

FLP NEWS

Number 8

June 1984

The NEBRASKA SEVEN

by David Bergland

Prison is not the happiest place to spend the holidays, but in Plattsmouth, Nebraska, seven fathers spent both Thanksgiving and Christmas in the Cass County Jail--while their wives lived as fugitives in a neighboring state--all for the "crime" of sending their children to a church school which had not been certified by the Nebraska Department of Education. Worse--the men had not been tried and found guilty of any charges. They were imprisoned when they invoked the Fifth Amendment at a court hearing, believing their testimony would later be used against them. Until they break down and agree to waive this Constitutionally protected right they must remain in jail, where they have already spent nearly three months.

This travesty of justice is no surprise to those who have been following the underlying conflict. State officials and their allies in the educational establishment have been stepping up their opposition to parents seeking alternatives to a government-operated school system. Across the country, parents are increasingly disenchanted with government schools. They are aware of the billions of tax dollars poured into these institutions, while each year graduates emerge less literate and informed than their predecessors. Children are not receiving adequate instruction in such basic skills as reading and arithmetic. They are being engulfed in what the National Commission on Excellence in Education has called "the rising tide of mediocrity." Parents are alarmed, and to save their children from being swept away by this tide, many are removing children from government operated schools, to teach them at home or in private schools where parents have direct control over subject material.

It is often said that only the well-to-do can afford to send their children to private schools. But, these new private schools are being established and supported by parents of moderate, even low incomes. As such repudiation of government schools becomes a widespread movement, the educational establishment is panicking.

To inhibit this grassroots movement, many states have established mandatory certification requirements for schools and teachers which give state authorities the power to prohibit the formation or continuation of any school of which they disapprove. By making it very difficult to operate a private school, the government monopoly on education--and its control over children--is being protected.

Foremost in the new home education/private school movement are Christian fundamentalist parents for whom reading the Bible is of primary importance. They are thus also foremost in challenging the government monopoly over education. When the U.S. Supreme Court handed down its decision outlawing prayer and Bible reading in public schools, many Protestant parents

were dismayed--but this ruling did force the issue. Religious observances in tax-supported schools violate the principle of separation of church and state required by the First Amendment to the Constitution.

But the first Amendment not only separates church and state, it also outlaws government interference in the exercise of religion. Yet such interference is taking place in Nebraska.

The church-school parents there take seriously the Biblical injunction to "train up your children in the way they will go..." As they see it, it is not only their right, but their duty to oversee the education of their children--and to be certain they receive thorough instruction in the Bible.

Five years ago, as an expression of their convictions, nine sets of parents in Louisville, Nebraska, formed a school which met in the basement of their church, Faith Baptist--an independent Baptist church. They were assisted by their pastor, the Rev. Everett Sileven and his daughter, Theresa Schmidt, the school supervisor. There were 29 students enrolled, grades K-12. Emphasis was on the basics: reading, arithmetic, spelling, grammar, etc.--and the Bible, for them, the most basic text of all.

From the school's founding, the Nebraska Department of Education opposed it--refusing to certify it or the teachers, although several had college degrees, and the children consistently scored one to three years above the Nebraska average. The parents and their pastor offered to permit yearly testing on standardized tests to demonstrate that the children were maintaining their high performance level. They refuse, however, to hire state certified teachers who may well hold doctrines contrary to those held by the parents themselves. As long as the students are maintaining certain objective standards, the parents reason that the state has no legitimate interest in the matter.

Nebraska authorities feel otherwise. On several instances, through court order, the church itself was forcibly closed down and padlocked--to be open only Sunday mornings and Wednesday evenings for permitted services! On November 23, 1983, a hearing was held at which Everett Sileven and Theresa Schmidt were ordered to show cause why they should not be held in contempt of court if they continued to operate the school. Warrants were issued for the parents, but through an error, only seven couples were subpoenaed. The day of the hearing, the seven fathers appeared, took the Fifth Amendment, and were thrown into jail. The mothers, fearing their children were to be seized and made wards of the court, fled into hiding. Bench warrants were ordered for their arrest.

The Louisville parents are not alone. Six other independent Baptist schools in Nebraska are similarly threatened, and school authorities across the country are watching to see how the courts handle the situation.

We Libertarians wholeheartedly support the parents and the Rev. Sileven in their courageous and non-violent stand against the arrogant Nebraska government. The argument is not about literacy--but about authority. Who has the ultimate right to decide about the upbringing and education of children: parents or bureaucrats? This is what is at stake. We hold that the right to direct the education of one's children is as important a right as freedom to practice one's religion or exercise free speech--and should be recognized as such.

Centuries ago the great cry was for a separation of church and state--and in this country that was achieved. Libertarians are calling for a similar separation between education and state. In particular, we would repeal mandatory certification requirements as well as all other tax and regulatory roadblocks to the growth and development of private schools or home schooling. A free people requires freedom in education--and separation from the state is critical if education is to be free. Without that crucial separation, government will assert ever increasing control over our lives, and the lives and future of our children.

CAMPAIGN '84 CANDIDATE PROFILE

David Kahn

Dave Kahn, a New York City native, is the FLP candidate for Congress in the 17th C.D., which stretches from Manhattan's financial district to the fashionable Upper West Side.

This will be Dave's second run for office. In 1981, he campaigned as the FLP candidate for Manhattan Boro President. Dave's libertarian politics date back to 1972 when he cast a write-in vote for John Hospers, the LP's first Presidential candidate. He joined the FLP during the McBride Presidential campaign in 1976.

Dave is an activist in the New York City chapter. He directs the chapter "letters to the editor" project and frequently appears on TV and radio as the party's spokesperson on editorial replies.

Dave's professional credentials especially qualify him for a seat in the House of Representatives. He has a degree in economics from Queens College, N.Y., and is also a graduate of the National School of Finance and Management in Connecticut. Dave has been a New York State bank examiner for the past 21 years.

Dave Kahn would also bring a wealth of knowledge about foreign countries to Congress. He must certainly be the most travelled libertarian in the Party. Dave has visited over 60 countries. "I've met nomads in Iran, Eskimos in Greenland and pygmies in Zaire," he reports.

Dave lives in the shadow of the Brooklyn Bridge with his wife, Brenda, an economist with A.T.&T., and their son, Phillip. The Kahn family resides in a cooperative apartment complex. Dave serves on the coop's Board of Directors.

The Kahn campaign will focus on how the libertarian principle of non-violence can impact on the threat of war and the problem of street crime. Dave has pledged to work for withdrawal of American troops from



PHOTO BY L.L. SCHWARTZ

Europe as a step towards peace and a means by which to cut the federal budget deficit. He also favors a "no first use" policy on nuclear weapons. Dave Kahn is strongly opposed to the Simpson-Mazzoli anti-immigration bill now before Congress. He has attacked the bill not only for its repressive effects on immigration, but for its threat to all Americans as well. "This bill would set up a national identification system for the first time in our history," he said.

LIBERTARIAN CAMPAIGNS AGAINST TWO-PARTY MYTH

David Bergland, Libertarian Party candidate for president, said Friday his goal this year is to help cause "the final demolition of the myth of the two-party system."

Bergland told reporters in Troy he viewed the U.S. government as a "corporate Fascist welfare warfare state."

Bergland said, "I certainly would not exclude Ronald Reagan from that characterization."

Bergland warned that Democratic candidates Walter Mondale and Gary Hart promised a "rerun of Roosevelt and Mussolini's policies during the '30s."

Bergland, 48, is a lawyer from Costa Mesa, Calif. He ran as the Libertarian candidate for vice president in 1976.

Mainstream politicians "all have the same basic attitude and it is that you are all part of the means to their end," he said. "In 1984 we are going to see the final demolition of the myth of the two-party system in the United States."

The Libertarian Party wants to abolish the federal income tax, sell off the national parks to private owners, and pull American troops out of foreign countries.

The only functions of the federal government should be to provide a

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non-interventionist national defense and to protect Americans' constitutional rights, Bergland said.

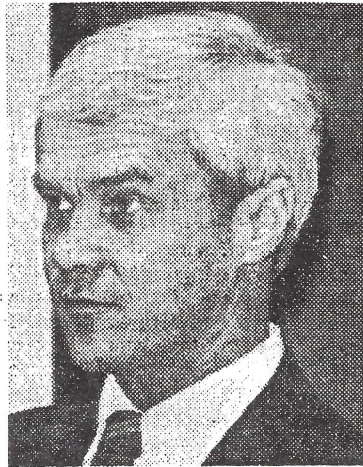
He said the government's policy toward the poor should be to abolish the minimum wage and "privatize" welfare by making it rely on charitable contributions and the work of private non-profit organizations.

The current federal welfare system is a "demeaning welfare plantation program which is primarily designed to keep the poor poor," Bergland said.

The Libertarian Party platform also calls for the eventual elimination of the Social Security system, which Bergland called a "fraud," and "bankrupt."

He said he would end the system by giving lump sum payments or converting payments to private insurance under contracts for people already receiving benefits or in the last 10 years of their working life.

Future retirees would have to rely on their own savings or insurance, he said.



DAVID BERGLAND

"I think the assumption that people won't make long-term plans is an insult to the intelligence of the people," he said.

The government also should eliminate its regulation over the job marketplace, he said.

"The underlying basis for all of our platform positions is the concept of self ownership," he said. "You own yourself, and therefore you have the right to control your life, your body and your property."

The party also stresses a foreign policy of "neutrality, peace and free trade," he said.

"The single most important issue is ending the arms race," Bergland said.

He said he would initiate a "nuclear arms reduction race," have a policy of no first-use of nuclear weapons, begin the process immediately of eliminating all land-based missiles and enter into arms talk negotiations with the Soviets.

His measures "would improve security by removing these missiles as potential targets, and be an unmistakable commitment to nuclear arms reduction."

Bergland said his campaign had raised about \$500,000 thus far and was expected to spend from \$1.5 million to \$3 million this year. He has decided not to seek federal matching funds.

He addressed students at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy Friday afternoon and will be the guest of honor tonight at the state Libertarian Convention at the Sheraton Airport Inn on Wolf Road, Colonie. About 125 people are expected to attend.

Bergland said that Libertarian candidates running in several hundred state and local elections in 1982 received more than 5 million votes. The party will be on the ballot in all 50 states this year.

PREPARATIONS UNDER WAY FOR BALLOT ACCESS DRIVE

by John Francis

Beginning August 7, 1984, and lasting to September 5th, Libertarians throughout New York State will gather 40,000 signatures to place David Bergland and Jim Lewis on the November ballot.

Bill McMillan, head of the petition drive committee, declared, "We must be the first to file in Albany. This will give us the 6th column on the ballot."

However, before the actual petitions are in everyone's hands, much ground work must be done and guidelines established. First, all Bergland/Lewis petitions must be filed in Albany. All local petitions within a county, including congressional races, are filed at your county Board of Elections. Cross-county election petitions are to be filed in Albany.

All Bergland/Lewis petitions are to be in Albany on September 5th. Local petitions have until September 18th.

There is to be no piggy-backing on Bergland/Lewis petitions; however, for local races within a county piggy-backing is OK. Just make sure that the jurisdictions completely coincide.

A flyer describing in greater detail just how to proceed, where to mail completed petitions, etc., will follow shortly.

Libertarian Youth Movement

Brian Heape, a South Carolina high school student, is trying to organize a nationwide libertarian youth movement. For more information write: Brian Heape, Rte. 1, Box 79, Elloree, SC 29047

Yates County Libertarians

Gary Carlson, the recently appointed Yates County FLP Chair, is looking for libertarians to join with him. Write or call:

Gary Carlson, RD #2, Bluff Point, NY 14417
315/536-3052

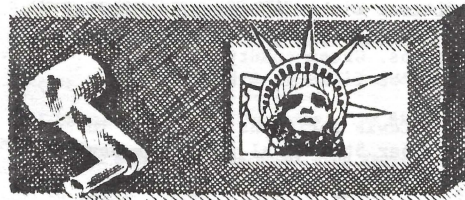
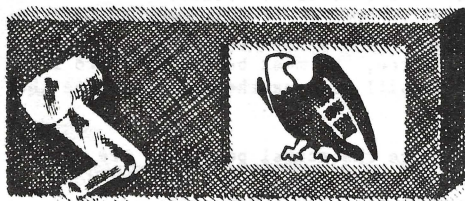
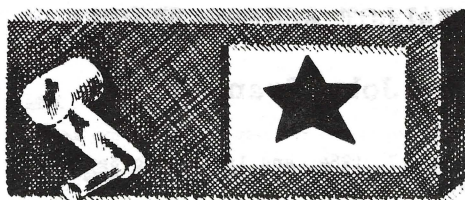
Libertarian Unseats Incumbent in California

According to a report in the Wall Street Journal, June 8th, a Libertarian Party candidate defeated the incumbent in a race for County Supervisor in Placer County, California. No other details were given.

The Third Largest Party*

They say the Republicrats and the Demopublicans are really the same political party, they're trying to establish a real two party system.

by Thomas Moczydlowski



You may have never even heard of it. You've probably never voted for its candidates. Yet it's the nation's third largest political party. It's the Libertarian Party.

Only 35 Libertarians presently hold public office, but the party is organized in every state and has fielded hundreds of candidates since it was founded in 1971.

This election year the Libertarians hope to overcome their obscurity and add to their numbers. One of their biggest challenges will be in New York State, where the party so far has failed to win a single election.

As its name suggests, the Libertarian Party advocates freedom.

They say government taxes, regulations and restrictions are violating individual liberty. To correct this, the party wants to strip government to the bare essentials, leaving only a court system, a police force and a minimal national defense.

Libertarians trace their philosophical roots to the American Revolution. The United States, they argue,

has strayed from its original principles of liberty. The party platform declares their anticipated independence from big government.

"We, the members of the Libertarian Party," it says, "challenge the cult of the omnipotent state and defend the rights of the individual. We hold that all individuals have the right to exercise sole dominion over their own lives and have the right to live in whatever manner they choose, so long as they do not forcibly interfere with the equal rights of others . . ."

Though this party manifesto reads like the corporate charter of a mainstream civil liberties organization, the theory translates into a more extreme political platform.

The party advocates an end to all property and personal income taxes, a repeal of the Social Security system, U.S. withdrawal from the United Nations, voluntary armed forces, legalized drugs, gambling and prostitution and full deregulation of business.

Libertarians say their party doesn't make moral judgments. Instead, they want the choices left open for the individual to decide what is right and wrong.

Nor do they consider themselves inhumane. They claim environmental problems, such as toxic waste dumping and acid rain, would be solved by holding the corporations

legally responsible. Welfare programs would be handled by voluntary groups that already exist. Unemployment would be reduced because there would be no taxes, licenses, fees or regulations to deter self employment or small businesses from starting up.

The party draws intellectual sustenance from such free market theorists as Friedrich Hayek and Milton Friedman, both Nobel Prize winners in economics, as well as from Harvard University philosophy professor Robert Nozick, who is a Libertarian Party member and author of "Anarchy, State and Utopia."

But the Libertarian Party has found little success in translating its ideals into election victories. They blame the Democrats and Republicans for locking them out of the political system and for conspiring together to create more bureaucracy. Libertarians see the two established parties as being one and the same, and label them "Republicrats" or "Demopublicans", depending upon which group is in leadership.

"We're just trying to reestablish a two party system. People find it hard to believe that Ronald Reagan and Tip O'Neil are in the same club," says James McKeown of Binghamton, New York, who is the Libertarian Party Campaign '84 national coordinator.

Thomas Moczydlowski is a free-lance writer in Westchester.

*The Libertarian Party gathered 921,000 votes in the 1980 Presidential election, more than any other minor party. John Anderson collected 5.7 million votes, but he ran as an independent.

Libertarian candidates are usually as unknown as their party. This year is no exception. The party is running David Bergland of California for President and Jim Lewis of Connecticut for Vice President. Their main political experience is having campaigned before. Bergland, an attorney, ran for Vice President in 1976. Lewis, a sales representative for a bookbinding company, ran for U.S. Senator in 1982.

If the party is to grow, Bergland and Lewis must capture more than 921,000 votes, the amount received in 1980 by the Libertarian presidential ticket of Ed Clark and David Koch. Bergland and Lewis may be the undisputed underdogs, but as the party's standard bearers, they take their roles seriously. They have already visited half of the states and have an estimated campaign budget of \$3 million.

Some of the reforms that Bergland and Lewis promise are a reduction of federal revenues by one-third, an immediate end to the federal income tax, a repeal of the minimum wage laws, the establishment of a "no first strike" nuclear arms policy, and an elimination of subsidies to agriculture and industry—all in line with the party's policy of less government.

Libertarians are also entering a number of congressional, state and local contests. Their goal in these races is to get more than 5 million votes, the total received in 1982 with 1,000 candidates.

The party has found its greatest success in Alaska, where, currently, nine Libertarians are elected officials. Until recently two Libertarians served in the Alaska Senate, the highest level of office ever reached by the party. Dick Randolph, one of the Libertarian state senators, gave up his seat to run for governor. Randolph lost, but he received 15 per cent of the vote in a four way race.

When the party debuted in New York state in 1972, it showed similar promise. Libertarian Fran Youngstein ran for mayor of New York City. She was the first woman to run for that post and received more votes than the other four minor parties combined.

Since then, the party has struggled along. To begin with, state election laws prohibit the Libertarian Party from using its name or emblem on ballots. This is because its

name is too similar to the Liberal Party's. And its emblem, the State of Liberty, infringes on the Conservative Party's insignia of a hand holding a torch.

To compensate, the Libertarian Party calls itself the Free Libertarian Party in New York. It also uses a modified emblem—just the face of the Statue of Liberty, rather than the complete image.

"We're the only Libertarians that have this trouble. The Liberals and Conservatives were established here when we started, so we had to make the changes," says McKeown.

But the Free Libertarian Party of New York suffers from more than technical problems. It has yet to record a victory in its twelve year history. Its best showing was last year in a Tioga County legislators' race. Free Libertarians James Wood and Kurt Frazenburgh each received about 33 per cent in a multiple voting contest. Not enough to win, but just enough to scare their four Republican opponents.

Free Libertarians have also failed to obtain permanent ballot status, while Libertarians in 17 other states have succeeded. They had hopes of getting it in 1982. The party needed 50,000 votes in the governor's race to meet the requirement. They were confident because two years earlier their presidential candidate Ed Clark had received 52,000 votes in New York. But John Northrup, their gubernatorial candidate, polled only 16,903 votes or 0.32 per cent.

"It was quite a severe shock to the party," says McKeown.

He adds they will try again for bal-

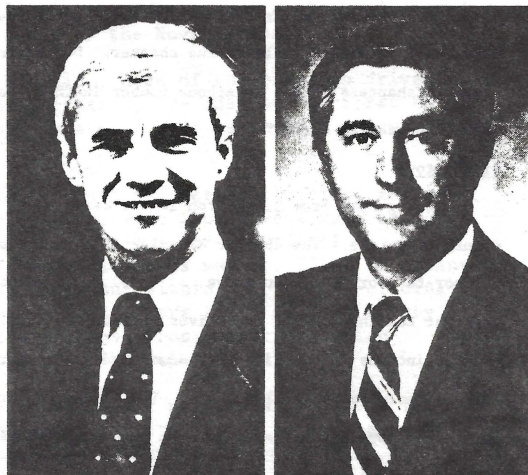


James McKeown Wanda Hudak

lot status in 1986. "The question then is going to be: Is our network of political activists in force and can we grow from where we are?"

Despite their losses, Free Libertarians and Libertarians alike remain optimistic. They believe their party will catch on once the average voter becomes aware of it and is willing to join their crusade.

Party members in each of the state's 11 chapters employ an array of tactics to reach the public. Some write letters to the editor explaining the Libertarian principles. The Rochester branch is particularly active this way, according to McKeown.



David Bergland (L) and Jim Lewis: The Candidates.

In Cortland, Free Libertarian Dorothy-Louise Brokaw gives talks in schools and at community group meetings. "Our long term strategy is to reach the young people," she says. "That's because they are still interested in ideas and believe there are solutions to modern problems."

The party's Southern Tier chapter plans to start handing out an "Illusion of Freedom Award." The dubious honor will go to governmental officials that pass legislation restricting freedom, says the chapter's chairman Dave Chatara.

Free Libertarian Wanda Hudak claims that the party offered personal freedom for her. "I was born 12 years ago when the Libertarian Party started in New York. It feels good to be 12 years old."

Hudak is running for Broome County executive against incumbent Republican Carl Young. She says the focus of her campaign will be to cut the county's social services budget by using voluntary welfare programs.

Free Libertarian Party chairman John Francis says the party's efforts to eliminate taxes are attractive to voters. "We think there's a big market for people with Libertarian views."

Why is the party still a distant number three? "The fact that the party hasn't grown like we would have hoped suggests that it's ahead of its time," says Francis. ■

REGIONAL REPORTS

by Tom Lowy

Albany

The annual Capitol District summer picnic was held Sunday, June 3, at the Davis farm in Scotia. Despite the threat of rain, about 55 people attended....Media coverage of the FLP state convention in May resulted in several telephone calls to the chapter. Don Davis, chapter chair, suggests chapters list a telephone number in their local phone book under "Free Libertarian Party."

Binghamton

The big news from Binghamton is the Wanda Hudak campaign for Broome County Executive. The chapter has planned a vigorous campaign emphasizing a "door-to-door" petition drive. A campaign calendar has been put together to set objectives between now and election day. The chapter intends to identify 1000 committed voters for Hudak, 200 of whom will be recruited as pollwatchers. The Binghamton organization will send chapters a copy of the calendar upon request. Campaign contributions may be sent to: Friends to Elect Wanda Hudak, P.O. Box 1114, Binghamton, NY 13902....The chapter is also considering three other local races that recently opened up when the incumbents unexpectedly resigned. Linda Jowett, chapter chair, urges chapters to check with their local Board of Elections for similar opportunities. Local races require relatively small numbers of petition signatures and can generate much publicity....Jim Lewis, the LP candidate for Vice President, will be the featured guest at the chapter picnic, Sunday, June 24. A full report will appear in the next issue of FLP News.

Cortland

The Cortland chapter is considering a race for the 25th Congressional District....A pre-petition drive picnic is planned for late-July....Glenn Peacock left recently for Missouri to work for the "Bergland for President" petition drive....Dave Bergland appeared in the Central New York region shortly before the state convention in May. Media reports appeared on 4 TV stations, 7 radio stations and in 7 newspapers. Bergland also visited the Onondaga Indian Reservation and spoke with nationally-known Indian militant, Dennis Banks.

Dutchess

The Dutchess County chapter is considering a race for the 96th Assembly District. Steve Jones, chapter chair, may be the candidate. They hope to attract many of the people active in the Sandy Cohen Congressional campaign ten years ago. Plans are being made for the August petition drive.

Genesee

Genesee County chapter chair, Dave Miller, reports that Dave Bergland made a campaign stop in Batavia on his way to the state convention in May. The Daily News, Batavia's local paper, interviewed Bergland and published a story the following day....Chapter members

have been attending local government meetings, including the county legislature. Miller believes this is an excellent method of learning about local political issues, while building libertarian awareness. He has developed rapport with reporters who cover these meetings and they are now asking how libertarians feel about various local issues.... The chapter is holding monthly business meetings and planning the August petition drive.

Nassau

Tom Ballou, a chapter member and libertarian scholar, addressed the May 22 chapter meeting on "Unmasking the Greenbackers: A Critique of Social Credit Monetary Theory." The next meeting is scheduled for June 26 and Don Hoffman of Individual Securities will speak on "Tax Havens: A Legal Method of Tax Avoidance." The chapter meets the 4th Tuesday each month and urges Nassau County libertarians to attend....Rick Horan is the FLP candidate for the 5th Congressional District in Nassau County.

New York City

Fred Cookinham, the N.Y. City chapter chair, reports that a July 4th party will be held at the home of John Francis in Brooklyn....The chapter will soon begin tabling. Volunteers are needed for this very enjoyable activity. Please call Milt Verstandig (212-861-3759).... Candidates for various races will be selected soon. Dave Kahn has already announced his candidacy for the 17th Congressional District in Manhattan....A series of "Introduction to the Libertarian Party" meetings is being planned. It will be patterned after a successful orientation series held in California....A petition drive kick-off party is planned at the state headquarters on Aug. 6th....Every Tuesday evening (6 p.m.) is work night at headquarters. Volunteers are welcome and needed.

Plattsburg

Dale Tierney, Plattsburg chapter chair, reports a very successful "letters to the editor" project. The Plattsburg Press-Republican has agreed to publish an 800-word libertarian letter every six weeks, as well as shorter letters more frequently....The chapter is also exploring the "Liberty Scholarship" project with high schools in Clinton County.... The chapter meets the 2nd Friday each month (8 p.m.), 4 Palmer St., Plattsburg. Newcomers are welcome.

Oswego

Tom Ratigan, Oswego County chair, reports that initial organizing efforts are proving successful and new contacts are being made. A news release announcing his appointment as Oswego County chair was published in the Oswego Valley News. He has also had several "letters to the editor" published in two local papers recently....An organizing meeting is planned soon....Ratigan also reports that Oswego libertarians want to run a candidate in either the 46th Senatorial District or the 117th Assembly District.

LAISSEZ FAIRE

- **WESTERN LIBERALISM**, edited by E.K. Bramsted and K.J. Melhuish. "... a riveting collection of excerpts and speeches from the greatest leaders of that glorious, freedom-loving movement known as classical liberalism. With this book you can treat yourself to an exotic libertarian feast." — Roy A. Childs, Jr. (quality pb, 810p) \$16.95
- **ECONOMICS IN ONE LESSON** by Henry Hazlitt. Classic primer on the principles of the free market economy and the dangers of government intervention. Discusses minimum wage laws, rent control, tariffs, unions, price fixing, inflation, etc. in an easy-to-understand style. (214p) \$5.95
- **SWEET LAND OF LIBERTY?** by Henry Holzer. The constitution's promise to protect individual rights is sabotaged by its supposed guardian, the Supreme Court. Holzer examines the assumptions underlying Supreme Court decisions in 60 major cases, and their effect on individual rights. (hd, 224p) \$14.95
- **MARKETS AND MINORITIES** by Thomas Sowell. Sowell demonstrates the at-best-futile and at-worst-devastating effects of government attempts to aid the advance of ethnic or racial minorities. (136p) \$8.95
\$13.50
- **THE OMINOUS PARALLELS: The End of Freedom in America** by Leonard Peikoff. What is required to turn a country into a total dictatorship? How did the Nazis accomplish it? It is happening here? Peikoff argues that America today is moving toward the establishment of a Nazi-type dictatorship in the not-too-distant future. Introduction by Ayn Rand. (hd, 394p) \$16.95
- **TOMORROW, CAPITALISM** by Henri Lepage. Already a bestseller in Sweden and France, this book details the recent "revolution" in economics toward a free market orientation. Lepage, a French journalist, surveys such trailblazers as Milton Friedman, Gary Beck, Ronald Coase, and members of the Public Choice school who have reshaped the science of economics into a coherent, comprehensive approach to the study of human problems. (hd, 265p) \$14.95
- **FOR A NEW LIBERTY** by Murray N. Rothbard. Already a classic, the best modern defense of individual liberty. A biting attack on the legitimacy of the state, with numerous criticisms of government intervention. Offers market solutions to many social and economic problems and presents a "revisionist" interpretation of foreign policy and the origins of the cold war. (pb, 325p) \$6.95
- **ATLAS SHRUGGED** by Ayn Rand. The "philosophical" novel that served as a major catalyst for the post-World War II revival of libertarian thought. Defines a new ethics of rational self-interest and provides a philosophical foundation and moral defense of rational individualism and laissez faire capitalism. (1084p) \$4.95
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World Libertarian Convention

Join New Yorkers Cathy and Jay Salwen, Bill Stockery, Siegie Kress, and others at the 2nd World Libertarian Convention in London, England August 13th through 19th. Rooms are still available at the Royal Holloway College. The Convention Package is \$330. for everything. Contact Siegie Kress, 212/927-9788 or 212/490-8870.

TAX FACTS

"The United States Tax Code is a Byzantine assortment of credits, exclusions and deductions...now numbering more than 5,000 pages....Federal tax evasion is now estimated to cost the Treasury \$100 billion a year."

—Senator Robert Kasten
Republican, Wisconsin
N.Y. Times 6/21/84

ERRATUM

John Northrup ran for Governor, not Senator, as reported in the April 1984 issue.

Would you like to be more persuasive when explaining liberty? **A Liberty Primer** is the solution! Send \$7.95 to: Genesee Valley Society for Individual Liberty, Box 10224, Drawer CFLP, Rochester, NY 14610

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