

## Hunscher, Clark Announce for President

William H. Hunscher, Chairman of the Libertarian Party of New Hampshire, became the first declared candidate for the Libertarian Party presidential nomination in early January.

Hunscher, 40, announced his candidacy in a letter to what he termed "key Libertarians," and followed the letter with a formal announcement news conference in Las Vegas, Nevada on January 10, three days prior to the National Committee meeting in that city.

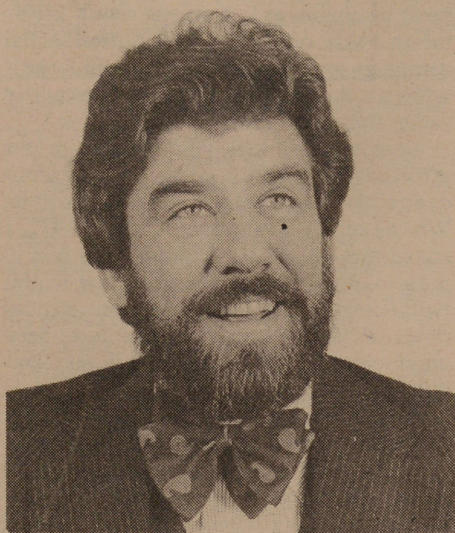
"The goal of my campaign will be to achieve the greatest possible number of votes for the Libertarian ticket and to strengthen local and state parties across the nation," Hunscher wrote in his letter to LP activists.

Hunscher became active in the New Hampshire Libertarian Party in 1976, when he headed the petition drive in that state on behalf of Roger MacBride. He became Chairman of the party in New Hampshire in 1977.

Hunscher had contributed to the Hopers campaign of 1972, and had been a member of the Massachusetts LP. He had also been involved in Republican politics during the same period, serving as an elected Republican State Committeeman and as a volunteer for the Reagan presidential effort.

As Chairman of the New Hampshire LP in 1978, Hunscher organized a slate of thirteen Libertarian candidates for offices ranging from U.S. Senate to County Sheriff.

Hunscher himself ran for a seat in the New Hampshire General Court (state legislature), receiving 13 per cent of the



Bill Hunscher

vote, or somewhat over 300 votes, in a three-way race.

Hunscher currently serves on the Budget Committee of the school in the Milford area, near Nashua, New Hampshire.

Hunscher is a native of Pennsylvania and attended preparatory school and college there. He graduated from Lafayette College in 1960, and received a Masters Degree in Business Administration from Babson College in Massachusetts ten years later.

Hunscher is the founder and current president of Hunscher Enterprises, Inc.; the executive vice president of Sunhouse, Inc., a solar energy concern; and the

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Edward E. Clark, 1978 Libertarian candidate for Governor of California, announced his intention to seek the presidential nomination of the Libertarian Party at a news conference in Sacramento, California, on February 16.

Clark, 48, ended several months of speculation about his intentions following his impressive showing in November. Clark polled 378,000 votes, or 5.5 per cent of the total, in his race for the governorship.

Clark pledged to continue and expand on what he considers to be his successful strategy for obtaining favorable response to Libertarian candidates. "I will present specific programs to show that principled Libertarian solutions are also the most workable and humane," Clark said.

Clark joined the embryonic Libertarian Party in 1972 and has served on its National Committee continuously since then. He has been Chairman both of the Free Libertarian Party of New York and of the Libertarian Party of California, leaving that position in 1975.

Prior to his involvement in the Libertarian Party, Clark had been active in Republican politics in New York. His decision to join the new party came after wage and price controls were imposed by President Nixon in 1971.

In 1977, Clark ran successfully for the governing board of the Health Systems Agency in Los Angeles County. The Agency is a public entity mandated by Congress to exert control over medical practice in various localities. Clark won his position with support from the medical profession and organized labor.



Ed Clark

In early 1978, Clark agreed to run for Governor of California and was nominated by the Libertarian Party of California at its February convention. Clark was the first gubernatorial candidate publicly to support Proposition 13, California's property tax limitation initiative.

Clark used taxation, tax credits for alternative education, and opposition to penalties for victimless crimes as his three major issues in the gubernatorial campaign. During the course of the campaign, he called for the abolition of the California sales tax and tax credits for renters; he also vocally opposed Proposition 6, the ballot measure which

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## 50 in '80 Strategy Planned

The Libertarian Party National Committee has assigned top priority to gaining ballot status for the LP presidential candidate in virtually every state by 1980.

This decision came after a report submitted by the "50 in '80" Committee, chaired by former LP National Chairman Ed Crane. At the most recent National Committee meeting in Las Vegas, Nevada, on January 13 and 14, Crane submitted a state-by-state summary of ballot status requirements and recommendations.

The Committee reported that only three states — Georgia, Maryland, and West Virginia — have ballot access requirement so restrictive that the LP presidential nominee could not qualify. Of these, Georgia and Maryland now have bills in their legislatures which would substantially lower these requirements, and the West Virginia law is susceptible to a constitutional challenge in court.

A surprisingly high number of states would allow the Libertarian Party to begin meeting ballot requirements immediately. These include California, Delaware, Kansas, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Utah, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

(The Utah LP has nearly enough signatures to qualify as of this writing).

An even higher number of states could begin to qualify for 1980 ballot status as

early as September 9, 1979, just after the LP Presidential candidate is nominated.

Such states include Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, South Dakota, Virginia, and West Virginia.

The 50 in 80 Committee recommended that Libertarian Party organizations in these states file petitions as early as possible after September 9, 1979.

### HISTORY

In 1972, the Libertarian Party qualified its Presidential candidate, John Hospers, for the ballot in only two states: Colorado and Washington. The LP did not retain ballot status in either state after the 1972 elections.

In 1975, LP activists formed the "30 in '76" Committee for the purpose of gaining ballot status in 30 states for the 1976 Presidential election. The Committee chose its optimistic title despite an analysis which indicated that the LP could hope only to gain ballot status in 20 to 25 states that year.

The Libertarian Party exceeded its optimistic projection, however, by qualifying Roger MacBride in 31 states plus the District of Columbia. This total, 32, was greater than any other

Presidential candidate could claim, except of course Jimmy Carter and Gerald Ford.

Prior to 1976, no state LP's had obtained ballot status in anticipation of the presidential race. The LP started with a base of zero and virtually no experience attempting to qualify in most states.

Despite a chronic shortage of money and petitioners, the LP total of 32 was sufficient to qualify the party as "major," according to Congressional Quarterly. In the process, effectively permanent ballot status was reached in two states: Alabama and Idaho.

The year 1978 added four more states to the list of those already qualified for 1980. The South Carolina LP earned permanent ballot status, while the North Carolina LP, by qualifying for the 1978 ballot, automatically qualified for 1980 status. Both states needed 10,000 signatures and turned in about 15,000.

In Nevada and Hawaii, Libertarian vote totals were sufficiently high to earn the party automatic ballot status for 1980. All four of these states were rated "difficult" from past experience; South Carolina has never had an LP candidate on the ballot previously.

### STRATEGY

The 50 in '80 Committee will continue as an advisory and research group, but the implementation of its analysis will be carried out by LP

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## From the Chair

David P. Bergland

## Getting Ready For 1980

LAS VEGAS, NEVADA. The National Committee of the Libertarian Party held its quarterly business meeting in January in Las Vegas, Nevada, a city with no visible clocks and numerous distractions. Overcoming these hurdles, Committee members appeared punctually and were commendable did not intend to seek the 1980 nomi-

nation. Bill Hunscher, State Chair of the New Hampshire L.P., announced his candidacy for the presidential nomination in Las Vegas shortly before the National Committee meeting. Hunscher, a successful businessman, knows the crucial importance of long range planning and continuous campaigning. Between now and the

traditional politics. The LP is in a position to offer exactly that.

But old habits die hard. For example, it has been difficult to break the old thought pattern of a "left to right" political spectrum. Once people realize that libertarianism is not on that spectrum, their thinking about political ideas begins to open up. The traditional "two party system" is another of those ingrained thought patterns that must be challenged. A strong viable Libertarian Party organization and presidential campaign will do that effectively because it will give the citizenry a concrete alternative rather than a vacuum.

Another absolutely vital element in our efforts is early ballot status for our presidential ticket in as many states as possible. When I took the National Chair in 1977, I stated that one of my primary goals was to begin a program for achieving the widest ballot status for our 1980 presidential ticket. Efforts toward that goal have been mainly carried out by our "50 in 80 Committee".

One of the great unsung heroes of our movement is Richard Winger of San Francisco, who knows everything there is to know about every election law in every state. Based on Richard's research, the 50 in 80 Committee has developed a plan and a set of priorities which should result in placing the LP 1980 presidential ticket on the ballot in virtually all of the 50 states. The plan includes seeking changes in election laws in some states, assisting the state organizations with petition drives in others and a variety of support, advice and assistance in virtually all states.

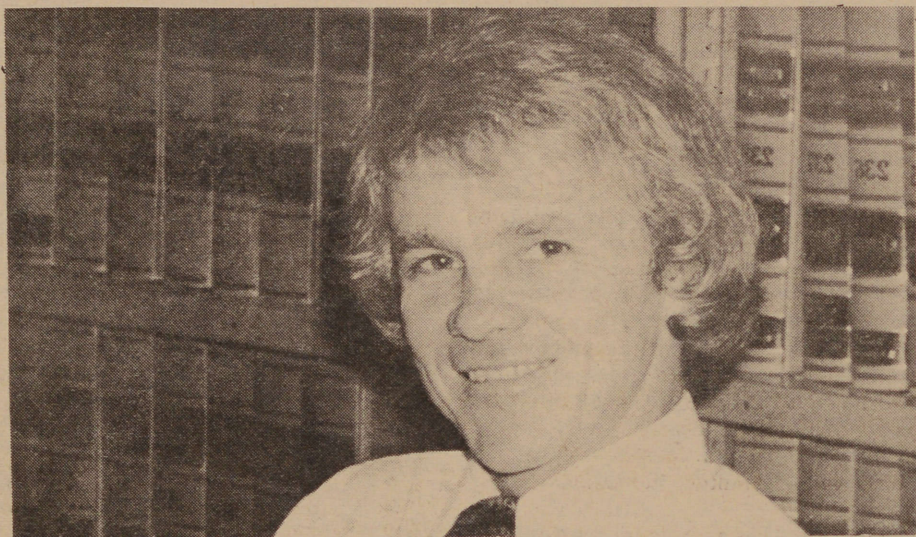
The importance of this effort is obvious, particularly when one reflects on the conditions in 1976. The great bulk of activist effort in 1976 went to various battles to obtain ballot position, leaving relatively little in the way of resources to actually campaign. It is painfully obvious,

but bears repeating, that every state party organization should be in contact with National Headquarters to apprise themselves of the program which is most appropriate for that particular state in order to achieve our goal of nationwide ballot status in 1980.

The National Committee has also made its selections of Platform Committee members and members of the Constitution and Bylaws Committees who will serve at the 1979 convention. Being a world's champion procrastinator myself, I take this opportunity to remind all of you that if there is any matter you want considered by the convention, your views should be submitted as soon as possible to either the Platform Committee or the Constitution and Bylaws Committee. Act now and send your ideas, comments and proposals to National Headquarters for forward to the appropriate committee chair.

The ultimate authority in the Libertarian Party is held by the delegates at the National Convention. But, those who wait until the time of the convention will have much less influence than those who submit their proposals for earlier consideration. This is particularly important at the upcoming convention because the presidential campaign will, to a considerable extent, be shaped by the actions taken there.

American politics, in the minds of most people, has become a rather ho-hum affair. Many view it as irritating, actually destructive, to be sure. But most people consider it a necessary evil, becoming more evil all the time. The Libertarian Party has already demonstrated that this does not have to be so and those observers who know about the LP know this is true. In 1979 and 1980 the Libertarian Party will complete its emergence as the third major party—and as the hope for a free society. I know you will want to be a part of all that. I look forward to seeing you in Los Angeles in September.



David Bergland

ably attentive to the substantial amount of business. (Region Seven representative, Dallas Cooley, called in from the Chicago airport with one of the better excuses—he was sitting out a blizzard.)

The matters on which the National Committee acted brought to mind once again, the primary functions are *raison d'être* of the Libertarian Party. Let me share some of my thoughts about this with you.

The Libertarian Party Constitution contains the following statement regarding the purposes of the Party:

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

(a) Nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States and supporting candidates for political office;

(b) Promoting, chartering and coordinating affiliate parties throughout the United States;

(c) Entering into political information activities."

At the National level, the most visible action of the LP is to nominate its presidential and vice presidential candidates and participate in supportive election activities. Anyone who participated in Roger McBride's campaign in 1976 is well aware of the tremendous lead time and planning necessary to make a presidential campaign into something that will effectively "implement and give voice to the principles embodied in the Statement of Principles." This is one reason why the founders and early leaders of the Party provided in our governing documents that the LP presidential ticket would be selected at the Party's convention the year before the election. The long campaign of 1976 was one of the major factors resulting in the Libertarian Party's move into the number three position nationwide.

The LP presidential ticket for 1980 will be selected at the 1979 Convention, to be held at the Bonaventure Hotel in Los Angeles, September 6-9, 1979. The planning and all of the multitude of other considerations that go into developing the most effective LP presidential campaign have already begun. Some announcements have already been made.

Roger McBride surprised many Party activists recently, when he announced that

1979 convention, Bill will be contacting Party Leaders and activists throughout the country regarding his plans.

Ed Clark, who collected a phenomenal 375,000 votes in his race for the California governorship, has announced his bid for the presidential nomination, and will be actively seeking support.

The National Committee has adopted a theme for the 1979 convention: "Toward a Three Party System". This theme will no doubt play a major part in the 1980 election campaign. The American electorate is certainly hungry for some alternative to

## Patterns of Success in the LP

by Chris Hocker

Taking an overview of all state Libertarian Parties, certain patterns and relationships begin to emerge. The Libertarian Party claims to be organized in all 50 states, D.C., and Guam, and this is true.

It is also true, obviously, that these state parties are not all at the exact same level of development and success. There are obvious differences from party to party, and these differences can be traced to several factors, which include Election Laws, Ballot Status, Morale, Use of Resources, and the general Character of the State.

The point is: Most of these factors are partially or completely within the control of individual LP members in each particular state.

The only factor which is not is "Character of the State." Unquestionably, states such as Alaska, which have a tradition of individualism and independence, are more fertile areas for the initial introduction of libertarian ideas than states where virtually all decisions are made on a political basis, and have been for hundreds of years. This factor, while important, will become less and less so as time goes by and we begin to get a permanent foothold all over the country.

"Election Laws" and "Ballot Status" are two separate factors, though they may appear to be the same. There are states with easy election laws, as far as third parties are concerned, but where the state LP has had difficulty obtaining ballot status; and

states with difficult election laws where the LP has done well *because* it decided that gaining and keeping ballot status should be its highest priority.

To a large extent, both factors - Election Laws and Ballot Status - are within the control of the state LP. A restrictive election law can be changed in the legislature or challenged in court. There is ample legal precedent to indicate that an election law which has the effect of denying a small party access to the ballot under any circumstances is overly-restrictive and can be struck down or changed.

At present, *no state* has a law which is so restrictive that a Libertarian Party candidate cannot run for office, at least at the local level as an Independent.

The factor of Ballot Status is arguably the most important in considering the difference between a thriving, successful state LP organization and a small, stagnant one. With few exceptions, states in which the LP has had its candidates on the ballot both in 1976 and 1978, and even before, are the states where the LP is considered a "real" political party, both by outside observers and by LP members themselves.

(By "real" political party, I mean it can affect the outcome of an election, influence the issues in a campaign, and present its case articulately and credibly in a political context.)

A state LP which has never or only once seen a Libertarian candidate on the ballot is likely to view itself as a discussion group, a debating society, or a social club. Its meetings tend to be ragged, tedious affairs

which focus on such questions as whether or not to raise membership dues from \$2.00 to \$2.50, or whether fundraising is moral. Occasional visitors to these meetings take one look and vow never to come back.

Contrast this scenario with state LP's which have spent the better part of the last three years obtaining ballot status and running credible political campaigns. The members are united in sharing the belief that there is potential for success. Their meetings are more likely to focus on issues, strategy, projects, communication, and effective use of resources. Newcomers are encouraged to become involved in what appears to be a forward-going organization.

The factor of Ballot Status is directly related to the factor of Morale. Members of a state LP which has not had ballot status have never seen any measurable impact of their ideas on the outside political world. Many of them tend to feel isolated, ineffective, and defeated before they start.

This feeling becomes a self-fulfilling prophecy as opportunities are passed up, ballot drives fail, and membership shrinks. The downward spiral continues until a small group within the organization remembers what is at stake and begins to take the slow steps necessary for recovery.

Probably the best example of a state LP with a morale problem which is on its way to recovery is the Free Libertarian Party in New York. As recently as last spring, the party was a shambles. Many members were convinced that they should not even have a

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# Randolph Reports from Alaska

To each Libertarian Party member and friends:

I've been in Juneau now for five weeks functioning as a Libertarian legislator. The bottom line is that I'm enjoying it and am convinced that what we believe in is the wave of the future. Traditional politicians and bureaucrats know they are in trouble, but don't know how to get out of it.

The purpose of this letter is to bring you up to date on what I've been doing and to relate to you what I see as our immediate and longer term goals.

In addition to working legislation through the legislature, I am working with

N.T.U., the National Taxpayers Union to develop a statewide initiative which will effectively reduce taxes and government spending in Alaska.

In addition to this action, a local land initiative to force local governments to divest themselves of 85% of their lands to the people is being prepared.

We've also been busy extending new chapters. Due to meetings held in Anchorage on February 5 & 6, we now have three district organizations forming in Anchorage under new leadership. I'm very hopeful that by spring we can have a functioning chapter in each of the six election districts

there. In Juneau, I've met each of the last four Wednesday nights with a very enthusiastic group and as of February 21 we have a new chapter here with 38 dues paying members. In addition, I have a trip planned to Ketchikan on February 24-25 and to Kenai on March 5/6.

The challenges we face are real and serious!!! It's absolutely necessary that anyone who professes to want freedom be willing to work for it. The Libertarian Party is not just another social club we join to do good works and to have a good time, it is rather the one organization that embodies the philosophy that can give us and our children back our freedom! Ours is the

most serious of endeavors and it requires participation. Every card carrying Libertarian should and must be an activist; if you're not now active, think about where you can fit in and call the appropriate person and *volunteer!!!*

Thanks for taking the time to read this. I'm obviously totally committed to making freedom a reality in my lifetime, I know we can do it. I hope you do too!!!

Freedom is the issue.

Dick Randolph  
Libertarian Legislator  
Alaska State Legislature

## Patterns

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candidate for Governor in 1978. When Gary Greenberg was nominated to run for Governor, the nominating convention had all the excitement and anticipation of a funeral procession.

Greenberg had a specific goal for his campaign: to rebuild the FLP. His vote totals were to be incidental, so long as a feeling of involvement and purpose was re-instilled. He and a few others began the slow process of making the phone calls, raising the dollars, printing the newsletters, exacting the promises from party members that they would do something.

It worked. People who had been previously ignored and uninvolved, and who reluctantly agreed to help, found that their efforts had a noticeable impact and were eager to do more. The results of the Greenberg strategy were twofold: the FLP has regained a positive self image, and Greenberg himself polled more votes than any other FLP candidate in history.

The final factor to be discussed is Use of Resources. While the list of possible resources is literally endless, there are a few which are available to every state LP, regardless of where it is or what size it is.

One such resource, obviously, is *people*. There are very few people who can't do something, and there is no one at all who can't be asked to do something.

Another such resource is the news media. Very few towns, let alone states, don't have

access to a local newspaper, a radio station, or a TV station.

Finally, every state LP has the capacity to have a newsletter. None of the key ingredients in a newsletter - thoughts, ideas, paper, a typewriter, duplicating equipment, postage - is unavailable in any state. Without a newsletter, a state LP has no means of communication with LP members and sympathizers.

Despite the universal availability of resources such as these, some state LP's don't use them. Most don't use them to the extent of their potential.

Yet there is a direct relationship between the success of a given state LP and the extent to which these resources are used. In particular, there is a direct relationship between success and the existence and quality of a newsletter.

All of these factors are dependent upon one another. Use of Resources leads to improved Morale. High Morale accomplishes such concrete objectives as Ballot Status. The quest for Ballot Status means, if necessary, taking the steps to change the Election Laws. Even the Character of the State is affected when the LP, through the previous four factors, gains a foothold in the state's political scene and begins to introduce libertarian concepts to the electorate.

These factors go a long way toward explaining the disparity among state LP's. Successful LP activists constantly examine their own organizations in an effort to see how they apply, and they keep in mind that all of them, to some extent, are completely within their control.

Hunscher's campaign for the presidential nomination will take him to as many LP state conventions as time will permit. He is presently asking support from LP activists and intends to encourage the election of state delegates to the LP National Convention who are committed to him as the Presidential nominee.

Hunscher has the support of Roger MacBride, the 1976 LP Presidential nominee, who declared his support for Hunscher when he withdrew from active consideration for the nomination in December, 1978.

Hunscher has hired Michael Emerling, known for his "Art of Political Persuasion" workshops and marathons, to manage his campaign for the nomination.

full time practice of law since the 1950's.

Clark is presently legal counsel for Atlantic Richfield Corporation in Los Angeles. He lives in San Marino, California with his wife and young son.

Clark intends to appear at many of the upcoming state LP conventions in his quest for the presidential nomination. At many of these, he will appear jointly with William Hunscher, the other announced candidate for the Libertarian nomination.

Clark has formed a campaign committee headed by Ray Cunningham, former Chairman of the Libertarian Party of California and presently a resident of Connecticut.

## Hunscher

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marketing director for Functional Automation, Inc.

His previous professional activity has been as a sales engineer for Union Carbide, sales manager for Nacon Corporation, co-founder and vice-president of Data Terminal Systems, Inc., and founder and president of Fasfax Corporation.

The news media has described Hunscher as a "millionaire," and he has said that his personal affairs are so arranged that he can conduct "a full-time campaign both for the nomination and for the Presidency."

Hunscher lives in Milford with his wife, Ann, and three children.

## Clark

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would have barred homosexual teachers from the public schools.

Clark was endorsed by the Bakersfield Californian and several smaller newspapers. His percentage of the vote was the highest by a third party candidate in California since the 1940's and his vote total was twice Roger MacBride's national total in 1976.

Clark is a native of Massachusetts and holds degrees from Harvard and Dartmouth Colleges. He has been in the

## 50 in '80

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National Headquarters.

With a base of six states already qualified for the ballot, the Committee hopes to add a minimum of six states to this category by the time of the 1979 National Convention.

Different states have different ballot access requirements. In Kansas - high priority state for the LP in 1979 - the party will need nearly 23,000 valid signatures, but successfully collecting them will guarantee permanent ballot status.

Oklahoma has an even higher signature requirement: nearly 40,000 valid. The LP may start collecting signatures at any time, but, once it starts, the law allows only 90 days to complete the ballot drive.

Wisconsin's signature requirement is unusual. Positions must contain the number of valid signatures equal to one-sixth of the total vote for Governor in each of any ten counties in the state, in

order for the LP to qualify as a separate political party (the requirement for an Independent nomination is significantly less). Thus, the LP can choose which ten counties in which to conduct their ballot drive, and is intending to choose sparsely-populated counties.

Some states have separate requirements for new political parties than for Independent candidates and, in a few of these, the LP has its choice of which route to take. The policy of the 50 in '80 Committee is that it is always preferable, where possible, to qualify the party for the ballot instead of the nominee as an Independent.

The most important and difficult decision for the Committee and the LP National Headquarters is to determine how to allocate limited resources to help individual state LP's qualify for the ballot. Because of this consideration, states such as Kansas and Oklahoma are encouraged to qualify in 1979, even though they theoretically could qualify in 1980.

## POLITICAL ACTION WORKSHOPS

- Philadelphia, PA, March 10-11
- Columbus, Ohio, March 31-April 1
- Salt Lake City, Utah, April 21-22
- Atlanta, GA, May 12-13
- Houston, Texas, June 2-3
- Des Moines, Iowa, June 23-24
- Portland, Oregon, July 14-15
- Boston, Mass., August 4-5

A series of presentations for the principled activist who wants to learn more about practical political skills.

Discussion and participation is encouraged; a Workshop Booklet will be given to each participant.

Topics include Management Skills \* Direct Mail \* Brochures \* Media Relations \* Fundraising \* Advertising \* Petitioning \* Volunteer Recruiting

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# State LP News From

## ALABAMA

Alabama Libertarians were surprised and pleased with the results of the November elections for Michael Erdey (U.S. Senate) and Harvey Crumhorn (U.S. House), and plan to expand on the base provided by their efforts.

To help, contact State Chair Jule Herbert, 2223 Eighth Street, Tuscaloosa, AL 35401, (205) 349-1222.

## ALASKA

With elected Libertarian State Representative Dick Randolph now in Juneau, the state capital, the LP is planning to extend its successes in Fairbanks to Anchorage and other population centers. Several hundred copies of *Local Problems: Libertarian Solutions* have been ordered for distribution.

Randolph addressed the LP Region 3 conference in Las Vegas, stating his intent to continue building the party, increasing the number of elected officials, and reinforcing the LP's position as one of three major parties in Alaska.

Contact State Chair Bud Fagan at P.O. Box 60386, Fairbanks, AK 99706, for further information.

## ARIZONA

The State Convention of the Arizona LP was held on Saturday, February 24, in Phoenix. New officers and delegates to the LP National Convention were elected.

The current State Chair is Fred Esser. Contact him at 2035 N. Central, Suite 107, Phoenix, AZ 85004, (602) 254-6044.

## ARKANSAS

Libertarians in Arkansas who are willing to reorganize the LP structure there are requested to contact LP National Headquarters.

## CALIFORNIA

The Libertarian Party of California State Convention took place on "President's Day" weekend, February 16-18, in San Jose. A full program of workshops, issues, philosophy, and films was planned, in addition to elections of officers and other party business.

The LPC is pursuing permanent ballot status in two ways: attempting to register over 70,000 voters as Libertarians before the end of 1979, and filing suit to have the Secretary of State grant ballot status for the LP on the basis of Ed Clark's outstanding showing in the Governor's race. Registration will be encouraged with advertising inserts in major newspapers, urging people to change their registrations to Libertarians.

A full-time director, Bob Costello, has been hired to coordinate the efforts of the LPC and the registration drive. Contact Costello at 1620 Montgomery Street, San Francisco 94111 (415) 397-1336.

The State Chair is Jim Reichle: 1620 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, CA 94111.

## COLORADO

The LP here has plans to build on its electoral accomplishments, especially M.L. Hanson's showing in her race for State Treasurer.

The State Chair is Loran Gayton, who may be contacted at P.O. Box 1577 Denver, Co. 80201.

## CONNECTICUT

As they have in the past two years,

Connecticut LP members are planning to participate in local elections in 1979, and are mapping strategy for ballot status in 1980.

Contact State Chair Bob Loomis, P.O. Box 252, East Granby, CT 06026, (203) 653-3939, for further information.

## DELAWARE

Top priority for the Delaware LP is achieving ballot status for the first time. State law requires only 136 registered Libertarians for this, and party leaders are encouraging all LP members and sympathizers to register.

All Delaware libertarians are strongly encouraged to register themselves and their friends and families as Libertarians. Please contact Sheldon Richman, State Chair, at 26 Golfview Drive, #C-6, Newark, DE 19702, (302) 366-8529.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The D.C. Libertarian Party held a reorganizational meeting February 1, elected officers, and discussed participation in municipal elections in 1979.

For further information about LP activities in D.C., contact Jay Hilgartner at LP National Headquarters, (202) 232-2003.

## FLORIDA

A renewed interest in LP activity appears to be emerging from several areas in Florida, along with plans to qualify the LP Presidential nominee for the 1980 ballot. The South Florida group recently held a well-attended meeting in Fort Lauderdale.

The State Chair is Ted McAnlis, who may be reached at 1918 Ascott Rd., N. Palm Beach, FL 33408, (304) 626-3212.

## GEORGIA

The LP here is hoping that the State Legislature will reduce the state's onerous ballot access requirements to a reasonable level in the current session. Meanwhile, anti-tax efforts in the city of Rome have continued successfully, and Atlanta is slated for an LP Political Action Workshop in May.

For further information, contact new State Chair Gail Higgins at P.O. Box 76693, Atlanta, GA 30328, (404) 992-8916.

## GUAM

The Chairman of the Guam LP is Jim Joyner. Contact him at P.O. Box 3417, Agana, Guam 96910.

## HAWAII

The Hawaii LP, with its newly-won ballot status based on its 1978 vote totals, has opened a full-time office and staff and is attracting considerable interest and support.

The State Chair is Mike Rossell, 119 Merchant Street #208, Honolulu, HI 96813, (808) 988-6233.

## IDAHO

The Fullmer for State Senate campaign generated considerable favorable media attention for the LP, especially in the Pocatello area, and the party has promised to increase its activities in 1979.

Contact State Chair Larry Fullmer at P.O. Box 4106, Pocatello, ID 83201, (208) 232-2306.

## ILLINOIS

Members of the LP here have continued their active involvement in the tax protest movement. The State Convention is scheduled for March 17 and 18.

For further information, contact State

Chair Ken Sturzenacker, P.O. Box 313, Chicago, IL 60690, (312) 528-6918.

## INDIANA

Indiana LP'ers will be involved in at least one election in 1979 — a race for the City Council in Booneville, a small town outside of Evansville, in the southern part of the state. The candidate will be David Haxton.

Please contact State Chair Sally Heistand, 1430 N. Capitol, Indianapolis, IN 46202, (317) 923-9227.

## IOWA

Iowa Libertarians have maintained an active schedule since their election efforts. A number of speeches, radio interviews, and programs have been presented by various LP members, and an ambitious fundraising effort for 1980 is already underway.

Special emphasis is directed toward campus activities, particularly at Iowa State University.

Contact State Chair John Ball, R.R. 4, Marshalltown, IA 50158, (515) 753-5269 for further information.

## KANSAS

Kansas Libertarians will be the first to participate in election campaigns in 1979 when LP candidates Karl Peterjohn and Sue Rolfson compete for seats on the school board in Wichita.

Kansas is a "target" state for LP ballot status in 1979, and a full-scale petition drive is scheduled to begin in March or April, after the elections.

To help, contact Peterjohn at 1717 E. Morris #5, Wichita, KS 67211, (317) 262-4060.

## KENTUCKY

For information about LP activities in Kentucky, contact State Chair Ernest McAfee, 20 Spurlin Ct., Richmond, KY 40475, (606) 623-0196.

## LOUISIANA

Contact State Chair Jerry Millett, 112 Hampton Road, Lafayette, LA 70503, (318) 984-6012, for information about the LP in Louisiana.

## MAINE

The Libertarian Party of Maine has finally been formally organized, thanks to the efforts of National Committee member Nathan Curland. Curland and LP National Director Chris Hocker visited Maine libertarians last fall; subsequently, an organizational meeting was held and regular activities are scheduled.

Contact Dick or Nancy Meiners, 118 Beacon Street, Portland, ME 04103 for further information.

## MARYLAND

Thanks to the efforts of Erwin Vogel in his campaign for the state legislature, the Maryland LP has established a regular schedule of activities, including monthly meetings throughout the state. Two friendly state legislators have introduced a bill which would liberalize Maryland's restrictive ballot access law; the bill was drafted by Maryland LP'ers and National Director Chris Hocker.

Contact State Chair Mark Doherty, 11606 Gail Place, Wheaton, MD 20902, (301) 949-3819 for further information.

## MASSACHUSETTS

The next State Convention of the LP Mass will be held on March 31 in Boston.

LP members are already planning strategy for ballot status in 1980, as well as the Governor's race in 1982.

For further information, contact Lee Nason, P.O. Box 2610, Boston, MA 02208, (617) 864-6497.

## MICHIGAN

For information about the Libertarian Party in Michigan, contact State Chair Lawrence McKenna, 308½ State Street, Ann Arbor, MI 48108.

## MINNESOTA

The Minnesota LP recently held a convention in December, and is planning another such gathering in the spring. Contact State Chair Robin Miller, 20966 Gypsy Valley Road, Anoka, MN 55303, (612) 753-1748 for further information.

## MISSISSIPPI

Mississippi Libertarians are planning a state convention for the spring, and will be investigating methods of obtaining ballot status for the LP.

Contact State Chair Charles Clark, P.O. Box 143, Perkinston, MS 39573, (601) 928-5211 for further information.

## MISSOURI

State Chair Tony Haenni is planning to re-institute a program of regular press releases to all Missouri media. An active corps of student libertarians has been formed at Westminster College in Fulton.

Contact Haenni at Box A, Grover, MO 63040, (314) 227-1477 for further information.

## MONTANA

For information about LP activities in Montana, contact Jim Preston, 2934 Terry Ave., Billings, MT 59102.

## NEBRASKA

Sue Putney has started a well-written, attractive newsletter to facilitate communication among Nebraska Libertarians. Contact Sue at P.O. Box 34023, Omaha, NE 68134.

## NEVADA

The Nevada LP held its State Convention in conjunction with the Regional Conference and National Committee meeting in Las Vegas on January 13 and 14. The Nevada people did a magnificent job making the out-of-state visitors feel welcome.

The newly-elected State Chair is John Grayson. In addition, the LP has a formal office and Executive Director — Al Hacker — in Las Vegas: B25 3551 Pennwood Ave., Las Vegas, NV 89102, (702) 871-1001.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

Contact State Chair Bill Hunscher for further information about activities in the New Hampshire LP, at 28 Charron Ave., Nashua, NH 03060, (603) 883-2762.

## NEW JERSEY

The NFLP held its annual State Convention for February 17 at the Beacon Manor Hotel, Point Pleasant Beach. The convention elected officers and delegates, nominate candidates, and heard from educator John Holt and tax rebel Irwin Schiff.

Contact NJLP State Chair Len Flynn at R.D. #3, Box 370, Jackson, NJ 08527, (201) 928-0758.

## NEW MEXICO

For information about the Libertarian Party in New Mexico, contact State Chair



# Around the Country

Bob Foster, 2417 Zena Lona NE, Albuquerque, NM 87112, (505) 296-8262.

## NEW YORK

The New York newsletter has changed its format, and is devoting considerable attention to local issues. Activists are still analyzing the results of the Greenberg campaign for Governor, which showed significant gains for the FLP. Four- and five-fold improvement was evidenced in upstate New York (e.g., Albany, Schenectady, Rochester) where Greenberg concentrated his campaign efforts.

Contact the Free Libertarian Party headquarters at 15 W. 38th Street, New York, NY 10018, (212) 354-0292.

## NORTH CAROLINA

LP leaders here have developed a specific plan for achieving measurable results in 1979 and 1980. A Regional Conference, to be held in conjunction with the National Committee meeting, is scheduled for May in Raleigh, while a joint convention with the South Carolina LP is due to follow in June.

Contact State Chair Bill Conerly, 11 Colonial Village, Laurinberg, NC 28552, (919) 276-5428, for further information.

## NORTH DAKOTA

For information about LP activities in North Dakota, contact State Chair Kris Brekke, 904 N. 25th Street, Grand Forks, ND 58201, (701) 772-6049.

## OHIO

Ohio Libertarians have been active in presenting ideas and issues in high school classes, particularly in the Columbus area. Columbus will be the site of a "Political Action Workshop" session on March 31 and April 1.

The State Chair is Tom Brown. Contact him at 114 Willowood Drive, Dayton, OH 45405, (513) 278-9094.

## OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma City Libertarians have formed a coalition to publicly oppose various "blue" laws. The group and its activities have been extensively covered in the press, and has drawn considerable attention — and opposition — from fundamentalist conservatives in the area.

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

## OREGON

LP'ers here are busily planning a "Northwest Regional Conference" of Libertarians from Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Alaska. Speakers will include Larry Flynt, Dick Randolph, and other prominent people on the general subject of "Regulation," and the Conference is scheduled for the last weekend in March in Portland.

Contact State Chair Tonie Nathan, P.O. Box 10151, Eugene, OR 97440, (503) 484-1202, for further information.

## PENNSYLVANIA

According to the most recent issue of "Libertarian Penn," the state LP newsletter, the Jeff Smith for Congress campaign polled surprisingly high percentages in certain areas of his district (Philadelphia's 1st). Smith's was the only LP campaign in Pennsylvania in 1978. His percentages reached as high as 10 and 13 per cent in some precincts. Smith concluded that integrated neighborhoods near the Temple U. campus were the most recep-

tive, followed by all-black neighborhoods, followed by all-white areas.

Philadelphia was the site of the first Political Action Workshop program, sponsored by LP National Headquarters, on March 10 and 11. Activists from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, New York, and Maryland are expected to attend.

For further information about LP activities in Pennsylvania, contact State Chair Hans Schroeder, 3433 Lower Mountain Road, Forest Grove, PA 18922.

## RHODE ISLAND

For information about LP activities in Rhode Island, contact State Chair Tony Fiocca, P.O. Box 657, Bristol, RI 02809, (401) 253-4027.

## SOUTH CAROLINA

The best news to come out of South Carolina in a long time is the report that, with 1800 signatures left to be counted, the SCLP needs only 250 of them to be valid in order for the party to gain permanent ballot status. SCLP'ers will participate in a joint convention with North Carolina LP members planned for late spring.

Contact State Chair Lee Muller at #2 Green Glen Apts., Pendleton, SC 29670, (803) 646-7354.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Contact State Chair Byron McGregor for information about the Libertarian Party in South Dakota: 304 Riverside

Drive, West, Yankton, SD 57078.

## TENNESSEE

The Tennessee LP State Convention will be held March 24 in Memphis; the banquet speaker will be LP National Director Chris Hocker.

To find out more about the LP in Tennessee, contact State Chair Shirley Lamar, 6201 Quince, Memphis, TN 38138.

## TEXAS

LP members in Texas already have a good start toward raising the necessary funds to obtain ballot status in 1980. LP members have pledged \$2300 already; the goal is \$10,000. In addition, the feasibility of LP participation in major municipal elections in 1979 is under investigation.

For further information, contact State Chair Michael Grossberg, 6400-A Vioitha, Austin, TX 78723, (512) 926-1793.

## UTAH

The Utah LP is only a few signatures away from 1980 ballot status. For information about the LP in Utah, contact State Chair George Chapman, P.O. Box 15506, Salt Lake City, UT 84115, (801) 485-2485.

## VERMONT

Contact George Trask, Hearthstone Village, S. Londonderry, VT 05155, (802) 824-6893 for information about the LP in Vermont.

## VIRGINIA

The new State Chair is a familiar figure in LP circles: Roger MacBride. In Northern Virginia, plans are being made to participate in municipal elections in 1979.

Contact MacBride at 2401 Arlington Blvd., Suite 14, Charlottesville, VA 22903, (804) 296-4115.

## WASHINGTON

For information about LP activities in Washington State, please contact John Addison, the State Chair, at 1436 Elliott Ave., Seattle, WA 98119, (206) 634-3204.

## WEST VIRGINIA

The temporary State Chair in West Virginia is Jack Kelley, who has agreed to organize LP activities in this traditionally difficult state. Contact Kelley at 105 Pennsylvania Ave., Charleston, WV 25302.

## WISCONSIN

The Wisconsin LP will be devoting much of its efforts to an attempt to gain 1980 ballot status this year. The LP office in Madison will continue to be a focal point of activity and publicity.

The State Chair is B.J. Larson. Contact him for further information at 4420 Lindermann Ave., Racine, WI 53405, (414) 632-0022.

## WYOMING

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

# News Notes for Libertarians

**Do You Feel A Draft?:** It's no longer a matter of speculation and "What if?" The prospect of a peacetime draft - also known euphemistically as "National Service" - is very real.

President Carter included a hefty budget increase for the Selective Service System for the upcoming year, without mentioning why. But Defense Secretary Harold Brown made it clear in recent public testimony that he and his friends are actively looking for a way to get young people, male or female, to register for a draft.

These developments please the hell out of right-wing conservatives in the Senate and House of Representatives, especially hard core sabre-rattlers like Sam Nunn (D-Ga.). You'll notice, however, that no prominent conservative spokesman has come forth in strong opposition to the draft.

Similarly, liberals who might be expected to oppose a military draft have taken the opportunity to exhume that showpiece of Big Brotherism, National Service. Just as in the case of a military draft, all young people would be required to register for it and then would spend a year or two in some social service-related project, sponsored by the federal government.

It won't be long before the conservatives and the liberals decide that they're really talking about the same thing, so let's get on with it. Look for a bill sponsored by a full spectrum of legislators which will require all young people to register, and then take their "choice" between military or social service.

**The Great Awakening:** Every once in a while, someone in the non-libertarian media acknowledges that the real cause of inflation is government manipulation of the money supply. These little flashes of light are occurring with greater and greater frequency, possibly because government's

standard pattern of blaming businessmen, unions, Arabs, consumers, and everyone else but itself is wearing a little thin.

The best, most explicit, example of this trend was in a recent series of the cartoon strip "Broom Hilda" by Russell Meyers. Broom Hilda the witch, Gaylord the vulture, and Irwin the troll discover that the way to stop inflation is by cutting the cord to the government money printing press, and they proceed to do just that but are thwarted by a vigilant government agent.

It's mind-boggling to consider that a witch, vulture, and a troll hold the key to dealing with inflation, not because they are mythical cartoon characters, but because they bear such a strong resemblance to Carter's present economic advisors.

**Onward and Upward:** According to the U.S. Department of Commerce, the average American now pays 47¢ in taxes to federal, state, and local government out of every \$1.00 earned. That's what the Department of Commerce says; think of what the *real* figure might be.

A larger and larger chunk of that is going to state and local governments, according to the Tax Foundation. Tax payments to these entities rose 33 per cent *faster* than the combined increase in population and prices over the past ten years.

Alaska wins a double taxation prize for being the state with the highest per capita state and local tax (\$2,296.00) and the highest percentage of income taken for state and local tax (23.4). Other big tax states in

both departments are California, New York, District of Columbia, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Wyoming, and Hawaii.

**Elephant's Graveyard:** There are no less than sixteen Republicans who are either

being considered, or who think they should be considered, for the GOP Presidential nomination. Most of them have name recognition ratings in the polls of one per cent or below, but then again, so did Jimmy Carter.

They include such luminaries as Sen. Lowell Weicker, Gov. Robert Ray of Iowa, and General Alexander Haig, who was President Nixon's Chief of Staff after H.R. Haldeman resigned.

The most recent to announce for the Presidency was John Connally, former Governor of Texas, former Secretary of the Navy, former Secretary of the Treasury, former Chairman of "Democrats for Nixon," and present Leading Expert in the use of government power. Connally recently has been projecting a sort of anti-Big Government-good-old-boy image, but his record and statements strongly indicate that, from a libertarian perspective, he's wrong on everything.

Another announced candidate is Rep. Phill Crane of Illinois, whose record on domestic spending is pretty good but whose stance on civil liberties and foreign policy ranges from vaguely frightening to blatantly awful. When he announced his candidacy, he allowed as how he would accept federal matching funds for his primary campaign.

Unannounced candidates include Ronald Reagan, who is going out of his way to assure Republicans that he doesn't really stand for anything; Howard Baker, who never did stand for anything; George Bush, known primarily for having been the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency; and Robert Dole, who had a pineapple named after him.

There's also Harold Stassen. Now more than ever.

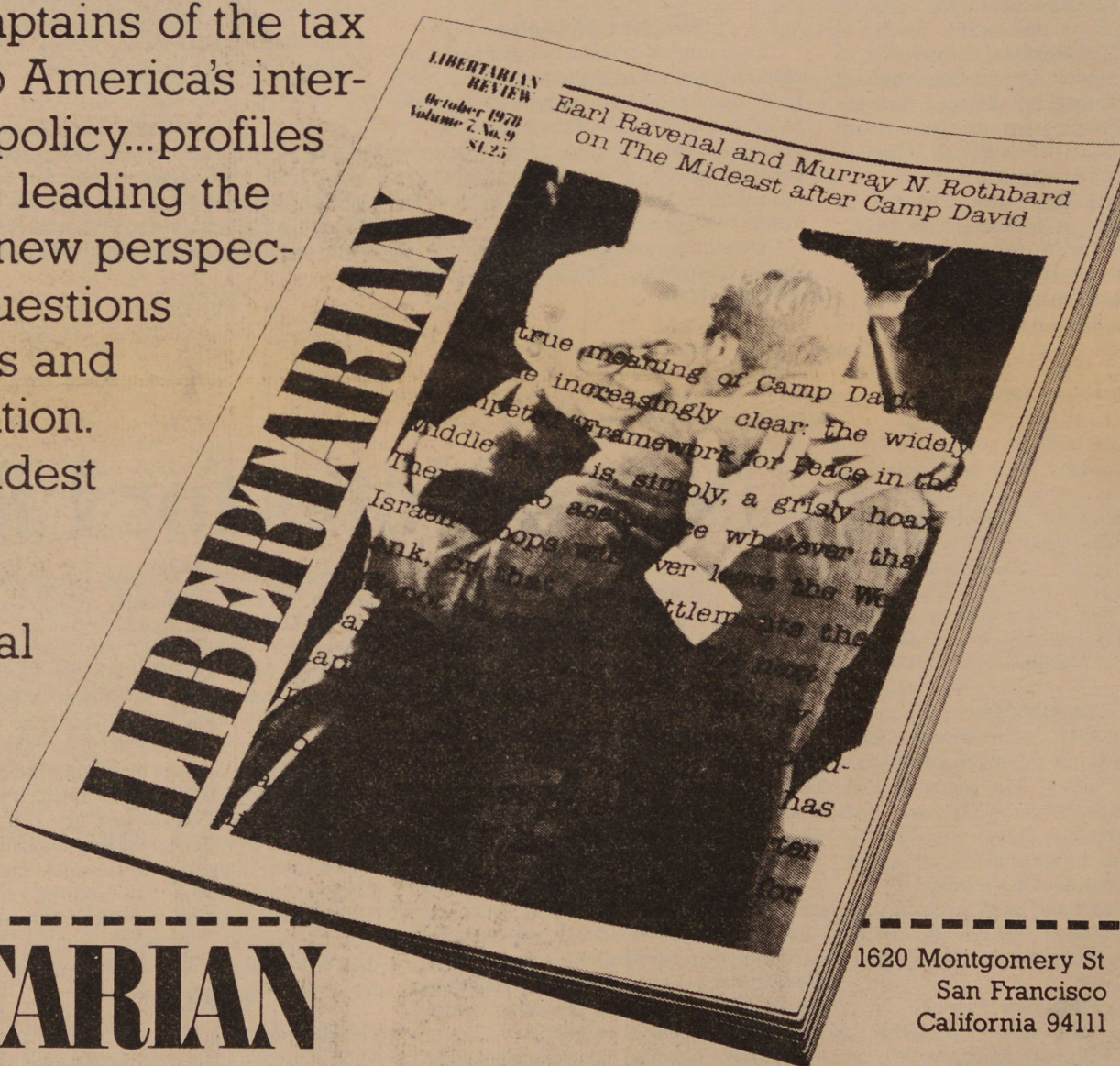


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the groundwork for the 1980 campaign year—a year that promises to go down in history as the one in which the Libertarian ideals of peace, tolerance and liberty once again become the focus for political debate in America.

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**SEPTEMBER 6-9, 1979**

Registration information and complete details on the convention will be available in May. For information about state LP conventions or group travel arrangements to the national convention, write to:  
Libertarian Party  
1516 P Street NW  
Washington, D.C.  
20005

Los Angeles  
Bonaventure  
Hotel





# News From LP National Headquarters

**Environment Booklet:** The long-awaited booklet detailing libertarian solutions to problems of the environment, natural resources, and endangered species of wildlife is nearing completion. The initial draft, by Robert J. Smith, has been completed and submitted to the LP Publications Committee.

In the booklet, Smith outlines problems of conserving natural resources—timber, wilderness, endangered species—without imposing government control. He points out the problems caused by regulation, and proof that so-called “environmental” legislation has produced the exact opposite effect of what was originally intended.

Smith extends property rights theory to all areas of resource use, and shows how its application can and does preserve resources in such a way as to satisfy the most avid environmentalist.

Smith and LP National Director Chris Hocker were recently interviewed on this subject by a Mutual Broadcast Network reporter, who intends to use segments of the interview on the nationally-syndicated “Larry King Show.”

The Smith booklet is scheduled for completion in mid-spring.

\* \* \*

**New New Political Times:** The “New Political Times” brochure, first available in early 1978, is undergoing a minor revision and up-dating to reflect the LP’s success in the 1978 elections.

So far, over 200,000 of the original bro-

chure have been printed by LP National Headquarters, and response from non-libertarians has been uniformly good. (One LP member got his first exposure to the party by finding a “New Political Times” in a phone booth in Cincinnati, Ohio. He is now actively organizing his area on behalf of the LP.)

The updated version will highlight Dick Randolph’s election to the Alaska State Legislature and Ed Clark’s successful showing in the California Governor’s race.

\* \* \*

**Election Wrapup:** Information is still coming in about LP showings in the 1978 elections.

In California, Ed Clark’s final vote tally is nearing the 378,000 mark, several thousand more than previously reported. The LP in California has officially filed suit against the Secretary of State to determine whether the party should be awarded permanent ballot status as a result of Clark’s showing.

In New York, a county-by-county breakdown showed that the LP ticket, headed by gubernatorial candidate Gary Greenberg, outpolled the veteran Liberal Party in one county, and came within a few votes of the Liberals in several others. LP votes in many areas doubled, tripled, and quadrupled over past showings.

In South Carolina, the write-in candidacy of Phil Dematteis for Governor as a Libertarian drew 650 votes, a very high total for a state that size. Dematteis ap-

peared on televised debates with ballot-status candidates, and earned a favorable reputation among political reporters in the race.

In North Carolina and Oregon, where LP election showings qualified the party for ballot status, the party is taking advantage of state laws which require a taxpayer to check off which political party will receive one dollar of his income tax. The LP is listed on the tax form in each case.

Both organizations intend to announce that any taxpayer who wants his or her dollar back may claim it from the LP. This announcement has generated a great deal of favorable publicity.

Both the Oregon and North Carolina parties are following the model first developed by the Idaho LP, which discovered that refusing the tax money (their initial inclination) was a far worse solution than accepting it. When the money was refused, it was merely dispersed among the other ballot status parties, in direct contravention of the taxpayers’ wishes. Thus, accepting the money and publicly making it available to taxpayers was the only way to incorporate an element of choice into the process.

In Alaska, newly elected Libertarian legislator Dick Randolph receives almost daily news coverage by virtue of his position as a third party representative. Randolph has not joined the caucus of either larger party, but is working completely independently.

Randolph’s victory was the subject of an Associated Press wire story which was printed in hundreds of newspapers across the United States. Where the entire story was not printed, one of Randolph’s statements was quoted in the “Newsmakers” section of several papers.

\* \* \*

**Medical Attention:** The Libertarian Health Association created a tremendous opportunity for impact among physicians recently, after Dr. Dallas Cooley, head of the LHA and a member of the LP National Committee, submitted a letter to the editor of *The Washington Post*. The letter criticized both the American Medical Association and the Federal Trade Commission for their roles in the dispute over whether physicians should be permitted to advertise.

Cooley was invited to expand his remarks into an article for *Medical Tribune*, an independent (non-AMA) journal which is sent to physicians all over the United States.

\* \* \*

**Milestones:** The two full-time staff members of Libertarian Party National Headquarters recently passed the one year mark of employment with the LP. Administrative Assistant Cynthia Ingham has held that post since November, 1977, and YLA Co-ordinator and Research Director Jay Hilgartner has been full time since January, 1978.

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