

Alaska Libertarian



Oct - Nov 1980

FREEDOM IS THE ISSUE

Vol. 4 No. 3

STATE INCOME TAX REPEALED

They said it couldn't be done. Practically every politician in the State of Alaska opposed it, especially the Governor. Yet in the final analysis, they all succumbed to the relentless pushing and prodding of one man: Dick Randolph. On September 24, the Alaska State Legislature in Special Session approved legislation repealing the state income tax retroactive to January 1, 1979, and then adjourned. Later that same day, Governor Jay Hammond signed the bill into law.

How did the impossible become possible? It began 17 months ago, when Dick Randolph and the Libertarian Party launched a statewide initiative petition to reduce the income tax to a flat rate of 1%. Although the initiative itself would not have abolished the income tax (some lawyers managed to convince Randolph that an initiative repealing the income tax would be held "unconstitutional" by the State Supreme Court), Randolph nevertheless made it clear that his objective was nothing short of outright repeal of the tax. He knew the initiative would force the legislature into action, giving him the opportunity to promote legislation completely repealing the tax. Soon, the "Tax Initiative" was synonymous with outright repeal.

Clark visit success CAMPAIGN UPDATE

by Susan Bickman

Ed Clark's Sept 16th visit to Anchorage was a great success. Two major goals were achieved: a front page story in the Anchorage News, and funds were raised to kick off a media campaign. Ed did one live radio program and 4 taped programs, along with radio interviews with news directors all over the state. He taped 3 television programs on the major Anchorage stations, the last to be shown as late as mid-October. There was a large turnout at the Bar Association luncheon and a good crowd at the cocktail party that night in his honor.

We were all overwhelmed with the community response in Wasilla. The Chamber of Commerce luncheon was packed with local businessmen and local candidates. The peak of the whole trip was the public meeting that night in Wasilla High School. The response from the 200 people in attendance was fantastic. He received 4 standing ovations and they loved everything he had to say. This was all broadcast live over the Wasilla radio station, KABN.

... And He's Coming Back!

by Judy Clarke

Ed Clark is making one last swing through Alaska this month. The 22nd of October, he will be travelling through Sitka and Ketchikan and staying in Juneau for the day. He'll be in Ketchikan at 9:05 AM for approximately 30 minutes, and Sitka at 11:55AM for 30 minutes. He will arrive in Juneau at 12 noon. Libertarians in Sitka and Ketchikan will have an opportunity to meet him at the airport in their respective towns.

(see Clark page 9)

by Ellie Smith

Twelve Libertarians in five districts are running for State House. As the election draws near, many of these campaigns are firing up for the final push.

In Juneau, Howard Mallory is running against incumbents Mike Miller and Jim Duncan. The Fairbanks House candidates are running against 6 democrats and 6 republicans. Taking on the incumbents Fred Brown, Sally Smith, Brian Rogers and Bob Bettisworth are Dick Randolph, Ken Fanning, Bill Waugaman, Ed Hoch, Gary Cotten and Pete Schnaars. In Anchorage and Eagle River, the Libertarian candidates are Nora Collett, Chuck Hutchins, John Phillips, Rich Hardy and Joe Valiente.

With the Presidential campaign for Ed Clark running concurrently, Libertarians around the state are looking for some victories in this year's State House races. For information on the campaigns, see page 4.

CLARK COORDINATOR ASSIGNED TO ALASKA

The National Clark for President Committee dispatched a full-time veteran Libertarian activist to help co-ordinate the Clark campaign in Alaska. Charles Pike, a 26 year old libertarian organizer and veteran of several successful state ballot drives, arrived in Anchorage in late August and will stay there to help build the Anchorage organization until the Nov. 4 election.

Pike is a graduate of Stanford University. He voted for Hospers in '72 and has been actively involved in numerous Libertarian campaigns since 1976. He was involved in the

(see Pike page 9)

The establishment powers did their best to trip Randolph up. In May of 1979, one month after the initiative was started, Lt. Gov. Terry Miller rejected the application for petition, which had over 200 sponsors, due to a technical error in the wording of the petition. Within two weeks, Randolph re-submitted the tax initiative application and by July 4 the application was approved, and Tax Initiative Petition books were in circulation.

Throughout the summer and fall of '79, Dick Randolph travelled across Alaska promoting the initiative and tax repeal. The number of sponsors began to grow, too: 600, 800, 1000, 1200. Each sponsor was sent a petition book to collect signatures. Completed petition booklets began to trickle into the Libertarian Party office.

Then the unexpected happened. The price of oil skyrocketed! The effect was to pile up a huge surplus in the state coffers from the taxes on the oil companies. Almost daily, the surplus figures were revised upwards. The huge embarrassment of riches was just the catalyst Randolph needed to make tax repeal a major issue.

In October, Randolph debated Joe Josephson on tax repeal before the Anchorage Chamber of Commerce. In November, he challenged Gov. Hammond to a debate on tax repeal. Hammond accepted, but changed his mind a few days later and backed out just prior to the commencing of the Legislature.

In early January 1980, a major televised debate on tax repeal was broadcast across the state. Participants advocating tax repeal were Rep. Dick Randolph and past Speaker of the House Tom Fink. Tax Commissioner Tom Williams and

(see Tax Repealed page 9)

EDITORIAL OPINION
of
**ALASKA
LIBERTARIAN**

"Dedicated to Principle"

Other opinions expressed in this paper do not necessarily reflect those of the ALASKA LIBERTARIAN.

The need for safeguards

"...there is not on record, as far as I know, a single instance of party adherence to a fixed principle, qua principle, or to a political theory, qua theory. Indeed, the very cartoons on the subject show how widely it has come to be accepted that party-platforms, with their cant of "issues," are so much quackery....The workaday practise of politics has been invariably opportunist..."

(Albert J. Nock, Our Enemy, the State, 1928)

Nock and other early libertarians were highly skeptical of any political activity. Leading libertarian thinkers, such as Frank Chodorov, H. L. Menken, Isabel Patterson, Rose Wilder Lane, Leonard Read and Robert LeFevre, have warned freedom-seekers against participation in the political process, that is, against vote chasing and power seeking. They all believed that the only path to follow was "educationism", that is, to learn, to think, to write, to informally teach, and then, simply wait.

The founders of the Libertarian Party and early Libertarian Party activists, such as myself, were convinced that educationism alone was not enough. Many years of political activity had changed this country from a relatively free society to a stagnant, corrupt, socialist society in rapid decline. Electing Libertarians to political office was the only way to turn things around, so we thought and so many of us still believe.

We did not fool ourselves with visions of grandeur, however. It would be many years before Libertarians could actually win elections, or so we believed. We envisioned political campaigns as merely a forum to spread our ideas. We were confident that when a majority of people had come to believe in libertarian principles, then we would win elections -- all of them, and we would destroy the machinery of power as the new libertarian electorate would demand.

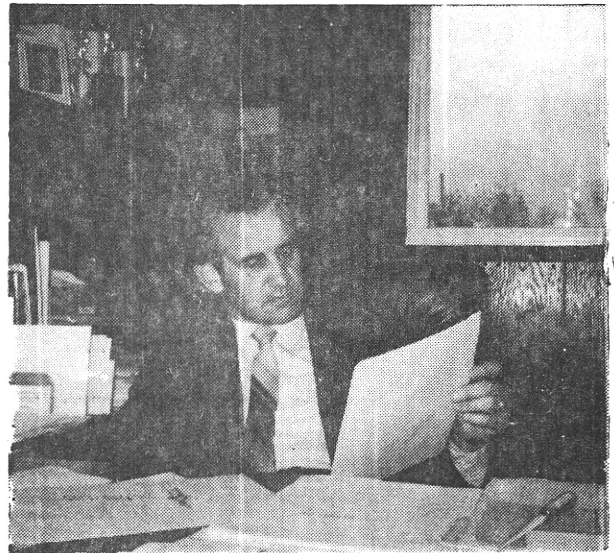
The Libertarian Party has grown much faster than we ever imagined was possible. The problem is that we have grown more rapidly in terms of money, influence and votes, rather than in terms of cadre development. By cadre, I mean individuals who are not merely conversant with many aspects of libertarian theory, but are trained in the sciences of political action, capable of employing means to advance their politics, which never betray or contradict their ultimate ends.

The Party has neglected ideological educationism in its mad race for votes, and in so doing the warnings of Albert J. Nock have returned to haunt us. There are opportunists among us now, and we have left ourselves defenseless against them.

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INTERVIEW



Alaska Libertarian editor, Tim Dove, interviewed America's lone Libertarian State House Representative, Dick Randolph, during the evening of Sept. 19 as Rep. Randolph was preparing his airplane for the trip to the Special Legislative session in Juneau. Here are some excerpts from that conversation.

AL: Dick, how are you this evening?

RANDOLPH: I'm doing fabulous, Tim.

AL: Two years ago the Fairbanks Libertarian Party had four candidates for the State House. This year we have a full slate of six candidates; what do you think of our candidates this year?

RANDOLPH: Well, Tim, I'm really impressed with the guys that are running. And the fact that we have six candidates, just numerically, is going to help us. We only had four last time, and that probably cost us a seat. I think that the Libertarian Party is much more viable in the Fairbanks area now than we were two years ago, and I think we have a good chance of picking up at least two, and an outside chance of picking up three or even four if things go just right. There's at least four of six Libertarians running who are certainly electable, if they have enough resources to put on the kind of campaign to be competitive with the Republicans and Democrats.

AL: What seem to be the most important issues that are developing in this campaign?

RANDOLPH: I think just because of the special session the tax issue remains a very significant issue. And the whole subject of surplus wealth as it relates to jobs, as it relates to people thinking they ought to have money coming from the government in one form or another; either in outright grants or projects or subsidized loans is a major issue. That whole issue, what to do with that surplus wealth is a real challenge for Libertarians, and we, of course, have some unique ideas of what to do about it.

AL: Like what?

RANDOLPH: In the long run we've got to get the primary wealth out of the hands of the government and into the hands of individual people. We're not going to accomplish that with two or three Libertarians in the legislature. That's something we have to have a lot more political clout to achieve. In the next two or three years, there is a real good chance of at least getting the state to stop bonding, to pay off our existing bonded indebtedness, build future capital improvements that get approved with cash rather than go further into debt with it. I think we can repeal a good many other taxes - I think that within the next two years there's a good chance we could totally repeal property tax, and replace it with some of the resource revenue. Personal taxes ought to be repealed.

One of the biggest things that we ought to try to achieve is to do away with the permanent fund, or at least to the extent possible, to diminish it's effect. Because I think surplus wealth in the form of the permanent fund is going to be there next to forever. It's going to amount to literally tens of billions of dollars, it just puts an inordinate, probably indestructible amount of power into the hands of government; into bureaucrats' and politicians' hands. It guarantees that Alaska is forever going to be a very socialist society, and that of course, is the opposite of what we want. So, we've got to deal with that problem, of getting the money out of the governments' hands.

WITH DICK RANDOLPH

It's not a purely libertarian approach, but I think I'd much rather have it dispersed amongst 400 or 450 thousand Alaskans and let them make their own individual decisions with it than to have government concentration of all that power.

AL: How do you account for the fact that Alaskans have a high rate of unemployment when the state government has billions of dollars?

RANDOLPH: Well, it's because all the money is concentrated in the government. The government makes policy decisions, and they're not market decisions, and very little of the money ever finds its way into productive use. If the land and the mineral wealth was owned by individual people, and literally tens of thousands of Alaskans were receiving a share of that resource wealth, we'd have a very vibrant economy.

AL: Why does the government get all the money from resource development? Are there laws that prohibit individual Alaskans from owning natural resources?

RANDOLPH: It's worse than that. There are constitutional prohibitions against it. When Alaska's constitution was put together, the right of individuals to own mineral wealth was taken away. Alaskans also agreed to the same thinking in the Statehood Act. And that's the root of our basic problem. Because of that, the primary wealth is not owned by people, it is owned by government. And so it will take very basic changes in our constitution to correct that problem. That is the major challenge for Libertarians in Alaska.

AL: Aside from amendments to the State Constitution, as that will have to wait awhile, what can we do now to get land and resources away from the government and into the hands of individual people?

RANDOLPH: Much of the land in Alaska, the vast majority of it, is owned by the federal government. So I think as far as that land goes, before anybody in this state, including the governor, or the legislature, or even the courts of this state, have any option as to what they do with it, we have to somehow wrest control of it away from the federal government. I've started the Tundra Rebellion initiative, which is a first step in joining other western states who have at least taken legislative action to put on their books statutes where they're declaring that they, the State, ought to have jurisdiction over that land rather than the federal government. Alaska has done nothing in that regard, and this initiative is a first step towards attempting to put Alaska in the forefront of that fight.

Even more aggravating than that, I suppose, is the fact that Alaska, the state of Alaska, does in fact have quite a lot of land already deeded to them, and with the settlement of the lands act, if that takes place this year, they will, within a relatively short time, probably receive title to another 100 million acres. The history of the state has been at least as dismal as that of the federal government when it comes to transferring that wealth to individual people. I think the only way to correct that, of course, is to elect people to the proper positions that have the policy that they do in fact want the government out of the land and out of the wealth business, out of the banking business, out of all the things they're in, and turn those activities and those resources over to the individual people where they belong.

AL: Let's look at the campaign some more. Two years ago, the Alaskan Libertarians ran candidates for the State House from the Fairbanks area only. Where else do we have candidates running now, and how does the campaign look?

RANDOLPH: We have a full slate in Fairbanks. We have three districts in Anchorage covered with five candidates, and the Juneau district covered with one candidate. So we have a total of twelve active candidates running now. In the Fairbanks area, as I said earlier, I think we have an excellent chance of electing two, a fair chance of electing three and an outside chance of electing four. I think that in Juneau, we stand a very slim chance. Juneau, of course, is a government town, it elects people like Mike Miller, who couldn't get elected anywhere else in the state. There are two people running in Anchorage who have a really good shot at getting elected. Chuck Hutchins out of the Eagle River District and Joe Valiente who is running in Dist. 12. Joe is up against a couple of popular Republican incumbents, but he is very articulate, intelligent, a very fine candidate, and he's gone out and raised enough money to put on a decent campaign. He's working hard, in most of the districts in the Anchorage area he'd have a good chance of getting elected. I think he has got an uphill battle, but he's putting on a very good campaign and stands some chance of getting elected.

AL: How's the Clark campaign going?

RANDOLPH: Ed Clark, when he comes to Alaska, comes across very well. So far, we in Alaska have not put the emphasis on his campaign that it really deserves, however, when you're up to your elbows in alligators, it's a little hard to worry about draining the swamp. I'm busy with my campaign. My top priority is to see to it that there's at least two Libertarians in the state legislature next year.

AL: Why are you concentrating on the Legislative races?

RANDOLPH: I think that it's imperative that we continue to grow. I think that if we go through two elections with just me getting elected, it gives alot more credence to the critics that say it isn't Libertarians getting elected, it's Dick Randolph getting elected. I don't think that's true, but if it happens again a second year, it sure gives them more to talk

(see Randolph Interview page 11)

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LIBERTARIAN CANDIDATES

by Ellie Smith



Chuck Hutchins

Two District 8 Libertarians, Chuck Hutchins and Nora Collett are competing against four Democrats and four Republicans for the four seats up for grabs. District 8, one of the largest Anchorage districts, includes Mt. View (east Anchorage), Muldoon, Chugiak, and Eagle River.

Libertarian candidate Chuck Hutchins is campaigning vigorously and is rated as one of the most likely to win Libertarians in Alaska. The 27 year old manager of an office products firm has been politically active for a number of years. He helped organize Young Americans for Freedom as a student activist at the University of Alaska in the early 70's. He was a Republican candidate for the State House in 1976, where he won in the primary, but narrowly lost in the general election.

In recent statements to the Anchorage press, Hutchins warned that Alaskans need to realize there are dangers to the state's new oil wealth.

"The threat is that legislators can be pressured into spending money on every wild scheme and well-intentioned social program man can dream up," he says, "thus furthering government control over our lives. Current State expenditures approaching FOUR BILLION DOLLARS mark what may well be the beginning of an uncontrollable spending spree by future legislatures," he said.

"My perception of government is probably the strongest argument for my election," he continues. "The force of government should never be used to take from one citizen and give it to another. Solutions to problems should be sought in the private sector rather than inventing a new bureaucratic agency."

In filing, Chuck, a prime sponsor of the Tundra Rebellion Initiative, said, "The lack of positive, constructive and effective leadership by the governor on the land question has mandated that the citizens of Alaska, who have everything at stake, take control of and press the fight to free up Alaska's land." He says more state land should be opened up for the mining and timber industries.

Hutchins claims his campaign will focus on the excess of government controls, violations of individual liberty and the impact that a limited state government would have on Alaska's future.

Don't get the wrong impression of Nora. She may be in the business of making sweet things, but she has plenty of salt. One has only to listen to her express her opinion on any subject you care to name, and you become fully aware of her rampant individualism.

She describes the FRANK initiative, for example, as "that blown-up bunch of phony stuff and hogwash." Nora believes that government has interfered too much in private enterprise. She believes the answer to Alaska's economic troubles is to get government off of people's backs.

"Capitalism made this country great, so why are we apologizing for it? One should be able to reap the fruits of one's labor."

Sounds good? Sounds great! Why is she running for office? She decided to run after writing a letter to her representative last year. The letter had a few typical barbs in it, and received no answer. She felt that legislators needed more of a sense of humor than that.

When queried about her own plans for the legislature, she replies, "Well, even if I didn't do anything, I'd be doing as much as anyone in there now." It's hard to imagine Nora doing nothing. Nora in the House of Representatives would be a lot like a williwaw. It might do a bit of damage, but it would sure freshen the air!



Nora Collett

The other Libertarian hopeful from District 8 is 66 year old Nora Collett. Nora feels she has a pretty good chance of getting elected, pointing out that "Alaska is full of independent thinkers."

Nora has operated a candy business in Eagle River since the late 40's. She has the business licenses to prove it, too. Or would have, if she had thought the historical value of the early ones had any significance. Actually, she didn't have much use for the bureaucratic aspects of applying to the Territorial Government for a piece of paper; so she only has them dating back to 1950.



Joe Valiente

In Anchorage, Libertarian Joe Valiente is running a tough race. He faces two popular incumbents: Joe Hayes, who was minority leader of the House last session, and Joe Montgomery, who was Superintendent of Schools in Anchorage for several years.

In spite of this tough competition, Joe has raised a lot of money and is running an extremely strong campaign, and is doing a lot to get the Libertarian message out to his constituents.

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LIBERTARIAN CANDIDATES

by Ellie Smith

"We must return to the natural principle of individual rights," he says. "Alaskans want the opportunity to act, to succeed, to grow and to prosper, and to take care of themselves. The state should do for us only those things we can't do for ourselves. What can't we do for ourselves? We need protection from violent crimes; we need justice in a courtroom of jurors; and we need protection from those who would take away our rights."

In an age when the government seems to be busy peddling favors, dealing out injustice and working hard to remove what few rights we have left, this is a courageous stand to take.

Joe also believes that "there is a great danger in letting the State take over functions which belong to the family and individual." He goes on to say, "No legislator has the right to impose their values on others just because they hold the power to make laws. I support the right to choose our activities and style of life as long as we do not harm someone else."

Joe Valiente is running a campaign which, even if he does not win a seat on the legislature, will go far towards educating people as to what Libertarianism is all about: Individual freedom.



Richard Hardy

Also in Anchorage, John Phillips and Rich Hardy are running for seats in the Legislature. They are both running in District 9, against incumbents Thelma Buchholdt and Joe McKinnon.

Richard Hardy says his campaign is centered on the idea that government is getting too big. "I think they're spending too much money and they're getting too restrictive," he says. He believes that the best thing government could do would be to get out of the way of economic growth. He favors spreading the state's anticipated \$4 billion surplus from oil revenues next year between tax relief and low-interest loans for citizens.



John Phillips

On the other hand, John Phillips believes that Alaska's oil surplus wealth should pay a direct cash dividend to Alaskans. He says that Alaskans are frustrated by their lack of control of state government. "They can't understand how the state can be so rich when they don't get any benefits."

"Give people their money from the state's oil surplus and allow them to spend it as they see fit," he says.

It will be interesting to see how these two candidates come out against their democratic opponents, who both call for more subsidies, more economic controls and more government.

Howard Mallory

In Juneau, Howard Mallory is running what may possibly be the toughest legislative race in the State. Mallory is running against incumbents Mike Miller and Jim Duncan, in the most governmentalized city of the country.

Juneau is a city which could be a free market paradise; the center of a prosperous fishing industry, a booming timber harvest and a rich mining industry. Instead it is the tumorous center of government, with no economy but that which feeds off of state handouts. Fully 75% of the residents in Juneau work for either the state or federal government. The rest of the employed in the area are there to feed and clothe and service the monstrous apparatus of state government.

It takes a great deal of plain old guts to stand up in such a place and call for less government, individual freedom and lower taxes. You could call Mallory a voice crying in the wilderness, but it is more like a steak being thrown to a pack of ravening wolves.

In spite of this, Mallory says, "Courts have become the most dangerous branch of government, having the power to repeal laws, amend them, and even write them." He proposes as a remedy for this "ending the bar association's government granted monopoly, direct election of judges, abolishing judicial immunity, and jury instructions to include deciding on the justice of the law as well as the facts of the case."

Mallory also says, "In order to accomplish eventual separation of the state and the economy, we should prohibit all government intervention, regulation and control in the economy, as well as return to a gold and silver standard. Another interim step could be to offer public employees an option to accept a reduction in hours in lieu of a salary increase."

Mallory believes that someday, people in Juneau will wake up and see that while at first it may seem easy pickings to be a member of the group of cells in a cancer, when the cancer kills the organism, the cancer necessarily dies too.

Let us hope the people of Juneau, and this country, awoken to this fact before it is too late for recovery.

Inflation is the perfect invention for politicians. It is a tax, pure and simple, a tax they are not only able to spread thin, but to dupe the taxpayers into believing that someone besides government is making them pay it.

- by Don Markley

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LIBERTARIAN CANDIDATES

by Ellie Smith

In District 20, the Fairbanks area, the legislative races run from the full-time, consuming campaigns of Dick Randolph and Ken Fanning to the low-budget efforts of Pete Schnaars. Gary Cotten, Bill Waugaman and Ed Hoch fall in the middle somewhere, campaigning hard but without the money resources to do it like Fanning and Randolph.

This is a hard race, pitting six Libertarians against two full slates of Republicans and Democrats. Randolph believes, however, that there is a "good chance of electing two Libertarians and an outside chance of electing three and even four." The six candidates are working together in the pamphletting effort. Fanning states, "We are going to knock on at least fifteen thousand doors between now and election." However, the six are also running individual media and newspaper campaigns.



Dick Randolph

Dick Randolph, the incumbent Libertarian, is running a fast-paced, hard-hitting campaign in which he emphasizes his efforts which led to the repeal of the income tax. Without the over 20,000 signatures on his Tax Initiative, it would never have happened. Even so, it almost didn't.

Randolph is a prime example of what a Libertarian legislator can do. While the "Lone Libertarian" was not successful in preventing the legislature from enacting massive grants and subsidies in the last session, he did manage to make them very uncomfortable about doing so. He also made sure, through his daily radio program from Juneau and frequent press releases and

speeches on the floor of the House, that the voters of Fairbanks, and Alaska, were kept aware of what was really going on in the "Halls of Government."



Ken Fanning

Ken Fanning is another libertarian who is running a strong campaign. Fanning owns his own guide and trapping business and has worked extensively as an Alaska Lands Lobbyist in Washington DC.

His experience in these areas naturally leaves him well versed in lands policy, and he believes strongly in getting government out of the land-baron business.

"Not only does the alarming increase in State bureaucracy threaten our individual freedom, the federal government seems to be discovering that which we've known all along. "Seward's Folly" is a paradise. Now they want it. Increasing federal domination of our resources on both state and federal lands, and our actions on state and federal lands must be met head on with firm examples of Alaska's superior ability to plan our own future."

He states, "I consider individual freedom, choice of lifestyles, self-sufficiency and responsibility as instrumental and basic to fundamental democratic society. Reduction of dependence on government is necessary to achieve this."

Ken has worked hard on his campaign, and has achieved much in spite of his long absence from the state. Not the least of his achievements has been his ability to get non-Libertarians interested in and

working on his campaign. This ability to show people that individual and economic freedom has much more to offer them than government subsidies and control will do much to further the cause of freedom in this state.



ED HOCH

Ed Hoch has spent 40 of his 43 years as a resident of Fairbanks. He has had the experience, he says, of "watching those guys who are supposed to be protecting us go from being called "peace officers" to being called "law-enforcement agents." It's a symptom of a trend that has got to stop."

"My primary goal in public life is to reduce the burden on the individual of government, both through reduced taxes and reduced regulation."

Hoch has worked in surveying, business, construction, electronics, and insurance. He presently is working as a sales associate at RyMac Realty.

He states his goals as a legislator will be to move land from government ownership to private ownership through sale, to reduce unemployment by making State-held capital more available to private industry either by low interest loans or by direct grants, and to continue to work with the other legislators to reduce personal taxes in state, city and borough government.

"We've got to get away from the government making everything illegal and then selling us licenses to break the law," he says.

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LIBERTARIAN CANDIDATES

by Ellie Smith



Gary Cotten

Gary Cotten is running his campaign under a handicap. His job has transferred him to manage an Anchorage branch of his firm, and so he is faced with the problems of commuting to campaign.

"The real choice in this election isn't between Republicans and Democrats, or between Conservatives and Liberals. The real choice is between the politics of the past and a whole new approach to the issues, the Libertarian approach."

"This election is bringing about the question of 'morality' on numerous issues. I personally feel that politicians, political groups, bureaucrats, and the government have been and currently are committing the ultimate immoral act -- depriving the individual of his human rights and liberties."

With the courage to come out with statements such as these, Gary would make an excellent addition to the legislature.



Pete Schnaars

Another Libertarian candidate who is necessarily running a low-key campaign is Pete Schnaars. With little name recognition and a seasonal job as a surveyor which has kept him out in the sticks for much of the campaign, Pete has used his slender financial resources for a newspaper and radio advertising campaign.

"To me, liberty is the highest political goal. Only when people are free do they have the greatest opportunity to achieve their own personal goals and values." He goes on to state, "While I would work hard to restore freedom to our economy, I place just as high a priority on returning personal freedom to individuals."

"We have a big job ahead of us. The challenge of reversing the accumulating inertia of decades of powerful government cannot be underestimated, but neither can it be ignored. As a libertarian, I would be a consistent advocate of freedom."



Bill Waugaman

Bill Waugaman is another long term resident of Fairbanks, having lived here 26 years. He graduated from both high school and university in Fairbanks.

Bill is running a campaign which stresses a wide variety of issues. "Libertarian ideas and Christian ideals are entirely compatible," he says. "Free will and personal responsibility are necessary for both."

"The present administration in Juneau and many lawmakers seem to think that they know better than individual Alaskans how the people should run their lives and spend their money. This arrogant attitude must be changed."

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Local Chapter News

Libertarians Dish Fantastic Fair Fare

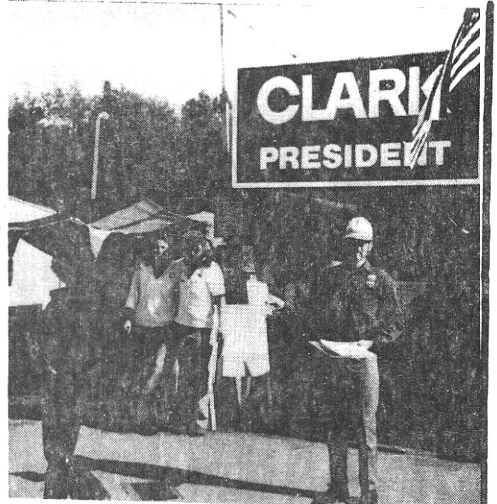
by

Carol Hammond & Sandi Tarrant



BILL WAUGAMAN AND PETE SCHNAARS, LIBERTARIAN CANDIDATES, WORK THE FAIRBANKS FAIR BOOTH.

August was a busy fair month for Libertarians, both in Palmer and Fairbanks. Fairbanks had five days of State Fair the second week in August. The Libertarian Booth was decorated simply and to the point, and won not only a First Prize but also Grand Champion for theme. Credit for the decorating goes to Tammy and Lydia Randolph. But credit for successful public exposure goes to a whole crew of people too numerous to mention. The Tundra Rebellion pulled people to the booth in droves, and as many as five books were being signed at once. Of course, you can't stop at a Libertarian booth without getting handed brochures on Clark and State House candidates, which leads to questions and answers. We definitely had a very busy booth.



JOHN WARD, TIM DOVE & JUDY MCGUFFIN PROMOTE CLARK AND TUNDRA REBELLION AT PALMER FAIR BOOTH.

Membership Drive

The Fairbanks Libertarian Party launched a major effort to increase the number of paid memberships September 10. The membership drive ends November 3. A 14KT yellow gold map of Alaska with "ALP" engraved on it will be awarded to the individual who encourages the highest number of people to join. Renewals of members 6 months or more past due is considered a new member and counts toward the prize. A minimum of 5 new members qualifies an individual for the contest. The 14KT gold map will be made into a pin, charm, tie-tac, stick-pin, or whatever suits the fancy of the contest winner.

Many new people have joined the party and are involved in a number of libertarian campaigns. The Party has more activities going on than ever before, and public visibility is at an all-time high, yet paid up memberships have declined precipitously over the last several months, primarily due to non-renewals. Currently, paid up membership statewide stands at about 282 persons. Another 177 Libertarians have allowed their memberships to expire; 130 of these are 6 months or more past due.

Most of those people contacted cited "lack of funds" as the reason for not renewing. Hopefully, when they get their state income tax rebate this month, which Libertarians worked hard to get for them, they will have enough to renew.

It is hoped that the membership drive in Fairbanks will encourage other communities to start similar contests, and reverse the current trend of declines. Your \$25 membership, aside from being a

A week after the Fairbanks Fair, Tim Dove and Judy McGuffin, gluttons for punishment I think, headed for Palmer to participate in ten days of fair at the Palmer State Fair. MatSu Valley and Anchorage joined forces to have not one, but two booths, one for Ed Clark, and one for the Tundra Rebellion. Libertarians from Anchorage, Kenai, Eagle River, Palmer, Big Lake, and Wasilla, along with Tim and Judy from Fairbanks manned the two booths. Carol Hammond should be credited for decoration and organization of the Clark booth, which was very eye catching. The Tundra Rebellion initiative was received with as much enthusiasm as it was in Fairbanks. Approximately 5 to 6 thousand signatures were gathered between the two fairs. Dick and Lydia Randolph spent one day at the Fair, and the State House candidates from the Anchorage and Eagle River area were also promoting their campaigns.

The two fairs are a great opportunity for Libertarian exposure, and it would behoove Libertarians who have not been participating to take part in the coming years and discover what a rewarding experience it can be.

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Knock, Knock? Who's There?

"Your friendly neighborhood Libertarian, who would like for you to read these brochures on our Presidential and State House candidates before November 4th."

Yes, it is that time again. And it always gets cold or snows just because we plan to spend two hours, four nights a week knocking on every door in the Borough so that people can have a true choice when they go to the polls.

Do we get time off for good works the other three nights? Oh no! One night and one day we hit the shopping malls handing out brochures just in case we missed someone's door. Only one day do we get to make out APOC reports, do our household chores, cut wood, and see our family. (I thought Sunday was a day of rest!) Then it's back on the streets again. We can rest after the elections.

So, if you can spare a night or a couple of hours on Saturday, do yourself a favor. Help spread the word! Contact your local Libertarian office or campaign headquarters and sign up. After all, if we don't do it, who will?

By Sandi Tarrant
One who's been there and knows it works.



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Tax Repealed

(cont'd. from page 1)

Sen. Bill Sumner represented the opposition. Sumner, however, was rather wishy-washy, and by the end of the debate had practically changed sides. The pro-tax-repeal position was the clear winner of the debate.

From July 1979 to January 1980, while Randolph generated publicity for tax repeal, volunteer petitioners quietly but steadily collected signatures at fairs, stores, shopping centers and door-to-door. Peter and Anne Gleitsmann, Anchorage Libertarians, led the pack by far, collecting over 6000 signatures by themselves. 13,000 were needed to place the initiative on the ballot.

When the Legislature convened in mid-January 1980, Randolph was there to turn in 21,000 signatures to Lt. Gov. Terry Miller. The Legislature had no choice now but to consider at the least some sort of tax relief. Meanwhile, the state's surplus oil taxes continued to pile up.

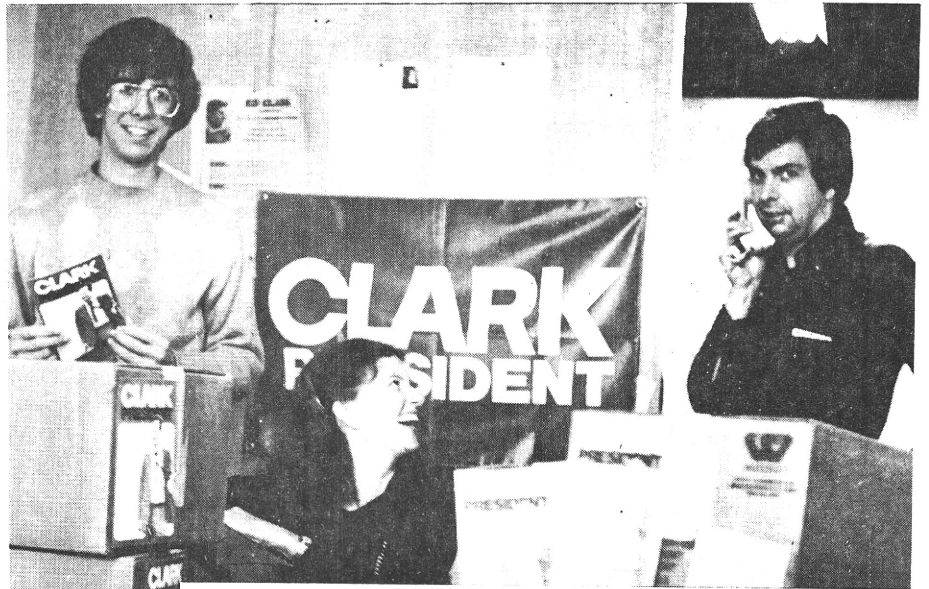
Between January and April of 1980, various legislative proposals were submitted to repeal or reduce the income tax. From the outset the Governor, House and Senate leaders and the Democrats, who controlled the House, opposed tax repeal; campaigned against it and offered "tax relief" to try to appease the aroused public interest.

In the early part of the 1980 Legislative Session, Rep. Randolph introduced HB 554, which would have repealed the personal income tax, and the corporate general income tax retroactive to 1979, as well as repealing the special corporate oil and gas income tax effective July 1, 1980. The special corporate oil and gas income tax is being challenged in court by the oil companies, and may yet be thrown out as discriminatory.

Randolph's sweeping HB 554 would have reduced the State's tax revenues by as much as \$868 million annually. The Republican's bills to repeal only the personal income tax were much less radical by comparison, and the Democrat's various and sundry tax relief proposals of tax credits and dividends paled to milktoast. Public support for complete income tax repeal continued to swell.

In March of 1980, Randolph's "Tax Initiative" was finally certified for placement on the November ballot. The Legislature hemmed and hawed, and finally on April 15th passed a tax relief law which fell considerably short of repeal. The new law exempted Alaskans who had paid taxes for three years or more from any further taxes. Two year residents would pay 1/3 of the tax, 1 year residents 2/3, and newcomers would pay

(see Tax Repealed page 10)



65 cubic feet of boxes holding 100,000 Clark for President brochures hardly leave room for volunteers in the 200 square-foot headquarters. Left to right: Chuck Pike, State Coordinator; Susan Bickman, Media Coordinator; and Carl Whitson, Local Campaign Coordinator.

Pike

(cont'd. from page 1)

Sam Brown campaign for US Congress in New Jersey in 1976. He managed the Ben Flynn campaign for New Jersey State Senate in '77, and he ran for Congress himself in 1978. In 1979 and '80, Pike was a member of the Editorial Reply Committee of the Free Libertarian Party of New York, where he gained considerable media experience.

Pike has organized successful ballot drives in three states this year. Pike led Libertarians to their first ever successful ballot access drive in Massachusetts, turning in 73,000 signatures where only 39,000 were required. In Texas, where Libertarians had tried and failed to qualify in '72 and '76, Pike led them to overcome an extremely difficult ballot access requirement, successfully qualifying Clark in that state. Pike comes to Alaska after having just coordinated the collection of 3 times the 20,000 signatures required to qualify in that state.

This month Chuck began a program of speaking to high school students in Anchorage. He and Susan Bickman presented a 10 minute program on the basics of the Libertarian Party to students there. The youngsters responded positively, asking questions and joining in the discussion.

Alaskan Libertarians extend a hearty welcome and many thanks to Chuck. We expect his experience and dedicated activism will benefit Alaskans considerably.

Clark

(cont'd. from page 1)

Ed Clark will spend the remainder of Wednesday, Oct 22nd in Juneau. He will be spending the day at Libertarian functions and meeting with the press. If you would like to help with the arrangements, contact Cheri Banks at 789-2047.

Thursday, Oct 23rd, he will be travelling to Fairbanks, where he will meet with the press, appear on KFAR "Problem Corner," and speak before the Fairbanks Rotary Club. He will spend three hours at the U of A, have dinner in town, and then appear on Town Crier. After that he will go to KTVF for a one hour television call-in show, and finally go to a cocktail party. For more information, call Ellie Smith at the campaign headquarters (452-5652).

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Economics Corner

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ANTITRUST: A LIBERTARIAN OFFENSIVE

I. INTRODUCTION

To believe in the presence and evil of monopolistic phenomena in a laissez-faire society, an understanding of the science of economics is hardly necessary. Faith suffices.

However, to believe and effectively argue that in a free economic system monopoly rarely occurs, and is beneficial when it does, requires a careful understanding of but a few aspects of that science. And economics is a science, logically pure and born of the consistently predictable human behavior of preferring "more to less". With monopoly theory, as with the rest of economics, a simple, carefully derived logic, based on just such universal human proclivities, is all that is necessary to arrive at truth.

Whether or not the reader feels already at home in this topic, this series hopes to lend a unique insight or two for the next time Standard Oil or Safeway or OPEC or Toyota comes up in conversation, resulting in another liberal's recovery from his intellectual malaise!

The antitrust laws of the United States resulted from the conviction that capital has a tendency to concentrate in such inordinate quantities that a controlling entity can gain a stranglehold in an industry, remove competitors and consequently manipulate the consumer and threaten his freedom -- by dictating a product's quality, quantity, price, condition of sale, etc., without meaningful substitutes being available. Naturally we intend to expose this conviction as fallacious. But fundamental to understanding and refuting anti-trust theory is a comprehension of how this capital behaves and where it goes and why; that is, a primer on the CAPITAL MARKET is necessary, treating the direction capital (means of investment) takes, its directing mechanism (the interest rate), and its source and end (savings and investment).

We will put antitrust aside, then, and lay this foundation first.

II. THE CAPITAL MARKET

Savings, Investment and Capital.

Hundreds of years ago it was said of capital that it was barren. It is still said by people who cannot conceive of money as being productive of anything, who perceive that the investor applies organization and ideas to the capital he has acquired and thence is interest derived. But in a very real sense, the interest that capital commands is derived from its very nature, and we must grasp

it fully to engage in discussions about capitalism per se. So we shall start by describing the functions of capital, savings, interest, and investment.

What, really, is savings? Savings is a postponement of consumption. If a farmer grows potatoes and puts some aside for a vacation, he is deferring consumption to a later date, or saving. But of course no use is got out of the potatoes in the meantime. They are a resource laying idle. So, since we shall later discover that resources don't lay idle in an open market, let us amend our definition in the context of a capital market to say that savings is the lending out of a good for a fee while consumption is deferred by the saver. Without a fee, or interest charge, the lender would not be induced to risk the many calamities that might befall the borrower and would keep the saved goods locked up in his cellar, unused till that rainy day.

And it came to pass that Farmer B (borrower) was plowing his field when it dawned on him that he could construct a machine allowing the doubling of his yearly harvest of potatoes. But construction of the machine, he realized, would take a year full time, and B had no potatoes in his cellar to tide him over the year of construction. B approaches Farmer L (lender) and borrows 100 bushels of potatoes to last him through the year. L demands a "rental" charge of 50 bushels per year while the loan is outstanding and B agrees, since these potatoes, this capital (this wealth used directly to produce more wealth), will ultimately yield him 100 bushels per year in increased potatoe production. Four years pass by, and B dumps 50 bushels of potatoes into L's cellar each year, repaying the 100 bushels principal with the fourth payment. Farmer L looks at the 300 bushels and, after wondering and pondering, declares that his original 100 bushels actually created the extra 200 bushels. In essence, he is correct.

For if L had not saved, if he had not foregone his potatoe pie desert, or his dried potatoe fire in the evening, B could not have built his machine -- or in any case not for a long time. One could almost call that capital the repository of L's efforts, which by not being consumed, commenced to yield a stream of benefits, much as carefully produced seed yields fruit when planted.

It is true that Farmer B invested ingenuity and labor to increase his productivity, but that portion of increase emanating from those efforts are reflected in his reaping a net profit of 50 bushels per year over and above the interest. (In the next part to this series we will discuss how the market knows what his share is versus capital's share, and how they are allocated.)

We can now say that a capital market is an institution in which there occurs a flow of a quantity of wealth-producing goods from saver to investor and, in time, a reverse flow from investor to saver of an augmented quantity of goods which then may be consumed by the saver or reinserted in the capital market as savings. It is like any

other market, insofar as exchanges take place.

But in this market what is bought and sold is time!

L sells certain rights to the present to B, who purchases those rights and prepares to relinquish those rights in the future. And, since with human beings in the aggregate, the present virtually always commands a premium over the future, the price will be paid by the borrower to the lender. And, again, the price being in the form of a rental payment, or interest rate, which is a stream of wealth compensating the lender for as far into the future as he postpones "the present".

In the next issue we will treat equilibrium in the capital market, which will elucidate the strange fact that all saved goods end up commanding the same rental rate! We can anticipate, then, an understanding of why only one "prime rate", or one interest rate obtains at any one time throughout an entire economy.

Tax Repealed

(cont'd. from page 9)

the full tax. Randolph warned the Legislature that their tax relief was patently discriminatory and would be found unconstitutional.

In June, Lt. Gov. Terry Miller "determined" that Randolph's Tax Initiative would not go on the ballot because the tax relief law was "substantially similar." Randolph sued, claiming that 47% of the citizens still had to pay taxes under the new law and that the people should have the right to vote on the Tax Initiative. A few weeks later the State Superior Court struck down the new tax relief law, as Randolph had predicted.

In July, Randolph called for an immediate special session of the Legislature to repeal the income tax. By August, he had sufficient legislative support to force a poll of the Legislature to have a special session.

The Alaska Supreme Court upheld the Superior Court in striking down the tax relief law in September. Governor Hammond then called a special session for September 21 to "consider personal income tax relief."

Randolph pre-filed a bill for the special session to repeal personal and corporate income taxes retroactive to Jan 1, 1978. And finally on Sept. 24, the State Legislature repealed the income tax retroactive to Jan 1, 1979.

And so, April 15th is no longer a day of reckoning for Alaskans. We can only hope that history gives Richard Randolph the credit he deserves.

Randolph Interview

(cont'd. from page 3)

about. So I think it's really critical that we elect at least one more Libertarian, so that's where my major emphasis has been put. In addition to that, we have twelve candidates running this year. Four years ago all we had was Roger MacBride, and everything that was happening Libertarianwise, which was much less than it is now, was all concentrated on that race. Now the Clark campaign is almost taking a back seat to these state legislative races.

However, all that being said, I think Ed Clark's going to do very well in Alaska, and I think the campaign for Ed has already been, and will, between now and election day, be a very predominant feature in Alaskan politics. I am disappointed that the national Clark Committee has not made the Alaska situation more a priority than they have. Earlier in the year I had hoped, and had some good indications that they would, give some substantial financial help, and with that help, I think we could have had a very good chance of at least coming in second. I'm still hopeful that that can happen. Surprisingly, we have to tell people that John Anderson is the Anderson of the Udall-Anderson Bill, and I'm amazed at the amount of people who don't know that, really amazed. When Clark was in Anchorage this last week, I made that comment to a number of people, and I guess that well over half the people, who were Libertarians mostly, didn't realize that John Anderson was the co-author of the Alaska lands bill that was authored by Udall. I think that we really have to make that point.

I think Clark is going to get alot of votes in Alaska. Most Alaskans know how bad Carter is for us, and I think there's alot of people, Democrats basically, but some independents too, who would normally vote Democratic, that simply don't have any place to go this year. They can't vote for Carter, and if we can convince them that Anderson is not an alternative either, then they'll vote for Clark. We're going to get still more negative votes from conservative Republicans who can see that Reagan's image and the reality of Reagan are two totally different things. They just simply won't go for a guy who's that much of a phoney. In addition to that, Ed Clark and the Libertarian Party have developed a very

solid constituency all over the state. There's an awful lot of just good positive votes that are going to be cast for Ed Clark, because he stands for things that those people believe in. So, take the positive vote, add to it a very substantial Democratic, independent and Republican negative vote, and we have an excellent chance of doing well. Our major shortcoming is not having the resources, primarily money, to properly tell the story.

There are as you know, about 85,000 brochures now in the state. That's a major job in the next six weeks to get those in the hands of every Alaskan voter, mostly a one on one, pass out brochures type thing. I think if we succeed in doing that, and if we can raise a minimum of \$15,000. to put on a modest to moderate radio campaign, to point out the things I just mentioned, then we can in fact do very well in Alaska.

The one single message that we can get across to Alaskan voters in the Clark campaign - since most people think that when voting for a minority party candidate they're throwing their vote away - is to let them know that Alaskan voters have in fact been throwing their presidential vote away since Day One. Alaska's presidential vote has never counted in who got elected president, we are generally told who the president is before our polls close in western Alaska, and so Alaskans really have in fact, been wasting their presidential vote in every presidential election. This year, they have a chance not to waste it, and that's by voting for Clark, because Ed Clark and the Libertarian Party are right on target on the major issues in Alaska. On the lands issue, we think the land ought to be private. On the tax issue, we think people ought to keep their money, and the government ought not to tax them to death. And on the self-determination issue, we believe in self-determination for both the people who live in a geographic area and individuals themselves. I think that's the basic lifestyle in Alaska and the basic consciousness of most Alaskans, and we're right on target, and Ed's right on target with those. I think if we can get that positive message across, plus point out the real negatives of the options to Ed Clark, that we can get a very substantial portion of the vote.

AL: Is Ed Clark going to get as large a percentage of the vote in any other state as he will in Alaska?

RANDOLPH: I would think not. I think there's a really good chance that Ed will get in excess of 20% of the vote in Alaska. I'm sure he'll not do that well anywhere else.

AL: That'll at least give us permanent ballot status for the presidential candidate.

RANDOLPH: That's true.

AL: Is there any last thing that you'd like me to pass on to the readers as we close?

RANDOLPH: Well, I think that my standard pitch is that how well we do in the election this fall has a lot more to do with the people who are reading this paper than it does with the candidates or with any other one thing. We've got from now until November 4th to win this election, and we ought to knock on every door in this town, and stand in the malls on Friday afternoons and Saturdays, and hand out the brochures and talk to people and ask them to vote Libertarian, explain our positions to them. If we can get the people who call themselves Libertarians in this area to just participate for the month of October, in a very real way, and make a few commitments to come out and help, that'll make a big difference on whether we elect one, two, or three Libertarians in this district.

AL: Thanks very much Dick.

RANDOLPH: My pleasure.

A NEW BEGINNING

Clark's book *A New Beginning*, just released, has arrived in Anchorage. It's available for \$1 per copy at the LP office, Spenard Road and Benson.

Anyone donating \$100 or more to the Clark campaign will, upon request, receive one of a limited number of copies autographed by Ed Clark.

TELEPHONE POLLS

A *Daily News* poll taken the end of July showed Ed Clark with 3% of the vote in Anchorage.

A telephone poll taken by Libertarians about the same time showed that only 57% of the people in Anchorage had even heard of the Libertarian Party.

A second Libertarian poll taken the first of September showed that those who have heard of the L.P. had increased to 87%.

A third telephone poll taken by Libertarians, completed September 14, just before Clark's visit, showed a significant change from the *Daily News* poll of 2½ weeks ago as compared below:

July 28		Sept. 14
59%	Reagan	38.5%
13%	Anderson	14.5%
14%	Carter	20.5%
3%	Clark	7.0%
11%	undecided	19.5%

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Late News

LIBERTARIANS COMPETE FOR MUNICIPAL OFFICES

Five Libertarians ran for Borough Assembly seats in three Alaskan cities in the recent municipal elections. Stan Thompson sought the Borough Mayor's seat in Kenai. Phil Matlock tried for one of the Anchorage Borough Assembly seats. And three Libertarians, Butch Stein, Wes Coleman, and Gil D'Innocente sought seats on the Borough Assembly in Fairbanks.

Alaska's municipal elections are non-partisan, so it is very difficult to promote the Libertarian Party in these campaigns. Most Libertarians tended to emphasize reductions in Borough taxes, expenditures and powers during these campaigns.

Stan Thompson may well become the first Libertarian Mayor in Alaska (America?). Thompson, a central figure in the Libertarian Party in the Kenai area, was the Borough Mayor there years ago. This campaign is his first since becoming involved with the Libertarian Party. Stan was the highest vote getter in a field of 4 or 5 candidates, receiving about 45% of the vote. 50% is required to win there, so Stan will be in the runoff October 23rd.

Phil Matlock, founder of the District 8 Libertarian Party and former Chairman of the Eagle River Party came in second in the Anchorage election, garnering nearly 35% of the votes. Although the campaign was "non-partisan", Matlock's affiliation with the Liber-

tarian Party was clearly identified.

In Fairbanks the most notable aspect of the campaign was that nobody bothered to vote. About 20% of the registered voters went to the polls. Since only about half of the people who are eligible to vote are registered, some elections were decided by fewer than 5% of the people.

Libertarian Butch Stein ran against the well-entrenched incumbent Joe Marshall. Marshall's apparent qualifications are that he's the "only black Assemblyman" and that he's been on the Assembly since 1971. Marshall has supported bigger, more powerful socialist government during his tenure, and Stein campaigned against Marshall's record, but to no avail. Marshall handily defeated Stein, 4,710 to 3,667 votes.

Wes Coleman is a new-comer to the Libertarian Party, and this was his first attempt in politics. Coleman and six other candidates competed for the one-year term seat left vacant by the resignation of John Kohler. With that many candidates running, it was certain from the beginning to be forced into a runoff. Coleman made up in energy and vigor what he lacked in experience. During the campaign he helped to expose the fraud and shennanigan involved with the school bus contract. Still, he was unable to get into the runoff, scoring 5th out of 7 with about 1,100 votes, where the top vote-getter collected nearly 2,000.

Gil D'Innocente still doesn't know if he's in the runoff or not. The race is just too close to call. D'Innocente, Vice-Chairman of the Fairbanks Libertarian Party, has been active on the Borough level for the past 2 or 3 years with local taxpayer groups "watchdogging" the budget and tax measures. He was a candidate for Borough Mayor in '79 garnering 38% of the vote against a 17-year incumbent. In this year's campaign Gil is one of the top three, but whether he's number 2 or number three is still uncertain even after 3 recounts. The initial results showed Jerry Norum, past principal of Hunter Elementary School, as the leader with more than 3000 votes, but considerably short of the 40% required to win. Glenda Straube, a legislative assistant to Rep. Brian Rogers, had five more votes than Gil. Gil asked for a recount by hand, which showed him ahead by one vote. After detecting "discrepancies" between the computer tallies of some precincts and what counting teams found Tuesday, the Borough Clerk ordered a second recount of 11 precincts. This partial recount showed Straube ahead with 2912 votes to D'Innocente's 2911. The ballots were counted again Wednesday leaving Straube with a 2 vote edge over D'Innocente. Gil has lodged an official protest over what he termed "a number of irregularities" throughout the recount process. The results are supposed to be certified Friday, Oct. 17.

VOTE LIBERTARIAN

ADS NEEDED!

We would like to keep this paper large and informative, but may not be able to if we cannot get the necessary financial backing. All ads are a business expense (therefore tax deductible), in addition to being a great help in "spreading the word" of libertarianism.

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