

## Party Progresses Through Electoral Efforts

(The Libertarian Party National Headquarters regularly receives reports from the LP state organizations and campaign committees all over the country. The following interview with LP National Director Chris Hocker gives an overview of the upcoming election races which involve Libertarian candidates.)

**LP News:** How does the LP look as a whole? Are we stronger than we were in 1976?

**Hocker:** In most states, yes. Much stronger, in fact. At this time in 1976, we didn't have anywhere near the quantity or quality of people who are devoting their efforts to the LP this year. And we have some truly excellent candidates spread fairly evenly around the country.

**LPN:** Are we going to win any elections this year?

**H:** I think so. The people in Alaska have a very good chance of winning some state legislative seats in partisan races, because they are running some well-known candidates like Dick Randolph who has already served in the legislature.

I wish there were a way to guarantee victory, but there isn't. However, we are at the point where we can talk about winning partisan races with a straight face and a clear conscience, because support for the LP is obviously growing. I think this in itself is tremendous progress.

**LPN:** Are there any other possibilities of winning besides in Alaska?

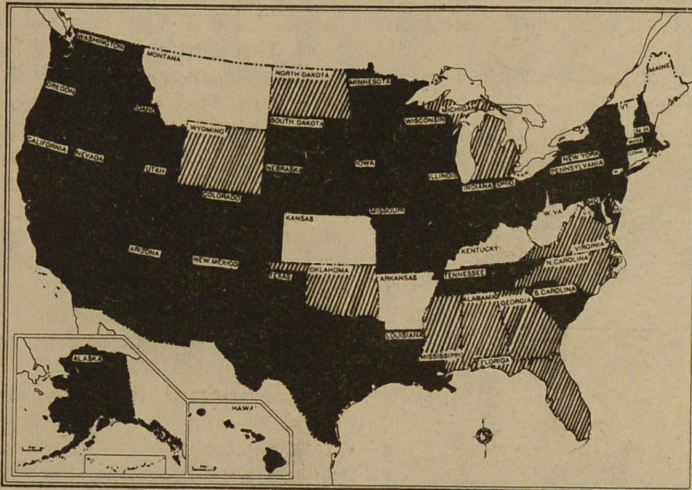
**H:** Possibilities, yes. Several local races look quite promising, in that they will be genuine three-way campaigns in which no candidate can be completely counted out.

Dick Bacon's race for the legislature in Tennessee is an example; he ran for office before, and just missed getting elected, and I know that the Tennessee LP is putting everything they have into the Bacon campaign.

Jim Burns in Nevada is another in this category. From what I can tell, he's running a very professional campaign, with emphasis on contacting literally every voter in his district.

The point is that, whether we win or lose in 1978, an awful lot more people are going to know about us and take us seriously by the end of the campaign.

**LPN:** How many LP candidates will



The map above shows states where at least one Libertarian candidacy is *probable* (dark); *possible* (crosshatched); and *unlikely* (white) as of April 28, 1978. Most "probable" states will have many Libertarians on the ballot.

there be this year?

**H:** I'm guessing at least 200, spread around maybe 35 states. They're running for everything from the Omaha Utility District to Governor of California.

**LPN:** What about the California campaign? How is Ed Clark doing?

**H:** Ed Clark is in a unique position, because the California political scene attracts a disproportionate amount of media attention from all over the country. The Clark campaign will certainly be the biggest and most visible LP campaign this year and, in that sense, is the most important.

I see newspaper clippings from around the country, and I think every little newspaper in California has done an article on the Clark campaign. Most of them identify him with the tax limitation initiative which is on the ballot out there.

I have no idea what the result of Ed's campaign will be, but I certainly expect a six-figure vote total, and he can realistically hope to represent the difference — in votes — between the two other candidates.

**LPN:** What are some other important campaigns?

**H:** They're all important. I know that sounds like a cliché, but it is as important for a small, loosely organized state LP to run its first candidate for local office as it is for a relatively large LP to improve its vote

total from the previous race for statewide office.

**LPN:** OK, then, who comes to mind when you think about the LP campaigns this year?

**H:** There's Gary Greenberg in New York; he's running for Governor and has a lot of talented people behind him, and is already starting to get media coverage. There's that whole statewide slate in Illinois; they're going to run a very professional campaign, and they've also received considerable publicity.

There's also a full statewide slate in Texas, headed by Allan Vogel — he's the one who did such a good job running for Mayor of Houston last year, so he's got some name recognition.

The people in Iowa amaze me; they hardly had anything in 1976, but they've already raised several thousand dollars for John Ball and Ben Olson, who are running for Governor and Senator. They could really have an impact.

There are a whole lot of legislative races going on in Colorado, Arizona, Washington, New Mexico, and Nevada. New Hampshire has an excellent organization. There will be some good campaigns in Minnesota, New Jersey, and Massachusetts. Even South Dakota has an LP candidate for Governor — Spencer Nesson, out in Huron.

**LPN:** What about Congressional races?

**H:** Well, there's Jeff Smith in Philadelphia, Bob Lehman in Cleveland, Craig Fisher in Indiana, Dick Fields in Madison, Wisconsin... all of these people have started their campaigns and have gotten some coverage.

I know I've left out a number of good candidates, and I hope they won't be offended. Actually, I think anyone who runs on the LP ticket deserves more praise and congratulations than any one of us could ever give him.

**LPN:** Or her.

**H:** Or her.

**LPN:** What about permanent ballot status for the LP in some of these states?

**H:** That's another very important point about the 1978 elections. If we work at it this year, we could have six or eight states where the LP is on the ballot going into 1980; we didn't have any in 1976, and that hurt the campaign. It's certainly possible to have ballot status in forty-five states in 1980 if we continue to grow this year.

**LPN:** Very few of these 200 candidates this year are likely to win, right? Isn't it discouraging to spend so much energy for one or two per cent of the vote?

**H:** Well, sure, I'd like to see every Libertarian candidate win in November, and have the word "libertarian" on every voter's lips. Maybe we could do that if we directed our campaigns strictly to people's emotions, or compromised our principles in order to win votes.

But we're a party of *ideas*, not slogans, and the acceptance of these ideas is necessarily a slow, step-by-step process.

The LP gets criticized for making such a big deal out of every candidate who gets one per cent of the vote. The kindest thing you can say about these critics is that they have no sense of perspective. As far as I'm concerned, if we can get three per cent where we got one per cent in 1976, or if we can get one per cent where we didn't even exist in 1976, then those are very significant steps forward.

I'm convinced that, in the long run, the people who stand by the LP now, when it's still small and relatively weak, will be much happier than those who choose more expedient means of political expression, because they will have won both a moral and an actual victory.

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(Profiles of some of the many important Libertarian Party candidacies in 1978 are below. As many such profiles as possible will be included in future issues of LP News.)

(Continued on page 5)

## Recent Election Results

Three Libertarian Party members competed in local, nonpartisan election races in early April. While none were successful, all made good showings.

LP member Ann Hammond finished second with 33 per cent of the vote in a three-way race for a City Council in Garland, Texas, a suburb of Dallas and the tenth-largest city in Texas. The winner who had the backing of the political "establishment," received just over 50 per cent, while a third candidate trailed badly.

Hammond's campaign literature called for the substitution of private industry for government services in Garland, and stated that the time had come to reduce the size of government.

In Janesville, Wisconsin, LP'er Art Jackson also finished second in a

three-way race for the City Council, with 36 per cent of the vote. The winner received 55 percent, and a third candidate received nine per cent.

Jackson received the editorial endorsement of the Janesville newspaper, but was the victim of a last-minute smear attack by his victorious opponent, who was backed heavily by local leaders of organized labor.

Janesville is a city of approximately 70,000 in southern Wisconsin, and is the site of a General Motors factory.

Also in Wisconsin, LP State Chair B.J. Larson competed unsuccessfully for a seat on the Racine school board. Larson made the runoff in a twelve-way race for four seats, but failed to finish among the top four. Only six thousand votes separated the top vote-getter and Larson.

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*From the Chair*

*David P. Bergland*

# THE BLACK MARKET PARADIGM

In the previous issue of LP News, I outlined a response for libertarians to the question, "What about the poor people?" Non-libertarians continue to pose that question more than any other to libertarians. Number 2 on the "most frequent" list is not really a question, but rather an answer to a number of different questions which frequently occur. I call this general purpose answer the "black market paradigm."

There are a great many products and

willing to crush liberty in favor of avoiding certain consequences in the lives of other people that they find undesirable.

There are several fallacies at work here and it is important to expose them. The first fallacy is what I call the PANG premise. PANG stands for "People Are No Good." Both traditional liberals and conservatives seem to operate on this premise. The unstated premise, argument and conclusion goes something as

at their inflated prices will shoplift, burglarize, snatch purses, etc., to obtain the funds necessary to make their purchases.

3. The costs of the criminal justice system are approximately double because of such laws. It takes more police, courts, judges and prisons to handle all of the "crime" which is not criminal at all.

4. The criminal justice system is typically corrupted by the existence of such laws. That is, black market suppliers have a tendency to buy off cops, courts and other government officials. Indeed, well entrenched dope dealers, pimps, loan sharks, etc., do not want the laws repealed. They are more fearful of the competition which would occur in a free market than they are of enforcement officials who can be paid off.

5. Selective enforcement of the law against unpopular minorities is typical. Blacks, chicanos, the young and the poor typically come under much more strict scrutiny from the authorities than do members of older, "establishment" racial or ethnic groups. In a recent article in the Miami Herald regarding the cocaine traffic into Miami, a drug enforcement official made the statement that cocaine was a rich person's drug and that their enforcement activities were not designed to stop cocaine entirely, but simply to limit the supply sufficiently to keep the price high enough so that only rich people could afford it. Good heavens, what might the poor people do if they ever got their hands on cocaine!

6. Disrespect for the law, and in particular, for the criminal justice system, is the natural result of laws which penalize people for peaceful activities which harm no one. This disrespect is aggravated by the fact that many people incur criminal records when they have done nothing more than enjoy themselves. Once a person is unjustly labeled a criminal, he loses respect for the law and in fact, his willingness to commit other crime might very well increase.

7. Black markets are also characterized

by violence. The violence committed by loan sharks against slow-paying customers is a cliché. Suppliers who are already regarded as criminals are often willing to resort to violence to maintain their markets by "wasting" potential competitors. Thus, competition is further stifled and prices will rise further. Suppliers who sell shoddy merchandise might very well have violence visited upon them by unhappy consumers. After all, one cannot complain to the bunco squad or go to court to file a suit for breach of contract when the commodity involved is illicit.

8. Foreign policy problems are even created when the black market involved crosses international borders. Obvious examples are the marijuana, opium and cocaine traffic and the movement of people who illegally cross the borders seeking work. Government actions to suppress the free exchange of goods and services across international boundaries in fact aggravate inter-governmental tensions, increasing the possibility of war. I believe it was the 19th century French economist, Frederic Bastiat who stated, "If goods and services do not cross international borders, soldiers will."

In summary, the black market situation occurs whenever the government seeks to prevent people from having or doing something that they want. Black markets also occur to avoid other limitations imposed by government, such as maximum prices, minimum prices, market entry by permit, excessive taxation, etc. No matter how severe the penalty, some people will always be willing to supply the forbidden or limited commodity to those who are willing to pay the price.

Under the conditions of liberty, many people will produce and buy goods and services or engage in activities which some of us will deem to be stupid, outrageous or tasteless. To recognize their right to do so without state interference is infinitely preferable to the parade of horrors that arises in the black market inevitably created by state prohibitions.



DAVID P. BERGLAND

services which people are eager to obtain and activities in which they like to engage which are illegal. That is, the legislators have, in their infinite stupidity, decreed that if people smoke marijuana, sell sex, charge "high" interest, offer "low" wages, cross national boundaries without government permits, etc., ad nauseum, they will be penalized by law. Somehow, these, and many other activities are viewed as wrong and to be coercively prevented. It is not surprising to observe that many people will go ahead and do what pleases them in spite of the law. The result is what is traditionally referred to as a "black market."

Black markets have some fairly standard characteristics, most of which are viewed as undesirable. It is the purpose of this article to describe this black market paradigm. This should prove useful in arguing for the repeal of victimless crime laws and other repressive laws which create black markets. It is a valuable tool for libertarians to have readily at hand in order to dispell the widely held attitude that libertarians are heartless monsters because they are willing to let people ruin their lives by engaging in activities which are unhealthy, immoral or tacky. To be able to point out the much more extensive evil consequences of victimless crime laws shows the libertarian position to be clearly the more humanitarian.

A libertarian analysis of any social issue should begin with the principle of non-initiation of force, i.e., no law should interfere with the peaceful voluntary and honest activities of people. On this basis alone, laws against gambling, pornography, prostitution, drugs, usury, illegal entry, and minimum wage laws, to give a few examples, should be repealed. Many people will agree with this principle, then immediately reject its specific application with comments such as: "But, if we didn't have laws against heroin, we would have a nation of addicts. Everyone would be stoned, nothing would get done, and therefore, we must have laws to prevent these bad results." Most people appear more than

follows: "People are so weak, stupid, incompetent and dishonest that we must protect them from themselves with laws that prevent them from doing things they want to do which we know are not good for them." The person arguing from this position customarily excludes himself and his friends from a general application of the PANG principle.

The second fallacy is that the laws work, i.e., if you don't like what people are doing, you pass a law and they obey it. All one has to do is state this proposition out loud to recognize its absurdity. (Consider the fact that there are an estimated 15 million regular marijuana smokers in this country). However, most people will begin their argument against repeal of victimless crime laws by assuming the laws are reasonably effective.

The third fallacy is that advocacy of decriminalization constitutes advocacy of the activity in question. It is important to point out that libertarians do not advocate that people engage in any particular activity, whether it be pot smoking, piano playing, gambling or brain surgery. Our advocacy of decriminalization is based upon our respect for the rights of individuals to conduct their own peaceful affairs without violent interference from the state.

With that introduction, let us consider the general characteristics of black markets. In this connection, it is instructive to observe the classic example of "Prohibition" in the 1920's and early 1930's. What happened there tells us what to expect from all government efforts to prevent people from having or doing what they want.

1. The price to the consumer of the prohibited goods or services will always be higher than in an open competitive market. Many potential suppliers simply do not want to take the risk of going to jail so demand far exceeds supply and prices go up.

2. The artificially high prices increase other criminal activity. Some people who urgently desire to obtain the illegal goods

Responding to last year's change in the method of apportioning delegates to the National Convention, the LP National Committee recently approved discounts for membership fees paid through affiliated LP organizations in the various states.

State delegations to the 1979 National Convention in Los Angeles — the presidential nominating convention — will be determined by the number of national memberships in each state. Therefore, the state with the highest number of national members, regardless of state members or population, will have the highest number of delegates eligible to vote at the convention.

This change was passed by a two-thirds vote of the delegates at the 1977 National Convention in San Francisco.

In an effort to increase national memberships for each state, the National Committee approved a twenty per cent discount for all categories of membership when the membership is provided by an affiliated state LP.

Thus, the standard \$10 national membership is out to \$8, and so on.

The Libertarian Party of Hawaii can take credit for providing a simplified form by which both state and national memberships can be purchased. The

Hawaii form provides the option of joining the LP of Hawaii and the National LP for \$20.00, or the LP of Hawaii only, for \$12.00.

Other state LP affiliates are moving in the direction of adopting this format, collecting both sets of dues at one time and forwarding the national portion to the National Headquarters.

This combination should alleviate some of the confusion which has existed since the founding of the Libertarian Party. Many libertarians have believed, understandably, that they automatically became LP members at both state and national levels by joining at one level. This is not the case, however.

The original structure of the LP organization was heavily decentralized, allowing each affiliated state LP complete latitude in determining its dues structure. National dues were set by the National Committee, and were usually not incorporated into state dues.

The latitude for determining state dues still exists, of course, but with convention delegates now determined by national membership, state LP's which incorporate both levels of dues in their membership applications have a distinct advantage in building the size and strength of their 1979 Convention delegations.

## Membership Information



# Liberty Is Coming to Boston!

## ... WILL YOU BE THERE?

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will be held Labor Day Weekend at the Copley Plaza Hotel  
in Boston, Massachusetts**

### LIBERTY IS COMING TO BOSTON!

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# Libertarian Health Association Sets Program

The recently-formed Libertarian Health Association has prepared an attractive presentation which makes a compelling case for a free market in health care. Parts of that presentation are excerpted below.

The LHA is led by S. Dallas Cooley, M.D., of Fairfax, Virginia, a member of the Libertarian Party National Committee. Membership in the LHA is open to all: those involved in the health care industry as well as students and lay people.

For a membership application or further information, write: Libertarian Health Association, 8316 Arlington Blvd., Suite 232, Fairfax, Virginia 22031.

## WHERE WE STAND

The purpose of the Libertarian Health Association is to work for the creation of a true free market in health care. We support such a system for both moral and practical reasons.

Morally, we believe it is most compatible with the American spirit of individual liberty and minimal government.

Practically, we believe that a free enterprise system of health care delivery generates competition and lowers costs, encourages innovations, and creates a wider choice and greater availability of health care practitioners, medications and types of therapy.

Today, however, this system is under attack. Government interference with health care has systematically disrupted the doctor-patient relationship, lowered standards and increased costs. America's health care system—once the freest and best in the world—is being driven to the point of nationalization: complete financing and control by government.

In contrast to other professional associa-

tions, our opposition to state intervention in health care is total and uncompromising. Simply stated, we believe that *government has no business in health care.* (The one proper function of government as regards health care is to protect the recipients of such services from fraud.)

## THE PROBLEM

Today, virtually every aspect of health care delivery is to one degree or another controlled by government. At all levels—federal, state and local—government has disrupted the free market concept of health care and the voluntary doctor-patient relationship.

This situation gained great impetus with professional licensure requirements. Later, it accelerated drastically with the introduction of government financing of medical care for certain disadvantaged groups. But government financing of any venture must invariably lead to government control. In an effort to reduce costs, the government has created agencies like the Professional Standards Review Organizations (PSRO), which monitor the conduct of physicians and determine appropriate "norms of care." Doctors are literally told how to practice medicine: their choice of medication and the decision to hospitalize are among the professional judgments limited and directed by government. Even the confidentiality of patient records is no longer respected.

Government insurance programs such as Medicare and Medicaid are administered by expensive, inefficient and wasteful bureaucracies, supported by tax funds and rife with abuse and fraud. At first, doctors and patients may have the choice to opt out of such programs. But the trend today is to make them universal and compulsory. As

witness, the demands for some form of National Health Insurance. If enacted, NHI would mean no less than total government control of the health care professions.

In the area of medications, Food and Drug Administration regulations have repeatedly blocked the introduction of drugs proven safe and effective in other parts of the world—and which are desperately needed to cure illness and save lives. It has been said that even aspirin would not pass the FDA's scrutiny today.

Finally, the federal government determines the "need" for hospital facilities, and subsidizes their construction or improvement. By disregarding the market demand for such facilities, however, this practice often results in an expensive and wasteful excess of hospital beds.

## THE SOLUTION

The LHA believes that the problems outlined above can only be solved by getting the state out of health care. We therefore advocate *the complete separation of government and medicine.* We pledge to work for a society in which health care is returned to the free market, and in which all individuals concerned may deal with each other by free and voluntary choice.

## Getting from here to there.

While there must not be any compromise about our goals, intelligent concern for the means of putting them into practice is necessary.

We recognize that the reforms outlined above cannot all be accomplished overnight. While some of our proposals can indeed be effected immediately, others will require a transition period to avoid harm to innocent parties.

The elimination of compulsory licensing requirements, however, is one of the reforms that *can* be instituted immediately. Many of the functions now performed by doctors could be performed satisfactorily by those at a lower level of training, such as nurses, dental hygienists and physician assistants. Doctors would then be freed to practice their specialized duties, support personnel would be employed more efficiently, and patients would pay less. In short, all would benefit.

We strongly stand behind the validity of our positions. But the question of "getting from here to there"—replacing government-created problems with free market solutions—is a complex matter involving many difficult choices. One of the functions of the LHA is to develop and evaluate various transitional strategies.

## OUR PROGRAM

The LHA's campaign to restore freedom to health care involves a number of activities which fall into three broad areas: *research, education and political action.*

In the area of *research*, we intend to develop libertarian theory as it applies to health care, and create free market alternatives to government programs and problems. Another important research activity is the analysis and evaluation of existing and proposed legislation affecting health care.

In the area of *education*, all means of communication will be employed to convey our case to the public and to health care professionals. One of our most important tasks is to provide our members with *practical advice on what they can do* to stem the tide of socialized medicine and preserve their right to practice according to their own best judgment.

In the area of *political action*, we plan to lobby vigorously on behalf of legislation that would restore the free market to health care, and against legislation that would lead to more government control. We will contact legislators and their staffs at all levels of government, making clear the position of our membership regarding key bills. We will support—with our endorsement, our funds and all our other resources—candidates for public office who adopt a principled position in favor of free-market medicine and against government intervention in the health professions. Finally, we will act as plaintiff or friend-of-the-court in selected legal cases that might serve as important precedents in safeguarding and extending medical freedoms.

Among our projects are the following: **Newsletter.** *Vital Signs*, the newsletter of the Libertarian Health Association, serves as a forum for discussion of all issues related to medical freedom. One of its major purposes will be to provide a regular source of practical, "how-to" advice on strategies and techniques for achieving political change. Additional features will include articles by health professionals, alerts on pending legislation, news of progress toward our goals, interviews, profiles and a letters column.

**Speakers Program.** The LHA will arrange for prominent speakers to outline the free market alternative in health care to community organizations, college groups, medical and dental societies, and on radio and TV.

**Literature.** We will publish a series of position papers on key issues, including malpractice, involuntary hospitalization, compulsory licensure, National Health Insurance and others. We will also provide literature for doctors to distribute to their patients, presenting libertarian solutions to present health care problems, and urging them to express their views to their elected representatives.

**Conferences and seminars.** The LHA plans to sponsor seminars on the libertarian alternative at medical conventions. We will also organize an annual conference on health and liberty.

## Three States In Tough Ballot Drives

The Libertarian Party may achieve ballot status in at least three states for 1980, based on petition drives under way in 1978.

Due to vagaries in individual state election laws, LP organizations in South Carolina, North Carolina, and Michigan stand a good chance of foregoing the need to collect signatures in 1980 by meeting ballot status requirements now.

Consequently, the staff of National Headquarters has been concentrating its resources on these three drives, which are all taking place at roughly the same time. Jay Hilgartner, the YLA Co-ordinator, has spent the entire month of April in South Carolina and Michigan, directing those drives. He is expected to be in North Carolina after the conclusion of the Michigan drive on May 8.

The South Carolina drive is nearly completed, with only a few hundred more signatures needed to reach the legal requirement of 10,000; this will give the Libertarian Party permanent ballot status in South Carolina. SCLP Chairman Lee Muller and Vice Chair Bill Brooks have been working with National Headquarters to achieve this goal.

South Carolina will join Alabama in

winning permanent ballot status for the LP. In addition, the Idaho LP maintains permanent ballot status so long as three of its candidates appear on the ballot every two years.

The North Carolina LP also requires 10,000 valid signatures for ballot status in 1978, which will automatically give them ballot status in 1980 according to the election law there. If a North Carolina LP candidate receives a certain percentage of the vote in either of the two years, ballot status will then become permanent.

NCLP Chairman Rick Pasotto is working with other North Carolinians and National Headquarters to gather the required signatures before the deadline of June 15.

The Michigan situation is unique. The applicable election law requires that a small party seeking ballot status must gather over 17,000 valid signatures in order to appear on the primary ballot in a specially-designated place. In the primary election, voters may choose to allow any such party to appear on the general election ballot by so voting. However, voters who approve the ballot appearance of a small party may not vote for other partisan candidates in that primary

election.

Fortunately, Michigan law requires only 4,500 votes in the primary to permit the party to appear on the general election ballot.

If the Michigan LP achieves this in 1978, the chances of qualifying automatically for the 1980 ballot are excellent, again due to the peculiarity of the Michigan law. In order to qualify for subsequent ballots in Michigan, an LP candidate must receive at least one per cent of the general election vote for the highest statewide office for which the LP fields a candidate.

In other words, the LP of Michigan need not run a candidate for Governor or other well-known statewide office, for which the chances of winning one per cent decrease. Instead, the LP may run a candidate for University of Michigan Board of Trustees—a statewide office—and be reasonably assured of winning one per cent, as they did in 1976. This showing would guarantee ballot status in 1980 for any and all LP candidates.

Thanks to the efforts of Michigan LP Chair Larry McKenna and a tiny handful of others, the chance of achieving this multi-step goal is on the positive side of uncertain.

The importance of winning 1980 ballot status in as many states as possible is obvious. Hundreds of man-hours and thousands of dollars were spent on petitioning in 1976, thus diverting limited resources from the actual MacBride campaign. Ballot drives in Michigan and North Carolina took a disproportionate share of these resources in 1976, and the 1980 Presidential campaign would have an enormous advantage if these states were already in the "ballot status" column. (MacBride did not appear on the South Carolina ballot at all in 1976).

Libertarians who are interested in helping these states win ballot status are encouraged to contact National Headquarters.

# LP NEWS

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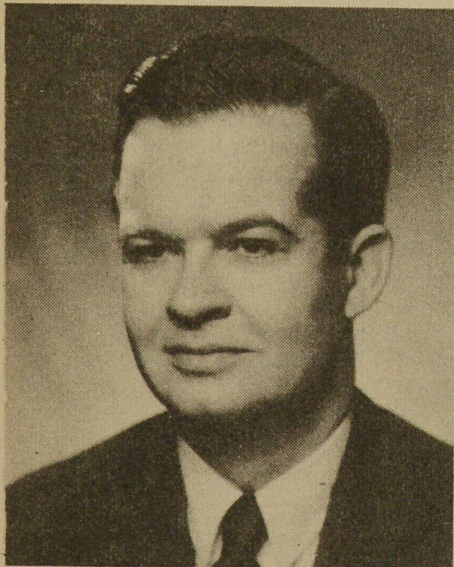
# LP Campaign Highlights In Four States

(Continued from page 1)

## CLARK FOR GOVERNOR

Libertarians in California have high hopes for the campaign of veteran LP activist Ed Clark. Clark was nominated by the LP of California in their February convention.

Ed Clark, 47, is an associate general counsel for the Atlantic Richfield Oil Company in Los Angeles, and has been a



ED CLARK

California resident since 1966, with the exception of a brief stint in New York.

While in New York, he helped organize the Free Libertarian Party and was its Chairman in 1972 and 1973. He was Chairman of the Libertarian Party of California in 1974, and has served on the LP National Committee virtually since its inception.

Clark is married, with one young son, and lives in San Marino, California. He was elected to the Governing Board of the quasi-public Health Systems Agency in Los Angeles in 1977, with support from both the medical profession and organized labor.

In late 1977, he was approached by a group calling themselves "Friends of Ed Clark" and presented with a detailed proposal outlining a campaign for Governor of California in 1978.

The proposal, which is being implemented, calls for a complete, well-funded campaign, to include newspaper advertising, radio and television spots, and several full-time staff positions.

The stated goals of the campaign include the collection of several thousand Libertarian registrations in order to improve the chances of the LPC for permanent ballot status; already, over 5,000 California voters are registered Libertarians.

Other goals are for Clark's vote totals to approach the 175,000 mark; this total was the difference between incumbent Governor Jerry Brown and his Republican opponent in 1974. Thus, Clark seeks to hold the "balance of power" in California politics, and to provide a permanent electoral base for future LP campaigns.

(Roger MacBride received 56,000 votes in California in 1976.)

Clark sees the dual issues of high taxes and unsatisfactory public education to be crucial to his campaign. The well-publicized Jarvis-Gann initiative will be on the June primary ballot; this initiative would cut all property taxes by one-third, and limit alternate sources of tax revenue. Clark and the LPC have wholeheartedly supported this initiative; most press reviews of the Clark campaign mention his endorsement of Jarvis-Gann.

On education, Clark is advocating a shift away from public education to voluntary,

private educational systems through tax credits. This is a particularly important issue due to the dissatisfaction of many Californians over the present school system and its high cost.

Clark will also address the issues of crime and government spending in his campaign.

California attracts a major share of national media coverage, and is said to be a "vanguard" state in which new approaches to government and politics have been started. Thus, Clark hopes to capture a large share of the media focus, and expects to be a major factor in the governor's race.

Contributions to the Ed Clark for Governor Campaign can be sent to P.O. Box 71383, Los Angeles, CA 90071.

## GARY GREENBERG FOR GOVERNOR

Gary Greenberg is the Free Libertarian Party nominee for governor of New York State. Greenberg, who managed Fran Youngstein's mayoral campaign in 1973, was endorsed at the annual FLP state convention in Manhattan on the weekend of April 7, 8 and 9. After his selection by the delegates on Saturday afternoon, he delivered a rousing acceptance speech in which he vowed to raise a number of important issues in this crucial gubernatorial race.

The proposed New York State budget for the coming fiscal year is 12 billion dollars (up from 8 billion dollars since Jerry Tuccille ran for governor in 1974). New Yorkers are the most heavily burdened taxpayers in the country and Greenberg intends to make taxes an issue in this election. The Democratic incumbent has promised to cut taxes but neither he nor his (pre-primary) Republican opponents present a convincing anti-



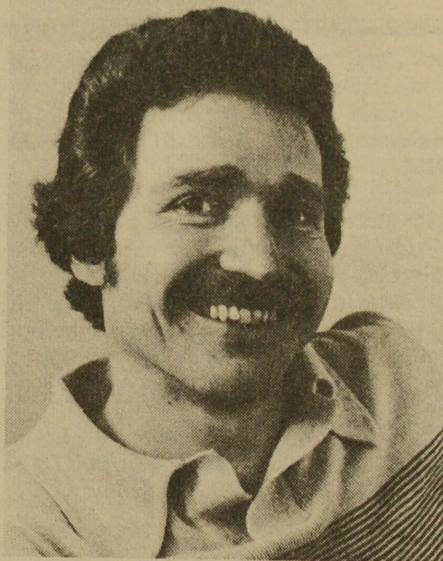
GARY GREENBERG

tax program. All of the current major party figures have promised to give more state aid to the ailing New York City government; Greenberg will be the only candidate opposing the use of state or federal funds to bail out the City.

The Free Libertarian standard bearer will also be trumpeting his opposition to the proposed use of more than a billion dollars in state and federal funds for the Westway, a superhighway that planners want to build on the West Side of Manhattan. The Free Libertarian candidate will propose that New York's transportation industry be opened up to the free market.

Greenberg is the only candidate in the race who is a criminal trial attorney. His legal background — ten years of daily professional contact with New York's criminal justice system — includes experience both as a prosecutor and as a defense attorney. (He presently serves as a senior trial attorney in the New York office of the Legal Aid Society.) No other contender can match these credentials.

Other gubernatorial aspirants are expected to debate over the death penalty; Greenberg will concentrate on proposing



JOHN BALL

radical measures designed to deal with the crime problem. His most important proposal will be the immediate repeal of all victimless crime laws.

Greenberg has already received newspaper and radio coverage for the campaign. The *New York Daily News*, the largest daily newspaper in the country, mentioned his candidacy on Saturday, April 8. The same reporter who wrote the key article on Youngstein's 1973 campaign devoted a part of his weekly political column to Gary's nomination, emphasizing his opposition to victimless crime laws. In addition, a number of radio stations covered the campaign on their news broadcasts after interviewing Greenberg. The candidate expects this to continue — in fact, he expects to take advantage of the media concentration in New York to help publicize libertarianism from coast to coast.

The Greenberg candidacy is expected to build the LP organization in New York. Members and former members have joined FLP newcomers in making commitments to the Greenberg campaign. A fundraising effort is under way, press releases have been sent, a bimonthly campaign newsletter will appear before the end of April, and plans to produce a radio or television commercial have been made. A libertarian commercial artist is overseeing the graphic quality of campaign literature and a professional typesetter has donated his services to the campaign.

Contributions may be sent to: Greenberg for Governor, c/o FLP Headquarters, 15 W. 38th St. Room 201, New York, NY 10018.

## IOWA CAMPAIGNS

Iowa has experienced extremely rapid growth in its level of Libertarian political activism. Spearheading its progress are the campaigns of John Ball for Governor and Ben Olson for U.S. Senate.

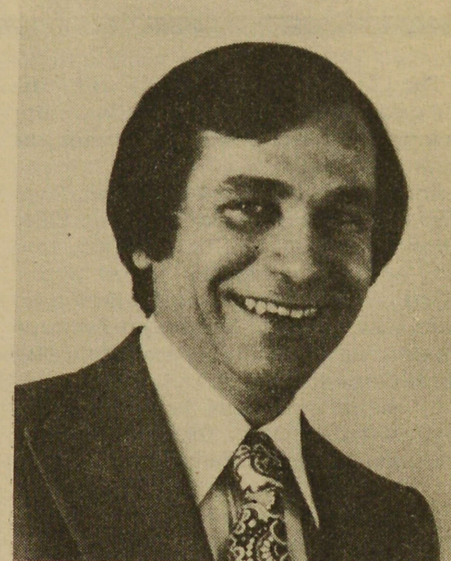
Ball, 37, is the State Chair of the LP of Iowa. He recently started his own business in Marshalltown.

Olson, 35, is a member of the LP National Committee and is a farmer from Pocahontas, northwest of Des Moines. He recently married LP activist Sylvia Sanders, who is now LP National Secretary.

The campaigns of Ball and Olson will be tied together closely, and will be a dynamic introduction of LP principles to Iowa voters.

Crime, spending, and government farm policy will be among the issues which Ball and Olson will address.

The two candidates plan to make use of major media advertising in their campaigns, and are taking advantage of the opportunity to purchase full page ads in *Time*, *Newsweek*, *U.S. News*, and *Sports Illustrated*, through a program offered by the LP National Headquarters.



BEN OLSON

Ball and Olson have an impressive array of competent supporters now doing research and planning campaign strategy. A fundraising banquet held recently gathered in \$7,000 in contributions and pledges, an impressive amount for a party the size of the Iowa LP. The party is growing, however, and was the subject of a front-page article in the *Des Moines Register* a few months ago, the result of Olson's efforts to attract the Iowa media.

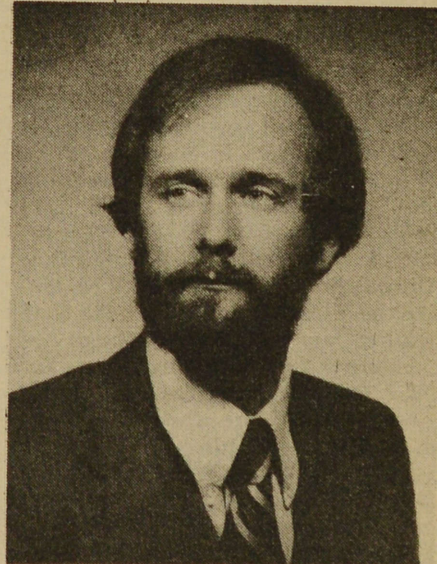
Contributions to the Olson for Senate and Ball for Governor Campaigns may be sent c/o the Libertarian Party of Iowa, R.R. 4, Marshalltown, IA 50158.

## DICK FIELDS FOR CONGRESS — WISCONSIN

The upswing of LP activity in the Madison area of Wisconsin has been very encouraging, and is highlighted by the recently-announced candidacy of Dick Fields for the Second District House of Representatives seat now held by liberal Democrat Robert Kastenmeier.

Madison is the site of the University of Wisconsin and has an unusual recent political history, having elected a New Left activist to replace Lester Maddox's 1976 Vice Presidential running mate as mayor.

Fields hopes to take advantage of Madison's volatility in his campaign by



DICK FIELDS

emphasizing free market solutions to economic problems along with support for full civil liberties and a non-interventionist foreign policy stance.

Fields, 30, is married and is an account executive for a local radio station. He is the former president of a labor union local, and has been active in community affairs.

Support for his campaign comes from an enthusiastic core of LP members who recently opened an office in Madison and have attracted considerable publicity.

Contributions to the Fields for Congress Committee may be sent to 115 S. Pinckney, Madison, WI 53703.



# Recent News From

## ALABAMA

The LP of Alabama recently won official recognition from the Secretary of State as a qualified ballot party. This ballot status is permanent.

For further information, contact State Chair Harvey Crumhorn, P.O. Box 3204, Huntsville, AL 35810, (205) 859-1705.

## ALASKA

The LP of Alaska recently held their state convention in Anchorage. Featured speakers included Jim Davidson of the National Taxpayers Union.

LP leaders are putting the finishing touches on their strategy for the 1978 elections, which should include strong races for the state legislature in Fairbanks. State House and Senate seats will be contested, with other races contemplated.

At the same time, LP members are continuing their program of hosting "coffees" in private homes on a regular basis, for the purpose of introducing people in each neighborhood to libertarianism.

For further information about the Alaska LP, contact State Chair Tom Olson, 534 Craig Street, Anchorage, AK 99701, (907) 452-5555.

## ARIZONA

Phoenix was the site of the Arizona LP State Convention last March 25 and 26. Speakers included columnist Nicholas von Hoffman, former Rep. Sam Steiger, and a representative from the National Rifle Association. Press coverage was excellent.

National representatives of the Libertarian Party in attendance included Chairman David Bergland, Vice Chair Mary Louise Hanson, and National Committee members Eric Garriss and John Mason.

The Arizona Supreme Court ruled against the Arizona LP in its legal attempt to win permanent ballot status based on the 1976 vote; the decision was split, 3 to 2. Further appeal is pending; in the meantime, petitions are being circulated to win ballot status for 1978.

Contact State Chair John Kanarr at 4348 W. Maryland, Glendale, AZ, (602) 934-3050, for further information about the Arizona LP.

## ARKANSAS

For information regarding LP activities in Arkansas, contact State Chair Warren Massengill, 6603 Asher No. 16, Little Rock, AR 72214, (501) 562-0312.

## CALIFORNIA

Successful tax protests were held April 17 in various cities around California, as momentum continues to build for the Ed Clark for Governor campaign. (See story on the Clark campaign in this issue.)

Candidates who have announced for office on the LP ticket include Bernie Perra, Ed Ogawa, Jim Gallagher, and LP National Chairman David Bergland for the State legislature; Paul Beaird for Congress; and David Merrick for Santa Cruz County Supervisor. Others are expected to announce their candidacies before petitions are circulated, starting in early July.

Contact State Chair Bruce Lagasse for information about the LP of California and any of the above campaigns: P.O. Box 5235, Sherman Oaks, CA 91412, (213) 788-1353.

## COLORADO

The Colorado LP held its nominating convention on April 14 and 15, and elected new officers. The new State Chair is Loran Gayton; LP founder David Nolan was elected Campaigns Director.

Among the candidates nominated or endorsed for various offices were Dave Goodrich for U.S. Senate; Ruth Bennett and Bill McFarland for U.S. House of Representatives;

LP-endorsed candidates for the State Legislature include Jim Soukup, M.L. Hanson, David Nolan, Loran Gayton, Pa-

trick Lilly, Neil Smith, Jack Jandreau, and James Phelps.

Contact Gayton at the Colorado LP headquarters: P.O. Box 1557, Denver, CO 80201, (303) 320-4344.

## CONNECTICUT

LP members in Connecticut met recently to hear Prof. Dominic Armentano of the University of Hartford speak at their meeting. Armentano, an LP member, has been speaking relatively frequently before groups of libertarians and non-libertarians, and is reported to be capable and articulate.

For further information about the LP in Connecticut, contact State Chair Bob Loomis, P.O. Box 252, East Granby, CT 06026, (203) 653-3939.

## DELAWARE

The combined efforts of the Delaware LP and other small parties have apparently killed proposed legislation which would have greatly restricted ballot access for the LP in Delaware. Activists are now formulating plans to take advantage of the relatively easy ballot access still available.

Contact State Chair William Morris at 2123 Brandywood Drive, Wilmington, DE 19810, (302) 475-7060, for further information.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Contact National Headquarters.

## FLORIDA

Libertarians have received considerable publicity in Miami and the Palm Beach area recently, due to various activities.

In Miami, the LP spearheaded a campaign against a new public transit system, losing by a handful of votes but receiving widespread publicity in the newspaper and television.

In Palm Beach, LP member Steve Huggins was the subject of a lengthy newspaper story for his service on the City Council of Tequesta, a small nearby community. Huggins was specifically identified as a Libertarian by the reporter in the Palm Beach Post; the reporter also featured a telephone interview with LP National Director Chris Hocker in a separate article.

Contact State Chair Tom Nay, P.O. Box 1727, Orlando, FL 32803, (904) 761-3082, for further information.

## GEORGIA

Atlanta Libertarians are ambitiously contemplating a race for State legislature in an Atlanta district. The Georgia ballot access law is the most difficult in the United States, but renewed LP enthusiasm allows for the possibility of a successful petition campaign for a ballot position.

In Rome, State Chair Jim Clarkson continues his anti-tax activity by distributing a tabloid newspaper against a proposed county tax increase; the newspaper quotes heavily from historical libertarian figures.

Contact Clarkson at 4 Coral Avenue, Rome, Ga 30161, (404) 235-2181, for further information about the Georgia LP, and especially to assist with the proposed Atlanta campaign.

## GUAM

Contact Jim Joyner, P.O. Box 3417, Agana, Guam, for an update on LP activities in this island territory.

## HAWAII

State Chair Mike Rossell reports that regular Hawaii LP meetings average 40 people in attendance, and that enthusiasm is quite high. LP'ers here are nearly finished with their petition drive, and plan to run a number of candidates for office.

Their new newsletter, *The Hawaii Libertarian*, features an attractive mixture of news and commentary about Hawaiian events.

For further information, contact State Chair Mike Rossell, c/o HELP, Inc., 2109-F Kuhio Ave., Honolulu, HI 96815, (808) 988-6233.

## IDAHO

According to State Chair Larry Fullmer, plans are being formulated to hold the LP State Convention over Memorial Day weekend, and to run at least three candidates this fall in order to maintain LP ballot status.

For further information, contact Fullmer at P.O. Box 4106, Pocatello, Idaho 83201, (208) 232-2306.

## ILLINOIS

The momentum continues in Illinois for the LP statewide campaigns. The ticket includes Bruce Green for U.S. Senate, Georgia Shields for Governor, Sheldon Waxman for Attorney General, and Marji Kohls for Lieutenant Governor. Several fundraising events have been held or are planned, and LP strategists anticipate a budget of \$50,000.

LP members spearheaded the Tax Protest in Chicago on April 17; Chairman Ken Sturzenacker reports that responses are already coming in from the literature they distributed at the protest rally.

Contact Sturzenacker for additional information about the Illinois LP at P.O. Box 313, Chicago, IL 60690, (312) 925-1111.

## INDIANA

The LP of Indiana has met and nominated candidates for various offices; their campaigns will start after sufficient signatures are gathered to qualify for ballot status. The new newsletter is called "The Quill," and comes complete with a porcupine on the masthead.

Indiana's LP candidates include Craig Fisher, running for Congress in the Third District, and Sally Heistand, the State Chair, running for Secretary of State, the highest office open in Indiana this year. Fisher's campaign has already generated significant publicity in the South Bend area; Heistand needs only one half of one percent of the vote in her race to win permanent ballot status for the LP in Indiana.

Contact Sally Heistand for further information at 1430 N. Capitol, Indianapolis, IN 46202, (317) 923-9227.

## IOWA

The combined campaign of Ben Olson for U.S. Senate and State Chair John Ball for Governor has been a resounding success thus far. Forty LP members recently met at a fundraising banquet, and \$7,000 in contributions and pledges was collected. (See related story in this issue.)

Other LP activists are distributing literature systematically on Iowa college campuses, with good results.

Contact Chairman John Ball at R.R. 4, Marshalltown, Iowa 50158, (515) 754-3117.

## KANSAS

For information about LP activities in Kansas, contact State Chair Ron Webster, 124 South Kallock, Richmond, KS.

## KENTUCKY

Contact State Chair Ernest McAfee for further information about Libertarian Party activities in Kentucky: 20 Spurlin Court, Richmond, KY 40475, (606) 623-0196.

## LOUISIANA

LP activists in Louisiana are establishing a regular Libertarian Supper Club and attempting to delineate their campaign strategy for a possible Congressional race in the New Orleans area.

For further information about the Louisiana LP, contact Chairman Jerry Millett, 112 Hampton Rd., Lafayette, LA 70503, (318) 984-6012.

## MAINE

After many months of inactivity, a willing individual has surfaced to organize the LP in Maine. His name is Edwin T. Penniman who can be reached simply at New Harbor, ME 04554.

## MARYLAND

Most of the activity here has been centered on Erwin Vogel's race for the Maryland House of Delegates. Most of the needed petition signatures have been collected, and supporters are working up position papers and other material for the upcoming campaign.

For additional information about LP activities in Maryland, contact State Chair Ramon Baumgartner at 4927 71st Ave., Glenridge, MD 20784, (301) 459-1075.

## MASSACHUSETTS

The Lenox Hotel in Boston was the site of the Massachusetts LP State Convention on April 1. In addition to the business meeting, members heard from Harvard Philosophy Professor Robert Nozick; LP National Director Chris Hocker; and author Karl Hess.

The convention nominated five candidates for the State Legislature. From the Boston/Cambridge area, the candidates are Nathan Curland, Steve Trinward, John Shanley, and Lee Nason; from Western Massachusetts, the candidate is Charles Gilmet.

Contact Lee Nason for further information: 61 Garfield Street No. 2, Cambridge, MA 02138, (617) 864-6497.

## MICHIGAN

At this writing, the ballot status situation in Michigan is touch-and-go. A handful of activists are attempting to collect signatures for the LP to appear on the primary election ballot, after which they are likely to continue to November and beyond. Special congratulations go to State Chair Larry McKenna for all his efforts in the current campaign.

For further information about the LP in Michigan, contact McKenna at 3130 Packard Rd., Ann Arbor, Mich. 48103.

## MINNESOTA

Minnesota Libertarians continue to participate in the statewide protest against eminent domain: in this case, the installation of power lines over private property. This is an important issue in Minnesota, and LP members have been in the forefront of the protestors.

The LP also planned and participated in two Tax Protest demonstrations in Minneapolis on April 15 and 17.

For further information contact State Chair Robin Miller at 20966 Gypsy Valley Rd., Anoka, MN 55303, (612) 753-1748.

## MISSISSIPPI

Contact State Chair Charles Clark at P.O. Box 143, Perkinston, MS 39573, (601) 928-5211 for further information about LP activities in Mississippi.

## MISSOURI

LP activities in Missouri are highlighted by an increased level of activity in the Kansas City area. The State Chair is Tony Haenni. Contact him at Box A, Grover, Mo. 63040, (314) 227-1477.

## MONTANA

Chairman Jim Preston continues his efforts to build a strong LP organization in Montana. Contact him at 2934 Terry Ave., Billings, MT 59102, to offer assistance or to get more information.

## NEBRASKA

The State Convention of the Nebraska LP is scheduled for the weekend of May 20, in Omaha.

Three LP members have filed for seats on the Board of Trustees of the Omaha Utilities District. The candidates are State Chair Susan Putney, David Putney, and Tom Nielsen. This is the first foray into local elective politics for the Nebraska LP, and considerable favorable publicity has been generated. The primary election for this nonpartisan office will be held May 2.

Contact Susan Putney for further information: 2737 S. 16th Street, Omaha, NE 68108, (402) 422-0118.



# State Organizations

## NEVADA

The petition drive to win ballot status for the LP is proceeding ahead of schedule. Chairman Jim Burns reports that many LP candidates are expected to appear on the November ballot, including himself and a candidate for Clark County Assessor.

For further information about LP activities in Nevada, contact Burns at 809 Cartier No. K, North Las Vegas, NV 89030, (702) 642-7717.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

The petition drive for ballot status here is underway, boosted by another statewide swing by 1976 Presidential candidate Roger MacBride. A full slate of candidates will be fielded, and the LP continues to get regular coverage in New Hampshire's leading newspapers.

For further information, contact State Chair Bill Hunscher at 9 Belmont St., Nashua, NH 03060, (603) 883-2762.

## NEW JERSEY

LP candidates in New Jersey include Stevenson Enterline, Mike Fieschko, Dale Sutthof, and Bob Shapiro for U.S. House of Representatives, and Jack Moyers for U.S. Senate. Other candidates are expected to announce for a number of local races.

Contact State Chair Walt Swirsky at 7 Maxfield Lane, Englishtown NJ 07726, (201) 431-4491, for further information on campaigns and LP activities in New Jersey.

## NEW MEXICO

LP members in New Mexico held their convention last March 18 to nominate candidates in compliance with state legal requirements. Four LP candidates emerged for the state legislature: Rigel Foley, Bob Foster, Ron Romero, and Bob Walsh. Walsh has previously run for the Albuquerque City Council.

Walsh's campaign brochure is a fine example of what can be produced by local Libertarians; his campaign is headquartered at 817 Lafayette Dr. NE, Albuquerque.

For further information about LP campaigns and activities in New Mexico, contact State Chair Bob Foster at 2417 Zena Lona NE, Albuquerque, NM 87112, (505) 296-8262.

## NEW YORK

The Free Libertarian Party held its annual State Convention in New York City April 7 and 8, electing a new Chair, Tom Frederick, to replace Carl Hastings. Attendees heard from author Bill Burt, LP National Director Chris Hocker, Illinois tax protestor Jim Tobin, and Libertarian Advocate Director Alan Bock.

The FLP also nominated longtime LP activist Gary Greenberg for Governor of New York (see related story). Greenberg intends to use his campaign as an organizing and recruiting vehicle to increase the strength of the FLP, and many capable libertarians have already become involved.

Contact Tom Frederick at 15 W. 38th Street, Room 201, New York, NY 10018, (212) 354-0292.

## NORTH CAROLINA

North Carolina LP members have begun petitioning in earnest in the attempt to qualify for ballot status both this year and in 1980. The legal deadline is June 15, and they need help to reach the required signature total. Their State Convention will be held this summer, after the drive.

To offer assistance or to get further information, contact State Chair Rick Pasotto, P.O. Box 3280, Charlotte, NC 28203, (704) 525-0362.

## NORTH DAKOTA

For information regarding LP activities in North Dakota, contact State Chair Lowell Anderson at Route 1, Grafton, ND 58237, (701) 352-1072.

## OHIO

Bob Lehman, candidate for Congress from a Cleveland suburb, has apparently qualified for the ballot after his petition drive last month. Lehman is also organizing the Ohio State LP Convention to be held in Cleveland June 10 and 11.

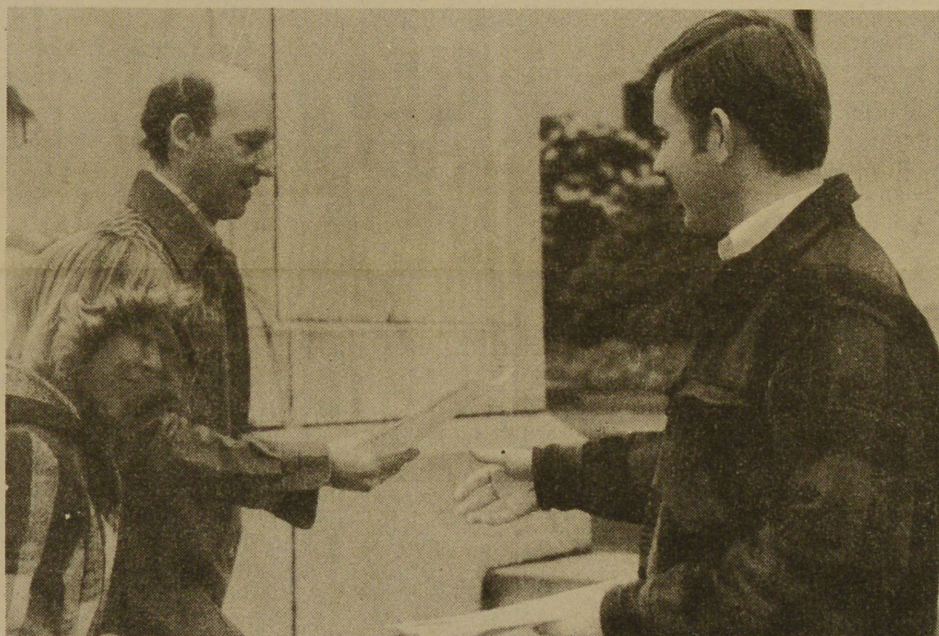
Activists at Ohio State sponsored a heavily-publicized debate among a Republican legislator, a Democratic legislator, and Bill Burt, author of "Local Problems - Libertarian Solutions." Response was excellent to those in attendance.

Contact State Chair Tom Brown for further information about the LP in Ohio: 114 Willowood Dr., Dayton, OH 45405, (513) 278-9094.

## OKLAHOMA

The LP leadership here is planning strategy for a possible race for the U.S. Senate; at least one candidacy for the State Legislature is likely. They hope to establish a structure which will lead to ballot status for the Libertarian Party in 1980.

An LP Tax Protest on April 17, organized by activists from Guthrie attracted television coverage from all three major stations. The State Convention is scheduled to take place in late June.



**Activist Tom Ball of the Oregon LP hands out leaflets opposing a gasoline tax increase on the statehouse steps in Salem. LP**

Contact State Chair Larry Baker, P.O. Box 60505, Oklahoma City, OK 73106, (405) 848-2043 for further information.

## OREGON

LP activists in Oregon are leading the fight against a state ballot proposition which would increase the gasoline tax. LP members wrote the published ballot argument, and are distributing anti-increase leaflets heavily in major cities.

In the Medford area, a petition drive is underway so that LP members may run for local office; they plan an active campaign.

For further information about the growing LP in Oregon, contact State Chair Tonie Nathan, P.O. Box 10152, Eugene, OR 97440, (503) 686-9921.

## PENNSYLVANIA

The State Convention of the Pennsylvania LP will be held on the weekend of June 3 near Gettysburg. Speakers will include Don Ernsberger of the Society for Individual Liberty, Alan Bock of Libertarian Advocate, and Roger MacBride.

Jeff Smith of Philadelphia continues his campaign for Congress from the First District; Smith was recently elected to the LP National Committee from Region 9.

For further information about LP activi-

ties in Pennsylvania, contact State Chair Tony West at 4609 Cedar Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19143, (215) 727-6463.

## RHODE ISLAND

For further information about the LP in Rhode Island, and to offer assistance on possible campaigns, contact State Chair Tony Fiocca, P.O. Box 657, Bristol, RI 02809, (401) 253-4027.

## SOUTH CAROLINA

The South Carolina LP is on the verge of winning permanent ballot status after a long effort; they need 10,000 valid signatures. The LP has recently received considerable favorable publicity through television news features, and they are contemplating several election campaigns.

A State Convention is planned in mid-May near Myrtle Beach, a popular vacation spot on the South Carolina coast.

For further information, contact State Chair Lee Muller at No. 2 Green Glen Apts., Pendleton, SC 29670, (803) 646-7354.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

The LP of South Dakota recently met to elect officers and nominate candidates.

**members wrote the ballot argument against the measure, which is a statewide initiative.**

Running on the LP ticket for Governor is Spencer Nesson; send him encouragement and support at 750 Nicollet Ave. SW, Huron SD 57350, (605) 352-4682.

The State Chair is Byron McGregor. Contact him at P.O. Box 230, Yankton, SD 57078 for further information.

## TENNESSEE

The Tennessee LP held its State Convention April 15 in Memphis; among the speakers was Tonie Nathan. The party elected new officers and decided to concentrate their 1978 efforts on the campaign of Richard Bacon for the State Legislature from a Memphis district. Bacon has begun his campaign in earnest, and is well-known in his district as an articulate activist.

To contact Bacon, write to P.O. Box 3654, Memphis, TN 38103; this is also the address of the party's excellent newsletter, the Liberty Bell.

For further information about LP activities in Tennessee, contact the new State Chair, Shirley Lamar, at 6201 Quince, Memphis, TN 38138.

## TEXAS

The Texas LP State Convention will be held the weekend of June 10 and 11 in Ft. Worth; prospective speakers include Na-

tional Director Chris Hocker and National Chair David Bergland.

State Chair Bill Howell reports that the ballot drive in Texas starts May 7 and continues until July 10. Petitioners must collect 17,000 valid signatures during that period, and signers may not have voted in the primary election.

Over twenty candidates are in the running for various offices in Texas, with major emphasis to be placed behind Allan Vogel's campaign for Governor; if Vogel gets two percent, the LP will have permanent ballot status.

Contact Howell at P.O. Box 12618, Dallas, TX 75225, (214) 692-6068.

## UTAH

A Utah LP meeting is planned for May 11, when National Director Chris Hocker will be in Salt Lake City to meet with the LP. State Chair George Chapman reports that he has enough signatures to qualify for ballot status this year.

For further information, contact Chapman at P.O. Box 15506, Salt Lake City, UT 84115, (801) 485-2485.

## VERMONT

Please contact George Trask, Hearstone Village, S. Londonderry, VT 05155, (802) 824-6893 for information regarding LP activities in Vermont; or contact National Headquarters

## VIRGINIA

LP members in Virginia continue their efforts to monitor local issues in the Arlington and Richmond areas, with the goal of assuming leadership roles in various organizations.

For information about the Virginia LP, contact State Chair Michael Maddox at 2325 N. Jackson St., Arlington, VA 22209, (703) 528-5476.

## WASHINGTON

The Northwest Regional Conference of the LP is scheduled for the weekend of May 12-14 at the Airport Hilton in Seattle, in conjunction with the National Committee meeting. A number of Committee members will speak during the program, and LP activists from surrounding states are expected to attend.

A number of energetic LP campaigns for the State Legislature have emerged in the Seattle-Tacoma area.

For further information contact State Chair Pat Artz at 1258 Weiland St. No. 12, Kent, WA 98031, (206) 852-0585.

## WEST VIRGINIA

The LP in West Virginia is in the process of reorganization. To help, contact National Headquarters.

## WISCONSIN

Leslie Graves, Coordinator for the Wisconsin LP, is very enthusiastic about the candidacy of LP member Dick Fields for the U.S. House seat now held by liberal Democrat Robert Kastenmeier. Fields has announced his candidacy and has attracted considerable media attention.

Contact Fields or Graves at 115 S. Pinckney St., Madison, WI 53703, (609) 257-0145.

The State Convention was held in April, with nearly 100 people in attendance to hear Roger MacBride. A new State Chair was elected: B.J. Larson of Racine.

Contact Larson at 4420 Lindermann Ave., Racine, WI 53405, (414) 632-0022.

## WYOMING

For further information about LP activities in Wyoming, contact State Chair Gary Roberts at 230 E. Jefferson, Cheyenne, WY 82001, (307) 638-3077.



# News Notes For Libertarians

**Bureau of Mythical Beasts, Unicorn Division:** This is unbelievable, but true: the U.S. fish and Wildlife Service has created scientific descriptions, including Latin names, for the Loch Ness monster and the Sasquatch (Bigfoot). In case these critters are ever really discovered, fish and Wildlife wants to be ready to put them on the endangered species list so that no one kills them or exploits them for material gain without severe penalties.

Really, it's true; it was in a press release from the Department of Interior.

This reminds us of the "Woodsy Owl" bill. Oh, you don't remember that one?

About four years ago, the House of Re-

presentatives passed a bill which prohibited the use of Woodsy Owl, who is a U.S. Park Service cartoon character, or Woodsy's slogan "Give a Hoot: Don't Pollute" for commercial purposes. That means that anyone who makes a buck off Woodsy Owl can be thrown in jail.

That bill was passed by roll-call vote, about 350 to 10, which means that the Congress of the United States spent an outrageous amount of time protecting a non-existent talking owl in a ranger hat. (In fairness, it should be noted that Smokey the Bear is similarly protected.)

If you don't believe it, look it up.

The House members who voted to

protect Woodsy Owl were obviously sensitive to the needs of the cartoon characters who vote in their districts. Once these characters are joined by Loch Ness monsters and Sasquatches in a concerted grab for political power, the entire makeup of American politics may change drastically.

On the other hand, it may not change a bit.

**Can They Sing Melancholy Baby?:** Two senators have proposed that all firms with government contracts be required to provide alcoholism programs for their employees.

**And The Winner Is . . .:** The National Taxpayers Union (NTU) recently released its ratings of each U.S. Senator and Representative according to their votes on tax measures. On a 100 point scale, *high* scorers are most favorable to taxpayers, while *low* scorers will spend money for anything.

What's really depressing is that a grand total of 49 Senators and Representatives (out of 535) scored 50 or higher; of these, only 11 scored 60 or higher, and none of this last group was in the Senate.

High scorers in the House were Crane of Illinois (82), Armstrong of Colorado (74), and Collins of Texas (72). Byrd of Virginia (58) and Roth of Delaware (57) led the Senate. Big deal.

On the low side, Senators Daniel Inouye of Hawaii, the late Lee Metcalf of Montana, and Gary Hart of Colorado were the worst, with 16, 17, and 18, respectively. In

the House, Pepper of Florida (9) and Flood of Pennsylvania (11) took bottom honors. And the loser is . . . the taxpayer.

**At Least They Didn't Waste Fuel:** A recent audit revealed that 940 New Yorkers who have been dead for at least four months have been receiving and cashing welfare checks.

**Have It Your Way:** There are over 41,000 separate rules and regulations covering the production and sale of ground beef.

**Good News:** Check the March/April issue of the *Journal of Practical Politics* for a two page article on the Libertarian Party which is quite fair and favorable.

The long-awaited interview with Roger MacBride in *Hustler* magazine appears in the June issue, for better - several million people will see it - or for worse - Jeez, that's a raunchy magazine.

MacBride also appears regularly on the "CATO Forum," a syndicated radio program sponsored by the CATO Institute of San Francisco. The program consists of alternating five-minute commentaries by liberal Eugene McCarthy, conservative John Lofton, and libertarian MacBride.

Over 100 stations have agreed to broadcast the CATO Forum; it's free to them. Radio listeners can request their local stations to carry it; information to help do this is available from Elizabeth Bulkley, 1518 P Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005 (right next door to the LP National Headquarters).

## 1978 Convention Notes

A two-day intensive series of workshops on political campaign techniques will be one of the many highlights of the 1978 Libertarian Party National Convention.

The Convention will be held in Boston at the Copley Plaza Hotel on Labor Day Weekend, September 1 - 4. The Massachusetts Libertarian Party is in charge of the overall program.

The series of workshops will run for two consecutive days, September 2 and 3, and will include hour-long seminars dealing exclusively with practical politics within the Libertarian Party context.

Proposed topics include: Graphics, Media Relations, Direct Mail, Media Advertising;

Coalitions, Lobbying, Fundraising, Voting Analysis, and two case histories describing a libertarian issue campaign and a candidate's campaign.

The series will be introduced by an overview of the need for and importance of political action, followed by a discussion of the basic theory of effective management.

A special seminar will be conducted by Michael Emerling on ways to communicate Libertarian ideas.

Prospective speakers include Chris Hocker, Eric Garriss, Ray Cunningham, Lee Nason, June Genis, Linda Rader, Bill Howell, Jodi Croley, and Jim Clarkson.

The workshops will be scheduled so as not to conflict with major speakers and events at the Convention.

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