

# Libertarian NEWS

May/June 1980

Published by the Libertarian National Committee

## Libertarians Force Virtual Repeal of Alaska Income Tax

... Randolph leads  
slate of 25 legislative  
candidates

Libertarian legislator Dick Randolph's income tax repeal initiative has finally paid off for Alaska's beleaguered taxpayers with Governor Jam Hammond's early April signing of two bills which would empty the state treasury of approximately \$300 million and eliminate the state income tax for a majority of taxpayers.

The tax repeal bandwagon began rolling last year when Randolph and other Alaska Libertarians successfully placed a tax repeal initiative on the ballot coming up this November, submitting nearly 21,000 signatures to meet a requirement for qualification of 12,791.

Soon thereafter, Randolph introduced HB 554, to repeal both the state personal income tax and the corporate income tax retroactive to January 1, 1979. Competing bills were filed by House Democrats and Republicans, with Republicans trying

to "suspend" rather than repeal certain taxes and Democrats trying to reduce rather than eliminate them. The Governor's office threatened to veto any or all tax measures that did not incorporate some kind of differential treatment for length of residency.

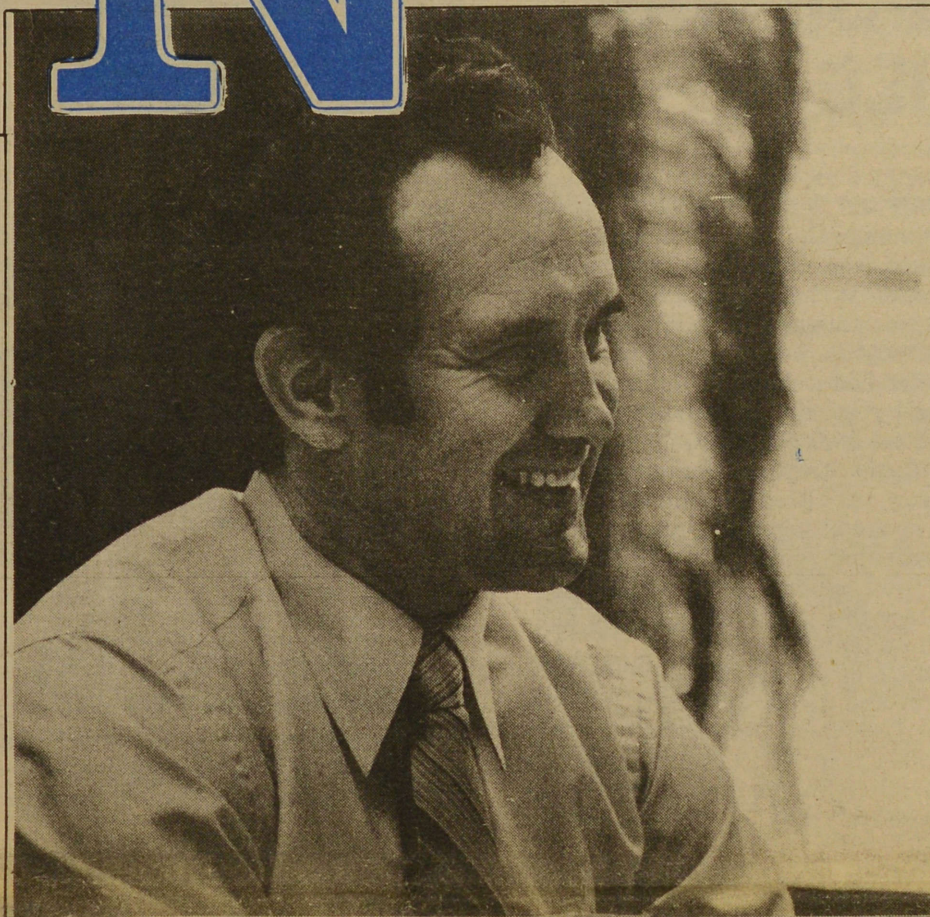
The resulting compromise among the various factions comprises a very substantial cut and removes large numbers of people from the maw of the state income tax system. SB 394, one of the bills passed into law, exempts all Alaskans who had taxable income for more than two years 1959 to the present from paying income tax. The exemption applies retroactively for those who qualified in 1979. Income taxes on new residents apply in full

force the first year and are phased out by the third.

SB 122, also signed into law, is more nearly a product of the Hammond administration's understandable fixation with controlled distributions of the state surplus as an alternative to simple tax repeal. SB 122 distributes \$50 per year for every year of residency since 1959 (Alaska's statehood) to Alaskan residents.

The Governor's office is expected to take the position that the Randolph initiative has been rendered moot by passage of the tax bills, under a state law which provides that an initiative may be struck from the ballot if the Legislature passes identical legislation.

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## BALLOT DRIVES PROGRESS

As this article is being written, the probabilities of total nationwide ballot status for the Libertarian ticket of Ed Clark and David Koch depend greatly on the results of ballot drives in Massachusetts and Oklahoma.

The Clark campaign national headquarters reports an outlook of "cautious optimism" for both of these drives.

Both Massachusetts and Oklahoma require slightly less than 40,000 valid signatures on petitions in order for new party candidates to qualify for

the ballot—translating into approximately 60,000 signatures needed in each state, in order to provide a "safety margin" for expected invalid signatures.

In each state, the law provides a specified period of time in which to collect signatures. In Massachusetts, the drive began in February and must end on May 6. In Oklahoma, the drive began on March 1 and must end 90 days thereafter. Both time frames are unusually short, and compound the degree of difficulty in running a successful drive.

Other states rated "difficult" include Florida, Georgia, West Virginia, Maryland, Missouri, and Pennsylvania. In each of these states, Ballot continued on page 10.

## Are the LP's ACTIVIST BULLETINS for You?

This issue of *Libertarian News* contains a special four-page activist section full of basic information helpful to the Libertarian activist. This is only the first step in a headquarters program for 1980 which will also include periodic mailings to activists covering such topics as federal election law, fundraising, campaign materials, and many other topics. To receive these mailings just fill out the order blank in the center of this issue, and write next to your name and address, "Activist Bulletins." Check to make sure your membership in the LP national organization is current, as you must be a member to receive the *Activist Bulletins*.

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U. S. POSTAGE  
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WASHINGTON D.C.  
PERMIT NO. 445

Libertarian News  
2300 Wisconsin Ave. NW  
Washington, D.C. 20007

Address Correction  
Requested



# 30,000 MARCH AGAINST THE DRAFT

## REGISTRATION CAUGHT IN FIERCE TUG-OF-WAR ON CAPITOL HILL

The first major national anti-draft rally since the early '70s attracted over 30,000 demonstrators to the steps of the Capitol on a bitterly cold day in late March to hear the likes of Bella Abzug, Roy Childs, William Sloane Coffin, Tom Palmer and David Harris speak out against the reinstitution of registration and the draft.

The March 22 demonstration was organized by the 15-member steering committee of the Mobilization Against the Draft (MAD) which included representatives from the Libertarian party, United States Student Association, Democratic Socialist Organizing Committee, and Students for a Libertarian Society.

The participation of Libertarians in the organization of the event was reflected on the day of the rally by the number and variety of Libertarian banners and placards on display. Libertarians from over 15 states, including New York, Minnesota, Oklahoma, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Georgia, New Jersey, South Carolina, Delaware, Texas and North Carolina, attended the demonstration.

An important side effect of the strong libertarian presence at the rally was the subsequent publicity generated for the Libertarian party. Tom Palmer, Libertarian representative to the MAD steering committee, was interviewed by National Public Radio, a variety of east coast radio stations and appeared on several television talk shows.

A number of major newspapers also quoted from Childs' and Palmer's rally speeches in their coverage of the protest, including the *Baltimore Sun* and *Washington Star*. The UPI wire story on the demonstration mentioned the Libertarian party as a major force behind the 30,000-strong rally, commenting further that traditional liberal Bella Abzug was hissed by the crowd when she spoke in favor of Democratic Presidential contender Ted Kennedy. All three national networks showed footage of Libertarian signs and banners on that evening's news.

Much of the nationwide coverage of the protest can be attributed to Leslie Key, Libertarian National Committee member from Wisconsin, who worked in Washington the month prior to the demonstration as its media coordinator.

Libertarian volunteers passed out over 8,000 "Stop the Draft: Vote Libertarian" flyers and sold Clark for President buttons at the rally. As a result, a sizeable number of inquiries were received at Libertarian National Committee headquarters later on.

In addition to the Washington march, support rallies were held in Los Angeles and San Francisco March 22. According to media reports emanating from the Bay Area, their protest march was almost entirely dominated by libertarians.

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Following Senator Proxmire's decision March 11 to hold up Senate consideration of President Carter's draft registration appropriation request until the House passes a bill, action shifted to the House Appropriations Committee. Due to intense public concern over reducing federal spending in the face of 20% annual inflation, several moves were made to transfer the registration appropriation from other programs, but this was opposed by the Democratic leadership, which felt that transfers, as contrasted to *supplemental* appropriations, would set a "bad" precedent. After several on-again, off-again attempts, the Appropriations Committee voted April 17 to grant Carter sufficient funds to implement registration. HJR 521 appropriates \$4.7 million to improve Selective Service's processing capabilities and \$8.5 million to conduct draft registration in FY 1980. At press time, the outcome in the entire House of Representatives was very uncertain, with the Administration lobbying intensively for passage

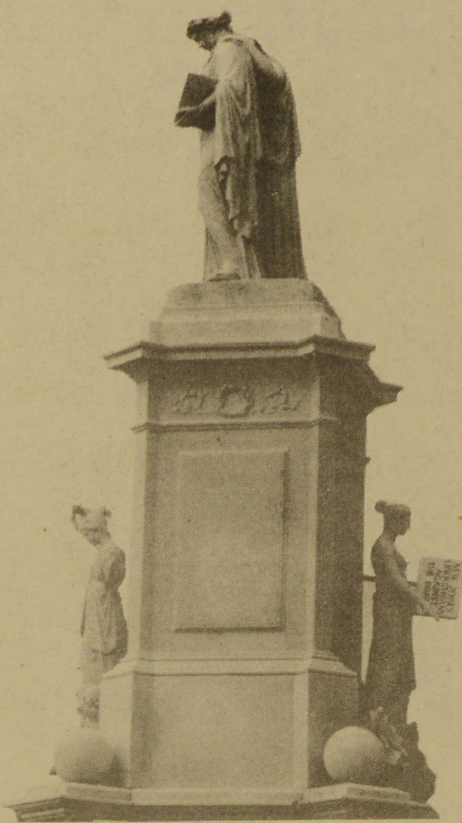
draft, by calling or writing congressmen who can be persuaded to vote against registration.

The Selective Service System, for its part, seems to be preparing for registration soon. A printer's proof of a brochure prepared by the SSS has been smuggled out and released by anti-draft forces. Even more ominous is an internal Selective Service study which acknowledges the likelihood of substantial resistance to registration, and recommends means for dealing with it. The report, written by a former SSS regional counsel whose experience lay in Vietnam-era "problem cases . . . recalcitrants and political radicals," hypothesizes that up to 50% of those sent induction orders in any actual draft will claim conscientious objector status. The study therefore recommends elimination of the CO classification, or elimination of the requirement that a local draft board give reasons for denial of a CO claim or be answerable in court for its decision. The report further suggests that CO's "could well be subjected to special tax assessments in lieu of military or alternate service. This might include, for example, a property tax taking all property owned in any amount exceeding \$500 (excluding work tools, etc.), coupled with an income tax of more than \$5,000 per year for a period anywhere from 5 to 20 years."

The report specifically rejected creating a public service work camp program similar to that which existed during World War Two, because "reestablishing the camp program would be a very difficult and, indeed, a very dangerous undertaking. If today's conscientious objectors were sent in large numbers to be concentrated together in several work camps or stations, serious disciplinary problems far more unpleasant than occurred during World War II would doubtless arise. The result might well be a total disaster." Nonetheless, the report recommends that Selective Service establish ten regional "stations" for conscientious objectors.

*"It was felt that use of the word 'station' would avoid a mental association with concentration camps."* [italics ours]

Rep. Robert Kastemeier, who obtained the document from the SSS after considerable difficulty, says that "It can be assumed from the stated refusal of Selective Service to provide any studies, memoranda, or reports on the general subject of conscientious objectors, that no higher authority [than the report's author] has reversed this policy statement . . ."



and anti-draft groups, including Libertarians, exerting considerable pressure for defeat of the bill.

If the appropriation for draft registration survives the House vote, it will go to the Senate Appropriations Committee, where Proxmire is opposed to registration. If the bill survives that committee, Senator Mark Hatfield has promised to filibuster it on the floor of the Senate. If draft registration clears all these hurdles, registration could begin as early as June 1980.

The consensus appears to be that the fight will occur in the Senate and that the prospects for passage are not good—provided that anti-draft forces keep up, and even increase, the intensity of their opposition. A swing list of Representatives and Senators who, under pressure, might vote against the draft can be obtained from a "Draft Hotline" sponsored by the Committee Against Registration and the Draft: (313) 995-0966. Libertarians are encouraged to do their part to stop the



photo by Jim Turney

# Libertarian NEWS

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Layout by Another Color Inc., Washington, D.C. Printed at Suburban Record Composition, Silver Spring, Md.

Letters and inquiries should be addressed to *Libertarian News*, Libertarian National Committee, 2300 Wisconsin Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007. Unsolicited material will be considered, but no liability for its handling or return will be assumed.



## ACTIVIST CORNER

# DELEGATING AUTHORITY

by Gary Greenberg

The ability to delegate is probably the most important skill a libertarian activist can develop. I believe that the widespread inability of libertarians to delegate tasks and responsibility is the major handicap holding back Libertarian Party growth.

There are many libertarians who believe it is wrong to initiate a request to another libertarian to handle a job. They merely announce what has to be done and wait for responses. This is usually followed by complaints that the leader is overworked because other libertarians won't help out. Other libertarians are often afraid to ask for help either because they are afraid of being rejected or because they don't want to let go of their carefully accumulated authority.

I don't wish to argue the merits of my views versus the opposing attitudes. Rather, I am going to outline herein how those who wish to might improve their skills in delegation.

1. *List Work Packages.* Make a list of all the different projects you would like to undertake. You will not be able to implement all of them right away. Some may take over a year to get off the ground. In analyzing a project, break it into components. For example, there are different aspects to preparing a newsletter. Lesser components include:

- (1) writing material for the newsletter (by hand, if need be).
- (2) typing the material.
- (3) paste-up of material where you use more than just a typed master copy (e.g., newspaper clippings).
- (4) carrying the material to the printer.
- (5) paying the printer.
- (6) picking up the newsletter from the printer.

(7) preparing the newsletter for mailing.

(8) taking the newsletter to the post office.

It is certainly likely that one person might perform several tasks, but it is important to be aware of what sort of projects have to be carried out.

II. *Have Regular Meeting Night.*

While it is important to have periodic public meetings featuring some type of formal program, it is also extremely important to have a set time for informal gatherings where interested persons can come to work or socialize. I would recommend that you have at least one night a week which is devoted to such sessions. There should be at least one person responsible for opening and closing the meeting location each week. It need not be the same person each week, but the person with overall responsibility must always see that someone does this. At these weekly meetings you can assign out work projects to those who are willing to work. Don't browbeat those who aren't workers, but keep an eye open to see that the talk of the non-workers doesn't keep pulling the workers away from the job. Try to strike a happy medium so that people aren't alienated. If possible, have some refreshments available even if you have to charge for it. Constantly publicize the regular meeting night. In New York, in early 1979, I opened the FLP office one night a week. For several weeks we had no more than 2-4 people showing up. But eventually more people started trickling in. After a few months we had 20-30 people coming in weekly. We then opened a second night each week. Even in the colder weather, we rarely had less than 10-15 people show up on either of the evenings.

III. *Ask For Help.* If people come to the meeting, you have to go up to people and ask them to perform a specific assignment. ("Would you mind addressing envelopes, please?—Thanks!") This means that you have to have a clear idea of what has to be done. For a mailing you might set up an assembly line—one person stuffs, one person addresses, one person seals, one person stamps, one person sorts. If you are not willing to do work yourself, it will be hard to get others working. If you don't want to work on the specific project—act busy on something else. If you sit around doing nothing, it will become contagious. If you don't have regular meetings to draw upon, you have to make phone calls to invite people down to work.

IV. *Observe Abilities.* After a while, you will get a sense of which people seem to have a fairly reasonable sense of organization or leadership ability. When you find someone such as this, teach them a leadership skill. For example, if you always supervise a mailing, teach this individual how to run a mailing. Then supervise this person's supervision. If you see the project needs help, and there are people standing around, don't ask the standers to help. Go up to your trainee and tell him/her to ask the standers to help. After a couple of sessions your trainee should know the operation cold. At this point you ask the trainee to find someone else to supervise the project. You then teach your former trainee how to supervise the new trainee. Then you take the old trainee and have him/her learn something else. It is important here that you keep expanding upon the number of people who know how to do things. After a while it becomes much easier as your trainees and sub-trainees don't even wait for you to tell them what to do. From time to time, your trainee may not work out. Don't blow your cool! Just remember for the future what a person's limits are and then find someone else to do the job. Remain diplomatic. The failed trainee may still have other skills and you don't want to lose the individual.

V. *Hold Debriefing Sessions.* Not all projects get done only on the work nights. Also, as a matter of course, several individuals will often take on several tasks. It is important that you periodically talk with the individual and learn the status of each of the projects. Sometimes a person takes on more than they can chew and it affects their performance across the board. Occasionally, a particular project mushrooms and other projects are put on the back burner. By reviewing the project with the supervisor, you can pinpoint the problem and reassign some of the work to someone else. This reviewing can also help you learn how well the individual is performing. Don't hesitate

to reassign a project if it isn't going well. Again, diplomacy may be necessary. As projects start increasing, it will be necessary to hold a monthly open forum in which all the project leaders talk about what is going on. These meetings should be open to all members. The purpose of the meetings is threefold:

- (1) Share information
- (2) Air problems
- (3) Brainstorm new ideas

VI. *Sample Projects.* It's not my purpose here to tell you what you should be organizing, but I do have suggestions for a number of projects/targets to aim for:

a. *Membership Committee:* In addition to normal projects for such a committee, one of its tasks should be to make newcomers feel welcome. If a stranger comes to the weekly session, the regulars should be encouraged to talk with him/her, answer questions, and make him/her feel wanted.

b. *Public Relations:* This group should seek speaking engagements, especially with radio, TV, or the print media. An editorial reply committee could be established. Literature should be obtained from various sources, or prepared from scratch. Press releases are also useful.

c. *Newsletter:* The newsletter is the most important party tool you have. It is my personal viewpoint that the newsletter should be a morale builder. Its goal is to report on achievements and tell members what is going on. It should also single out people and groups for special thanks or acknowledgements. Saying "thank you" to someone is the most important thing you can do to keep him/her interested in continued activity. I think it is a mistake to permit the newsletter to criticize or attack fellow members. It is the surest way to drive effective workers out of the party. Also, I don't think controversial issues should be in the newsletter except under the most controlled situations. There are many alternative libertarian publications that provide a forum for such issues.

d. *Phone Committee:* Used to call members when speed of communication is necessary.

e. *Field Committee:* This committee should work to set up regional sub-organizations.

f. *Demonstration Committee:* This committee plans public protests and literature tables in public places.

g. *Program Committee:* Sets up periodic meetings with a more formal structure, such as a dinner club that provides a meal and a speaker.

h. *Finance Committee:* Raises funds.

i. *Annual Convention Committee:* An organization should always strive for one annual super event. Where possible, a program with several prominent libertarians should be included.



## First Libertarian Judge

The first Libertarian Party member ever appointed to the bench in California—that's what attorney Linda McLaughlin became in February when Governor Edmund Brown Jr., appointed her to the north Orange County municipal court.

The 38-year-old appointee is the mother of five children, and in interviews McLaughlin said that this also represented a "significant factor" in the governor's choice.

The governor's office denied that her Libertarian Party affiliations weighed either for or against the nomination, but acknowledged that McLaughlin's appointment represented a first for the newly ballot-qualified LPC and for California.

## LP of Canada Endorsed by Major Toronto Newspaper

In what the Libertarian Party of Canada called a "first in North American history," the French-language Toronto *L'Express* issued an endorsement of the LP of Canada January 26.

The endorsement came in connection with elections held February 18, and urged voters to "consider the long term investment that a vote for the Libertarian Party of Canada would represent."

*L'Express* continued:

"None of the three major Canadian political parties seriously proposes at this time to fundamentally change the present state of things, by reducing our taxes and the cost of government, or by eliminating its role of protecting individuals from themselves that has never been conceded to it. Neither the Conservatives nor the Liberals, and still less the N.D.P., can even begin to understand both the real feeling of growing popular unease and the cause of our country's economic difficulties."

"...The one truly creative action that we in Toronto could take on February 18 would be to show the traditional politicians our deep disagreement with the direction in which they have been taking our country for too long. In our opinion, the only candidates able to effectively translate this message into a language that could be understood in Ottawa — and to set a new direction — are those of the Libertarian Party."

"...We are therefore choosing to make an investment in our country's

future by supporting a blueprint for a radical transformation of our society, hoping thereby to see the Libertarian movement become widespread and influential."

## TARHEEL LP: PROVEN TAXCUTTERS

The North Carolina Libertarian party is finding a way to cut taxes even before it has elected large numbers of Libertarians to office.

According to Leslie Koehler, vice-chair of the NC LP, the group plans to use North Carolina's new state income tax "checkoff" provision for financing political parties' operations as a way to return tax dollars to their rightful owners.

It works this way: Tarheel state taxpayers may designate one dollar of their taxes (two dollars for a joint return) to be given to the Republican, Democratic, or Libertarian party. Checking off one or two dollars does not increase the taxes due, but rather diverts that amount from state government revenues to the political party chosen by the taxpayer.

"In order to get your dollar back," said Koehler recently in an interview with the Kingston *Daily Free Press*, "just check 'Libertarian' on your North Carolina tax return and then write a letter to the North Carolina Libertarian Party (PO Box 2005, Raleigh, NC 27602) saying you want your dollar back, and enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope."

"Every political party says that it wants to cut taxes," said Koehler. "We put our money where our mouth is."

In addition, the North Carolina LP's novel idea illustrates how wrongheaded and absurd the idea of public campaign financing is, observed the *Daily Free Press*.

## PETITIONING: STRANGER THAN FICTION

(The following two petitioning stories were supplied by Kathy Thomas, ace petitioner)

I'd been asking people all day for days, "Excuse me, are you registered to vote in Massachusetts?" For some reason, my brain backflashed when I approached a lady and said, "Excuse me, are you registered to vote in Maine?"

And the funny part was—she was registered in Maine!

Today I was explaining the petition to a prospective signer. She then tells me she's known Ed Clark since he was a baby! She is friends with his family here in Massachusetts.

## UPPER MIDWEST CONVENTIONS HELD



Iowa Libertarians met at the Gateway Center in Ames on the weekend of March 22nd and 23rd for their 1980 convention. Convention activities included activist workshops on Saturday and a fundraising banquet that evening. Thirty-nine people gave cash or pledges totaling over \$7000, nicely surpassing the \$5000 that was targeted for the evening. Fundraising letters and follow-up calls to those who missed the convention are underway.

The following Iowans have announced their candidacies: Marcia Farrington, Bill MacClain, John Faylor, Frank Hanish, Ben Olson and Dan MacDonald. Paul Lay has also expressed interest in running. Iowa Libertarians are actively seeking more candidates. Iowans enthusiastically welcomed Ed Clark to their convention Sunday. His visit brought good news coverage.

Minnesota Libertarians held their annual convention on the weekend following Iowa's. The convention was preceded by a potluck supper on Friday evening at which slides of the national and 1980 California LP conventions were shown. Party officers elected at the convention Saturday are: Charles Ullery, chairman; Linda Taylor, vice-chairwoman; Mike Stone, secretary; Neal Thoeke, treasurer.

Newly-elected members of the Minnesota state committee: Al Pennington, Fred Hewitt, Linda Taylor, Charles Ullery, and John Elmer. (Not pictured: Mike Stone, Neal Thoeke, and Alice Larson)

Workshops on management, fundraising and volunteers were presented by Chris Hocker, Ben Olson and Sylvia Sanders. The Minnesotans are organizing an ambitious project: collecting all their needed petition signatures in three days, so that Ed Clark will have good ballot position. (They start collecting on July 1.)

North Dakota Libertarians will be attending a gathering on April 26 in Fargo, organized by Vern Koppleman. Although Vern lives across the border in Minnesota, he is helping organize and activate the North Dakota party.

South Dakota Libertarians have started their signature drive for Clark's ballot status. They have approximately a fourth of the 4460 signatures they will need to submit in August. Planning is underway for a convention in May or June.



## Ed Clark's Campaign:

# Building a New Constituency in 1980

While the Republicans and the Democrats are engaging in the circus we call the primaries, Ed Clark's Libertarian Presidential campaign is getting a head start enlightening the American public about our alternative to politics as usual.

All signs are that the public is seeing more of Libertarianism, and responding to a greater extent, than ever before. Articles covering the Clark campaign and the Libertarian party have appeared in *New West*, *Saturday Review*, *Washington Post Magazine*, *Washington Monthly*, *TWA Ambassador*, *Oui, Chic*, *Congressional Quarterly*, and *Political Action Report*, to name a few. Coming up are articles on the LP in *High Times*, *Penthouse*, and *New York Times Magazine*.

This kind of in-depth coverage for special-interest audiences is a virtual necessity for obtaining regular and serious exposure to the American public via the mass audience newweeklies like *Time* and *Newsweek*. Thus it is heartening to see in these magazine articles and in many newspaper columns and articles that Libertarians are accepted for what we are: serious contenders in a three-party system which will emerge in 1980. That's quite an advancement from the "crazy third party" label of a few years back.

And all this while the campaign is still in its early stages!

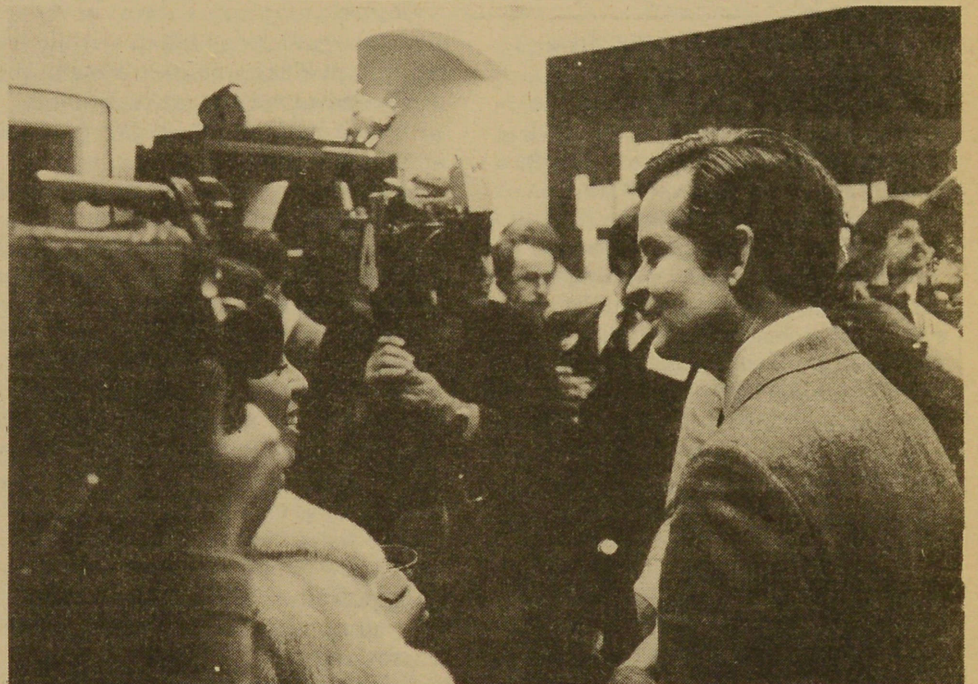
A new constituency—anti-tax and anti-war—is emerging on the American political scene. It is the natural constituency of a Libertarian candidate,

and to build it Ed Clark is hitting hard on three issues: taxes, inflation, and foreign policy. Despite the accelerating public awareness of inflation and its cause, government deficit spending, events in Iran and Afghanistan have thrust foreign policy to the fore, presenting Libertarians with both a danger and an unusual challenge.

The danger, of course, lies in the new jingoism, the threat of conscription, economic controls, more military spending, and a newly unleashed CIA. War has always been the "health of the State." The challenge lies in the opportunity to address a large number of voters who are both anti-tax and anti-war, who want neither Carter nor Reagan. Where will they go? Many are turning to Ed Clark. More yet will, when they are exposed to the Libertarian option.

Imagine, if you will, a peace movement embracing the traditionally American concepts of free trade and neutrality in foreign affairs. Add to that a quest for nuclear disarmament and the result is a new coalition unparalleled by anything seen since the 1930's.

How is the campaign relating to the other candidates? The competition is, in a sense, our greatest asset. What can we say about a President who, in the midst of a continuing nationwide tax revolt proposes to balance the budget by *increasing* revenues? And Reagan, the supposedly staunch advocate of "free enterprise" and "fiscal conservatism," has yet to make up his



mind on the Chrysler bailout, 100% parity for farmers, or what, if anything, he will cut from the Federal budget. The real choice to be made by the voters is the choice of an entire Administration, and in Reagan's case it is becoming clear that just as Carter brought many of Lyndon Johnson's lieutenants back to power, so will Reagan return to power the washed-up and intellectually sterile bureaucracy engendered under Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford—a case of exchanging some of the welfare state for a little more of the corporate state.

Looming on the horizon is the possible independent candidacy of John Anderson, who is delaying the decision as long as possible so as to continue collecting Federal campaign subsidies available only if he continues running as a Republican. A thoroughly mediocre politician for whom innovation consists of a 50¢ gas tax, gun control, and more housing subsidies, Anderson has been packaged as a foreign policy "dove" and fiscal conservative. While

both descriptions are inaccurate, and will inevitably be exposed as such, their appeal is worth watching because the "fiscal conservative/social liberal" tag fairly approximates Ed Clark's Libertarian stand.

The *New York Times* noticed this "new ideological mood among many students," even moreso than among older voter blocs. An Opinion Research Corporation survey for the Clark campaign confirms the existence of an unusual receptiveness to the "fiscal conservative/social liberal" among younger voters. When given a choice between Carter, Reagan, and Clark, 18 to 20 year-olds voted 19% for Clark with only minimal introduction to Libertarianism.

This startling fact does not mean that we Libertarians should water down our program until it becomes nothing more than a selective blend of liberal and conservative planks. Indeed, one of the major tasks of the many Liber-

Clark continued on page 14.

## The Oregon Ballot Drive: How Success Was Achieved

Tonie Nathan

At first, it didn't seem possible. We needed 60,000 signatures from registered voters in a state with scarcely two and a quarter million residents. We had only about 100 LP stalwarts scattered throughout the state. No one could remember any minor political party previously achieving statewide ballot status by this method in Oregon. Despite the severe requirements of ballot access laws, Oregon is about to become a three-party state for the first time in history. How did we manage this seemingly impossible task?

Probably the single most important factor responsible for our success was the *development of a detailed and thoroughly professional plan* for ballot access, formulated early in 1979 by a ballot access committee headed by State Chair Craig Armstrong. This proposal was based on research covering earlier attempts by Libertarians to run for office in Oregon and to get our Presidential candidates on the ballot. Our research also looked at Oregon law and secured legal opinions where

we had questions about the law.

Before developing the proposal, the committee had explored the various ways and means of getting our Presidential candidate on the ballot. We had tried twice before to put our candidate on the ballot by gathering 1000 voters at a one-day convention to sign a certificate of nomination. We failed both times. Even if we had succeeded, our candidate would have had to run as an Independent.

We decided to petition for ballot status as a party because, if successful, (1) we could nominate candidates for all statewide offices without further petitioning; (2) our candidates would have the word "Libertarian" after their names; (3) if any candidate received 5% of the total vote for that office, the party would remain on the ballot without further petitioning during the next election; (4) petition carriers would have the opportunity to pass out literature and make personal contact with 60,000 voters; (5) we expected the petition drive to get more ongoing

media attention than a one-time convention; and (6) we hoped the petition drive would help build the party membership and encourage activism among old members.

In developing the plan, the committee decided it would have to hire petitioners rather than count on volunteers to bring in all the necessary signatures. This decision necessitated a full time coordinator to recruit and train petitioners, to mobilize drives in other parts of the state, to set up records and bookkeeping procedures, to buy and replenish supplies and literature, to furnish Libertarians with ongoing progress reports, to make deposits and issue paychecks, to research legal problems and to keep careful and accurate count of the signatures turned in. By recognizing the scope of the activity and setting goals and guidelines in its proposal, the committee was able to provide a working blueprint for action. It was this kind of careful pre-thinking

Oregon continued on page 6.



Oregon continued from page 5.

that made the Oregon ballot drive successful.

Some of the areas of concern covered in the Oregon proposal were: a fairly specific *job description* for the coordinator; a *budget* estimating expenses of the ballot drive resulting in a projected cost of 40¢ per signature; a *time-line* containing the committee's desired goals and dates of achievement; a *plan for developing the funds* necessary to finance the ballot drive; and an *acknowledgment of possible legal problems* and consideration of ways to deal with them if they arose. The committee also allowed a period of time for a coordinator search and the expense involved.

Once we got into the actual drive, things did not always go as planned, but our experiences probably have some value for other libertarian ballot drives. We found the advice of national coordinators very helpful. In addition, we asked everyone who seemed successful at getting signatures to tell us the technique they used. After a while, a pattern ensued. The best signature gatherers avoided discussing the petition in depth or getting into long philosophical arguments. They simply asked for signatures. Money incentives worked. We offered various bonuses or free dinners at times and these incentives did spur our best petitioners to increase their efforts.

We kept long hours. Most of the signature gatherers worked a while and moved on. They wouldn't come in regularly and showed up at odd times with their petition sheets. We tried to accommodate them.

Organizing petition drives in several parts of the state was extremely valuable. We offered an override payment to local coordinators who could develop a crew. At various times we had strong support and thousands of signatures coming from different sections of the state. More than 14 different areas had local coordinators who had various stages of success in recruiting. We encouraged them to keep ads constantly going. Typical of the ad response was a high rate of calls with only a few persons actually putting in an appearance. We learned to expect this, along with the loss of our clipboards and pens.

After trying to supply handout material for a while, we gave it up, unless requested, as being too expensive for us and too much of a delaying tactic. We got just as many signatures without the handouts.

It often helped to go out with a few new recruits and get them started. Once they got their first 20 or 40 signatures, they felt better able to continue. However, they needed constant encouragement and incentives. Most stayed only a few weeks and moved on. This constant turnover was unexpected at

first. It meant you had to do as much to attract petitioners at the end of the drive as you did at the start. The number of signatures per week never went past a certain point. Weather, holidays and local events often influenced the amount of signatures you might get per week. We just kept on doing the things we knew worked. It paid off better to work with good petitioners and spur them on, than it did to keep calling workers who didn't show up or always had excuses for not going out. It helped to offer bonuses for the first 50 signatures or so. If the petitioner got his or her first 50, he or she usually continued on for a while with enthusiasm.

We held drop-in socials for the petitioners every week and urged them to stop by, check in their signatures, get their checks and exchange experiences. We invited Libertarians to come by also to answer questions for petitioners and encourage them. These drop-in socials were attracting up to 30 persons by the end of the drive and appear to be a permanent party function now.

We called high school and college employment offices offering employment to students. We got many students who could only work part-time and liked the opportunity we offered them. School cafeterias and eating places were good spots for working.

Looking back, the greatest achievement of the drive probably lay in mobilizing interest and activity among Libertarians and others. We sent out an informal letter to Libertarians reporting on our progress bi-weekly. The letter elicited contributions from unexpected sources, notes requesting petition sheets and offers of help. Libertarians who had never seemed interested in any activity previously suddenly were getting involved. Many of them told us privately they didn't think we could get on the ballot. But as the numbers rose, enthusiasm grew. Now our morale is high and we can hardly wait to nominate our candidates and start campaigning. In addition, we have been sending out about three to four hundred letters responding to requests for more information from persons who signed the petition. Our membership has almost doubled and our fundraising lists are growing. The contacts we have made seem invaluable and we have awakened increased interest among media people and the public. Even though we may yet get legal challenges before our final certification on the ballot, I don't know any Libertarian who doesn't think the ballot drive was well worth the time and effort it required. It's a great way of building a party!

## THREE RACES LEAD OFF CALIFORNIA POLITICAL SEASON

Libertarians ran hard and well in the first three races held since the California LP achieved ballot status.

Bill White, running for state senate in the 12th district (Santa Clara) primary election, scored 2% of the total vote (most of which came out to select among the various Republican and Democrat primary contenders) and qualified for a three-way special election to be held June 3, on the same ballot as the Jarvis 50% income tax cut proposition. This promises to be a hotly-contested, high-visibility race in a district that gave Ed Clark 7% of the vote in 1978.

Dan Mahaffey, running for city council in Huntington Beach, came in seventh in a field of twelve candidates running for three seats. Widespread irregularities were observed in vote processing, and Mahaffey, along with another candidate, is challenging the results.

Charles Barr, running for city council in Buena Park, also placed

seventh in twelve.

In Kern County, Mary K. Shell is running for Mayor of Bakersfield, and has the local Republican party in an uproar for having persuaded several local politicians to endorse her Libertarian effort.

Over 100 candidates have been certified by the Secretary of State to appear on the November ballot as Libertarians. In Los Angeles County, for instance, 40 out of 55 available races are contested by LP'ers.

Due to LP ballot status, many Libertarian candidates have been invited to speak before various groups on a co-equal basis with candidates of the other parties. Tax day brought a flurry of speaking engagements by Libertarians before tax revolt groups, and assembly candidates Bruce Lagasse and Janice Vargo spoke to the influential United Voters League of Van Nuys.

LP members took part in now-traditional April 15 tax protests, leaf-letting outside major post offices as

late-filing taxpayers streamed past. Los Angeles County Central Committee held a news conference in conjunction with the Society for Individual Liberty April 1 blasting the Census. A Census resistance demonstration was organized by Bob Lehman.

At conservative Cal Poly/San Luis Obispo, campus Libertarians have formed a strong anti-draft coalition and plan to conduct a debate between Daniel Ellsberg and Rep. Pete McCloskey May 19.

Supper clubs in San Diego, Orange County, and other areas of the state are very active, and a Libertarian Toastmasters Club has been formed in Los Angeles.

Libertarians with information about California activity should contact the Libertarian National Committee regional representative closest to them, by consulting the directory included in this issue.

## ARIZONA SETS A FULL SLATE

As of early April, Arizona Libertarians had completed their petition drive to achieve ballot status for the Libertarian party. John Kannarr, who has spearheaded the ballot drive in Maricopa, is continuing to register Libertarians while promoting the Clerk ticket, in an effort to assure permanent ballot qualification.

Murray Feldstein was recently elected in a nonpartisan race to Flagstaff's city council. (See interview elsewhere in this issue.) National Committee regional representative Joe Yancey reports that another two have a good chance of being elected soon. Arizona looks toward fielding candidates for every available office in 1980.

Arizona's annual convention is set for May 10 in Scottsdale, where recent gains will be consolidated and plans laid for future progress.

Arizonans with information on Libertarian activities should contact National Committee representative Joe Yancey.



## PACIFIC NORTHWEST A BEEHIVE

The Washington State LP is enjoying a burst of activity owing to a recent reorganization. Major emphasis in recent months has been on developing and nurturing strong local

organizations in every major population center in the state, providing a strong foundation for the Clark campaign and many local efforts. At this writing, plans were

underway to hold the state convention in Seattle, April 19, which will include a Libertarian Supper Club meeting featuring Eugene McCarthy.

Oregon has achieved ballot status state wide, for the first time. Oregon was one of the important but difficult states (60,000 signatures were required—see article elsewhere in this issue), and the success of the ballot drive has put new life into a party organization which has been frustrated in achieving ballot status ever since native daughter Tonie Nathan was nominated for the Vice Presidency in 1972. Ed

Clark's Presidential ticket will be joined by a full slate of statewide candidates, including U.S. Senate, and many local races where incumbents would run unopposed in November were it not for the Libertarian alternative. Enthusiasm is running high for a campaign year making great progress among Oregon's traditionally independent-minded voters.

Pacific Northwest Libertarians with information about events and activities should contact Vivian Baures of the Libertarian National Committee.

## REGION 12 MOVES TOWARD COMPLETE BALLOT STATUS

In mid-March, the LP of Ohio filed twice the minimum number of signatures required to place Ed Clark and David Koch on the ballot as independents this November. Ross Levatter and Ric Dillon were the leading petitioners. A press conference in Columbus after the filing was very well attended. Chris Hrivnak and Randy Cecso each filed

petitions to be candidates for the state legislature.

Also in mid-March, the Kentucky LP filed signatures to place Clark and Koch on the ballot as Libertarians. Here, state chair Ernest McAfee, Dan Murray, and ballot drive coordinator David Gailey were the leading petitioners.

The Kentucky LP will host an appearance by Ed Clark in Louisville on Sunday, May 18.

An important fundraising effort is now under way in Indiana to finance the petition drive to place the Clark-Koch ticket on the ballot. It was successfully kicked off in a telephone conference call on April 2, with Ed Clark and Howie Rich speaking to a group of Indiana LP supporters. The petition drive is now progressing, with a goal of 20,000 signatures by early summer.

The LP of Michigan is preparing for two key events—a May 17 and 18 convention, and an August 5 primary election which will determine whether any LP candidates are on the Michigan ballot in November. The main focus of the convention will be on organizing for success in the August primary. Ed Clark, Chris Hocker, Jim Clarkson, and Leslie Key will attend the convention.

Fred Dechow and Dick Jacobs have been very successfully promoting the LP in Michigan so far this year.

## NON\$ENSE

Spending other people's money. It's part of the grim reality of big government. Now, it's also a hilarious new game you can play without losing anything except that sour feeling left over from April 15.

The game, called NON\$ENSE, was created by A. Berkeley Compton with the hope that "by poking fun at this spending, we can make all of us aware" of what goes on in politics. The objective is to see which of the game's players can spend \$76 million the quickest.

To do this, you can spend money on "New Projects" which are taken from genuine examples of ludicrous government expenditures. For example, you can blow \$200,000 for Wealth, Education, and Despair to develop a "curriculum package" designed to teach college students how to watch television. Or you can donate \$46,000

to the USDA to find out how long it takes to cook breakfast. A booklet accompanying the game describes these boondoggles, and many others, in loving detail.

You can learn more about runaway government spending at the same time that you enjoy yourself, entertain your friends, or have a party to raise funds for Libertarian activities. Call Jody Croley at National Headquarters (202) 333-8209 for additional suggestions on making NON\$ENSE work for you.

Every NON\$ENSE game that is sold using the coupon immediately adjacent to this article will bring \$3.50 to the Libertarian Party for use in our national efforts this year. So clip and send the coupon below—and look forward to enjoying yourself at the same time that you help build the Libertarian Party!

TO: Fair-Games, Inc.  
2107 Van Ness, Suite #309  
San Francisco, CA 94109  
(415) 474-8496

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NLP-001

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Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City/State/ZIP: \_\_\_\_\_

Please send me \_\_\_\_\_ NON\$ENSE game(s) • \$9.95 each = \$ \_\_\_\_\_

California residents please add 6½% sales tax: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

AMOUNT: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Shipping • \$1.00 per game \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ TOTAL: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Payment enclosed ☐ Check ☐ VISA ☐ B of A ☐ M/C

Card Number:                 Expiration Date:

## LIBERTARIANISM

- **LAISSEZ FAIRE BOOKS CATALOG AND REVIEW.** Our mail order catalog describing over 500 titles on libertarianism, free market economics, revisionist history and many other areas. Free on request. Free
- **THE DEATH OF POLITICS** by Karl Hess. Excellent concise but comprehensive summary of the libertarian philosophy. Highly recommended as an introductory pamphlet. \$ 0.50
- **NO TREASON** by Lysander Spooner. Powerful polemic challenging the legal and moral validity of the Constitution. A classic of radical thought, this book has been called "probably the most subversive document ever penned in this nation." (pb,72p) \$ 1.00
- **THE LIBERTARIAN ALTERNATIVE** edited by Tibor Machan. Thirty-seven essays by contemporary defenders of liberty, presenting a comprehensive overview of libertarian thought on general principles of freedom and justice, with applications to economics, foreign affairs and social relationships. (pb,549p) \$ 9.95
- **THE MACHINERY OF FREEDOM** by David Friedman. Popular defense of the market society. Offers free market solutions to the problems of transportation, protection, courts, ecology, defense and many others. (hd,236p) \$10.00
- **ANARCHY, STATE AND UTOPIA** by Robert Nozick. Technical but important examination of the nature of the State and the concepts of individual rights and justice. Argues the case for the "minimal state" and presents a devastating critique of John Rawls' *Theory of Justice*. Winner of the 1974 National Book Award in Philosophy. (pb,353p) \$ 5.95
- **FREE TO CHOOSE** by Milton and Rose Friedman. The Nobel Prize winning economist presents a wide ranging and richly detailed analysis of government intervention into society and the deplorable results which inevitably follow. An expansion and elaboration of the TV series. (hd,326p) \$ 9.95
- **ECONOMICS IN ONE LESSON** by Henry Hazlitt. Classic primer on the principles of the free market economy and the dangers of government intervention. (hd,214p) \$ 8.95
- **WHAT HAS GOVERNMENT DONE TO OUR MONEY?** by Murray Rothbard. Examination of the nature and function of money and the destructive effects of government intervention in the money supply. (pb,62p) \$ 2.00
- **EARTH'S RESOURCES: Private Ownership vs. Public Waste** by Robert J. Smith. A detailed study of the failure of government control of land use and wildlife with evidence on the superiority of the free market in handling environmental problems. (pb) \$ 5.00
- **HOW I FOUND FREEDOM IN AN UNFREE WORLD** by Harry Browne. Ways to put libertarian ideas into practice in one's personal life and be free of psychological, social, and government restrictions without changing the world or other people. (pb,399p) \$ 2.95
- **ATLAS SHRUGGED** by Ayn Rand. The "philosophical" novel that was a major catalyst for the contemporary revival of libertarian thought. Defines a new ethic of rational self interest and provides a philosophical foundation and moral defense of rational individualism and laissez faire capitalism. (pb,1084p) \$ 3.50

Please check the titles you want to order and send this entire ad to  
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POSTAGE—Add \$1.00 for postage and handling on all book orders \$ 1.00

Name \_\_\_\_\_ TOTAL

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



On March 11, 1980, William D. Burt testified on behalf of the Libertarian National Committee before U.S. Senator William Proxmire's Subcommittee on HUD/Independent Agencies, Senate Committee on Appropriations. Burt's testimony provided a thorough analysis of the Libertarian party's opposition to registration, the draft, and militarism.

## Issue Analysis

# Registration, the Draft, and the Threat of War

**T**he Libertarian National Committee, by resolution adopted February 3, stands opposed to any move toward registration and the draft. Our opposition stems from a respect for the right to liberty for all people, and from our recognition of the fact that we cannot destroy liberty in order to save it.

President Carter's request for \$45 million over the next two years to implement registration should be flatly denied. Further, we demand that the Selective Service System be abolished forevermore.

Even for those who do not share Libertarians' commitment to our American freedoms, there are several questions, almost embarrassingly obvious, which have yet to be answered by registration proponents.

1.) *Should the U.S. maintain military might sufficient to police the world?* We believe not. If the current rationale for draft registration is to maintain a force capable of fighting one-and-a-half wars in foreign lands, then it is this rationale, and not our liberties, which must be questioned. The U.S. government has no business maintaining a military for any purpose other than the defense of the United States itself. A worldwide presence aimed at defending "American interests" overseas inevitably means forcing all Americans to bear the risks of that privileged minority who have investments in foreign lands. "Showing our resolve" to the Soviets by increasing this foreign presence has *not* been demonstrated to be the best way of defending the United States itself.

There is widespread agreement that the bulk of our so-called "defense needs" in reality are "needed" only because of our ill-considered foreign presence. Between \$75 and \$110 billion of our military dollars go for our presence in the NATO countries and Asia. The administration's 1979 proposals for a 2,049,000-person military could have been cut to 1,250,000 persons, even after an expanded strategic nuclear deterrent force, by shifting the burden of defending Europe's and Asia's governments to themselves.

These are not the shattered, weak nations that emerged from World War Two. The largest NATO

countries enjoy an inflation rate lower than the United States, higher rates of productivity, and a combined wealth that is a match for the Soviet Union. The Islamic governments of the Asian subcontinent can hardly be regarded as poor. Instead, our \$100 billion, 1,200,000 person military presence in these areas permits these nations to indulge in welfare state economic policies and in some cases tyranny. Our military policy subsidizes their industrial research and development, and stimulates an artificial outflow of investment and jobs from the American economy.

Our role as "policeman of the world" actively de-stabilizes and threatens the security of the United States proper.

- a.) Our foreign forces serve as a tripwire for war.
- b.) Emphasis on the bottomless pit of foreign military "needs" detracts from true defense preparedness.
- c.) Our foreign presence provides the ready-made basis for Soviet propaganda about "U.S. imperialism," so essential to keeping Soviet citizens in line behind leaders' calls for more sacrifice.
- d.) Research and investment in the American economy is diverted into military channels, weakening the country and heightening international tensions due to trade imbalance.
- e.) High military spending leading to unbalanced federal budgets causes inflation. Using President Carter's proposed 1981 budget, a cut of \$110 billion would permit a balanced budget, an end to inflation, and federal tax cuts of \$94.2 billion.
- f.) A constant war posture permits Administrations in political trouble to avoid confronting difficult decisions. The threat of war in the Persian Gulf has arisen in part because President Carter refuses to make the tough decisions which would free this country from its ar-

tificial dependence on OPEC oil; namely, energy deregulation.

2.) *Are the Islamic nations asking for the United States to help?* Here the answer is clear. In early February the Islamabad, Pakistan conference of 34 Islamic leaders soundly rejected the idea of U.S. military intervention in either Iran or Afghanistan, and expressed the commitment of the Islamic governments to oppose Soviet and U.S. intervention.

Similarly, the NATO nations have met Carter's hysterical reaction to the Afghanistan situation with consternation and appeals for calm--this from countries far more conceivably threatened by Soviet advances and far more dependent on Arab oil than the U.S.

3.) *Should we intervene in foreign countries without invitation if we perceive "U.S. interests" to be threatened?* Let's put this more simply: Shall we kill for oil? Shall we revive the robber baron doctrine of Manifest Destiny, with U.S. markets and U.S. suppliers maintained by brute force?

We suggest that when this question is brought out into the open, it answers itself.

4.) *What is the seriousness of the Soviet threat?* Starting with influence in nine percent of the world's nations in 1945, the Soviet Union increased their influence (to 14%) until 1950, and today have influence in 12% of the world's nations, according to the Center for Defense Information. Of the 155 countries in the world today, say the Center's researchers, the Soviets have significant influence in 19.

These admittedly crude numerical measures are confirmed by a number of qualitative assessments of Soviet influence. The Soviet Union's setbacks in China, Indonesia, Egypt, India, and Iraq outweigh advances in smaller, poorer nations. Russia's foreign adventures have proved unable to establish lasting hegemony since 1945.

Proponents of greater American militarism have not fully considered the possibility that Soviet military spending and Afghanistan-type moves represent last-ditch moves by a communist leadership anxious to reverse its declining influence both externally and internally.

Even less have these proponents considered the extent to which the Soviet government's available resources are contributed by American taxpayers through subsidized transfers of technology and food.

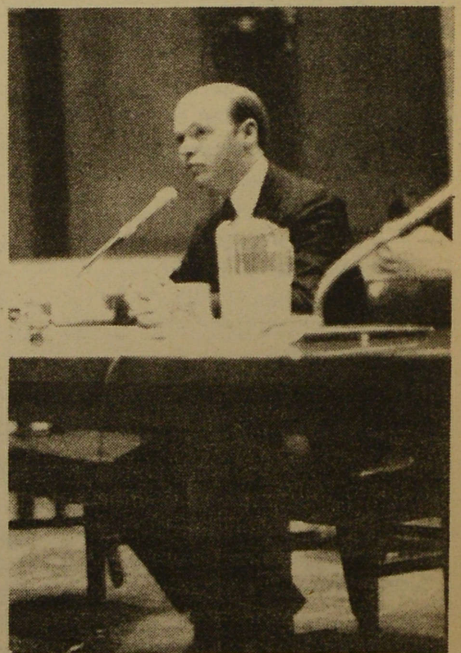
Draft registration advocates have not answered these questions because there exists no answer that would justify reinstitution of the draft. Their "answer" has been to foment a war hysteria unparalleled by anything this country has seen since the 1950's.

Level heads were embarrassed after the Cold War ended in the 1960's. And we will be embarrassed by the current bout of war fever after it passes--if we survive without barbequing the human race.

We can prevent slipping down the slippery slope into total war only if elected officials on the Subcommittee and throughout the Congress stand up for what is *right*, instead of merely following those loud voices who speculate, manipulate, and connive us into war without ever responsibly considering the consequences.

The Libertarian National Committee has made the larger point that the draft has no place in our free society. Just as draft proponents have avoided addressing the more pragmatic issues, so have they missed this main *moral* point by talking about the "need to restore a sense of obligation" among American citizens--control for the sake of instilling obedience to control.

The Libertarian National Committee does wish to express its sense of obligation. We pledge our unceasing opposition to assaults upon our liberties as American citizens. We pledge ourselves to stop the draft.





# ACTIVIST INFORMATION DIRECTORY

...a service of Libertarian National Committee headquarters

You'll want to save this special section for reference. It includes:

- Services Provided by Headquarters
- Organizations Which Can Help You
- Helpful Periodicals
- Sources of books, tapes, and films
- Sources of campaign materials

We at headquarters have tried to make this directory as useful and comprehensive as possible, for the benefit of Libertarian activists campaigning in 1980. Put it to good use!

## Services Provided by Headquarters

Clark for President Committee (202) 333-8263  
Libertarian National Committee (202) 333-8209

**General Information:** Anita Anderson (CFP), Frances Eddy (LNC)

**Communications:** Headquarters will assist in coordinating your media work with the Presidential campaign, and can provide consultation to make your outreach more effective. *Ed Crane (CFP), Bill Burt (LNC).*

**Clark/Koch Scheduling:** *Ed Crane.*

**Ballot Drives:** We have committed ourselves to being on all 51 ballots this year, and are actively involved in assisting state ballot drives. *Chris Hocker.*

**Local Campaigns:** We are also actively providing consultation and assistance to federal, state, and local Libertarian candidates. Help us to help you by putting us on your list for all news releases, and by regularly sending us progress reports. *Bill Burt, Chris Hocker.*

**Students for Clark:** Now 70 chapters strong. Students for Clark is taking a lead on the issues such as the draft. *Jay Hilgartner.*

**Fundraising Events & Activities:** Headquarters coordinates setting up

Clark/Koch dinners, house parties, and committees of volunteer fundraisers, both separate from and in conjunction with local fundraising. *Bill MacReynolds.*

**Volunteer Coordination:** Wondering what you can do? There's room enough for everyone to help! *Bill MacReynolds, Chris Hocker.*

**Membership & Pledges:** *Kristina Herbert (CFP), Frances Eddy (LNC).*

**Literature Orders:** Headquarters has a wide variety of literature and materials available to the activist. See order form elsewhere in this issue. *Kristina Herbert (CFP), Mary Drolte (LNC).*

**Mailing List Orders:** The LNC maintains national and some state party lists in-house. These can be supplied; please inquire about terms. Lists of information requests to National Headquarters from each state are periodically forwarded to LP state chairs and should be requested from them. *Frances Eddy.*

**Speeches & Editorials File:** The LNC keeps a file of selected speeches, editorials, editorial replies, letters-to-the-editor, and other statements expressing Libertarian approaches to political issues. These are available at cost. *Jay Hilgartner.*

**Issue Briefing:** Headquarters carries on research into current political issues, particularly those relating to federal campaigns, and research staff are available for consultation. *Jay Hilgartner.*

**Federal Election Commission Matters:** Most FEC questions can be quickly answered by calling the FEC's toll-free line (800) 424-9530. We encourage you to try the FEC first if yours is a relatively straightforward question. Many candidates make things needlessly complex by not

calling when in doubt. If the FEC's staff do not solve the problem, call National Headquarters. *Bill Burt, Chris Hocker.*

**Mailgram Service:** National Headquarters operates a Mailgram terminal from which your campaign message can be sent to selected media outlets with guaranteed next-day delivery. Ask for terms, please. *Tom Palmer.*

**Traveling Exhibit Reservations:** The LNC and Clark each own one handsome, easy-to-assemble traveling exhibit for use at conventions and other gatherings. Set-up and fold-down instructions are included in the package, which may be shipped UPS. Charges are \$20 per day the exhibit is in use plus shipping. Materials will be provided free of charge and shipped to you separately. *Kristina Herbert (CFP), Frances Eddy (LNC).*

**Magazine Campaign Ad Placements:** The LNC is preparing a program of ad placements in major newsweeklies such as *Time*, *Newsweek* and *Sports Illustrated* that will offer substantial discounts off the usual rates by pooling many different ads each targeted to a specific geographic area. The service includes copy editing and graphic design. In addition, the LNC has prepared several topical "issue" ads for use by state and local LP's. Please inquire for details. *LNC Publications Director.*

**Libertarian News Editorial & Advertising:** News, upcoming event dates, changes in party officials, and advertising orders are welcomed. Advertisers please inquire about terms or write for rate card. *LNC Publications Director.*

## Organizations Which Can Help You

**American Civil Liberties Union.** National Office: 132 W. 43rd St., New

York, NY 10036. Legislative Office: 600 Pennsylvania Ave. SE, Washington, DC 20003. John H.F. Shattuck, director (Washington). A nationwide legal activist organization, contemporary liberal in philosophy and strong on most civil liberties issues. Highly respected for effective legal challenges in areas of constitutional concern. Publishes *Civil Liberties Alert*.

**American Enterprise Institute.** 1150 17th St. NW, Washington, DC 20036. William Baroody, Jr., president. Neoconservative public policy think tank. Publishes a wide range of useful monographs, primarily in areas of economics and foreign policy. Economic studies generally in-depth and free-market in conclusion, though often from "efficiency" rather than principled viewpoint. Publishes *Regulation*, *Public Opinion*, *AEI Economist*, and *Memorandum*.

**American Tax Reduction Movement.** 6363 Wilshire Blvd. #350, Los Angeles, CA 90048. Howard Jarvis, chairman. Supports Jarvis' 50% California income tax cut initiative and reduced federal taxes. Primarily active in California.

**Amnesty International.** 304 W. 58th St., New York, NY 10019. Martin Ennals, director. Investigates and publicizes status of political prisoners around the world. Produces annual report detailing the internment and torture of political prisoners and describing attitudes of various governments toward dissent. Members periodically encouraged to participate in letter campaigns to governments holding prisoners. Publishes *Matchbox*.

**Association for Rational Environmental Alternatives.** PO Box 27043, Houston, TX 77027. Dick Bjornseth, president. Disseminates research into voluntary, free market urban and environmental solutions. Occasional conferences. Publishes reprints and *Environmental Alternatives*.



**Association of Libertarian Feminists.** 41 Union Sq. West #1428, New York, NY 10003. Sharon Presley, coordinator. Produces papers and conducts symposiums on feminism from a libertarian perspective.

**Campaign for Political Rights.** 201 Massachusetts Ave. NE, Washington, DC 20002. Peggy Shaker, national coordinator. A national coalition to stop government spying on American citizens and end U.S. covert operations abroad.

**Cato Institute.** 747 Front St., San Francisco, CA 94111. Robert Formaini, director. Libertarian public policy research organization. Sponsors a wide range of useful monographs, holds summer seminars on libertarian thought and its application to current issues, and produces a daily radio program, "Byline." Publishes *Inquiry*, *Policy Report*, policy analyses, and *Cato's Letter*.

**Center for Defense Information.** 122 Maryland Ave., NE, Washington, DC 20022. Rear Admiral Gene R. LaRocque (USN, Ret.), director. Research and lobbying organization concerned with arms control and military policy. Leans toward non-interventionism. CDI is an affiliate of the Fund for Peace. Publishes a highly informative newsletter, *Defense Monitor*.

**Center for Independent Education.** 747 Front St., San Francisco, CA 94111. William Johnson, director. Conducts research into state education and voluntary, private alternatives. Affiliate of Cato Institute. Publishes a newsletter, *Inform*.

**Center for Libertarian Studies.** 200 Park Avenue South #911, New York, NY 10003. William M.H. Hammett, director. Dedicated to "research and scholarship and the ideal of a free society." Publishes Occasional Papers examinations of current issues in philosophy, economics, political science, etc. Publishes the *Journal of Libertarian Studies*, *In Pursuit of Liberty*.

**Center for National Security Studies.** 122 Maryland Ave. NE, Washington, DC 20002. Morton Halperin, director. Researches and lobbies against civil liberties violations by CIA, FBI, etc. Contemporary liberal. Publishes a newsletter, *First Principles*.

**Center for Political Economy and Natural Resources.** Montana State University, Bozeman, MT 59717. John Baden, director. Conducts research into environmental issues from libertarian/Chicago school economics approach. Conferences and papers.

**Citizens for Educational Freedom.** 854 Washington Bldg., 15th & New York Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20005. Robert Baldwin, director. Coalition organized primarily to press for educational tax credits, particularly at federal level. Nonideological.

**The Clearinghouse.** 325 Pennsylvania Ave., SE, Washington, DC 20003. Mark Frazier, director. A clearinghouse for job-seekers and employee-seekers in the libertarian movement, broadly defined.

**Committee Against Registration and the Draft.** 245 2nd St. NE, Washington, DC 20002. Rev. Barry Lynn, chairman. The central nationwide clearinghouse and lobbying group fighting the draft. Nonideological coalition. Publishes frequent bulletins alerting members to latest in draft developments.

**Council for a Competitive Economy.** 410 1st St. SE, Washington, DC 20003. Richard Wilcke, president. "A businessman's liberation movement." Research and lobbying opposing both regulations and subsidies to business; dedicated to a free marketplace. Publishes *Competition*.

**Foundation for Economic Education.** Irvington-on-Hudson, NY 10533. Leonard Read, president. One of the oldest of today's economic education centers, FEE conducts seminars and publicizes free market approaches, generally favoring Austrian economics. Publishes *The Freeman*.

**Galatians Fellowship.** 10 Harwich Rd., Morristown, NJ 07960. Lee Schubert, coordinator. Christian libertarian fellowship. Publishes the *Galatians Seven* newsletter.

**Gay Task Force.** American Library Association, PO Box 2383, Philadelphia, PA 19103. Barbara Gittings, coordinator. Clearinghouse for gay rights information.

**Institute for Contemporary Studies.** 260 California St., San Francisco, CA 94111. Lawrence Chickering, director. Neoconservative think tank with occasional publications in areas of libertarian interest, particularly land use control and education. Publishes *Taxing and Spending* magazine.

**Institute for Humane Studies.** 1177 University Dr., Menlo Park, CA 94025. Leonard Liggio, director. Long-established foundation conducting research into "the scholarly foundations of Liberty." Frequent conferences, resident fellows program, and wide range of interdisciplinary studies, including "Studies in Economic Theory" series distributed by New York University's graduate economics program. Publishes *Literature of Liberty*.

**Institute for Liberty and Community.** Concord, VT 05824. John McClaughray, president. Decentralist/libertarian in approach, this organization offers a good catalog of decentralist literature, and is a source of information particularly about land use control, housing, and environmental issues.

**Law and Economics Center.** University of Miami at Coral Gables, PO Box 248000, Coral Gables, FL 33124. Henry Manne, director. Conducts research into public policy issues from a generally Chicago-school basis, with an emphasis on regulatory issues. Frequent seminars for opinion leaders and other lay persons.

**Libertarian Health Association.** 8316 Arlington Blvd., #232, Fairfax, VA 22031. Dallas Cooley, M.D., coordinator. Publicizes government assaults against freedom in health care and promotes libertarian alternatives. Periodic newsletter is called *Vital Signs*.

**Libertarians for Life.** 13424 Hathaway Dr., Wheaton, MD 20906. Doris Gordon, president. An information and advocacy organization for libertarians who oppose the legalization of abortion. Publishes position papers.

**Libertarian Radical Caucus.** 3570 17th St., San Francisco, CA 94114. Justin Raimondo, chair. Emphasizes libertarian analysis of problems of land reform, oppressed minorities, and the Third World. Works to see these issues given greater emphasis within libertarian movement. Newsletter is *Libertarian Vanguard*.

**Liberty Fund.** 7440 N. Shadeland, Indianapolis, IN 46250. Kenneth S. Templeton, director. Foundation supporting interdisciplinary scholarly study of the foundations of Liberty. Publishes high-quality sociopolitical studies and conducts major conferences leading to published collections of papers.

**Local Government Center.** 325 Pennsylvania Ave. SE, Washington, DC 20003. Mark Frazier, director. LGC is a prime source of information about ways to reduce the cost of local government. In-depth publications such as *More for Less*, and monthly newspaper column (free) covering newest developments in local government efficiency measures.

**National ABATE.** PO Box 162062, Sacramento, CA 95816. Lobbies at national, state, and local levels for repeal of government restrictions on motorcycles, and of helmet laws.

**National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws.** 2317 M St., NW, Washington, DC 20037. A nationwide lobbying organization opposed to legal restrictions on marijuana use. Occasionally publishes bulletins for members relating to current legislative efforts.

**National Resistance Committee.** PO Box 1433, Washington, DC 20013. Bob Berkel, coordinator. A national coalition dedicated to coordinating active resistance to draft registration.

**National Rifle Association.** 1600 Rhode Island Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20036. Neal Knox, director, Institute for Legal Action. Well-established, effective lobbying organi-

zation opposed to restrictions on right to bear and keep firearms. Publishes biweekly newsletter concerning legislative developments.

**National Tax Limitation Committee.** 7330 Morningside Dr., Loomis, CA 95650. Lewis Uhler, president. Organization lobbies for caps on government tax and spending powers, though not for tax cuts. Neoconservative in approach.

**National Taxpayers Union.** 325 Pennsylvania Ave., SE, Washington, DC 20003. James Dale Davidson, chairman. A nationwide anti-tax lobbying and grassroots activist organization supporting all efforts to cut taxes and government spending. Libertarian in approach. Promotes initiatives at state and local level, and is spearheading the drive for balanced federal budgets. Informative newsletter is *Dollars & Sense*.

**Reason Foundation.** 1129 State St., #4, Santa Barbara, CA 93101. Robert W. Poole, Jr., president. Foundation dedicated to exploring the importance of reason and liberty in society. Sponsors reprint series, resident fellows programs, and original scholarship. Focus is primarily in areas of ethical basis of a free society, and analyses of regulation. Publishes *Reason Papers*, *Reason Magazine*, and *Frontlines*.

**SANE.** 1411 Walnut St. #920, Philadelphia, PA 19802. Joseph Miller, chairman. Coalition for disarmament and opposing increased military expenditures. Publicizes dangers of nuclear war.

**Second Amendment Foundation.** Bellefield Office Park, 1601 114th SE, #157, Bellevue, WA 98004. Don Feder, director. Takes the legal activist approach to defending the right to bear arms. Publishes *Second Amendment Reporter* bimonthly.

**Society for Individual Liberty.** PO Box 1147, Warminster, PA 18974. Don Ernsberger, president. One of the oldest libertarian educational organizations in the country. Features a wide variety of position papers, sponsors special projects such as Census Resistance '80, and is active in setting up SIL Dinner Clubs. Publishes *Individual Liberty* monthly.

If you find this special activist section useful, you may wish to receive the Libertarian National Committee's *Activist Bulletins*, periodic mailings sent free of charge to members in the LP National organization and covering such important topics as federal election law, fundraising, campaign materials, and more. Just fill out the order form in the center of this issue and write "Activist Bulletins" next to your name and address. Please check to make sure your membership is current, as you must be a member to receive these valuable bulletins.



## What's Available From Headquarters?

# Libertarianism and the Presidential Campaign

## Quantity

1. **The Greensheet.** Combined order form and LP directory. Free.
2. **New Political Times**, revised edition of the Libertarian Party's general recruiting brochure (3¢ each, 1000 or more @ 2¢)
3. **1980 LP Platform.** Better than ever. (20¢ each, 50 or more @ 15¢, 1000 or more @ 10¢)
4. **Clark Campaign Book** (available June 1980)
5. **A New Dawn For America** by Roger MacBride. (95¢ each, 10 @ 75¢, 50 or more @ 50¢)
6. **Clark For President** Brochures. The favorite green brochure, newly updated. (50¢ a dozen)
7. **Clark For President** Response Brochures. A new brochure which includes a self-mailing reply envelope. Ideal for door-to-door campaigning. (50¢ a dozen) Available April 1980.
8. **Libertarianism Brochure.** Position Paper #1. (5¢ each, 100 or more @ 3.5¢).

## Issue Materials

9. **Local Problems: Libertarian Solutions.** The popular community issues manual. (\$5.00 each)
10. **Earth's Resources: Private Ownership vs. Public Waste.** Libertarian answers to pollution and other environmental problems. (\$5.00 each)
11. **Gay Rights: A Libertarian Approach.** Booklet outlining Libertarian answers to gay rights questions, with application to all "social justice" issues. (50¢ each, 100 or more @ 25¢)
12. **Inflation: Its Cause and Cure** Position Paper #2 (5¢ each, 100 or more @ 3.5¢)
13. **Civil Liberties** Position Paper #3 (5¢ each, 100 or more @ 3.5¢)
14. **Nuclear Power: A Question of Insurance.** Position Paper #4 (5¢ each, 100 or more @ 3.5¢)
15. **Government and Business** Position Paper #5 (5¢ each, 100 or more @ 3.5¢)
16. **Pot, Helmets, Vitamins, and You** Position Paper #6 (5¢ each, 100 or more @ 3.5¢)
17. **Gun Control** Position Paper #7 (5¢ each, 100 or more @ 3.5¢)
18. **Government and "Mental Health"** Position Paper #8 (5¢ each, 100 or more @ 3.5¢)
19. **Conscription: The New Slavery** Position Paper #9 (5¢ each, 100 or more @ 3.5¢)

## Help for the Activist

- \_\_\_\_\_ **20. LP Campus Organizing Manual.** How to's and suggestions by experienced LP activists. (\$1.50 each)
- \_\_\_\_\_ **21. LP Activist's Manual.** Based on the Party's successful Political Action Workshops. (\$5.00 each)

## Materials

## Quantity

- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. **Clark For President** Posters (\$1.00 each)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. **Clark For President** Buttons (50¢ each)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. **Clark For President** Bumperstickers (25¢ each)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 25. **Clark Cards** ("America: Freedom Was the Original Idea") (1¢ each)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 26. **Vote Libertarian** Buttons. Blue and White (25¢ each, 20 or over @ 20¢)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 27. **Show Your Independence: Vote Libertarian** Bumpersticker (\$1.00 each)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 28. **Libertarian Party: The Party of Principle** Bumpersticker (\$1.00 each)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 29. **Stop the Draft: Vote Libertarian** Bumpersticker (\$1.00 each)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 30. **"No Draft — No War" poster.** Features the LNC's resolution unanimously opposing the draft (\$7.50 each)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 31. **Libertarian Party Statement of Principles** inscribed on parchment-style small poster, suitable for framing. (\$12.50 each)

## From the Archives (As Available)

- \_\_\_\_\_ 32. **1976 "Macbride For President" Poster** (\$2.50 each)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 33. **LP News Back Issues.** Specify issue. (50¢ each)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 34. **"Macbride Talks to Conservatives" Audio-Forum Cassette Tape** (\$3.00 each)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 35. **"Macbride's 1976 LP Platform" Audio-Forum Cassette Tape** (\$3.00 each)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 36. **"Macbride For President" Five Minute TV Ad Audio-Forum Cassette Tape** (\$5.00 each)

**Payment must accompany order. Libertarian Party organizations may deduct 15% from total. Prices include costs of shipping and handling.**

**Make checks payable to "Libertarian National Committee" and if possible use street address below, as U.P.S. will not deliver to PO Box. Mail completed order form and payment to:**

Libertarian National Committee  
2300 Wisconsin Ave., N.W.  
Washington, DC 20007

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY, STATE &amp; ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

OCCUPATION\* \_\_\_\_\_ EMPLOYER NAME\*

\* Federal election law requires us to ask for this information.

**I want to ☐ make ☐ renew my contribution to the work which Libertarian National Committee headquarters is doing to achieve freedom in our time! Enclosed is my check for the indicated amount.**

- ☐ **Student (\$5)**  
(1, 2, 6, 33)
- ☐ **Basic (\$10)**  
(add 3)
- ☐ **Sustaining (\$20)**  
(add 8, 12-19, 23)
- ☐ **Patron (\$100)**  
(add 24, 4)
- ☐ **Associate (\$250)**  
(add 9 or 10)
- ☐ **Benefactor (\$1000)**  
(add 31)

Numbers indicate items on the order form which are sent to those making contributions in each category. Availability may vary.

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

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

A copy of our report is filed with the Federal Election Commission and is available for purchase from the Federal Election Commission, Washington, DC.



**NO DRAFT**

Resolution adopted unanimously by the  
Libertarian National Committee  
February 3, 1980

**whereas** the Libertarian Party has a long-standing  
opposition to registration and conscription, as  
stated in the national platform, and

**whereas** registration for the draft is nothing more  
than a prelude to military conscription, and

**whereas** conscription is slavery and poses the  
greatest threat to the survival of a free society  
in this decade,

**Therefore** the Libertarian National  
Committee opposes any form of  
compulsory registration or the  
draft, and

**Be It Resolved** that we endorse civil disobedience as an  
appropriate moral and practical  
means of resisting mandatory  
registration and the draft.

**Be It Further Resolved** that

Ben L. Olson, Bruce Lagasse, Julie R. Hubert, Jr.,  
Eric O'Keefe, John L. Mason, David P. DeAngelis, Richard L. Sklaroff,  
Edward H. Lane III, David F. Wolar, Michael Smiling,  
Sara Baase, Rick White, Stanley Louis Graver, Jr.,  
Donna Bess, Susan Moring, David L. Johnson,  
Paul K. Grant, William J. Bonell, Jeff Mauchel, C. White, Craig Franklin, Paul S. Helmers, Jr.,  
Mitchell D. Feld, Fred K. Esser, Sylvia Sanders, Mary Anne Hansen, Joe A. Yancey

Libertarians are creating the "Second American Revolution," a peaceful but lasting revolt for liberty and against war, the draft, oppressive taxation, violations of our civil liberties, and never ending government regulations. The Libertarian Party, their has emerged as America's third largest party, and is described by the Phoenix Gazette as "the most important new party in a generation." Write or call: Libertarian National Committee • 2300 Wisconsin Ave., N.W. • Washington, D.C. 20007 • (202) 333-8209



**Society for Libertarian Life.** Box 59, Rm. 2-43, University Activities Office, Cal State at Fullerton, 800 N. State College Blvd., Fullerton, CA 92634. Lawrence Samuels, chair. Nonpartisan educational organization sponsoring debates, producing buttons and bumperstickers, and publishing position papers. Quarterly newsletter is *Libertas Review*.

**Students for a Libertarian Society.** 1620 Montgomery St., San Francisco, CA 94111. Milton Mueller, director. Nationwide libertarian student organization particularly active on such issues as the draft. Provides students with materials and skills to successfully organize campuses. Publishes action bulletin and newspaper *Liberty*.

**Tax Foundation.** 1875 Connecticut Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20009. Entirely nonpartisan and nonlibertarian, but a good source of widely recognized tax statistics.

**Taxpayers Foundation.** 325 Pennsylvania Ave., SE, Washington, DC 20003. Mark Frazier, director. Affiliated with National Taxpayers Union, the Taxpayers Foundation pursues research into cutting government spending.

**World Research Institute.** 11722 Sorrento Valley Rd., San Diego, CA 92121. Ted Loeffler, president. An educational foundation dedicated to increasing public awareness of the virtues of a free society. Produces educational literature and films for high school and college students, including the films "Incredible Bread Machine," "Libra," and "The Inflation File." Publishes magazine *World Research Ink*.

**LIBSIG.** The Libertarian Special Interest Group in Mensa, 820 Jones, #45, San Francisco, CA 94109. Publishes a bi-monthly newsletter, \$4/yr.

**International Institute for Economic Research.** 1100 Glendon Ave. #1625, Los Angeles, CA 90024. William R. Allen, president. Publishes monographs analyzing public policy issues, frequently from a Chicago-school economic standpoint.

**Coalition for a New Foreign and Military Policy.** 120 Maryland Ave., NE, Washington, DC 20002. Good source of information and status reports on militarism. Contemporary liberal in orientation. Publishes *Coalition Closeup* newsletter.

**National Taxpayers Legal Fund.** 325 Pennsylvania Ave., SE, Washington, DC 20003. Dan Lewolt, executive director. Referral service of attorneys who will defend individuals whose rights are being violated by government agencies. Also researches and lobbies for legislation to protect taxpayer from abusive treatment by government.

## Helpful Periodicals

(Sponsoring organization, if found on the list above, is indicated in parentheses after the publication's name)

**Competition.** (CCE) David Boaz, editor. Lively review of deregulation progress. Includes widely-noted "Ros-es and Raspberries" section praising and criticizing prominent business leaders for their stands. Subscription comes with minimum \$50 CCE dues. Monthly.

**Dollars & Sense.** (NTU) Lance Lamberton, editor. NTU's oft-quoted and informative survey of the tax revolt. Annual "big spender" rating of Congress. 10 issues a year, \$15.

**Environmental Alternatives.** (AREA) Michael E. Holmes, editor. Journal collecting and discussing libertarian, voluntarist solutions to environmental problems, often by professionals in various environmental fields. Four issues a year, \$20.

**The Freeman.** (FEE) Paul L. Poirot, editor. Collections of articles aimed at improving the general public's understanding of economic principles and the benefits of a free market. Monthly, \$18.

**Frontlines.** (Reason Foundation) Robert W. Poole, Jr. and Marty Zupan, editors. "Reason's newsletter for libertarians." Critiques news and trends within libertarian movement. Monthly, \$15.

**Growing Without Schooling.** 308 Boylston St., Boston, MA 02116. John Holt, editor. Newsletter sharing the experiences of "unschoolers," people who want to reclaim, or have reclaimed, their children from the public schools. Six issues (irreg.), \$10.

**Inquiry.** (Cato Institute) Williamson M. Evers, editor. Well-written review of politics and current events, with subject matter of interest to libertarians and contemporary liberals. Monthly, \$15. Subscription address: PO Box 2500, Menlo Park, CA 94025.

**Journal of Libertarian Studies.** (CLS) Murray N. Rothbard, editor. Collected scholarly papers in philosophy, history, economics, law, etc., all from libertarian perspectives. Four issues a year, \$10 (student), \$22 (institution), or \$14 (other individuals).

**Libertarian Forum.** Box 341 Madison Sq. Sta., New York, NY 10010. Murray N. Rothbard, editor. Rothbard's personal analysis of current events and the libertarian movement, with other guest writers. Bimonthly, \$8.

**Libertarian Review.** 1620 Montgomery St., San Francisco, CA 94111. Roy Childs, Jr., editor. "Libertarianism's magazine of events," LR provides a libertarian analysis of current events, issues, public personalities, and the state of the libertarian movement. Monthly, \$18.

**Libertarian Vanguard.** (LRC) Justin Raimondo, editor. Organ of the LRC, commenting upon the libertarian movement and emphasizing LRC issues. Monthly, \$7.

**Liberty.** (SLS) Milton Mueller, editor. "The voice of Students for a Libertarian Society." Articles frequently aimed at exposing the pretensions of the left to college readers. Monthly, \$3 (high school students), \$8 (college students), \$15 (others).

**Literature of Liberty.** (IHS) Leonard Liggio, editor. Biographical essays and abstracts of scholarly works "clarifying Liberty" in varied disciplines. Approximately 400 journals covered. Four issues a year, \$16.

**The Mercury.** Mercury Corporation, 2401 Arlington Blvd., #14, Charlottesville, VA 22903. Vince Miller, editor. Collections of articles accessible to the general public, expressing virtues of Liberty. Bimonthly, \$8.95.

**Policy Report.** (Cato Institute) David Henderson, editor. Lively newsletter analyzing political issues, particularly economic ones, from a libertarian perspective. Regular inflation monitor series, and other technical information included. Monthly, \$15.

**Reason.** (Reason Foundation) Robert W. Poole, Jr., editor. "A forum for analysis and commentary, with an emphasis on individual liberty." Subject matter of interest to libertarians and conservatives. Monthly, \$19.50.

**World Research Ink.** (WRI) Patricia Morris, editor. Economic education attractively packaged for high school and college students. Monthly, contribution open.

## Sources of Books, Tapes, and Films

### BOOKS

**Alaska Free-Lib Books**  
1105 Cushman  
Fairbanks, AK 99701

**Avenue Victor Hugo Bookstore**  
339 Newbury St.  
Boston, MA 02115

**Free Life Editions**  
41 Union Sq. West, #1428  
New York, NY 10003

**Laissez Faire Books**  
206 Mercer St.  
New York, NY 10012

**Libertarian Alternative**  
PO Box 15011  
San Diego, CA 92115

**Liberty Bookstore**  
184 N. Sunnyvale Ave.  
Sunnyvale, CA 94086

### TAPES

**Liberty Audio**  
2820 Hull St.  
Richmond, VA 23224  
Offers tape recordings of major Libertarian Party events; e.g., 1979 national convention, larger state conventions, etc.

**Audio-Forum**  
901 N. Washington St.  
Alexandria, VA 22314  
Offers an array of tapes featuring some of the most important speeches, seminars, and commentary by notable libertarians.

### FILMS

**"For A New Liberty."** Fast moving survey of the current Libertarian movement, emceed by television personality Orson Bean. Available from *Libertarian Review*. Full color.

**"The Incredible Bread Machine."** Widely acclaimed film emphasizing the connection between economic and civil liberties, and advocating a free market. Full color, 32 minutes, 16mm, rental: \$39.50, purchase: \$395. Available from World Research, Inc.

**"The Inflation File."** Detective Avery Mann pursues the cause of inflation. "A comedic spoof of the traditional detective film, 'Inflation File' cuts through the complexities to draw attention to the fundamental cause of inflation." Full color, 25 minutes, 16mm, rental: \$39.50, purchase: \$395. Available from World Research, Inc.

**"Libra."** It's the year 2003 and the free inhabitants of an orbiting space colony, Libra, are providing cheap solar energy in competition with Earth's government-sponsored energy monopolies. Provides insight into the virtues of a free market. Full color, 39 minutes, 16mm, rental: \$39.50, purchase: \$395. Available from World Research, Inc.

## Sources of Campaign Materials

For small quantities of bumperstickers, buttons, etc., it is almost always best to order locally. Nearby state capitals are a good place to find firms which specialize in campaign paraphernalia. National firms serving the needs of campaigners exist, but most can be reached only through a local printer who has been designated as a broker. Two examples of large-scale campaign suppliers who will service individual orders are listed below. Green Duck carries a complete line but specializes in buttons and medallions. Slater is an established company with a complete selection of materials.

**Green Duck Corp.**  
255 South Elm St.  
Hernando, MS 38632

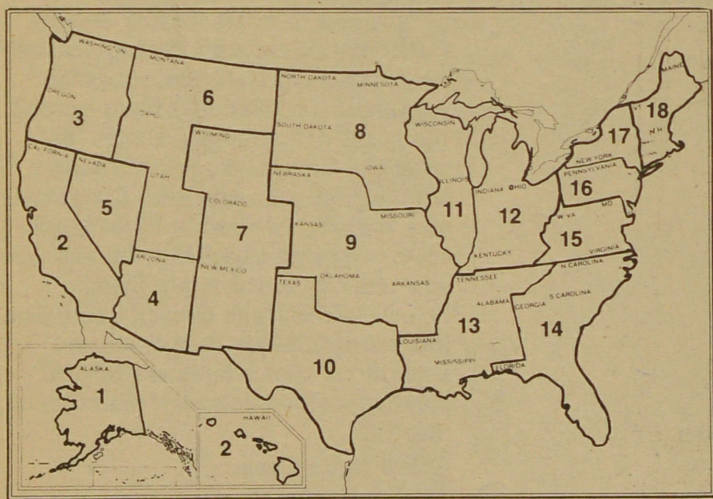
**N.G. Slater, Inc.**  
220 W. 19th St.  
New York, NY 10011



NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS  
William D. Buft, National Director  
2300 Wisconsin Ave., N.W.  
Suite 201  
Washington, D. C. 20007  
(202) 333-8209

## March 1980

1. Lew Beyer  
P.O. Box 742  
Fairbanks, AK 99707  
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2. Bill White  
1220 Larnel Place  
Los Altos, CA 94022  
(415) 961-4837 (h)  
497-3324
- Bruce Lagasse  
4924 Sepulveda Blvd. #6  
Sherman Oaks, CA 91403  
(213) 501-0769 (h)  
391-0711 x2630 (o)
- Mike Anziz  
71 Oak Tree Lane  
Irvine, CA 92715  
(714) 552-9255 (h)  
835-1055 (o)
3. Vivian Baures  
2351 China Gulch Rd.  
Ruch, OR 97530  
(503) 899-8250 (h)
4. Joe D. Yancey  
122 E. Main Street  
Mesa, AZ 85201  
(602) 892-0461 (h)  
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5. Rick White  
1605 E. Charleston  
Las Vegas, NV 89104  
(702) 731-1355
6. Norman F. Maucher  
269 D Kelsey Ave.  
Salt Lake City, UT 84111  
(801) 466-3048
7. John Mason  
168 S. Emerson St.  
Denver, CO 80209  
(302) 778-0686 (h)  
442-7692 (o)
8. Ben Olson  
Rt #1, Box 114  
Pocahontas, IA 50574  
(712) 335-4049
9. Sylvia Moring  
3100 Willow Spring Road  
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690-4260 (h)
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Madison, WI 53711  
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257-0145 (o)
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Detroit, MI 48210  
(313) 898-3616
13. Paul Grant  
P.O. Box 27258  
Lakewood, CO 80227  
(303) 989-3408
14. Craig Franklin  
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North Carolina 27709  
(919) 544-3427 (h)
15. Jule Herbert  
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Washington, D.C. 20003  
(202) 547-4955 (h)  
543-1300 (o)
16. Mitchell S. Feldman  
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Montclair, NJ 07042  
(201) 783-6246
17. Dan Feldman  
170 G Kearsing Pkwy  
Monsey, NY 10952  
(914) 352-1683 (h)  
(201) 783-6246 (o)
18. Carl T. Helmers, Jr.  
Carriage Hill Road  
Hancock, NH 03449  
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Edward H. Crane 2300 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W. Washington, D. C. 20007 (202) 333-8209	Michael Emerling P.O. Box 268 Baton Rouge, LA 70821 (504) 387-5146	David F. Nolan 1818 S. Jasmine Denver, CO 80224 (303) 770-2000 (o) 759-2244 (h)	Jan.-June Pouch V Juneau, AK 99811 (907) 465-4954 (o) 586-3392 (h)

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Alabama LP  
Contact LP  
National Headquarters

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(907) 456-1211

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1101 W. McDowell Rd.  
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(602) 263-5426 (h)  
254-5119 (o)

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35 De Soto Circle  
N. Little Rock, AR 72116  
(501) 753-6601 (h)

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708 Gage Drive  
San Diego, CA 92106  
(714) 226-1404

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P.O. Box 1557  
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442-7692 (o)  
573-5229 (LP)

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David Lips  
1102 West St. Room 500  
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(302) 655-7111 (o)

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**  
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543-1300 (o)

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949-2947 (o)

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Pocatello, ID 83201  
(208) 232-2306 (h)

**ILLINOIS**  
Cissy Webb  
c/o Libertarian Party  
P.O. Box 313  
Chicago, IL 60690  
(312) 248-2250

**INDIANA**  
Joe Hauptman  
P.O. Box 10478  
Ft. Wayne, IN 46802  
(219) 426-2803

**IOWA**  
Gary Roewe  
Rt. 2, Box 59  
Laurens, IA 50554  
(712) 845-2335

**KANSAS**  
Karl Peterjohn  
1717 E. Morris #5  
Wichita, KS 67211  
(316) 262-4060 (h)  
832-5604 (o)

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898-3616 (LP)

**MINNESOTA**  
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YES! Rush me \_\_\_\_\_ "Restore the American Dream" poster(s) at \$10.00 each. I understand that you will give \$5.00 per poster to the **Libertarian Party**. Enclosed is my check or money order for \$\_\_\_\_\_. Please add 95¢ for postage and handling.

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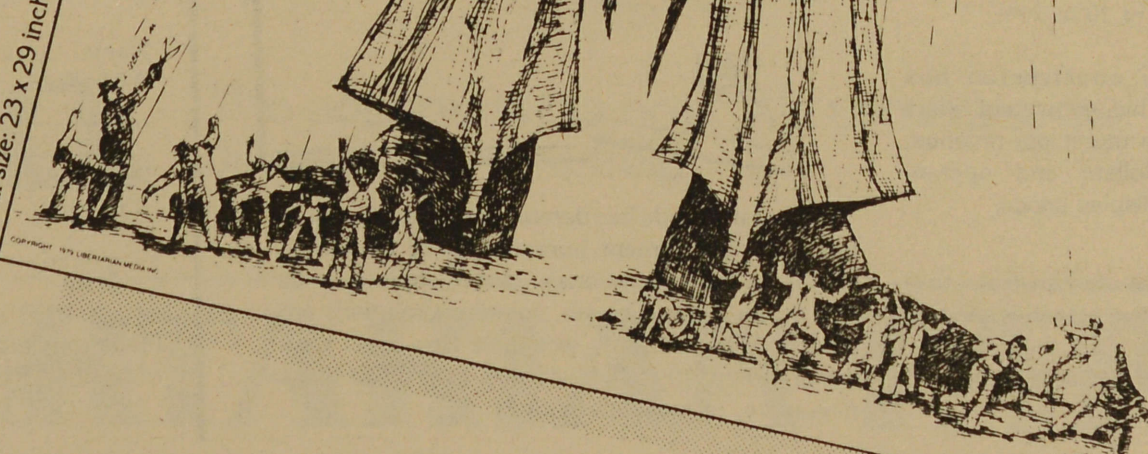
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RESTORE YOUR SELF RELIANCE. RESTORE THE AMERICAN DREAM.

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## FEDERAL COURT RESTRAINS POSTAL DISCRIMINATION

"We are not seeking a subsidy. We want equal treatment before the law for all political parties." So testified Gary Greenberg, New York state chair of the Libertarian Party, at a pre-trial hearing in the Federal District Court for the Eastern District March 6, 1980.

A result of that hearing was the issuance of a temporary restraining order against the granting of a special postal rate to the Republican and Democratic parties. The two parties are now entitled to a bulk mail rate of 3.1¢ per letter, whereas the Post Office wants to require the Libertarian Party to pay 8.4¢.

Greenberg testified further that Libertarians, "well-known for their opposition to all forms of federal subsidies," are not looking for a government subsidy. The party would be quite happy to pay the full price of mail service in a free market.

Federal District Judge Jack Weinstein inquired of the U.S. Attorney's office whether the government would prefer raising the Republican rate or

lowering the Libertarian rate. The government opted not to disturb the rates of Republicans and Democrats.

The temporary restraining order permitted the national party office to mail up to 30,000 pieces at the lower rate, and the New York party to mail 10,000 pieces. The order applies only to these two plaintiff organizations at this time, not to Libertarian state party organizations other than New York. However, issuance of a permanent injunction at a later date would apply to all LP organizations.

A second hearing on March 13 resulted in an indefinite extension of the original ten-day restraining order, until the judge issues a decision on the question of the permanent injunction which the LP has requested. A decision is expected shortly.

The Libertarian National Committee and the New York Libertarian party were ably represented by Arthur Eisenberg of the New York Civil Liberties Union.

Ballot continued from page 1.

ballot drives have been under way for some time and are expected to be successful. The deadlines for these ballot drives fall considerably later than either the Massachusetts or the Oklahoma drive.

\*\*\*

Clark for President petitioners successfully met deadlines in four states where new party petitions must be submitted early. In Ohio, Maine, and Kentucky, Libertarian representatives turned in well over the legal minimum and are assured ballot status for Clark and Koch. In Maryland, Libertarians appear, as of this writing, to have met the first of two deadlines. (One third of all signatures must have been submitted by March 3; the remainder are due in August.)

\*\*\*

The overall ballot status picture for Clark-Koch has changed very little since April 1—but this belies a great deal of successful activity in a number of states that were previously rated "difficult." Libertarians in these states have been assiduously collecting signatures, and ballot drives are expected to be completed or nearly completed in Montana, Nebraska, South Dakota, Louisiana,

Indiana, West Virginia, and Vermont—in addition to Massachusetts and Oklahoma—by the end of May. When these drives are completed, the total of states where the Clark ticket will have met at least the minimum ballot access requirements will increase to 36.

In eight states—Washington, Texas, Wyoming, Tennessee, Minnesota, New York, Rhode Island, and the District of Columbia—ballot access efforts have not yet begun, but are slated to start as soon as possible.

\*\*\*

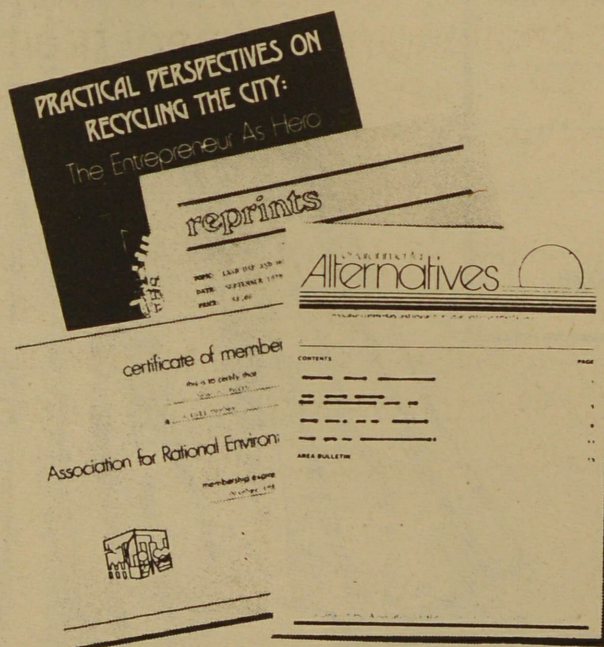
It's clear that no more than three political parties will hold ballot status in 50 states plus the District of Columbia, now that several petition filing deadlines have passed and other deadlines are coming soon. According to reports, both published and unpublished, no "new" party has achieved ballot status in more than 10 states, with most of these having met the requirements in far fewer even than that. In 1976, only one other candidate besides Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter held ballot status in more than 30 states—Libertarian Roger MacBride—and the likelihood of a minor party breaking the 30-state barrier in 1980 is small.

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These and other examples demonstrate that market oriented and cooperative activities can and do provide workable solutions to the need for environmental preservation and livable cities.



The past decade has demonstrated the repeated failure of government bureaucracy to effectively deal with the energy crisis, ecological imbalance and urban decay. Private, voluntary solutions are emerging as efficient, workable answers. Your commitment to AREA will help to provide these necessary, rational alternatives.

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☐ **FULL MEMBER:** Open to all individuals who have professional, business, or academic involvement in urban or environmental matters. Includes full voting rights, subscription to *Environmental Alternatives*, membership certificate, and all other AREA services and discounts. **\$30 per year.**

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Profession or Occupation  
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Date \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Mail completed application with check or money order to: **AREA, P.O. Box 27043, Houston, TX 77027**



# If you've never joined the Libertarian Party, there are 1980 reasons why you should.

**1980.**

The year in which the Republican candidate for President will support the growing "partnership" between government and business in the name of "free enterprise" . . . will favor increasing our already bloated military spending and risk plunging America into total war . . . will want to raise more trade barriers . . . will softpedal First Amendment rights for the sake of "national security."

**1980.**

The year in which the Democratic candidate for President will lead us toward new heights of inflation and taxes . . . will favor more energy controls . . . will urge national health insurance . . . will promise welfare programs which perpetuate poverty and racism . . . will address the American people as "resources" instead of as individuals with basic rights.

**1980.**

The year in which Ed Clark and Libertarian candidates for state and local offices nationwide are challenging the very premises of the Two Party System and presenting principled, practical alternative solutions which neither Republicans nor Democrats have the courage to consider.

**1980.**

The year in which voters will find a Libertarian slate on the ballot in every state. The year in which we will be heard, loud and clear, again and again. The year in which the Libertarian alternative will become a permanent part of the political scene.

**1980.**

The opportunity is now. We can make the difference. If you help.

## LIBERTARIAN PARTY

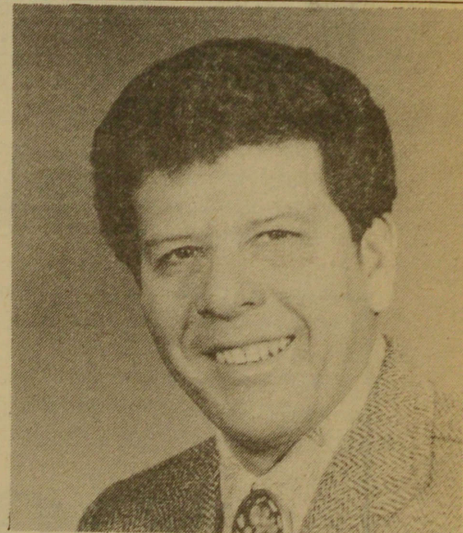
2300 Wisconsin Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20007 (202) 333-8209

MAY/JUNE 1980



Emerging from a hard-fought, successful local campaign . . .

## LIBERTARIAN NEWS TALKS WITH MURRAY FELDSTEIN



*Murray Feldstein was elected March 4 to the City Council of Flagstaff, Arizona, overcoming a concerted effort by established politicians to paint him as the candidate of chaos and libertarianism, and appealing to those libertarian beliefs which make up part, though not all, of Flagstaff's political tradition. Feldstein ran in a non-partisan race, yet he also had to overcome a certain measure of skepticism on the part of people who mistrust the concept of a political party dedicated to moving America in the direction of Liberty. Since many potential local candidates wonder how a libertarian contender successfully tackles such hurdles, we thought it would be instructive to ask Murray Feldstein about his experiences.—W.D.B.*

**Lib News:** You ran a hard-fought campaign against some real opposition. What could prospective local candidates learn from your experience?

**Feldstein:** I learned that we have to be principled but "pragmatic" in the sense of concentrating on the issues of concern to the voters. In Flagstaff, I opposed the city council's plans to acquire three blocks of land through condemnation in order to construct an exoensive municipal complex. I also urged repeal of the sales tax on food as a good place to start cutting taxes. These are issues of principle which can also elect a libertarian to office. On the other hand, I do not spend my time introducing proposals to eliminate all taxes immediately, or to repeal all victimless crime laws tomorrow. To do so at this time and in this city would be impossible and, in terms of the consequences, even counterproductive. The strength of the opposition forces us Libertarians to approach these goals step-by-step.

This does not mean I shirked or avoided these issues. Several irate citizens wrote letters to the editor complaining that I wanted to destroy the public school system, "poison the minds and bodies of our youth" with dangerous drugs, and impose anarchy (defined as chaos) because I was a member of the International Libertarian Conspiracy. I must say that it didn't help my campaign to have to defend the "Conspiracy" as well as my positions on the issues. But in each case I replied with a rational and calm

defense of libertarian positions on education, victimless crimes, and limited government. The exchanges of letters probably worked to my advantage.

I would recommend that any candidate speak in a responsible and constrained fashion. I would not *promise* libertarian principles for the sake of expediency but I think we can avoid going out of our way to say things in a manner that is designed to alienate rather than win voters.

**Lib News:** Even in a "nonpartisan race" you had to spend a great deal of effort arguing the merits of the Libertarian party per se. Would you agree with those who say that the party is a handicap and libertarians would be better off working through the Republican or Democratic parties?

**Feldstein:** I am a Libertarian party member and served on the LP's platform committee because it is the party of principle, and I am committed to the principle of libertarianism. Maybe someday the other parties will adopt our principles, but I chose the Libertarian party because today the LP stands for libertarian principles, while the other parties don't. This commitment to the LP places me at odds with a majority of the electorate, and it is more difficult not only arguing the merits of our positions but also trying to convince people to abandon the two older parties. For some LP candidates, the extra difficulty will prevent them from winning elections this year. But as a question of upholding one's principles and building the movement so we can see our free society reached, it's a difficulty and responsibility that I, for one, chose to bear.

**Lib News:** Being the lone Libertarian can also be an advantage, as Dick Randolph has perhaps best illustrated. How did you deal with voter skepticism about a political party whose agenda is often perceived as being "anti-politics"?

**Feldstein:** Well, there was a lot of that, especially before voters got to know me as a candidate. It helps to be well-known and credible within your community. Also, after I sort out the issues in the first years of my term, I expect to introduce some constructive alternatives to local programs like zoning, which ought to demonstrate

my commitment to cutting government.

**Lib News:** How much would you recommend that other Libertarian candidates become involved in such social groups as the Lions, the Kiwanis, and others? **Feldstein:** Over the years my wife and I have been involved in many charitable, civic, and religious activities. We are known as "solid citizens." While I don't belong to any service clubs, I have friends in them and had been invited to speak to them about libertarianism even before I ran for office. Many voters spoke of my reputation as a physician and said they voted for me mostly because I was honest, intelligent, and would "shake up" City Hall. I have found that it is much easier to take controversial or radical positions on issues if your opponents cannot brand you as a "kook." The issues will speak for themselves if the spokesman is believable.

**Lib News:** How did you approach local media? What advice also can you offer on how to raise funds and attract volunteers for local campaigns such as your own? **Feldstein:** While we did pay for some advertising, the best advertising was the "free" publicity that comes with hard campaigning and taking controversial, consistent and unusual positions. Newspaper and radio reporters were fair to me in every respect. I won the official endorsement of the local newspaper because the editor felt I would be "no one's rubber stamp."

We raised more than enough funds through donations from people in all walks of life. We had to reach out—we could not have financed the election effort had we stayed within the party apparatus. We did have a number of enthusiastic volunteers who made signs and distributed campaign literature, many of them college students whom I had registered Libertarian earlier in the campaign.

**Lib News:** Were any Libertarian publications useful to you in the campaign? **Feldstein:** Local Problems: Libertarian Solutions was extremely valuable to me. I read and reread it continually for both positions and

references. Many of Robert Poole's articles in *Reason* and NTU's *Dollars & Sense* were also excellent. Poole's forthcoming *Cutting Back City Hall* will also be helpful.

I never hesitated to consult with local non-Libertarian experts for alternative positions. I selected and adapted their viewpoints when it suited my needs and was consistent with my principles. Likewise, a good, modern textbook like Bish and Ostrom's *Understanding Urban Government* can be valuable even though it is non-Libertarian in nature.

Finally, I think it is important for a serious candidate to be well-grounded in the fundamentals of Libertarianism, not only so he can present his view clearly, but so he can represent the movement fairly.

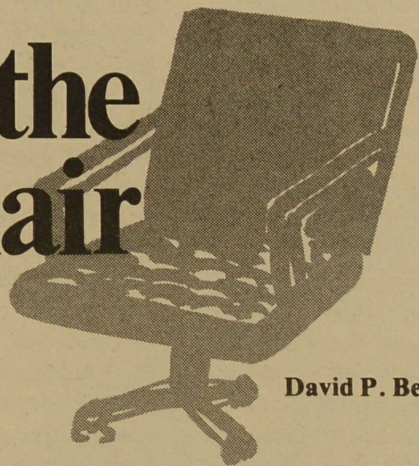
**Lib News:** What do you most look forward to as a Libertarian officeholder? **Feldstein:** Basically, I hope to be here to present the case for individual liberty and reverse the momentum towards bigger government. I want to chip away at the assumptions that guide most of our fellow citizens and my fellow councilmen. It's hard to be more specific than that, other than zeroing in on taxes and dismantling municipal service monopolies in favor of private organizations.

**Lib News:** Would you be interested in receiving communication from other Libertarian candidates and officeholders around the country this year? **Feldstein:** I think it would be in the best interests of both the elected officials and the party to have some formal association with regular communication and correspondence. An elected Libertarian officeholder will have to play an entirely different role from the usual. It will be an art and a balancing act to be able to serve both the needs of the electorate within the framework of a mostly non-Libertarian legal system, and at the same time live up to the principles that initially motivate us to run for office. An association of elected officials would allow us to learn from each other's experiences.

*Murray Feldstein can be reached at 1820 W. Steveanna, Flagstaff, AZ 86001.*



## from the Chair



David P. Bergland

"What is Libertarianism?"

"What does the Libertarian Party stand for?"

It might seem strange to some long-time activists for me to address such fundamental questions in this column. But, consider where the LP finds itself in 1980. Hundreds of our candidates will be involved in election campaigns. For most of them leaders must also prepare to face the public as spokespersons for America's new "third party" challenger to the political establishment.

The people out there may have heard the word "Libertarian" at some time or another, but most of them have an inaccurate grasp of its meaning, at best. Most print and electronic media interviews are not yet politically astute enough to formulate intelligent questions about the party or its philosophy.

It is obvious that LP candidates and activists will be called upon to answer the most basic questions ("Who are you guys?" "What do you stand for?") more than any others. Equally obvious is the fact that many voters may see nothing of the LP in 1980 except perhaps one response from one LP candidate to one of these basic questions.

With that in mind, LP candidates and other spokespersons must develop a variety of cogent responses to these "high probability" questions. A variety of responses is necessary because audiences, contexts and time available will differ. What one says to a TV interviewer for a 20-second spot on the 6 o'clock news will be, and *should* be, different than a

speech to a civic organization or a discussion with a college class.

LP speakers should approach each appearance or interview with the attitude that this is probably the one chance to make an impression, i.e. to sell Libertarianism, to the majority of people in the audience. The proper attitude can be summed up in the question: "What can I accomplish here—in this context, with this interviewer or audience?"

Consider a typical situation with a newspaper, radio or television interviewer who asks the question, "What is Libertarianism?" or "What is the philosophy or purpose of the Libertarian Party?" The fact that the interviewer chooses such a basic question indicates that he holds certain assumptions. Those assumptions are that the listeners or readers do not know the answers to those questions and that they want to know the answers.

A natural consequence of ignorance is fear. It is common knowledge that people not only fear the unknown, they also fear change. Therefore, the LP speaker's goal must first be to assuage those fears. A second and related goal is to establish the credibility of the party and its views.

How do we assuage the common fears of the public? We do so by not appearing "radical" and not appearing as if we are asking them to make great changes in their own views.

To the question, What is the Libertarian philosophy, one might answer: "It is the philosophy that we all live by.

We are all Libertarians most of the time. We all operate on the basis of respect for the rights of all individuals to conduct their own lives according to their own values and judgments. We would not think it right to use force against others to compel them to change their way of life. At the same time we expect others to respect our right to conduct our lives according to our values and judgments. Most people conduct their lives in accordance with these fundamental principles most of the time. It is only when they call upon Government to use its coercive power against others that people fall into error and violate their customary Libertarian manner of dealing with their fellows. Libertarianism is simply the principle of respect for the rights of our fellow human beings."

An answer something along the lines of the above makes most people feel very comfortable with libertarianism. Because it is true. Hearing that explanation they feel that they are among friends. After such an introduction further discussion of libertarianism should emphasize the message that we are not seeking to convert them to something new, but simply assisting them in the discovery of the right name for the basic feelings they have held all along.

Continuing the discussion, we might add that we Libertarians only ask that everyone conduct themselves in accordance with these peaceful libertarian standards. Most particularly, the people in government should act with respect for the rights of the citizens. By emphasizing this point, we then induce the listeners, consciously or subconsciously, to choose up sides, with all us good guys over here and the government over there.

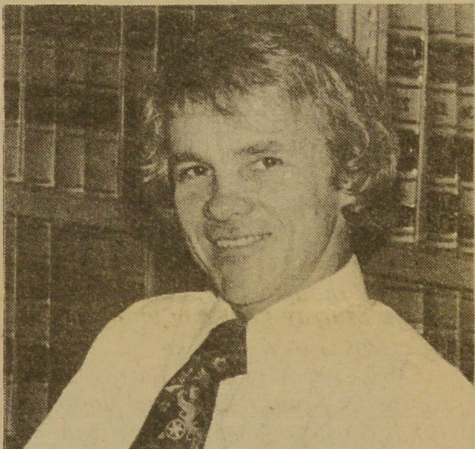
Another succinct description of the libertarian philosophy is that it is the philosophy of the American Revolution, updated and applied to the conditions of the 20th Century. Here we call upon "tradition" — accurately so — again causing our listeners to be comfortable with us. How could the principles of the American Revolution, the Declaration of Independence, be "radical" in any negative sense?

The second goal mentioned above was to establish credibility. Here, a brief history of the LP's growth in its 8 short years of life is effective. A short state-

ment to the effect that the Libertarian Party has been the third largest party in the country since the 1976 Presidential elections, and that it is the only nationwide alternative to the Democrats and Republicans, may be all that is possible in the time available. But even that is quite effective. People are impressed by statistics. Past vote totals, percentages and numbers of states where the LP presidential ticket is or will be qualified, all add to credibility.

I will close with an anecdote which illustrates what can be accomplished with very few words. Recently I had a lengthy taxi ride with another passenger who was a stranger. During our casual conversation, I mentioned my connection with the LP and the taxi driver asked: "What is the Libertarian Party?"

I responded: "It is the party for those who don't want to be ruled and don't want to rule anyone else." His answer was a classic, "Oh yeah. I'm a libertarian."



During the discussion that followed, it became clear that the taxi driver had never read any libertarian literature and probably never would. But, aside from being the victim of some common misconceptions, his initial characterization of himself as a libertarian was basically correct and he was satisfied with it as the best of the available alternatives.

The people are libertarian. We do not need to "convert" them, we need only to gently assist them in the discovery of the right name for their natural and legitimate feelings. As human beings, they are entitled to respect for their rights. The LP is the only political party willing to demand that government give them their due.

## CONVENTIONS HIGHLIGHT REGION 11 ACTIVITY

A highly successful Illinois Libertarian Convention on March 21-23 included a Friday evening Libertarian Film Festival that attracted nearly 200 people. Ed Clark's appearance in Chicago that weekend generated highly favorable coverage by columnist Jack Mabley of the Chicago Tribune urging that Clark be included in the presidential debates.

Illinois Libertarian candidacies include Bruce Green's campaign for U.S. Senate and Jim Peron's race for 13th Assembly District.

The minimum number of signatures required to put the Clark/-Koch ticket on the November ballot had been collected by the end of 1979. Illinois Libertarians are currently collecting additional signatures to provide

a substantial margin of safety.

New chairman of the LP of I is Cissy Webb, who may be contacted at 1411 Cornelia Ave., Chicago, IL 60657, 312-871-5294.

Wisconsin Libertarians are recruiting state and local candidates to take full advantage of the party ballot status they earned in a 1979 ballot access drive. Individual Libertarian candidates must collect signatures between June 1 and July 8 for their names to appear in the Libertarian ballot column.

B.J. Larson, former chairman of the Wisconsin LP, is already running an active campaign for U.S. Senate

against Democrat Gaylord Nelson. He can be contacted at 4420 Lindermann Ave., Racine, WI 53405, 414-632-0022.

A full-time director, Ken Hopf, has been hired to provide ongoing professional assistance to Libertarian candidates in Wisconsin, as well as working to build the Wisconsin LP in general.

A new chairman, Leslie Graves Key, was elected in March. She also serves as the Region 11 representative on the Libertarian National Committee. Ken Hopf or Leslie Key may be reached at Wisconsin LP headquarters, 115 S. Pinckney St., Madison, WI 53703, 608-257-0145.



## LOWER MIDWEST LIBERTARIANS DRIVING TOWARD BALLOT STATUS

Achieving ballot status is occupying most of the time and efforts of the LP activists in the various states of the lower Midwest.

Kansas received official notification from the Kansas Secretary of State's office on March 17, 1980, that the Clark/Koch ticket will be on the ballot.

Arkansas libertarians formed the "Libertarian Group" and that organization filed the Clark/Koch ticket with the Secretary of State. The fil-

ing was accepted on January 2, 1980, and their names will be certified to the counties to be placed on the ballot this fall.

The LP of Nebraska is gearing up its ballot drive for warm weather. Nebraska needs 8000 signatures and has collected 4000. They expect to collect the remaining 4000 signatures between now and August to qualify on the ballot as the Libertarian Party. They have several easy places to petition. Volunteers should contact Sue Putney, (402)-571-2246.

Missouri has a difficult petitioning situation. The requirement is 19,000 signatures and based on the results of previous ballot drives as many as 38,000 may be needed. Petitioners have until August. Missourians are presently concentrating on a telephone fund raiser to obtain funds for petitioning. Those interested in helping should contact the state chairman, Scott Kohlhaas.

Oklahoma has begun its petitioning drive which must be completed by May 29, 1980. Oklahoma has the most difficult petitioning requirements of any state in the region. Base number of signatures is 38,900 with a 90 day time limit. They are attempting to acquire 60,000 and as of the first of April were approaching the 10,000 mark. They too are presently conducting a telephone fundraising campaign for the petitioning effort. Anyone interested in petitioning in Oklahoma should contact the state chairman, Fred Bross, or Tom Laurent, (405)-282-0820.

Oklahoma is the star state for running local candidates. Robert Murphy ran for Mayor of Tulsa receiving 6%, or 4600 votes, in a three way race. Tom Laurent plans to run for representative in the state legislature and, with a successful petition drive to qualify as Libertarian and, with a successful petition drive to qualify as Libertarian Party, Oklahomans may run six or more people for various statewide positions.

Antidraft demonstrations were held in Lawrence, Kansas, and Columbia, St. Louis, and Fulton, Missouri. Tom Palmer spoke to approximately seventy-five people at Kansas University on the antidraft movement and made a second appearance in Fulton, Missouri, at a Westminster YLA anti-draft rally. Both events received excellent media coverage.

Libertarians with information about regional activity should contact Libertarian National Committee representative Sylvia Moring, M.D.

## TELL REPUBLICANS FROM DEMOCRATS

- Democrats buy most of the books that have been banned somewhere. Republicans form censorship committees and read them as a group.
- Republicans consume three-fourths of all the rutabaga produced in this country. The remainder is thrown out.
- Republicans usually wear hats and almost always clean their paint brushes.
- Democrats give their worn-out clothes to those less fortunate. Republicans wear theirs.
- Republicans enjoy exterminators. Democrats step on the bugs.
- Democrats name their children after currently popular sports figures, politicians, and entertainers. Republican children are named after their parents or grandparents, according to where the money is.
- Democrats keep trying to cut down on smoking but are not successful. Neither are Republicans.
- Republicans tend to keep their shades drawn, although there is seldom any reason why they should. Democrats ought to, but don't.
- Republicans study the financial pages of the newspaper. Democrats put them in the bottom of the bird cage.
- Most of the stuff alongside the road has been thrown out of car windows by Democrats.
- Republicans raise dahlias, Dalmatians, and eyebrows. Democrats raise Airedales, kids and taxes.
- Democrats eat the fish they catch. Republicans hang them on the wall.
- Republican boys date Democratic girls. They plan to marry Republican girls, but feel they are entitled to a little fun first.
- Democrats make up plans and then do something else. Republicans follow the plans their grandfathers made.
- Republicans sleep in twin beds - some even in separate rooms. That is why there are more Democrats.

Alaska continued from page 1.

Alaska Libertarians are working with several attorneys to assure that the initiative remains a live option.

Hard on the heels of their tax victories, Libertarian activists convened for their state convention April 19. What emerged is a strategy which will see Dick Randolph heading a slate of twenty to thirty legislative candidates in November, with as many as half of these races presenting strong possibilities of winning. Election of as many as eight candidates would give Alaska Libertarians the power to demand control of selected legislative committees and to effectively control the flow of legislation on a co-equal basis with statehouse Republicans and Democrats.

A possible race for U.S. Senate had been widely rumored by friends and associates of the nation's first elected Libertarian state legislator. However, thinking at the Alaska convention placed a premium on consolidating the gains of the last two years and taking the opportunity to build a strong party organization locally. Dick Randolph has expressed the hope that if reelected in November he will, with a strong party behind him, be able to target the Governor's office in 1982.

Principal speakers at the Alaska convention were Eugene McCarthy and Libertarian Presidential contender Ed Clark. This was Clark's second recent trip to the state, the first being an invitation to address Commonwealth North, an Alaska business association, where Clark's comments were well received and the Libertarian candidate was praised by the press for his solid approach to issues of concern in the state.

Libertarian campaigns this year will be to steer media coverage and public recognition away from the habit of describing Libertarianism as a "mix" of liberal and conservative ideas, with something to please (or offend) everyone. If this were all there was to Libertarianism—a collection of appeals to specific interest groups—the program as a whole would not be worth offering. The challenge, which is increasingly being met by the Clark campaign, is to reach large numbers of voters and alert them to the *unifying theme* of our campaigns, to see that theme and its applications placed firmly on the nation's political agenda.

The supporters are there—now we need to reach them.

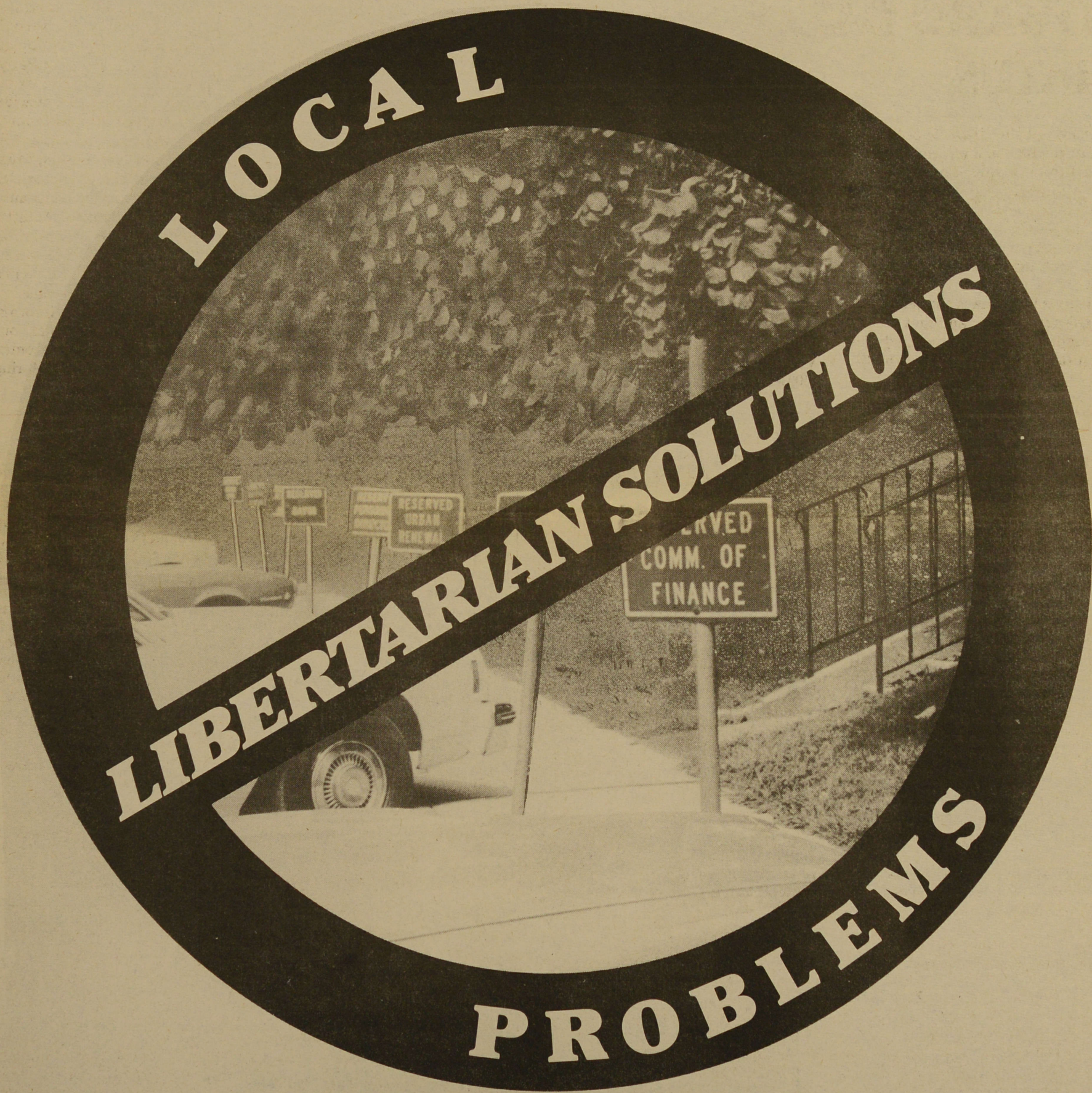
## Corrections & Additions

*The following candidates were accidentally omitted from the list of 1979 Libertarian candidates published in the March/April 1980 Libertarian News.*

Gil D'Innocente received 36% of the vote for mayor of Fairbanks, Alaska. Michael McGowan received 28% of the vote for Fairbanks borough assembly, Jack Randolph 49.4%. Howard Mallory, running for Juneau borough assembly, received 8%. Warren Roberts received 43% of the vote for Lexington, Massachusetts town meeting. James Christen ran for Huron, South Dakota city commission and received 29% of the vote. Jeremy Millett received 40,245 votes (3.3%) for Louisiana superintendent of public education.

Richard Bacon ran for Tennessee state legislature in 1978, not 1979.





*Libertarian* answers to the “dinner-table” questions.

Use the order form located in  
the center of this issue.



# Libertarian INTERVIEWS Calendar

## MAY

<b>1</b> THR	San Francisco Meet the Candidates Night
<b>2</b> FRI	Clark Houston
<b>3</b> SAT	Clark Dallas Southwest Regional Convention National Committee meets. Rhode Island LP Convention.
<b>4</b> SUN	Clark Dallas, Illinois State Committee
<b>5</b> MON	
<b>6</b> TUE	
<b>7</b> WED	
<b>8</b> THR	Clark LA Press Club on Cal. Marijuana Initiative
<b>9</b> FRI	Clark Finance Committee, Las Vegas
<b>10</b> SAT	Clark in Phoenix, Nevada LP convention, Las Vegas
<b>11</b> SUN	LPC State Committee, San Francisco (10th also)
<b>12</b> MON	
<b>13</b> TUE	NYC FLP business meeting
<b>14</b> WED	San Francisco Central Committee
<b>15</b> THR	
<b>16</b> FRI	Clark at Michigan LP convention
<b>17</b> SAT	Texas LP district conventions
<b>18</b> SUN	Clark in Louisville, KY. LP Intro Night, Northwestern Univ.
<b>19</b> MON	
<b>20</b> TUE	

<b>21</b> WED	East Bay LP, San Francisco
<b>22</b> THR	
<b>23</b> FRI	Clark at Hawaii LP convention
<b>24</b> SAT	Clark at Hawaii LP convention
<b>25</b> SUN	
<b>26</b> MON	
<b>27</b> TUE	Nassau Co. FLP Savadel for Senate kickoff
<b>28</b> WED	
<b>29</b> THR	
<b>30</b> FRI	
<b>31</b> SAT	Oregon LP convention

## JUNE

<b>1</b> SUN	
<b>2</b> MON	
<b>3</b> TUE	California primary Bill White special election (state senate) and Jarvis 50% income tax cut proposition
<b>4</b> WED	
<b>5</b> THR	
<b>6</b> FRI	
<b>7</b> SAT	Clark in Florida, Political Action Workshop
<b>8</b> SUN	
<b>9</b> MON	

<b>10</b> TUE	
<b>11</b> WED	
<b>12</b> THR	
<b>13</b> FRI	Illinois outreach program Radisson Chicago Hotel
<b>14</b> SAT	Texas LP convention San Antonio
<b>15</b> SUN	NY FLP State Committee
<b>16</b> MON	
<b>17</b> TUE	
<b>18</b> WED	
<b>19</b> THR	
<b>20</b> FRI	
<b>21</b> SAT	Clark in Ohio
<b>22</b> SUN	Clark in Indiana
<b>23</b> MON	
<b>24</b> TUE	
<b>25</b> WED	
<b>26</b> THR	
<b>27</b> FRI	
<b>28</b> SAT	Bruce Green for Senate picnic Illinois Iowa nominating convention, Ames (tent.)
<b>29</b> SUN	
<b>30</b> MON	

## Brooks Race Leads Southeast Activism

Libertarian Bill Brooks showed what could be done by seizing the Libertarian element in local community issues, by racking up 36% of the vote in a race for the Columbia, S.C. city council.

Bill received 1,667 out of 4,600 votes cast for four candidates running for two seats April 1. The top vote-getter received about 3,000 votes.

Even more remarkable is the fact that Bill was able to campaign for only two weeks and spent \$250, or 15¢ per vote. The top vote getter spent \$1,500, or \$1.50 per vote.

Brooks emphasized principled issues in his campaign and pushed hard for a change toward decentralized representation on the city council as well, a change strongly supported by Columbia's black community and opposed by established political forces.

Elsewhere in the region, North Carolina sent a delegation to the March 22 Washington march against the draft, and laid preparations for the July 19 state convention in Raleigh. Georgia is in the midst of a tough ballot drive and is working closely with Clark for President ballot drive coordinators.

## Nevada Convention May 10, Candidates Active

Nevada, which is one of the states retaining ballot status from the 1978 elections, will hold its state convention May 10 at the Silver Nugget in North Las Vegas.

A recent Clark County convention and mass meeting organized by John Cornett, Ron Wittig, and Audrey Harris was a success. Cornett has begun his campaign for the huge state senate district 3, working to raise \$25,000 and put on a full-time campaign manager in August. Relatively few offices are available for contests this year, but Al Hacker has plans for "an aggressive and positive campaign for (U.S. Senator Paul) Laxalt's seat, to implement the statement of principles of the Libertarian party." Plans include a \$100,000 budget. Others have indicated serious interest in running campaigns.

Continuing a program of testimony on salient public issues, Bill Haldeman and Rick White testified against the Clark County proposal to close "head shops." Although the bill passed, a strong liason was developed with the liberal community as a result of efforts by Don Darling and others defending the rights of head shop owners.

Dan Becan has been fostering good media exposure in northern Nevada, with tireless work toward building a strong organization in the Reno area.

Newsletter editor John Sherwin and printer Jerry Baldwin have arranged an improved production schedule, and Baldwin has printed up over 10,000 pieces of literature in preparation for upcoming campaigns.

Libertarians with news of Nevada activities should contact Libertarian National Committee representative Rick White.