

Arizona LIBERTY

MONTHLY NEWSLETTER OF THE ARIZONA LIBERTARIAN PARTY

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ARIZONA LIBERTARIAN PARTY CONVENTION REPORT

The ALP's 1975 state convention was held July 12th in Tempe. Michael Thompson and James Kirk were reelected to the posts of chairman and secretary. The office of treasurer is still held by Areta Johnson pending the selection of a new treasurer.

Discussions were held on topics of general interest to the party, including county organizations, ballot status, and the formation of workshops on selected issues. Greg Toland volunteered to plan a session on libertarianism and gun control laws.

In official business, the following policies were adopted:

1. The responsibilities of the Tucson and Phoenix area chairmen were expanded to give them authority to organize in the seven northern and seven southern counties of the state. These officers are to be further designated as vice-chairmen of the state party for their respective areas.

2. The state secretary was appointed chairman of a committee to investigate the possibilities of achieving ballot status for the ALP in 1976.

3. "None of the above" was made a perennial candidate for party offices.

4. A detailed financial statement of the ALP will be published in the newsletter.

5. Elected to the Judicial Committee were: Carol Druke, Sylvia Lizzio, and Joe Masters.

6. Elected to the Principles committee were: Bob Eubanks, Rene Baxter, Ardell Taylor, Monica Swift, and Darla Andrews.

7. Selected as delegates to the national convention were: Ron Abernathy, Hoyt Andrews, Rene Baxter, Bruce Cameron, Carol Druke, Mike Emerling, Spencer Farr, Pete Ferrara, James Kirk, Dave Lizzio, Sylvia Lizzio, Monica Swift, Ardel Taylor, and Michael Thompson.

LAST NOTICE TO ARIZONA LP MEMBERS

There ain't no such thing as a free newsletter. If you want Arizona Liberty to keep coming, you'll have to support it with your subscription. We have enclosed a subscription form and envelope for your convenience. USE IT. Beginning in September, Arizona Liberty DOES NOT come free to ALP members.

THE CASE FOR A HARROFF NOMINATION

In today's politics there is only one real issue — freedom versus slavery. No matter to what problem you address yourself — inflation, taxation, pollution, energy, gun control — you are addressing only a symptom of the real issue. When you hold a position on any given question you are also committing yourself on the fundamental issue; you are declaring yourself for or against human freedom.

Sadly, that fact is seldom obvious. That is why so many sincere and well intentioned people disagree with many of our positions; because they do not understand that they, themselves, are often advocating the enslavement of other people — and even of themselves.

This is why we MUST campaign on principle. The more we discuss the issues, the more we obscure the real issue. By focusing on the symptoms we allow the disease of political slavery to continue.

While there are other candidates bidding for the LP presidential nomination, Minnesota delegates will almost certainly be choosing between Kay Harroff and Roger MacBride.

Ms. Harroff, mindful that we are the "Party of Principle", simply stands up and "tells it like it is". Her charismatic ability to project enthusiasm and stimulate minds may yet strip the LP of its persistent image as "just a different kind of conservative party".

In last November's Senatorial race in Ohio she ran a hard-line Libertarian campaign, sticking to principles and platform positions. People ranging from high school students to blue collar workers enthusiastically welcomed her message of civil liberty and economic freedom. So enthusiastically, in fact, that Kay Harroff became the Libertarian Party's top vote-getter with nearly 80,000 votes. It must also be recognized that these 80,000 votes were won against John Glen, a man of national prominence whose career as an astronaut gave him a heroic image and instant voter identification.

In announcing her candidacy for the LP Presidential nomination, Kay Harroff candidly acknowledged that she has no chance of winning in 1976. What Kay Harroff's candidacy can do, however, is create a tangible foundation from which to build in 1980. While she is not unwilling to address specific issues she still believes attention should be focused on the Party's principles.

LP National has set a goal for 1976: one million popular votes. Our real goal must be one million new, real, committed Libertarians. Kay Harroff's focus on a principles-oriented campaign is an ideal way to accomplish this goal. Only by presenting the Libertarian philosophy of freedom as an alternative to coercive government can a firm foundation be built. A principles-oriented campaign will give the LP voters who understand WHY we hold the positions we do.

A danger exists in an issues-oriented campaign; it produces votes which are cast not for Libertarianism, but against the opposing viewpoint. A "backlash" vote or "fellow traveler" approach is a short term and numerical gain at best. Where will the voters be in 1980, when the issues of 1976 may be dead?

By the Party's own reckoning 1976 is not a presidential year. It is a building year. The year in which to lay the broadest and firmest foundation for the future, a foundation from which our future presidential candidate, no matter who he or she may be, will benefit enormously.

Kay Harroff has a proven record of accomplishment. There is no reason to believe that she would not achieve the same results on a national as well as a state level. Libertarian Philosophy is a philosophy of practical ideals. The most practical way to insure a campaign which accomplishes our goals is to utilize the most effective candidate; our top vote-getter: Kay Harroff.

(Gary Reed, Editor: *The Reasonable Answer*, LP Minn. newsletter)

TAKE THE PROFIT OUT OF DRUGS

The way to stop any enterprise is to take out the profit. Prohibition didn't stop the sales of alcoholic beverages, and the laws against drugs are not stopping the sales of heroin or other dangerous or narcotic drugs. Why? Because such sales are extremely profitable. Take away the profit and you will destroy the business. Most of the profit would disappear if all drugs could be bought and sold legally. As the situation exists now, the drug pusher starts by giving away free samples. When he has his victim interested in more he starts charging a "fair" price. But once his victim is hooked the price goes sky high. Where can the addict go? Another pusher is hard to find and his prices are probably equally high.

If any doctor could prescribe any drug freely and they could be bought at any drug store with a prescription, the pushers would be out of business tomorrow. What good would it do them to get a person hooked if they would immediately lose him as a customer? Other crimes would drop also, because the addict wouldn't have to

have a fantastic income to support his habit. Drug addiction would not increase as rapidly as it is increasing now because the pushers wouldn't find it profitable to get new victims. If there are no salesmen giving the sales pitch there won't be as many sales.

There will always be fools who will put into their mouths or veins an enemy to take away their minds. There will always be those who will seek out new thrills, new kicks, even though they destroy their minds and bodies in the process. Making something illegal doesn't stop it. It just increases its cost, the profit on each sale, and the tendency to make more sales. If we really want to reduce the plague of drugs we'll legalize all of them, but only by prescription. It should still be a crime to induce any person to take drugs, especially if that person is a minor. But once a person is hooked, let's not drive him to crime to support his habit.

(James W. Phelps, Denver, Colorado)

UDALL FIGHTS "RIGHT-TO-WORK"

If union officials can get him elected president, Arizona Democrat Morris Udall will repay the favor by "leading the fight" to repeal section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, the Right To Work provision.

That's the promise Congressman Udall made recently to union bosses in Cleveland, Ohio.

Congressman Udall told the union bosses that the only reason he voted against repeal in 1965-1966 was because "he followed his constituents' wishes".

Apparently, that's no longer a good enough reason. He now feels the political money and resources union officials can throw his way are more important considerations than the wishes of the two-thirds of the American people who favor Right To Work.

The National Right To Work Committee suggested in an April 28 public statement that Udall's desperate effort to win cam-

paign support from the bosses of Big Labor "will undoubtedly backfire, and not only harm his chances for the presidency — but also cost him in Arizona if he is forced to run for reelection to Congress or is a candidate for the U.S. Senate" (unless, of course, he switches his position again).

Calling Udall's political about-face a "betrayal and a sell-out", executive vice president Reed Larson noted that an Opinion Research Corporation study released just a year ago showed that 74 percent of the American people favor retention of 14(b).

"Congressman Udall, by aligning himself with the powerful bosses of Big Labor against the vast majority of the American people, has sealed his own political fate."

Arizona Liberty readers can contact Congressman Udall at 1424 Longworth House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515.

THE ROOTS OF LIBERTARIANISM — PART 1

The philosophy of Libertarianism did not just spontaneously spring up, like Venus from the forehead of Jupiter, at a Young Americans for Freedom Convention in 1969. Modern Libertarianism is built upon a bed rock of Individualist theory that goes back to the nineteenth century. Of course, opposition to governmental coercion can be traced back much further than that, back indeed to the origin of the State. However, these earlier efforts were disjointed as they lacked serious philosophical underpinning until the 1800s.

The roots of Libertarianism can be traced to England, as is true of all American political theories. A solid groundwork was established by sociologist Herbert Spencer. Spencer is most famous for his theory of Social Darwinism. This theory held that in society, as in nature, only the fittest can and should survive. The nonproductive should not be rewarded by dint of "social welfare" benefits.

(Robert Heinlein neatly summed up the theory of Social Darwinism in his classic, *The Moon Is A Harsh Mistress*, with the mnemonic "TANSTAAFL" — There Ain't No Such Thing As A Free Lunch.)

Spencer also held that society should be based on voluntary cooperation instead of coercion. Spencer was not an Anarchist. He believed that the State should provide courts, punishment of criminals and protection against fraud. However, assuming that one is honest, one should never see or feel any State action whatsoever. Spencer was perhaps the first writer of note to come out explicitly for Individualism as opposed to and instead of Statism. He made a career of pointing out and attacking unwarranted government interventionism.

Another early writer of note to embrace Individualism was German Max Stirner. Stirner's *The Ego And His Own*, published in 1844, is one of the most passionate, even virulent defenses of the individual ever written. Stirner was concerned with self liberation rather than broad based political revolution. (His beliefs are akin to those of present day author Harry

Browne.) Stirner was even leery of voluntary groups. To him, anything at all that sublimated the ego of an individual — even the family — was immoral.

Stirner was generally scoffed at by the intellectuals of his day as *The Ego And His Own* was printed during the high point of the European Socialist awakening. His major influence was not how many people he swayed, but whom. Benjamin Tucker and Ayn Rand (although she will never admit it) were his two most powerful disciples.

The philosophy of individualism, when transferred to the United States, divided into three separate strands of thought: the limited government activist, the anarchist activist and the retreatist. The limited government activists, the Jeffersonians et.al., were the only one of these three groups to enjoy any long term practical success.

The beliefs and activities of the limited government activists are so well known that little would be gained by rehashing them here. Suffice it to say that after the demise of the Statist Federalists the limited government activists were supreme in early America. However, countervailing tendencies were generated that challenged and finally overthrew their hold on government. Desires for monopolistic franchises, land grants, tariff protection, aid to manufacturers, farmers, laborers, miners, railroads etc. conspired together with foreign and domestic war to forge a hammerlock on government by Statism.

At least partially in reaction to these events a new form of Anarchist was developed in America. The American Individualist Anarchist differs from the European Syndicalist Anarchist as day does from night. The Individualist Anarchist represents the second stream of American Individualism in the nineteenth century.

(Courtesy: *Limit!*, newsletter of the Libertarian Republican Alliance, 1811 East 34th Street, Brooklyn, New York 11234)

800-424-1173

This is the new rat-on-your neighbor number at the E.P.A. We think you should use it instead to tell the bureaucrats what you think of them, their programs and their methods. You might also suggest

specific libertarian alternatives to them. My thanks to the Georgia Libertarian Party, Box 8342, Atlanta, Georgia 30306 for this phone number and strategy.

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CALENDAR

13 August, Wednesday 8 pm — Delegate's
 Meeting at Michael Thompson's apart-
 ment. 4445 N. 36th St., #18.
 (956-6429)

21 August, Thursday 7 pm — Kay Harroff
 (candidate for LP presidential no-
 mination) will speak to Arizona
 libertarians and the press at the
 Scottsdale Hilton (corner Scottsdale
 Road & Lincoln Drive). No host bar.
 \$5 door charge.

18 August, Monday 7:30 pm — Tempe Commu-
 nity Center, Room 1-B, Organizational
 meeting of ALP's Firearm Freedom
 Project. Come support your consti-
 tutional right to keep and bear arms.

25 August to 1 September — Libertarian
 Party National Convention at the
 Statler Hilton Hotel in New York
 City. For registration forms and
 information call or write:

Libertarian Party
 550 Kearny Street
 San Francisco, CA 94108
 (415) 986-1834

IN SELF DEFENSE....

According to a *Washington Post* survey, 115 members of the U.S. House of Representatives own handguns. That's 27% of the House's 435 members. This makes them far better armed than their constituents. According to a recent Gallup Poll, 18% of America's households have handguns.

The *Post* reported that 60% of the House members responded to the survey. The results were obtained by extrapolation. The survey found no distinction between black and white members, nor between Republican and Democrat. None of the 13 women members who responded admitted owning a handgun. House gun ownership by region was as follows: 42% of southern members, 29% of western members, 24% of midwestern members, 21% of border states members, and 18% of northeastern members.

Phoenix, July 5 — George Garcia, 24, was shot to death outside the home of Anthony Tallabas, 43. Witnesses told po-

lice Garcia and several friends went to Tallabas' home about 2 pm looking for Henry Tallabas, 17, the man's son, who was not at home at the time. The group started shouting and Mr. Tallabas armed himself with a .22 revolver. Garcia took a bumper jack from his car and smashed the front window of the house. Mr. Tallabas fired, killing Garcia. The Maricopa County Attorney's Office declined to file criminal charges on the grounds that Mr. Tallabas was justifiably defending his home.

Phoenix, August 3 — Lewis Sumpter, 43, was shot to death by a 66 year old woman he had just raped. Sumpter broke into the woman's house, raped her, then went into the kitchen for a drink of water. When he again approached her she produced a .22 revolver and fired once, killing her assailant. The woman was taken to Maricopa County General Hospital for treatment.

FLAK DEPT.

Sir: I am a dentist with a practice in New Jersey who has recently become interested in libertarianism.

In the past few years I have spoken to at least half a dozen dentists who had been practicing dentistry in other states and who decided to try to obtain a license in Arizona. From each I got a similar story. The State Board exam was stacked against an out-of-stater. This is a familiar story with vacation states.

Libertarians, especially those in Arizona and Florida, should be concerned about this since it is obviously done to restrict competition.

Just think how much less you would be paying for dentistry and how much less time you would have to wait to get a dental appointment if such unfair restrictions did not exist. (A. S., Patterson, New Jersey)

AZLIB: Just to set the record straight: anyone (including Arizona residents) who seeks certification in Arizona must pass the exams to which you refer. They are

only "stacked against" those who do not possess the required level of training and experience. It's true that Arizona's exams are more difficult; but Arizona's dentists have passed them, and many are from other states.

Now let me gore your ox: Just think how much less we would pay, and how much easier an appointment would be to get, if no licensing at all were required, and anyone could practice dentistry.

Sir: Could you tell me where I could obtain the following information?

- a) the budget,
- b) the size of the national debt,
- c) the deficit, if any, for the years 1933 through 1975.

(A. Jakobson, Canton, New York)

AZLIB: Try the U.S. Fact Book, prepared by the Bureau of the Census, Dept. of Commerce, published by Grosset & Dunlap, New York, paperback, 1028 pp, \$3.95.

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