

LIBERTARIAN PENN

NEWSLETTER OF THE
LIBERTARIAN PARTY
OF PENNSYLVANIA

MAY-JUNE 1980

BALLOT DRIVE MOVES INTO HIGH GEAR LPP SLATES AT LEAST 19 CANDIDATES

As of Sunday, May 18th, the ballot drive had collected more than 19,000 of the 65,000 signatures needed, according to ballot drive coordinator Courtenay Hough. With 14 weeks to go, an average weekly turn-in of 3,300 will put the LPP over the top! Given the fact that we have topped 3,300 on several occasions, the LPP leadership is optimistic about achieving success and keeping the Clark record intact of meeting every deadline in every state.

An incredible number of 22 candidates have been slated or are awaiting endorsement by the LPP Board at the June 1st Board meeting. 19 have already been confirmed and, realizing that the LPP has only run three candidates in its previous seven year history, this represents an awful lot of enthusiasm, hard work and dedication.

The campaign has opened an office in center city Philadelphia - 21 S. 12th St., Suite 1000, Phila. Pa. - to hire paid petitioners and tally and organize petitions as they are turned in. Tim McDermott, the LPP candidate for U.S. Congress in the 1st District, is in charge of the campaign office. After three weeks of operation, the Phila. office is nearing 1,500 signatures per week from its paid people. The original goal for the office of 2,000+ per week is certainly within reach.

The Clark campaign announced in Mid-May that Clark was now on the ballot in all 29 states where deadlines for filing had passed. He is qualified in enough states to get an electoral majority now that Massachusetts and Oregon are on the list of states where ballot status has been achieved. The Oregon filing was a milestone because it was the first time

in anyone's memory that a third party was able to qualify there. Other difficult states such as West Virginia, Oklahoma, and Georgia are being worked by libertarian petitioners with good prospects for success in putting Clark on the ballot in all 50 states - a feat not achieved since 1968 by a third party when George Wallace's national recognition enabled the American Independent Party to do it. There is not much doubt that Clark will be on the ballot in more states than John Anderson.

While we have to be optimistic about success in Pennsylvania, we have to be concerned about the low level of volunteer signatures to date. We can pay for all the remaining signatures but, by doing so, we will use up precious financial resources that should be going to the campaign in the Fall. As the list below indicates, there are many of the 300 LPPers who have not turned in signatures as yet. Hopefully, there are many half-filled petitions in the hands of those who received them early in April. If you do have such signatures, and are continuing to collect more, please report the number you are holding as of June 1st to the LPP office or to the state chairman. It would be tragic to pay for thousands of signatures and then suddenly find out, on August 15th, that our members were holding several thousand free signatures. And don't forget to send in your petitions, with however many or few signatures, when you are finished petitioning. Also, the petition sheets must be signed by you and notarized or they do not count.

Here is a partial list of the results achieved by paid and volunteer petitioners through May 18th:

Courtenay Hough- 2,306
Tom Wycoff - 1,822

continued next page

Tim McDermott	-	1,267
Joe Sabatina	-	1,249
Bob Fink	-	617
Tom Tinlon	-	600
Beverly Shea	-	516
Jeff Dunn	-	490
David Hoffman	-	375
Louise Ernsberger	-	364
Suzanne Walter	-	275
Glen Mock	-	215
Pat Fallon	-	215
Frank Bubb	-	204
Dick Fuerle	-	203
Nancy Mortensen	-	200
Rich Wingert	-	200
Hans Schroeder	-	195
Mary Anne Luty	-	184
Barbara Karkutt	-	180
Brian Sayago	-	163
Christina Fogel	-	163
Peter Eastwood	-	160
Donna Williams	-	151
George Meyer	-	145
Betty Stram	-	140
Barb Olson	-	140
Grant Hansen	-	75
Andre Zirkler	-	71
Mike Markowitz	-	55
Marge Walter	-	54
Karen Cunningham	-	40
Ken Blackham	-	25
Dave Sassaman	-	25
Rick Bavera	-	23
Bill Kraye	-	23
Loise White	-	20

The names on this list represent only a bit more than 10% of the LPP membership and interested people. Petitioning is fun for some people and a chore for many others. However, it is like most other chores - worthwhile doing. The voters one encounters are not resisting signing; the biggest drawback so far is that some petitioners are too shy to ask for a signature or completely blown away by the first angry rejection. One thing that many overlook, however, is that people who know you already are not going to refuse very easily when you ask for their signature. Think about the people who have sold you raffle tickets or who are always complaining about taxes or who ask you to drive their kid to school on a rainy day - are they now going to say "no" when you ask them to help out with a signature? There is only one reason for not asking them and that reason should not be part of any libertarian's thinking - that reason is that you are embarrassed to be known as a libertarian. Surely now, even the most

homebound or pessimistic libertarian on the mailing list can get ten or twenty signatures. Those ten or twenty signatures DO COUNT and should not be overlooked as insignificant. The cost of paying for twenty signatures means one less radio ad in the Fall for our candidates!

Success in the petition drive will be ours. Whether it is expensive or cheap, whether it lays the ground-work for a great campaign or exhausts our resources, whether it encourages our candidates or makes them wonder who's going to stand behind them, is up to you, the VOLUNTEER. As the LPP goes down the homestretch in this ballot drive, we hope to see 100% participation and teamwork.

#####

OUR NEW CANDIDATES:

Here are the LPP candidates endorsed for office since the last issue of the newsletter:

DAN DAVIES - 19th Congressional District (York-Adams-Cumberland counties). Dan replaces Lou Markowitz who had to withdraw for business reasons. Dan is a sales representative, former Phila. police officer and a Master Sergeant in the Marine Corps Reserve.

JON HOUSER - 13th Congressional District (Eastern Montgomery and a portion of Northwest Phila.) Jon resides in Ambler and is a theological student.

COURTENAY HOUGH - 136th State House, Easton, Pa.

GERRY SENKER - 149th State House, Wynnewood, Pa.

TONY WEST - 187th State House, West Phila., Pa.

Several more have asked for Board endorsement and several more, including two for Congress, are still considering a race. State House races take very few signatures and we could slate you as late as August. How about it?

#####

CLARK EXPOSURE TO GROW:

Already, the LP has received more press attention than received during the entire MacBride campaign in 1976. With network tv ads beginning in July, you'll soon see more and more about Ed Clark and the Libertarian Party.

An objective article appeared in the May/June issue of NEXT and the July issue of PENTHOUSE will feature an interview.

THE ANDERSON EFFECT

by Ed Clark

Much lower taxes and much less foreign intervention. These are issues which only Libertarians can present compellingly and knowledgeably. This is a combination which neither Reagan, Carter, nor Anderson can touch!

The fact is, John Anderson is a centrist politician who, in some ways, combines the worst of both Reagan and Carter. His positions are explicitly pro-government and pro-intervention and his presentation of them has been described - accurately, I think - as "sanctimonious."

I needn't go to great lengths criticizing Anderson, because I think that he himself will make it abundantly clear that his candidacy is not the new alternative that millions of voters seek - an alternative with the promise of freedom from continued government control over all aspects of our lives.

I don't mean to say that Anderson's candidacy hasn't affected our prospects this year.

His claim to be the "difference" which will have mass appeal to disaffected voters has diverted considerable attention that could have been ours. Many people are instinctively attracted to Anderson because he is a third choice, without having taken the time to examine his positions and ideas.

Yet, I believe that any negative impact on my campaign by the Anderson candidacy can be more than offset by its positive effects. All of the attention that has been lavished on Anderson thus far has worked to loosen the grip of the Two Party monopoly in the United States, and to make voters aware that there are more choices available to them than just the Democrats and Republicans. A political system which is perceived as "wide open" can only benefit us.

The Anderson candidacy has sensitized the news media and the voters to the challenge of gaining ballot status for insurgent parties and candidates. My name is certain to be listed on more state ballots than his - a point which the news media can't fail to recognize.

Anderson is a one-man show without a party structure behind him. His campaign, regardless of the results, will leave nothing for the future. My campaign, on the other hand, will build strong grass-roots organizations, with literally hundreds of Libertarian candidates running for

office this year alone. Again, our ability to build a permanent foundation for a third major party - in sharp contrast to Anderson - can't fail to be noticed by political observers and opinion leaders.

Finally, Anderson's candidacy will sharpen the focus on the real fundamental issue in American society: the battle between freedom and control, between principle and expediency, between liberty and power. Anderson is merely one more voice on the side of control, expediency, and power. But the Libertarian campaign - for the presidency and for hundreds of other offices - remains the sole political voice for individual rights versus the power of the State.

EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

There are a number of books and periodicals that all libertarians should be familiar with if they truly wish to understand their philosophy and wish to explain it clearly and concisely to others. An introductory list would have to include:

- FOR A NEW LIBERTY by Murray Rothbard, \$5.95 paperback
- POWER AND MARKET by Murray Rothbard, \$4.95 paperback
- THE LIBERTARIAN ALTERNATIVE by Tibor Machan, \$8.95 paperback
- THE MACHINERY OF FREEDOM by David Friedman, \$10.00 hardback
- THE ROAD TO SERFDOM by F.A. Hayek, \$3.95 paperback
- CAPITALISM AND THE HISTORIANS by Hayek, \$2.95 paperback
- NO TREASON: THE CONSTITUTION OF NO AUTHORITY by Lysander Spooner, \$1 paper
- THE TRIUMPH OF CONSERVATISM by Gabriel Kolko, \$5.95 paperback
- ATLAS SHRUGGED by Ayn Rand, \$2.95 paper

All these books are available from Laissez Faire Books, 206 Mercer St., New York, NY 10012. Add \$1 for postage.

REASON MAGAZINE, 12 issues for \$15, Box 40105, Santa Barbara, CA 93103.

LIBERTARIAN REVIEW, 12 issues for \$15, 1620 Montgomery St., San Francisco, CA 94111.

I urge you to continue your study of the libertarian philosophy by ordering these periodicals.

Don Ernsberger, Education Director

CATCH-22 OF POLITICS

by Richard D. Fuerle

As Franz Oppenheimer pointed out in his book, "The State", there are only two ways to get something. In the first way, the "social" way, one either produces the things he desires, or produces the things others desire and trades for the things he desires. The social way leads to peaceful cooperation between people.

In the second way, the "political" way, one takes a club, a knife, a gun, or some other weapon, and takes what he wants by force. The political way leads to hatred, class conflict, and war. Moreover, it is destructive to the society as a whole because it is parasitic and non-productive.

Oppenheimer correctly observed that government was the organization of the political means to wealth. It is a political means because everything the government does is backed up by a threat of force. It is an organization because the relationships between the people who constitute it continue more or less intact even though specific individuals are replaced from time to time.

Some political philosophers have asserted that the violent overthrow of a government is not justified so long as there is a peaceful way to change it. Indeed, historians argue that violent revolution was avoided in England because peaceful change was possible.

Many libertarians, however, would not take that position, and would instead argue that one always has a right to defend oneself, and need not submit to aggression until peaceful change can be effected.

Be that as it may, one must ask whether the cards are stacked against even peaceful change. There are, of course, the anti-minor party laws with their stiff ballot requirement, the subsidies for the major parties, and the advantages to incumbents, who like things the way they are.

But more fundamentally, in order to hold a policy making position in government, one must take an oath to uphold the Constitution (and often state constitutions and "the law" as well). The Constitution, inter alia, permits the government to tax and draft people into the armed service which a libertarian cannot agree to do. The oath is an attempt to keep everyone out of the political organization who will oppose the organization itself. We are told not to use violence because peaceful change is available through the voting process. But

the catch 22 is that no one can take office and change the organization to a non-coercive organization, at least not without lying, who wants to make those changes because then he would not be upholding the Constitution. You can get elected and change the government only if you agree not to change the government.

Of course, one can work for constitutional amendments to change the government. But in the meantime you must agree to keep the political organization functioning under the present constitution. You cannot change the way the organization works in any way that contravenes the Constitution without violating your oath.

The libertarian response to this situation, it seems to me, should be two-fold. First, we should work to eliminate any oath of office which requires the office holder to participate in an act of aggression. For example, the oath might be amended to read, "Except to the extent that I find an action to be personally morally objectionable, I agree to uphold the Constitution..." Second, until or unless the oaths are changed, we should not consider ourselves to be bound by them. We should not conceal this stance, but should state openly that we will not use our office to commit an act of aggression. Just as one is not ethically obligated to tell a thief where one's money is hidden, so one need not deal with a government committed to aggression with the same honesty that one would use in peaceful dealings with one's fellow man.

The third alternative, the use of violence to change a government that cannot be changed honestly by peaceful means, is impractical and imprudent. As John Hospers has argued, as long as we have free speech the government is sufficiently tolerable to rule out the use of violence against it.

#####

PETITIONERS WANTED -

- * for pay, if you need it as a summer job
- * as a volunteer, if you want to get signatures for LPP and save us considerable expense of paid petitioning.

Call petition office:
(215) 665-1381

Suppose you were given the opportunity to meet and talk with the Founding Fathers.



Would you pass it up?

Please send me the Seminar brochure and application form.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE _____ ZIP _____

PHONE (_____) _____

Send to: Summer Seminars
Cato Institute, 747 Front St.,
San Francisco, California 94111
or phone (415) 433-4316

Well, the Founding Fathers of the future — Murray Rothbard, Leonard Liggio, Earl Ravenal, Israel Kirzner, and Roy Childs — are waiting to meet and exchange ideas with you — and these are only some of the well-known, articulate thinkers who are being gathered together by the Cato Institute to provide what could be the most intellectually stimulating week of your life.

Whether you have only just discovered libertarian thought or you want a chance to expand and integrate your knowledge of liberty, you could be one of the lucky people who will live and work for eight days on a beautiful college campus with the major scholars of the coming economic and political freedom. Twenty lectures on politics, economics, and history are included in the package, as well as room, board, parties, and other recreation. It all adds up to a learning experience that's more fun than a vacation — for less than a vacation would cost.

The Cato Institute is sponsoring two Seminars in Political Economy during the summer of 1980. An eastern conference will be held at picturesque Dartmouth College from June 28 through July 5. A western conference will be held at Stanford University July 19-26. The entire cost for each conference is only \$295. And if you are a student, the cost is even less: \$95 will pay for everything! There are even a few travel scholarships available.

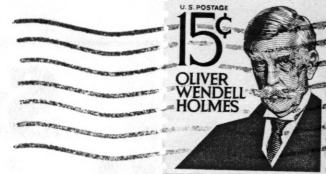
So send in the coupon today and reserve your chance to meet the people who could change your life.

Left to Right Murray Rothbard, Israel Kirzner, Earl Ravenal, Roy Childs, and Leonard Liggio

CATO
INSTITUTE



The Libertarian Party of Pennsylvania
 894 Pine Road
 Warminster, PA 18974

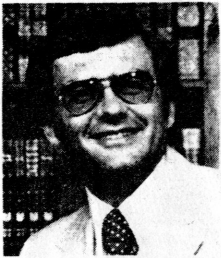


TO:

David Nolan
 1818 S. Jasmine
 Denver, CO 80224

CLARK PRESIDENT

FROM THE CHAIRMAN



Dave Walter

The Libertarian as Opinion Maker

Here's one popular scenario for the successful spread of libertarian beliefs throughout society.

It is the educationalist one where we libertarians first convince the opinion makers and they influence others until it trickles down to all levels thereby creating a libertarian society as government responds to the new thinking of the citizenry.

While I join in recommending this approach as the one most likely to produce a libertarian society, I sometimes wonder if libertarians understand their part in this strategy. I've observed that many fail to realize that libertarians can and should be opinion makers too. Until we come to this realization, and act on it, the educationalist approach-as currently practiced-can take so long to achieve victory, that it won't do any living libertarian much good at all.

For our strategy to work, we don't have to start at the top and let all our ideas trickle down. We aren't all academicians with access to the leaders of tomorrow nor are we all newspaper columnists. WE CAN ALL SERVE AS OPINION MAKERS at whatever level we find ourselves at the moment. Not only should we take advantage of the opportunities we have but we should seek out new opportunities where our input can serve to alter opinion. These opportunities are all around us every day.

Yet what is a fairly typical libertarian doing? He'll see a confused letter on inflation appearing in his local newspaper

and say, "Fool. If that guy had only read Rothbard's article in last month's REASON." Or he'll see on tv that some poor local farmer is having his land seized, under eminent domain, to provide a new parking and sports complex. He will wish that there was a local LP group to speak out against the politicians. What should be done is the libertarian should share his knowledge on the causes of inflation with the editor and all the readers of the newspaper by sending in a letter. Why acquire such knowledge if not to put it to use? The other libertarian doesn't need an LP group to defend the farmer - if he belonged to the local taxpayers association, maybe he could get them to take a libertarian stand against eminent domain. Then, from the response of others, he might find enough people to start a local LP group!

The Libertarian Party exists primarily as an outreach vehicle, which uses a political format to inject libertarian thinking into society. LP must not work solely from the top down, but must be a grass-roots organization where members are heavily involved in local activities of all types. I know that this year we have to run candidates for the top offices if we want to achieve permanent ballot status in Pennsylvania. But I'm looking forward to a 1981 campaign where we run dozens of our members for township, borough and city offices. That's the level where many of the people we hope to convince will first come to know of, and respect, the views of libertarians.

So I urge you to become an opinion maker on a local level. Join the taxpayers group and get involved in local issues. We are all opinion makers and we shouldn't forget it in pursuit of armchair libertarianism or in abject resignation.

Dave Walter