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California Libertarian News

February 1979

Volume VII, No. 2

Presidential Candidate to Appear At San Jose Convention

Bill Hunscher, chairman of the New Hampshire LP, and, as of January the only announced candidate for Libertarian Party nomination for president in 1980, will be campaigning for that nomination at the 1979 Convention of the Libertarian Party of California, February 16-19, in San Jose. Since most of the other nationally prominent libertarians who have been mentioned in connection with a 1980 presidential candidacy will also be there, the results of an informal poll after the convention would probably tell us a lot about our next national standard bearer.

Ed Clark and Dick Randolph have been mentioned as possible candidates. Various groups around the country have been engaged in a movement to draft Ed Clark for the presidential race in the light of his outstanding accomplishments in the California gubernatorial race. Others have called for Dick Randolph of Alaska as the elected libertarian with the proven track record. Meanwhile, Bill Hunscher has developed quite a following and organization. Roger MacBride, LP presidential candidate in 1976, has whole-heartedly endorsed Bill's candidacy. Michael Emerling, of seminar fame, has agreed to be his campaign manager.

Mr. Hunscher's success in business has left him free to spend a year and a half at full-time campaigning and wealthy enough to commit \$100,000 seed money from his personal funds toward the campaign. (Federal election laws make it impossible for any but the wealthy to run by limiting personal contributions to \$1000.) As a contributor to the Hospers-Nathan (1972) and MacBride-Bergland (1976) campaigns and as NHLP chairman since 1975, his LP credentials are in order. He is an experienced political candidate,

having run for the New Hampshire state legislature twice and having won a seat on a local school budget committee.

The questions our increasingly media conscious LP electorate will need to answer before the 1979 Presidential Convention in Los Angeles are: How does Bill Hunscher appear on television? Will the general public take his candidacy seriously? Will the members of the LP be willing to work for him? Can he present libertarianism clearly to the general public? Will he inspire confidence, contributions, and votes? Californians can start finding out the answers in San Jose this month.

INSIDE THIS CALIBER

Bill Hunscher of New Hampshire declares his candidacy for President of the United States. See story on page 1 and letter on page 9.

Richard Winger makes the case against the restrictive California ballot qualifying law in an article on page 5 and **James Reichle** supplies another argument for ballot qualification of the LPC in a letter on page 9.

Mark Hinkle takes a look at the latest legislative proposals of interest to libertarians in Sacramento and in Washington, D.C. in an article beginning on page 4.

National Director Chris Hocker reports on the LP National Committee Meeting held January 13 and 14 in Las Vegas, Nevada, on page 10.

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The 1978 New York gubernatorial campaign is covered in an article on page 6.

Pablo Campos will head the effort to repeal the California sales tax, keeping an Ed Clark campaign promise. Story on page 7.

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Libertarian Alternative brings us more fun and games from the primary source of force—your government, on page 4.

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Libertarians Sue Secretary of State over 2% Requirement for Ballot Qualification

Friday, February 9, 1979, Ed Clark, LPC attorney Ray Hendrickson, and LPC Executive Director Bob Costello were scheduled to appear at a press conference in Sacramento to announce the filing of a lawsuit designed to establish the Libertarian Party as a ballot qualified party in California.

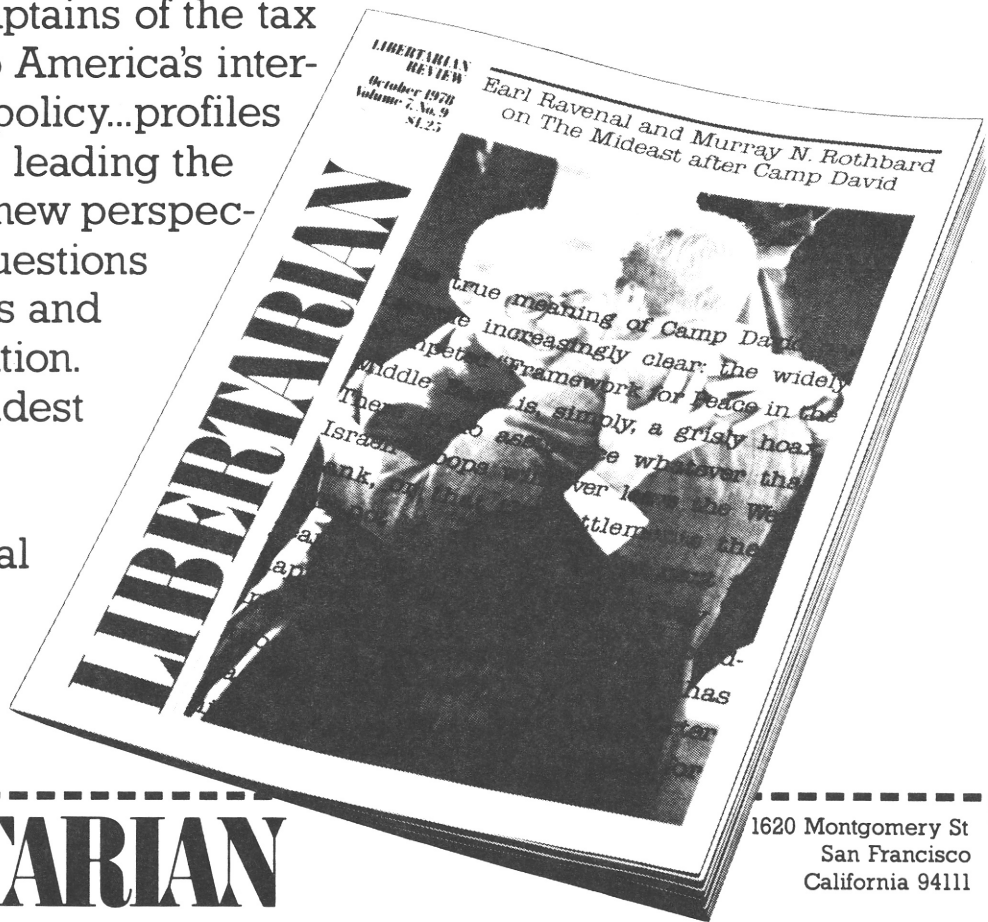
Details of the suit were unavailable at press time, but it is expected to assert that the LP has qualified under section 6340 (a) of the California Elections Code, and that the Secretary of State has capriciously denied the qualification and should therefore pay for the costs of the litigation. For further background information, see the article by Richard Winger on page 5 and the letter from attorney James Reichle on page 9.

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Is it time, already, to write my final Chairman's column?
Yes.

Was it just 15 months ago that I sat down to write my first one?
Yes.

So what should I say in this, my last hurrah? Many times before, when I sat down to compose a column, I wasn't clear as to what I wanted to discuss. But this one is different. I've known for a long time what I would say in my last column. There are some things that I've been waiting for quite a while to get off my chest. So hang on.

I've been involved with the Libertarian Party since October 1972. As the years rolled along, my involvement became deeper and deep-



er. Regional Executive Committee in 1973. State Executive Committee in 1975. Editor of CALIBER in 1975. Southern Vice-Chair in 1977. State Chairman in 1977. Two State Platform Committees. Five State Conventions. Three National Conventions. With rare exceptions, almost all of my evenings and weekends for the last three years have been spent, to some degree, on Libertarian Party activity. Many thousands of dollars out of my own pocket, many other activities and projects foregone. I've been yelled at, criticized, argued with. I've lost sleep and appetite. Knowing all of the above, would I do it again?

Yes. You bet your life I would.

To paraphrase Robert Heinlein, for me the Libertarian Party has been a harsh mistress. Like a harsh mistress, it has been incredibly demanding.

But also, like a harsh mistress, it has been immeasurably rewarding.

To begin with, just from a personal growth perspective, I'm twice the person I was when I first entered LP activity. I used to be painfully shy, pathologically afraid of public speaking, dreadfully unassertive, lacking in leadership and organizational skills. Without claiming to have become Captain Libertarian, there's no question that I have improved enormously in these areas over the last several years.

Of course, I'm not the only one. One of my greatest thrills has been to watch the development of so many other LPC members. For me and for many others, the Libertarian Party has functioned, in effect, as an enormous developmental cauldron, fuming and bubbling, taking people united at first only by the desire to live free, and

giving them the opportunity—and the incentive—to discover how remarkable they are.

And that, of course, is the major, above-all reason why I do not regret one minute of time, nor one cent of resources, that I have spent on the Libertarian Party. Surely, nowhere else on earth, in no other organization, could one ever be so fortunate as to find people of the quality and caliber that are members of the LP. The men and women I have met, associated with, and come to know over the years, are the finest people I have ever known. Their presence has enriched my life. Their rationality, their comradeship, their warmth, their shared values have given me my closest approach—short of actually living there—to the world of Galt's Gulch.

We have fought and strived together, shoulder-to-shoulder, side-by-side; we have suffered and achieved, known joy and sorrow, disappointment and happiness. We have run the gamut of emotions, heaven-high and hell-deep.

You, the men and women of the Libertarian Party, have given me the greatest moments of my life; and I'd like to take this last opportunity to tell you how much I appreciate it.

My thanks to all of you,

—To my "family," the members of my home turf in the San Fernando Valley;

—To my friends, acquaintances and colleagues throughout Los Angeles County, Southern California, and the rest of California;

—To the wonderful people I've come to know from all around the country, whenever we come together at National Conventions and National Committee meetings;

—To the editors, publishers, and writers of the Libertarian Press: the newsletters, the magazines, the book services;

—To the people responsible for Libertarian books and literature;

—To our candidates for office and their staffs, for heroism above and beyond the call of duty;

—By god, to all of our petition circulators;

—To our contributors, large and small;

—To everyone who ever showed up for a work party, to stuff envelopes, lick stamps, stick on labels, bundle up packages;

—To all of you who stood up to speak at City Council meetings and all other public gatherings;

—To all of you who ever wrote letters to the editor or called up the talk shows;

—To all of you who have delivered editorial rebuttals;

—To all of you who took the time to attend meetings and conventions, to argue over, refine and hone our platforms and our constitutions/by-laws;

—To all of you who keep sending in your membership dues;

—To all of you who, in any way, shape or form, have striven to achieve a free society;

—To you, and you, and you, named or unnamed, known or unknown;

—And most of all, to the two of you—you know who you are—you two people who have meant more to me than anything else, and who, but for the Libertarian Party, I would never have known;

Thank you; thank you all; for everything.

Politiks As Usual

The government employs four people to raise and lower 100-150 U.S. flags each day over various congressional buildings, so that congressmen can present to favored constituents a flag that flew over the Capitol.

The Ohio legislature is considering a bill that would require any large company that planned to relocate to give two years notice, give big severance payments to employees, file an economic impact statement, and pay a government agency 10% of the annual wages of employees who lose their jobs. And what company with any sense will expand in or move to OHIO?

The Laffer Curve applied to horseracing? New York state's government used to take a 17% cut of the betting pool, but reduced its percentage to 14%—in the hopes of encouraging more betting and a larger total rake-off.

The California Supreme Court ruled that schools may be held liable for injuries suffered by truant students. And the IRS demands that companies pay withholding taxes for people who worked as independent contractors. And the feds fine farmers who hire illegal immigrants. Note how in these cases and so many others, justice is irrelevant—the punishment is not carried out against the person who committed the (government defined) wrong deed, but against the established entities that are easy to punish.

Although the federal bureaucracy has grown only a third (to 2.8 million) since 1950, the number of people who work for universities, research organizations, and state and local governments who are paid by the federal government has grown to between 3 and 4 million. HEW, for example, has 144,000 regular employees, but pays the salaries of 980,000 others. (Wash. Monthly, Sept.)

The Dept. of Agriculture has decided to pay potato farmers to use some of their potatoes for cattle feed. The purpose, of course, is to raise the price of potatoes. And did you realize that the D. of A. prints money? Well, it'll give away approximately \$6,700,000,000 in food stamps in fiscal 1980. (WSJ 12/28,6)

To replace money lost by Proposition 13, a California town is charging draw poker parlors \$75,000 a year for a license plus a cut of gross receipts.

The EPA may order utility companies in Ohio to use locally mined coal rather than out-of-state coal even though the local product pro-

Spot Check on Washington and Sacramento

by Mark W. A. Hinkle

—Balance the Federal Budget—

Our new governor, 'Jerry Jarvis,' has supported a bill which calls for a constitutional convention for the purpose of amending the constitution to require a balanced federal budget. It has passed the Senate and has gone to the Assembly for passage. However, the Assembly killed a similar bill last year. So let your Assembly-person know your views. It's as easy as a telephone call. It wouldn't hurt to call your Senator too. The bill has 33 co-authors in both the Senate and the Assembly, so it should have a better chance this year.

—Public Financing of Elections—

Public financing of Congressional elections is back again early this year in the form of H.R. 1. President Carter in his State of the Union message mentioned that he hopes to sign the bill into law this

continued on next page

duces more pollution. The utility companies would have to install costly anti-pollution systems. All this is good for the local economy—or so they say.

"The last decade has seen dramatic restrictions in the freedom of action society chooses to allow to business firms. A series of laws . . . has restricted the prerogatives of business firms to pursue production, hiring and marketing practices that would have continued without these laws . . . New regulatory programs neither threaten freedom nor contribute significantly to inflation." Notice any contradictions? The Harvard professor of public policy who made these statements in an article in *The New Republic* apparently didn't.

The above was excerpted from the January issue of Libertarian Alternative, P.O. Box 15011, San Diego, CA 92115.

Mark's Remarks

by Mark Tarses

You're not going to believe this but . . .

In March of 1970, Mr. Norwin S. Phlaum walked into HEW's Washington headquarters, found an empty desk and eventually set himself up as deputy administrator for regional program planning. Employed by HEW for 8 years, until his retirement, Phlaum promoted himself regularly, rising from assistant to the deputy assistant to his present position which pays \$47,573 annually with three weeks vacation.

But Mr. Phlaum was no ordinary bureaucrat in his job. He started out as an honest citizen who wandered into the planning section of HEW by mistake eight years ago. He explains, "I had a briefcase and no overcoat or hat. This important looking gal told me to take a seat and she'd be with me in a minute. Never saw her again."

"So I pulled up a chair to a desk and started doing the Times crossword puzzle. Somebody brought me coffee and suggested the answers to some three letter words . . . vertical ones, I think. Then somebody else took up a collection for a secretary. She was getting married or divorced or having a baby. I kicked in \$2."

When a staff member told Phlaum that the new nameplates were not ready and suggested that he fill out a secondary request and "leave it with Larry," Phlaum put himself down as the "assistant to the Assistant deputy" strictly as a joke. But jokes within the federal bureaucracy are expensive, and Phlaum found to his surprise that all assistants to the assistant deputy receive a base salary of \$38,200.

Phlaum then began his rise through the ranks of the HEW bureaucracy aided by the glowing reports on his progress which he prepared himself. "Heck, all I did was keep a low profile and eat my lunches at my desk, wrote blizzards of memos, and never missed staff meetings. Carrying around a sheaf of important looking papers helped. But you've got to goof off constructively too, or else the others will start to wonder. I worked the New York Times crossword puzzle every morning after coffee break. Didn't miss many words either."

To further assure his promotions, Phlaum wrote his own efficiency reports—he was the only one qualified by HEW to assess his duties and responsibilities. He was even offered a secretary and two assistants, but turned them down.

When Phlaum resigned in August 1978 and went public with his story, HEW refused to prosecute because Phlaum had saved every paycheck and returned the \$321,642.17 to the treasury. "I always had an independent income," he explained, "but talk about your inmates running the asylum, in government, they own it."

The above article is reprinted with permission from the December 1978 issue of Libertarian Lifeline, the Region 6 newsletter edited by Bill Carson.

LP Activists Should be Experts on Ballot Qualifying Law

by Richard Winger

Whether you're trying to persuade someone to register "Libertarian," writing your legislator, or working to get support for our "two percent" lawsuit, you should be well-informed about sec. 6430, the party qualifying law of the California Elections Code.

It's fairly easy to get a legislator, an editorial writer, or a voter, to agree that the ten percent petition requirement is unfair. This requirement now stands at 713,289 signatures, almost as many as the party requirements of all the other 49 states put together. No other state requires more than five percent on a petition. In addition, California requires that the signers state that they "rep-

... the ten percent petition requirement is unfair."

resent" the party. Furthermore, the petition is due in December of the year before the election, two full months earlier than the deadline of the state (Ohio) with the second earliest party deadline of the 50 states.

But many skeptics who will agree with you that the ten percent petition is unfair, will say that the alternate one percent registration method is "reasonable." For example, this was the excuse that the Pacific Legal Foundation used for not supporting our "two percent" lawsuit. It is also common for state legislators to express this idea. Also, we lost the CoDel lawsuit because the state was able to persuade two of the three judges that a "reasonably diligent" party should be able to meet the requirement (the "reasonably diligent" language comes from U.S. Supreme Court standards for judging state ballot access laws.

History refutes the idea that the one percent registration requirement is "reasonable." This law has now existed for exactly fifty years, but it has been used only three times—in 1938 (by the Townsend Party, when the deadline was June) and in 1968 by American Independent and Peace and Freedom Parties. Only three usages of the law in fifty years shows that the method is virtually unusable.

Spot Check on Washington and Sacramento

continued from page 4

year. This is a major battle which we cannot easily afford to lose. This bill is essentially a finance the incumbant scheme. Even though the vast majority of congressmen are reelected each term without it, it will reduce even further our chances of electing a Libertarian to Congress.

—None of the Above—

Senate bill 94, introduced by Senator Campbell, would place the words "None of the above is acceptable" below the names of candidates for public office in California. (This would not affect incumbent judicial candidates.) Unfortunately, this would have no bearing on the outcome of any election. This would in effect be an unpopularity poll of the voters. The purpose of this bill is to increase voter participation by getting those voters who normally would not vote, due to the poor choices offered to cast their votes for "None of the above." The bill would also appropriate \$3 million to the local agencies who run the elections, to pay for the additional printing and vote counting costs. So you can see it is a bill of dubious worth. I think "None of the above" is a good idea, but this bill, S.B. 94, would void most of the benefits and cost \$3 million to boot! Let your elected rascals know your views.

Significant parties which have tried and failed to use the one percent registration method include:

1. The Socialist Party of the 1940's was strong enough to win partisan elections in Wisconsin, Connecticut and Pennsylvania, but it tried and failed to qualify under the one percent registration method. (It had lost its place on the ballot in 1938.) After many years of attempting to qualify, the Socialist Party turned to the legislature and the state courts for relief, but neither attempt worked.

2. The Independent Progressive Party of 1948, which polled over one million votes for Henry Wallace for president, and which elected a congressman from New York that year, was unable to qualify under the one percent registration method. At the deadline in March 1948, the party had only 2,006 registrants in California. The party did qualify under the ten percent petition method in California, the only incidence of any party use the ten percent petition. The example of the Independent Progressive Party shows that the one percent registration method is equally as difficult as the ten percent petition method.

3. In 1936 the Union Party which polled almost one million votes for its presidential candidate, William Lemke, was unable to qualify

"If we lose the two percent lawsuit, we may yet get our 71,329 registrants. But we shouldn't have to!"

under the one percent registration method, and did not appear on the California ballot.

4. The Constitution Party of the 1950's appeared on the ballot in fifteen states (in some as the States Rights Party) and was the leading third party in 1956, when it ran T. Coleman Andrews for president. It made a concerted effort to qualify under the one percent registration method but failed, although it did attain a registration greater than one-fifteenth of one percent at the January 1958 deadline.

5. La Raza Unida, which elected its candidates to partisan office in Texas in 1974, 1976 and 1978, and which elected one candidate to non-partisan office in California in 1974, made strenuous efforts to qualify under the one percent registration method, but failed.

This list of parties which couldn't comply with the one percent registration method must currently include the Libertarian Party, which has, however, now appeared on the ballot *as a party* in 34 states. Furthermore, Ed Clark polled a higher percentage of the vote for governor than any other third party gubernatorial candidate in the whole country in 1978. Our current registration is above 8,000. However, this is almost equalled by the *increase* in the one percent registration requirement this year, from 63,646 registrants, to 71,329.

If we lose the two percent lawsuit, we may yet get our 71,329 registrants. But we shouldn't have to! In addition to being virtually unusable, the requirement is discriminatory. The registration requirement to remain on the ballot is one fifteenth of one percent. Why should the standards differ? Furthermore, the already qualified parties are printed on the voter postcard registration form, but parties trying to qualify are not mentioned. You, the reader, should write a letter to both of your state legislators at the State Capitol, Sacramento, CA 95814, and ask them if they will support efforts to change this law. Likewise, write the editor of a newspaper and ask for an editorial in support of a change in the law. If you get a response, please send it (or a copy) to the Libertarian Party of California, 1620 Montgomery Street, San Francisco 94111.

Libertarians at the Fair

by Sara Baase

Many regional organizations of the LPC have discovered that county fairs provide an excellent opportunity to present libertarian ideas to thousands of people. This year our fair booths will also have the very important task of getting voters to register Libertarian so the Party gets on the ballot. To help encourage all regions to have a fair booth and collect registrations this year, I'll describe how we manage our fair project in San Diego and give some suggestions, particularly for those who haven't done one yet.

Reserve your booth early

We couldn't get into the fair the first two years we tried; we applied too late. Inquire immediately! We have already reserved our booth for this summer.

Costs and fundraising

Our fair project costs us about \$700. Don't despair if your region's treasury doesn't have that much. We never use money from our treasury for the fair; we raise contributions to cover the entire cost of the project. People seem quite willing to contribute to a worthwhile project. A couple of suggestions: Send potential big contributors a photo of last year's booth. Send a free admission ticket to anyone who gives \$25 or more. You might also add a donation box at the booth as we have, but don't count on getting much there.

Booth rental costs probably vary a lot. In 1977 and 1978 we paid \$220 for a 10' by 10' space in a pretty good location. This year (possibly due to Prop. 13) the same space costs us \$350. Our other costs are approximately as follows:

| | | | |
|--|-------|----------------------|------|
| Literature | \$150 | Decoration | \$50 |
| Admission passes | \$ 90 | Telephone | \$30 |
| Follow-up mailings to people who signed the mailing list | \$75 | | |
| One-time costs: | | | |
| Find Your Political Position (electronic) board | \$170 | | |
| Large painted banner | \$ 70 | | |

The booth itself

The main attraction at our booth is our light-up Find Your Political Position board. And it is quite an attraction! Several regions have similar boards. Ours, and perhaps theirs, are available for rental to other regions.

We have a big variety of literature at the booth: a flyer with a copy of the questions on the board, the libertarian answers, and a general introduction to libertarianism (this is given to almost everyone), a logically written flyer titled "Civil Liberties & Economic Freedom" that goes into more depth, *New Political Times*, national LP position papers, platforms, background flyers, *Outlook*, and anything else we happen to have. (Taxation Is Theft bumperstickers were very popular.) This year we may give away 6-inch rulers inscribed "This is the only ruler I need" and "Register Libertarian."

Someone creative and good at planning should be responsible for setting up the booth. It should be attractive but not cluttered. It's nice to have tablecloths and a rug. Remember pens, large envelopes or boxes for registration forms, literature racks, paper for a mailing list, and dozens of other little items that are useful and/or necessary.

Scheduling booth workers

Our fair runs two weeks, 12 hours a day. I schedule three 4-hour shifts a day, two people per shift. That's 84 time slots to fill. Sounds scary, no? But it's not terribly hard to fill the schedule. Start a month in advance and do lots of phone calling. We get many volunteers who are not LP members and never attend LP or Libertarian Alternative meetings. They like to work the fair booth; they like to talk to people about libertarianism! So don't just call the activists who do everything else.

Most of our volunteers do two shifts; one or two hard-core activ-

ists who don't work full-time do 6 or more. I send each volunteer a reminder of his or her schedule, admission and parking tickets, and a sheet of information and instructions about the booth and the current year's main emphasis (e.g., registration), and I give them a few phone numbers to call to report problems and suggestions.

Overall organizing

I suggest that the work and responsibility be divided into four areas:

1. Literature—choosing, ordering and printing, maintaining the supply;
2. Fund-raising and budgeting;
3. Scheduling booth workers; and
4. Booth design, decoration, set-up and take-down.

Go to it and have fun

Our booth always has more people crowded around it than the Democratic, Republican, or AIP booths. Last summer we filled Clark petitions, got some Libertarian registrants, and had media coverage when Ed Clark visited the booth. Almost 200 people signed up for more information; a few have since joined the LP. The project is clearly worthwhile, and it is also the most popular project to San Diego libertarians.

New York Campaign a Success

by Tom Avery

The Free Libertarian Party of New York's 1978 campaign, spearheaded by gubernatorial candidate Gary Greenberg, was the most successful statewide effort the FLP has ever run.

The top of the ticket (Gary Greenberg for governor and Rochester activist Jim Franz for lieutenant governor) garnered 18,890 votes, nearly twice as many as the 1974 ticket headed by gubernatorial standard-bearer Jerry Tuccille. Here is how the race compares with previous FLP statewide campaigns:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| 1978 Greenberg/Franz | 18,890 |
| 1976 MacBride/Bergland | 12,197 |
| 1976 M. Nixon (U.S. Senate) | 10,943 |
| 1974 Tuccille/Sicilia | 10,503 |

The other statewide candidates—Judie White for comptroller and Dolores Grande for attorney general—received more than 17,000 votes each. This year's gubernatorial campaign spent less than one-fourth as much as the 1974 campaign, and got nearly twice as many votes.

The vote totals are even more satisfying—in fact, surprising to some Party activists—because the Greenberg campaign was as radical and hard-hitting as any the FLP has had. The basic campaign brochure, distributed throughout the state, advocated "the repeal of all victimless crime laws, including laws against prostitution, gambling, drug use and voluntary sexual behavior." The handout also called for "immediate drastic cuts in income, sales, property and business taxes" and a program to "phase out public schools and replace them with private, community-supported schools. . . ."

The campaign generated an unprecedented amount of newspaper, radio and television coverage in upstate New York (especially in cities such as Rochester, Syracuse and Albany) and received good coverage in New York City, despite a crippling 87-day newspaper strike in the Big Apple during the last three months before election day.

For the immediate future FLP members expect to concentrate on building membership and strengthening the Party organization. There is a possibility of running candidates in a few local races in 1979.

Santa Clara County's Primary Continuing LP Activity: The De Anza Flea Market

The first Saturday of each month Dante DeAmicis gets up at 3 A.M., warms up his libertarian bread truck, and winds his way to the De Anza College parking lot, where he joins hundreds of other early morning risers in contention for the best booth locations in the De Anza Flea Market.

His truck is filled with books, clothing and other diverse paraphernalia donated by LP members. These wares attract the attention of thousands of flea market shoppers to our booth including its table of Libertarian Party literature. Colorful signs proclaim:

A Campaign Promise That Will Be Kept

by Earl M. Gottlieb

During his campaign for Governor, Ed Clark received an enthusiastic response when he promised to initiate a constitutional amendment to repeal the sales tax. This promise is about to be kept.

Pablo Campos, a longtime libertarian activist, is taking charge of the overall statewide effort. He has already submitted the proposed amendment to the State Legislative Counsel, and has received suggestions from them regarding the legal language for the text of the amendment. After meeting with several other activists to draft the final text of the document, Pablo is now preparing to send it to the State Attorney General, who will add a summary and a financial impact statement. The amendment will then be forwarded to the Secretary of State, who has a maximum of 30 days to release it back to Pablo to begin gathering signatures.

In the meantime, Pablo is actively soliciting support among the state's leading tax reform and tax protest groups. The initial response has been overwhelmingly favorable. An organization called CAST (Coalition to Abolish the Sales Tax) has already been formed, with Pablo as chairman and anti-tax activist Howard Farmer as vice-chairman. CAST will be composed primarily of delegates from other organizations supporting repeal of the sales tax. Among the early members of the group are National Taxpayers Union, California Taxpayers Association, various homeowner groups, and ALERT (Associated Libertarian Effort to Repeal the Tax).

ALERT is now organizing statewide. To facilitate ALERT and CAST communications, Shirley Gottlieb, fresh from the "Libertarians for Prop. 13" and "Clark for Governor" campaigns, will be back at her old desk and phones, 213-345-FREE (ALERT) and 213-345-6789 (CAST). The mailing address for ALERT is: P.O. Box 512, Reseda, CA 91335.

Here at last is a libertarian-oriented constitutional amendment with an excellent chance to win. You can aid the effort with your financial, moral and physical support. ALERT will need part-time volunteers to distribute, collect, and turn in the filled petitions to the various County Registrars' offices. One dependable person and one backup person in each county would be ideal. And last but not least, ALERT needs your nickels, dimes and dollars to finance this effort. Telephone installation alone will cost \$528! Printing the petitions will cost about \$1,200. Even a few dollars will help us get started, so mail those checks to: ALERT!, Box 512, Reseda, CA 91335.

Let's get the job done!

Earl Gottlieb became involved in the Libertarian Party in 1972, held various offices in Region 11 including that of Chair for over four years, and has been active in both the Libertarians for Prop. 13 and Clark for Governor campaigns. He is now serving as Chair of the Associated Libertarian Effort to Repeal the Tax (ALERT).

"Voter Registration Here" and "Libertarian Party of Santa Clara County."

Shoppers see the LP here month after month and know that it is a serious political party by its continued presence. More important, they know that each month they have an opportunity to register *Libertarian*.

The De Anza Flea Market has been operating for many more years than we have been participating. In fact, it all started as an idea for fund raising for the Ed Clark for Governor campaign. Early in 1978, Gloria Rotunno suggested a flea market or rummage sale as a good way to raise funds for the LP and incidentally clear the old, discarded, but still useful items from a number of LP members' garages. The idea met with an unusual amount of LP acceptance (a few people said maybe it might be a good idea someday). So Gloria published the idea in the *Santa Clara Libertarian* and waited for the phone to ring.

A few people did call to donate articles, and others volunteered to help, but we still needed a location. Then Gloria thought of the De Anza Flea Market. She wrote letters to the Flea Market organizers, the Associated Students of De Anza College, and arranged for us to get booth space at no charge as a public service organization.

The event was on, and the first LP participation at the De Anza Flea Market began just in time to register voters for the June (Prop. 13) election. There was immediate success in terms of funds raised for the Clark Campaign and in terms of registrations.

Early volunteers at our libertarian booth included Ray Strong, Gloria Rotunno, Doni Saunders, Karen Huffman, June Genis, and Dante and Lori DeAmicis.

After Prop. 13, the flea market booth took on a new function with the advent of the Ed Clark petition drive. As a base for petitioning, the De Anza Flea Market was responsible for almost all the Santa Clara County signatures collected for Ed until the opening of the Santa Clara County Fair (our annual exposure to all of Santa Clara County). Petitioners from all over converged on the flea market and easily collected the maximum for one day in the County.

After the County Fair and the petition drive, there was some question about continuing our flea market operation; but Dante said he was willing to get there each morning and Gloria renegotiated a continuing booth from De Anza in exchange for a free display ad in the *Santa Clara Libertarian*. So we maintain a libertarian presence at De Anza College even as we prepare to host the LPC convention February 16 through 19 at the San Jose Hyatt House.

The above article is reprinted from the January, 1979 issue of the Santa Clara Libertarian, the monthly publication of the Libertarian Party of Santa Clara County.

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LPC Executive Director, Bob Costello

As this year goes by and the Libertarian registrations keep coming steadily in, Californians are going to be hearing more and more about and from our new Executive Director, Bob Costello.

Bob is the first full-time paid LPC worker, and as such, is evidence of the growing professionalism and maturity of our movement. His position exists because enough people have recognized the importance of this kind of division of labor and have contributed the necessary funds. It would not exist without the efforts of the Executive Committee, LIBRE, and especially Cynthia Hilton, LPC Northern Vice Chair, who produced the original concrete proposal for the position.

Bob is going to be up to his ears in work as we fight the battle to obtain ballot qualification both in the courts and in the registration drive. He will not be able to do it all alone—even though he is being paid, he will need volunteer help. Fortunately he does have an office: a convenient headquarters in San Francisco easily accessible from anywhere in the SF Bay Area, at 1620 Montgomery Street. The telephone number from the Clark for Governor Campaign Headquarters is now his: (415) 397-1336. So he is ready to receive phone calls from all volunteers, contributors and well wishers.

Bob's new job requires him to communicate regularly with the Office of the Secretary of State and with the various registrars of voters around the state. He recently began to implement an experimental project in voter registration via newspaper inserts. As a first step, he requested a sufficient number of voter registration cards. Realizing that the request was for a relatively large number of voter registration cards, he offered to pay for their printing. Here he came into conflict with the bureaucratic mind and the idea that "there is no legal mechanism for such a procedure."

We reprint below the ensuing written exchange.

January 12, 1979

Mr. William Durley
Office of the Secretary of State
Sacramento, California 95814

Dear Mr. Durley:

This is an official request for 75,000 voter registration postcards for Kern County. For the Libertarian Party to pursue a vigorous registration drive it is imperative that we have these cards. If there is a problem of funding we would be willing to print the cards ourselves, or contribute to the funding of your printing cost.

I would appreciate your answer to this request as soon as possible. Thank you for your time and effort on this matter.

Sincerely,
Robert Costello
Executive Director
Libertarian Party of California

January 22, 1979

Mr. Robert Costello
Executive Director
Libertarian Party of California
1620 Montgomery Street
San Francisco, California 94111

Dear Mr. Costello:

This is in response to your request dated January 12, 1979 for 75,000 voter registration cards for Kern County. You have informed me orally that your proposed method of distribution of the requested cards is by inserting them in a newspaper together with a printed piece urging voters to register or reregister in the Libertarian Party.

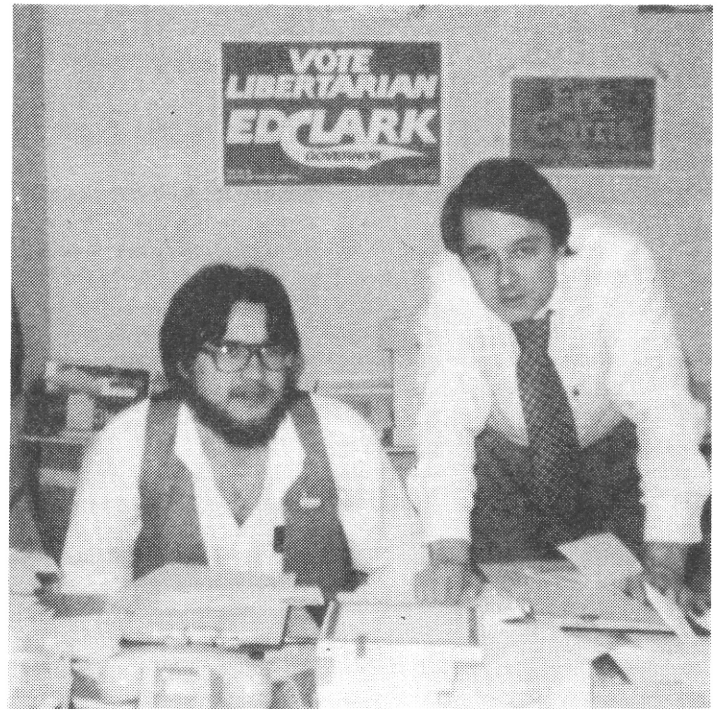
I must regretfully inform you that your request is denied. The reason for this denial is that it has been established by experience that wholesale distribution of cards to people who do not request them is an extremely ineffective, non-productive, and wasteful use of cards. You have also requested that the Libertarian Party be allowed to pay for or print the cards themselves. This request must also be denied since there is no legal mechanism for such a procedure.

This letter will confirm my telephone offer to you of 1,000 cards to be used in a limited test of your proposed method of distribution (by a newspaper insert).

I remind you also of my suggestion that a request postcard be inserted in the newspaper rather than the voter registration card. The Kern County Clerk would mail voter registration cards to all electors requesting them at state expense according to law. It would be proper for you to prepay the postage on the request postcard, addressed to you, and to deliver them to the Kern County Clerk. You would, of course, be obligated to forward all requests to the clerk whether or not they requested registration in your party.

If you have need for further information, I would be happy to furnish it.

Sincerely,
William N. Durley
Assistant to the Secretary of State
Elections and Political Reform



During college Bob Costello was a campus activist for the Ripon Society and served on the Ripon National Governing Board. Bob discovered the Libertarian Party during the MacBride campaign, an awakening that made his job at the Federal Reserve in Washington increasingly more distasteful and finally led to his seeking full time employment in the cause of liberty. Last June Bob moved to California to take on the job of coordinator of the Clark for Governor Campaign. He is now Director of the California Libertarian Party. One of his most important tasks this year will be spearheading the Libertarian registration drive in order to guarantee our ballot status for the 1980 Presidential elections. Bob is pictured here (left) with David Boaz, also of the Clark for Governor campaign, in the Clark for Governor Headquarters in San Francisco, which has since become the home of the California LPC.

CANDIDACY ANNOUNCED

With this letter, I am announcing my candidacy for the Libertarian Party's nomination for President. I am similarly announcing my candidacy to as many other key Libertarians as I have addresses at hand.

I believe that our party is at a critical point in its development. To gain the acceptance in 1980 that will make us a factor in the American political scene, we must select a nominee whom the media and electorate can take seriously. I believe that I will be, and I hope you'll agree.

I am prepared, with your help and the help of all Libertarians in America who feel the way I do, to carry on the campaign on a professional issues-oriented basis advocating the application of the principles of freedom in all areas. In short, ours will be a positive liberty-oriented campaign.

The goal of my campaign will be to achieve the greatest possible number of votes for the Libertarian ticket and to strengthen local and state parties across the nation. Obviously, to achieve these goals, many Libertarians will have to be motivated to volunteer their services to the campaign.

Since a strong and serious campaign will require no less, I have arranged my personal affairs so that I can conduct a full-time campaign both for the nomination and for the Presidency.

Throughout my campaigns I will be pleased to answer any questions you might have of me and will appreciate any advice you might care to offer. Please feel free to write or call me.

Very truly yours,

William H. Hunscher
P.O. Box 48
North River Rd.
Milford, NH 03055

ARGUMENT FOR LIBERTARIAN BALLOT STATUS

I hope that by the time you get this, the lawsuit is filed and we are well on our way to ballot qualification. I was happy to see you cover this story [CALIBER, January] and was particularly interested in the letter from the Secretary of State. I have done some research in working on an aspect of this case that I would like to share with you as I already have with Ray [Hendrickson, LPC attorney handling the case].

The Secretary of State claims that subdivision (a) of Section 6430 of the Elections Code applies only to the retention of ballot status by a previously qualified party. There are various reasons (which will be brought out in the suit) why this interpretation fails to make sense in light of the entire statutory framework involved here. But there is one aspect of the legislative history of Section 6430 that flatly contradicts the Secretary of State's position. Although legislative history is sparse in California, there is one situation where the Courts have recognized that the will of the Legislature is clear and must be followed.

This is the situation wherein the Legislature has considered a proposed interpretation of a statute and has *rejected* the language supporting that interpretation. In 1976, Assembly Bill 3612 was introduced containing the following text for subdivision (a) 6430:

A party is qualified to participate in any primary election: (a) If it was a qualified political party at the last preceding gubernatorial election and there was polled for any of its candidates who was the candidate of that party for any office voted on throughout the state at least 2 percent of the entire vote of the state; or . . .

If this language had been adopted, it would be clear that the Secretary of State is right. But the Legislature *rejected* this proposed change in subdivision (a) and instead retained the language we are now dealing with. Although the California Supreme Court has not ruled on this point, three of the five appellate courts have done so

and all of the three firmly state that the Courts should not adopt an interpretation that has been specifically rejected by the Legislature.

I continue to maintain that the Secretary of State has acted arbitrarily and capriciously in this matter and that the party should receive damages by way of attorney fees and costs.

James Reichle
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
Nevada City, CA

Ed. Note: See related article by Richard Winger on page 5.

MORE PLANNING NEEDED

In the past few years I have often been unhappy about the way projects have been proposed and the way the Executive Committee has responded to them. Usually someone just suggests something without any prior planning and analysis, and the committee members vote for it if they'd like it to succeed, i.e., if the goal is libertarian or would help the Party.

I have, on a project by project basis (e.g., with LIBRE and the gubernatorial campaign), been arguing that the proposers should be prepared to present specific goals of the project, its estimated costs, arguments for the likelihood of success, sources of financing and volunteer help, etc. The Committee on Political Strategy began to do some of this, and the Friends of Ed Clark prepared a real written proposal. I hope that if the sales tax initiative project is proposed to the Executive Committee it will be presented with this kind of supporting material.

In general, if the proposers of a project do not have the time or expertise to do the advance work, they could ask the ExecCom to appoint a committee to do it, but the committee should not be asked to make a decision on a project without information on its probable costs, benefits, difficulty, etc.

I hope (and urge) that all Executive Committee members come to routinely expect reasonably well prepared, well documented proposals for all major projects.

Sara Baase
San Diego, CA

PAYING FOR REGISTRATIONS

I will pay for (up to 250) valid LP registrations. This will be my contribution to the LIBRE effort. If other LP members and loyal non-members will buy or just plain obtain only 50 registrations, we can get ballot status.

C.F. Dockstader
P.O. Box 944
Yucaipa, CA 92399
(714) 797-4919

IN APPRECIATION

At the same time that I became state Chairman, Gloria Rotunno and Ray Strong became editors of CALIBER. In this, the final issue for the three of us, I wish to take the opportunity to express my deep appreciation and gratitude to Gloria and Ray for their superlative efforts as editors. Under their direction, CALIBER has been a publication that I have been proud to have associated with the Libertarian Party of California. They are leaving mighty big shoes to fill.

Bruce Lagasse
Sherman Oaks, CA

National Committee Meeting Focuses on Budget, Ballot Drives, and Los Angeles Convention

by Chris Hocker

The National Committee of the Libertarian Party met January 13 and 14 in Las Vegas, Nevada, to approve and prepare for 1979's busy agenda. As the first order of business, Jim Clarkson of Georgia was elected to the At-Large vacancy on the Committee. Members of two important committees, Platform and Constitution, By-laws, and Rules, were also selected.

Considerable attention was focused on three topics of concern in 1979: budget, ballot drives, and the 1979 Presidential Nomination Convention.

"...for the first time, we are viewing ourselves as part of a successful movement instead of as Quixotic dreamers."

BUDGET

A budget of around \$180,000 was approved, which included general office expenses (about half) plus items for ballot drives, advertising, workshops, direct mail, internal communication, and public outreach. Please bear in mind that the LP budget is not a "budget" in the usual sense, but is instead a projection of what funds are likely to be raised and how they are to be spent. As with any organization of this kind, the LP's "budget" is determined by how much support we can attract. As a comparison, the LP raised and spent around \$160,000 in 1978; this, of course, does not count state and local fundraising efforts.

BALLOT DRIVES

The "50 in '80" Committee submitted a detailed analysis of each state's ballot requirement, together with recommendations as to when to start and whether National support is needed. A surprisingly large number of state LP's can start their ballot drives in 1979, after our Convention.

We could go into 1980 with 10-20 states already qualified, which would be 10-20 more than we had going into 1976, and would virtually guarantee a minimum of 40 states where the LP can qualify. In fact, if the ballot laws change in Maryland and Georgia—and there are indications that they will—then all 50 states plus D.C. are not out of reach.

IN MEMORIAM

We sadly report that William T. Carson, Region 6 activist and editor of *Libertarian Lifeline*, died Thursday, February 1, of pancreatic cancer. Bill, who was 47 years old, was a long-time member of the Libertarian Party of California. He is survived by his sister, Mrs. John Mason, of Moraga.

A William T. Carson Memorial Fund has been established by LIBRE (the Libertarian Registration Effort). Donations will be accepted at 1620 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, CA 94111.

CONVENTION

A proposal from the Convention Committee was discussed at length regarding the format of the 1979 Convention at the Bonaventure Hotel in Los Angeles, September 6-9. The proposal emphasized skills, issues, and practical politics, with an overall theme of "Toward a Three Party System." Ideas and suggestions for the convention may be directed to Ed Crane, Libertarian Party of California, 1620 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, CA 94111 or to me at Libertarian Party National Headquarters, 1516 P Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20005.

OVERVIEW

In Las Vegas, Ed Clark mentioned a noticeable difference in attitude and atmosphere among LP activists, and I concur with his analysis. Clark observed that, for the first time, we are viewing ourselves as part of a successful movement instead of as Quixotic dreamers. This change in attitude is our single most significant accomplishment in 1978. If we accomplish nothing else in 1979, we should solidify and expand this view of ourselves as individuals and as a political party.

Press Conferences Scheduled To Draw Media Attention to San Jose Convention

The Libertarian Party of California should be increasingly in the news during the weeks surrounding the San Jose Convention to be held February 16 through 19 at the San Jose Hyatt House. Besides early press conferences scheduled in San Francisco and Sacramento to highlight our suit to obtain ballot qualification and the initiative to abolish the San Francisco Vice Squad, a number of conferences during the week of February 12 through 18 will focus attention on the LPC convention itself.

Ed Clark, the LPC candidate for governor, John Webster, one of three convention breakfast speakers [see the January issue of *CALIBER*], and Doris Taylor, of a newly formed feminist caucus of the LP, will participate in a press conference in San Jose, at the start of the convention, on Friday, February 16. It is rumored that Ed will make a decision at the Convention about whether to seek the Libertarian Party's nomination for President of the United States.

An already announced candidate, Bill Hunscher is attending the San Jose Convention explicitly in hopes of picking up delegate support for the Presidential Nominating Convention to be held this September in Los Angeles. Bill has a press conference scheduled for Wednesday, February 14, in San Francisco.

Finally, Dick Randolph, the first state legislator to be elected as a candidate of the Libertarian Party, will hold a press conference at the Convention on Saturday, February 17. Dick, whose name has been mentioned several times in a number of libertarian publications in connection with the presidential contest, may also be in San Jose partly to meet declared candidates.

Dick Randolph and Ed Clark will both be speakers at the Convention Banquet, Sunday evening, February 18, at the Hyatt House. While Bill Hunscher is not scheduled to speak, he is expected to be visible and available for discussion at the Convention.

*The woods are lovely, dark and deep
But I have promises to keep
And miles to go before I sleep.*

Robert Frost

This issue is our last as editors of CALIBER. It has been rewarding work putting out a monthly product of a quality befitting our status as the major minor party in the U.S. We hope each member of the LPC and each CALIBER reader has shared our enjoyment at communicating about the campaign for liberty.

We know there are many LPC members who have contributed more to this past year of CALIBER than just taking the time to read them. To all the contributors of news, notes, and articles, we offer our thanks for keeping us and the CALIBER readers in mind. Thanks to the letter writers, also. We hope you are busy writing newspaper editors and legislators as well. Thanks to our chairman Bruce Lagasse for regularly and conscientiously producing his excellent column, "From the Chair," for his support of us as editors, for sharing his experience as past editor of CALIBER in discussing sticky questions of editorial policy, and especially for the superb job he has done as chairman of the LPC. Thanks to secretaries Michelle Kurtz and June Genis who have been the CALIBER subscription department. And special thanks to all the people, members, visitors, and friends, who've gathered at the monthly CALIBER mailing parties to sort, fold, collate, bundle, read, or otherwise assist in speeding your CALIBERs on their way. Special thanks to Karen Huffman, Mark Hinkle, Dante DeAmicis, Lori DeAmicis, Bill White, Joe Leonard,

Cynthia Hilton, June Genis, Bob Burkhart, Bill O'Haren, Aleece and Moya Huffman, Rosalie Nichols, Johnnie Staggs, Casey Savage, and Phil Lemone, Jr.

The editorship of CALIBER has offered us excellent opportunities to keep up with what is going on in the Libertarian Party. We have learned a lot about journalism. We hope we have learned from our mistakes. We have come away with renewed respect for anyone who publishes a periodical and manages to get every issue out on time.

For your information relevant to the care and feeding of subsequent CALIBER editors, we have learned that an editor needs feedback: even criticism is better than being ignored. We gratefully thank all our critics (even those whose letters did not appear through lack of space or some other coincidence). We doubly thank those who found something positive in CALIBER worth acknowledging.

We have been working on CALIBER for about a year and a half and we are about to take a well-earned rest. But first we have a few things to handle within the LPC, like getting out press releases on the activities of the Santa Clara County LP and helping to staff the convention in San Jose this month.

See you at the convention.

Gloria Rotunno
Ray Strong

Libertarianism

Libertarianism is nothing more nor less than the politics of Liberty. While other parties and groups seek to use the tools of politics to give some groups power over others, to enrich some at the expense of others, or to impose some set of values on those who disagree with those values, Libertarians seek nothing more than Liberty.

In economics, Libertarians advocate the establishment of the purely free market, that is, a market unhampered by government intrusion.

In the field of civil liberties, Libertarians hold that individuals must respect the right of others to live different lives, to read and enjoy different commodities, to shape their relationships, sexual and other, in their own way, to live their lives in their own way, at their own ex-

pense and risk, never forcing others to pay for their mistakes.

Americans two hundred years ago knew that eternal vigilance was the price of liberty, and were prepared to pay that price. Whether we are willing to pay that price today is a question which must be answered individually, by each of us. But we of the Libertarian Party have made our choice. Moved by a passion for justice, by compassion for those oppressed by State power and privilege, we have raised the banner of Liberty.

Adapted from *Libertarianism*, Libertarian Party Position Paper #1, available at \$5/100 from Libertarian Party National Headquarters, 1516 P Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

LIBERTARIAN PARTY OF CALIFORNIA Membership Application

Northern Headquarters: P. O. Box 2375, Stanford, California 94305 (415) 386-3115
Southern Headquarters: P.O. Box 71383, Los Angeles, California 90071 (213) 240-2556

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Phone _____ **Unlisted, do not release**

- Please do not release my name and address for non-LP purposes.
 I wish to be a member of the region in which I live.
 I wish to be a member of region _____.

I hereby certify that I do not believe in or advocate the initiation of force as a means of achieving political or social ends.

Date _____ Signature _____

| Type of Membership | LPC Membership Only | Combined LPC and National Membership* |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Regular | <input type="checkbox"/> \$15.00 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$23.00 |
| Sustaining | <input type="checkbox"/> \$25.00 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$41.00 |
| Sponsor/Patron | <input type="checkbox"/> \$50.00 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$130.00 |
| Life | <input type="checkbox"/> \$250.00 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$450.00 |
| Student | <input type="checkbox"/> \$6.00 | <input type="checkbox"/> \$10.00 |

A subscription to CALIBER, the LPC state newsletter, is included in all membership classes.

- Dues only—no CALIBER subscription.
(Deduct \$5.00 from above amount) _____
- CALIBER subscription only _____ \$5.00
- Additional contribution to help build the LPC. _____
- Contribution to support the LPC state offices. _____

Total _____

* This includes a 20% discount off the National Libertarian Party dues.

Brief Notes

Jack Dean, Ed Clark '78 Campaign Coordinator for Orange County, was appointed coordinator for the LPC campaign workers group at their January 7th meeting in Glendale. **Martha Webb**, organizer of the group, stated she had asked Dean to assume leadership because her recent election to chair of Region 10 "promised to be a full time job."

Quarterly dinner meetings, a booth at the National Orange Show March 22 to April 1, and a Tax Protest march on April 16 are among the activities planned by the newly elected **Region 10 executive committee** at their first monthly meeting January 6.

Their first dinner meeting will be held March 3 at the Caravan Inn, Riverside. Call (714) 792-7566 or write Jack Wilson, 239 Nordina St., Redlands, 92372 for reservations. **Ed Clark** will be the speaker for this event.

The executive committee will comprise a Constitution Revision Committee to be headed by treasurer **Jack Wilson**. (Source: Martha Webb, Region 10 Chair.)

The **San Francisco LP** has scheduled a press conference for Tuesday, February 13, to announce an initiative to **abolish the San Francisco Vice Squad**. Official proponents of the measure will be **Eric Garris**, **Bart Lee** (who is considering running as the Libertarian candidate for San Francisco District Attorney), and **Christine Dorffi**, SFLP chair.

CALIBER is published monthly by the Libertarian Party of California. One year subscription is \$5.00; \$6.00 for first class mail delivery. Individual copies are \$.40 each. CALIBER editors are Gloria Rotunno and Ray Strong.

Send all editorial correspondence to:

CALIBER
c/o Jean Graphics
Almaden Business Center
6455 Almaden Expressway
San Jose, CA 95120

For subscriptions, renewals or address changes write to:

CALIBER Subscription Department
Libertarian Party of California
P.O. Box 71383
Los Angeles, CA 90071

Useful information: The aggregate number of votes received by libertarian candidates in 1978 totalled about 1,250,000. Use this to amaze and amuse your friends. (Source: Chris Hocker, National Director, Libertarian Party.)

Bay Area Hiking Club Presents:

Jan. 21, Sunday. Whale watching at Point Reyes.

During January, the Pacific Grey Whale migrates from Alaska to Baja California. Pt. Reyes is a perfect vantage point from which to view this spectacular sight.

Feb. 23 to March 3. Voyage into the Pit of Lunar Darkness!

On February 26th, the last eclipse of the sun visible from North America this century will take place. I am arranging a low budget expedition to Eastern Montana to view it. (This will be my personal way of celebrating the anticipated success of the LPC convention the week before.)

March 4, Sunday. Elephant Seals.

I have reserved a spot at Ano Nuevo State Park for a group of Elephant Seal lovers. I will be gone the previous week (see above) so get the required reservation in early.

For additional information, arrangements, or reservations for any of the above events, call Albert K. Heitzmann at (415) 768-4847 (w) or 585-8157 (h).

Libertarianism

Libertarianism is nothing more nor less than the politics of Liberty. While some other parties and groups seek to use the tools of politics to give some groups power over others, to enrich some at the expense of others, or to impose some set of values on those who disagree with those values, Libertarians seek nothing more than Liberty.

The position paper entitled "Libertarianism," is available from from the Libertarian Party National Headquarters, 1516 P Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20005.

CALIBER

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NEWS

Published monthly by

THE LIBERTARIAN PARTY OF CALIFORNIA
1620 Montgomery Street
San Francisco, California 94111

Bulk Rate
U.S. Postage
PAID
Permit No. 12733
San Francisco, CA

DAVE NOLAN
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DENVER CO 80224
NLN-DNV JAN 1999