

Libertarian Party NEWS

A Publication of the Libertarian National Committee

September — October 1982

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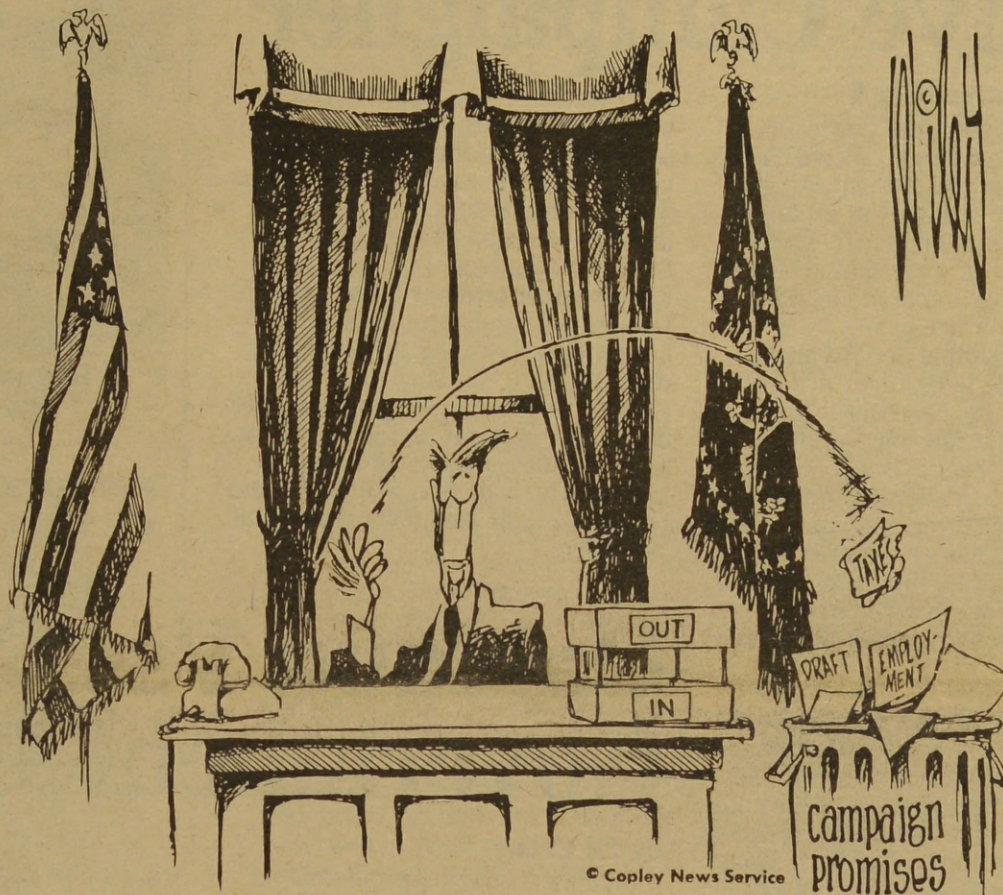
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Washington Watch

Reagan Pushes History's Largest Tax Increase

by Sheldon Richman

"We don't want to dismantle the government. We want a well-managed conservative welfare state."

Reagan aide
during 1980 campaign

No two ways about it: Ronald Reagan spent the late summer pushing the largest tax increase in U.S. history. He says it was necessary to make up for the largest budget deficits in history. The reason the deficits are the largest in history is that Ronald Reagan has proposed federal spending at the highest levels in history. If this administration makes any more history we might not be able to stand it.

There is one bit of history Reagan claims he made that he did not. The new tax bill, he says, is necessary to save the "historic" tax cut of 1981. The only thing historic about that cut was the dimensions of the myth sold to the American people. There was no tax cut, only a slow-down in the rate of increase in future taxes. As Reagan himself characterized the tax controversy he prompted: "The discussion has to do with how much of a tax

increase should be imposed on the taxpayer in 1982."

Since there was no tax cut last year, it certainly cannot be responsible for the \$140 billion-to-\$160 billion deficits expected in the coming years. So the fault must lie with spending. The figures are vivid. Federal spending is setting a ten-year record. From October 1981 to May 1982, spending, adjusted for inflation, rose by 8.7 percent. The fastest Jimmy Carter could raise spending in real terms was 3.9 percent (1978). The Joint Economic Committee says that before the year is over federal spending will account for 24 percent of the GNP. That's three points higher than 1979 and another record.

Reagan sent Congress a 1983 budget of \$758 billion, but ended up supporting a budget of \$770 billion, about \$45 billion higher than the current year. The planned deficit is about \$115 billion in the administration's calculations, but David Stockman concedes the Congressional Budget Office's higher projections could well be right.

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From The Chair

Everyone Can Be Active Campaigner

by Alicia Garcia Clark

As the 1982 elections approach, I want to encourage all Libertarians to take an active role in supporting Libertarian candidates at all levels — federal, state, and local. There are a number of ways that all Libertarians can participate to assist candidates in their areas.

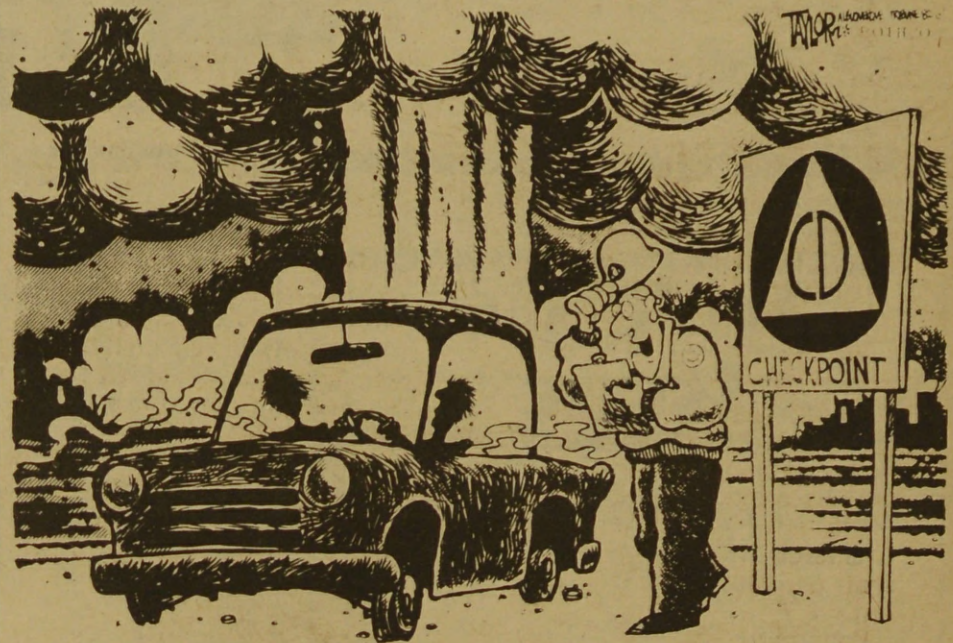
One fairly simple activity that is quite valuable is hosting "After Dinner Coffees" for candidates, to which you invite your friends, family, and neighbors to meet and talk with the candidate(s). In addition to the candidates present, you can publicize all other Libertarian candidates in your area by providing their literature to those attending, in addition to brochures for the candidate(s) you are hosting.

Another activity is door-to-door campaigning in your neighborhood. Simply by going door-to-door, passing out candidates' brochures, and asking your neighbors for their votes lets people know that the Libertarian Party has grassroots support. Many candidates will be organizing extensive door-to-door efforts, as well as other efforts to reach voters such as "Get Out the Vote" activities targeted at potential supporters. Those interested in helping should contact local candidates to see if an effort is underway that they might participate in.

Of course, others will have their own ideas on how to assist Liber-

tarian candidates, but the important point is that all Libertarians get involved in some way. Even those who do not have the time to participate directly can support the efforts with their contributions.

Remember that our efforts are not just for the candidates themselves but for ourselves and the principles we believe in. The success of the Libertarian Party campaigns in 1982 is not only of great importance to actual candidates but to all Libertarians who hope to make those campaigns a major step toward our goal — Liberty.



"HOWDY, FOLKS. PLEASE FOLLOW YOUR EVACUATION MAPS, FILE YOUR CHANGE OF ADDRESS CARD WITH THE POST OFFICE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE ... OH, AND HAVE A NICE DAY."

Oakland Vs. Raiders: Government 1, Liberty 0

by Ed Crane

On June 21 the Supreme Court of California, by a 6-1 vote, concluded that the city of Oakland has the right, through eminent domain, to take over ownership of the Oakland Raiders. David Self, the city's attorney, had argued that the owners' decision to move the team to Los Angeles would deprive the city of a "social, cultural, and psychological" identity.

Is this a signal that government in the United States has gotten, shall we say, out of hand? The psychological identity of a city is going to be harmed if the owners of a business decide to head for greener pastures. 1984, it would appear, has arrived two years ahead of time.

What ever happened to the idea of private property, or freedom of contract, or freedom of movement, or the whole concept of limited government? What we are talking about here is a private, voluntary organization set up as a profit-making business. And the government has the right to say "forget about moving — we're taking over?"

"We got to thinking," explained Self, "We can condemn land on which to build a stadium, the purpose of which is to provide a professional sports contest. You only need one more thing to have a contest, and that's a team. Why can't you condemn that, too?"

Once they have the stadium and the team, why not "condemn" the fans, too, and guarantee a good crowd each Sunday? But really,

what we're dealing with here is not a joking matter. Government is supposed to protect individual rights, not trample them. No business, no individual is free from absolute government control under the principle established by this ludicrous decision.

Through coercion, the city of Oakland may soon own a football

no legal precedent for a municipality owning a football team. One would hope not — particularly a team that is owned by someone else and is not for sale. But "times change," said the justices, "we conclude that the acquisition and, indeed, the operation of a sports franchise may well be an appropriate municipal function."

And, indeed, if there is no legal precedent for the decision, there is at least some historical precedent: "Let them own land and factories as much as they please. The decisive factor is that the State is supreme over them, regardless whether they are owners or workers." The author of that quote was the well-known sports enthusiast, Adolph Hitler.

In fact, the name for the system of government that allows private ownership of property but can take it away at a whim is fascism. Perhaps when we are talking about a football team it is fascism with a friendly face, but it is fascism nonetheless.

Ernst Huber, a Nazi party spokesman, wrote in 1933, "All property is common property. The owner is bound by the people and the Reich to the responsible management of his goods. His legal position is only justified when he satisfies this responsibility to the community." David Self said in 1982, "We need to convince the court that we want the Raiders for a public benefit, not merely for private gain."

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The Libertarian National Committee will begin accepting bids for the 1985

NATIONAL LP CONVENTION

At its meeting
December 4th & 5th in
Orlando, Florida.

Those interested in placing a bid on the meeting's agenda should send materials to:

Frances Eddy, LNC Secretary
4400 East-West Hwy., No. 1111
Bethesda, MD. 20814
(301) 951-0539

The convention must be held during the period of July through October. The final decision will be made at the March 12-13 National Committee meeting in San Mateo, CA. The successful bidder will be required to sign a contract with the LNC.

Justice Department Indicts, Jails Resisters of Draft Registration Law

LATE NEWS BULLETIN!!

On September 23, Paul Jacob was indicted by a federal grand jury in Little Rock, AR., for failure to register for the draft; however, at this writing, federal officials have been unable to locate Jacob.

by Paul Jacob

At this writing, two non-registrants have been jailed, another convicted, and seven more issued felony indictments in the government's attempt to enforce the draft registration law.

Benjamin Sasway of Vista, CA., the first to be indicted June 30, is in jail awaiting sentencing after being convicted in late August. The court refused to allow him bail during the five weeks between his conviction and sentencing.

Sasway is a political resister. "I must stand against the kind of military misdirection that involved us in Vietnam; I must defend vital human rights," he said. However, Sasway was not permitted to voice his reasons for resisting draft registration during his trial and the jury was instructed to determine only whether or not the law had been broken, not whether the law was a good one.

Just prior to the Sasway conviction, Enten Eller, a religious objector and the second resister to be indicted, was convicted in Roanoke, VA., placed on three years probation, and given 90 days to register. Eller says he has no intention of registering despite the order.

Russell Ford of Middletown, CT., was indicted and sent to federal prison after he refused to post bond while awaiting trial. Ford, with the support of the prosecuting attorney, had requested that he be released on his own recognizance. In a letter to President Reagan and the Selective Service, Ford stated, "It is men like me all over the world who are being trained to kill, to die at the order of governments ... I say 'enough,' I refuse to kill."

Also indicted were David Alan Wayte of Pasadena, CA., Mark Schmucker of Alliance, OH., Gary Eklund of Des Moines, IA., Gilliam Kerley and Michael McMillan of

Madison, WI., and Chuck Epp and Kendall Warkentin of North Newton, KS. Kerley was one of the speakers at an anti-draft rally held during the Students for a Libertarian Society National Convention in Madison in July. Wayte is a political resister who appears to be a civil libertarian. Schmucker, Epp, and Warkentin are religious objectors. Little is known of the other two.

Barry Lynn, President of Draft Action, felt somewhat optimistic about the chances for non-registrants in

Sasway trial was an open and shut case.

Prosecutions are seen by the government as a way to add "hyped-up" risk to non-compliance. Accordingly, "show trials" are intended to make 18-year-olds choose registration and the draft or resistance and jail.

The government hopes the trials of these men of principle will intimidate others turning 18 into registering, increasing the registration rate which is the lowest in history. This rate is used by the media, government, and anti-draft forces as an indication of the legitimacy and workability of the registration program.

Regardless of their public statements, the Justice Department, Selective Service officials, the White House, and the American people know very well that they cannot arrest, much less imprison, even a small fraction of those who have not complied. The *New York Times* recently reported that the number of non-registrants is more than 20 times that of the total federal prison population. In fact, only 160 names have been turned over to the Justice Department — some of them now under investigation.

All of those threatened have either turned themselves in or received a great deal of media attention. Indeed, even most resisters who have gotten media attention have not been contacted by the Selective Service.

Obviously, Justice officials have no intention of taking 700,000 cases to court. They are assuming that once draft-age men are aware of the law or sufficiently frightened by a few show trials, they will rush en masse to the Post Office to register. This

be explained away by public ignorance. Even providing for a large percentage of uninformed resisters, thoughtful resistance is at an all-time high. Also, increased publicity has not brought more registrations.

If knowledge of the law will not break resistance, the SSS is hoping that a "campaign of fear" will. However, armed with the truth about the government's enforcement problems, 18-year-olds will no doubt continue to stay away from the Post Office. But still, some anti-draft groups are worried about the impact that trials on the TV news and jail sentences might have.

Completely avoiding prosecution, as a signal to 18-year-olds that non-registration is still safe and as a further strain on Justice Department resources, is the logical strategic progression from resisting registration. Most non-registrants contacted for possible indictment are at home awaiting indictment. But increasingly, others have moved away, or even left the country, to avoid going to court. Simply moving and leaving no forwarding address makes it extremely unlikely that a non-registrant will be indicted.

Of the four people recommended for possible indictment in San Diego, two registered for the draft, one moved with no forwarding address, and the other (Sasway) was indicted.

Beyond the strategic and symbolic reasons for avoiding prosecution is the simple fact that many resisters are no more willing to risk prison by going to court than they were willing to risk conscription by registering for it: Both are slavery.

Refusing to cooperate with the State can be applied to many issues and situations, not only the draft. The court enforces the law we are



Paul Jacob

court at a June 24 press conference, only days before the first indictment. "The whole draft registration procedure is infested with technical and constitutional errors," Lynn said. "The prosecutions themselves seem destined to be tainted by impermissible forms of selective prosecution. This means that potentially suc-

"His conscience was not examined, but only the facts concerning whether or not he had broken the law. From a strictly legal standpoint, the Sasway trial was an open and shut case."

cessful defenses to non-registrants abound." However, others had pointed out that the draft has been ruled constitutional before, despite various legal objections. They believe there is no real defense since non-registrants admit to having broken the law.

The Sasway case exemplifies the latter opinion. Arguments against selective prosecutions were thrown out of court. His conscience was not examined, but only the facts concerning whether or not he had broken the law, which he openly conceded. From a strictly legal standpoint, the

would make the number of resisters remaining small enough to make enforcement possible. But their hopes are certainly unrealistic.

After Reagan's much-publicized grace period, the registration rate did not rise, but dropped — rather significantly. Since the program was started in 1980, resistance has at all times been between three and ten times greater than ever before in history (including during the Vietnam War).

Clearly, the massive resistance to registration — the first leg of the draft — has been much too great to

fighting, making not going to court part of the same spirit of disobedience that embraces non-registration.

In addition to show trials, the SSS is using other methods to shake the non-compliance of the vast majority of resisters who are publicly silent about their resistance. Last year, the SSS bought a mailing list containing a high percentage of draft-age men and sent out postcards reminding them of the registration law. Such mailings make it appear that Selec-

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So much for the revolution in federal spending. Let's look at revenues. Federal receipts from taxation are up this year, in real terms, by 6.2 percent. This is the fastest increase since 1977. Now, on top of this, we have the Reagan-Dole tax bill that will take \$228 billion over five years.

It gets the money by taking back about one-third of the changes in the business-tax statutes passed last year, raising excise taxes on cigarettes, hiking the telephone tax, withholding 10 percent of interest and dividends, reducing business-lunch and personal medical deduc-

advantages which have resulted from sloppiness in past legislation." His remarks demonstrate that he shares the view of all who rail against "loopholes," namely that you keep any part of your income by the grace of government until it decides it needs the money. There are never any tax increases, only loophole closings. Implicit in this is a highly objectionable attitude toward personal liberty and property rights.

What Reagan and his men will not face is that, regardless of what they

WASHINGTON WATCH



economist for Goldman, Sachs and Co., estimates that in calendar year 1982, funds for private investment will come to \$199 billion. Put that figure against a \$140 billion federal deficit (a historic four percent of GNP) and we see that the government will take 70 percent of the savings pool. It took "only" 32 percent in 1981 and five percent in the 1960s. The Treasury will borrow \$100 million over the next six months. This humongous increase in government consumption of what otherwise could be invested is known as "crowding out." Unfortunately, it is a phenomenon grossly unappreciated by Reagan and his economic advisors, given that they insist that an economic revival is possible with their policies. Notice the subtle shift in the administration's hope for recovery. Supply-side theory predicts that the recovery will be led by business responding to new investment opportunities. But the administration, seeing continued high interest rates, now looks to consumer spending to reinvigorate the economy. Nixon might have been right when he said in 1971, "We're all Keynesians now."

At any rate, neither consumer nor business spending seems poised to save the economy. As stock-market

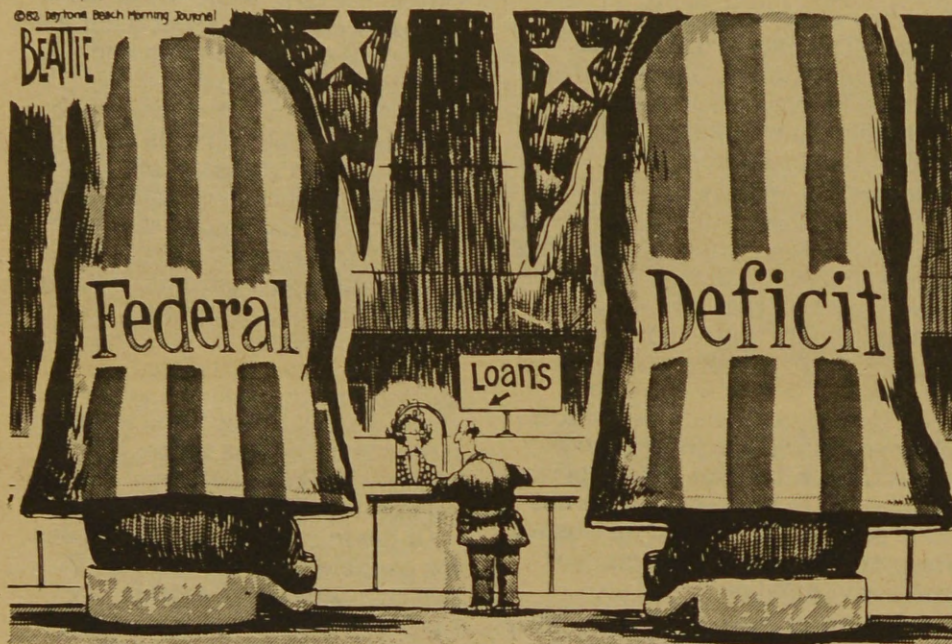
forecaster Martin E. Zweig told *Newsweek*, "I'm not an economist, but the leading economic indicators are a joke. You look at corporate earnings and they're a disaster. You talk to people in business and they say business stinks. I just don't see where the economy is picking up at all." The July 1 tax "cut" doesn't seem to have done the trick either.

Nor should we expect it to pick up. For that to happen, some certainty has to be restored to the economy. The only thing investors can be certain of is that the government is either going to crowd borrowers out to make up its huge deficits or the Federal Reserve System is going to accelerate the printing presses and reflate. Neither impending development (and both are likely) is designed to restore the confidence needed for economic progress.

It all gets back to Reaganomics. It is finally dawning on people that maybe there is no Reaganomics; maybe there is a mere Hollywood set behind which we find economic-policy-as-usual. As *Business Week* put it, "It is now apparent that Washington's failure to capitalize on strong public sentiment in favor of scaled-down government following the 1980 Presidential election was a

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"Excuse me, sir... there's somebody ahead of you in line."

tions, closing so-called loopholes, and stepping up Internal Revenue Service enforcement.

Reagan says the bill isn't really a tax increase but rather "the collection of tax now legitimately owed by some citizens... which they have not been paying... about half the total in the bill is correcting unintended tax

call the bill, it will remove \$228 billion from the productive sector over the next five years, more than was taken by the 1977 Social Security tax hikes and "windfall profits" tax combined. The deficit is bad, but this is no remedy.

Let's take a closer look at that deficit. Gary M. Wenglowksi, chief



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To make your own comparison, telephone RWB & Co and its competitors after 2:30 pm eastern time, when U.S. bullion markets are closed. Ask for prices on a few specific items. Be sure that all prices include commissions and delivery charges.

2. Delivery: Is safe delivery of the goods you purchased guaranteed? Is delivery frequently delayed for reasons not specified by your current dealer? Are your inquiries about shipments treated with bureaucratic hassle?

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4. Professionalism: Is the salesman you deal with a professional? Does he have extensive experience in precious metals? Can he answer your questions correctly and concisely? Or does he just push sales to increase his commissions?

RWB & Co is staffed by precious metals professionals – not high pressure salesmen. Its staff is experienced and expert in gold and silver, with backgrounds in economics, numismatics and economic history – not sales. RWB & Co traders average 9 years experience with the firm. And no one on the staff is paid a commission on sales. So when you call RWB & Co you speak with someone who can actually answer your questions in a helpful manner.

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6. Selection: Does your dealer offer the whole world of precious metals? Or does he limit you to Krugerrands, Maple Leafs, Mexican 50 Pesos, Austria 100 Coronas, U.S. silver coins and silver bullion? Or even fewer items? Does he offer U.S. \$20's, British Sovereigns, French 20 Francs, Colombian 5 Pesos, Swiss 20 Francs, and other gold coins heavily traded in other world markets? Does he offer the whole variety of U.S., Canadian, and world silver coins, as well as silver bullion?

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7. Bait & Switch: Has your dealer tried to sell you other exotic "investments" like colored gemstones, antique guns, diamonds, porcelain, jojoba beans, rare coins, rare stamps, or other "investments"? Have you ever suspected that he deals in gold and silver only to gain your confidence to attempt to sell you other, higher profit items?

Precious metals is the only business of RWB & Co, not a loss leader to build up a credibility with clients in order to sell other "investments." RWB & Co does not sell colored gemstones, diamonds, rare porcelain, jojoba beans, rare coin portfolios, antique guns, or rare stamps.

About R. W. Bradford & Company. . . .

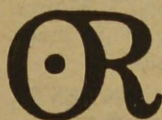
R. W. Bradford & Company is the successor to Liberty Coin Service, a pioneer in the precious metals brokerage field. It was founded by R. W. Bradford in 1971 to specialize in the sale of hard assets to investors. It regularly advertised in libertarian periodicals since its inception in 1971. From 1972 to 1981 it was operated in Lansing, Michigan, in conjunction with a retail precious metals and coin store.

Its first advertisement promised, "LCS hopes to prosper by offering the small and medium lot investor first quality coins and services at prices as low as those available to larger and more sophisticated investors." During the ensuing decade, the firm has prospered by handling transactions from 2 figures to 6 figures for its clients, ranging from college students to corporation presidents.

On July 1, 1981, Bradford liquidated the retail operations and moved the business to Port Townsend, Washington, where the business has returned to dealing exclusively in its original specialty of precious metals brokerage. "The name was changed," Bradford says, "to emphasize our nature as a private business. We stand on our record as a profit-making enterprise without hiding behind an institutional name or limited liability corporate structure. During the past decade we have grown from a modest brokerage firm to an efficient operation with clients in nearly every state and a dozen foreign countries. Our record speaks for itself."

In addition to dealing with whole array of precious metals, the firm publishes a newsletter about precious metals, "Analysis & Outlook," now in its eleventh year of publication.

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LP Fields 17 in U.S. Senate Races

The Libertarian Party is fielding candidates in over half of the country's U.S. Senate contests in November.

Libertarian senatorial candidates are waging active campaigns all over the country and several expect to play significant roles in their races. In addition, a number of them are hoping to pull the necessary vote totals to achieve permanent ballot status for the LP in their states.

To keep Libertarians informed of campaign activity across the country, **Libertarian Party News** has compiled the following brief summary of campaign activities, plans, and goals for LP senatorial candidates:

ARIZONA

Randall Clamons is the Arizona LP's candidate for U.S. Senate. Clamons has been campaigning actively and attending various candidate forums around the state.

Clamons, of Tucson, AZ., is a national administrator of the L5 Society, an organization interested in space colonization.

PENNSYLVANIA

Barbara Karkutt, candidate for U.S. Senate from Pennsylvania, is hoping her candidacy will pull the

50,000 votes necessary for permanent ballot status. Karkutt is running a full-time campaign and has hired a full-time campaign manager. Because of the chances for

achieving permanent ballot status, the Pennsylvania LP is putting most of its efforts behind Karkutt's race.

Karkutt plans to distribute 100,000 brochures throughout the state, mostly door-to-door.



Karkutt

Among campaign issues Karkutt is emphasizing are support for a nuclear weapons freeze and unilateral weapons reductions, support for a federal tax credit for education (identical to that proposed by 1980 presidential candidate Ed Clark), a phase-out of Social Security (also according to the plan outlined in the Clark campaign), and tax and spending cuts. As part of her tax cut proposal, Karkutt supports repeal of the current progressive income tax method, while still retaining personal exemptions and deductions.

Karkutt has been a member of the LP since 1972. She is a project manager for a New York City hospital and the mother of five children.

NEW YORK

James McKeown is the Free Libertarian Party candidate for U.S. Senate from New York. McKeown is the executive partner of Stephens and Co., Certified

Public Accountants, in Binghamton, NY.

McKeown's platform targets federal disruption of energy markets, especially as it relates to the grassroots revolt of utility consumers in New York. He is also attacking the lack of personal accountability in nuclear and toxic waste transfer and disposal — an issue considered to have real impact because of the nationwide publicity given to the Love Canal and PCB contamination problems in Upstate New York.

McKeown has made a one-week tour of key cities throughout the state, meeting with members of the media, party activists, and fundraisers. He plans a variety of other speaking engagements.



McKeown

McKeown said he hopes to draw attention to the Libertarian statewide ticket in order to boost the candidacy of gubernatorial hopeful John Northrup, which is expected to have the best chance of drawing the 50,000 votes necessary for permanent ballot status in the state.

WISCONSIN

George Liljenfeldt is running for the U.S. Senate from Wisconsin on the Libertarian ticket. Liljenfeldt said he is unable to put in the necessary time to run a very active campaign; however, he is trying to use his candidacy to present libertarian ideas to new people.

Liljenfeldt said he has done an interview on a public television station and is answering questionnaires sent to him by the media and various organizations. In addition, Liljenfeldt said he is talking to a lot of people one-on-one about his candidacy and the Libertarian Party.

MASSACHUSETTS

Howard Katz is running for the U.S. Senate from Massachusetts. Katz is a writer and historian, particularly in the area of hard money. He is from Lexington, MA.

Katz said he has been participating in candidates forums and has done some speaking to local groups. He will be making a tour of the state in which he hopes to target local media. He said he has been receiving favorable press coverage.

NEW JERSEY

U.S. Senate candidate from New Jersey, Henry Koch, is running an active campaign. Koch uses many of his personal experiences to illustrate libertarian ideas and the positions he is taking in his campaign.

One of Koch's major issues in opposition to draft registration and the Reagan administration's military build-up. Koch said that his father immigrated to the United States from Germany in order to avoid being drafted in Kaiser Wilhelm's army. He said that his opposition to the military build-up dates back to World War I.

In order to illustrate his opposition to minimum wage laws, Koch explains how he was hired at a low wage in a machine shop in 1917 to learn machine tool operation. Other issues Koch is emphasizing are a nuclear weapons freeze and dismantling U.S. nuclear weapons, free trade, and phasing out Social Security.



Koch

MINNESOTA

Fred Hewitt, Minnesota's U.S. Senate candidate, is also running a fairly active campaign. Hewitt is a staff scientist for Sperry Univac in Eagan, MN.

Hewitt has been particularly active on the issue of militarism and nuclear war. He has taken a strong stand against the arms build-up and in favor of a non-interventionist foreign policy. He is actively pursuing speaking engagements on foreign policy issues. He has participated in one debate on "How Best to Avoid Nuclear War" during Ground Zero Week.

Other issues Hewitt is emphasizing include unemployment, poverty, taxes, and Social Security.



Hewitt

VERMONT

Bo Adlerbert, the Libertarian candidate for U.S. Senate from Vermont, is 72 years old and an outspoken opponent of Social Security.

Using Peter Ferrara's book (*Social Security: The Inherent Contradiction*) as a basis, Adlerbert has offered a proposal to extricate the American people from the "Social Security disaster." Other major campaign issues are his calls for an end to all U.S. military adventurism around the world and an end to U.S. government meddling in domestic and foreign economies.

Adlerbert is a native of Sweden and came to the U.S. to attend Cornell University, where he received a BS in agriculture in 1935. Soon after graduation, Adlerbert started Sunrise Dairies, a milk processing and distribution business which he operated until his retirement in 1965.

He has been active in community and international affairs most of his life and is a long-time member and supporter of the Foundation for Economic Education.



Adlerbert

MICHIGAN

Dr. Bette J. Erwin is running an active campaign for the U.S. Senate seat from Michigan. Erwin is a practicing clinical psychologist from Oak Park, MI., a Detroit suburb. She has been a candidate on the Libertarian ticket in three previous elections.

Continued On Page 7

LIBERTARIAN LYRIC WRITING CONTEST

TEST YOUR WRITING SKILLS!! Take this opportunity to enter the Libertarian Lyric Writing Contest and help us find the perfect words for "ANTHEM OF LIBERTY" composed by John Vernon, Libertarian candidate for Lieutenant Governor of California.

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Senate Candidates

Continued From Page 6

Erwin has been participating in candidates forums and has been making quite an issue out of those that have excluded her from participating.

Erwin, along with gubernatorial candidate Dick Jacobs, was invited to participate in the pre-primary forum at the prestigious Economic Club of Detroit. Erwin was the only woman candidate present. She was also invited to several other forums, including "An Evening with Bette Erwin" at the Detroit Press Club, to which 1300 members of the media were invited.

Erwin was told she could not participate in a forum sponsored by the Michigan Association of Broadcasters, held via long-distance



Erwin

telephone in order to include Democratic candidate, Congressman Donald Reigle who was in Washington. After considerable pressure, Erwin was permitted to join the group as a guest but not permitted to speak. However, when Reigle commented on the air that Erwin was present and he hoped she would be speaking, the broadcasters had little choice and offered her five minutes.

Erwin said that representatives from radio and television stations from all over the state were present and that her five minutes guaranteed that all media in the state know she is running. The Detroit League of Women Voters has guaranteed Libertarians participation in all its debates.

Erwin has also stayed busy with several outstate campaign swings. She has received excellent coverage across the state.

CALIFORNIA

Joseph Fuhrig, candidate for U.S. Senate from California, is running a very active campaign.

Fuhrig said his campaign is getting much more media attention and coverage than he had expected.

Fuhrig, an economics professor at several California colleges, has been especially successful in getting media coverage in the Latino community. Fuhrig had his immigration paper published in a Latino newspaper, and one issue of a Latino newspaper was devoted almost exclusively to articles on Libertarian Party candidates. It carried a front-page photo of Fuhrig from his campaign rally opposing U.S. immigration policy, where Fuhrig burned a giant replica of a "green card."

Fuhrig also had a guest editorial published in the San Diego Tribune.

At press time, Fuhrig said he considered his chances "excellent" of being included in at least two televised, statewide debates. He has also appeared on several radio talk shows and has a heavy schedule of speaking engagements lined up.

Fuhrig said he has made the issue of unilateral nuclear disarmament one of his major issues, taking advantage of research done on the subject by California LP Research Director Jeffrey Rogers Hummel.

The Fuhrig campaign, being managed by Eric Garriss, also has several fundraising events planned.

CONNECTICUT

Jim Lewis is the Connecticut LP's candidate for U.S. Senate. Lewis is a sales representative from Old Saybrook, CT. He is also a regional representative on the Libertarian National Committee.



Lewis is running an active campaign. He will participate in six televised debates across the state with his opponents. He has also attended several candidates workshops to polish his campaign skills.

Lewis was also actively involved in the recently-completed Connecticut ballot access drive.

UTAH

George Mercier is the Utah Libertarian Party's candidate for U.S. Senate. Mercier officially kicked-off his



campaign the day after Labor Day with a press conference where he released the first of five campaign white papers. Mercier said white papers will be released on Pollution and the Environment; Business Regulation; Taxation, the Federal Budget, and Monetary Policy; U.S. Defense and Foreign Policy; and Civil Liberties and Criminal Justice.

Mercier will be participating in debates sponsored by the League of Women Voters and Utah television stations for the U.S. Senate candidates. Mercier is opposing incumbent Orrin Hatch.

Mercier has also been invited for three separate one-hour appearances on a phone-in radio talk show on an open-channel radio station which covers the entire Rocky Mountain region. Mercier said he has also

booked an extremely busy schedule of speaking engagements.

Approximately two percent of the vote for Mercier will gain permanent ballot status for the Utah LP.

TEXAS

John Ford, Libertarian candidate for U.S. Senate from Texas, will be running a campaign primarily directed at media exposure.

Tom Glass, campaign manager for Ford, said they plan to spend most of the campaign budget on radio advertising. The ads will address the issues of Social Security, Foreign Policy and Foreign Aid, The Draft, and Taxes and Spending. Ford will also be participating in a three-way debate to be televised statewide.

OHIO

Philip Herzing is the Ohio LP's candidate for U.S. Senate. Herzing is a Worthington, OH. attorney and is running a semi-active campaign. He began a series of speaking engagements in support of his candidacy after the Labor Day holiday.

Herzing attended the Ohio State Fair where he met with voters and passed out literature. He said that most of the Ohio LP's efforts are being put behind gubernatorial candidate Phyllis Goetz in the party's quest for permanent ballot status.

MONTANA

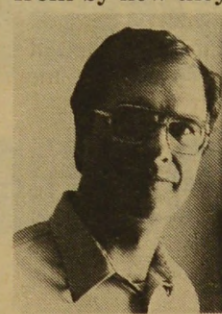
U.S. Senate candidate from Montana, Larry Dodge, has been campaigning full-time since June, and he expects to have a serious impact on the race.

Dodge has been traveling the state by canoe, stopping off at towns along the state's rivers and campaigning door-to-door, stopping at virtually

every house in the each town before moving on.

Dodge has been a recent hit at various fairs around the state with his "bean poll" booth. The booth features Dodge's hand-made cedar canoe with 12 plastic cupps attached to its side — 11 are labeled with various government programs and one is labeled "tax relief." Fairgoers are given 12 beans to distribute as they choose among the cups.

According to Montana activist Duncan Scott, "The bean poll brings a lot of people into the booth and also lets us know where they are coming from by how they distribute the



Dodge

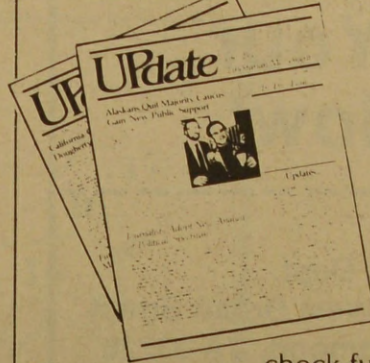
beans. If they dump all 12 beans in 'tax relief' we know what to talk to them about."

Scott said the bean poll has been quite a hit with the media. He said Dodge has been getting excellent coverage and has received more television coverage in recent weeks than his opponents.

The Dodge campaign plans to distribute 75,000 brochures door-to-door before the election. The literature distribution program will be coordinated by Montana LP Chair Don Doig, who received the Clark for President campaign award for best literature distribution operation.

Other Libertarian candidates running for U.S. Senate are Lawrence Sullivan of Delaware and Ted McAnlis of Florida. They were unavailable for comment on their campaigns.

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Seminars Offer Fundraising Ideas

A program to train local Libertarian Party activists in effective fundraising techniques has been initiated by Virginia LP activist Dallas Cooley.

Cooley, a former member of the Libertarian National Committee and Finance Committee Chair for the 1980 Clark for President Committee, said he started the program — Activist Political Training seminars — to address the lack of expertise in political skills, and particularly in fundraising skills, among local LP activists. He hopes the seminars will help state and local LP affiliates become more financially independent of the National LP, eliminating the need for national financial assistance to state ballot drives and other expensive projects.

Although the program is not sponsored by the LP, Cooley said he directs marketing of the program to state LP affiliates. Cooley is raising the necessary funds for the seminars on his own, and there is no charge to participants. Cooley encourages each state LP in the region to send three participants.

Cooley plans to hold seminars in each region to allow LP activists from all over the country a chance to attend. Seminars have already been held in Atlanta, GA.; Philadelphia, PA.; and Chicago, IL. Upcoming seminars are scheduled for October 16-17 in Denver, CO. and December 11-12 in San Francisco, CA.

The seminars, conducted by Cooley and former National Committee member Sandy Burns, address topics such as how to write successful fundraising letters, how to recruit and motivate volunteers for fundraising projects, how to plan fundraising programs, and how to draw media attention to fundraising events.

Cooley is also publishing a newsletter on fundraising following each seminar, entitled **Money Talk\$**. It is sent to all state LP chairs, seminar participants, and seminar contributors.

Those interested in more information should write: A.P.T., 8316 Arlington Blvd., No. 506, Fairfax, VA. 22031.



FUNDRAISING SEMINARS — Dallas Cooley talks with several seminar participants during a break in the Activist Political Training

seminar in Philadelphia. From Left: Gerald Brennen, CT; Cooley; John Langworthy, MD; Barbara Karkutt, PA; and Ira Gottlieb, NY.

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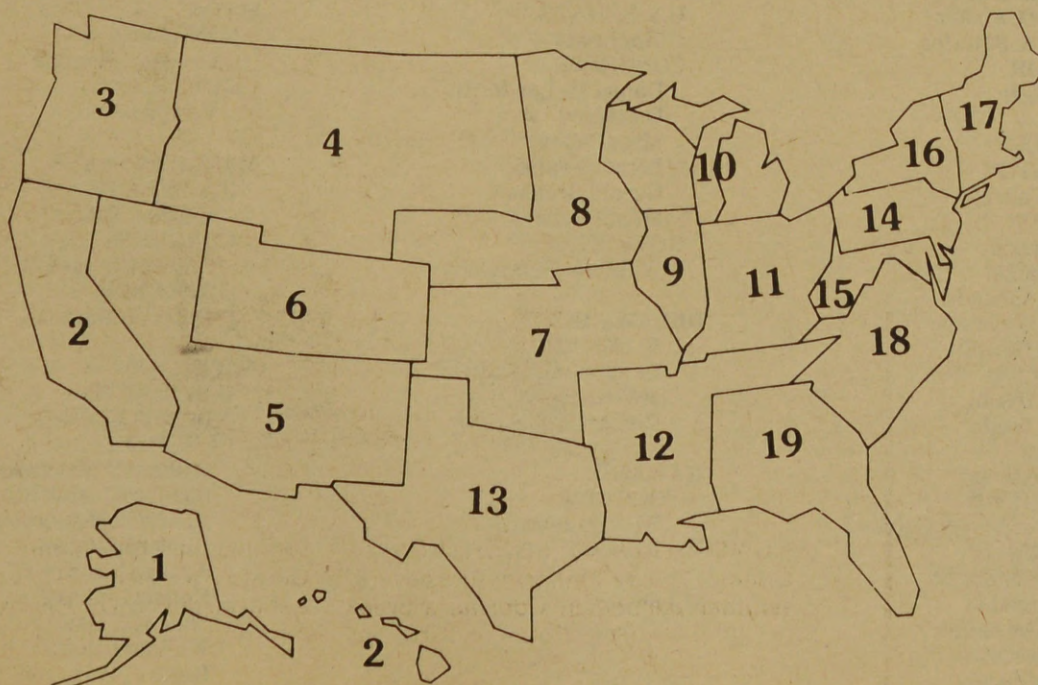
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Candidate for Supreme Court Challenges Law

Peter Avery made a splash with the media in his campaign for Michigan Supreme Court Justice when he publicly broke a new Lansing city ordinance aimed at ending prostitution in the city. Avery broke the ordinance in order to challenge the law in court.

Avery spoke in opposition to the ordinance before the City Council and announced that he would challenge the law if they passed it. The ordinance barricades a ten-block area of the city, known for its prostitution traffic, between 9:30 p.m. and 8 a.m., forbidding "non-local traffic" from entering. Violation of the ordinance can result in seven days in jail and a fine of \$250.

"Most candidates just sit back and talk about fairness and integrity," Avery said. "But I decided to do something."

His action resulted in four television interviews and a variety of other media coverage.

Randolph Going Full Speed In Governor Race

The Dick Randolph for Governor campaign took off at full steam upon the close of the Republican and Democratic primaries in late August. Randolph's opponents are Republican Tom Fink and Democrat Bill Sheffield.

The Randolph campaign began three weeks of heavy television advertising the day after the primary, which distinguished Randolph's views from those of his generally pro-business and conservative opponents, according to Kent Guida, Randolph's campaign manager.

Guida added that both opponents had very similar images and that neither is an "Alaska-type," as Randolph is.

Randolph had been running at about 20 percent in the polls taken before the primary, a position Guida called "a very good starting point." He said they expected that figure to rise steadily in response to Randolph's media blitz and gearing up the campaign.

After the initial three-week blitz Randolph discontinued his television ads for two weeks but will now continue them through the election.

Randolph has been very busy with speaking engagements and touring the state. He has attended several state and county fairs, where he has personally passed out more than 20,000 brochures to potential voters.

Randolph has been getting excellent media coverage, Guida said. He added that the campaign was prepared and had prepared the media for the usual attacks, such as the LP position on drugs.

A recent addition to the Randolph staff is former LP National Director Eric O'Keefe, who is assisting with press relations and organizing election day campaign activities.

Drawing particular attention from the media and the public is Randolph's campaign book, *Freedom for Alaskans*, which had sold over 7000 copies at press time. The book is on

sale at bookstores and supermarkets all over Alaska and is featured in radio and newspaper ads, as well as being mentioned in one of the campaign's television ads.

Guida said they are raising a lot of money from supporters inside and outside of Alaska. One of their most successful fundraising projects is the use of raffles, "a way of raising large amounts of money from non-libertarians," Guida said. At press time, the campaign had \$300,000 worth of raffles in progress.

Guida said that Randolph is especially pleased by the tremendous support he is receiving from Libertarians outside of Alaska and praised those who have donated time, skills, and money, especially Howie Rich, Lew Rockwell, Chris Hocker and Ed Crane.

"Dick and all of us realize that this is an important thing for the whole libertarian movement, not just Alaska and Dick Randolph," Guida said.

LP Candidate Is 'Shoe-In'

Wisconsin is sure to elect at least one Libertarian to office this November — Dr. Timothy Correll, who is running unopposed for Iowa County Coroner. Correll is the incumbent and was first elected to the office as a Republican. He only recently changed his party affiliation to Libertarian.

Wisconsin Libertarians are also fielding other active candidates. Bill

McCuen is the state's most active candidate, according to Wisconsin activist Leslie Key. He is a candidate for U.S. Congress. He has been invited to debate his Democratic opponent one-on-one and has received a great deal of media coverage. Gerald Shidell, candidate for lieutenant governor, will be publicizing his candidacy with a bike tour of the state.

The Wisconsin LP will also be producing a newspaper tabloid which will promote its five statewide candidates and hopes to distribute about 200,000 copies of the tabloid throughout the state.

Schneider Hopes For House Seat

Maryland Libertarians are putting all their efforts behind one candidate this November — Gerald Schneider for state House. As the Maryland LP's only candidate for 1982, Schneider's campaign is being made into one worthy of serious consideration and one that just might land Schneider in the state House.

Schneider recently received the endorsement of a city councilman in his district — the only black elected official in the suburban Washington, D.C. county, according to Schneider's campaign manager, Dean Ahmad. Ahmad said he hoped to get the councilman to sign a letter to all his constituents in support of Schneider. Ahmad said there was also a chance of getting endorsements from other councilman

CAMP

in the district and possibly the mayor of a major city in the district.

Schneider has been busy meeting voters. He has covered over 75 percent of precincts in his district door-to-door and plans to cover all precincts with "Get Out the Vote" squads. His supporters have been holding coffees to introduce him to their neighbors.

Jacobs Files Law Suits

Dick Jacobs' campaign for the Michigan governor's seat continues to receive a great deal of media attention. And in fact, one of his latest efforts, in addition to receiving attention, might have a real impact.

Jacobs recently filed a law suit against his opponents, Democratic Congressman James Blanchard and Republican Richard Headlee, challenging their right to state funding of their campaigns. The State of

Libertarian Party 1982 Federal

ALABAMA

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Bill Springer
Rick Landers
Kenneth Ament
Chuck Ewing
James Jones

GOVERNOR

Henry Klinger

ALASKA

GOVERNOR

Dick Randolph

ARIZONA

U.S. SENATE

Randall Clamons

CONGRESS

Richard K. Dodge
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GOVERNOR

Sam Steiger

CALIFORNIA

U.S. SENATE

Joseph Fuhrig

CONGRESS

Dave Redick
Bruce Daniel
Justin Raimondo
Howard Creighton
Richard Newell
Dale Borrow
Charles Olson
William White
Al Hinkle
Steve Gerringer
Marshall Fritz
Robin Gordon-McCutchan
Daniel Wiener
Robert Gerringer
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Daniel Gorham
Zack Richardson
David Meleney

Phillip Franklin

Anita Barr
Everett Hale
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Marc Wruble
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COLORADO

CONGRESS

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Stormy Mon
Craig Green
GOVERNOR
Paul Grant

CONNECTICUT

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GOVERNOR
Walter J. Gengarely

DELAWARE

U.S. SENATE

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CONGRESS
Richard Cohen

HAWAII

CONGRESS

Rockne Johnson
Amelia Fritts

ILLINOIS

CONGRESS

Joan Jarosz
GOVERNOR
Bea Armstrong

IOWA

GOVERNOR

Marcia Farrington

KANSAS

CONGRESS

Kent Earnest
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LIBERTARIAN 82

Michigan provides two-for-one matching funds to state candidates.

Jacobs pulled off a successful coup by announcing the suit to the media and presenting the summons to the candidates at a gubernatorial candidates debate from which Jacobs was excluded. The announcement was able to steal much of the media coverage from the actual debate.

An earlier suit filed by Jacobs was responsible for actually halting state funds to a candidate in the primary. In order to qualify for additional state campaign funds, many candidates were buying up tickets to various entertainment events such as concerts, reselling them at face value, and calling the proceeds "contributions," which would be eligible for matching funds.

Jacobs has made a particular point of attacking Headlee on this issue to point out the hypocrisy of Headlee's anti-tax, small government reputation. Headlee is well-known in the

state for authoring a tax limitation amendment to the state constitution which was approved in 1978 and for his involvement in other moderate tax cut measures. The tax limitation amendment has proved virtually powerless in stopping the state's escalating taxes.

In addition to the Jacobs campaign, a number of other Libertarian candidates are running active races, including Dr. Bette Erwin for U.S. Senate and a variety of state legislative candidates such as Janet Parkes, Dick Whitelock, and John Tallman.

Goetz Dispute Cancels Debate

The Ohio LP is focusing its efforts on the state's gubernatorial race and its candidate, Phyllis Goetz.

By receiving five percent of the vote in that race, Ohio Libertarians would gain permanent ballot status.

A major controversy in the race was over whether Goetz would be included in the League of Women Voters debates. After inviting Goetz to debate, the League rescinded the invitation because of the Democratic frontrunner's refusal to participate in three-way debates. However, the Goetz campaign, managed by Ed LaRocque, was able to convince the Republican candidate to refuse to debate unless Goetz was included.

In addition, Channel 10 in Columbus refused to carry the debate unless Goetz was included.

The Republican candidate then offered a compromise to the Democrat, agreeing to participate in a two-way debate if the Democrat would participate in one three-way debate. The League had planned to sponsor two debates, one October 3 in Toledo to be covered by public television and one October 24 in Columbus to be covered by commercial television.

However, due to the inability of the three candidates to come to an agreement, the debates were cancelled. LaRocque said that the Republican, as front-runner, seemed to feel no pressure to come to agreement on the debate.

The debate controversy was widely covered by the media, giving Goetz considerable publicity.

NY Volunteers Put Northrup On State Ballot

John Northrup's campaign for governor of New York is the focus of the New York Free Libertarian Party. New York Libertarians hope Northrup will draw the 50,000 votes necessary to earn permanent ballot status for the party.

At press time, state Libertarians had just reached their goal of collecting 40,000 signatures to place Northrup and other Libertarians on the ballot. The effort is the largest volunteer petition drive in LP history. The Pennsylvania LP held the record previously. Howie Rich,

Northrup's campaign manager, credited the Pennsylvania LP with providing valuable information from its experience.

Northrup is considered by many to be one of the LP's most impressive candidates. A Syracuse press conference resulted in all three television stations covered the event as the lead story. In addition, Northrup has been invited to speak before a variety of groups, such as Rotary Clubs, the Association of Contractors and Builders, and a bankers convention.

Rich gave much of the credit for the campaign's successes to Communications Coordinator Laura Weller and staffer Bruce Majors.

The Northrup campaign began extensive radio advertising in September. Much of the campaign's budget, hoped to reach \$110,000, will go to radio advertising. At press time, the fundraising goal was close to being met, Rich said.

Texas LP To See Many Active Races

Texas Libertarians hope that the active candidacy of gubernatorial candidate David Hutzelman will result in the two percent of the vote necessary to gain permanent ballot status in Texas.

Hutzelman kicked-off his campaign the day after Labor Day with a one-week tour of the state. He stopped in 24 media centers and received excellent coverage. He has appearances scheduled for every weekend until the election, according to his campaign manager, Bob Sablatura.

The campaign held a \$100-per-plate fundraising dinner in Houston in September, which was expected to raise over \$10,000.

Hutzelman also planned to participate in the state's League of Women Voters debates after the League's Houston chapter passed a unanimous resolution calling for the inclusion of all candidates.

In addition to Hutzelman's campaign, Texas Libertarians expect several other Libertarian candidates to run serious campaigns. Catherine McDivitt is running for U.S. Congress, a seat which she ran for in 1980 and received 16 percent of the vote. The strength of her candidacy is being credited with convincing at least one pollster to include Texas Libertarians in his studies.

Another active candidate is Dr. Ted Norris, running for state Senate from San Antonio. Norris is running a serious campaign. He hosted a campaign party which drew more than 600 people from the area. His candidacy has received the endorsement of the owner of the Sigmor Shamrock chain of gasoline stations in Texas.

Norris is said to be "the most controversial medical figure in San Antonio," according to a recent article on Norris in Texas' Action magazine. He is known as a "quick prescription writer" and makes no attempts to deny the policy, arguing that individuals should be free to determine their own medical treatment and that they should have the right to take any medication they choose.

Another big race for Libertarians to watch is the Harris County School

State and Gubernatorial Candidates

old H. Dunn
ginia L. Cropsey
hony J. Cote'
ERNOR
M. Jacobs

SOTA
ENATE
Hewitt
RESS
mas Wicklund
Jarvis
RNOR
rk Haws
PPI
RESS
es Bradshaw

RI
RESS
e Roberts

NA
ENATE
y Dodge
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Becan
SEY
ENATE
y Koch
RESS
Zeldin
Powers
esner
am Henry Harris
elko

Charles M. Hart
Donald B. Siano
Bob Shapiro
Katherine Florentine
Dick Roth
Harold Leindecker
Len Flynn
Louis Sicilia
Sid Pope

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U.S. SENATE
James McKeown
CONGRESS
Richard Horan
GOVERNOR
John Northrup

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Sue Lamm
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CONGRESS
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John Pfeiffer
Milt Norris

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Phyllis Goetz
OREGON
CONGRESS
Larry Knight
GOVERNOR
Paul J. Cleveland

PENNSYLVANIA
U.S. SENATE
Barbara Karkutt
CONGRESS
Ralph Mullinger
Bill Saunders
Bruce Bishkin
Margaret Kemner
Hans Schroeder
Nick Kydonius
Richard Caligiuri
Bill Lewis
Dan Davies
Dave Travis
GOVERNOR
Richard Fuerle

SOUTH CAROLINA
CONGRESS
Walter Smith
Gordon Davis

TEXAS
U.S. SENATE
John E. Ford
CONGRESS
John Traylor
Ed Richbourg
Jerry R. Williamson
Bruce Iiams
Richard Squire
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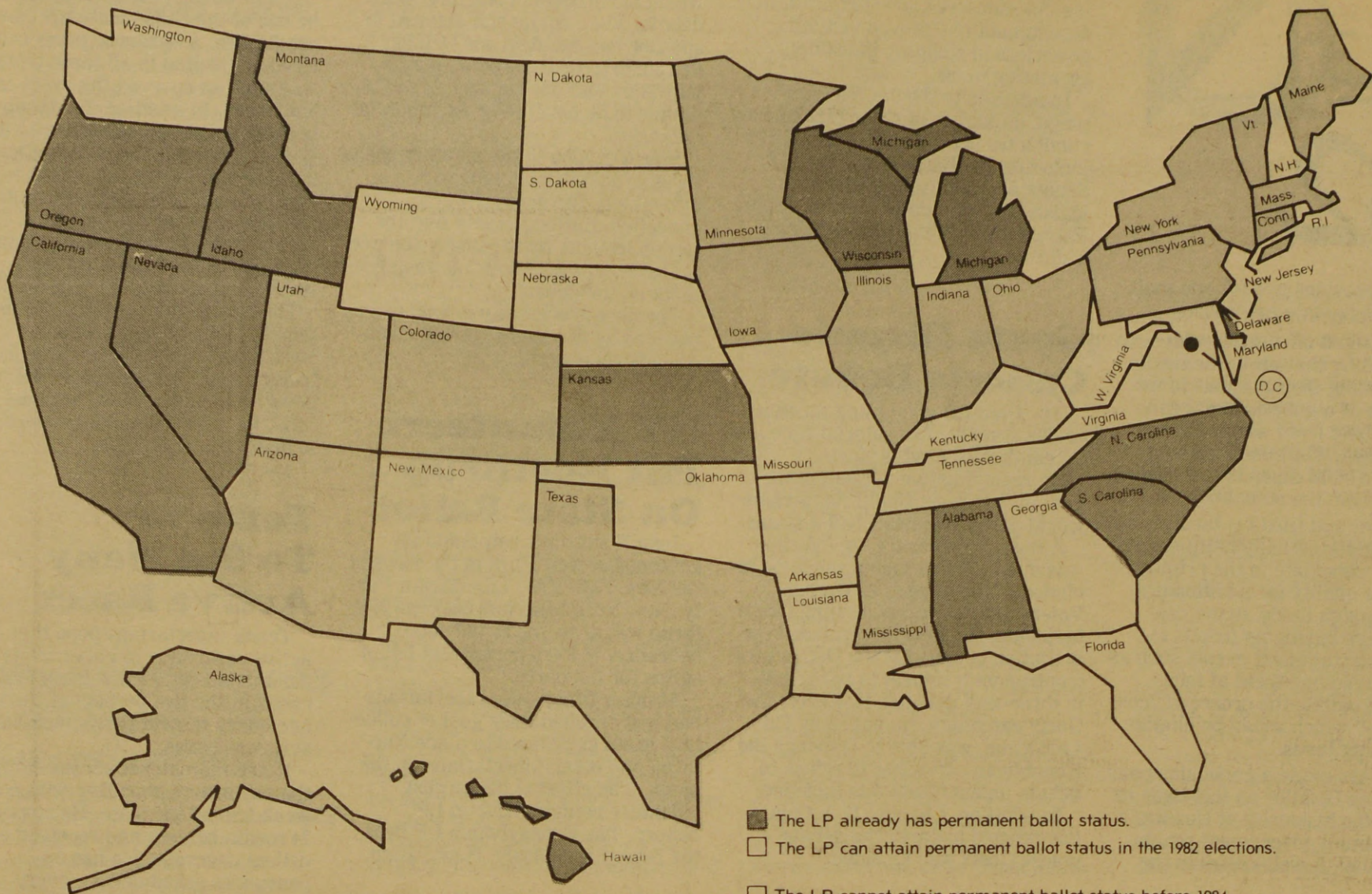
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LP BALLOT STATUS REPORT



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Washington Watch

Continued From Page 4

monumental political malfunction, one for which the nation is paying a high price today — the most miserable and baffling economic environment that business has seen since the Depression." In other words, there was no Reagan attack on government power, the "flip-flop" was really on rhetoric. This is beginning to get through to people who have been vigorous Reagan supporters. Unfortunately, some of them are still tempted to absolve the President and blame his advisors. "Let Reagan be Reagan," they say. But it was Reagan who wrote to Republican leader Clymer Wright, "I'm in charge and my people are helping to carry out the policies I set." Maybe Reagan is being Reagan. An examination of his record after eight years as California governor bears this out.

Proponents of the tax bill, where they are not mercilessly attacking "disloyal" Congressman such as Jack Kemp, say that on net it is a good deal for the economy: three dollars will be cut from spending for every dollar of new revenue. Wasn't it Ronald Reagan not long ago who said that the way to stop Congress from spending was to cut off its "allowance"? Now he is willing to believe that if he goes for a five-year, \$228 billion tax increase, Congress will approve a three-year, \$284 billion spending cut. The problem is that this cut, like all the Reagan cuts, are merely reductions from projected future spending levels. As *The Wall Street Journal* put it,

"(Congress) projects fiscal 1985 spending at over \$1.1 trillion and deducted its \$284 billion in 'spending cuts' from that. Viola! Fiscal 1985 spending still comes out at \$881 billion, up only 21 percent from the current fiscal year."

This is bad enough, but it is highly doubtful that the "cuts" will even be approved. At best, these reductions in the rate of increase will total \$17 billion for fiscal 1983. And as the *Journal* points out, the "savings" are mere sleight of hand. For example, spending reductions are said to be available from "management savings," oil-lease sales ("if anyone would buy them"), and optimism about interest costs. "A projected cut in dairy price supports, for example, will be attained by giving the industry what amounts to a cartel, letting it make up for lost budget money by charging consumers higher prices," writes the *Journal*. "And 'savings' in Medicare are arrived at by requiring employers to continue health insurance coverage for retirees — in other words a hidden tax."

So the spending cuts that supposedly make the tax increase worthwhile are fraudulent. The package is nothing but an old fashioned attempt to extract more money from the taxpayer to make up for the abuse and extravagances of the administration and Congress.

It is gratifying to see former Reagan loyalists breaking with the president on the tax bill. Some of the most fervent believers in the Reagan-as-free-marketeer legend have now reached the limits of their credulity. Perhaps the final straw was Ed Meese's remark to them that "your way didn't work" and "now we have to try something else."

If "your way" means the free market, it didn't work because it was never tried. By the way, there's only one "something else": government control of the economy.

Sheldon Richman is vice-chairman of the Libertarian Party.

Reprinted from *Competition*, published by the Council for a Competitive Economy.

SHOULD THE LP SUPPORT UNILATERAL NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT?

YES ☐ NO ☐

Libertarian Party members have been debating the issue of unilateral nuclear disarmament. Some have advanced arguments suggesting it is a violation of libertarian principles to support a technology of defense which, if used, would result in the death of innocents. Others claim that only an offensive threat capable of incinerating the Soviet Union can prevent attack. Some libertarians want complete unilateral elimination of all nuclear weapons. Others want to end offensive weapons but increase the attention paid to defensive nuclear technology.

What do you think? The Society for Individual Liberty is presenting LP members with this opportunity to indicate your choice. The results will be published in *LP News* and should prove of value to those proposing platform planks, educational articles, etc.

To help promote a greater understanding of all sides of this issue, S.I.L. is devoting the entire October issue of *Individual Liberty* to the debate on nuclear disarmament. You can purchase this special edition for only \$1, with your ballot below.

The issue features comments by a host of libertarian thinkers, activists, leaders, and candidates, including: **Karl Hess, Larry Dodge, John Hospers, Ed Crane, Murray Rothbard, David Nolan, Bob Poole, Jim Clarkson, Sheldon Richman, Jarret Wollstein, Sam Konkin, Tibor Machan**, etc. There's also **Mike Dunn** and **Jeff Hummel** answering the kind of questions you've always wanted to ask them, such as "Is it better to be Red than Dead?" There's also an enlightening dialogue on the morality of harming innocents in one's self defense. **An Issue You Won't Want To Miss, and Only \$1.00!**

BALLOT

RETURN BY NOVEMBER 1st

QUESTION: "Should the Libertarian Party endorse unilateral nuclear disarmament by the U.S. government?"

YES ☐ NO ☐

☐ Rush me my special October issue of *Individual Liberty*. I enclose \$1.00.

☐ Also, I'd like to join S.I.L. and receive the next twelve issues of *Individual Liberty*. I enclose \$8.00 (includes Oct. issue). Make checks payable to S.I.L.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Mail to: SIL Nuclear Vote, PO Box 1147
Warminster, PA 18974



National Committee Meets in Montana; Lanham Named Interim Party Director

The Libertarian National Committee met August 7-8 in Billings, Montana, to make a variety of important decisions, including replacement of the party's national director.

National Chair Alicia Garcia Clark announced during the meeting that she was replacing National Director Eric O'Keefe with former Texas LP Chair Honey Lanham of Houston, TX. O'Keefe, who was appointed by former LNC Chair David Bergland, had served for 20 months. He has

outreach publication to sympathizers, prospects, and members of the media. The report, which was passed by the National Committee, also prohibited the publication of articles which contradict any portion of the party platform, stressing that LP News "should, on the whole, represent the core areas of agreement" within the party.

The LP News editor was given complete editorial control over the selection of articles, lay-out, graphics, and space assigned to advertising, LP announcements, and regular features, except where the Policy Report sets down specific guidelines. The editor is selected by the national director with the advice and consent of the national chair.

The National Committee made several important decisions in the area of internal education. In response to several complaints, the committee ruled to attach a disclaimer to any non-LP produced materials that might

deregulate restaurant beer and wine licenses as a first step toward abolishing the licenses. Other resolutions passed called for the U.S. government to rescind U.S. Treasury Circular 1081, which forces Filipino veterans, widows, orphans, and others receiving U.S. dollars to be paid in Philippine Pesos with the American dollars being deposited in the Philippine National Bank; and endorsing the petition in opposition to Senate Bill 1407-House Resolution 3975 to the Postal Service Amendments Act of 1981, which gives expanded powers to the Postal Service to exclude controversial materials from the mail.

The Montana LP also hosted a banquet for the National Committee and other area Libertarians. Guest

speaker was Montana's U.S. Senate candidate, Larry Dodge, who spoke about his campaign and one of his main campaign issues, privatizing government land.

NOTICE!!!

The Libertarian Party National Headquarters has moved to a new location. The new address is: 2139 Wisconsin Avenue, NW, Suite 102, Washington, D.C. 20007.



Honey Lanham

since become a consultant on the Dick Randolph for Governor campaign in Alaska.

Lanham has been active in the Libertarian Party for five years. She was recently elected with two other Libertarians to the Harris County School Board. Lanham retains her residence in Houston (Harris County) for that reason.

Lanham's appointment was effective immediately and is for an interim period of no more than six months. Clark is accepting applications for the national director position and is expected to name the new national director at the next National Committee meeting, December 4-5 in Orlando, Florida. (See notice at right for more information about applying for the position.)

In other business, the National Committee heard reports from subcommittee chairs on "Campaign '82" efforts, internal education programs, membership recruitment, minority outreach efforts, Libertarian Party News editorial policy, and other subjects. O'Keefe also gave a report on national headquarters activities.

The LP News Policy Committee recommended that the publication be directed primarily at LP members but also be made appropriate as an

be recommended in LP News by the Internal Education Committee, stating that they might contain material inconsistent with the Libertarian Party platform and that the platform is the only authoritative statement on LP positions. The Internal Education Committee was also assigned the task of developing an introductory platform study guide.

Other National Committee business included lending its endorsement to various causes or positions. Resolutions were passed supporting Project Liberty, an organization promoting repeal of the federal income tax; adopting July 4 as the holiday most exemplifying libertarian principles and encouraging LP organizations to make special efforts to hold events, programs, and activities in conjunction with the holiday; opposing the City of San Francisco for its handgun ban; and opposing any U.S. involvement in the Middle East and, particularly, the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

The Montana LP, host of the National Committee meeting, took advantage of the situation by introducing two resolutions which were passed giving LNC support to Montana's anti-MX missile initiative and the Montana LP's initiative to

The Libertarian National Committee is accepting applications for the position of

NATIONAL DIRECTOR

The LNC seeks a Libertarian activist to direct national party activity from its National Headquarters in Washington, D.C.

Experience in administrative skills, supervisory skills, office management, financial management, and fundraising would be helpful.

Applicants should have significant experience in working with voluntary organizations.

Interested individuals should send resumes by November 15 to:

**Alicia Garcia Clark
3445 Monterey Road
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Libertarian Party Book Service

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This best seller describes what would happen in the event of all-out nuclear war. (hb., \$11.95, pb., \$2.50)

Nuclear War: What's in it For You? Ground Zero

This is one of the best popular level books on the dangers of nuclear war. (pb., \$2.95)

Tomorrow, Capitalism: The Economics of Economic Freedom, Henri Lapage

(hb., \$14.95)

The Declaration of Independence: A Study in the History of Political Ideas, Carl Becker

The Declaration is examined with clarity and beauty. Can be enjoyably read in one sitting. (pb., \$2.95)

Markets and Minorities, Thomas Sowell

Sowell demonstrates the at-best-futile and at-worst-devastating effects of government attempts to aid the advance of ethnic or racial minorities. (hb., \$13.50, pb., \$7.95)

Socialism, Ludwig von Mises

Brilliantly demonstrates the unworkability of socialism as a system and shows that a consistent implementation of socialist doctrines would stamp out the human race. (hb. \$11.00, pb. \$5.00)

Planning For Freedom, Ludwig von Mises

Contains essays on inflation, controls and intervention. Also includes Rothbard's *The Essential Von Mises*. (pb. \$6.00)

Cutting Back City Hall, Robert Poole.

Very useful for local activists and municipal candidates. (hb., \$12.50/pb., \$6.95)

Prophets on the Right: Profiles of Conservative Critics of American Globalism, Ronald Radosh

Sympathetic analysis of these denigrated and ignored isolationists of World War II and their contributions to an understanding of American imperialism. (pb. \$5.95)

Rent Control: Myths and Realities, ed. by Walter Block and Edgar Olsen.

This study demolishes the case for rent control, demonstrating with sound logic and documentation that rent control leads to deteriorating neighborhoods and housing shortages. (pb., \$7.95)

Educating the Worker Citizen, Joel Spring.

A prominent educational historian documents the domination of the American educational system by a government seeking to produce conformity and perpetuation of its own control. Important for understanding the way government has shaped social institutions. (pb., \$11.95)

The Regulation of Medical Care: Is the Price Too High?, John C. Goodman.

Demonstrates that the medical profession enjoys numerous legal privileges which raise the price of medical care and increase the income of doctors. Argues for a free market in medical care. (pb., \$5.00)

Freedom and Domination: A Historical Critique of Civilization, Alexander Rustow.

This book traces the conflict between individual freedom and political domination throughout history; highly recommended. (hb., \$40.00)

Strategic Disengagement and World Peace: Toward A Non-Interventionist American Foreign Policy, Earl C. Ravenal.

Two essays discussing the limitations on American world power and the need to diminish U.S. involvement around the world and the means by which the threat of nuclear war can be reduced. (pb., \$2.00)

Political Philosophy

Freedom for Alaskans, Dick Randolph

Randolph presents a libertarian perspective on the important issues in Alaska, and provides a history of his own political development. (pb., \$3.95)

Ethics of Liberty, Murray N. Rothbard

Rothbard's newest book is the most important restatement of the classical natural law-natural rights tradition of justice in our time. (hb., \$15.95)

A New Beginning, Ed Clark.

Systematic and readable overview of libertarianism with specific applications to important public policy areas. Written by 1980 Libertarian presidential candidate. Highly recommended. (Lg. pb., \$4.00)

A New Dawn for America, Roger L. MacBride.

Introductory exposition of libertarianism with more emphasis on abstract libertarianism and less analysis of public policy than *A New Beginning*. Written by 1976 Libertarian presidential candidate. Excellent introduction. (hb., \$5.95)

For A New Liberty, Murray N. Rothbard.

In-depth presentation of libertarianism by a leading libertarian scholar. Includes libertarian heritage, philosophy, economic analysis, public policy, and strategy for achieving liberty. (pb., \$6.95)

The Libertarian Reader, Tibor Machan, Editor.

Explore the legal, social and economic implications of libertarian thought in these fine essays by Friedman, Hayek, Szasz, Hospers, Rothbard, Mises and others. (hb. \$27.50, pb. \$12.95)

No Treason, Lysander Spooner.

Written by a great libertarian abolitionist of the nineteenth century, this work argues clearly and persuasively that one is not bound by all of the dictates of government, but that government must be judged by the standard applicable to all. Focuses on constitutional arguments. (pb., \$2.50)

Economics

The Theory of Money and Credit, Ludwig von Mises.

(hb., \$11.00, pb., \$5.00)

Economics in One Lesson, Henry Hazlitt.

Readable introduction to an often difficult subject. Intended to help the reader understand the effects of government economic policy. (pb., \$5.95)

Power and Market: Government and the Economy, Murray N. Rothbard.

Applies economic analysis to government intervention, arguing that intervention leads to monopoly, unemployment, and poverty. Presents a convincing case for the market. (hb., \$15.00/pb., \$4.95)

Techniques for Change

Winning Political Campaigns With Publicity, Hank Parkison.

Introductory "how-to" book on local media relations, geared to campaigns at state legislative level or lower. Treatment of technique is superb; treatment of strategy is unprincipled and not recommended. (pb. reprint, \$8.00)

The Political Campaign Handbook, Arnold Steinberg.

Political Campaign Management, Arnold Steinberg.

These two books provide an exhaustive guide to campaign management. Recommended reading for Libertarian candidates and campaign managers. (The Political Campaign Handbook: hb., \$22.95/Political Campaign Management: hb., \$24.95)

How to Win Votes, Edward Costikyan.

A well-written and up-to-date manual by a top political adviser to New York City's Democratic mayor Edward Koch. Stresses opinion polling, TV ads, and mobilizing the non-voter, and pays particular attention to the importance of issues. (hb., \$12.95)

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Campaign '82

Continued From Page 11.

Board race. Two of the seven seats are up for election, allowing the possibility of gaining a Libertarian majority on the board. Three Libertarians currently sit on the board.

The election may be delayed until January 1983, due to a move by the board majority to separate the election from November's general election. Bill Fraser, one of the Libertarians on the board and chairman of the Texas LP, said he thought the move to change the election date was an attempt to encourage a lower turnout.

Dougherty Seeks Governor Seat

Dan Dougherty is running an active campaign for the California governor's seat.

Dougherty, who went full-time on Labor Day, is booked for campaign engagements all over the state for 52 of the 62 days between Labor Day and the election.

Tom Palmer, full-time campaign manager for Dougherty, said Dougherty is getting excellent media coverage, including a significant number of wire service stories. Dougherty has held several very successful news conferences and has had interviews with the state's most prominent political reporters. He has also been hosted on major state television and radio talk shows.

Dougherty has stayed busy addressing various audiences, such as the Mexican American Political Endorsing Convention, and attending county fairs to meet voters and shake some hands.

One of the campaign's most successful media events was the "requiem for Proposition 13." After a

recent State Supreme Court ruling gutted Proposition 13 by, in effect, invalidating the section requiring that new taxes be approved by two-thirds of voters, Dougherty took a blow-up of the text of Proposition 13, ran over it with a car, and put the remains in an old rented casket. As his supporters paraded the casket up the Supreme Court steps in Sacramento, Dougherty read a eulogy. Media outlets all over the state covered the event.

Dougherty had issued three in-depth issue papers before Labor Day on the state's gun control and nuclear weapons freeze initiatives and on limiting the state legislature's session (currently full-time).

Palmer said he hoped fundraising efforts would bring the necessary funds to distribute 300,000 brochures door-to-door. If sufficient funds are raised, the campaign will also mail 250,000 copies of a special campaign tabloid to registered independents in targeted areas.

Also joining the Dougherty campaign staff in August was former LP National Office staffer Gillian Jewell.

Michigan Boosts LP Campaigns

Michigan LP activities are offering special assistance to Libertarian candidates in that state.

The Michigan party's second annual "Libertarian Week" was held October 3-10. The week of activities, designed to focus media attention on the LP and its candidates, was extremely successful last year and was expected to be even more valuable this year as an extra boost to local candidates just weeks before the election.

The week-long event included at least 20 separate events sponsored by local LP chapters, in addition to a

main event featuring Kingwood Township (NJ) Councilman Dick Siano as the main speaker.

"Libertarian Week" was the brainchild of LPM Director Stephen O'Keefe.

O'Keefe has also designed campaign brochures for any state candidates who were interested. The Michigan LP also designed brochures for state legislative candidates with standard interiors and custom exteriors, O'Keefe said. In addition, the LPM held a two-day training seminar for candidates and their staffs entitled "Impact '82." The program addressed fundraising, media relations, public speaking, and a scientific literature distribution system.

Two-Way Race Gives Laudani High Hopes

Dr. Lou Laudani, Libertarian candidate for U.S. Congress from Massachusetts, expects to carry a very respectable percentage of the vote this November.

Laudani, a Lexington, MA, dentist, is running an active campaign against his lone opponent, incumbent James Shannon. The Republican Party, which Laudani said is very weak in the state, is not fielding a candidate.

Laudani said he has done numerous newspaper interviews, an interview on cable television, and a prepared statement on cable television. He has also addressed various groups, such as Rotary Clubs, and plans to speak before many more service organizations before the election.

He said that he has strong family, social, and professional ties in the district, where he was born and raised. He said he has been issuing regular news releases and has been putting significant efforts into fundraising.

Among issues Laudani is addressing in his campaign are a return to the gold standard, abolition of the Federal Reserve System, opposition to draft registration, support for a nuclear weapons freeze, a balanced budget amendment, and tax and spending cuts.

Laudani said he has not ruled out the possibility of winning the congressional seat.

Armstrong Runs Active Race

Illinois LP's candidate for governor, Bea Armstrong, will be their most active candidate and hopes to win the party permanent ballot status by polling five percent of the vote.

Since beginning her full-time campaign August 1, Armstrong has made several media swings throughout the state, receiving excellent media coverage in print, radio, and television. She said she had done interviews for at least 35 separate media outlets before Labor Day.

Armstrong said she began the campaign with an emphasis on media coverage in order to get an initial wide dissemination of libertarian ideas and knowledge of her candidacy. In addition, Armstrong said she wanted to practice before trying to crack the Chicago media market, "a hard nut to crack," according to Armstrong, a journalist herself. She said, however, that she was ready to give it a try.

Armstrong said she has been encouraged by the attitude of media people and that 20 to 30 percent have been "very positive" about the LP and its ideas.

Armstrong said she planned to do more speaking to organizations during the last months of the campaign, including an engagement with the Illinois Broadcasters Association.

She said she has a chance of being included in gubernatorial debates with her opponents. Her Republican opponent is the incumbent shooting for an unprecedented third term. Her Democratic rival is Adlai Stevenson, who, according to Armstrong, "outside of his name has nothing going for him." She said he has put his foot in his mouth several times, including a statement that he has always wanted to have the authority of the executive branch.

Several fundraising and publicity-seeking events have been held including a major banquet featuring Kingwood Township (NJ) Councilman Dick Siano and Armstrong as speakers.

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What's Available From Headquarters?

Qty/Amt Pamphlets:

1982 Platform of the Libertarian Party. As adopted during the 1981 National Convention in Denver, Colorado (50¢ each)

Leaflet:

New 8½ by 11 leaflet, based on the Q&A Brochure. (5¢ each)

1982 Libertarian Party Bylaws. As adopted during the 1981 National Convention in Denver, Colorado (\$1.00 each)

Books:

Libertarian Political Action. Campaigning skills including campaign organization, petitioning instructions, fundraising skills, outreach techniques and media contact. (\$5.00 each)

LP Activist's Manual. Based on the Party's successful Political Action Workshops. (\$5.00 each)

A New Beginning by Ed Clark (\$4.00 each)

Films:

"We Hold These Truths." Excellent introduction to the Libertarian Party. Available in 16mm film (\$125.00), VHS and Betamax (\$45.00, specify Beta 1 or Beta 11). Rental cost for film: \$25 for two days, \$40 for full week. Tape rental is \$15 for one week. Shipping included in purchase and rental price.

"The Incredible Bread Machine." 16mm film produced by World Research, Inc., available for rental (\$30.00).

Issue Papers: 50¢ each, 10 or more, 25¢ each.

Taxation

Unemployment

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Posters: (\$2.00; 10 for \$10.00)

"Vote Libertarian" poster on 80 lb paper stock.

Libertarian Party Statement of Principles (inscribed on parchment-like paper, suitable for framing)

"No Draft-No War" (23"x 35")

"Against the Draft" (17"x 11") LNC draft resolution printed on parchment

"Clark for President" (18½"x 26")

"MacBride for President" (18"x 26")

"Hospers for President" (18½"x 26")

Statue of Liberty Poster (see p.20) printed on 80 lb. paper stock. (\$2.50 each; 5 for \$10.00)

"Vote Libertarian" cardboard poster 11" by 30" (\$4.00 each; 5 for \$15.00)

Buttons: (50¢ each) 1¾"

"Vote Libertarian"

Bumper Stickers: (\$1.00 each)

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The Draft

Continued From Page 3.
tive Service knows where one lives and whether or not one has registered. In fact, they know none of this and do not even follow up on the lists. There is no enforcement behind this scare tactic, but SSS spokesmen said it was successful and they will surely use it again.

Another tactic will be to require proof of registration for the draft when applying for government student loans. A bill to deny student loans to non-registrants has passed the House and Senate and is expected to become law soon. As Sen. Barry Goldwater said in opposing the bill, "If you are wealthy enough not to need a student loan, you don't have to register."

Certainly, those who quietly fail to register for the draft will remain untouched by prosecutions. Losing a student loan (especially one provided by the State, which libertarians oppose anyway) is a very small price to pay for escaping conscription and possible war duty.

While Reagan has not been talking publicly about starting draft inductions, due to the serious problems facing the registration program, others in government, media, and intellectual circles have been. The Atlantic Council, a foreign policy study group which boasts former Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara, a former secretary of the Navy, and two former secretaries of the Army as members, released a panel report in June which said, "the President should be given limited authority to induct a number of men ... short of the outbreak of general war." They went on to say that by the mid-eighties, drafted soldiers would be needed. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and the Joint Chiefs of Staff have made similar statements.

With all branches of the armed forces meeting their recruitment goals, how could the U.S. need a draft? One must remember that the world is a large place and to police all of it demands a bloated military machine with many millions of soldiers. Volunteer soldiers are expensive; they want market wages. But drafted soldiers are slaves with no choice but to take what they are given. Many advocates of the draft will readily admit that an advantage of the draft is cheap labor not subject to freedom of choice in the event of unpopular war.

Other draft advocates use a "cosmopolitan" line of reasoning. The army is 33 percent black, and they fear that black deaths will be disproportionate to the civilian black population (13 percent) in a war, as in Vietnam. It is true that minorities bore the brunt of the fighting and dying in Vietnam; however, the answer is not found in forcing whites into the military for racially-balanced death

counts. The answer is a foreign policy of non-intervention which would enable civil liberties for young men of all races and lessen the chance of there being death counts at all.

The draft and registration has become an instrument of foreign policy. Registration was started by Jimmy Carter in response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and was continued by Ronald Reagan, at least partially in response to the trouble in Poland. If U.S. foreign policy does not change from the role of world policeman, the draft will continue to be "needed" by those in power.

If draft registration had been a success, prosecutions would be a "mop-up" operation, to be followed by a draft at the next foreign policy crossroad. But registration has been a failure due to widespread disobedience. Full-scale enforcement is totally impossible, and draft inductions cannot take place without causing social unrest and even higher rates of non-compliance. Therefore, the Selective Service must dramatically increase the registration rate in order to begin an actual draft. If it cannot, the registration program — and the chance for a draft — will be in jeopardy. To increase the rate, the government must appear to be capable of enforcing the law.

We can expect the government to continue to understate resistance and to bluff about their ability to clamp down on resisters. They have plans to take their propaganda to high school students with speakers and posters.

Draft registration is no longer a "war of words." The Reagan administration has declared a real war against young men. Resisters are being prosecuted and imprisoned. The time has come for the anti-draft movement to escalate resistance.

The registration rate is the key to victory. If the rate falls during prosecutions, the registration program and the return of the draft will be stopped. And it will fall if an expanded effort is made to counsel young men to resist. Educating high school students about the State's inability to enforce the law, especially against non-vocal resisters, is especially important. Support for resisters is also essential. Signed statements of support are effective, and a resister's defense fund is very much needed.

Protesting, counseling, and supporting resisters is vitally important now, when continued resistance can stop the draft in its first phase. The draft can be stopped, and Libertarians must take the lead.

Paul Jacob is one of the 160 non-registrants targeted for prosecution nationwide. He is former chairman of the Arkansas Libertarian Party and on the Student Board of Students for a Libertarian Society. Jacob is currently living underground in an attempt to avoid prosecution.

Cato Institute Offers Programs

The Cato Institute is a Washington, D.C.-based public policy research foundation dedicated to preserving and extending social and economic freedoms. The Cato Institute, founded in 1977, sponsors programs designed to assist both laymen and scholars in analyzing questions of political economy.

Cato's programs are extremely valuable for those libertarians who are working, as F.A. Hayek noted, to "make the philosophic foundations of

tarian or libertarian-sympathizer. It is syndicated to more than 165 radio stations across the country.

Policy monographs, books, the *Cato Journal*, and week-long summer seminars on libertarian theory round out the current programs offered.

The Cato Institute invites libertarians to write for a full description of materials available and the benefits of becoming a Cato Sponsor. Contact Cato at: 224 Second St., SE, Washington, D.C. 20003, 202-546-0200. (Note: The LP does not necessarily

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This column is prepared as a service of the Libertarian Party's Internal Education Committee.

Featured Source Material

a free society once more a living intellectual issue." Services provided by the Cato Institute include publication of "Policy Analysis" (issued twelve or more times annually) on topics such as monetary systems, Reagan's nuclear defense strategy, and government regulation.

The Cato Institute also issues a monthly newsletter, *Policy Report*, which deals with economic issues from the perspective of the Austrian school of economics. The "Byline" radio program sponsored by Cato is a 90 second message on a current issue presented by a prominent liber-

Oakland

Continued From Page 2.

That there hasn't been greater public outcry at this travesty of justice is a sign of how dangerously reckless our society has become with the concept of individual rights. Never mind that the very idea of "psychological damage" to a community is nonsensical. Never mind that sports fans in Los Angeles are unfairly getting the short end of the stick.

What this incident underscores is that we now live in a society where government has become cavalier about its ability to abridge the fundamental human right to private property. Without that right, there is nothing to inhibit the inherent tendency of government to expand. At some point — and perhaps now is the time — we've got to say "enough!" Failure to do so will only encourage the power-seekers in government to "condemn" still more of our liberties.

Ed Crane is president of the Cato Institute, a public-policy research foundation in Washington, D.C.

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Taking Liberties

by Bruce Majors

Up, Up, and Away

The trend in federal spending continues upward, according to an analysis by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The Bank's experts dispute budget projections of both Congress and the Reagan administration. Planned tax increases appear real enough, they conclude, but many of the anticipated spending cuts are little better than wishful thinking. The Bank's projection for fiscal 1983 is federal spending at 24.3 percent of GNP. In the last year of the Carter administration, the figure was 22.5 percent.

Nation's Business
September, 1982

Post Office vs. First Amendment

In the 1930's *The Saturday Review of Literature* was not only this country's leading independent literary weekly; it was the only one. In the 1950's it shortened its name and

widened its range. With Norman Cousins as its editor from 1942 to 1971, *The Saturday Review* could not only say that nothing human was alien to it but could also say that it had made cultural and social topics popular. At its peak, the magazine had 630,000 subscribers. Since 1977 *The Saturday Review* has been owned by Macro Communications Company, which made it into a monthly of the arts. Its distinction remained high, but costs and particularly postal rates went even higher. During the past two years *The Saturday Review* lost \$3 million and on August 16 it suspended publication. From California where he now lives and teaches, the 67-year-old Mr. Cousins remarked only too accurately: 'The post office has done more to kill quality magazines in this country than anything I can think of.'

America
August 21-28, 1982

Women's Lib Under Socialism

The Soviet birth rate is so low that the USSR may not have enough men to induct into its armed forces by the end of the decade.

The Kremlin is aware of the problems and in 1981 launched a 'pro-natalist' drive, paying women special subsidies for having babies, creating more day care spots, barring women from 460 hazardous jobs, and increasing positions for part time work.

Washington Post
August 31, 1982

Training America's Future Leaders

As the new school year gets underway, nearly seven million college students will be looking to the federal government for about \$7 billion in student aid to help finance their educations. Yet, it is likely that a fifth of those students will earn less than a 'C' (or 2.0 grade point) average by graduation day next year.

A General Accounting Office report indicates that lax standards at many of this country's post-secondary institutions are resulting in widespread abuse of federal programs.

The GAO investigated records of 5,800 students at 20 colleges picked at random. Roughly 20 percent of student aid recipients had less than a 'C' average, and 10 percent had an average lower than 'D-plus.'

Washington Times
September 1, 1982

Give Us Your Tired, Your Poor, Your Forwarding Address

About one-third of the Haitian refugees scheduled for immigration hearings after being released under a Federal court order last month have been failing to show up. The hearings are being held to determine whether they will be able to remain in this country.

Eileen Campion (a lawyer representing the Haitians) said she had 'suffered through three cases' in which the immigration service had given wrong addresses for her clients, making it impossible to reach them to inform them of the hearings.

'It is entirely the fault of the immigration service. They fail to appear because they did not know the hearing was taking place.'

New York Times
September 4, 1982

Or Else?

The U.S. government has requested the Japanese Government to help rehabilitate Chrysler Corporation by offering a short-term loan.

The amount of the loan the U.S. sought in an official letter from U.S. Trade Representative William Brock to International Trade and Industry Minister Shintaro Abe was said to be \$300-\$500 million.

Minister Abe was positive about extending the loan to Chrysler because he expects it will help ameliorate U.S.-Japan economic relations.

The Japanese Economic Journal
August 24, 1982

On the Certainty of Death and Taxes

The Treasury Department, acknowledging that it will be difficult to levy income taxes after a nuclear holocaust, has plans to impose a 20 percent sales tax in the event of an 'emergency.'

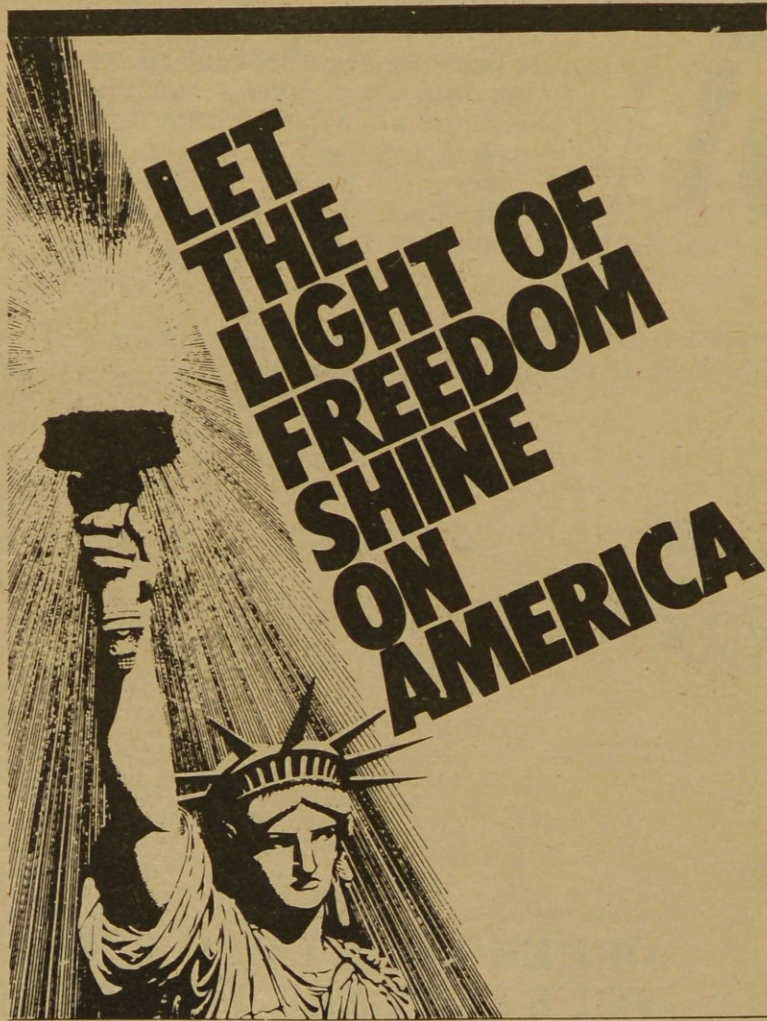
The Progressive
September, 1982

Some Bureaucrats Are More Equal Than Others

The field offices of the Internal Revenue Service have received a number of calls this week from employers wondering if they couldn't use the Defense Department's new dodge to help its ailing cash flow. The device was created last week to take care of the August 31 military payroll so that Reagan could veto the supplemental appropriations bill.

The dodge consists of getting a special regulation published in the Federal Register that permits the Pentagon to defer sending the Treasury the income tax and Social Security payments it has withheld from the paychecks of its employees. Except in this one extraordinary national emergency, the process is illegal. The IRS has had to say no to every request for similar treatment.

Washington Post
September 3, 1982



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