



Colorado Liberty



CLP State Chair Ruth Bennett (left) and Craig Green (center) chat with Alaska State Representative Dick Randolph during his November visit to Denver.

Randolph Optimistic About Alaska Race

by Carolyn Phelps

Alaska State Representative Dick Randolph has already demonstrated "what one lone Libertarian can do." He was the first Libertarian elected to a state office in 1978. He was re-elected in 1980 as the top vote getter and led the successful effort to repeal the Alaska personal income tax. In 1982, Randolph may again lead the way by becoming the nation's first Libertarian elected governor.

Speaking at a Denver fund-raising dinner, Nov. 3, Randolph said many people moved to Alaska to escape the insidious tentacles of government only to discover that government owns almost all of the land in Alaska. There is less private land in Alaska than in the state of Rhode Island, he said. Because people are less

"This isn't just an Alaska race, just a Dick Randolph race," he said. "When I'm elected governor, I will assume a leadership role in the Sagebrush Rebellion effort. Since Alaska has more to gain than any state from such an effort, he said that as governor he will mount a strong lobbying effort and hire the best legal minds to fight the Feds on the issue of state's rights versus Federal control. Randolph believes all the western states must band together to form a strong, aggressive coalition in an effort to regain their rights.

"Libertarians lost the Civil War," he said. The underlying reason for the Civil War was the battle for state's rights. During that war the Federal government, for the first time, was able to impose a draft and was

Libertarians Victorious In Municipal Contests

by Eric O'Keefe

Municipal elections were held in many states around the country on November 3, and Libertarian candidates participated in most of these states. Most of the elections were nonpartisan.

Three Libertarians won seats on the Harris County (Houston area) Texas school board. Five seats were up for election, and Libertarians won three. The full board has seven seats.

The victors were Texas LP state chair Honey Lanham, Jeffrey Calvert, and Bill Fraser, former Clark for President state chair. They have already been sworn in, and they are receiving quite a bit of attention from the media. Four to three votes prevailed in the first board meeting.

Elsewhere, Libertarian Mike Carruth was elected to the Landrum, South Carolina City Council. This gives Libertarians city council seats in two South Carolina cities, with the victory of Marshall Danenburg in Elgin earlier this year.

Jay Zane was elected to the County Government Study Commission in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, finishing second in a field of twenty-three running for seven seats.

Elsewhere, Dick Siano tied for first in a partisan three-way race for a Township Committee seat in Kingwood Township, New Jersey, and won in the runoff election held in December.

Dr. Donald Salyards narrowly lost, 52% to 48%, in a race for City Council in Winona, Minnesota. Salyards had been favored, but a late smear campaign apparently tipped the scales. The opposition focused on some of the Libertarian Party's less popular positions — legalization of prostitution and hard drugs. A similar attack against Dick Randolph in Alaska last year was counterproductive; after a couple more years of growing and burdensome city government, the voters in Winona should also know better.

Mike Tanchek was re-elected to his city council seat in Troy, Montana.

The victories were no flukes, as Libertarians ran many other competitive races. Libertarians cleared 25% of the vote in New York and Iowa races, just missed winning a seat in Loveland, Colorado, and made a runoff election in Arlington, Texas.

The number of victories and close elections as a percentage of the Libertarian races was very impressive. I think it reflects growing sympathy with Libertarian ideas after the 1980 campaigns. It also reflects the growing number of LP candidates who are willing to become familiar with local issues and campaign actively. It bodes well for our success in the hundreds of partisan races for state and federal offices we will undertake in 1982.

Jones N.Y. Campaign

discover that government owns almost all of the land in Alaska. There is less private land in Alaska than in the state of Rhode Island, he said. Because people are less free in Alaska than in any other state, Randolph believes they are in a better frame of mind to vote for a Libertarian. There are only 450,000 people in the whole state — about as many as live in the Denver city limits. And, according to Randolph, "if you sit and talk to any of them, you've either got a convert or an awfully disturbed individual." He believes he has an excellent chance of being elected governor because of his Libertarian principles. "Alaska has been looked upon as the last frontier, he said, "but to Libertarians it's the first frontier."

The underlying reason for the Civil War was the battle for state's rights. During that war the Federal government, for the first time, was able to impose a draft and was able to finance a war with counterfeit money. As a result the Federalists won the war and enabled the Federal government to dictate to the western states entering the union afterwards. As each western state entered the union it had to agree to a contract with the Federal government which forced it to give up ownership of much of its land.

Many people in Alaska resisted statehood for this reason, but eventually, in 1958, 56% of the population voted to join the Union. Randolph believes, as do many

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Loveland Victories A Signal Success

by Richard Cheek

It may not have been the "radical Libertarian landslide" that Denver's KOA-TV called it, but the recent Loveland City Council election was a major step in the right direction for all of us who believe in the moral and economic benefits of a free society. With the backing of "Citizens Against Loveland Tax Increases" and Colorado Libertarian Party members, four candidates swept to victory on platforms of no tax increases, no forced evictions through eminent domain, and the privatization of most — if not all — government services.

A light at the end of the tunnel? It would appear to be, except that Donnette Gerrard, Larry Desjardin, Rice Williams, and Don Coseo are but four members of a nine-member council.

But the light appears a little brighter when one realizes that the Councilperson-At-Large — in this case self-described "small 'l' libertarian" Larry Desjardin — has traditionally been chosen by the new council as Mayor. Not surprisingly, the Powers-That-Be in Loveland are trying to change the tradition, along with passing several bond issues that the Council previously had agreed to let be decided by the new City Council.

Keane Richardson, a Libertarian Party member, was the fifth candidate of the

citizens' group. Richardson, who lost by only 37 votes out of more than a thousand, said that the other four candidates came out looking like Libertarians because of their vow to resist any type of tax increase and their "hard line stand" that growth must pay for itself.

Richardson and Desjardin are optimistic about the immediate future. If Desjardin — who considers his chances 50-50 to become Mayor — gets his way, city services and facilities will be privatized, along with cutting or eliminating most taxes. To aid him in his efforts Desjardin has already begun the search for an appropriate City Manager, and has enlisted the support of Bob Poole, editor of Reason magazine and author of the book *Cutting Back City Hall*.

January 11, 1982 is the date the Mayor will be chosen.* Regardless of the outcome, we will know that somewhere — and somewhere close — the light at the end of the tunnel has been lit. And that 1982 could be a very good year for Colorado libertarians.

**Editor's Note: Desjardin was defeated for the mayor's position on January 11.*

Jones N.Y. Campaign A Disappointment

Judith Jones, Libertarian candidate for Mayor of New York City, received a disappointingly small vote total — only 6,902 votes — on November 3.

This figure represents barely 0.5% of the more than 1.2 million votes cast in the race, and is 1,900 votes less than Fran Youngstein received in the same race eight years earlier. (Despite this fact, the campaign issued a statement that Jones' total was "the highest city-wide vote received by any FLP candidate to date.")

The Jones campaign spent about \$4 per vote received — approximately the same as the Clark for President campaign. Following, as it did, a similar poor showing (roughly 0.5%) in the Los Angeles mayoralty race earlier in 1981, the results of the Jones effort raise serious doubts as to the viability of "showboat" races like big-city mayoralty contests.

Increasingly, Libertarian strategists are coming to the conclusion that, outside Alaska, our best prospects lie largely in lower-level contests.

DURA Plans Razed

by John Mason

After one and a half months of effort, a hastily-formed association of local businesses, land owners, tenants, and private developers has defeated the Denver Urban Renewal Authority, one of Colorado's most powerful and independent government agencies.

At its December 14th meeting, the Denver City Council voted 7 to 6 to reject DURA's proposal to raze about eight blocks in the Golden Triangle area of Denver (the CLP Headquarters'

neighborhood) to build upper-income housing.

The defeat was a major setback for DURA, which had rationalized the project as a means of staying in business. Two Council members, Cathy Donohue and Paul Swalm, have vowed to introduce legislation to abolish DURA.

The defeat occurred during the second hearing of the bill and after eight hours of other council business. About 150 members and friends of the Golden Triangle Association were in attendance.

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November 23—A Day To Remember

As some illuminated *Colorado Liberty* readers already know, November 23 is your beloved editor's birthday.

So it seems somehow appropriate that this was the day on which President Reagan briefly "shut down" the Federal government (sort of, almost) in a dispute with Congress over the budget. Of course, the "shutdown" lasted only a few hours, and was more illusory than real, but

nonetheless it was kind of fun while it lasted.

Time magazine, ever prone to oversimplification, said it was "beyond a libertarian's wildest hopes for minimal government." Hardly; this libertarian, at least, has wilder hopes than that as a matter of routine. But at least they know we're out here.

Oh, well, maybe *next* birthday . . .

—DFN

DURA Razed, *Cont. from page 1*

including 25 Libertarian Party members. Craig Green, Art Wise, Dave Donaldson, and Hal Hebert testified during the Council hearing.

Hebert, a property owner in the neighborhood, the CLP's landlord, and a major contributor to the party in Colorado, had waged a vocal and surprisingly effective campaign to stop DURA. In the process, he had managed to shift the focus of the Golden Triangle Association's efforts from a "we're not as blighted as the other guys" approach toward a more principled stand in defense of property rights.

The DURA proposal had seemed to have an advantage early in the evening due to the Denver Planning Commission's inability to deliver a required approval to the Council. Council members opposed to

the proposal had concluded that the law required tabling of the vote until the Planning Commission had taken the legally required action.

However, during the public hearing, which was not tabled, it was suggested privately to one of the council opponents that no such wait would be required for the Council to reject the proposal.

Swayed by overwhelming testimony, and in a surprising move that caught proponents off guard, the council opponents voted not to table, and then to reject — at 2:30 in the morning.

Thanks to the efforts of the Golden Triangle Association, and the involvement and testimony of numerous Libertarians, DURA has suffered a major setback — and one that may well mean its ultimate demise.

Randolph Optimistic,

Cont. from page 1

other Alaskans, that personnel stationed at U.S. military bases in Alaska swayed the election. Now only 1% of Alaskan land is privately owned. The rest is owned by either the state or Federal government, with the Federal government owning 85%. The state owns all mineral and oil rights in Alaska.

Randolph said he has been successful in Alaska because he doesn't merely tell people what they want to hear, but gives them ideas based on principle. He said the people in Alaska are disgusted with the Democrat and Republican parties and are attracted to him because of principle, not political rhetoric. He believes Alaskans will vote for him because they can see "it's easier to build a new baby than resurrect a

have "locked up the land" in the west.

"The major issue in Alaska is who owns the wealth," he said. He thinks people should be free enough to manage their own resources. "Without economic freedom, no person has freedom. When people are totally subservient economically they are totally subservient."

Randolph was elected to the Alaska State Legislature as a Republican in 1970, but became disillusioned and resigned from politics in 1974. He said he spent some time trying to find a "Shangri La" but found there was nowhere to go to escape government power. He returned to politics as a Libertarian in 1976 and was elected to the Alaska State Legislature in 1978. He said Libertarians prevail because "our ideas and principles are so right for human nature. Our political system parallels our



Colorado Libertarian Calendar



1st and 3rd Wednesday every month: Discussion group, 7:30 p.m., Party office, 1041 Cherokee, Denver, 573-5229.

2nd Wednesday every month: CLP Cocktail Party, 7:30 p.m., Party office, 1041 Cherokee, Denver. Relaxed, informal. Cash bar.

4th Wednesday every month: CLP Board Meeting, 7:30 p.m., Party office, 1041 Cherokee, Denver.

1st Wednesday every month: Boulder County Libertarian Association meeting, 7:30 p.m., Capitol Federal Savings Building, 1913 Broadway, Boulder.

Jan. 16 Campaign Strategy Session at Headquarters, open to all CLP members. An informally structured discussion of the options open to us in 1982; come and contribute your thoughts on what we should be doing this year. Session starts at 10:00 a.m.

Jan. 17 CLP State Board Meeting, Headquarters at Noon.

Jan. 20 Discussion Group, Headquarters, 7:30 p.m. Topic: Should Libertarians take an Oath of Office?

Jan. 27 Denver County LP Meeting, Headquarters, 7:30 p.m.

Feb. 3 Discussion Group, Headquarters, 7:30 p.m. Topic: Copyrights and Patents.

Feb. 10 CLP Cocktail Party, Headquarters, 7:30 p.m.

Feb. 16 "Principles of Liberty" Course begins. See description on page 3 of this issue.

Feb. 17 Discussion Group, Headquarters, 7:30 p.m. Topic: Principle vs. Practicality.

Feb. 24 Arapahoe County Libertarians meet. Call Craig Green (795-1629) for details.

Mar. 3 Boulder County Libertarian Association meets at 7:30 p.m., Capitol Federal Savings Building, Boulder.

Discussion Group, Headquarters, 7:30 p.m. Topic: Air Pollution.

Mar. 10 CLP Cocktail Party, Headquarters, 7:30 p.m.

Mar. 17 Discussion Group, Headquarters, 7:30 p.m. Topic: Property Rights.

NOTE: CLP Headquarters is located at 1041 Cherokee Street in Denver.

If you would like to have meetings of your county or local Libertarian organization listed or if you know of any happenings which might be of general interest to Libertarians please write to *Colorado Liberty*, c/o Colorado Libertarian Party, 1041 Cherokee, Denver, CO 80204.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

State Convention Memorial Day Weekend

The CLP's 1982 convention will be held Memorial Day weekend in Boulder. Exact time and place have not yet been finalized; details will be forthcoming. This year's convention promises to be an exciting one, as we already have two prospective candidates for the gubernatorial nomination, and at least one serious State Rep race is planned. Mark your calendar now!

Colorado Liberty Needs New Editor

Dave Nolan has announced that after two years as *Colorado Liberty's* Managing Editor, he is resigning in order to devote more time to business activities. Dave recently became VP/Creative at Adam Smith, Inc., a new Denver advertising agency, and is "swamped with demands on his time."

This means we need a new editor. Desirable attributes include the abilities to

political rhetoric. He believes Alaskans will vote for him because they can see "it's easier to build a new baby than resurrect a dead and decaying body."

Randolph also said that many Alaskans are "Libertarians who don't know it." His job, and the job of every Libertarian candidate, is to find these people. He said the western United States is the best place to find people who agree with Libertarian principles because government agencies

said Libertarians prevail because "our ideas and principles are so right for human nature. Our political system parallels our nature." "We're still free enough to make it work," he said. "At least we're off to a good start."

If Dick Randolph seems confident about winning the governorship in Alaska, he has ample reason. As he said, "When you're on the side of the gods, how can you lose?"

FREEDOM AND PROSPERITY WE'RE DOING SOMETHING NOW TO HELP YOU REGAIN SOME OF YOURS

Our members reduce their income tax by 70% — but this is only our drawing card — there are much greater rewards involved.

We are **The Universal Life Church**.

Set your preconceptions aside for a minute and let us appeal to your rational self-interest.

- The ULC is **not** a traditional church but a church based on self-responsibility and personal freedom.
- The only tenet of the ULC is to "**do that which is right**" — with you determining what is right for you and your congregation.
- We've been around for over 20 years.
- The ULC has **federal tax exemption** obtained 7 years ago by federal ruling resulting from a California District Court decision.
- Those in the ULC gain all the **amazing tax benefits** granted to members of religious groups by the Internal Revenue Code.
- There are now over **10.5 million ULC ministers** world wide.
- About **60,000 local chartered congregations** now exist and 300 new ones begin each week — these congregations are tax exempt.
- **No** properly organized congregation has **ever** been successfully challenged.

We're growing at a phenomenal rate. Find out why!

Call for our next public meeting time or for more information.

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candidates in the gubernatorial nomination, and at least one serious State Rep race is planned. Mark your calendar now!

Speakers' Bureau Forming

If you know a group that might host a Libertarian speaker, or if you would like to give short presentations on Libertarianism, please contact Dwight Filley at 733-7468, or call the office at 573-5229. This is a highly effective way to spread the idea of real freedom, so please take a moment to stop and think, then give us a call.

Let's Start Winning!

by Rep. Dick Randolph

We must develop a winner's image; to do that, we must run candidates in races we can win! We can't afford to continue to run only paper candidates who continually lose, or we'll soon be perceived as perennial losers and all will be lost. Let's face it — everyone is not cut out to be a candidate. Many of the LP candidates who have run for office to date could not have won that particular race as either a Republican or Democrat. We can start winning and we can do so with some of the same people and with no compromise of our principles. There is no conflict between philosophical purity and winning; in fact, the opposite is true.

We must, however, make some basic changes in our approach to start winning.

1. *Actively recruit electable candidates.* Positive high-profile people can become just as good Libertarians as anyone else. In fact many disgusted businessmen, retired teachers, disenchanted ex-office holders, and ex-bureaucrats are among our most likely recruits. They have seen the abuse first-hand and know full-well that all's not well.

2. *Match the candidate to the race.* Many of our past candidates could run for lesser office and win. Some, because of past exposure, may be electable for the same office! In any event, a careful analysis should be made of the candidate's present electability. Does a personal constituency realistically exist? How much money can be raised? How does that compare with what the opposition will have available? What is the realistic quantity and quality of the campaign organization and workers that can be brought to bear?

agency, and is "swamped with demands on his time."

This means we need a new editor. Desirable attributes include the abilities to write clearly, motivate others to contribute material, and a good basic sense for layout and design. Each bi-monthly issue requires 15 to 30 hours of work on the editor's part.

If you are interested in assuming this responsibility, contact CLP Chair Ruth Bennett at 573-5229 (CLP office) or 837-8570 (home).

3. *Targeting races will help stretch Libertarian resources which are thin.* Picking our races and concentrating our resources will assure a greater likelihood of winning those races we do enter.

4. *Tailor our campaigns to the office being sought.* There's a library full of libertarian thought, and you can't cover it all in a campaign, so why not use those issues that fit your race and are important to your constituents? It's a bit difficult to walk up, slap prospective voters in the face, then ask for their vote and walk away successful. We have a lot of positive ammunition in our arsenal; let's use it to open the dialogue and then as rapidly as possible develop our position on more controversial issues.

As a political party, it's our goal to win elections — certainly without compromising our principles, but win we must if we are to remain politically viable as a party. The 1982 election year should see several Libertarian victories in state legislative races and many in lesser races. If we start our talent searches now, identify our candidates early and put together competent, well thought out, adequately financed and manned campaigns, we can come out of the 1982 elections as "winners"!

Freedom is the prize, responsibility the price!

Dick Randolph was elected in 1978 by Fairbanks, Alaska, residents to serve in the state legislature. He was re-elected in 1980, receiving more votes than any other House candidate in the state. He is currently a candidate for Governor of Alaska.

Reagan's Wretched Record

by Jarret B. Wollstein

When Reagan was elected President in November of 1980 I applauded. While I was certainly apprehensive about his foreign policy, his proclaimed domestic program of tax cuts, deregulation and elimination of government agencies sounded so good that I permitted myself to be mildly enthusiastic about Reagan's victory. For the first time that I could remember, a candidate for President of the United States seemed to understand the causes and cure for inflation, and seemed committed to reducing the power and role of government. And, I thought, anything was better than that incompetent jerk, Carter. One year later Reagan has completely forfeited any claim he might have had to being an advocate of individual liberty and I am applauding no longer.

Reagan has failed to keep his promise to abolish the Departments of Energy and Education, he has hypocritically supported import quotas for foreign cars and subsidies to Chrysler, and he has given the Pentagon a virtual blank check. Deficits, inflation, unemployment and taxes continue to mount, and the Administration has expanded foreign military aid to virtually every foreign despot who takes a few minutes out from killing and torturing to mumble a few words about being "anti-communist." But this is not the worst of it. Reagan is now advocating programs which would give him nothing less than totalitarian power over American domestic affairs and which may soon involve the United States in a major war in the Middle East.

In what is certainly the most blatantly totalitarian ploy in my memory, the Reagan Administration has requested virtually unlimited power to restrict the movements of Americans domestically and abroad in the name of "combatting illegal immigration." I quote from a *Washington Post* cover story of October 22, 1981:

The Reagan administration is asking Congress to give the president extraordinary emergency powers to keep unwanted immigrants off U.S. shores. It has also proposed that the power of the courts to review immigration decisions for fairness be sharply curtailed.

from virtually all environmental laws, and from all other federal, state and local laws . . .

The president is asking authority to board foreign vessels on the high seas to search for illegal aliens without authority of the foreign country . . .

Declaration of a national emergency; discretionary power to close roads, ports and buildings; boarding foreign vessels on the high seas; setting up detention camps exempt from the laws of the land. Adolf Hitler could hardly ask for more power. While the announced purpose of this draconian program is to hunt out illegal immigrants, there is nothing to stop Reagan or his successors from using such power to enslave U.S. citizens or go on a witch hunt for radicals . . . like libertarians. Only a fascist would even want such powers.

Other Reagan contributions to liberty include:

- A plan to use the armed forces and national guard to hunt out drug smugglers (which is indeed ironic since recent surveys show that a majority of enlisted men use drugs).
- Supporting the regime of the greatest mass murderer since Hitler, Pol Pot of Cambodia, because he is "anti-Soviet."
- Providing military assistance for Communist China.
- Greatly increasing the danger of war in the Mid-East by escalating arms sales to authoritarian governments in Egypt and the Sudan.
- Opposing limitations on the export of nuclear power technology which has already been used by countries receiving it to build atomic weapons.
- "Unleashing the CIA" by giving it the power to engage in domestic spying, making it a federal crime to publish the names of agents, and making it exempt from most Freedom of Information Act inquiries.

The list goes on and on. Even the much heralded Reagan "tax cuts" have already been more than offset by Social Security increases, and the federal deficit is now expected to approach \$100 billion in fiscal 1983. Social programs have been cut only to finance the largest defense spending in

NATCOMM REPORT

by Paul Grant

The new Libertarian National Committee (elected at the National Convention in Denver this August) had its first full-length meeting in Bethesda, Maryland on November 7 and 8. The LNC normally holds four weekend-long meetings each year, and I plan on writing a report on each of these meetings for Colorado Liberty readers. The LNC makes policy decisions for the National Libertarian Party, and I think it's important that more people around the county became aware of what is going on in the Party at the national level. I hope these National Committee (NatCom) reports will help to further that goal.

Saturday, November 7, was a day of testing for the new NatCom. The day was tediously spent on establishing procedural rules and challenging the Chair of the Committee. Alicia Clark, newly elected LP National Chair, was repeatedly challenged on parliamentary rulings, as the new NatCom members attempted to determine if she was truly in charge. By Sunday, apparently most of the NatCom members were tired of this game and had decided that Clark could run the meeting, so we got on to more meaningful business.

Also subjected to repeated challenges during the meeting was Eric O'Keefe, LP National Director. The National Director (a position filled by appointment of the National Chair with advice and consent of the NatCom) is an employee of the LNC, but there never has been a good definition of his exact role — i.e., how much discretion he should have, who should direct his activities, etc., etc. Many proposals presented during this NatCom were directly aimed at giving the National Director either more or less discretion than he currently has. The net outcome was that the position was not emasculated, but neither was the National Director given a blank check to run the affairs of the Party.

It seems clear to this writer that, on a day-to-day basis, the National Director must be answerable to the National Chair. Full National Committee participation in his supervision would be impractical. It also seems clear to this writer that since the Director is appointed by the National Chair, he continues to serve only at the

The challenging of the authority of the Chair on Saturday wasn't really an unusual phenomenon. It's pretty typical of what happens with all new committees, as they seek to establish the rules of the game, and test the ability of the chairperson to run the meeting. Alicia Clark had some difficulties with these rowdy, authority-questioning Libertarians, but by Sunday she seemed to have things well in hand. The Sunday meeting flowed very efficiently, and most of the agenda items for the weekend were covered.

Some of the proposals approved during the meeting were:

1. Adoption of Libertarian Party goals for 1982 (by Leslie Key and Alicia Clark). Some of the goals adopted were at least one Libertarian candidate on the ballot in each state; achieve permanent ballot status for the LP in 24 states; work with state parties to have at least 1,000 Libertarian candidates, including 350 federal candidates, on the ballot; aim for 10 million gross votes for Libertarian candidates next November; upgrade the quality of LP candidates by providing candidate and campaign schools; increase our number of contributing members (to the National LP) to 11,000 by February 1983; pay off our outstanding debts; expand our number of current contributors from 21,000 to over 30,000.

2. The LNC acquiring clear ownership (for \$30,000) of the Clark campaign mailing list of contributors and interested parties.

3. The proposed 1982 LP budget. Three possible budgets were presented for consideration, based on three different possible income levels, ranging from approximately \$360,000 minimum to a maximum level of about \$810,000. Actual income levels will be used to dictate which priority level funding is handled at. (Any reader interested in getting a copy of this proposed budget can write to me, care of *Colorado Liberty*, for a free copy).

4. A 1983 presidential nominating convention oversight committee was created. This committee consists of Paul Grant, Chair, Mike Hall of California, Vivian Baures of Oregon (and LP Treasurer), Eric O'Keefe, and Chris Hocker of Washington.

emergency powers to keep unwanted immigrants off U.S. shores. It has also proposed that the power of the courts to review immigration decisions for fairness be sharply curtailed.

... President Reagan ... is asking for authority to declare an emergency that could last as long as one year and would involve many special powers:

The president could order the sealing of any harbor, port, airport, road or "any other place, structure or location" to prevent unwanted aliens from getting into the country.

He could restrict travel by Americans, both domestically and to a country named in an emergency declaration. He is asking for authority to forbid any type of boat, vehicle or aircraft to go within a certain distance of the designated foreign country.

Aliens apprehended could be put into detention camps ... and they could be released only at the discretion of the attorney general. The attorney general could transfer the immigrants from one facility to another at will, and no court would have authority to review his decision.

In setting up the detention camps, the president could exempt the government

been more than offset by Social Security increases, and the federal deficit is now expected to approach \$100 billion in fiscal 1983. Social programs have been cut only to finance the largest defense spending increase in U.S. history, some 1.5 trillion dollars over 5 years. The budget of the boondoggle Synfuels program — attacked by Reagan in the campaign — was actually fought for by the Administration and is now expected to be easily passed in Congress.

It is true that Reagan seems sincerely committed to reducing social spending and eliminating some economic regulations, but in every other respect the Reagan Administration is a disaster. Reagan continues to use libertarian rhetoric to justify the most authoritarian, fascist program since Franklin Roosevelt. In the name of law and order, Reagan wants to unleash the FBI, CIA and a new "anti-terrorist" branch of the Justice Department. In order to build more bombs and project American state power into every nook and corner of the globe, Reagan is cutting back black lung benefits

Continued on page 4

Full National Committee participation in his supervision would be impractical. It also seems clear to this writer that since the Director is appointed by the National Chair, he continues to serve only at the pleasure of the National Chair. It would be extremely impractical to expect the National Chair to work with a National Director who was uncooperative. Some NatCom members, however, do not agree with my analysis.

vention oversight committee was created. This committee consists of Paul Grant, Chair, Mike Hall of California, Vivian Baures of Oregon (and LP Treasurer), Eric O'Keefe, and Chris Hocker of Washington, D.C. This committee is charged with the responsibility of drafting a detailed written agreement between the New York State LP organization and the Libertarian Party. The tentative agreement would be subject

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"Principles of Liberty" Courses Continue

The third (!) "Principles of Liberty" course will soon be offered by the CLP. Based on a series of 37 position papers published by the Society for Individual Liberty, the course will last eight weeks. A course outline is presented below.

This course is an excellent way for both new and old libertarians to examine the fundamental principles that distinguish us from other groups. Course fee is \$4.00, to cover cost of materials. The first meeting will be Tuesday, February 16, at 7:30 p.m. at the CLP office. For further information, contact Craig Green at 795-1629.

"PRINCIPLES OF LIBERTY" Course Outline

Week 1 Organization and Introduction

- 3) Inflation and its Cure
- 4) Price Regulation and its Cost
- 5) Solving the Energy Crisis

Week 2 Basic Principles of Liberty

- 1) Free Trade
- 2) Human Rights
- 3) Libertarianism vs. Socialism
- 4) The Public Be Damned
- 5) Radicalism

Week 3 Issues of Economic Freedom

- 1) The American Economic System
- 2) The Myth of Monopoly Power
- 3) A Look at Wage and Price Controls
- 4) The Morality of Capitalism
- 5) Private Property

Week 4 Issues of Personal Liberty

- 1) The Case Against Victimless Crime Laws
- 2) Censorship is On The March
- 3) Drugs and the Law
- 4) Justice in America
- 5) No Compulsory Servitude

Week 5 Economic Issues and the Market Response

- 1) Combating Inflationary Recessions
- 2) Crisis in the Cities

Week 6 Foreign Affairs and Freedom

- 1) Foreign Affairs and Libertarianism
- 2) Freedom and Justice for the Middle East
- 3) National Self-Determination
- 4) War and Capitalism
- 5) What Causes War

Week 7 Individualism in Our Age

- 1) The Curse of Racism
- 2) Equality and Liberty
- 3) Individual Rights vs. Social Rights
- 4) Intolerance; the Psychology of Fear
- 5) Sexism and Individualism
- 6) Social Determinism

Week 8 Social Issues Today

- 1) The Inhumanity of Welfare
- 2) Nuclear Power — A Problem of Insurance
- 3) Pollution
- 4) The Question of Gun Control
- 5) Transportation and Regulation
- 6) A Right to Medical Care?

Learn Vital Campaign Skills!

LIBERTARIAN CAMPAIGN SCHOOL

A Libertarian Campaign School is now being organized. Topics to be covered include candidate qualifications, forming a campaign team, campaign strategies, grass-roots organizing, issues and opposition research, media relations, radio, television, and newspaper advertising, fund-raising, petitioning, etc.

Anyone interested in being involved in the 1982 campaigns should plan on participating. Classes will begin in March and will be taught by the best experts we can find — not all will be CLP members. Printed materials will be provided; sound and video equipment will be available.

Students and Teachers wanted. For more info, call or write Paul Grant (Office: 989-3409), 12477 W. Cedar, Lakewood 80228.

Letters Letters Letters Letters Letters Letters

While I want to thank you for your kindness in reprinting my brief article commemorating the centennial of Ludwig von Mises, I must correct an unintended, but significant, error in your biographical preface.

You state that I was "a long-time student of Mises." Now, Murray Rothbard, Friedrich Hayek, Israel Kirzner, and Bettina Bein Greaves were long-time students of Mises, but I do not have the privilege of their company. Indeed, I cannot — as can Roy Childs, Kent Guida, and a host of younger Austrian economists — claim even being a (not long-time) student of Mises.

It is, you see, one of my major regrets

that upon Mises' death in 1973, I had not yet even had the pleasure of meeting that great man in person. Being then eighteen, I had only recently chanced upon his work.

It would be correct to describe me as a long-time student of Mises' works. But to say I was a long-time student of the man himself would imply that I know far more economics than I do. Thank you for correcting this misimpression, and for printing my piece.

ROSS LEVATTER

I am writing to thank the Colorado Libertarian Party, and particularly the board of directors, for the very timely \$500.00

donation to "Citizens Against Loveland Tax Increase."

As you probably know, we are not a strictly Libertarian group. However, with your help we were able to elect 4 city council members with limited government, anti-tax biases. I regret to say our Libertarian candidate lost, but by only 37 votes out of about 1100. Total council membership is 9, but we feel we may be able to carry a swing vote.

Your money was spent for three ¼ page ads spread over the three days before the election (\$340). With the remainder, we purchased books to help us to implement our policies (e.g., *More For Less*, *Cutting Back City Hall*, etc.). I trust you feel your money was well spent, considering not only principle, but the amount of advertising the Libertarian party received.

If I may make a suggestion, you might consider directing your attention to getting Libertarians involved and elected at the local, city level. On a purely utilitarian basis, the vehicle of tax resistance during this time of inflation and recession is very effective. If you do decide to explore this avenue, prepared resources

for the city level such as found in widely scattered books throughout the U.S. would be invaluable for both the grass roots tax groups, and council members. For instance, we had a very difficult time assembling information and planning strategy from a cold start.

Thanks again for your support!

GRANT McFETRIDGE, President
Citizens Against Loveland Tax Increase

Those of us who found value in Ms. Rand's writing are OBJECTIVISTS not Randists. Ms. Rand writes about a world as it is and about how it could be through OBJECTIVISM. Mr. Heinlein writes about the world as it is and will continue to be through SUBJECTIVISM. Ms. Rand's heroes do bleed, however they do not hold up their wounds to society as a means of manipulating collectivism.

DON SHADWICK, Denver

Those who believe that Rand is the **only** thinker whose ideas have any value are called Randists. — Editor

Office Pledges Still Needed

by J. Craig Green
CLP Finance Director

1981 will be remembered as the year in which the first libertarians were elected to public office in Colorado. The City of Loveland can become a shining example of the practicality of implementing voluntary, rather than coercive (government) solutions to local problems. Having contributed \$500.00 to the Loveland campaigns, the CLP received an unexpected benefit in this "non-election" year.

The success in Loveland is an example of the grass roots support that is building in this country for Libertarian ideas. Except for the CLP donation, the successful efforts of the Loveland group were, in large part, due to spontaneous individual action by local citizens. Imagine what can be accomplished statewide in 1982 with a concerted, well-financed effort! It is apparent that 1982 can be a banner year for Colorado Libertarians.

But only with your help.

For the past year, our routine office expenses have been paid by a monthly pledge program, which consisted of about 50 people contributing an average of \$10.00 each on a monthly basis.

However, pledges suddenly fell to a record low of \$93.00 in September. In October, pledges recovered to about half

for administrative expenses, we would lose an opportunity of a lifetime — to get Libertarians elected in Colorado. If you have been reluctant to support the office because you think the CLP has plenty of money, please reconsider.

In this month's *Liberty*, I am making a second, more desperate appeal to all of you to support the CLP office. In the past, we have had monthly pledges ranging from \$1.00 to \$50.00, all deeply appreciated. But with the potential gains that can be made in Colorado next year, it is crucial that our office be kept open and staffed.

So far, we have benefitted from voluntary staffing and staffing provided by LCS, the corporation that was formed to put on the convention. Unfortunately, we no longer have the benefit of LCS staffing. If we could obtain total pledges between \$1000.00 and \$1500.00 each month, we could hire a part-time staff person, as well as pay our normal monthly bills. Just think about it — only \$10.00 per month for 150 people — about six percent of our mailing list.

For your convenience, a monthly pledge form is provided below. All you need to do is fill it out, use the enclosed postage-paid

Reagan's Wretched Record

Cont. from page 3

and Social Security. Compared to Reagan's sinister militarism and authoritarianism, Carter's bumbling would be a welcome relief.

Libertarians must miss no opportunity for denouncing Reagan's programs and exposing them for what they are: pure authoritarianism. His more draconian programs, such as his incipient campaign against immigrants and unleashing the CIA, must be fought with the full vigor we

can muster. Reagan must be repudiated, utterly divorced from any association with libertarianism, and rendered politically ineffective until his term expires.

Mr. Wollstein is a long-time libertarian activist, having founded the *Society for Rational Individualism* (predecessor to *SIL*) in 1968. This article originally appeared in the December, 1981 issue of **Individual Liberty**, and is reprinted with permission. Since its first appearance, President Reagan has continued his move toward authoritarian positions by reversing his 1980 stand against draft registration.

NatComm Report,

Cont. from page 3

to ratification by the full Libertarian National Committee. The purpose of the committee is to clearly define the responsibilities of both the host state LP organization and of the National LP. A national convention is an enormous

1977-1981), M. L. Hanson (National LP Vice-Chair 1977-1981), and Vivian Baures (current LP Treasurer). It was Key's argument that the existing system tended to produce honorary appointments, and a committee which didn't do much of a job. If this committee does turn out to be a "paper committee," then by default the

\$10.00 each on a monthly basis.

However, pledges suddenly fell to a record low of \$93.00 in September. In October, pledges recovered to about half the previous average of \$500.00 per month. Coupled with some unusual expenses for the last two months, this has resulted in a severe depletion of the CLP treasury.

In November, for the first time I can remember as Finance Director, we had to defer some bills because we didn't have the money to pay all of them.

I recently mailed you a request for new or renewed monthly pledges to help defray the costs of keeping our office open. Although there were some generous responses to that mailing, our party is still having significant cash flow problems.

We are not in debt. But we need your help to maintain the momentum that has been established in the last year.

Many of you realize that the CLP shared in the profits from the national convention held in Denver in August. This has resulted in a \$10,000.00 "nest egg" for 1982 Colorado campaigns.

But by itself, that "nest egg" isn't big enough to wage a solid campaign for Governor. Indeed, it isn't really enough to run one successful campaign for State Representative. We need to multiply that figure by 5, 10, or even 15 times to build upon the successes we have all helped create in the last few years.

However, if we used this money simply

list.

For your convenience, a monthly pledge form is provided below. All you need to do is fill it out, use the enclosed postage-paid envelope, and drop it in the mail. We will send you a monthly reminder with the amount of your pledge and how many payments you have made. If you would rather pledge your time rather than money, please indicate on the form (just indicate the number of hours per month in the space marked "other"). We always need someone to help in the daily work at the office, as well as for special events.

We want to turn our "nest egg" into something significant — without haranguing you for continuous and ever-larger contributions. That's the opportunity that our "nest egg" provides. Where we need your help is keeping our office open — and staffed — so that we can carry on the work we all agree is needed to advance the cause of Liberty. It's a small price that helps us find candidates, champion issues, and provide all Libertarians with a place to meet and enjoy each other.

So please send in a monthly pledge today. For each \$5.00 that you pledge, we will send a separate subscription to the *Colorado Liberty* to the person(s) of your choice. Just enclose the names of those for whom you would like the subscription with your pledge.

Thank you all for your support in the past and in the future. We can't do it without your help.

responsibilities of both the host state LP organization and of the National LP. A national convention is an enormous undertaking, and in the past these conventions have been carried out with a somewhat vague understanding of who was responsible for providing what services, and who was responsible for paying which bills.

5. The LNC agreed to purchase the libertarian recruiting film "We Hold These Truths," produced by Andrea Rich. The LNC agreed to pay \$4,500 for this 10 minute film, and will make it available on both 16mm film and video tape through LP headquarters.

Some of the items on the agenda which were not approved are:

1. Printing the minutes of all NatCom meetings in Libertarian Party News. However, it was pointed out that these minutes were already sent to all state chairs, and any other LP member could receive them if they request them from the national office and are willing to pay the copying and mailing costs.

2. Seating a Regional Representative from NatCom Region XV (Washington, D.C., West Virginia, and Maryland). Both Jule Herbert (D.C.) and Dean Ahmad (Md.) claimed to be the duly elected representative of Region XV. The question was referred to a credentials committee and hopefully will be ironed out before the next meeting.

3. Proposed revisions of mailing list committee organization. The Libertarian Party mailing list is undoubtedly our most valuable asset. The proposed revisions would have restructured the mailing list committee — the committee that decides to whom the mailing list should be rented, and how often and at what price. The proposed revisions would have taken the membership of the mailing list committee out of the jurisdiction of the National Chair.

These revisions would have created a 5 member committee, one member the National Director, one member the National Finance Chair (Leslie Key, the author of the proposed revisions), and three members to be elected by the full National Committee. Defeat of this proposal means that the mailing list committee still consists of three members, they are appointed by the National Chair, and Alicia Clark has named to this committee David Bergland (National LP Chair

produce honorary appointments, and a committee which didn't do much of a job. If this committee does turn out to be a "paper committee," then by default the National Director will manage the mailing list. 1982 campaigns should certainly demonstrate whether or not Key was correct.

4. An attempt to rescind the motion authorizing the National Director to expend up to \$10,000 a month on state ballot drives. This was one of the challenges to the discretion of the National Director. This NatCom vote can be seen as a vote of confidence in the performance of Eric O'Keefe.

In summary, much of this NatCom meeting focused on challenges to Alicia Clark and Eric O'Keefe, but the NatCom wound up giving strong support to both. The NatCom rallied to the support of each when attacked, and finally got on with the business of the Party. Hopefully, future meetings will be focused even more positively on Party business (i.e., advancing the cause of liberty), and less on personal differences. The next meeting will be held March 27 and 28, 1982 in Houston, Texas.

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Letters to the Editor commenting on content are welcome, but should be brief and topical. We reserve the right to edit letters for space.

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LIBERTARIAN PARTY of Colorado

☐ Yes. I want to help support the party's office for the next 12 months. Here's my monthly pledge of . . .

☐ \$100 ☐ \$50 ☐ \$25 ☐ \$10 ☐ \$5 ☐ other _____

I understand that I will be billed monthly. Date _____

Name _____ Phone _____

Address _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Occupation _____ Employer _____

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