

# Libertarian Party NEWS

JULY-AUGUST 1983

## Libertarians to Converge On 'Big Apple' for Convention

As delegates from across the country prepare to attend the 1983 Libertarian Party Presidential Nominating Convention in New York City later this month, the PRESCON '83 committee announces some last-minute additions of speakers and other information of interest.

Dick Randolph, the LP's most successful political candidate, has been selected to deliver the keynote address on Thursday morning, the official opening of convention business. Twice elected to the Alaskan state legislature on the LP ticket, Randolph garnered a record vote total in Alaska politics upon his reelection. He then received over 15 percent of the 1982 vote for governor in a four-way race, the first race for a major political office in which a Libertarian was viewed as a serious contender. Randolph also led the successful fight to repeal the Alaskan income tax. His infectious enthusiasm has easily made him one of the most popular figures in the LP.

Since release of the convention brochure, more than 25 speakers have been signed up, and 10 to 15 more will be added by convention time. (70 are currently scheduled to speak.) Among the new speakers are:

•Alan Reynolds, one of the most prominent supply side economists, will be on a panel

his experiences working within the State.

•Dr. Herbert Berger, a prominent American physician who is recognized as one of the world's leading experts on heroin and other narcotics will discuss the dangers of heroin prohibition.

In addition, 1980 LP vice presidential candidate David Koch and a contender for the 1980 LP presidential nomination, Bill Hunscher, have agreed to address the convention.

(continued on page 10)



New York City's luxurious Sheraton Centre Hotel is the site for this month's LP National Convention.

discussing Reagan's deviations from the free market.

•Bruce Bartlett, published in *Reason*, *Inquiry*, *Libertarian Review*, *New York Times* and the *Wall Street Journal*, and the Executive Director of the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, will expose the dangers of the New Industrial Policy now being widely promoted.

•Doug Bandow, Editor of *Inquiry* magazine and a refugee from the White House will give a libertarian view of the government from the inside.

•Lew Rockwell, former Chief of Staff for Congressman Ron Paul and director of the newly formed Mises Institute, will also tell of

### In This Issue

#### Campaign Update on Burns for President

Gene Burns, candidate for the LP presidential nomination, prepares for the nominating convention ..... 4

#### 1983 Platform Committee Report

A look at changes to the LP Platform suggested by the 1983 Platform Committee at its June meeting in Austin, Texas ..... 6

#### Ballot Status Prospects for 1984

LP Ballot Law Consultant Richard Winger takes a look at where we are now, compared to four years ago, in our quest for ballot status in all 50 states ..... 7

#### Schedule for National Convention

A tentative schedule of all events and business planned for the upcoming 1983 LP National Convention in New York City ..... 10

#### Libertarian National Committee

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## From the Chair

# LP Should Enter '84 Campaign With Eyes Open, Minds Committed

by Alicia Garcia Clark

During 1984, every member of the Libertarian Party can be a candidate or an activist. I expect there will be many, many candidates, including perhaps 200 running for Congress. Some of us may decide to be active candidates with a supporting committee and fundraising. Others may be less active but provide a vital educational function giving speeches, attending candidate forums and participating in debates without having a campaign committee or fundraising efforts. Still others may be "ballot candidates," who will give to the voter the opportunity to vote for someone other than a Democrat or a Republican. Many of us will be active in campaign committees or organizational work.

I encourage the state parties to run strong campaigns and active candidates for the offices necessary to keep ballot status and to run one or two very good, very active candidates for winnable local races.

As each state party starts to plan its political strategy for 1984, I believe that we should keep in mind that the presidential campaign should be the most

important activity for almost all state parties starting in September 1983.

To explain the reasons for this I would like to review the history of our past presidential campaigns and then analyze the 1984 Presidential Campaign.

In June, 1972, the first National Convention was held in Denver. It was attended by about 85 members, who decided to run candidates for president and vice president. John Hospers, Chairman of the Philosophy Department at USC, was asked and had to be convinced to run for president; he is the author of our Statement of Principles and was more interested in that than in being a candidate. Toni Nathan attended the Convention as a newsperson at the request of her son. She became a libertarian, joined the party during the convention, and almost instantaneously was persuaded to run for vice president. Money was not a problem in that campaign—there wasn't any. Dr. Hospers did go to a few places where he was invited to speak more as a philosopher than as a candidate. We made the ballot in two states where the lack of money was not an inconvenience. Dr. Hospers

and Toni Nathan received only 3,671 votes. What is more important is that we libertarians had the will to launch a national party.

I remember being at the Victory Party in the Los Angeles Hilton Hotel on election night, November 1972. Dr. Hospers was there. He told us about his campaign, his experiences, his speeches. The campaign consisted of a few posters, buttons, flyers, and Dr. Hospers and Toni Nathan.

Forever we will thank Dr. Hospers and Toni Nathan for their decision, their courage, and their dedication. If today media people still ask our candidates, "Why are you running for such an office?" you can imagine what our first presidential and vice presidential candidates went through 11 years ago.

The struggle to build membership went on. Little by little, more state parties started their activities. In 1974, Dr. Hospers ran for office again. During the California LP Convention in Berkeley, he was drafted to be our gubernatorial candidate. Again money was not a problem; we had no money. This campaign was so obscure, so low key, that Dr.

Hospers received only 1,800 votes. But he did travel around California giving speeches to spread our message.

In 1975, during the National Convention in New York, Roger MacBride ran for the presidential nomination. The nomination campaign was not long and it didn't include attending many State Conventions. There was some literature mailed before the Convention but the real campaign for the nomination took place during the convention in New York City. There were two other candidates, Kay Haroff from Ohio, who had been a candidate for Senate the prior year and did well, and Guy Riggs of New York. Roger got the nomination.

At this point, let me tell you that to be the Libertarian candidate for any office, but especially for president or vice president, is not an easy task. It is not fancy; it is not luxurious; it is not chic. It is hard, uncomfortable, difficult, and often lonely. It is especially hard when the expectations are too high, when the real situation of our party, state by state, is not known ahead of time. Before making the decision to run for the nomination, if an individual goes into it knowing what to expect, he or she will find that it is well worth the effort to work for what you love and believe to be right and that any progress for the cause of liberty is a great victory.

Roger was a first-class candidate who delivered the Libertarian message very well, but even he was disappointed from time to time. He was asked to be and became the Libertarian presidential candidate without, I believe, knowing the true situation of the party. We were then much less organized than we are now. We didn't have a fraction of the number of contributors that we have now, the party was totally unknown, and media people paid very little attention to our candidate. Roger had to face a situation much worse than the one Ed Clark saw in 1980. Each time he was discouraged, he was

(continued on page 18)

**On Wednesday, August 31, from 9 to 12 midnight,  
you are cordially invited to attend an After Dinner Party honoring our**

**1981-1983 National Committee Members**

**and**

**1981-1982 and 1982-1983 State Party Chairs**

**Please join me in thanking all  
these dedicated Libertarians for their work and  
achievements during the last two years. The party will take  
place at the Sheraton Centre Hotel, New York,  
New York, Suite # to be announced.**

**Alicia Garcia Clark,  
LP National Chair**

(This ad and the After Dinner Party are not paid for with Libertarian Party funds.)



## From the Editor

# For Now, Libertarian Campaigns Must Be 'Missionary' Sort

by Bill Evers

Lately, Libertarians have been doing quite a bit of thinking and writing about strategy. This fact is reflected in the presence in this issue of *LP News* of the National Director's article on strategy. It can also be seen in the several speeches and panels on strategy that are scheduled for the upcoming New York City convention.

I recently came across an article on strategy in electoral politics that I think is a helpful starting point in beginning to think about some of the strategic problems that the LP faces. The article was written by American historian Richard Jensen, and it appeared in the October-November 1980 issue of *Public Opinion* magazine.

What Jensen does is take the American presidential campaigns from 1800 to 1980 and categorize the campaign effort of each party according to the type of strategy employed.

Jensen names five kinds of campaigns: the rally, the crusade, the counter-crusade, advertising, and the missionary. The rally campaign, for example, is a rallying of the (already existing) troops to ensure a high turnout of committed partisans on election day. The crusade is built on popular enthusiasm and moral fervor; its goal is throwing evil power-holders out of office. A crusade, as Jensen points out, often brings a counter-crusade into existence. This counter-crusade thrives on challenging the wisdom and virtue of the crusaders; it usually depicts them as untrustworthy extremists.

The rally campaign—as its name suggests—was characterized by large-scale mass meetings. Its heyday was from 1800 to 1912 during the period of competing mass ideological parties and before the advent of national mass media, especially the electronic mass media. After 1912, the rally campaign was largely superceded by the advertising campaign. The content of

political advertising was strongly affected by the ideological convergence of the major political parties during the Progressive Era. Throughout the twentieth century, Democrats joined Republicans in promoting Big Government and wooing the "pragmatic" independent voter.

The new "me-too" politics of the twentieth century led to lower public awareness of political issues and lower voter participation. As Jensen describes it:

"Without a clear party line to follow, and without partisan newspapers to indicate it, the voters grew increasingly baffled by the issues. The tariff, slavery, money, and foreign policy issues of the nineteenth century were comprehended by the voters because their party explained the implications to them and provided a coherent, intelligent party position they could easily follow."

This disappeared in the major parties after the outset of the Progressive Era and in the advertising campaigns that followed.

The final sort of campaign, which has been employed throughout the history of American politics, is the missionary campaign. Such a campaign is designed not to rally the already-committed troops, but to recruit and build up a new army.

The missionary campaign was used by the Jeffersonians in 1800, by the quasi-libertarian Cleveland Democrats in 1892, and by many others, both good and bad. In the nineteenth century, "earnest exhortation through door-to-door canvassing and the generous distribution of party literature" were the essential ingredients of missionary-style campaigns.

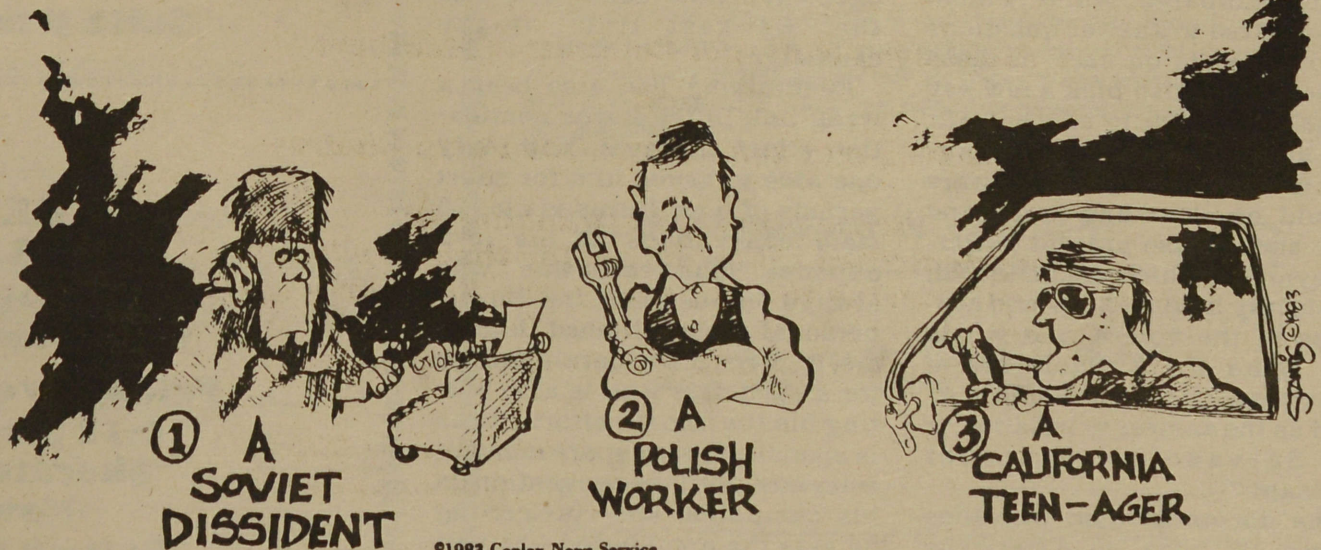
It is clear that these days Libertarian presidential campaigns—indeed most Libertarian

campaigns at every level—are of necessity of the missionary sort. And we will think more lucidly about our goals and purposes if we recognize this.

We are in the position of missionaries seeking new converts, new enlistees among the American public. We do not yet have enough adherents to simply rally a winning national total of votes, neither through nineteenth century rallies nor through twentieth century conventional advertising.

We must instead strive as intelligent missionaries, making use of advertising techniques in aid of our missionary efforts, to build up a large enough constituency for liberty so that we are in a position eventually to rally our troops or launch a popular crusade for the victory of liberty. This, fellow Libertarians, is your mission, should you choose to accept it.

PICK THE PERSON WHO LIVES  
UNDER A GOVERNMENT THAT PUTS  
HIM UNDER CURFEW FROM  
MIDNIGHT TO 5AM:





## Burns Campaign Gears Up For Nominating Convention

For more than a decade, ratings sweeps in central Florida have shown Gene Burns to be the most influential media personality in the area. Radio listeners and TV viewers trust him and are fascinated by the Libertarian ideas he espouses. But there was a lot of skepticism earlier this year when Burns announced he was running for the Libertarian Party's presidential nomination.

A platform speaker at least as good as Ronald Reagan, Burns represents a new high for the party in communications ability, and Florida LP activists thought from the beginning that he would win the nomination without serious opposition. (So far, there is none.) But would he really give up a high-paying job for this costly one?

Some said yes—for ego gratification. But Burns credibly points out that he "gets more than enough ego satisfaction" from being on radio and TV, and being recognized everywhere he goes in Orlando.

Slowly, people began to accept that not only was Gene Burns serious about running, he was serious about promoting Libertarian ideas in this way.

"The Libertarian Party has a clear and carefully thought-out position on virtually every political issue of the day," says the first draft of the uncirculated *Campaign Master Plan*. "The Burns campaign, while it must be prepared to answer questions on our stands on each of these issues, must also pick a few key issues on which to concentrate. The key issues should be important to the voter, and our answers should be clear and lucid, and they should also present powerful symbols which resonate with the deeply held feelings and attitudes of the voters, and which can stand for a whole set of related and vital problems; e.g., gold as the answer to inflation or El Salvador as 'another Vietnam.'"

The document also mentions "those millions of Americans who voted for Ronald Reagan because they believed he would

get 'government off their backs.'" It goes on to say, "He has done precisely the opposite, and so there is a mass of disappointed Reaganites, many of them instinctive libertarians, whom we should do our best to tap," along with such other constituencies as the Home School Movement, the Sagebrush Rebellion, and gay businesspeople.

The campaign document mentions raising between \$1.3 and



Gene Burns

\$2.5 million for the campaign, which it calls realistic because "the 1980 Clark for President campaign raised \$1.4 million in contributions of \$2,000 or less, despite having a major donor to fall back on throughout the campaign, and despite a fundraising effort that by the campaign management's own admission was the 'weakest link' of the campaign."

Fundraising has also been a weak link in the Burns nomination effort, however. With only one aide to assist him for short periods of time, Burns visited 26 state conventions at his own expense. The reception was always enthusiastic, but Burns' personal debt climbed higher and higher—not a morale builder for a candidate who is also putting his life into the effort. Burns is spending every spare moment from now until the convention on his campaign, and—presuming he gets the nomination—he will work full-time from January 1, 1984 until election day, taking an

unpaid leave from his job.

To stop the financial hemorrhage, Burns met with national LP leaders, resulting in the new Presidential Nominating Committee, which will coordinate fundraising and scheduling for the Burns campaign until the convention. Chaired by Larry Dodge of Montana, the committee has three vice chairs: David Hutzelman of Texas, Rebecca Shipman of Massachusetts, and Toni Black of Pennsylvania. Other officers are David Bergland of California, secretary; David Saum of Virginia, treasurer; Bill MacReynolds of Virginia, finance chair; Bill Evers of California, research director; and Scott Olmsted of California, research assistant. Members of the advisory council are Bob Poole of California, Matt Monroe of Texas, John Hix of California, Tom Glass of Texas, Alma Kucymbala of Texas, and

David Nolan of Colorado. Convention floor manager is Emil Franzi of Arizona.

The committee has pledged to raise an additional \$35,000 before the convention—a time when money is very hard to come by, especially without a nomination fight.

Some campaign insiders who visited Burns' Orlando headquarters in the early days had doubts about campaign management. Those doubts are now gone, and Burns supporters trace the transformation to the Texas LP convention in June. Burns made his usual stemwinding plea for libertarianism. But this time, with some prodding, the audience responded with \$4,000 in contributions.

With more confidence, Burns' supporters are echoing his campaign slogan: "The Issue is Freedom, and the Time Is Now!"

**Matt Monroe  
and the Texas delegation  
salute:**

**GENE BURNS FOR PRESIDENT.**

**Ya'll come!**

**Thursday, September 1  
9-12 p.m., PRESCON '83  
Sheraton Centre Hotel  
New York City.**

**Suite # to be announced.**

**THE  
GENE BURNS  
FOR PRESIDENT**

**Nominating Committee invites  
you to meet our candidate**

**Friday evening, September 2  
9-12 p.m., PRESCON '83  
Sheraton Centre Hotel  
New York City**

**Suite # to be announced**



## LP Campaign Network Proposed

by Ed Clark

Our overriding political goal in 1984 is to build a constituency for liberty through our campaigns. We all want to increase membership and contributors, obtain more votes for our candidates and move millions of Americans toward our ideas. And regardless of vote totals, we need to define our success in terms of internal growth generated by these campaigns.

Our primary vehicle will be our presidential ticket. The foundation built in the 1980 campaign, the prospect of an exciting candidate like Gene Burns (or perhaps another), and then bankruptcy of all of the libertarian aspects of the Reagan administration present an opportunity for great progress in 1984.

An important support plan has recently been proposed by Jim McKeown, 1982 New York Senatorial candidate, and Ed Jowett, National Coordinator for the 1983 Tax Protest Day demonstrations. Their program is to run a large number of candidates for Congress in 1984 and "network" these campaigns to our presidential campaign.

A nationwide network of congressional campaigns would aid the presidential campaign by providing the foundation for presidential campaign activity at the election district level from

which grassroots support ultimately grows. And only an organization-building approach will cultivate and sustain that support.

A large group of congressional candidates and our presidential and vice presidential candidates, by using similar themes, issues and perhaps even similar rhetoric, could be mutually supportive and mutually reinforcing as well as more cost effective.

A campaign network would recruit candidates in key districts with good geographical distribution, implementing our strategy well before the campaigning season starts and sharing useful ideas and techniques (political technology transfer) through an active coordinator. While focusing on federal races, the national network would provide services to all candidates, spread our message more efficiently, increase our achievements and give our contributors "more bang for the buck."

If you are considering running for Congress, this program will make your race easier whether you are planning to be an active candidate or an "educational" candidate. Candidates running to win local races or to maintain or obtain ballot status in their states will also be part of this reinforcing network of campaigns.

If you are interested in participating in the development or implementation of this program, or in being a congressional candidate, please complete the attached coupon and mail it to Jim McKeown at once or call him

so that the program can be well underway by the opening of our National Convention in New York, August 29-September 5.

Ed Clark was the  
LP's 1980 presidential  
candidate.

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Our professionalism goes further. We offer our clients the widest range of precious metals, not just a few heavily advertised products. We accept no rebates or subsidies from distributors of any gold or silver item. We do not barrage our clients with sales pitches; we have never sent out a bulk mailing. No one at RWB & Co has ever received a commission on sales. We respect our clients' intelligence and judgement.

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510 Press Building  
Binghamton, NY 13901

Or call:

607-798-9874 (h)  
607-722-6421 (w)

I want to:

- ☐ Run for Congress in 1984.
- ☐ Run for \_\_\_\_\_ in 1984.
- ☐ Be a volunteer in the Candidate Network.
- ☐ Help the Network Program at the National Convention.
- ☐ Contribute \$\_\_\_\_\_ to Campaign '84.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

PHONE: Day \_\_\_\_\_ Evening \_\_\_\_\_



## Platform Committee Meeting Targets 'Priority' Issues

by Michael Grossberg

Have you seen the "Condensed" Libertarian Party Platform? Originated by LP co-founder David Nolan and distributed on printed cards, his condensed version states simply:

"Regarding Government: We favor the abolition of damn near everything, we call for drastic reductions in everything else. And we refuse to pay for what's left!"

His card is a humorous attempt at summing up the Libertarian opposition to coercive government. But while satire is sometimes effective in exposing the excesses and evils of statism, the

many complex political issues to be included or not included in the LP Platform deserve our sober attention.

This year Libertarians will have the option of discussing and debating the Platform Committee Report to a greater degree than ever before. For the first time in LP history, the Platform Committee met several months before the convention to prepare its report, so that proposed Platform changes could be distributed to delegates in advance for grassroots consideration. As a result, Libertarians are discussing the PlatCom Report at local LP meetings and debating them in local LP newsletters across

the country.

LP National Headquarters mailed out the Platform Report to delegates in late July. Libertarians now have an unprecedented opportunity to familiarize themselves with proposed planks before the usual last-minute convention rush.

In New York, delegates will have a chance to vote on Platform changes at the Sept. 2-3 Platform business sessions. If they like the new procedure which allows them to look at proposed planks before conventions, delegates will have a chance to approve such a rules revision at the Sept. 1 Bylaws business session.

At this year's advance meeting June 10-12 in Austin, the 1983 PlatCom considered more than 175 different plank proposals submitted by Libertarians across the country. Of these, the PlatCom approved only 32 planks, less than any previous PlatCom Report. Emphasizing quality over quantity, PlatCom members decided to devote more time to a targetted number of "high-priority" planks.

### Foreign Policy

Foreign policy was the focus of the most extended debate. Four new planks were passed on "Offensive Nuclear Weapons,"  
(continued on page 16)

## Platform Has Many Purposes

In addition to discussing the 1983 Platform Committee's Report, it's worth taking a serious look at our Platform's purpose. Of course, the Platform has many purposes—as varied as the Libertarians who are using it for media outreach, campaign guidance, internal education, etc.

Platform debate inevitably echoes our personal views and values. Ultimately, the Platform is a mirror of our movement. It reflects our diverse conceptions of the Platform's purpose and the LP's purpose—not to mention our occasional differences over the proper definition of libertarianism.

During the LP's first decade, the Platform has evolved into a hard-hitting analysis of government-created problems and Libertarian solutions. Its increasing breadth and depth have gone hand in hand with our increasing sophistication as LP activists. It is a crucial link in the vital process by which Libertarian principles are developed into Libertarian policies and implemented in the real world.

Compared to the Platforms of the Republicans and Democrats, the LP Platform is a model of brevity, rationality and clarity. In size, the Republicrat Platforms are at least ten times longer. In content, they are more

than ten times worse! As Murray Rothbard noted, they are "an inchoate grab bag of whatever goodies can be extracted from the hapless taxpayer and used to pay off whatever pressure group can get a political foothold." In style, the Republicrat Platforms reveal all the flair of the Federal Register's list of latest regulations, copying the cautious euphemisms of entrenched—and aspiring—political bureaucrats.

How refreshing to read the LP Platform and discover, by contrast, a political party unafraid to take principled, honest, even controversial stands that offer real answers and real hope to the American people!

Our Platform doesn't pull its punches for the sake of public respectability or political expediency. Instead, it boldly communicates our sense of compassion and moral outrage as we protest the injustice and unnecessary suffering brought about—intentionally and unintentionally—by Big Government.

### The Appeal of Idealism

Is the LP Platform too idealistic? Certainly, some planks may seem naive or radical against the background of today's political assumptions. But more and more Americans are fed up with such

stale politics-as-usual and are already looking for a fresh alternative.

As a result, many people now find great appeal in precisely those aspects of the LP Platform that appear "politically impossible." They are increasingly drawn to the Platform's aura of innocence and moral idealism, which offer a striking contrast to the current climate of compromise and corruption.

Remember that classic Libertarian fable in which an innocent child, during a government parade, blurts out: "But the Emperor has no clothes." Just as people sympathize with the child in that fable who exposed the tyrant's hypocrisy, many Americans will listen to us—if we continue to have the courage, in our Platform and LP pronouncements, to proclaim that coercive government has no legitimacy.

Not everyone will listen to us. No matter what planks we adopt—or fear to adopt—nor how well we write them, some people will misunderstand us, others will misconstrue our good intentions and plain meaning, and yet others will continue to disagree with us.

Implementation of parts of our Platform may seem politically impossible today. But if we stick to our principles, we can be confident they'll enter the realm of

the possible tomorrow. That's already happened to LP plank positions on airline deregulation, oil decontrol, criminal restitution, education tax credits, and expansion of First Amendment rights, to mention just a few. Meanwhile, we must face the fact that the LP Platform can't be all things to all people.

### Important Issues

No legitimate platform should fail to address the wide range of issues important to the American people. The challenge here is setting priorities. One group's major issue is usually another's minor concern. We must weigh carefully what issues to include—and exclude—from our Platform.

Fortunately, LP Bylaws prevent the Platform from being stretched too much or whittled down too far, or otherwise fixed to fit some faction's Procrustean bed. A convention rule requiring two thirds delegate support before plank passage, rather than mere majority vote, insures a broad Platform consensus.

Over the years, Platform debate at LP National Conventions has helped create such a broad consensus on the application of libertarian philosophy to policy, and the early meeting procedure will increase the opportunity for such debate. -MG



## LP Has Head Start Over 1980 In Making Ballots in 50 States

by Richard Winger

On September 8, 1979, the day Ed Clark was nominated for president, we faced many hurdles for getting him on the ballot in all 50 states. We had two uncompleted registration drives, needing 36,000 more registrants in California and 90 more in Delaware. We had 41 petition drives ahead of us. Two were partially complete, and the other 39 hadn't begun. We needed a total of 552,337 valid signatures, in addition to those already collected.

We faced special, almost impossible, difficulties in Michigan and West Virginia. Both

states and the District of Columbia.

But how do things compare today? What remains to be done to get our nominee on the ballot again in all 50 states?

We have no need to do any more registration drives to qualify our nominee for 1984. We need to complete 31 petition drives, none of which have yet started, to my knowledge. We need a total of 485,254 valid signatures from these 31 states. In three states we do not know yet the exact number of signatures that will be required, so this total is based partly on estimates.

of signatures has not dropped more than it has is because so many states require more signatures for 1984 than they did in 1980. In most cases, this is because the number of people who voted in 1982 was so much greater than 1978. Voter turnout across the nation increased 14 percent in just the four years between 1978 and 1982. Since ballot access requirements are frequently written as a percentage of the number of votes cast at the preceding election, this substantial increase in voter turnout hurts.

Ballot laws could still change

party being placed on the ballot with no petitions whatsoever. Lawsuits already filed in Colorado, Florida, Illinois, and Massachusetts might help also. On the other hand, we must be on guard against legislative attempts to increase the requirements. For example, in June 1983, the North Carolina legislature increased the new party petition from 5,000 signatures to 37,000 signatures (this doesn't affect us for 1984 but it will afterwards). Bad bills introduced in 1983 were fortunately defeated in Kansas, Alaska, and Vermont. Good bills passed in 1983 in New Mexico and Utah, as a result of skillful LP lobbying.

All in all, with 16 states already on the ballot, we're substantially ahead of where we were four years ago, and we can expect to be as successful at getting our presidential candidate on the ballot in 1984 as we were in 1980.

Richard Winger is the LP's ballot access law consultant.

**The reason the total number of signatures needed has not dropped more is because many state require more signatures for 1984—mainly because of increased voter turnout in 1982.**

states had extra legal hurdles in addition to the number of signatures needed on a petition. These extra legal hurdles had already been upheld in federal court in both states. We also faced special uncertainty in two states, Arkansas and Louisiana, in which we believed we didn't need to petition, but because of errors or omissions in state election law, we couldn't be sure.

Finally, although our petition drive was complete in Utah, we hadn't heard from the state yet about whether the party was certified. As we know, all of these problems were overcome and Ed Clark was on the ballot in all 50

We face no extraordinary legal requirements beyond petitioning. In 1980, we overcame the West Virginia problem in State Court, and we fulfilled the hurdle in Michigan by a heroic effort (which need never be repeated, since it was thrown out in State Court in 1982).

We face special uncertainty in one state, Maryland. According to a 1972 Attorney General's opinion, if we are a qualified party in Maryland before our state and national nominating conventions, we need not submit a second petition to qualify our presidential candidate. Since we have turned in our petition to qualify the party in Maryland, according to the Attorney General's Opinion, we should not need more petitions to be on the ballot for president. But we can't be sure that the state will honor this old opinion.

Finally, although our party petition drives are complete in Maryland and Michigan, the state hasn't certified us there yet.

It may seem disappointing that the total number of signatures we need in the nation at this point is only 67,000 fewer than we needed at this point 4 years ago. The reason that the total number

between now and the 1984 election. Potential lawsuits in Alabama, South Dakota, and Wyoming could result in the

### PETITIONERS NEEDED

**The National Libertarian Party will be coordinating ballot drives across the country between now and the Presidential Election in 1984. We need petitioners for some of the more difficult states. The hours are long; the work is hard; the weather is too hot or too cold. This is a sales-type job with lots of impersonal rejection, but the work is vital to the future of the party. The pay is based on the number of signatures collected. If you have not yet been discouraged by this job description, WE NEED YOU! Please contact the LP National Headquarters by phone or mail with the following information.**

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

DAY PHONE \_\_\_\_\_ NIGHT PHONE \_\_\_\_\_

DATES AVAILABLE \_\_\_\_\_

PETITIONING EXPERIENCE (not required) \_\_\_\_\_

PREFERRED STATES \_\_\_\_\_

### NOTICE!

**Libertarian Party members wishing to serve on the 1983-1985 Judicial Committee should plan to attend the first meeting of the 1983-1985 National Committee at PRESCON '83 in New York City, Sunday, September 4, at 5:15pm.**



## A Strategy for Winning— On Our Own Terms

by Honey S. Lanham

The Libertarian Party requires a specific candidate strategy tailored for a growing third party. Conventional candidate strategies of the major parties are not suited for our present strength and resources.

We need to run a full slate of candidates to be recognized as a party and not just a cluster of independent candidates. With a full ballot, we can increase our recognition, credibility, and aggregate number of votes.

A full slate also increases our chances of winning some offices, since after a filing deadline has past, circumstances can change to make a race winnable for us. If we have a candidate filed, we can win. If we have not filed, we have missed our chance.

All of our candidates must be Libertarians, and we must not sacrifice quality for quantity. However, we can categorize our candidates by purpose and degree of activity.

**Ballot Line (Paper) Candidates** can serve us well by simply holding a place on the ballot and providing a gauge of libertarianism within a district. If there are four or more parties on the ballot, votes for our ballot line candidates should be a good indication of the number of Libertarians within their districts. If there are three parties on the ballot, the vote will serve to measure the number of Libertarians and protesters of the two-party monopoly. If there are two parties on the ballot, the vote total will measure the number of libertarians, protesters, and those willing to crossover to our party at some time.

Our candidates give every protester the opportunity to protest by voting Libertarian. In a close race, ballot line candidates can even tip the balance of power. They challenge their friends and relatives to break old voting patterns and possibly establish a trend of Libertarian voting. Many Libertarians and independents have long since quit voting for the lesser of two evils. They will vote for us if we are on the ballot. They cannot vote if we

are not there.

These candidates require no campaign contributions or volunteer workers. For a negligible amount of effort, they do us an honor by just being on the ballot for the Libertarian Party. Of course, these candidates should be filed in the races which usually draw the least publicity, and one candidate coordinator can handle relations with the media for all the ballot line candidates in the election.

As we progress, we will need fewer ballot line candidates. Some state parties have already reached the point where they have enough more active candidates to fill the ballot.

**Educational Candidates** can be effective with varying degrees of activity. They can serve the party well with just nominal expenditures of time and money. Their vote totals will be secondary to the advancement of

monies. The potential handouts and favors after the election can buy lots of campaign contributions. Almost any Libertarian is very qualified to be an elected official and should not have to spend an outrageous sum to get elected to an office which may not even pay a salary. We need to speak against the "big business of politics."

**Ballot Access Candidates** are running for the purpose of qualifying the party on the ballot for future elections by polling a required number of votes. They are usually for statewide races and have no chance of winning at this stage of our growth. They can start campaigning during the ballot drive and recruit new members and supporters well before the election.

These candidates need to get the active financial and volunteer support of the party so that we can overcome ballot

### To get the most from our candidates, we must categorize them by purpose and degree of activity.

Libertarian education of the public as election season is one time of the year when people and the media are receptive to discussion of political philosophy.

A first step would be to simply fill out candidate questionnaires expressing the Libertarian point of view. If they are comfortable giving interviews, they can speak to the media and neighborhood endorsement panels. If they are willing to do some public speaking, they can really educate the public at community meetings, debates, panels, and interviews on television and radio. All these activities provide coverage at no cost except the time the candidate is willing to give.

Another point to consider is that without calling for spending limitations or public funding, these candidates can talk about the overwhelming expenses to get elected that reflect the enormous influence and power that politicians can amass by redistribution of the taxpayers'

drive obstacles and get on with the business of furthering freedom by building the party and electing Libertarians.

**The Presidential Campaign** attracts the full support of the national membership. As a focal point of national politics as well as a historic event, it needs no more justification.

**Winning Candidates** are the most difficult to define for the LP now. There are a few races which we can actually win at this point in time. We need to run the best possible candidates for these races, and we need to give them our most active financial and volunteer support.

At this time, winnable races are not statewide or Congressional. They may be small state legislative districts, water boards, school boards, small city council districts, or county offices. All these are races we are winning now. One major characteristic of a winnable race for a Libertarian is that we have comparable strength of volunteer

and financial support to the leading opponent. We must minimize all unknown factors. We must be self-reliant. We cannot depend on "ifs." Everything has to go our way, and, only then, we may win.

We must learn to identify a winnable race and put our major energies there. If we focus on these races now and win them, we can build our base of support and public credibility. By putting our best efforts into winnable races, we will attract even more activists, supporters, and voters—a Libertarian constituency.

**Focal Point Candidates** are another option for Libertarians in some areas when there are no winnable races, no ballot access races and no Presidential campaign. A high visibility race can be targeted for an active campaign to emphasize the Libertarian position on the issues. However, the candidate and the volunteers must be prepared for a probable loss. This type of race has the greatest potential for burning out the candidate and volunteers. As volunteer time and contributions increase, expectations of vote totals can escalate to unrealistic levels. The candidate and volunteers may finally judge our party, our future, their investments of time and money, and even their personal worth by these vote totals rather than by our actual success in building party strength, political skills, public education, personal development, and experience.

We must quit burning out good candidates and good volunteers and good money on hopeless races which should have been defined and run as educational or ballot line races—and quite valid as such for any Libertarian candidate.

Let's define the races, run the appropriate candidates, and meet the goals and expectations of the types of races. Let's win every race on our own terms.

Honey Lanham is the LP's National Director, as well as an elected member of the Harris County (TX) School Board.



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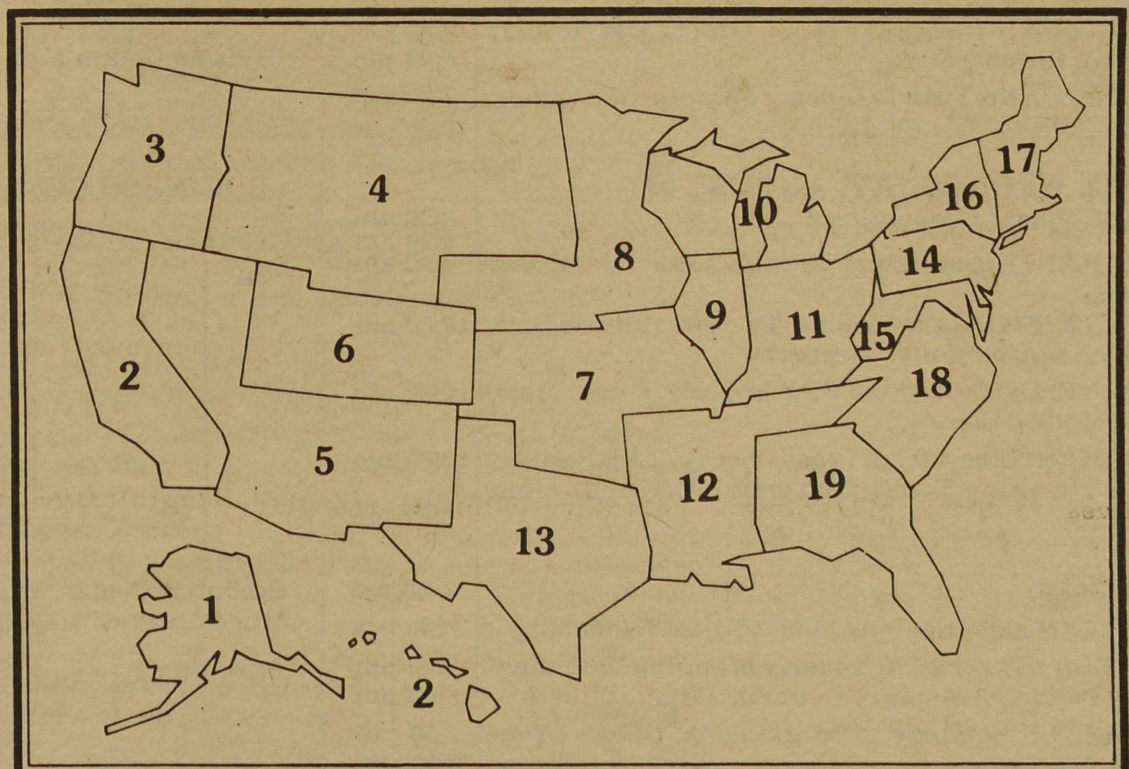
## Libertarian Party News

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The corrected minutes of Libertarian National Committee meetings are available to LP members at \$4 per copy from the LP National Headquarters.





## World Research Film Festival And First Time Special Offer

World Research, Inc., producers of over a dozen highly acclaimed films, including *The Incredible Bread Machine*, *Libra*, and the Emmy Award winning *The Best for the Most*, will present ten of its major film releases (including those mentioned above) in four days of ongoing screenings at PRESCON '83.

In addition as a first-time-ever special offer, WRI will sell its films in Video tape format (both VHS and Beta) to convention attendees at approximately one tenth of the normal film purchase price. WRI has never before offered its product at such an incredibly low price.

# Last-Minute Nominating Co

## PRESCON '83

(continued from page 1)

**Don't forget:** A five lecture tax seminar, running from Tuesday through Saturday, is being held and it may make the cost of attending the convention tax deductible. This applies to attendance fees, hotel, transportation, and meals. Check with your tax advisor. Topics included are Tax Shelters with CPA Marilyn Pendergast, Audit Avoidance with CPA John Northrup, Religious Tax Exemptions with attorney Ralph Fucetola, Deductions You May Overlook with Reason Tax Advisor Timothy Condon, and Taxes and Constitutional Rights with

Irwin Schiff, author of *The Biggest Con*. The complete seminar is included in the purchase price of both the full 8 day and the 5 day convention packages, or it can be purchased alone.

Space will be available for exhibits (advertising, sales, etc.) in an exhibit hall near the convention floor during the four busiest days of the convention: Thursday, September 1 through Sunday, September 4. Space will be sold on a per table basis. For more information, call the FLP at 212-226-6483.

Hotel reservations may be made directly with the Sheraton Centre Hotel, which is at 7th Avenue and 52nd Street. You can use their toll free number which

## A Night at the Bro Celebrate the 100

On Thursday night, September 1, 1983, join us for a celebration of the town through Greenwich Village, Brooklyn Bridge and past a view of the mysterious exotic land of Brooklyn.

A sound and light spectacle awaits the heroic builder of The Bridge, John F. Roebling, who took over after his father's death. The Bridge in its first 100 years has used steel in its construction and has changed the world at the time, the Brooklyn Bridge has been struck by lightning and

After the sound and light show, join us for a celebration of The Anchorage of The Bridge—giant performers, music, and typical New York City. Don't miss this once in a lifetime event!

# 1983 LP Presidential Nomin

## DAY 1: MONDAY, AUGUST 29

DEBATE/Abortion	2:00 pm
PANEL/Proposed Platform Changes	3:00 pm
DEBATE/Tax Credits & Enterprise Zones	4:00 pm
Decontrol or Government Planning/Ernsberger vs Gottlieb	5:00 pm
DEBATE/Foreign Policy/Childs, Dunn, Greenberg, Others	7:00 pm
	9:00 pm

## DAY 2: TUESDAY, AUGUST 30

CLASS/Basic Economics 1	8:30 am
PANEL/Proper Roles of Chair, NatCom, Director/Baures, Bennett, Johnston	9:30 am
PANEL/Children's Rights in a Free Society/Ahmad, Flynn, Northrup, Walker	10:30 am
DEBATE/Privatization/Poole vs Hocker	11:30 am
CLASS/Cutting Taxes 1 Tax Shelters/Pendergast	12:30 pm
DEBATE/Unilateral Disarmament/Friedman vs Hummel	2:00 pm
PANEL/LP Strategy 1/Franzi, Grossberg, Herbert, Nathan, Shipman	3:30 pm
	5:00 pm
PANEL/On the Path to Liberty Mapping the Ethical Mine Field 1	7:00 pm
	9:00 pm

## DAY 3: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31

CLASS/Basic Economics 2	8:30 am
	9:00 am
	9:30 am
SPEAKER/Repudiating the National Debt/Less Antman	
DEBATE/Flat Rate Income Tax Breakthrough or Booby Trap/Nolan vs Herbert	10:00 am
DEBATE/Defending the Free Society/Dunn, Hummel, Poole, Others	10:30 am
SPEAKER/Libertarian Class Theory/Tom Palmer/CLASS/Cutting Taxes 2 Avoiding the Audit/John Northrup	12:00 pm
	1:00 pm
SPEAKER	2:00 pm
PANEL/Middle East/Ahmad, Childs, Greenberg	2:30 pm
PANEL/On the Path to Liberty Mapping the Ethical Mine Field 2/Antman, Friedman, Guida, Others	3:30 pm
	5:00 pm
PANEL/LP Strategy 2/Bergland, A. Clark, Crane, Randolph	7:00 pm
	9:00 pm

## BUSINESS SESSIONS

Bylaws Comm Mtg

Bylaws Comm Mtg

## BUSINESS SESSIONS

Credntls/Bylaws Comm Mtgs

Bylaws Comm Mtg

Credntls Comm Mtg, Last Mtg of 1981-83 NatCom

## DAY 4: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1

BREAKFAST/Douglas R. Casey
KEYNOTE ADDRESS/Dick Randolph
CLASS/Economics 3
PANEL/Telecommunications & the 1st Amendment/Evers, Grossberg, Mueller
PANEL/Is Reagan a Keynesian?/Johnston, Reynolds, White
CLASS/Cutting Taxes 3 Churches & Taxes/Ralph Fucetola
SPEAKER/Health Hazards of Heroin Laws/Dr. Herbert Berger
SPEAKER/Mises, Keynes, Friedman, Laffer—The Current Perspective/M. Rothbard
SPEAKER/What Does a Libertarian Economist Do?/David Friedman
WORKSHOP/Free Media Coverage
PANEL/In Office/Lanham, Siano, Others
DEBATE/Candidates for Chair

SOCIAL/Brooklyn Bridge Party & Show/Off Premises Party & Tour

## DAY 5: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2

BREAKFAST/The Supreme Court & Individual Rights/Henry Mark Holzer
SPEAKER/Ed Clark
CLASS/Basic Economics 4
SPEAKER/Bill Hunscher
SPEAKER/The Impact of Serious Fiction/Erika Holzer
SPEAKER/Jennifer Roback
WORKSHOP/Draft Counseling
CLASS/Cutting Taxes 4 Tax Tips/Timothy Condon
WORKSHOP/Public Speaking
SPECIAL LUNCHEON/1982 Candidates Kickoff 1984 Campaign
SPEAKER/Latin America/Roy Childs
WORKSHOP/Introduction to Microcomputers
WORKSHOP/Fielding the Tough Questions/Ed Clark, John Northrup, Rebecca Shipman
PANEL/Libertarians in Washington/Doug Bandow, Lew Rockwell, Others
DEBATE/Candidates for President



# Convention Update

**at the Brooklyn Bridge**  
**ate the 100th Birthday**  
 September 1, buses will sweep you down-  
 ch Village and Wall Street, across the  
 st a view of the Statue of Liberty into the  
 of Brooklyn.  
 etacle awaits you. It tells the story of the  
 dge, John Roebling, his son Washington  
 after his father's death, and the adven-  
 s first 100 years. The first bridge ever to  
 ion and largest suspension bridge in the  
 ooklyn Bridge took 14 years to build. It  
 tning and "sold" innumerable times.  
 ght show, look forward to a gala party in  
 ridge-giant artworks, New York street  
 typical New York food and drink. Don't  
 ime evening.

is 800-233-6550 or call 212-581-1000. Be certain to mention the Libertarian Party.

We are currently gathering together a package of discount tickets, and other items to make your time in New York less costly and more interesting. There are also a number of res- taurants of all price ranges within walking distance of the Sheraton. Fast food chains and pizza parlors are but a few blocks from the convention.

**Questions regarding reserva- tions, costs, or other aspects of PRESCON '83 should be referred to the Free Libertarian Party at 212-226-6483.**

## Airline Discounts Available For Convention Attendees

PRESCON '83 has arranged with both American Airlines and Eastern Airlines for discounts of at least 30 percent on coach fares within the con- tinental U.S. for travel to and from the Presidential Nomi- nating Convention. Reserva- tions must be made 14 days prior to departure directly with the airlines. Those using this service will receive \$100,000 (\$125,000 if paying by credit card) of flight insurance at no additional charge. To make use of this service simply:

- 1) Call the relevant airline at the number listed below.
- 2) Mention the Libertarian

Party and that you are attend- ing the convention.

3) Give the correct ID Code for the airline you are using:

American Airlines  
 800-433-1790 (in Texas 800-792-1160); ID Code S-5868

Eastern Airlines 800-327-1295 (in Florida 800-432-1217); ID Code EZ-8P46

This service is available for flights taken from August 26 through September 6, 1983. If you have already booked space on one of these airlines you may arrange to get the lower rates by calling the above numbers and explain- ing that you have already booked space.

# minating Convention Schedule

BUSINESS SESSIONS		SOCIAL/Cocktail Party/Salute to Reason & Inquiry		7:00 pm	
	8:00 am				
	9:30 am				
	10:00 am	CALL TO ORDER/A. Clark, Credn'tls Comm Report, Adoptn of Rules	PANEL/Foreign Policy/Past Candidates for Presi- dent & Vice President	8:00 pm	
				10:00 pm	
ohnston,	11:00 am	BYLAWS DEBATE	<b>DAY 6: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3</b>		
es/Ralph	12:00 pm		BREAKFAST/Dr. Thomas Szasz	8:00 am	
Laws/Dr.	1:00 pm		SPEAKER/Robert Bleiberg	9:30 am	
ffer-The	2:00 pm			10:00 am	NOMINATIONS/Presiden- tial and Vice Presidential
conomist	2:45 pm		CLASS/Cutting Taxes 5 Constitutional Rights/Ir- win Schiff	1:00 pm	PLATFORM DEBATE
	3:15 pm		SPEAKER/Peter Breggin	2:00 pm	
	4:00 pm		WORKSHOP/Internal Education/David Walter	2:45 pm	
	5:00 pm	BYLAWS DEBATE	SPEAKER/Free Market Building Codes/Kate O'Brien	3:00 pm	
show/Off	7:00 pm		PANEL/Association of Libertarian Feminists	3:30 pm	
	9:00 pm		CLASS/Basic Economics 5	4:15 pm	
			SPEAKER/Earl Ravenal	5:00 pm	PLATFORM DEBATE
			WORKSHOP/Fundraising	7:00 pm	
			SOCIAL/Cocktail Party	8:00 pm	
			PRESIDENTIAL BANQUET	12:00 am	
BUSINESS SESSIONS		DAY 7: SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 4		BUSINESS SESSIONS	
ndividual	8:00 am		BREAKFAST/The Passion of Ayn Rand/Barbara Branden	8:00 am	
	9:30 am	PLATFORM DEBATE	SPEAKER/Affecting Public Policy/Ed Crane	9:30 am	ELECTIONS/National Party Officers
	10:00 am		SPEAKER/A Strategy for the LP/David Nolan	10:15 am	
on/Erika	10:30 am		PANEL/The Psychology of Disobedience/Allen, Breggin, Presley	11:15 am	
	11:15 am		WORKSHOP/Advertising Techniques	12:00 pm	
y Condon	12:00 pm		WORKSHOP/Campus Organizing	1:00 pm	
Kickoff	1:00 pm	LUNCH	SPEAKER/Richard Cobden, Our Libertarian Heri- tage/Camille Castorina	2:00 pm	ELECTIONS/National Committee Members
	2:30 pm		PANEL/The New Industrial Policy/Bartlett, Palmer, Richman	3:00 pm	
ters	3:15 pm		CLASS/Campaign School/Chris Hocker	5:00 pm	ADJOURNMENT, 1st Mtg of 1983-85 NatCom
utions/Ed			SOCIAL/Cabaret	7:00 pm	
n/Doug	4:00 pm		<b>DAY 8: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5</b>	10:00 pm	
	5:00 pm	PLATFORM DEBATE	SPEAKER	9:00 am	
			SPEAKER/The Presumption of Unconstitutionali- ty/Mike Kessler	9:45 am	
			SPEAKER/7 Myths of Gun Control/Don Feder	10:30 am	
			SPEAKER/How to Convince a Socialist/Bill Evers	11:15 am	



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## Immigration Policy Gives Us 'America as Private Club'

by Patrick Cox

Political asylum is a concept based on the feudalistic notion that governments have the right to say who can live within certain borders. The founders of this country rejected that idea once, but it is back full force. Asylum status is just another political tool for self-perpetuating government.

It crept back slowly. At first, immigration policy was blatantly racist, protecting us from the "subhuman Chinese." Nowadays, the justifications for raising our own Iron Curtain are more subtle, implying that foreigners are a threat to our standard of living. In fact, it has been proved that immigrants contribute more to our economy

and welfare system than they take from it. They do jobs that Americans won't and create new jobs by spending the money they earn.

There will always be some who are willing to use government to segregate people who are different, but we all suffer from the politicization of immigration policy. The Iranian hostage crisis would have never happened if there were no agency to endorse the Shah's entrance into this country.

The Chinese government would have had no one to blame for letting their young tennis star change her address if immigration were simply a matter of guts and opportunity.

Others, like the Swede, Bertil

Sagermark, have been denied asylum status because our State Department did not want to hurt the feelings of a U.S. ally. Sagermark was put in a mental institution because he refused to let the Swedish government nationalize a business that he had started in Spain.

Why not simply let everyone in who wants to come? Any distinctions in immigration are artificial, because most people who want to move to the United States are simply looking for a better way of life. But we should never support immigrants with tax dollars—let them make it on their own.

Sending Haitians back to Haiti is just like sending them to concentration camps. America has

become a private club for "members only."

Ironically, the Statue of Liberty is falling apart. A number of people are trying to raise funds to repair the monument, but I don't see why. The lady is just an artifact now, falsely advertising a love of freedom and an invitation to share in it that is as much a relic as she is.

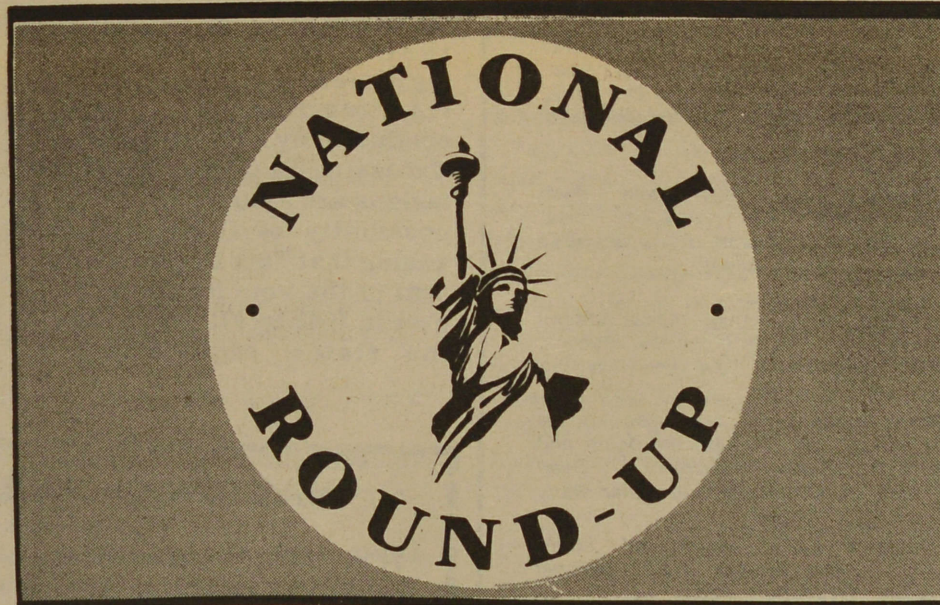
**Patrick Cox of the Pacific Institute for Public Policy Research is a columnist for Reason magazine.**

*(Reprinted from the April 13, 1983, issue of USA Today, with permission of the author.)*

*Editor's Note: The following reports on LP activities around the country were prepared with the research assistance of Sara Baase, Alicia Clark, Melinda Pillsbury-Foster, Eloise Hedbor, and Lyn Tinsley.*

■ **The Pennsylvania LP** has begun working on a war chest to finance its 1984 petition drive. Although party members collected some 32,000 signatures with volunteers only on the last petition drive, the number needed may be as high as 50,000 for 1984. In other activities, Pennsylvania Libertarians are emphasizing writing letters-to-the-editor and have instituted a new monthly pledge program. They will also field at least one candidate in local elections this year—**Charles Stutler** for Pittsburgh school board .....

■ **The New Hampshire LP** hopes to "get right in the thick of it," according to chairman, **Arne Erickson**, in regard to the state's constitutional convention scheduled for later this year. Delegates are to be selected on a non-partisan basis. Erickson has also been named recently as an "Outstanding Young Man of America" for 1983. Erickson's wife, **Colleen D. O'Brien**, a former LP candidate, was named



an "Outstanding Young Woman of America" in 1981.....

■ **The LP National Headquarters** has begun plans for a nationally-coordinated Registration & the Draft Protest, scheduled for mid-October. Further details will be released soon. For more information, call Honey Lanham at LP Headquarters....

■ **The Maryland LP** has completed its ballot drive, turning in almost 15,000 signatures by the July deadline. Certification of the signatures by the state is expected shortly. Coordinat-

ing the drive was **Nick Youngers** of Wisconsin.....

■ **Houston Libertarians** led by **Barry Klein** helped to defeat a bond election proposal to fund heavy rail mass transit in Houston. Although the proposal was supported by both major newspapers, it was defeated by 2-to-1 in a June Special election. **Dallas Libertarians** are following their lead in their attempt to defeat a Special election proposal to introduce a transportation authority. Local Libertarians are working with

other groups, mostly anti-tax in nature, to defeat the proposal ..

■ **Iowa City Libertarians** are involved in two housing fights. The city council is rewriting zoning laws to control apartment development, and the unions are pushing for rent control. Local Libertarians are also campaigning against local efforts to reinstate the federal airport subsidy which the city airport recently lost .....

■ **Steve Vandervelde** of the **South Carolina LP**, is running in a special election, to be decided October 25, for a state house seat. His wife, **Shelley Vandervelde**, ran for the same seat in 1982 and received two percent of the vote in a three-way race .....

■ **Jim Blumquist** of the **Wyoming LP** is currently working on a feasibility study for filing a legal challenge to the state's ballot access law. According to LP Ballot Law Consultant **Richard Winger**, the Wyoming law is the most oppressive in the country. The Wyoming LP is also considering pushing an educational tax credit initiative. Also, **Dave Dawson** has already announced his intentions to seek a state legislative seat in 1984.....

*(continued on page 14)*



## NATIONAL ROUNDUP (continued from page 13)

■ **Missouri Libertarians** are fighting efforts in the state senate to water down a constitutional amendment passed in 1980 which requires referenda for tax increases. They are also considering mounting a campaign against the state's Blue Laws, which prohibit certain retail

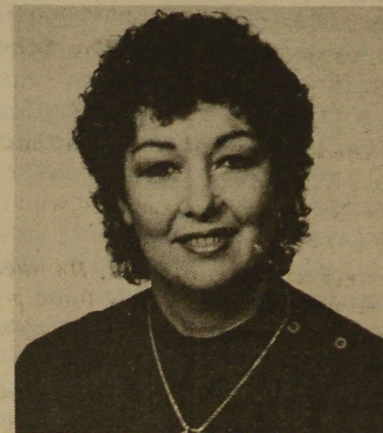
sales on Sunday. They also plan to run candidates in each of the state's nine congressional districts in 1984.....

■ **Michigan Libertarians** are concentrating their efforts on an initiative campaign to amend the Michigan constitution. The amendment would require voter approval before taxes could be increased, require tax laws to

expire within four years, define the fiscal year for all units of government, prohibit the taxing of income, and would allow the state to impose only an excise tax on liquor. Libertarians are stressing, as part of their campaign, the fact that present tax laws have been imposed by state legislators elected by only about 32 percent of Michigan voters. The effort has received good media coverage to date ...

permanent ballot status—five percent of the vote for president or governor.....

■ **National Chair Alicia Clark** recently went to Tucson, Arizona to campaign for **Peggy Jeney**, running for Tucson mayor. Jeney is running an active race, in which she hopes to pull 10 percent or more of the vote, based on encouraging vote totals in



Peggy Jeney

Tucson for Libertarians in the past. During Mrs. Clark's two-day visit to Tucson, she and Jeney made the television news ten times, had interviews with seven radio stations, and received coverage in several newspaper articles. Those interested in contributing to Jeney's campaign should send their checks to: Peggy Jeney for Mayor, P.O. Box 30082, Tucson, AZ 85751.

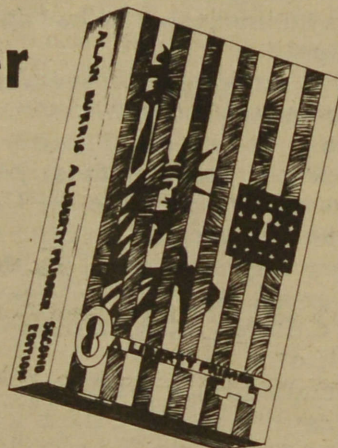
(continued on page 17)

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By Alan Burris

*Primer, n., 1. An elementary textbook. A book that covers the basic elements of any subject. (from Medieval Latin primarium "basic handbook"); 2. A small amount of explosive used to detonate the main explosive charge.*



### TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Liberty and Libertarians
  2. Why Liberty?
  3. History of Liberty
  4. Principles And Philosophy Of Liberty
  5. Liberty And Property Rights
  6. Economics And Liberty
  7. Economic Regulation
  8. It's A Free Country, Isn't It?
  9. Free Money
  10. The Prices Of Liberty
  11. Liberty And Labor
  12. Monopolies
  13. The Real Monopolies
  14. Thought Control
  15. Liberty And Resources
  16. Economic Power
  17. Equality
  18. Liberty And Justice For All
  19. Foreign Relations And Defense
  20. Is Liberty Right Or Left?
  21. Liberty And Language
  22. Government
  23. Why Government?
  24. Speaking Of Liberty
  25. Liberty And You
  26. Strategy For Liberty
- Studyguide  
Recommended Reading  
Quotation Index  
Subject Index

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## PLATFORM COMMITTEE (continued from page 6)

"Military Alliances," "Military Forces" and "Latin America."

"Offensive Nuclear Weapons" goes beyond the present "Military Policy" plank's support of mutual nuclear disarmament to call for complete elimination of the U.S. government's nuclear deterrent. While not as radical as a 1981 PlatCom plank explicitly calling for unilateral disarmament, this plank still prompted a Minority Report calling for a "mutually-verifiable nuclear freeze agreement with the Soviet Union, provided such agreement allows for replacing weapons of mass destruction with smaller, more precisely targetable devices."

Both Majority and Minority Reports share an opposition to the literally "mad" doctrines of Mutual Assured Destruction and extended deterrence, agreeing that the destructive potential of nuclear weapons makes their possession by governments a danger to the lives and liberty of all mankind.

"Military Alliances" opposed U.S. military aid or assistance to foreign States and favors prohibition of the government's foreign sales of arms and military equipment. While recognizing the right of private individuals to join together in

"Latin America" calls for a halt to U.S. government involvement in the civil wars in El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala. This timely plank opposes the proposed new "Marshall Plan" for the Caribbean region as an assault upon the wallet of the American taxpayer and an unjust subsidy to American export firms.

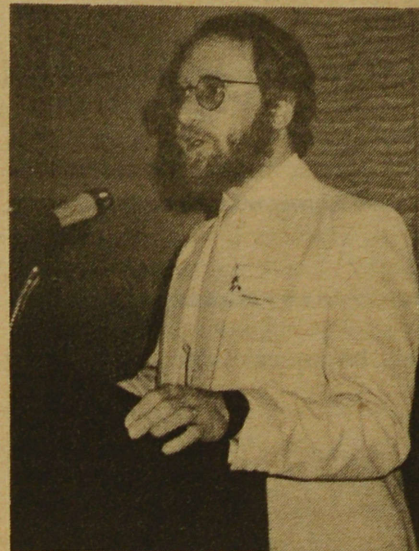
### Other Important Planks

Other important planks from the committee's report include "Social Security," "Children's Rights," and "Government Debt."

Besides its traditional opposition to the fraudulent federal Ponzi scheme, "Social Security" now opposes all so-called reforms that pretend to make the system voluntary, but merely transfer the financing of benefit payments from payroll taxes to general revenues. This expanded plank also opposes any measure that compels individuals to maintain private retirement accounts.

"Children's Rights" opposes all laws empowering government officials to seize children and make them "wards of the state" or to infringe by means of child labor laws and compulsory education their "freedom to work or learn as they choose." It recognizes the right of children to "establish their maturity by...ending dependency upon

tion against any future government indebtedness. The Minority Report, noting that government securities bestow upon investors virtually risk-free interest at the expense of exploited taxpayers, adds a



PlatCom member Sheldon Richman speaks at a cocktail reception held in conjunction with the PlatCom meetings in Austin, Texas. Photo by Tom Kilbride

call for the repudiation of all government debt at all levels.

### New Planks

One advantage of the new early meeting procedure is that it allows time for more serious consideration of totally new planks being offered in the Platform Committee's report. Several totally new planks were passed this year in Austin. "Finance and Capital Investment" calls for repeal of repressive regulation of financial and capital markets and abolition of the Securities and Exchange Commission. "Rights of the Elderly" opposes violation of older people's rights, including forced commitment to nursing homes and forced submission to medical treatment. "Native American Rights" defends individual Indians' rights to choose their citizenship and level of tribal autonomy, while urging abolition of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

### Positive Language

Several Platform changes passed by the committee indicated a desire to use more positive language when possible. Designed to supplement the LP Statement of Principles and create a positive context for the entire Platform, the "Preamble" plank affirms that the world Libertarians seek is

one where individuals are "free to follow their own dreams in their own ways," without interference from any authoritarian power. This new introductory plank explains that respect for individual rights is the essential precondition for a free, prosperous and peaceful world.

The "Preamble" was only one of many planks in which the PlatCom tried to emphasize positive language. We must never forget that opposing unjust laws and coercive government is a positive good in itself. But pro-liberty—rather than anti-government—language can go a long way towards communicating our positive view of libertarianism to the public.

Accordingly, "Social Security" now affirms that individuals should be free to plan and take responsibility for their own futures, while "Pollution" recognizes that pollution of other people's property is a violation of individual rights.

"Freedom of Communication" now defends the rights of individuals to unrestricted freedom of speech and press, while calling for separation of media and State. A major restructuring of "Freedom of Speech and the Press," this plan also includes new material tying freedom of expression to property rights, endorsing the right of dissent, urging repeal of the Intelligence Identities Protection Act, and condemning indirect censorship by the postal system or by securities regulations that deprive financial advisory newsletters of First Amendment rights.

"Health Care" now affirms "the individual's right to self-medication," while calling for complete separation of medicine and State. This reorganized plank also adds language opposing compulsory National Health Insurance, medical licensing laws, government barriers to medical advertising, public subsidy of malpractice insurance, regulations restricting the practice of lay midwifery or home birth practitioners, and government imposition of a medical orthodoxy on society.

"Defense and Retaliation" upholds the individual's right of self-defense, acknowledging that physical force and the threat of force "are only legitimate when used to protect individual rights—life, liberty, and justly acquired property—from

(continued on page 17)

## Other important planks from the committee's report include Social Security, Children's Rights and Government Debt.

their own defense, this new plank, which also prompted a Minority Report, opposes all bilateral and multilateral military alliances between the U.S. government and any foreign State.

"Military Forces" calls for drastic reductions in the overall cost and size of the government's military, withdrawal of U.S. military forces from Europe and South Korea, abandonment of all U.S. overseas military bases, and the disbanding of the Rapid Deployment Force. This plank's basic theme is confinement of U.S. military forces to defending the lives, liberty and property of American citizens, exclusively within U.S. territory.

their parents...and assuming all the responsibilities of adulthood." Once controversial, this greatly expanded plank now unites several different factions behind a broad Platform Committee consensus that spells out the rights of both children and their guardians.

"Government Debt" urges cancellation of that portion of the national debt owned by the Federal Reserve System, by national government agencies and trust funds, and by state and local governments. Going beyond the present Platform's call for a balanced budget, this plank, which prompted a Minority Report, calls for a freeze on the level of government debt and a prohibi-



## PLATFORM COMMITTEE (continued from page 16)

aggressors." This new plank, which prompted a Minority Report, also recognizes the legitimacy of the use of retaliatory force, not only against criminals but even against criminal governments.

### Updating the Platform

This year, more planks were updated than ever before, notably "Inflation and Depression," "Immigration," "Crime," "Health Care," and "Energy." Previously the Platform's longest plank, "Energy" was cut drastically eliminating a great many obsolete issues and unnecessary rhetoric.

Other, generally minor, revisions were made to "Negotiations," "Subsidies," "Transportation," "Discrimination," "Resource Use," "Middle East," "Victimless Crimes," "International Money," "Protection of Privacy," "The Right to Property," "Justice for the Individual," "Safeguards for the Criminally Accused," and "World Government" (a substitute plank for "United Nations").

The 1983 PlatCom invested a great deal of time, thought—and travel expenses—in order to produce these plank proposals. Plat-

Com members deserve our vote of thanks for their hard work: Dean Ahmad (At-large, MD), Toni Black (PA), Alan Burris (NY), Larry Dodge (At-large, MT), Bill Evers (At-large, CA), Bill Howell (TX), Jeff Hummel (CA), Patrick Lilly (CO), Bill Marina (FL), Joe Maxwell (IL), David Nolan (At-large, CO), Robert Poole (At-large, CA), Kathleen Richman (At-large, VA), Sheldon Richman (At-large, VA), Lew Rockwell (At-large, GA), Murray Rothbard (At-large, NY), Mary Ruwart (MI), John Sandford (OH), John Wood (AK), and Rebecca Shipman (first alternate, At-large, MA).

Whatever our view of the LP Platform, there's one point on which we might all agree. When we sometimes lose sight of our ultimate goal of freedom—understandably becoming overwhelmed with the often thankless tasks of day-to-day political activism—our Platform motivates us to go on. It inspires us to fight the good fight. It reminds us of our true purpose: liberty and justice in our time.

**Michael Grossberg was the 1983 PlatCom Interim Chair, serving for the fourth time on the LP PlatCom. He is presently a book/film critic and copy editor at The Indianapolis News.**

## NATIONAL ROUNDUP (continued from page 14)

■ State and local Libertarian organizations around the country participated in **Fourth of July** celebrations. Libertarians in **Wisconsin** participated in a local parade and passed out literature. **Illinois** Libertarians also distributed literature. In **Arizona**, two Libertarian celebrations were held, one of which included three rock 'n roll

bands, beer, and hotdogs. One was held July 3 to combine with a celebration of Decriminalization Day. Libertarians in **Oregon**, **Florida**, and **Pennsylvania** held picnics. Libertarians in **Minnesota** sponsored the "First Annual Gopher Liberty Run" and a picnic. Libertarians in **California** entered a float in a July 4th parade. In **Alaska**, the Kachemak LP was awarded second place in the parade float contest. Libertarians in **Salt**



Christine Vargo stars as the Statue of Liberty on the California LP's 4th of July parade float, which bears the sign, "Freedom Is Our National Heritage." Photo by Bruce Lagasse.

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**Lake County** encouraged people to read the Declaration of Independence and passed out copies of the document at a local fireworks display.....

■ **Colorado** Libertarians are working on a series of film presentations on the Bill of Rights. The project, headed by **Chuck Mar**, will include ten segments and will be sold to local cable television stations.....

■ **Matt Monroe**, LP Finance Committee chairman and National Committee member from Texas, has announced his intentions to seek an at-large position on the National Committee at the upcoming national convention in New York City.....

■ **Oregon** Libertarians are starting their petition drive to collect 50,000 signatures for ballot status in 1984. They will circulate petitions at a booth at the state fair, as well as local fairs.



## FROM THE CHAIR

(continued from page 2)

re-encouraged by his campaign manager who did not get discouraged because he knew the situation of the party and thus was ready to deal with it. That year we made the ballot in 31 states plus Wash. D.C., and Roger received 171,627 votes.

How do I know the problems that our candidates face? I haven't been a candidate, but I remember with great detail the 1978 California gubernatorial campaign and the 1980 Presidential campaign. Believe me there was nothing there to build your ego, but the opposite. I remember during the 1978 gubernatorial campaign the small number of people attending Ed's presentations, Ed's driving around California, my being the co-pilot, nobody waiting for us, getting lost in strange cities. But we had been involved in the LP for years, and we knew the situation. Ed was happy at the end of each day because he had had the opportunity to reach more people with the libertarian message, and that was good, very good. Ed ran as an independent candidate because it was the only way to have the name of our candidate on the ballot. We had a full page ad in the *Los Angeles Times* thanks to a contribution from Charles Koch and TV ads paid for in part with the money I received from the sale of the only piece of property I owned.

The 1980 Presidential Campaign found the National LP better organized, but we still didn't have much of an organization in many states. In some states, we had only a small group of members with no experience whatsoever in political activity, in dealing with the media or in organizing events.

This time, thanks to the generosity of our vice presidential candidate David Koch and the rest of our members and contributors, we were able to have beautiful TV ads.

Still our candidate was mistreated many times by the media. He qualified as the lonely candidate because he travelled alone most of the time, later on with one assistant, and at the end of the campaign with two. There were media interviews by telephone; there were news conferences sparsely attended. In most cities only one person was waiting for the candidate at the airport. We believed that the TV

ads were going to change that situation but we didn't notice a positive change until the very end of the campaign. Then there was more recognition of the candidates and the name of the party but not better reception at the airports or better treatment from media people.

I am not complaining about this. Ed ran with great conviction that what he was doing was the right thing. He did it knowing that it would be as it was—if not worse. He did it with great love and appreciation of each daily achievement as a daily achievement for libertarianism. He received 1.1 percent of the vote; we made the ballot in 50 states; our membership and contributor list grew. We did not achieve all of the goals of the campaign, but Ed Clark did establish a serious, positive image for the LP, and millions of voters learned about the LP and our position on the issues.

Our internal and external circumstances are much, much better today than they were in 1979.

## Most state parties are in substantially better condition today than they were four years ago.

Most state parties are in substantially better condition today than they were four years ago. The state parties in such states as Texas and Florida are incomparably better organized now than they were then. There really were no parties in such states as Vermont and New Mexico; now there are active parties run by effective activists. Almost all other states have increased their membership, improved their organization and gained valuable campaign experience. Internal education has been strengthened so that our members and candidates are both informed and consistent.

Thanks to the increased efforts of the state parties, we now have ballot status in 16 states. Additional state party efforts plus early assistance from the National Party can get us ballot status in 20 states by the time of the Presidential Nominating Convention. Four years ago at the convention we had ballot status in only six states.

Both the state parties and the National LP are much more experienced and capable to run ballot drives than they were four

years ago. In most states, we will be able to gain ballot status more efficiently and less expensively this time with more help from volunteers and local activists.

I am working toward making the national party debt-free by the time of the convention. The national party is already developing the programs that will permit us to capitalize on the campaign as a means to recruit activists, members, contributors, and sympathizers. We now have our members, contributors, activists and prospective members finally compiled and organized on our computer. Membership, contributors, and income have all increased substantially in the last year with an acceleration in recent months.

The last six months have also seen more activity by the party than any comparable period in its history. Our Anti-Social Security program in February and March got national coverage. Tax Protest Day on April 15 was celebrated with 200

20 states in his campaign for the nomination. I expect that there will be another major candidate at the convention. As chair of the LP, I would like to see competition for the presidential nomination.

These factors are coupled with very favorable political circumstances. Ronald Reagan, who posed as the free market candidate in 1980, has been exposed. Many 1980 free market Reagan votes have been turned off by his steady increase in spending, his run-away deficits, the repeal of most of the 1981 tax cuts, his imposition of new taxes, and his more vicious tax collection methods. Many of these voters will be open to us in 1984.

In addition, John Anderson, if he runs, will look like the worn out retread that he really is, thereby making our candidate a very refreshing alternative to Ronald Reagan and Walter Mondale, two avid admirers of Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Even though we may not be fortunate enough to have a vice presidential candidate who can put \$2 million into the campaign (we all know this type of candidate is very special and that is why all should be very thankful to David Koch), we do have more and better prepared activists almost everywhere.

I encourage all LP members to work hard for their freedom. Put your time, work, and money into it. Don't expect others to do it for you. But, at the same time, we, the friends of liberty, need all the help we can get. As a part of your efforts, look for others who may be willing to work with us. Sometimes, I can't sleep thinking about all the work we have in front of us, thinking about all the things the Republicans and Democrats are planning every day, every hour to oppress us, to tax us. We need to work hard, very hard to stop them. We need to put our hearts into this fight.

So let us enter the 1984 campaign with our eyes open and our hearts and minds committed to liberty. Our eyes will tell us what is possible. Our hearts and minds will give us the courage and intelligence to make the most of our opportunities. With this approach, we will make progress this year, next year, and every year until we have rolled back the darkness of oppression, war, and taxes and let the light of freedom flood into our lives and into every corner of American society.

demonstrations, more than ever before, and, for the first time, we got national TV coverage. We elected six local candidates in 1982 and two more in 1983, and we just sponsored our first national Fourth of July Celebration. Through the efforts of state and local activists we have distributed more pieces of literature during this period than we did during the entire 1980 Presidential Campaign.

In addition, of course, we have built up a real constituency within the American public. Our 1982 candidates created an enormous amount of publicity in local and statewide races. All in all, we probably received more free publicity in 1982 than during the 1980 presidential campaign. In 1982, for example, our California legislative candidates who had no advertising and did no campaigning often got 3 percent or more of the vote. Thanks to your work, and the work of other libertarians, we have created a new level of awareness and acceptance of both the LP and libertarian ideals.

We have an excellent potential presidential candidate in Gene Burns who has visited more than



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## The Libertarian Party

**Q&A Brochure** The Libertarian Party's most popular brochure explains, in question and answer format, the positions and purposes of the LP—now at a new special price! ..... (10¢ each)

**Q&A Leaflet** Shortened version of the Q & A brochure; 8½" x 11" ..... (5¢ each)

**Spanish Q&A Leaflet** 8½" x 11" .. (5¢ each)

**Preguntas y respuestas** Panfleto en Espanol. Traducccion del folleto "Q&A about the Libertarian Party"; 8½" x 11" ..... (5¢ cada uno)

**Platform of the Libertarian Party** The current statement of principles and official party positions, adopted in Denver, August 1981 ..... (50¢ each)

**Libertarian Party Bylaws and Convention Rules** Adopted at the 1981 National Convention ..... (\$1 each)

## Issue Papers

(50¢ each; 10 or more 25¢ each)

- Foreign Policy
- Free Trade
- Government and Business
- Poverty
- Social Security
- Taxation
- Unemployment
- Nuclear Weapons Freeze
- Nuclear Power—A Question of Insurance
- Government and Mental Health

## Books

**Speakers Bureau Manual** ..... (\$5 each)

**A New Beginning** by Ed Clark ..... (\$4 each)

**Libertarian Political Action** Campaign skills including organization, petitioning, fundraising, outreach, and media ..... (\$5 each)

## Films/Video/Tapes

**"We Hold These Truths"** Excellent introduction to the Libertarian Party. Available in 16mm film (\$125), VHS (\$45), and Betamax (\$45, specify Beta I or Beta II).

**rentals:** Film: \$25 for two days, \$40 for one week. Tapes \$15 for one week. Purchase and rental prices include shipping and handling.

**"The Incredible Bread Machine"** 16mm film produced by World Research, Inc. Rental only. \$30 for two days.

**"Why Be a Libertarian Candidate?"** by elected Libertarians; audio cassette tape... (\$2 each)

**"Ed Clark Answers 50 Questions from the Media"** audio cassette tape (\$5 each)

**"Social Security"** by Ed Clark, Murray Rothbard, Bruce Daniel ..... (\$2 each)

**"Independence Day"** patriotic message by Gene Burns ..... (\$2 each)

## Posters

**"Vote Libertarian"** 28" wide x 11" high on 80-pound paper stock ..... (\$2 each or 10 for \$10)

**"Statement of Principles of the Libertarian Party"** Inscribed on parchment-like paper; 11" x 14" ..... (\$2 each or 10 for \$10)

**"Against the Draft"** Resolution adopted by the Libertarian National Committee, on parchment-like paper; 11" x 17" ..... (\$2 each or 10 for \$10)

**"No Draft, No War"** Anti-draft resolution on 23" x 35" glossy paper ..... (\$2 each or 10 for \$10)

**"Clark for President"** 19" x 26" campaign poster ..... (\$2 each or 10 for \$10)

**"MacBride for President"** 22" x 28" campaign poster ..... (\$2 each or 10 for \$10)

**"Hospers for President"** 23" x 35" campaign poster ..... (\$2 each or 10 for \$10)

## Deluxe Posters

**"Statue of Liberty"** On 80-pound 23" x 35" glossy stock ..... (\$2.50 each or 5 for \$10)

**"Vote Libertarian"** On cardboard stock, 30" long x 11" high ..... (\$4 each or 5 for \$15)

## Bumper Stickers

**"Stop the Draft/Vote Libertarian"** Blue and white 15¾" x 3¾" ..... (\$1 each)

**"Legalize Freedom/Vote Libertarian"** Blue and white 12¾" x 3¼" ..... (\$1 each)

**"Legalize Freedom"** Glossy blue and white 13" x 3" ..... (\$1 each)

## T-Shirts

**Statue of Liberty logo and "Libertarian Party"** in dark blue on pale blue or white shirt:

Men's crew neck white S M L XL .... (\$7 each)

Pale blue S M L XL ..... (\$8 each)

Women's french cut blue S M L XL .. (\$9 each)

Child's crew neck white XS S M L .... (\$7 each)

Pale blue XS S M L ..... (\$7 each)

## Miscellany

**Statue of Liberty Notecards** With envelopes. Package of 25 ..... (\$10)

**"Vote Libertarian" Buttons** White on blue; 1¾" diameter ..... (50¢ each)

**Social Insecurity Card** ..... (1¢ each)

**Lapel Pin** Statue of Liberty logo in gold tone on black enamel; ½" diameter ..... (\$1 each)

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†Federal Election law requires us to ask for this information.



## Featured Source

# Laissez Faire Books Offers Libertarians Wide Selection

For more than 11 years, libertarians have been turning to Laissez Faire Books in New York City for their reading needs. Billed as "the world's most complete libertarian bookstore," Laissez Faire Books caters not only to those who are able to visit its store near the New York University campus in Lower Manhattan but also to some 100,000 people around the world who receive their comprehensive catalog.

Started by John Muller and Sharon Presley, Laissez Faire Books is now owned by LP activists Howie and Andrea Rich. They have redecorated the bookstore and have held autograph parties for Murray Rothbard, Nathaniel Branden, Henri Lepage, and other libertarian authors.

The Laissez Faire Books catalog reflects many areas of

interest: probably the most complete listing of free market economic books in the world, as well as large sections dealing with political theory, history, foreign policy, philosophy, fiction and resources in personal freedom.

Within the last year, Laissez Faire Books has established two new services to aid the LP's internal education efforts. State parties are offered introductory libertarian book flyers to hand out to new members and books ads to go into state party newsletters. The state parties receive commissions on all sales their flyers and ads generate. And this year Laissez Faire Books shipped books to be sold on a commission basis to 21 state conventions. In addition, the Libertarian Party Book Service's customer orders are fulfilled by Laissez Faire Books.

Laissez Faire Books also sup-

plies books for educational seminars around the country for such organizations as the Institute for Humane Studies, the Cato Institute, and the Foundation for Advanced Studies in Liberty. They have book buyers from Australia and New Zealand, Singapore and Hong Kong, South Africa, Israel, Saudi Arabia, as well as most countries in Europe and South America.

Laissez Faire Books is not profitable as yet, but the Richs have high hopes that the movement is large enough now to support a bookstore and book service. Many plans for an expansion of services are under consideration, and they welcome any suggestions you might have.

Delegates attending the national convention in New York City will have the opportunity to stop by Laissez Faire Books' exhibit and browse through their

myriad selection. If you aren't on the bookstore's mailing list, write to them at: 206 Mercer St., New York, NY 10012, or call 212-460-8222.

**This column is prepared as a service of the Libertarian Party's Internal Education Committee. The LP does not necessarily endorse all the views of organizations, materials or services mentioned in this column.**

## National LP Joins Computer Network

The Libertarian Party National Headquarters is now a member of the CompuServe Information Service (CIS) computer network. CIS provides a wide variety of information to subscribers with a computer or data terminal connected to a telephone. Headquarters can now communicate with other CIS subscribers through electronic mail (EMAIL) or computer CB channels. The LP is proposing a plan to CompuServe for a Libertarian Information Service to include an election reporting network, headquarters news, and general information on the LP and campaigns.

The LP first used the election reporting network in November 1982 at 30 locations nationwide. The new system will be much less expensive and available to all CIS subscribers.

The Headquarters' user I.D. is 70515, 1274. Please send an EMAIL message to the LPHQ if you are a CIS subscriber and would like to be listed as an LP contact in your state. Refer questions to Cissy Messina at LP Headquarters.

CIS membership is available for an initial cost of \$30 and an hourly charge of about \$5. Most computer stores sell an introductory package that includes general information, a user I.D., and one hour of free connect time.

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