasted with the current Lebanese quagmire. *Continued, page 15*

### From the Director

## The 51% Solution

By Honey Lanham

I recently attended a breakfast at the River Oaks Country Club in Houston with about 500 supporters of the Free Market Education Foundation, which combines a scholarship program for high school students with a seminar program for their teachers. The guests enthusiastically support the foundation as volunteers and financial backers. Their economic education goals are 100% libertarian.

As I watched video clips of Walter Williams lecturing at a teachers' seminar, I began to think about the fact that I was surrounded by people who were in favor of a libertarian economic policy - making them "50% libertarian" in my estimation. I imagined that all of them were probably in agreement with us on at least one social issue, which would push them over 50%. What would most of them think if they realized they were more "libertarian" than anything else?

A few weeks later, I met a family friend at a party who quizzed me about the libertarianism and commented that he imagined most Americans were 'libertarians at heart' but probably would not soon let go of their old ties to the major parties. We laughed about the fact that not enough voters have grandfathers who were Libertarians.

A few days ago, I was on a radio talk show. Most of the callers began their questions and comments with the preface that they agreed with us "on every issue except . . ."

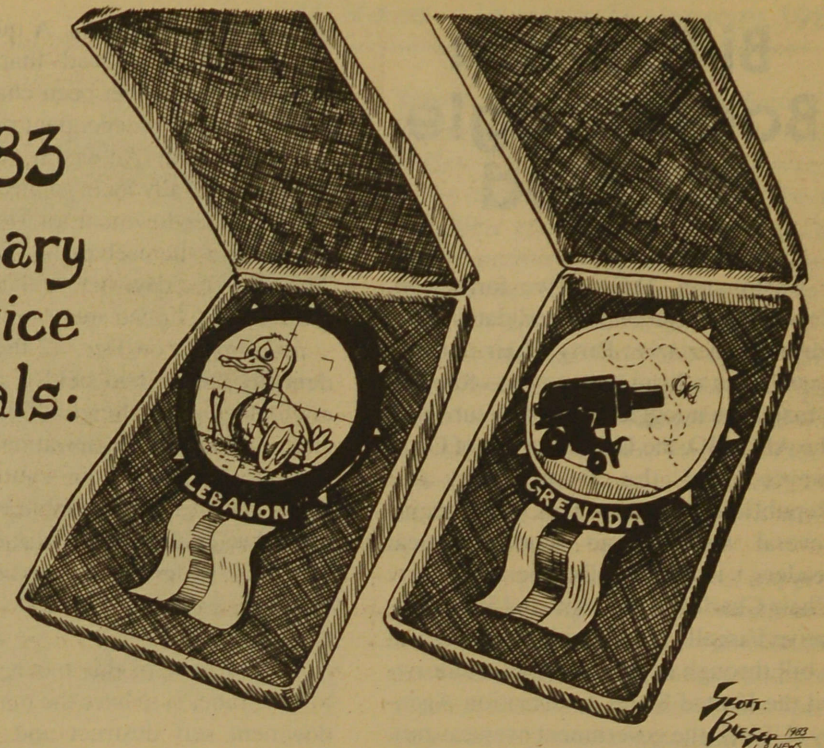
Where is it written that one must be "100% Libertarian" - or not all? I had to admit to the callers that most libertarians were not in 100% agreement on issues either. We agree on the basic goal of liberty but there is still room for debate within the Party on many issues. We are not a monolithic group.

There is some unnamed hesitation among non-members of the Party to take the final step into our camp. I remember when I first began to learn about the Party. I talked about "their" ideas, "their" positions, "their" philosophy. One day, I realized that "theirs" was "mine" as well, and I decided to "bite the bullet," sign up, and work for the Libertarian Party.

I think my hesitation was reluctance to join any group or political party. I had given up on the possibility of finding any group that would respect the individual. I could not believe that I could ever agree with any group's philosophy so much. Perhaps this same sort of reluctance exists among the 46% of the qualified voters who chose not to vote in 1980. These

*Continued, page 15*

## the 1983 Military Service Medals:



### From the Chair

## "Quick Victory" Not the Answer

by Paul Grant

About ten years ago I first learned of the Libertarian Party. Believing at the time that all political activity was inherently corrupt, I did not get involved.

About three years later, 1976 to be precise, I had the opportunity to hear LP presidential nominee Roger MacBride at a news conference in Rochester, New York. I was astonished - as was the press - to hear a presidential candidate boldly and uncompromisingly call for an end to all government interference with the rights and liberties of individuals.

Impressed that political action could be principled, I joined the party. I still had doubts about the efficacy of political action, but I was willing to take a chance. It made sense that the LP could become an effective vehicle for organizing the defense of liberty against an ever-encroaching state.

It has. The Libertarian Party has been far and away the most effective tool in the libertarian movement for bringing freedom-loving individuals together.

Now it's time for phase two - working to turn the hearts and minds of the American people towards liberty and away from political power. Our first priority is not to elect a president, a senator, a governor, or a congressman - we must first achieve a **change in people's political attitudes**.

If David Bergland, through some incredible miracle, were elected president in 1984 - without any change in American political attitudes - it wouldn't be a victory. In fact, such false success could easily undermine our essential long-term efforts to convince people of the value and necessity of liberty.

Libertarians running for office gain access to political discussion and Libertarians in office do have an important forum from which to speak with some credibility. But those are not reasons to reverse priorities, to make office seeking more important than trying to sell the

American public on the principles of liberty.

Our principles are radical. That works to our advantage. Radical proposals for change are always met with initial skepticism, but skepticism frequently masks curiosity. The open-minded skeptic is provoked to consider our radical proposals - and libertarianism is such a powerful idea, based on sound concepts - that the skeptic is won over to our side.

This metamorphosis is a proven formula for success, and a strategy by which we can build a constituency for liberty. We have to be willing to risk short-term loss of credibility with voters and media who do not understand or accept the value of liberty, in order to achieve long-term acceptance of our principles.

If the Libertarian Party is to be successful in helping (re?)create a free society, we must recognize that our strategic goal is to help change political attitudes, not to wield political power. To the extent that seeking office and holding office contribute to that end, campaigning should be pursued with all vigor.

Well, there you have a glimpse of my strategic vision for the party. Obviously, specific tactics employed will vary from year to year, from state to state, and from individual to individual. The most effective distribution of individual effort can't be designed or centrally planned, but can only be determined through effort and experience.

Libertarians across the country are making that effort and gaining experience - and they're having an impact. From

*Continued, page 15*

### Editorial Policy

Signed editorials represent the opinion of their authors and do not necessarily represent the official views and opinions of the Libertarian Party.

# "Quick Victory"

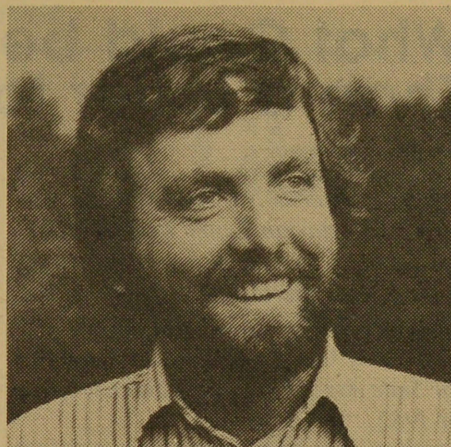
From page 14

political writing to political campaigns, Libertarians are achieving success.

It's now commonplace to see articles by Libertarians in newspapers across the country, including in such national publications as *U.S.A. Today* and the *Wall Street Journal*. And Libertarians are regularly on national radio programs.

Thirty-five Libertarians hold public office in the U.S. In Alaska, Libertarians can be serious contenders for any public office - including governor, as Dick Randolph showed last year. Libertarians are also playing significant roles in tax-cutting, deregulating, and government-limiting voter initiatives throughout the country. In short, Libertarians are getting involved, and they are becoming politically effective. As an example, if they hadn't gotten involved in Alaska a few years ago, the state income tax would not have been repealed. In 1984 Libertarians will be working on several new initiatives.

1984 should be a great year for the Libertarian Party. Presidential campaigns stimulate maximum public awareness of the political process and present us with



National Chair Paul Grant

our greatest opportunity (during a four year cycle) for recruiting new Libertarians. I hope you'll consider this in determining your own commitments to the LP in 1984.

I'm not suggesting that all efforts be focused on the presidential campaign. In fact, the Bergland campaign would be nothing but a hollow shell - as is John Anderson's, not representative of a political party - without hundreds of quality Libertarian candidates aggressively seeking office next year. Your efforts in 1984 can have a tremendous impact on Party growth and success during the next four years.

# The Courage to be Right

From page 14

The recent invasion and occupation of Grenada by U.S. forces is another case altogether. Only in this instance, popular emotions obscure the real questions of principle. Many citizens have been convinced that the government's reasons for the invasion have merit, even on principle. Allegedly, we were "invited" by worried neighbors in the Eastern Carribean; we were preventing a potential "hostage" situation for U.S. students; we were "liberating" the citizens from a brutal Cuban-inspired, Marxist dictatorship. Despite the appeal of these attempts at principled justification, these excuses ring hollow. They are either largely false, as in the case of the "hostage" argument, or are clearly not principles U.S. citizens should support.

No convincing evidence has ever surfaced that the U.S. medical students were ever in danger of being held hostage. It is a long established fact of life that once a U.S. citizen leaves the country, the U.S. government has no obligation, duty or, generally, the inclination, to protect him from harm. Persistent rumors of U.S. military personnel still being held captive in Southeast Asia have not prompted talk of invasion. Quite the contrary, these stories were dismissed and the fate of any still "hostage" M.I.A.'s in Vietnam or Laos does not seem to greatly concern anyone in the Reagan administration.

Worried "neighbors" calling for "help" is also clearly no justification. This ploy has long been used by dictators (Hitler invading Austria, Stalin invading Eastern Europe). Disapproval by one's neighbors, without actual proof of harm, has never been a legal or moral justification for the imposition of unilateral military force. While liberating people from under the yoke of tyranny is certainly a worthy and noble outcome, there is no evident principle which demonstrates that the existence of evil in the world empowers or justifies one nation to forcibly intervene in the affairs of another. If this newly discovered foreign policy "principle" were to actually be implemented, the U.S. would be obligated to invade 70% of the worlds' countries. This would include many of our so-called allies in the Third World, and the entire communist bloc, since the vast majority of people in the world, unfortunately, live under dictatorships or tyrannies of one kind or another. No true foreign policy principle can be cynically applied merely when it is

convenient.

Even more difficult for libertarians in the case of Grenada is the apparent tangible positive outcome of the U.S. invasion. Principles aside, most people agree that Grenadians are probably better off now than they would have been otherwise. To many, this pragmatic outcome justifies all. Time will demonstrate whether this outcome is truly without its own set of difficult problems. But, after all, the ends don't justify the means. At most, we can muster only a feeble half-cheer for the liberation of Grenadians from dictatorship. Our reluctance is not over the unalloyed blessings of freedom over tyranny, but rather over the dangerous precedent such liberation brings to Americans and their government. We cannot afford to purchase freedom for the world's oppressed, of which there are many, at the expense of sacrificing principled behavior and the rational self-defense of U.S. territory and citizens. The old saying goes, no good deed goes unpunished. The terrible consequence of ad hoc interventionism arising out of some muddy, misguided sense of helping the world's unfortunate oppressed is best seen not in the happy faces of liberated Grenadians, but in the angry and bewildered faces of U.S. Marines in Beirut and the bereaved relatives of the dead and wounded U.S. soldiers. Our first and only duty is to ourselves, to protect our own freedom and to set a shining example for others. We can aid forces of freedom and oppose statist oppression through correct moral behavior and principled responses when Americans are directly harmed or threatened. We should neither harm nor hinder those private interests working for the liberation of their own homelands. It is their obligation and battle, and it must be fought and won by those people directly affected.

Sadly, these issues of principle have largely been ignored by the American press. Instead the media have concentrated on the drama and hoopla of military action and on the narrow issue

Continued, page 23

## Libertarian Party NEWS

*Libertarian Party News* is the official newspaper of the Libertarian Party of the United States. Opinions and articles do not necessarily represent official Party positions unless so indicated.

January - February 1984

Note: due to a change in dating the issues, this issue replaces the November - December 1983 issue.

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# The 51% Solution

From page 14

unaffiliated potential voters will be our easiest converts in 1984.

What comes between the Party and those others who are 51% or more with us (but need encouragement and a bit of education on some issues)? Is it a phenomenon of all third parties? Do we push people away? Are we too exclusive? Certainly, the major parties are not. They accept anyone's vote, money, or temporary allegiance. Should one be "qualified" or "certified" to vote Libertarian?

It is a big step to open up, work with new people, talk about major issues to individuals who are not used to hearing the libertarian perspective.

The 1984 campaigns will open our door wider than ever before. Will we say "welcome, let's talk about the difficult issues," or "no, you didn't pass the litmus test?"

The prospect of the "51% or more" libertarians realizing that they are more "Libertarian" than anything else could be very rewarding for the Libertarian Party in 1984. The opportunity is ours.

## Archivist/Librarian Note

In order to conform with journalistic convention, *LP News* will be published at the beginning of the two-month publishing period rather than at the end, which has been past practice. This means that the current issue, which normally would be labeled the November-December 1983 issue, bears the date January-February 1984.

The same number of issues will be published as previously, and in fact there may be some special monthly issues later this year. We have merely skipped a two-month period in the dating of the issues in order to accomplish this changeover.

## Letters to The Editor

Beginning with the next issue, *LP News* will accept letters from readers for publication in our Feedback section. Letters should be kept short and must include the name, address and phone number of the author (for verification purposes only). Letters may be edited for length and content.

Letters will be selected at the discretion of the Editor, consistent with the purpose of *LP News*. Send your letter to:

Feedback Editor  
*LP News*  
21715 Park Brook Drive  
Katy, Texas 77450

# STRATEGY/TACTICS

## Campaign 84 Effort Gears Up

by Jim McKeown

McKeown helped organize the first Binghamton N.Y. area LP organization after the 1980 elections. He is a graduate of Bentley College, Mass. and is a partner in a Binghamton CPA firm.

On September 2nd, the Campaign 84 Project hosted the CAMPAIGN 84 KICKOFF LUNCHEON. More than 100 convention-goers heard many of the 1982 candidates tell of the Party's recent successes and the real need to get started on the 1984 campaigns now. A profit of \$1,075 over the cost of the meals was realized, plus \$7,245 in contributions or pledges (on an annualized-basis). Much of the luncheon success was due to the efforts of Ann Vitale and Ed Jowett of New York and the National Office staff. Of course, the event would not have been possible without the advance publicity work done by our past National Chair, Alicia Clark, and our Master of Ceremonies, Ed Clark.

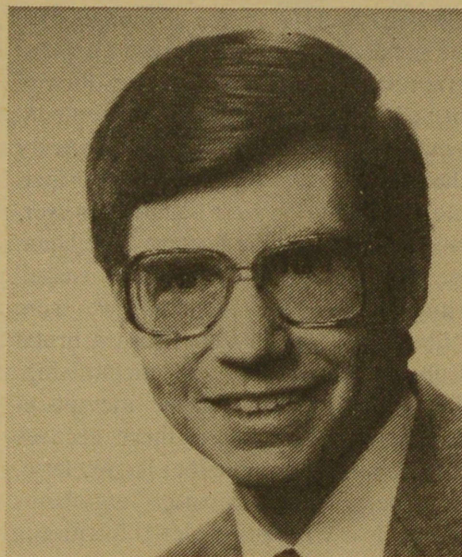
Now we are working on the recruitment of active state Campaign 84 coordinators through their respective state chairs. We are also contacting Libertarian candidates of recent years to bring their campaign contacts into the network.

### WHERE WE GO FROM HERE

It's agreed by everyone that the National Party has only a limited amount of resources available to assist Libertarian campaigns next year. In order to best use them, Campaign 84 has to know each state's "game plan" and its candidates' specific needs, well in advance. In effect, National Party members will determine whether they want to participate in a national campaign effort. If so, they'll say specifically in what way. Since a true service bureau approach is desired, "generic" campaign-hand-out pieces and their content, for example, must be determined by the ultimate users.

In only a few months we have found a wealth of information already gathered or prepared by our Party's members. No doubt there is a substantial amount yet to be "discovered." It is our aim to let as many people know these campaign tools exist. We can get these "how-to" manuals, punch-lists, or statistical analyses, etc. - which are already prepared and ready for distribution - into the hands of campaigners, rather than reinventing the wheel.

There are going to be a lot of successes, as well as failures in our local, state and national campaigns - whether or not the National Party is actively involved in the process. However, we can help maximize many successes by letting voters know the candidates who participate in Campaign 84 are members of a credible, national Party. A network like the one set forth



Campaign 84 National Coordinator  
Jim McKeown

here is designed for this purpose.

One way we'll be able to demonstrate that this network actually exists is by projecting our Libertarian vote nationally, within 6 hours of the last poll closing on election night. Campaigners who work hard to get us to November 1984, deserve this type of "instant feedback". Therefore, Campaign 84 wants vote information readily accessible to all participants on a computer network, such as CompuServ.

We had a general mailing in late December to over 500 people already in the Campaign 84 network explaining our project objectives and resources, and our goal is to identify 2000 people for the network by the time of the elections. We urge anyone who is planning to become a candidate or who have already announced, and those interested in becoming active in a Libertarian Party campaign, to contact the Campaign 84 Project. This effort will be a major part of the National Party's direct assistance to our candidates in the upcoming election. Please contact: **Jim McKeown, Campaign 84 National Coordinator, 510 Press Building, Binghamton, New York, 13901. Phone (607) 722-6421 (office) or (607) 798-9874 (home).**

## LIBERTARIAN LETTER PROJECT

One of the most cost-effective methods of communicating our ideas to the public is through letters-to-the-editor. We are asking Libertarians to write letters to their local newspapers mentioning "libertarianism," the Libertarian Party, or "David Bergland." We urge you to participate. We will provide you with a periodic newsletter, advice and tips, sample letters, progress reports, etc. All we ask in exchange is that you send at least one (but preferably several) letter(s) to your local newspaper(s), and send us a clipping of any published letter. Please join the effort!

☐ YES, I'll write at least one libertarian letter-to-the-editor. Send me more information.

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ DAY PHONE: ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ EVENING PHONE: ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

Mail to: Libertarian Letters, 4250 Yukon Avenue, Simi Valley, CA 93063

## What Could be Better Than a Letter to the Editor?

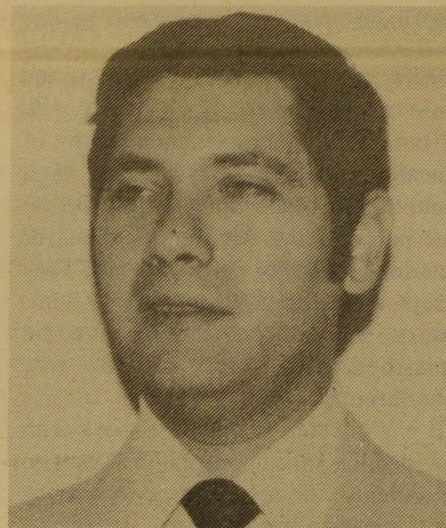
by Dan Wiener

Dan Wiener is National Coordinator of the Libertarian Letter Project. He is an electronic systems design engineer and a long time libertarian activist. He has edited the California LP newspaper, served as State Chair and Treasurer, and ran for State Assembly in 1980 and Congress in 1982.

Writing letters to newspapers is not exactly a new idea. Many of us have done so at one time or another, or at least have wanted to. We may read a particularly idiotic editorial or opinion column, or a news article about some disgusting political development, and suddenly we're all hot to fire back a stinging rebuttal. 95% of the time we cool off and don't get around to doing it.

But the fact is, writing a letter-to-the-editor is one of the most effective (and cost-effective) things we can possibly do. Think about it: At the cost of an hour or two of your time and a 20 cent stamp, you can reach tens of thousands of people, maybe hundreds of thousands, with your message. These are people who will actually read and carefully consider what you have to say.

What better method is there to get across the libertarian point of view? Any



Activist Daniel Wiener heads Letter Project.

form of advertising (radio, TV, direct mail, etc.) can't begin to compare when you consider the amount of money required. The Libertarian Party and all our candidates have very limited financial resources. This is one thing that's cheap and easy and accessible to everyone.

This is why the Libertarian Party National Committee and the Bergland for President Campaign are supporting an all-out letter writing effort by libertarians. If we can promote a massive and sustained outpouring of letters-to-the-editor this election year by hundreds of libertarians, it will have a major impact on public awareness.

To coordinate this effort a Libertarian Letter Project office has been established (at 4250 Yukon Ave., Simi Valley, CA 93063). Libertarians are being asked to commit themselves to write at least one letter-to-the-editor (see the form at the end of this article). Those who do so will receive an information packet with advice and examples to help get them started.

Those who respond will also receive an occasional newsletter, which will keep them informed about the project's progress, and provide additional tips. It will also disseminate information about various existing state and local letter-writing projects (if you're involved in such a project, please send us details).

The other important function of the Libertarian Letter Project will be to collect clippings of published letters. These clippings will be filed, catalogued, and the results will be computerized for reference and analysis.

So, if you've ever wondered what truly meaningful and effective thing you could personally do to further your libertarian ideals, this is it. This is something every single person is capable of doing. Imagine how a steady stream of letters by many individuals to your local newspaper, all presenting libertarian arguments and mentioning "libertarianism", the "Libertarian Party", or "David Bergland", will alter the dimensions of the political arena. Multiply that result by hundreds of newspapers across the country. Then mail in the coupon, and write that letter, today!

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## Libertarian Ballot Access Foundation Started

by Marguerite Wagner

*Marguerite Wagner is the Treasurer of the Foundation for Free Campaigns and Elections.*

An organization devoted exclusively to challenging ballot access laws in court has recently been formed by a group of Virginia libertarians. Set up so that contributors to this important effort may take a tax deduction for their contributions, the Foundation for Free Campaigns and Elections will retain lawyers upon the request of state Libertarian Parties to bring legal challenges to unconstitutional laws which make ballot access difficult, if not impossible, for LP candidates.

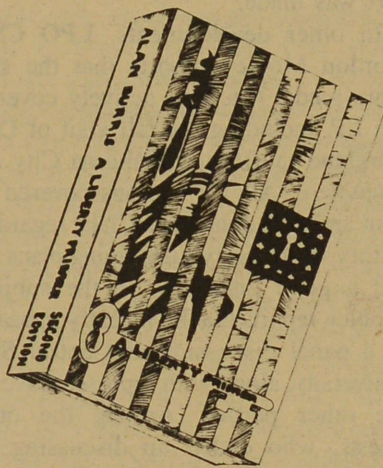
From past experience, we have learned that major obstacles confronting new political parties are legal barriers erected by Republicans and Democrats to limit the ability of new parties to participate in the electoral process. This means that litigation must often be brought to obtain ballot status. Bringing successful litigation, however, has its own problems. Chief among which is the unavailability of lawyers familiar with election law. As new parties are generally unable to afford the costs associated with a lawyer's familiarization with election law, the probable consequence is that no representation, or inadequate representation, will be provided. The establishment of a foundation devoted to election law litigation will do much towards eliminating the need to pay lawyers, who are new to election law litigation, to learn this complex area of law. By using the services of lawyers who are experienced in election law, the development of expertise necessary to win ballot access cases will be ensured, the costs of litigation minimized, and the probability of successful litigation maximized.

Initially, the Foundation will devote its efforts to challenging state laws which make access to the ballot difficult for third parties. It will do so in conjunction with the national Libertarian Party and state organizations. When sufficient funding is available, the Foundation, consistent with its long-term goals of freeing up the electoral process, will expand its efforts and bring challenges to federal and local laws which abridge constitutionally guaranteed liberties relating to participation in the electoral process.

Because the 1984 elections will soon be upon us and legal challenges can be lengthy, tax-deductible contributions to the Foundation are critically needed now. Checks should be made out to "Foundation for Free Campaigns and Elections" and send to the Foundation c/o: Marguerite Wagner, Treasurer, 2830A S. Wakefield St., Arlington, VA 22206.

## A Liberty Primer

By Alan Burris



*Primer, n., 1. An elementary textbook. A book that covers the basic elements of any subject. (from Medieval Latin primarium "basic handbook"); 2. A small amount of explosive used to detonate the main explosive charge.*

- ★ Do you need more enthusiastic, effective libertarian activists in your area?
- ★ Would you like to have better answers for media interviews?
- ★ Would you like to be more persuasive when explaining liberty?
- ★ Would you like to learn more about libertarian theory and how to apply it to practical problems, but don't have time to read stacks of dry academic books?
- ★ Do you need an easy-to-read book which summarizes the case for liberty to loan to friends?
- ★ Would you like to start a libertarian discussion group?
- ★ Could you use a convenient indexed source of libertarian quotations and ideas for talks and letters-to-the-editor?

If your answer is YES to any of these questions, you should buy *A Liberty Primer*--a book written by a libertarian activist for libertarian activists.

*Paperback, 562 pages, 20 illustrations, \$7.95. Over one thousand quotations by 460 authors, indexed for convenient reference. Study guide with discussion questions for each chapter and directions for organizing discussion groups.*

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Enclosed is \$\_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_ copies of *A Liberty Primer*, at \$7.95 each. (NY residents add appropriate sales tax.)  
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"...provides a smorgasbord for the intelligent mind." -- Roger MacBride

"fun to read, enlightening, and principled; an excellent, humane introduction to libertarianism." -- Peter R. Breggin, M.D., author of *The Psychology of Freedom*, and psychiatrist, Bethesda, Maryland

"I want to congratulate you on a fantastic book, *A Liberty Primer*. It has been so long overdue and is generally so well done--written with such beautifully simple, yet powerfully clear style--that it will likely do more to advance the cause of freedom than anything written before." -- Donald Cochran, Honolulu, HI, a libertarian for two decades

"*A Liberty Primer* is an excellent introduction to Libertarianism. It is deep without being boring; radical without being alienating....I congratulate the Rochester SIL chapter on this important contribution to the movement." -- Prof. Jennifer Roback, Economics Department, Yale University; Connecticut Campaign '82 Chair.

"When someone who knows nothing at all about libertarianism asks, 'What is libertarianism, anyway?' all you have to do is give him Alan Burris' *A Liberty Primer*. It's simple, it's clear, and all the basics are there. The numerous excellent quotations not only keep up the reader's interest, but illustrate the depth and breadth of the libertarian tradition." -- Dean Ahmad, Platform Committee, Libertarian Party

"Libertarian candidates and armchair debaters alike can make good use of Burris' primer. I recommend it highly." -- Dave Walter, Co-Founder, Society for Individual Liberty

"everywhere I go, I recommend Alan's book" -- Alicia Garcia Clark, National Chairwoman, Libertarian Party

"*A Liberty Primer* is an extremely useful tool for organizing at the local level. I recommend it for activists and 'would-be' activists." -- Howie Rich

"I lend it to newcomers and recommend it to activists in the libertarian movement. It's a substantial compilation of basic issues and concepts that's an excellent resource for candidates." -- Frances Eddy, National Secretary, Libertarian Party

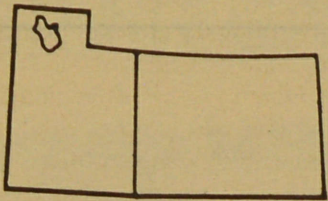
"The book is a 'waker-upper' for sure!" -- Dick Randolph, Alaskan State Legislator

"Highly recommended." -- Free World Chronicle

"Next to *Atlas Shrugged*, *A Liberty Primer* is my all-time favorite book." -- Dagny Warner

"The Primer has been very helpful in my campaign for the County Council for the Island of Kauai." -- Mike Dyer, Kilauea, Hawaii

"*A Liberty Primer* is an excellent internal education tool for all state parties. It is an engaging treatment of the full reaches of Libertarian thought." -- Emmett Elrod, South Dakota Chairman, Libertarian Party



## REGION 6

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## Colorado

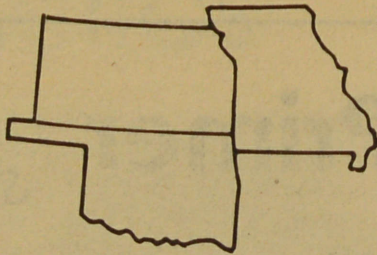
Denver area libertarian activist Stormy Mon has recently announced his intention to run for U.S. Senate (as an independent, due to ballot laws). His campaign will feature hard core opposition to income taxes and the Federal Reserve System.

## Utah

Salt Lake City, Utah - *Utah Liberty*, the official newsletter of the ULP, recently published a "Freedom Lobby Kit" for its members, consisting of two preprinted postcards to be sent to political office holders, suggestions for lobbying, libertarian ACTION ideas for the month and a subscription form. This ambitious effort is carefully designed to maximize the impact of libertarians on the established political process in Utah, and will be followed up regularly in the state newsletter.

The Party has been conducting a series of Tuesday night meetings in Salt Lake City, which alternates between Executive meetings, a "spotlight" series on different topics, the SLC chapter meeting and a work meeting.

The Utah LP has also had some success in publicly opposing a Utah-based suit in Federal Court attempting to ban "dial-a-porn" services. Utah LP announced the adoption of a record 1984 budget totalling \$22,500, including \$11,000 for a generic "Vote Libertarian" election effort. The Party adopted the budget and new financial oversight procedures in its quarterly business meeting held in Salt Lake City on Dec. 10. The Party also adopted a resolution opposing a proposed new \$150 million increase in state taxes for education and endorsed the idea of tuition tax credits.



## REGION 7

### NatCom Representative

Blake Huber  
Box 8223  
Topeka, KS 66601  
913-232-4374 (h)

### Kansas State Chair

Bill D. Earnest  
3321 Zoo Blvd., No. 302  
Wichita, KS 67203  
316-942-3852

### Missouri State Chair

Chad Colopy  
14804 Dorrance Lane  
Bridgeton, MO 63044  
314-739-5488

### Oklahoma State Chair

Gordon Mobley  
2401 Osborne Dr.  
Norman, OK 73069  
405-794-1984 (h)

## Kansas

Bill Earnest, Chair of the LPK, reports that a libertarian letter writing blitz resulted in six letters by libertarians being published in the Public Forum section of the *Wichita Eagle-Beacon* within a 9 day span in late December. In addition, John Conger of Emporia wrote a series of articles on tax reduction and regulation elimination which were published in the *Emporia Gazette*. Also, Steve Blackburn had two recent letters published in the *Garden City Telegram*.

An editorial in the *KLP Free Kansan* defending the right of religious radio station KTTL to broadcast their programming (regardless of content) by editor Tom Knop brought the party's position to the attention of UPI, which picked up the story statewide.

## Missouri

State Chair Chad Colopy reports that the Ballot Access effort will soon be underway under the direction of Ballot Access Coordinator Tom Edelman. The drive will have until the end of June to collect 1% of voters signatures in each Congressional District. The effort is being planned on an 'all volunteer' basis.

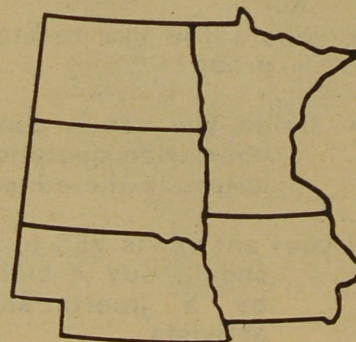
Tentative plans are also underway for the upcoming State Convention, which will occur in early May and will probably be held in Springfield. Details will be announced when available. In other developments, Colopy said that he is hopeful that Missouri libertarians will support proposed changes to the Missouri campaign finance reporting laws which will considerably ease the burden on smaller, relatively low-cost campaigns for local and state office.

## Oklahoma

Sooner State LP activists Bob Williams and Bill Yuniscanich were active in the fight against zoning in Slaughterville recently. They distributed a SIL issue paper and showed an anti-zone slide show put together by Association for Rational Environmental Alternative president Dick Bjornseth. Unfortunately, this effort narrowly failed, but a good educational effort was made.

In other developments, LPO Chair Gordon Mobley reports that the state news media has been actively covering the LP, including the fall visit of Dave Bergland to Tulsa, Oklahoma City and elsewhere. All TV stations covered his visit and called the State Chair regarding a story on the party's upcoming plans and did a good interview on the subject. Mobley reports that he recently appeared at a panel discussion at Central State University, along with representatives of the other parties. Among the other guests, who ended up discussing the issues around libertarian lines, was former State Chair and current Republican State Representative Porter Davis. Davis was involved in personality disputes with party members a few years ago and is one of the few former LP members to have re-joined one of the intellectually bankrupt parties. Over 50 people attended the event, and "a fun time was had by all."

Ballot Drive fundraising has already begun for the arduous effort, which requires an unbelievable 60,000 signatures collected between March and May. Candidates are being lined up and will file "notice of intent" by Feb. 29.



## REGION 8

### NatCom Representative

Linda Taylor  
401 Sibley St., No. 616  
St. Paul, MN 55101  
612-224-0847 (h)

### Iowa State Chair

Michael Lewis  
3410 Shamrock Dr.  
Iowa City, IA 52240  
319-351-2371

### Minnesota State Chair

John W. Ardoyno  
14150 Guthrie Ave.  
Apple Valley, MN 55124  
612-432-7048

### Nebraska State Chair

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

## North Dakota State Chair

Larry Cunningham  
436 14th Ave., S  
Fargo, ND 58103  
701-235-8967 (h)

## South Dakota State Chair

Spencer C. Nesson  
750 Nicollet, SW  
Huron, SD 57350  
605-352-4682

## Iowa

Dave Bergland made a successful swing through eastern and central Iowa Nov. 17-19. He visited two high schools and the University of Iowa, while touring Iowa City, Cedar Rapids, Ames and Des Moines. The Des Moines visit also coincided with the Nov. 19 state ExCom meeting, and the Bergland reception held there drew a large crowd of approximately 80. Bergland is an Iowa native, born in the small town of Mapleton.

State Chair Mike Lewis also reports that the annual winter LPI Strategy Session will be held on Feb. 24-26 at the 4-H campgrounds at Madrid, near Des Moines.

## Minnesota

A successful Founder's Day Banquet was held on Nov. 5 in Minneapolis. Planned by MLP Treasurer Judi Rogers, the banquet featured former New York gubernatorial candidate and current Reason Foundation controller John Northrup. The successful affair drew approximately 60 attendees.

VP Candidate Jim Lewis received good newspaper coverage in Minneapolis during his December visit, and received good radio coverage during his visit to the non-Twin Cities "outstate" areas of Minnesota. Response was good.

State Chair John Ardoyno reports that petition efforts are actively being planned by the capable Gayle Momchilovich, and that the annual state party business meeting was held on Jan. 14 in Minneapolis. An April 15 Tax Protest Day effort is being planned and the State Convention has been set for May 11-13 in Minneapolis.

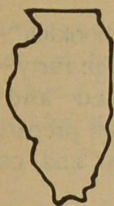


## Moving On?

If you have moved or plan to, please send us your address correction or new address. The Post Office will not forward *LP News* as third class mail unless you specifically agree to pay the forwarding postage. We will change your address when we receive a return or correction from the Post Office, but you may not receive all of your issues in the meantime.

To keep up to date with the Party while you're moving on, send your new address to:

*LP News* Address Correction  
c/o Libertarian Party  
7887 Katy Freeway # 385  
Houston, Texas 77024



## REGION 9

## NatCom Representative

Gerry Walsh

789 Overland Ct.

Roselle, IL 60172

312-894-8680 (h)

312-381-1980 x2136 (o)

## Illinois State Chair

Tim M. Griffin

9857 S. Damen

Chicago, IL 60643

312-445-5296 (h)

## Illinois

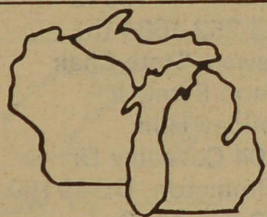
The Illinois LP is planning its state convention, probably to held in April of 1984. At least one candidate has announced for the U.S. Senate race and three candidates for University of Illinois Trustee are needed, in addition, to fill out the slate.

The DuPage County LP group will be filing petitions to get three tax cut referenda on the ballot. In the past, the DuPage County Board has found ways to keep these measures off the ballot.

A new libertarian campus group has been formed at Elmhurst College.

Dave Bergland was in Illinois for three days in November, visiting Peoria, the University of Illinois at Champaign/Urbana, Chicago and the Chicago suburbs, and approximately \$4,000 was raised for the campaign and the ballot access effort.

Ballot access laws were recently changed in Illinois. Petitioning for the 25,000 valid signatures needed must now be conducted from mid-May to the beginning of August.



## REGION 10

## NatCom Representative

James Hudler

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Chelsea, MI 48118

313-475-9792 (h)

## Michigan State Chair

Brian Wright

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Birmingham, MI 48008

313-644-1816

## Michigan Executive Director

Joseph Overton

112 W. Allegan

Lansing, MI 48933

517-372-1587 (h)

517-484-2188 (o)

## Wisconsin State Chair

Tom Westgaard

5355 S. Tuckaway, No. 2

Greenfield, WI 53221

414-282-1924

## Michigan

Lansing, Mich. - The Michigan LP has been active in a number of areas, from assisting the recent State Senate recalls, to hosting a visit from David Bergland, to sponsoring a number of educational meetings and workshops. Candidate education is the current focus, with the SIL "Principles of Liberty" course being offered in Keego Harbor, Lansing, Grand Rapids, Houghton and soon to be offered in Sturis, Macomb City and elsewhere. Candidate Workshops will be presented at the May 1984 State Convention in Ann Arbor, with Virginia Cropsey and Sheryl Loux covering Media Relations, Mart Hillard covering Preparation for Speeches, and Bill Hollander speaking on Literature Distribution and Voter Analysis. A two-day Candidate and Campaign Workers Course has been tentatively scheduled for June 16 and 17 at the LPM headquarters in Lansing. The Candidates Committee met in November and again on Jan. 15 to discuss candidate brochures and questionnaires as well as Convention Workshop details.

The LPM Issues Committee heard on Nov. 13 from various members on position paper outlines covering topics such as crime, education and election law. Papers on economics and civil liberties are also being drafted, and all final papers will be printed in pamphlet form for use in the 1984 elections. The Committee also endorsed the recalls of State Senators Mastin and Serotkin (see related article) which was subsequently adopted by the State Central Committee.

The State Party also announced the beginning of a Activity Value Program, which lists 43 possible LP related activities and assigns a point value to them. Points range from 30, for winning a partisan election, to 1 for such things as attending meetings, reading books and attending protests. Upon completion of any of the activities, a card will be sent and points awarded. The member with the most points during 1984 through October will receive a special award during next October's Libertarian Week celebration.

The Libertarian Party of Michigan has contacts in 17 counties or metropolitan regions.

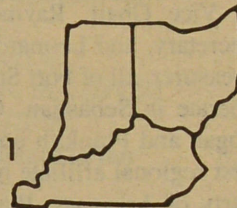
## Wisconsin

LP candidate Dave Bergland spent a very productive day in Wisconsin on December 15, reports State Chair Tom Westgaard. While in Milwaukee Bergland had two TV interviews, 2 radio talk shows, one radio interview, and was interviewed by the two major papers. About the article which appeared in the *Milwaukee Journal*, Westgaard noted "in my opinion, that story was the best, most objective piece about a libertarian ever put out in this state." Following the media events during Bergland's visit was a cocktail reception/dinner in Brookfield attended by about 40 people, "on a very cold, snowy night" notes Westgaard.

In other news, as of the Jan. 3 filing date for county and municipal elections to be held in early April, there were six

announced Libertarian candidates. Of the six, three were known at press time: Dan Steangle for City Supervisor in Waukesha, Tom Westgaard for Alderman in Greenfield, and Ken VanDoren for Vernon County Supervisor.

The State Convention has been scheduled for April 28-29 at the Marriott Inn in Brookfield.



## REGION 11

## NatCom Representative

Tom Bogel

412 Trinity Hills Lane

Louisville, KY 40207

501-897-9929 (h)

## Indiana State Chair

Steve Dasbach

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## Indiana State Headquarters

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Indianapolis, IN 46206.

317-259-0991

## Kentucky State Chair

David Gailey

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Berea, KY 40403

606-986-9478

606-986-3456

## Ohio State Chair

Richard G. Gaumer

3645 Warrensville Ct. Rd.

Shaker Heights, OH 44122

216-283-6199

## Indiana

The Indiana Libertarian Party has joined suit with the Indiana Civil Liberties Union against the Indiana motor vehicle license system, which farms out state motor vehicle license branches to county political chairmen of the party of the governor. A portion of the profits are split between the Democratic and Republican parties, netting these groups hundreds of thousands of dollars a year extracted from vehicle owners. Michael Gradison, executive director of the ICLU, has called the system "immoral" and this lawsuit has been receiving nationwide publicity.

## Ohio

Presidential candidate Dave Bergland concluded a successful six week national tour with a three day swing through Ohio, with stops in Columbus, Cleveland and Cincinnati.

In order to meet an early filing deadline of February for the 5,000 signatures needed for the Presidential ticket, Ballot Access Chair Milt Norris recently outlined regional goals for signatures. Petitioning has also begun for the 60,000 signatures (35,000 valid) needed for Party ballot status, although the filing deadline is in early January. A court challenge to

these early filing deadlines is expected.

*Ground Rules*, the professional quality OLP monthly newsletter edited by Carolyn DeJager, announced the availability of 6 videotapes of films from the World Research Institute recently purchased at the National Convention. These tapes are available on VHS or Beta formats and information on borrowing them is available from Bob Debrosse of Piqua.

## Kentucky

Lexington, KY - The Kentucky Libertarian Party opened its first party headquarters in Lexington on Dec. 3. Approximately 20 people attended the open house, which will be also used for the presidential campaign. Steve Stayton, State Executive Committee member, said Lexington was chosen for the site "because of the degree of activism here." Most of the state's libertarians are from the central Kentucky and Louisville areas, and about 200 people in the state are "active in the KLP in one way or another." The headquarters is located at 139 Walton Ave.

*Continued, page 20*

## Libertees

A collection of somewhat outrageous T-shirts

All designs copyrighted by B.M.G.



WE MAKE MONEY  
THE OLD FASHIONED WAY  
.....WE STEAL IT!

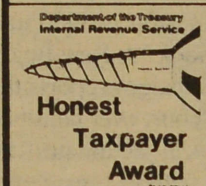
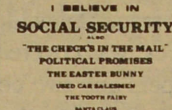


## INTRODUCTORY SALE

BUY 3 GET ONE FREE

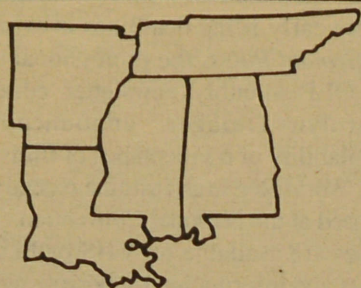
Order any 3 designs by March 31, 1984 and get a fourth shirt FREE. Choose from these designs or any from our catalog. Print and shirt colors are appropriate to designs. Adult sizes S, M, L, XL, XXL (if in doubt, order a larger size). Prices listed below include postage and handling within the U.S.A.

Also from our catalog:



SEND: \$ 7.95 for 1  
\$14.95 for 2  
\$19.95 for 3  
(Plus 1 FREE til March 31)

To: Blue Mt. Graphics  
125 Liberty St.  
Allentown, PA 18102



## REGION 12

### NatCom Representative

James Agnew

1919 Blvd. De Province, No. 146

Baton Rouge, LA 70816

504-272-5686

### Alabama State Chair

S. D. Yana Davis

Alabama LP

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Birmingham, AL 35202-1514

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205-933-9524 (o)

### Arkansas State Chair

Bruce Holsted

P.O. Box 15724

Little Rock, AR 72231

501-758-2539

### Louisiana State Chair

Crayton Sparky Hall

12425 Castle Hill Dr.

Baton Rouge, LA 70814

504-275-4160 (h)

### Mississippi State Chair

Charles Clark

P.O. Box 143

Perkinston, MS 39573

601-928-3806 (h)

601-928-5211

### Tennessee State Chair

Don Winfield

5909 Shelby Oaks Dr., No. 155

Memphis, TN 38134

901-377-5612 (o)

## Alabama

"The media coverage was excellent for his November visit," notes ALP Chair S.D. Yana Davis. Bergland received coverage statewide on the two wire services, was covered by both Birmingham papers and two college papers in Birmingham and the Auburn student paper. He also appeared on 7 radio stations and both TV stations, as well as appearing for two hours on newstalk WERC. Bergland was honored at a reception at the Birmingham Hilton attended by 75 supporters. Davis reports "five to ten" new LP members as a result of Bergland's visit.

Davis, who was Alabama P.R. coordinator for John Anderson in 1980 until he read Ed Clark's book "A New Beginning" during the campaign, reports that the party is suing in court over ballot access for state and local candidates, but is proceeding ahead with its presidential ballot access effort requiring 12,000 signatures. This effort is underway (until the first week in July) under the leadership of Tim Gatewood, Ballot Drive Coordinator. Anyone interested in helping with the petitioning effort is urged to contact Gatewood via the State Party address.

## Arkansas

Frank Gilvert of Alma was selected to serve as chairman of the Western Arkansas Libertarian Council (WALC) at the group's organizational meeting on Nov. 28 in Fort Smith. The group, which will be chartered by the Arkansas Libertarian Party, elected officers and began preparations for the 1984 elections. The group also elected Jim Sanders of Fort Smith as Vice Chair, Raymond Hillman as Secretary, and Leonard Bogoslavsky as Treasurer, all of Fort Smith. WALC will operate in Sebastian, Crawford, Scott, Logan and Franklin counties and is the first regional affiliate of the Libertarian Party of Arkansas. Plans for ballot access and running candidates were discussed at a December meeting.

## Louisiana

New Orleans was the site of the recent Dec. 3-4 National Committee meeting (see related article), bringing with it LP Presidential Candidate Dave Bergland. Bergland went to Baton Rouge following the NatCom meeting where he presented a speech to the local Press Club and received good TV coverage. He also attended an LSU student meeting and a reception at the home of State Chair Sparky Hall. Hall reports that the LLP has recently decided to appeal its ballot access case (for non-Presidential LP candidates) to the U.S. Supreme Court. The State Central Committee decided at its Christmas holiday meeting to commit the \$2-7 thousand it will take to fund the case. The state party is also actively seeking candidates for the November elections and the State Convention "will probably be in May" in New Orleans, according to State Chair Hall.

## Mississippi

Ballot status is assured for Dave Bergland, notes State Chair Charles Clark. The state Campaign 84 Coordinator is Barbara Searcy of Morton. While plans are not yet definite, it is likely that the State Convention will be held in April in Jackson.

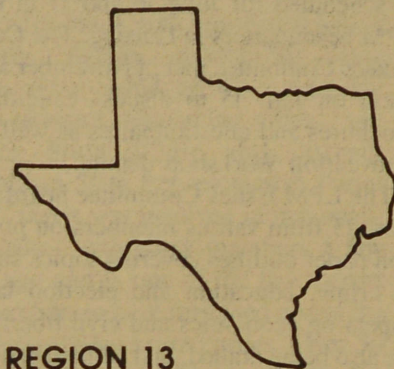
## Tennessee

The ACLU has agreed to assist the TLP in its efforts to obtain party ballot status, (all non-republicans are virtually forced to run as independents due to absurd ballot signature requirements), and the state party is now recruiting possible state and local candidates.

The "Volunteer State" also has a new statewide newsletter under the guidance of Perry Boling, who has been editing the western Tenn. newsletter. The new state newsletter is called *The Bell Ringer*. The Memphis area have also been hosting twice monthly meetings, with the help of State Chair Don Winfield, who has helped to locate regular meeting and office space as well. April 15 Tax Protest efforts are also scheduled, especially since the TLP's current strategy centers on reaching out to potentially sympathetic

groups such as anti-tax organizations. Both newsletter editor Boling and State Chair Winfield have been on local talk shows recently, and during October when Congress was increasing Social Security taxes, Winfield helped to arrange for Social Security expert Peter Ferrer to appear on a call-in program with himself, a Washington D.C. S.S. bureaucrat, and the held of a local tax protest organization.

In other news, Wendell Hill is doing a thorough job of planning the upcoming State Convention in Chattanooga, which will be held in late April or early May. Dave Bergland will be one of the main attractions and the TLP hopes to make the event a regional affair with libertarians attending from Alabama and Mississippi.



## REGION 13

### NatCom Representative

Gary Johnson

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Austin, TX 78741

512-441-6378 (h)

### Texas State Chair

Alma Kucymbala

P.O. Box 2271

Dallas, TX 75221

214-521-8596 (h)

214-698-2499

## Texas

The Libertarian Party of Texas has been active this fall. Houston area libertarians gave a hand to the National LP in October with move-in chores in the new headquarters and regular volunteer work. The libertarian Purple Heart award was given to Houston activist David Scott after his fingers were broken while moving in National's large Data General "Big Sister" computer (also sometimes called HAL).

Venerable libertarian activist Aileen Grimes, who recently turned 96, was honored by *Houston City* magazine as one of the '84 Most Interesting Houstonians in its January issue. Ms. Grimes, who can remember the glorious days before the income tax was enacted, ran for State Representative in 1982 and was quoted as saying "I'm a Libertarian and proud of it, I like the armadillo."

The LPT ExCom met on Oct. 19 in Odessa to adopt the 1984 budget and lay plans for the all-volunteer 1984 Ballot Drive. This effort is under the direction of veteran Houston activist Tom Glass and fund-raising has begun under the direction of Ballot Drive Treasurer Catherine Elliot, with the assistance of

Judy Dove and others.

Scott Bieser's cartoon booklet "An Introduction to the Libertarian Party" is being widely distributed and two "outreach" ads have been prepared for insertion in community and campus papers.

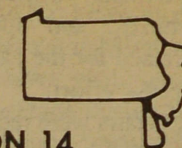
Austin area libertarians have been meeting regularly with recent meetings on "Mass Transit without Massive Taxation" in December and the Texas Director of the Nature Conservancy, a non-governmental environmental group, on Jan. 4. Plans are also underway to form an area supper club under the direction of Keith Vanderlee.

The El Paso LP has been active with a Dec. 9 cheese and wine party. The *El Paso Times* reported that County Chair John McDivitt is considering running for John Tower's soon-to-be-vacant Senate seat.

Dallas area libertarians enjoyed a December Christmas Party honoring past candidates hosted by activist Gwynn Groggel.

The Harris County (Houston) LP held annual elections in December and elected Michael Kemmy Chair, Patty Wilson Vice Chair, Karl Penny Secretary and Val Ward Treasurer.

Candidates are also being sought by the Feb. 6 filing deadline for various national, state and local races this fall, and interested parties are urged to contact State Chair Alma Kucymbala.



## REGION 14

### NatCom Representative

Barbara Karkutt

Box 1236

Easton, PA 18042

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### Delaware State Chair

Vernon Etzel, Jr.

Holiday Hills

2204 Coventry Dr.

Wilmington, DE 19180

302-475-4423

### New Jersey State Chair

John S. Schafer

113 Palmer Rd.

Pennington, NJ 08534

609-466-2754 (h)

### Pennsylvania State Chair

Toni L. Black

409 Dorothy Dr.

King of Prussia, PA 19406

215-265-0997 (h)

215-265-6963 (o)

## New Jersey

Newly chosen NJLP Chair John Schafer reports that although some disappointment exists over the election results, due to high expectations, New Jersey sees no difficulty in obtaining the 1000 signatures needed to get the Bergland/Lewis ticket on the ballot. The party already has a declared candidate for U.S. Senate and

they expect to have 14 Congressional candidates this fall.

The NJLP State Convention is scheduled for March 23-24.

### Delaware

The DLP held their state convention on Nov. 13 and Vernon Etzel was re-elected Chair. A new state party charter was also approved.

### Pennsylvania

The Allegheny County LP will play host to the state Convention in Pittsburgh on March 30-April 1 and will also host the spring National LP Committee meeting in conjunction with the convention. This convention will highlight the difficult ballot drive effort required in Pennsylvania, which mandates 55,000 signatures to be gathered between Feb. 1 and April 20.

Walter Karwicky II won most "points" in the LPP Letters to the Editor Contest, greatly surpassing the nearest competitor. Former chair Dave Walter was awarded the "best letter" prize for his social security critique.

Dave Bergland made a quick but productive visit to Pennsylvania on Dec. 9 with a speech at the University of Pennsylvania followed by a cheese and wine reception. Earlier he appeared for an hour long "Q & A" session on TV station WHYY.

Candidates are being sought for various statewide races, and Research Committee Chair Ron Satz has been working on a campaign checklist and research papers on state issues.

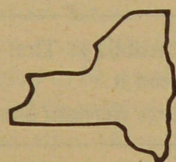
Philadelphia LP group has been active with local literature table sponsorship and the creation of "generic" libertarian radio commercials.

### Maryland

The State Central Committee held its meeting on Nov. 12, where Paul Kunberger gave a report on LP Region 15 activities. Don Munro was appointed assistant secretary to the state Executive Board. Ten MLP members were also selected as 1984 Presidential Ballot Electors. The Central Committee also passed a resolution expressing solidarity with Carl Watner, who was serving 40 days in jail for contempt of court in an ongoing battle with the IRS.

In other developments, Sam Grove was nominated as LP candidate for the 8th District U.S. House seat in Maryland. Grove has pledged to campaign full time next summer for the office and has already generated considerable publicity for his campaign.

The Executive Committee also met in Fort Washington for the annual Hannukah/Christmas/Mawlid-An-Nabi/Winter Solstice gathering which featured a potluck dinner by members. Most major theological bases were covered in the affair.



### REGION 16

#### NatCom Representative

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

#### New York State Chair

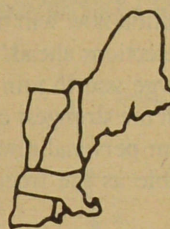
John Francis  
2953 Quentin Rd.  
Brooklyn, NY 11229  
212-376-9269 (h)

### New York

Bergland enjoyed a brief one-day visit to New York City on December 10. A Bergland for President Committee has been formed and six congressional candidates have been lined up so far.

The Albany LP group received good television coverage and passed out over 10,000 pieces of literature in an active opposition effort to a recent bond issue, which barely passed. The Rochester area LP will play host to the mid-summer NatCom meeting. They have also been conducting a "pilot" study group program under the direction of Dave Hoesly, using Alan Burris' *Liberty Primer* as a study guide. While the number of attendees varies, a "core group" of 15 have been attending these weekly two-hour sessions held in the evenings. It was begun in October and is expected to last 19 weeks.

The New York City LP will hold its annual meeting on Jan. 22 in Manhattan and will feature Robert Samuels, who heads a landlord association and is a *Reason Magazine* author. The State Convention is slated for May 4-6 in Albany and will feature election of officers.



### REGION 17

#### NatCom Representative

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914-789-5368

#### Maine State Chair

Todd Bishop  
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After 2/1/84-207-872-5765

#### Massachusetts State Chair

Barry Lockard  
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617-273-4111 (o)

#### New Hampshire State Chair

Arne Erickson  
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603-679-5262 (h)

#### Rhode Island State Chair

Dave Reardon  
LP of Rhode Island  
Box 6651  
Providence, RI 02940  
401-272-3720 (h)

#### Vermont State Chair

C. Lynn Fife  
Box 37  
Burlington, VT 05402  
802-658-0743 (h)  
802-656-3036 (o)

### Connecticut

LPC members joined libertarians from New England in a Region 17 meeting in Cromwell, Conn. The Bergland/Lewis ticket was in attendance and the highlight of the Dec. 10 and 11 meeting was the Sunday brunch speech by Dave Bergland. A well-received Media Workshop was conducted on Saturday by Jim and Eloise Hedbor of Burlington, Vermont, which concentrated on the practical aspects of getting the libertarian message across. Rebecca Shipman, former Mass. gubernatorial candidate, spoke at the Saturday evening banquet and LP Vice Presidential candidate Jim Lewis spoke on Sunday morning about the ins-and-outs of selling libertarianism. The Conference was organized by Lee Weber, Regional 17 NatCom rep.

A series of seven weekly workshops on applications of liberty to current problems such as crime, inflation, foreign policy, etc. will be held in East New Haven at the home of Judy and Bob Orscheid, beginning February 7.

### Maine

Maine LP Chair Todd Bishop reports that campus organizing remains a priority for Spring activity, with a Libertarian Club being formed at Colby College in Waterville and efforts are underway to form libertarian groups at Bates and Bowdoin Colleges. A state meeting has been tentatively set for sometime in March, to be held in Waterville. Bishop also asks that anyone who has or is planning on preparing LP or general libertarian literature in French to contact him, as many of the state's population speak French.

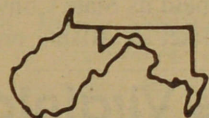
### New Hampshire

On September 24 the New Hampshire LP held its second state convention to conclude issues raised during its first convention. The Convention, held in Nashua, also featured a social get-together and showed the anti-tax comedy/drama film "Harry's War."

### Vermont

The Vermont Party has been very active and produces an interesting monthly newsletter, *Vermont Libertarian News*. "Introduction to Libertarianism" meetings have been held in South Burlington featuring WRI films and the LP film "We Hold These Truths . . ."

State Party Finance Chair Jim Hedbor, who has been long active in LP organizing in Vermont, recently announced his candidacy for Southern District U.S. Congress seat. He sent out a first-class fundraising letter which he hopes will raise the \$10-15 thousand needed to run his campaign. He is past VLP Chair and plans to run half-time from May to mid-August and full time thereafter. Contributions can be sent to: Hedbor for Congress, Box 37, Burlington, VT 05402.



### REGION 15

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Paul Kunberger  
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#### Maryland State Chair

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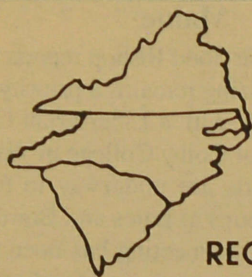
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**Virginia State Chair**

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**North Carolina**

The NC LP receives money from the state government when state taxpayers indicate on their tax form they want to contribute \$1 of their taxes to the party. The party offers to give back the contribution of any taxpayer who requests it. Executive Committee meetings are held monthly in Raleigh and the state convention will be held on April 14 and 15.

**South Carolina**

The SCLP manned a State Fair booth during Oct. 14-23, organized by Dick Winchell. The State ExCom. met on Nov. 13. Steve Vandervelde ran in a special election in District 72 and SCLP activist William Ray Pike announced on Sept. 15 for District 4 U.S. Congress seat. Pike is Spartenberg LP County Chair.

The SC LP has been fighting John Birch/tax protest types who are trying to take over the party, probably to take advantage of the permanent ballot status. These individuals do not agree with libertarian positions on civil liberties or foreign policy. One county organization was taken over by questionable tactics and the SC LP refused to seat the representative on the Executive Committee. A suit was filed against the SC LP and a judge recently dismissed it on technicalities. At the 1984 SC LP convention, new bylaws will be introduced to make it possible to dismiss SC LP members for unlibertarian actions. The convention will be held on April 14.

In his January New Year's message, State Chair Steven Kreisman urged every SCLP member to "participate in your local precinct organizational meeting in

February and your county convention in March. Your participation now will build the backbone for the elections ahead." He went on to add, "I urge you to join our fight for freedom with the strongest commitment possible. Your personal rewards will be just as valuable as the freedom we aim to achieve."

SCLP Newsletter David Morris sent a 400-word article on public education to the *Columbia Record*, and the entire article was printed on the editorial page on October 11. Thanks to the efforts of Ron Heaton of Aiken, on Jan. 12 two SCLP members appeared on the "Carolina Journal" program, which was carried on all educational TV stations in the state. The discussion centered around the topic of public education and the libertarian alternatives.

**Virginia**

State Chair James Elwood reported that monthly meetings are in progress for the planned all-volunteer ballot access effort. Henry Thrasher has been named Ballot Drive Chair.

VLP Newsletter editor Dan Rothenhoefer and his wife Margie, who chairs the Arlington LP, were active in the recent campaign of independent candidate for sheriff, John Baber. Baber received the public endorsement of the

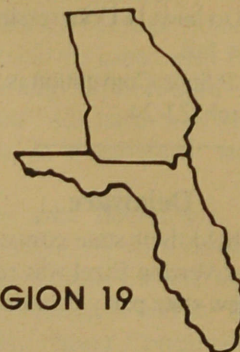
LP and the Republicans, and local libertarians provided the most active support in his campaign. Baber received 49.4% of the votes, narrowly losing to an entrenched Democratic incumbent, in a heavily Democratic area. Rothenhoefer reports that libertarians manned 14 of 39 precincts and that the narrow defeat was probably due to a strong anti-Reagan sentiment which brought out a large Democratic turnout.

In other Arlington LP developments, Suzanne Eisenberg, who is an accounting manager for a major corporation, was named Chair of the Arlington Task Force on Municipal Finance sponsored by the LP which will analyze local bond issues, municipal spending plans and publicize various tax and cost matters.

VA petition drive will begin January 1 and 20,000 signatures are needed to meet the 12,000 signature requirement. Some problems are anticipated due to new restrictions on petitioning. The VA LP has asked The Foundation for Free Campaigns and Free Elections to represent them in a suit against the latest restrictive VA laws. There is no 1984 VA LP convention.

Liberty means responsibility. That is why so many men dread it.

—George Bernard Shaw

**REGION 19****NatCom Representative**

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**Georgia State Chair**

Bruce Earnheart

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**Florida**

David Bergland made a successful late November swing through Florida and visited the St. Petersburg area and met local libertarians in a cocktail reception/dinner in Clearwater on Nov. 24. He appeared in Miami on Nov. 30 and Orlando on Dec. 1.

**Georgia**

Dave Bergland was the featured Keynote Speaker at the "Atlanta 83" Investment and Tax Conference held Nov. 19-22 by the American Association of Finance Professionals, founded by Robert White. Workshops were held and Bergland had a booth. Other speakers included former Ayn Rand attorney Henry Mark Holzer.

The GLP held its State Convention at the Latha Hotel in Atlanta on Jan. 14.

## Yes Virginia, Big Brother IS Watching You

Washington, D.C. - In a recent interview about the dangers of terrorist violence in the U.S., FBI Director William Webster revealed an interesting application of space technology which indicates that "1984" type surveillance is much closer than most people think. Webster was quoted as saying, "We don't like to advertise the use of aerial surveillance, which we do extensively throughout the United States, because we don't want any more people looking up than necessary. It's amazing how many people would spot a ground surveillance but never think to check the sky." Among other methods, Webster was referring to U.S. spy satellites which have been used extensively in foreign surveillance, but which until recently have not been publicly linked to spying on U.S. citizens. Look up and wave, because the FBI is watching!

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## Mises Institute

From page 6

gold and silver—not fiat paper—is free-market money. Central banking and its inevitable inflation—Mises proved—causes the business cycle with its recessions and depressions. Only a gold standard brings monetary order, versus government-created chaos with paper money.

Then Dr. Lawrence H. White, Assistant Professor of economics at New York University, talked about “Free Banking and the Gold Standard.” Only a gold standard, he showed, is compatible with non-inflationary, competitive, consumer-oriented, free-enterprise banking.

There followed a panel discussion on the gold standard featuring Drs. Michael Montgomery and Pamela Brown, instructors in economics at Auburn, and Mr. Donald Boudreaux, graduate student in Auburn’s PhD program and a Mises Institute Fellow.

At the luncheon, Congressman Paul talked about “The Political and Economic Agenda for a Real Gold Standard.” When Congressman Paul was called away for a series of votes in the House of Representatives, Lew Rockwell asked Dr. Augustin Navarro — famed Misesian economist who had traveled from Mexico City to attend the conference — to discuss the situation in his native country. Dr. Navarro explained how economic collapse must result — as it has in Mexico — from extensive government intervention in the economy and paper money inflation.

The highlight of the luncheon, however, was a moving and eloquent telegram from Mrs. Ludwig von Mises, wishing success to the conference in her husband’s name, which was read by Institute Board Member Burton S. Blumert.

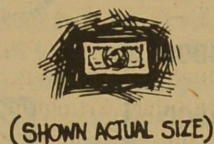
The final session of the conference was chaired by Dr. Robert F. Hebert, Professor of economics at Auburn and head of the department.

First, Dr. Joseph Salerno, Assistant Professor of economics at Rutgers University, discussed the gold standard and the international monetary system. He showed that free, extensive, and prosperous trade among the nations of the world is facilitated by a gold standard, while our present monetary system is leading to restrictions, international tensions, and a lower standard of living for everyone.

Then Dr. Leonard Liggio, President of the Institute for Humane Studies, gave a rousing talk on the political constituencies for the gold standard in American history. He showed why Americans have always supported hard-money candidates over inflationist ones, if the choice has been made clear. We also discussed the reasons this would be true in the future.

The final talk came from Dr. Hans Sennholz, Professor of economics at Grove City College and chairman of the department. Dr. Sennholz, who — like the first speaker, Dr. Rothbard — studied under Professor Mises, discussed the untranslated monetary writings of Carl Menger, founder of the “Austrian” school of economics.

While Treasury considers pink dollar bills and other currency changes, why not consider...



(SHOWN ACTUAL SIZE)

**A DOLLAR BILL WHICH REFLECTS  
THE RAVAGES OF INFLATION**

Menger was the prime intellectual mover behind his native country’s adoption of a gold standard in 1892, and Dr. Sennholz showed the relevance of this to America’s future.

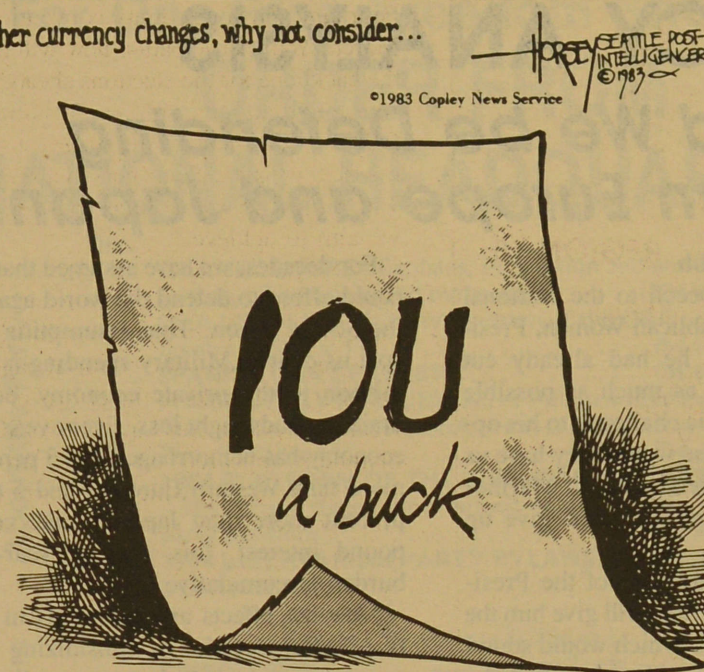
But — noted Professor Sennholz — he was glad to be speaking at a conference of the Mises Institute rather than one named after Menger. Carl Menger, he said, correctly foresaw in the 1890s how bad monetary and economic policies would lead Europe into a disastrous war, a war which would destroy the classical liberal civilization he loved.

Menger, said Dr. Sennholz, responded by giving up, retiring early, and ending his scholarly career thirty years before his death. Professor Mises, on the other hand — despite obstacles and opposition that Menger did not face — was never daunted, but kept on writing, teaching, and speaking out for liberty until the day he died. It is Mises, he said, whom we should pattern our lives after.

Not unique was a California Congressman who said at Session I that he had been unconcerned about the gold standard in the past, but “now I’m here to learn how to make sure we get one.” A White House aide said “This is the greatest monetary ammunition our side has ever had.” (By “our side,” he didn’t, needless to say, mean the White House.) The Chief Counsel of a major House committee said “I think the Mises Institute has made a big difference up here.”

“Said a Treasury Department advisor: ‘I’m impressed that the Federal Reserve felt it had to send one of its big guns to defend itself.’ And a Professor who frequently advises on policy matters told me the conference had changed his mind about gold.”

Will this conference make an immediate difference in policy? No, not after 70 years of Federal Reserve domination. But the Mises Institute has made a real difference in Washington’s intellectual climate on this vital issue. Noted a senior Illinois Congressman: “That’s a tremendous achievement. Institute members should be very proud.”



**OR, A DOLLAR BILL WHICH REFLECTS  
THE RAVAGES OF THE FEDERAL DEFICIT**

## The Courage To Be Right

From page 15

of military censorship during the Grenada invasion. One has the impression that the only important principle violated in the Grenada invasion was Dan Rather’s right to wade ashore with the U.S. Rangers. The loud squawking of the news media about **their** rights being transgressed stands in stark contrast to the usual silence from those quarters when the government tramples rights affecting other groups, or the nation as a whole. It is the central issue of U.S. global military interventionism which must be opposed, not simply whether some plucky members of the press have a right to tag along behind conquering Imperial Stormtroopers.

For libertarians, hard cases like Grenada separate the principled, intelligently-concerned patriotic defenders of freedom from the pragmatic, fair-weather hangers-on who dabble in libertarian rhetoric only when the winds

of public opinion are blowing in their direction. Successful military achievement provides the public with a “quick fix” of patriotic zeal which can temporarily cover the embarrassment and wounded pride usually dished out by the existing unprincipled and incompetent foreign policy planners. No one need doubt the ability and effectiveness of U.S. military forces. And especially for that reason, we must be absolutely certain of the moral virtue and principles behind their use and deployment. We must never forget that the decline of the Roman Republic came about when popular support for military conquests overwhelmed the principle of independent self-government. While tyranny can be deposed at gun-point, freedom cannot be installed by military force. Only intelligent, committed dedication to the consistent principles of individual liberty, self-determination, individual choice and non-intervention can enable true liberty to thrive and flourish in the world. As libertarians, we must all have the courage to be right.

## Lewis Plans Hard-Hitting Campaign

From page 1

didates (in the previous election there had only been one libertarian candidate) in Connecticut for the 1982 statewide and Congressional races. He ran for U.S. Senate himself, which included statewide televised debates with the major party candidates.

In his U.S. Senatorial race, Lewis was featured in 6 1/2 hours of T.V. debate against Democratic and Republican candidates. He appeared on numerous radio talk shows and gained newspaper publicity to establish Libertarian ideas and credibility with the print media.

Lewis has been campaigning in various places in conjunction with his business travel schedule, and is in the process of assembling an experienced campaign staff. As funds and career conditions permit, Lewis plans to do extensive traveling in early 1984 and hopes to be “on the

road” full time during the peak campaign season. He is already booking campaign appearances at several state LP Conventions throughout the nation. Michigan Libertarian Denise Kline, who had an opportunity to work with Jim in the 1982 elections, noted “Jim Lewis impressed me as a competent, dedicated Libertarian with an attractive style and versatility that can appeal to all crowds. He’s also meticulous about the application of Libertarian principles, which I believe will impress the most radical among us.”

Lewis’ impact can be summarized by a recent interview quote from the Norwich (Conn.) *Bulletin*: “Lewis’ immediate goal is spread the Libertarian gospel and tell people that traditional solutions to domestic and foreign policy problems are doomed to fail and new thinking is needed.”

# POLICY ANALYSIS

## Should We be Defending Western Europe and Japan?

by Frank W. Bubbs

In his recent speech to the National Federation of Republican Women, President Reagan said he had already cut military spending as much as possible and threw down this challenge to his opponents: "What else would they have us do -- ask the soldiers, sailors, Marines and airmen to work free and give up eating?"

It is a shame that none of the President's Democratic rivals will give him the answer he deserves, which would sound something like this: "We grant that the Soviet Union is a dangerous adversary, an 'evil empire' with expansionist tendencies. But why, 38 years after World War II, are we still defending allies that are now more prosperous than we and that are fully able to defend themselves? Of course our servicemen and women should be adequately paid and fed, but their main mission should be to defend us, the American people. Adequately defending America would cost only a fraction of our current 'defense' budget."

How much does it cost to defend our allies in Western Europe and the Far East? Sen. Ted Stevens (R-Alaska) estimates that the direct cost of maintaining our 325,000 troops in Western Europe is \$41 billion per year and that support costs in the U.S. another \$90 billion. Professor Earl Ravenal of Georgetown University estimates that Reagan's proposed 1984 military budget of \$274 billion includes \$115 billion directly or indirectly for Western Europe and \$45 billion for the Far East, principally Japan and South Korea.

Ravenal makes clear that we could not save this \$160 billion per year immediately by pulling out of Western Europe and the Far East. He calculates that, after a decade of adjustment, the cost of defending America and keeping "second chance" forces here at home would be about \$140 billion in 1984 dollars. That is, by adopting a noninterventionist foreign policy, we could cut our military spending almost in half.

By any standard, we Americans pay more for the military than our allies. This year, the average American family of four will pay about \$4,700 for the military. The equivalent figures for Western Europe and Japan are \$1,600 and \$450. The average American pays more to defend Japan than the average Japanese does.

If our allies had the same percentage of their populations in the military as we do, Western Europe would have 285,000 more troops, almost enough to replace the 325,000 Americans stationed there. And the Japanese would have 950,000 more, far more than the 150,000 Americans stationed in the Far East, and probably far more than the Japanese would need to defend themselves.

For decades, we have assumed that we could afford to defend the world against the Soviet Union. That assumption has cost us dearly. Military spending is not a boon to the private economy, but a drain, a deadweight loss. Every year our economy has hemorrhaged 2 to 3 percent more than Western Europe's and 5 to 6 percent more than Japan's. Like compound interest, this year-in, year-out burden is cumulative.

Now the effects are staring us in the face. After decades of subsidizing our competitors, we have lost our competitive edge, especially to Japan. To redress the balance, we should not adopt self-defeating protectionist policies or expand government subsidies to business. Rather, it is time to deal with the cause of the problem by phasing out our defense subsidy to our prosperous allies.

There is no reason our allies could not fully provide for their own defense, if given adequate preparation time. They are technologically sophisticated societies. Our NATO allies in Europe have a combined population of 370 million versus the Soviet Union's 270 million. Their combined gross national product is well over twice Russia's, and Japan's is almost as large.

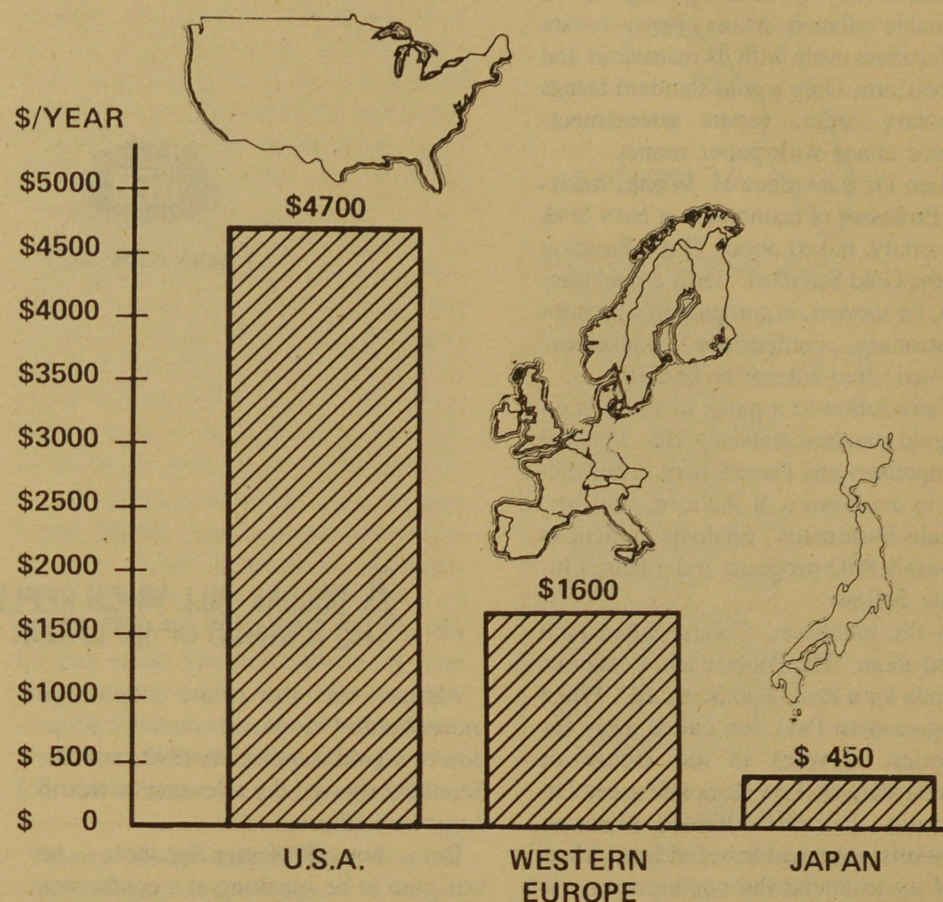
It is true that our European allies are fragmented into numerous political units. However, the largest and potentially strongest -- West Germany -- sits astride Russia's only likely invasion routes to the west, and France is immediately behind it.

Exactly how the West Europeans could defend themselves against massive Soviet tank infantry forces is a matter of some debate. In addition to French and British nuclear forces, such a defense would probably involve greater emphasis on antitank weapons that could strike behind Soviet lines to disrupt supply and communications channels, and an "urban defense" strategy which would turn West Germany's urban-industrial sprawl in the Rhine-Ruhr area into a huge and extremely uninviting tank-trap.

What is not a matter of debate, though, is whether our allies are capable of defending themselves if they so choose. By all reasonable criteria -- manpower, economic power, technological sophistication -- the answer is clearly yes.

The more difficult question is whether our allies will develop the will to defend themselves rather than becoming "Finlandized." It is interesting to note that the countries where neutralist/pacifist sentiments run strongest -- West Germany, the Low Countries and Japan -- are also the ones most dependent on America for their defense. By contrast, France, the one country that decided long ago to stand on its own feet and defend itself has become resolutely anti-Soviet.

Annual Defense Expenditures Per Family of 4



These facts suggest both an explanation of the current situation and a way out. Our more dependent allies have reacted just like a corporation protected by the government from competition or a welfare recipient relieved of the incentive to find a job. By entering into a dependency relationship with the U.S. government, they have forfeited some of their ability to cope with the real world.

By phasing out its defense subsidy, our government can help bring allied public opinion to the realization that they, like the French, can adequately defend

themselves. Already, the West German electorate has decisively rejected Soviet meddling by electing the conservative Christian Democrats and the British have re-elected the "Iron Lady" Margaret Thatcher. Our allies just may be in the mood to start facing reality. Let's not lose the opportunity.

*Frank Bubbs is a Fellow of the Institute for Humane Studies in Menlo Park, California, and is an attorney residing in Swarthmore, Pennsylvania.*

## Low Taxes Make the Best "Industrial Policy"

*Reprinted with permission from Dollars & Sense, available for \$15 for 10 issues annually, from the National Taxpayers Union, 325 Pennsylvania Ave., S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003.*

The United States is in the midst of an industrial malaise. It's "smokestack" industries have been in decline for years. The answer, to some 30 Congressmen, is the adoption of a National Industrial Policy (NIP) to provide for greater government direction in the economy; "just like the Japanese do," proponents say.

The policy sounds fine, but its fatal flaw lies just below the surface. "Just like the Japanese do" is incorrect, because the Japanese do not "do" it with a national planning agency.

Proponents of NIP argue that Japan does have a national planning agency: the Ministry for International Trade and In-

dustrial Policy (MITI). MITI is the arbiter of national planning decisions, bureaucratically guiding the economy to the greatest good.

Well, that's just not true. MITI's influence is mostly felt in old, dying industries, while high growth companies that have made Japanese products famous worldwide, with names like Sony, Toyota and Matsushita, have received little aid, and even some hindrance, from the economic "miracleworkers" at MITI.

Of course, Japan, like America, does have some government-operated businesses. One of these is the Japanese National Railroad (JNR). Its deficit consumes 18 percent of Japan's national budget and it has the highest ratio of employees to revenue miles of any railroad in the world. This is the fabled product of Japan's national planners.

Proponents of NIP are seriously

*Continued, page 28*

## New Orleans NatCom Meeting

From page 1

continue with growth arising from the election outreach efforts. There will also be increased competition for funds due to the campaigns and considerable work and continued fiscal prudence will be required to maintain the existing financial progress of the Party.

Paul Kunberger, who also heads the Legal Action Committee, presented a report outlining the legal status of various ballot access efforts. The Party lost a case in Alabama where the old 5% vote requirement was raised to 20% after a statewide LP candidate received over 5% in a recent election. The Justice Department, "always a friend to the oppressed and discriminated against", conveniently withdrew its prior objections to this blatantly unfair change. A case in Florida covering several issues was lost on appeal in the 11th Federal Circuit. These two cases may be appealed to the Supreme Court. Early filing deadline restrictions, usually enacted to insure that the Republican-Democrat political monopoly remains unchallenged, are going to be legally challenged in Massachusetts, Ohio, and possibly Pennsylvania. The Party is currently on the ballot in 17 states.

The official report of the 1983 Convention prepared by the previous National Secretary, Frances Eddy, was also submitted and approved.

The National Committee then voted to adopt a proposed Ballot Drive Assistance Application which would have to be completed and approved prior to any National LP financial assistance to a state ballot drive. This was intended to prevent problems which had arisen in the past and to provide an objective basis for the National Party to evaluate ballot drive priorities. The Campaign 84 effort presented a report of its activities.

Vice Chair Mary Gingell's proposal to revamp the National Party committee

structure was discussed, based upon her detailed written report. In general, her proposal called for the separation of Party Committees into two classes: Control Committees, which exercise approval, veto and oversight responsibilities over various Party activities, and Action Committees, which are intended to accomplish specific functions or tasks and facilitate the accomplishment of particular goals.

The Control Committees were designated as follows: Advertising and Publications Review, Mailing List, Audit, Management (newly created) and Convention Oversight. Action Committees include: Membership, Outreach, Internal Education, Finance, Computer and Ballot Access. This proposal was adopted unanimously.

Paul Kunberger moved to consider the establishment of a Washington, D.C. information office to assist the Party with media relations, legislative review, fundraising and lobbying. A motion to form a committee to present a proposal was approved.

Dale Hemming of Minnesota presented a well-researched proposal which outlined a formal position descriptions for NatCom Regional Representatives. His recommendations were based upon surveys and interviews with 65 state chairs and activists. After considerable discussion, this proposal was narrowly defeated 13 for, 14 against. The committee did vote to support Hemming's request to reassign North and South Dakota from Region 4 to Region 8, aligning these two states with the eastward Region 8 states, particularly Minnesota, at the request of the two states involved. Procedural rules were also adopted for the Party's Judicial Committee, chaired by Californian Bill White who was elected at the New York Convention. A policy resolution opposing raising the legal drinking age to 21 was suggested by Della Scott of Montana and was adopted with minor amendments.

Continued, page 27

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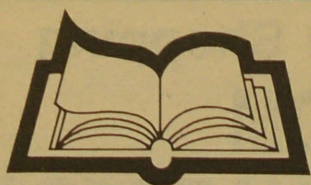
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## BOOK REVIEWS

**Our Enemy, The State**, by Albert Jay Nock, 109 pages, qpb. \$6.95.

**The Machinery of Freedom**, by David Friedman, 240 pages, hd. \$9.95.

Reviewed by D. Allen Dalton

*D. Allen Dalton is currently an Assistant Professor of economics at Boise State University, and was the founding Chairman of the Libertarian Party of Idaho.*

*"The State's form still continues to be domination, its content still remains the exploitation of the economic means."*

-Franz Oppenheimer

*"The workings of the market principle and of the hegemonic principle: the former breeds harmony, freedom, prosperity and order; the latter produces conflict, coercion, poverty, and chaos."*

-Murray Rothbard

The above quotes by Oppenheimer and Rothbard summarize the libertarian view. For some of us, arriving at this position was a long, harrowing journey. For others, this position was adopted spontaneously. For most of us, the libertarian view, while philosophically embraced upon receipt, came to be fully accepted only once certain historical and practical questions were satisfactorily answered. In the course of answering those questions, we read.

It is difficult for any of us to date exactly when the intellectual conversion to libertarianism occurred. It is difficult to say precisely what argument, conversation, or book pushed us past the threshold of doubt. For those of us who were wrestling with these doubts in the middle 1970s, however, two books were likely instrumental in the conversion: Albert Jay Nock's *Our Enemy, The State* and David Friedman's *The Machinery of Freedom*. Rereading them now, about nine years since first devouring them, was rewarding, though in a different way than expected.

The books remain, as remembered, complementary. Nock's work is an elegant defense of the individualist philosophy and a radical critique of the historical movement toward the American Superstate. Friedman's work is a brilliant exposition of private property and the market (the machinery of freedom), and a practical guide for the dismantling of the State apparatus. Nock provides insight into how the libertarian vision of the American Revolution was subverted beginning with the Constitution. Friedman gives insight into how that vision may be restored.

The cover of *Our Enemy, The State* is beautiful - in the sense that the boldly emblazoned title raises eyebrows wherever it is taken - but the real beauty is inside. The thesis of Nock is quite simple: there is a fundamental distinction between Social Power, the power of man over things, and State Power, the power of man over man. To the degree that State

Power is augmented, Social Power necessarily declines. In making this distinction and noting the consequences of the expansive State, Nock clearly and forcefully rebuts the prohibitionists of his age and ours. The prohibitionist, in attempting to force others to abide by his personal or religious values by preventing the exercise of non-invasive choice, sows the seeds of disorder and reaps a harvest of irresponsibility. The exercise of State Power diminishes Social Power, denuding humans not only of rights and dignity, but also of the ability to choose responsibly. One can not expect to engender responsible action by disallowing the possibility of irresponsible choice. Only by irresponsible choice can one learn responsibility. Only through the free exercise of Social Power can the sociability and morality of individuals be judged. The exercise of State Power allows for no such judgment of individuals to be made.

While Nock's message still stirs, it does not excite. Nor does the historiography carry the weight I once felt it did. Perhaps I have become jaded, or perhaps the message and historical interpretation are so much mine now, that, but for the eloquent language, Nock's words are mine. Yet, remembering those days when Nock's message was not mine also, a rereading of *Our Enemy* brings back the shock that followed the historical interpretation: How dare Nock make such derogatory comments concerning hallowed historical figures and movements? And how can the bibliography essay (by Walter Grinder) by full of others writing the same historical message? Inquiry followed shock, and the shock became replaced by wonder and appreciation. I have little doubt that Nock, and the references that Grinder provides, would do the same for budding libertarians today.

What can one say about *The Machinery of Freedom* that has not already been said? This book has been praised as one of the few introductory libertarian volumes to take seriously the problem of public goods (goods from which everyone receives benefits and no one can be excluded from enjoying, once produced). This book has also been practically nipped to death. Not long after having fully entered the libertarian movement, a libertarian friend remarked with dark overtones about Friedman's essay, "It doesn't say anything about rights - it's utilitarian." To which the proper response would seem to be, "Yes, and that is the book's strength."

I have always held this little volume in high regard. In 1974, when I first read it, I bought several copies and "loaned" them to friends and professors, who later did not wish to part with them. So I bought more copies, and freely gave them as gifts, until one day even my copy had vanished as a gift. I had never freely

distributed a book before then, nor have I since. But upon rereading *The Machinery of Freedom*, I may do so again. *Machinery* is even better than I remembered it.

I remembered the practical arguments for selling the streets, freeing the schools, etc. But I had completely forgotten, if I even understood the first reading, the argument concerning "The Right Side of the Public Good Trap." This may be one of the most important theses contributed to the modern libertarian movement. Just think of how many times someone has said to you, unknowingly paraphrasing Madison, "But you are assuming that people are angels. People aren't angels, so a libertarian society won't work!" Would it not be enjoyable to respond, as does Friedman, that "It is no more than a slightly exuberant exaggeration to say that a government functions properly only if it is inhabited exclusively by devils." (p. 217)

The argument leading to this conclusion is fairly simple, once the economic jargon is under control. In a democratic setting, good law is a public good, while bad (special interest) law is a private good. Individuals will spend more effort in getting private goods produced than public goods, since the benefits from private goods are captured wholly by those receiving the goods, while the benefits from public goods are shared with everyone. As a consequence, government will overproduce bad law and underproduce good law. Under the institutions of anarchocapitalism, however, where law is bought and sold under

market conditions, good law becomes a private good, while bad law becomes a public good. As a result, good law is overproduced and bad law is underproduced in a libertarian society.

Many libertarians have taken exception to the idea that law ought to be bought and sold in a free market. Seeing how law is bought and sold under the monopolistic market of democratic government, the practical argument against the economic discovery of law is that the "worst get on top." But this is only true, as Friedman demonstrates, under the monopoly conditions of government. The philosophy argument against Friedman's position is that there is no guarantee that libertarian law (such as Rothbard's Libertarian Legal Code) would be the result of the law discovery process of the market; a proposition that Friedman himself agrees with. On the other hand, as we know from economic study of minimum wage laws, people in a free market are usually unwilling to pay to have their personal racial preferences met. It is thus very unlikely that the institutions of anarchocapitalism would result in people paying for laws against homosexuality and drug use or for laws subsidizing farmers and foreign adventure.

In sum, *Our Enemy, The State* and *The Machinery of Freedom* remain useful recruiting services for libertarians. They remain useful, also, as texts to discover or rediscover arguments against the State and for liberty. They ought to be in every libertarian's library.

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# New Orleans NatCom Meeting

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The Committee then heard from Ed Clark, Chair of the Bergland for President Steering Committee, regarding the proposed contract between the Bergland campaign and the National Party. Among the features of the agreement are: that the campaign will turn over all new names and contacts made to the Party, that the Candidate's schedule will be made available to state parties, that the campaign material will be freely reproducible by local and state parties, that the Party will provide certain technical and computer support for the campaign, that Bergland mailing lists and the Party's list will be made mutually available for fundraising purposes, that the National Party will make the Bergland campaign a top priority in its relations with state parties, and that the National LP will budget at least \$80,000 for state ballot drive support. Ed Clark then said that he expects

between 35,000 and 70,000 new names of potential libertarians to be generated from the campaign. Bergland's campaign slogan will be "Freedom: the original idea" and the campaign already has installed a toll free telephone number for people wishing to receive Bergland campaign information (1-800-227-3800 x 256). Hugh Butler of Utah remarked, "The Bergland Campaign has made an extraordinary, unbelievable commitment in 1984 to build state party organizations with this effort." Alicia Clark, former National Chair and Bergland Campaign National Schedule Coordinator, presented a brief overview of the campaign efforts so far and observed that, "in general, the reaction of state parties has been extremely enthusiastic and receptive." She also noted that David is receiving uniformly good press coverage and in much greater quantities than was generated at the same point during the 1980 Clark campaign. There was some discussion of possible lack of enthusiasm for the Bergland campaign in the states of Delaware, Kansas

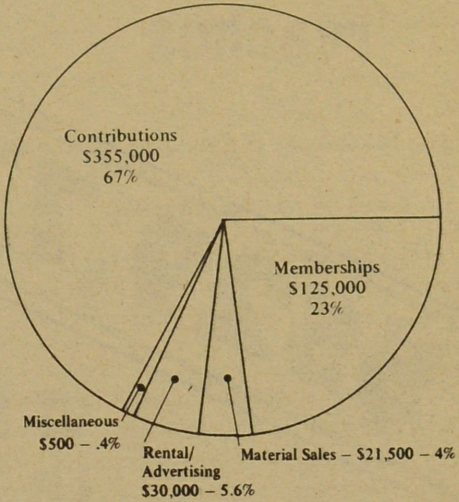
and Alaska, although it was felt that improved communication could correct any problems which might have developed. Subsequently, the National Committee unanimously voted for a resolution urging all state parties to support the Bergland campaign to the fullest extent possible. The Committee discussed and passed the nine goals for the Libertarian Party in 1984. The Committee then passed unanimously an endorsement and small appropriation for a "Letters to the Editor" Project, to be spearheaded by Dan Weiner of California. The Committee voted to not renew the Liberty Book Service arrangement with Laissez-Faire Books and instead to offer a 10% advertising discount to any bookstore or service which agrees to carry a list of books recommended by the Internal Education Committee. After considerable discussion and some amendments to the original proposal by Dale Hemming and a related measure by Dale Pratt of Hawaii, the NatCom approved 13 to 12 a measure authorizing travel expense reimbursement to Party members traveling on LP business with written authorization by the Chair and subsequent audit by the Treasurer. This expense reimbursement will be subject to refund upon a majority vote of the NatCom. Appointments were then made to the Control and Action Committees.

The 1984 Budget discussion on Sunday had been preceded by a two hour budget review meeting of those interested on Saturday afternoon. The proposed budget had been drafted earlier in November at a Houston meeting with Chair Paul Grant, Treasurer Dave Walter, Finance Chair Matt Monroe, National Director Honey Lanham and LP auditor Mike Holmes. This two-day planning session and the two hour review in New Orleans greatly facilitated the budget process and only relatively minor changes were made in the final version. Among these changes were funding of a membership/contributor survey to improve Party marketing efforts, increased Ballot Drive funding and increased membership revenues as a result of the change in annual membership dues. In all, this ambitious budget reflects a 18.7% increase over the 1983 budget and is based, in part, on an expected influx of new members and contributors as a result of the Bergland and local campaign activities. (See a revenue and expense breakdown on the related chart.)

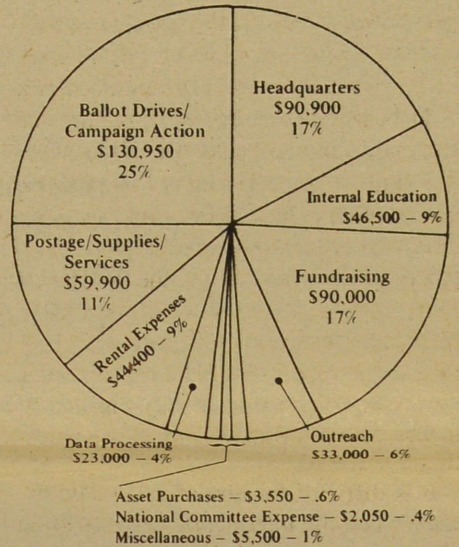
In the final action of the meeting, the National Committee reviewed bids from various states to hold future NatCom meetings. The Committee voted to hold the March 31-April 1 meeting in Pittsburgh, in conjunction with the Pennsylvania LP convention, and to hold the late July meeting in Rochester, N.Y. The first weekend in December meeting was scheduled for Salt Lake City and the spring 1985 meeting was slated for Seattle, Washington. In addition to the meeting, NatCom members attended a hotel reception for Dave Bergland as well as a Saturday

## 1984 LP Budget

### Revenues



### Expenditures



Cash Surplus \$2,250

evening Creole Banquet featuring trout "Libertarian". The fete was hosted by Louisiana State Chair "Sparky" Hall and featured a fundraising auction led by Chris Albright. Dave Bergland presented his stirring campaign speech to the NatCom audience as well as to local New Orleans area libertarians who attended. Among other themes addressed, Bergland noted that the LP is the only party which wants to "de-criminalize work and privatize welfare." Bergland was scheduled for a reception in Baton Rouge at LSU after the meeting. Media coverage was good, with several TV interviews with Bergland and one station covering parts of the NatCom meeting itself. The results of the meeting were summed up best by National Chair Paul Grant, who said, "In my three and a half years as a National Committee member, this was the most productive meeting I've ever attended, due in large measure to the spirit of cooperation shown by the members."

Why is liberty valuable? Because it is an end in itself, because it is what it is. To bring it as a sacrifice to something else is simply to perform an act of human sacrifice.

—Alexander Herzen

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January/February 1984

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## Industrial Policy

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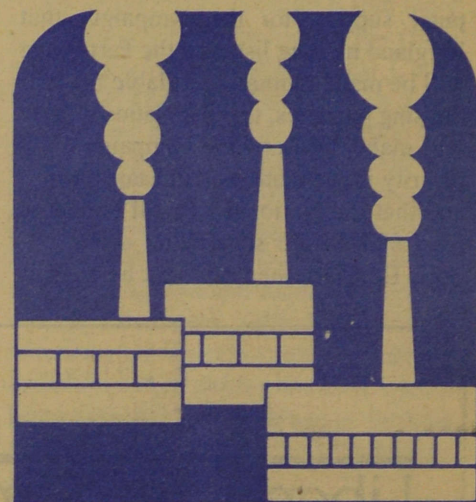
misguided. MITI more often than not acts as a hindrance to Japanese development, and Americans who seek to emulate it are mistaken about its positive effects.

Even in the rapidly expanding computer field, MITI may prove to be no more than a dragnet. Through MITI the

Japanese government has pumped approximately \$450 million into computer research, some Japanese experts feel that this may harm computer research and development because it stifles what is partially responsible for Japan's success, its cutthroat domestic competition.

To satisfy Japanese consumers, Japanese firms must constantly produce quality goods inexpensively, and thus only the most efficient companies succeed. Forming a cartel, as MITI has in computer research, may block this drive for efficiency.

Fierce competition explains the Japanese miracle. For example, 580 companies frantically compete in the



## Politicos Line Up For Stolen Money

Just like clockwork, the advent of the upcoming elections has once again brought out the usual crop of political leeches to feed off the taxpayers. The Federal Election Commission wasted no time in mid-December approving over \$6.8 million in taxpayer funds to hand out to various Democratic presidential candidates. Leading the moocher list is Walter "Leave it to Wally" Mondale, who collected a cool \$2.6 million, followed closely by Sen. Alan Cranston who picked up \$1.2 million, despite voters distinct lack of enthusiasm for his candidacy. Other political pirates include John Glenn, who collected \$1.1 million, Reubin Askew who received \$772,000, and Senators Hart and Hollings who picked up slightly more than a half a million each. The other candidates have not yet applied for funds.

The Federal Election Commission, as you may have suspected, is staffed by appointees from the two major parties. Funding is generously provided by taxpayers.

## Equal Time Axed

Washington, D.C. - In a move hailed by libertarians as a "step in the right direction," although one which will adversely affect Party candidates from receiving television coverage, the FCC decided in a 3 to 0 vote on December 8 to exempt news broadcasters from the provisions of the so-called "equal time" rule, which required broadcasters to provide equal coverage to all legitimate candidates in debates, rather than to allow coverage of those considered most newsworthy. The elimination of the rule affects such non-partisan groups as the League of Women Voters more than the LP because in 1975, the FCC amended the rule to permit broadcast coverage of debates sponsored by "independent" groups under the theory that they were "bona fide news" events, and thus able to exclude those not invited by the sponsors.

Once again, the Libertarian Party received a victory in principle which may hurt it in the upcoming elections. But libertarians generally applauded the move regardless of the short-run consequences. The *Washington Post* quoted LP Presidential contender David Bergland as saying that the action was "a small move in the right direction" but that the "ultimate step would be the abolition of the FCC."

burgeoning Japanese electronics industry; this leads to constant product improvement. Because the competition is so brutal, Japanese firms find competing overseas easier. This explains their so-called advantage.

This advantage is not a product of industrial planning, but quite the opposite, a result of a government hands-off attitude toward business.

According to David R. Henderson, a senior staff economist with the President's Council of Economic Advisors, the most important source of Japan's business prowess is its low taxes. Japan's total national and state taxes fell as a total of GNP from 22.4 percent in 1951 to 18.9 percent in 1970, while in the United States the percentage over the same period rose from 28.5 percent to 31.3 percent. Furthermore Japan's high savings rate—almost four times that of the United States—provides much of Japan's investment capital.

Of course, these are not the only causes. Japan has had to spend only about 1 percent of its GNP on defense compared to 6 percent for the United States. Also, Japan still maintains tough trade barriers, although these are being dropped, especially under the current government of Yasuhiro Nakasone.

But these are not nearly as important as Japan's low taxes, intense competition and high savings rate. And this argues not for a new government industrial policy, but for a more laissez-faire approach to business plus lower taxes designed to foster capital investment. If proponents of an NIP wish to follow Japan's methods, that's fine. But let them follow the *real* Japanese way.