

# CALIBER

CALifornia  
LIBERTarian  
NEWS

September

Volume VI, No. 8

## Will Californians Have a Chance to Vote Libertarian this November?

The Ed Clark for Governor Campaign is the primary focus of the Libertarian Party of California this year. In coalition with taxpayer groups all over California, Libertarian Party members worked hard for the passage of Prop. 13. Ed Clark plans to build on that base and on the base of recognition established by the 1976 MacBride campaign to create a large bloc of voters aligned behind the libertarian goal of limiting government.

The first hurdle for this campaign is getting Ed on the ballot. Petitioners must find between 170,000 and 180,000 registered voters who are willing to see Ed have a chance to campaign for governor. That number of signatures is required because technicalities typically invalidate as many as one-third of signatures collected. The actual legal requirement is close to 100,000.

As of August 4, with only 20 days left, the LPC had 68,000 signatures collected. The two prior weeks had seen an improvement in the rate at which signatures were being turned in, but not enough of an improvement to predict reaching 170,000 with confidence.

Petitioning involves getting to a place where there are lots of people, actively confronting them one at a time and asking for their help. "Are you registered to vote?" asks the petitioner, "Will you help us get a new candidate on the ballot in November?"

Petitioners report many people want to sign as soon as they learn



Ed Clark.

### INSIDE THIS CALIBER

**Ed Clark For Governor.** Petition drive heads into home stretch. Story on page 1.

**Forces Fighting SB 1437** win temporary victory. Story on page 4.

**Laws of economics** once again fail to be repealed by government: a story on the mobile home park shortage is reprinted from *LiberCal* (newsletter of the Los Angeles Central Committee of the LPC) on page 4.

**Prop. 13** results in changes for local governments: a column on user fees appears on page 5.

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**Bill Wade** promotes a strategy for spreading the libertarian message. Story on page 6.

that the Libertarian Party wants to cut taxes *and government* way, way back. Others believe any candidate should be allowed a place on the ballot. Apparently there are plenty of people willing to sign. The problem is simply one of getting the petitions to them.

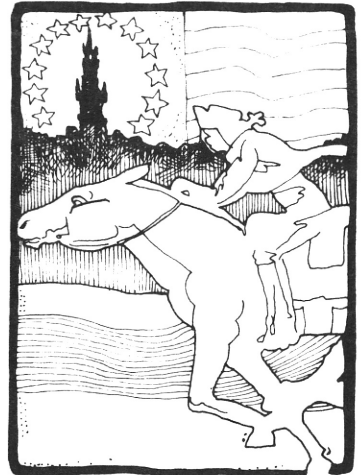
This logistics problem has required most of the finances and other resources of the Ed Clark Campaign. A small party has a very hard time getting on the ballot in California.

If current production schedules are maintained, this issue of CALIBER will be mailed before the end of the petition drive.

The October issue will carry the story on what goals were reached and whether there was a celebration. Those who want the story earlier should call Ed Clark Campaign Headquarters at (415) 397-1336 and say "I'm sending a check for \$50 to keep the campaign going. How is the petition drive going?" (Then send the check to Ed Clark for Governor, 1620 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, CA 94111.) For chart on petition drive status, see page six.

# Liberty Is Coming to Boston!

## ...WILL YOU BE THERE?



1978 National Libertarian Party Convention

Copley Plaza Hotel  
Boston, Massachusetts

Labor Day Weekend

**ED CRANE**—Keynote: 'The Future of the Libertarian Party'  
**ROBERT BLEIBERG**—Editor of Barron's, Banquet Speaker  
**THOMAS SZASZ** - 'The Case Against Coercive Psychiatric Intervention'  
**ROBERT NOZICK** - 'Zionism and Libertarianism'  
**KARL HESS** - 'Direct Action Is Political Action'  
**OGLESBY AND MARINA**—JFK Assassination  
**ROY CHILDS** - The Arms Race  
**PLUS WORKSHOPS, SEMINARS, PANELS, ENTERTAINMENT, AND MUCH MORE!**

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**Package Deals**

EVENT DESCRIPTION	NO. OF TICKETS	PRICE	TOTAL
The Whole Thing (includes everything) (a \$172.00 value)	_____	\$120.00	_____
Everything Less Food (includes everything except the banquet and breakfast meals) (a \$139.50 value)	_____	\$95.00	_____
Activist Special (includes all activist workshops, registration candidates' cocktail party, breakfasts, and banquet) (a \$86.00 value)	_____	\$70.00	_____
Activist Special Less Food (includes all activist workshops, registration, candidates' cocktail party, breakfasts without food, and banquet without food) (a \$53.50 value)	_____	\$45.00	_____

**Individual Event pricing is available**

5% Discount if reservation postmarked prior to August 15

**Hotel Reservations**

Single Room Per Night     \$35.00 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Double Room Per Night     \$40.00 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Triple Room Per Night     \$45.00 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rollaway Bed Per Night     \$7.00 \_\_\_\_\_

Date Arriving \_\_\_\_\_

Date Departing \_\_\_\_\_

Name.....

Address.....

City, State, Zip.....

Phone (     ).....

Signature.....

Before 6 PM —Room will not be held past 6 PM unless deposit is received.

Gtd. by Deposit—A one night prepayment is required to hold your reservation on gtd. basis. Deposit non-refundable if reservation is cancelled 72 hours or less prior to arrival. All reservations for hotel must be made prior to August 15. Reservations will be placed on a first-come, first-serve basis. Hotel space is limited. If the Copley Plaza becomes fully booked, we will make every effort to obtain equal accommodations for your party in a nearby hotel or motel. The Copley Plaza will make every effort to assign rates requested or nearest rate available. Rates subject to change without notice. Please note that check-in and check-out time is 2 PM.

**CLIP OUT THIS FORM AND MAIL WITH CHECK PAYABLE TO:**  
 1978 Libertarian Party National Convention  
 P.O.B. 2610  
 Boston, Massachusetts 02208

Questions? Call (617) 332-3184 or (617) 864-6497

## “The Libertarian Catechism”

Suppose you're taking part in a tax protest rally, parading around brandishing a picket sign. Suddenly, a radio or TV crew approaches you, sticks a microphone under your nose, and asks “What is the Libertarian Party? What do libertarians believe? Why do they oppose taxes?” Will you know what to say? Will you be able to answer immediately, convincingly? Why not?

### Instant Answers?

Suppose you're protesting a city council meeting which is about to adopt rent controls. Once again, a reporter approaches you with a microphone and asks you to explain your position on rent controls. Could you do it, right now, on-the-spot? Could you give a 20 or 30-second answer (suitable for showing on the evening news)



Bruce Lagasse, LPC Chair.

which is well thought out, conveys the fundamentals of your position, and is quotable? You don't think so? Why not?

You're in the Libertarian Party because of your belief in the libertarian principles of non-aggression, non-coercion, peace, freedom, individual rights, etc. Over a several-hour conversation, you can probably get across to a listener many of the hallmarks of your belief in a free society. For the most part, however, you've probably never given much thought to the problem of deriving a set of standard answers for the standard questions we so often hear.

Whenever libertarians venture into any sort of public arena to take on the State/push for a free society, they will be faced with questions which will require answers. With the public looking on (whether in person or via the media), we must get the most possible mileage from the brief opportunities to state our views and give our answers.

We cannot afford to spend time composing answers on the spot while microphones are open and cameras are looking on. Conversely we cannot afford, under the pressure of immediacy, to give hastily contrived, unthought-out statements.

As libertarian spokesmen and spokeswomen, we must try to put forth libertarian viewpoints in the most convincing fashion we can *whenever* we receive a public forum. As many of us can attest, it can be embarrassing and counterproductive to trust to the inspiration of the movement. If inspiration wanes, we can look very foolish by being stuck for an answer.

It certainly isn't necessary to be stuck for an answer. By now, most of us are pretty familiar with the standard questions and arguments thrown at libertarians both by opponents and the general public. Wouldn't it make sense to spend some time beforehand, anticipating these standard questions and coming up with good, sharp, hard-hitting standard answers?

### Prepare Now

In short, I wish to propose the development of a Libertarian Catechism.

Consider the disadvantages of having to compose answers on the spot: You look bad; you look hesitant, unsure of yourself; you lose credibility and your views lose credibility; your comments will not be aired or televised (a parade of... “uh”s... or... “Let me see”s... is neither interesting nor photogenic), and you miss an opportunity to reach a possibly receptive ear; you almost certainly will *not* come up with the most convincing, compelling statement.

Now, suppose you have your “canned” answers ready to go: You look confident and relaxed; you know beforehand that your answers will show libertarianism in the best possible light; you can make sure your answers will contain quotable, hard-hitting phrases that will be mediagenic.

To anticipate a possible criticism—this is by no means an advocacy of shallowness, or an urging that libertarianism be reduced to a set of memorized slogans or catch-phrases; the more time you have to expound, the more subtle and insightful you can be, and obviously that is the desired situation. But many times, you

*“We cannot afford to spend time composing answers on the spot while microphones are open and cameras are looking on.”*

just *don't have* time. Anything to do with the media must, for the most part, be compressed and condensed. Virtually every appearance before the general public will benefit by the economy and impact of the message. Furthermore, I am convinced that, far from inculcating shallowness, boiling down your views to brief statements is an excellent means of sharpening and intensifying your own understanding of libertarian thought.

Wouldn't it be nice if you can reach the point where your short, pungent remarks spark interest and bring forth the opening you're waiting for: “That's a provocative viewpoint; would you mind amplifying that in more detail?”

*to be continued next month*

*Bruce Lagasse*

*Laissez  
Faire*  
BOOKS

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Over 700 books on Libertarianism, Free Market Economics, Revisionist History, Philosophy, Psychology, Education and more. Write or call for a free catalog. Laissez Faire Books, Dept. D102, 208 Mercer St., New York, N.Y. 10012, 212-674-8154.

## Good News on SB 1437

By Sally Foster

There's been a victory for those working against SB 1437/HR 6869—The Criminal Code Reform Act of 1978. But it's only a temporary respite—a battle has been won, not the war. On June 28, the House Sub-Committee on Criminal Justice finished a rough draft of its version of HR6869. What the seven member Subcommittee has produced is a surprise. *They rejected SB 1437, which had been approved by the Senate. They also rejected the virtually identical House bill, HR 6869, which they were supposed to consider.* They decided not to mark it up, but to start over from scratch.

The results? First, they got rid of "the funnies"—those archaic laws that everyone laughs about, like the one making it a felony to seduce a woman on a train. Then they removed all the newly proposed statutes, including such horrors as Sec. 1001—Criminal Solicitation, Sec. 1301—Obstructing a Government Function by Fraud, and Sec. 1302—Obstructing a Government Function by Physical Interference. These sections were simply deleted. What remains is a reorganized Title 18 of the Federal Code, *as it now exists* (bad, but not worse). The Subcommittee members, furthermore, refused the system of "simplification" used for both Senate and House versions, which consisted of "consolidating" and "collapsing" statutes into broad, ill defined and imprecise categories. Instead, they kept the statutes intact, but reorganized them into a form more convenient for reference.

OK, that's all very fine—but what about Chapter 36, Subchapter B, Offenders with Mental Disease or Defect? Well, win a few, lose a

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*"Although many of the newly proposed statutes have been deleted, SB 1437 still has many unacceptable sections."*

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few. The irony is that SB 1437, as amended by the full Senate, possessed certain improvements over current federal commitment procedures. The amended version of SB 1437 set a 15 day limit for examination to determine competency to stand trial. Current law sets no such time limit. However, current law does not make "treatment" mandatory, as is the case with SB 1437. Obviously this is an area where a lot of work needs to be done.

All in all, HR 6869 as it goes to the full Committee of the Judiciary, could have been worse. *But it isn't over yet.* The Subcommittee version can *never* be meshed with SB 1437/HR 6869, nor can it be acceptable to the authors and pushers of those bills. It will be presented to the House Judiciary Committee by August 14 or 15. And who heads the full Committee? Pete Rodino (D—NJ), one of the authors of HR 6869, and a close associate of Griffin Bell. Now ain't that just great! The Committee may very well reinstate *all*, or at least some, of the statutes which the Subcommittee eliminated, or may even reject the Subcommittee's version, and adopt HR 6869 as originally written.

So letters, as always, are very much in order. At the moment, concentrate on the Committee members. California representatives on the Committee are: Don Edwards, George Danielson, Anthony Bielson, Charles E. Wiggins (also on the Subcommittee), and Carlos J. Moorhead. If you have but one stamp, one minute, and one sheet of paper, the most receptive will probably be Carlos J. Moorhead (R. from Glendale). Another possible sympathetic representative on the Committee might be John Ashbrook (R. from Ohio). The address for all Representatives is U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515. Concentrate on the fact that SB 1437/HR 6869 represents unwarranted extension of federal jurisdiction over state and local law enforcement as well as being a means of sneaking unconstitutional and "controversial" (a very overused word, but effective) statutes into the code.

## Government and the Mobile Home Park Shortage

By Gordon D. Johnson

In a recent Los Angeles *Times* article, "Mobile Home Owners Face Park Squeeze," can be found a classic example of government's disastrous effects on the economy. It seems the San Diego County Board of Supervisors banned the construction of new mobile home parks in 1975. Why? A politician quoted in the article says the law was passed to "control growth." An alternative explanation is that the existing trailer camp owners used government to increase their own profits. The owners realized that only government can create a monopoly, and so they tried to restrict

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*"Whenever government creates a problem, the 'solution' suggested by politicians is more government intervention (and more problems)."*

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competition by legal means. Lesson number one: Businesses often publicly state opposition to government regulation while privately supporting it.

What is the current situation? There is now a severe shortage of spaces for mobile homes in San Diego County. Naturally, rents are skyhigh. And, "naturally", the tenants ignore the real cause of the high rents. Tenants quoted in the article seemed to think that owners could arbitrarily charge any rent they wished.

In reality, of course, the rent is based on supply and demand. Without government restrictions, an increase in demand would lead to an increase in supply. High rents in existing parks would draw the attention of investors. Looking for high profits, the investors would build more trailerparks. This would lead to more competition, hence, stabilized rents. Lesson number two: The only mysterious thing about economics is that so many people find it mysterious.

What should be done to lower rents? Obviously, the ban on new construction should be repealed. What is being suggested? Rent

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*"The only mysterious thing about economics is that so many people find it mysterious."*

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controls, of course! Lesson number three: Whenever government creates a problem, the "solution" suggested by politicians is more government intervention (and more problems). Rent controls would do nothing to increase the supply of spaces, so people buying new mobile homes will be unable to find spaces for them. People lucky enough to have spaces now will encounter lack of maintenance and improvement, "hidden" charges to bypass the rent controls, and little mobility due to the absence of spaces elsewhere.

The State Legislature is currently considering AB450, which would institute statewide rent control on mobile home spaces. When you write your legislator to oppose this bill, be sure to suggest that all restrictions on construction of new parks be lifted.

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This article is reprinted from the July issue of *LiberCal*.

# User Fees Sweep California

**Ed. Note:** *In this space we reprint one of the "Fiscal Watchdog" columns produced at the Local Government Center in Santa Barbara. This column was written by LPC member and Reason magazine editor Bob Poole and intended for the general public (as opposed to an audience already predisposed towards libertarianism). It comes to through the courtesy of Mark Frazier of the Local Government Center.*

By Robert W. Poole, Jr.

"You mean we have to *pay* to use the tennis court?"

This and similar anguished questions began to be heard throughout California on July 1st. Reacting to budget cutbacks of 10 to 20%, city and county park and recreation departments began charging fees for many formerly "free" services.

When Proposition 13, the property tax limitation initiative, first passed, many users of public recreation programs reacted with panic. Some departments were proposing wholesale elimination of recreation programs—lawn bowling, pottery classes, swimming lessons, etc.—to which specific users had grown accustomed.

Within a week or two, however, a less draconian alternative surfaced. Although local governments could no longer afford to provide these services at no charge, they could still offer most of them—if the users were willing to pay. In most cases they were, so nearly all the programs are continuing.

Actually, most cities were already charging for some of their recreation services. In recent years people have increasingly begun

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*"'Free' recreation programs often amount to welfare for the rich and middle class."*

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to question why *everyone* in a community should be taxed to provide no-cost services to particular special interest groups, especially when many of these groups are relatively well-off (e.g. tennis players and boat owners). Since everyone pays property taxes—either directly as homeowners or indirectly as part of rent payments—"free" recreation programs often amount to welfare for the rich and the middle class.

What Proposition 13 has done is to heighten people's awareness of this fact, and accelerate the trend toward user fees. As Santa Barbara recreation commissioner Jose Torres noted, in defending that city's new fee schedules, "We were a welfare department of recreation. We were giving recreation away. . . . I don't like some of the prices, either, but we're going to have to start paying."

Some 24 California cities and counties have established or raised recreation user fees during the past few weeks. Swimming pool fees in Los Angeles were raised from 50 cents to 75 cents for adults and from 25 cents to 35 cents for children. Long Beach and Downey raised their golf course green fees and golf cart rental rates. Montebello began charging for adult sports programs. Whereas Santa Barbara's recreation department shifted from 45% to 65% self-sustaining (from user fees), Glendora's was made 100% user-funded.

Also being increased or instituted are admission charges for county parks and other recreational areas. Orange County has doubled its beach parking fees and its admission fees to campgrounds. San Francisco raised zoo admission fees from \$1 to \$2 for adults and from 50 cents to 75 cents for children; it also increased museum admission fees. Harbor fees in Newport Beach and Dana Point were doubled as of July 1st. At press time Los

Angeles County supervisors were considering a plan to end that county's traditional free-admission policy for its art and natural history museums, arboretum, and botanic gardens. Also in the works: a doubling of beach parking fees.

Some people object to charging for "public" recreation programs, on the grounds that this tends to deny the poor access to parks, beaches, pools, and ball fields. There are several good answers to this objection.

First, "public" recreational programs account for only about five percent of all spending on recreation. Whoever "the poor" are, most of them seem to be able to afford bowling alleys, drive-in movies, miniature golf, McDonald's, and Disneyland. It is hard to see why swimming pools and tennis courts must be provided "free" by local government when these other forms of recreation are supplied—at affordable prices—by the private marketplace.

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*... if "Jaws II" were shown for free, the theater would be jammed. It's the same with free swimming pools or free tennis courts."*

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Economists tell us that prices serve several very important functions. Besides generating funds to cover the costs of operating a service, they also ration demand so as to limit overcrowding. Everybody knows that if "Jaws II" were shown for free, the theater would be jammed. It's the same with free swimming pools or free tennis courts. A price of zero leads to wasteful use and overcrowding.

Charging higher prices during times of high demand, and lower prices at slack times, can help even out the demand, reducing crowding and making it easier to staff the facility.

Prices also make it easier for public officials to satisfy citizen preferences for particular services. When recreation programs are self-supporting from user fees, it is relatively easy for any desired program to be created; it isn't necessary to convince the city council that the new program meets some hypothetical general need of the community.

User fees aren't being used just in park and recreation programs. Passage of Proposition 13 has spurred a widespread expansion of the range of application of user fees in California. Arcadia is now charging businesses and residents directly for street sweeping services, Torrance for curb painting. Lynwood now charges for trimming trees. At least six California cities have begun charging for formerly free paramedic service. Others have increased fees for garbage service, use of the city dump, library cards, and use of city facilities such as school and civic auditoriums and community centers.

Several cities are even experimenting with fire service fees. Inglewood is now charging an annual fee for buildings of above-average fire risk. The Los Angeles County Fire District (largest in the state) has proposed legislation to permit fire districts to charge fees based on the risk classification of each structure. Such a system would provide positive incentives for owners to make their buildings safer, and would end the present subsidization of irresponsible owners by responsible ones.

User fees, in short, have great potential. Besides being an alternative source of revenue to property taxes, they provide many of the economic advantages of market prices. And by making payment proportional to usage, such fees give people greatly increased choice—and freedom from the coercion of taxation.

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# How to Reach More People With the Libertarian Message

Fifty-seven thousand more voters must register Libertarian before the LPC can attain permanent ballot status. That's almost 4,000 a month if the goal of 63,000 is to be reached by the end of 1979 in order to put us on for the 1980 general elections. The first 6,000 were registered mostly through personal contact. But to reach our ultimate goal we must now change our tactics to go for numbers while keeping our principles intact.

Bill Wade, LIBRE Coordinator for San Mateo County, thinks there is a reasonable way to do that. The San Francisco State lecture

*Fifty-seven thousand more voters must register Libertarian before the LPC can attain permanent ballot status.*

series impressed him as a way to reach more people with each single presentation. He wants to multiply that many times by forming a speakers pool from activists in his county.

Speakers can develop themselves through participation in Toastmasters International. That organization exists solely to train aspiring public speakers in a non-threatening and constructive way. Toastmasters International has chapters in towns throughout the state.

Bill attended a weekly meeting of the Toastmasters in Belmont in late May and found its program ideally suited to his purpose. As is the custom with all guests, he was invited to make a two-minute comment on the subject of the evening, which was the possible consequences of the passage of Proposition 13. His remarks giving a libertarian perspective on the issue and some examples of free market alternatives to government services were received with interest and led to more discussion after the meeting.

Bill will join a Toastmasters group after the Clark petition drive and encourages others throughout the state to attend an introductory meeting of the Toastmasters in their area. When ready, LPC speakers will address business, service, church, and other community groups throughout the state. Each presentation could do several things:

- 1) Introduce the libertarian philosophy,
- 2) Persuade listeners to register to vote Libertarian,
- 3) Invite participation in libertarian activities,
- 4) Promote fund-raising activities such as flea markets, raffles, films and lectures.

Items 3 and 4 might best be noted in a free program.

Wade said he would keep us informed on his progress and would help anyone else who would like to try the idea. Contact him at 3350 LaMesa Drive, #9, San Carlos, California 94070, telephone number (415) 592-2574.

Bill Wade came to the LP via objectivism and reading *Reason* magazine. He supported the party from its formation but had remained inactive because of his progressive Multiple Sclerosis. Then he got involved with his county LP, LIBRE and the Bay Area libertarian campaign for Proposition 13. Now he says he is hooked and he loves it.

## SF Pot Initiative Likely To Qualify for Ballot

On August 9th the Libertarian Party of San Francisco and supporters handed in over 18,000 signatures to qualify an initiative to legalize marijuana in San Francisco. The San Francisco Libertarian Party co-sponsored the initiative with Dennis Peron, who was busted for running a pot supermarket last year, and the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML).

Libertarian Party National Committee Member Eric Garris and Dennis Peron spoke at a news conference at City Hall, where the signatures were turned in. They forecast victory and said the initiative would send a message to city hall to stop harassing pot users and sellers. Only 10,500 signatures of the 18,000 turned in need be valid to put it on the November ballot.

The initiative was started three months ago at an LP-sponsored smoke-in where Ed Clark and others spoke to a crowd of 5,000 pot smokers. The initiative is the most radical ever proposed anywhere, calling for police and elected officials to stop enforcement and prosecution of all marijuana laws. Since San Franciscans approved the state-wide marijuana initiative in 1972, the local measure is given an excellent chance of passage.

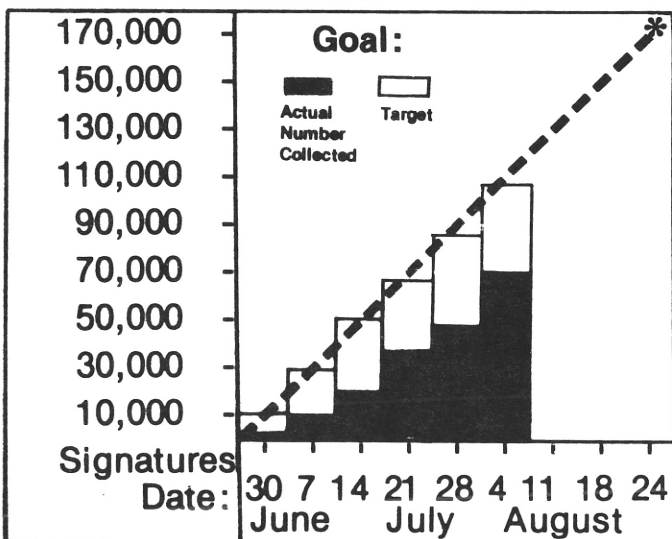
The Libertarian Party is the leading organization supporting the measure. It grew out of the Dennis Peron Defense Committee, an organization founded by the Libertarian Party to defend the pot supermarket entrepreneur in his fight in the courts.

As a result of the news conference the LP received coverage on 20 radio stations in the San Francisco Bay Area, and several statewide. Articles also appeared in the San Francisco *Chronicle* and *Examiner* and on several TV stations. "This is a tremendous opportunity for us," said Garris. "This is the first time many people have seen the Libertarian Party actually go out and attempt real change."

Chris Hocker, national director of the Libertarian Party attended the news conference. He said, "This is the kind of single-issue organizing that the Libertarian Party should be doing all over the country. It earns us maximum visibility both with the public and with other activist groups."

If you can help or send contributions to the drive, write or call the San Francisco Libertarian Party, 1620 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California 94111, telephone (415) 397-1336.

The graph below represents the current petition drive status.



# Letters

## Platform Attacks Individual Freedom?

I got my news a little late out here in Korea so it wasn't until July that I finally received the June edition of CALIBER. I was pleased to get the copy of the new platform but was a bit nonpulsed over one statement in particular and wish to know who I can write to for backup of the plank or change.

The platform says under item "14C Election Reform" that "no person defeated in an election by 'none of the above is acceptable' shall be eligible for election to the subject office for a period of two years."

Come now! Such an attack on individual freedom! What gives the state the right to tell an individual he may not run for election because he was deemed "unacceptable" less than two years ago. And why was two years picked? Why not for the tenure of the office? or 10 years? or life? What will happen if the individual does run again? What is the penalty for this victimless crime? We should be fighting against placing arbitrary restrictions (such as age) on eligibility to election to public office; not creating new restrictions. After all it does not take someone two years to change and become acceptable. It was the voters who declared the individual unacceptable, let the voters decide if and when he or she is acceptable.

I hope I can get an answer before someone outside the party asks me these same difficult questions about my platform.

**Timothy G. Hoff**  
USA Korea Procurement Agency  
APO San Francisco

## Libertarians in Public Office Resolutions

I am delighted but rather surprised to see my name included in a resolution adopted at the Feb. 20, 1978, state convention entitled "Libertarians in Public Office," which is printed on page eight of the July, 1978, issue of CALIBER.

I was wondering—is it possible for me to obtain a copy of this resolution—preferably in a form suitable for framing? I should really love to have a copy of it!

**Bill Wingfield**  
Covina, CA

**Editors Note:** *Your surprise probably results from the fact that you were not an announced candidate at the time of the February convention. The explanation is fairly simple. The convention passed the resolution with names left blank to be filled in by the executive committee when the final texts of the resolutions were approved by that body. Unfortunately, other than the printed version of the resolution which appeared in CALIBER, there are no other copies of the resolution available.*

*The editors invite your comments on letters and articles published in CALIBER, or on issues pertaining to the Libertarian Party and libertarianism. Please send all editorial correspondence to: CALIBER, c/o Jean Graphics, Almaden Business Center, 6455 Almaden Expressway, San Jose, California 95120.*

## Libertarianism

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

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

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

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

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

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

## LIBERTARIAN PARTY OF CALIFORNIA Membership Application

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

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City/State/Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Unlisted, do not release

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

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

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

**Total** \_\_\_\_\_

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

## Brief Notes

**The Santa Clara/San Mateo Coalition Against the Briggs Initiative/No on Proposition 6**, will meet at 7:30 P.M. Monday, August 28, at the Santa Clara County Building, 70 West Hedding St., San Jose. The Briggs Initiative, Prop. 6 on the November ballot, would allow school boards to fire or refuse to hire both homosexuals and heterosexuals who publicly support gay lifestyles. For further information call (408) 294-2310.

**What happened to Proposition 13? Where is the tax movement headed now?** Find out at the next meeting of the East Bay Libertarian Party. Dick Radford, leader of the Contra Costa County Taxpayers Association will tell how Prop. 13 was implemented or avoided by local bureaucrats and politicians. Then Lawrence Chickering, head of the San Francisco-based Institute for Contemporary Studies will discuss the future of the tax movement nationwide and reveal an exciting new development related to it. Be there Wednesday, August 16, 7:30 pm, 2000 Shattuck Ave. (at University), in Berkeley.

**Rain Blockley has resigned** as State Coordinator of LIBRE (Libertarian Registration Effort) to return to her publishing career. Rain has been processing a lot of the inquiry mail directed to the LPC and she will be greatly missed. LIBRE is now accepting applications for this paid position. For information contact LIBRE Chair June Genis (415) 851-7075 or write the LIBRE Committee c/o

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Libertarian Review, 1620 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, CA 94111. (Source: LIBRE July Newsletter).

**A new easy way to join** or renew membership in both the LPC and the National Libertarian Party is now available via the application form included in each issue of CALIBER. By completing this form and sending \$23 to our Northern Headquarters, members can even save two dollars on their joint renewals (LPC membership—\$15; National LP membership—\$10).

Californians looking forward to attending the 1979 Presidential Convention in Los Angeles should note that our representation at the business convention will be determined by the proportion of National LP members residing in California, not by LPC membership totals as in past years. The Libertarian Party Presidential Candidate for 1980 will be chosen at the convention in 1979. For this convention our representation will be determined by the number of California National LP members as of December 31, 1978. Members who want California to have a strong voice in this choice should make sure they are members in good standing of *both* organizations by that date.

**The San Diego Libertarian Party** has joined an Ad Hoc Coalition Against SB1437/HR6869, the "revision" of the criminal code that includes so many violations of civil liberties. . . . **Corby Somerville** was elected to be one of San Diego's representatives to the LPC Executive Committee. (Source: *Libertarian Alternative Newsletter*.)

**If you don't see it covered in CALIBER** and would like to, please send us an article or letter on your region's activities, candidates, etc. Our deadline for the October CALIBER is September 12.

### Libertarianism

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

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

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