

# Arizona Liberty

Adults Should Be Free  
To Do As They Please  
Provided They Do Not Use  
Force or Fraud... And They  
Pay For It Themselves

The voice of the Arizona Libertarian Party

VOL. 3 - NO. 5

NOV. 10 1977

## McNeill Garnerers 27,000 Votes

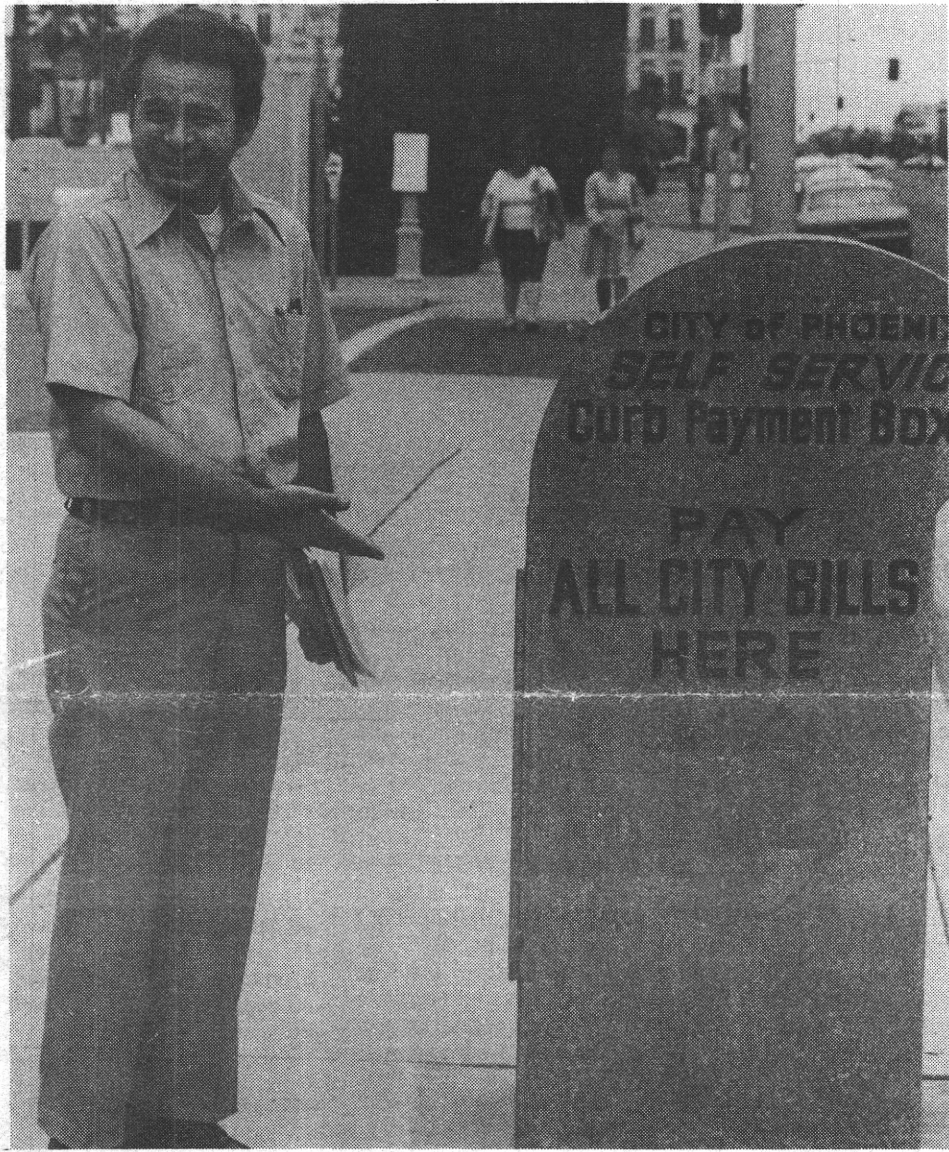


photo - Pat Harper

Libertarian David L. McNeill received over 27,000 votes in the Phoenix City Council election on November 1, 1977. He placed 8th out of 10 candidates for the 6 council seats. Some 29 percent of the Phoenix electors who voted in the election cast one of their 6 possible votes for council for David.

Even though he did not win a seat on the Phoenix City Council, this still represents a substantial victory for McNeill and the LP. David was widely identified as the Libertarian candidate, even though the election was "non-partisan" and even though the Party name did not appear on the ballots. Virtually every story in the press and radio and TV identified McNeill's Libertarian Party affiliation.

McNeill's campaign carried a strong emphasis on Libertarian principles applied to local issues, chiefly in the economic area. He called for the abolition of the property tax and the reduction or elimination of the sales tax. He said the city government should get out of the many businesses in which it is currently engaged, and provide only for public safety and criminal justice systems.

He continually proposed free market solutions to problems typically thrust upon government, such as the desire to preserve the beauty of the Phoenix Mountains by those living near them. He suggested that those citizens band together and purchase the mountains to prevent further development of their slopes.

McNeill argued against the acceptance by Phoenix of federal funds because of

the resulting loss of local sovereignty over local matters. And he argued against the use of government bonds for current capital expenditures because the burden of repayment is passed on to future generations and newcomers to Phoenix who had no choice about such expenditures.

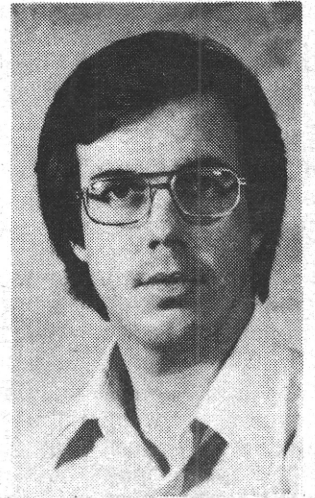
David was apparently not considered a serious contender by many of the groups hosting candidates' forums, as he was invited to few of them. As a result he received little media coverage early in the campaign. Nor did he have media.

He did receive fair media coverage late in the campaign in the form of candidate summaries and comparisons. The best of these were in the series on candidates appearing in the Arizona Republic during the week preceding the election, and in the series of interviews conducted by Channel 3, KTVK, just prior to the election.

Also, numerous "David L. McNeill, Libertarian for City Council" signs were placed in central Phoenix during the last 3 weeks of the campaign. And, many copies of the Arizona Liberty issue featuring David were handed out at shopping centers where David made personal appearances during the campaign.

McNeill's limited campaign budget resulted in an expenditure of less than 2 cents per vote received by him. Only 1 candidate is known to have spent less per vote received — the incumbent councilman Calvin Goode, who was reelected for about a quarter of a cent per vote. Other council candidates spent up to about a dollar a vote.

### Writer To Speak



The TANSTAAFL Society will present "The art of Political Persuasion", a talk by Michael Emerling, on Friday, December 2, 1977, at 7:00 p.m. at the El Gaucho Restaurant, 4540 N. 16th Street, Phoenix, Arizona. The cost for the event is \$8.50 which will include a Mexican food dinner.

Mr. Emerling offers a money back guarantee to anyone who is not satisfied that his remarks are worthy of the \$5 fee. He has promised an interesting and educational evening.

Michael is an articulate spokesman who is able to cross-dress Libertarian ideas in a manner that really sells. To reserve your seat for this event please call Leona: 956-2919.

All proceeds will go to the Arizona Libertarian Party. (For further information, please refer to the enclosed flier.)

TANSTAAFL: There ain't no such thing as a free lunch

### Supreme Court Accepts Ballot Question

The Arizona Supreme Court on October 18, 1977, agreed to consider the Libertarian Party's lawsuit to maintain ballot status. Arguments were presented to the Court sitting en banc by Fred R. Esser, LP attorney, against Maricopa County's argument that the special action was improper, Justice Holohan remarked, "While we don't like to encourage special actions, we do like to resolve election disputes before elections."

Deputy County Attorney, Q. Dale Hatch, argued that the counties would face "great expense" if the Libertarian Party was accorded ballot status. Final arguments have not yet been scheduled, but it is believed the Supreme court

will rule before the end of the year.

The cost to the counties would be the printing of an extra primary ballot and the precinct registrars, which are now given free to Republicans and Democrats. At issue are basic constitutional questions, primarily First Amendment guarantees of freedom of association.

If Judge Hardy's decision is not reversed, it would be virtually impossible for any new political party to achieve ballot status in Arizona.

Another Libertarian attorney, John Buttrick, is assisting in the preparation of briefs to the Supreme Court. It is believed that the Court will rule before the end of the year.

### Convention Announced

The Arizona Libertarian Party will hold a state convention in 1978 to kick off the year's election activities. The theme of the convention will be practical politics. The convention will feature a number of tutorials and workshops about how to campaign for public office.

The business of the convention will include adoption of a state platform and the endorsement of a slate of LP candidates for statewide offices in the 1978 election.

The convention will be a long weekend in March, from Friday the 24th to Sunday the 26th. It will be preceded 2 weeks earlier by platform hearings, to which all interested groups will be invited to voice their positions.

The featured guest speaker will be columnist and former political activist Nicholas Von Hoffman, who will talk about "Guerrilla Politics" on Friday night. A

(Cont'd on Page 6)

Legalize Freedom

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# Arizona Liberty

The voice of the Arizona Libertarian Party

VOL. 3 - NO. 5

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## The Real Tax Rate: 50% Plus

Guest Editorial

By Jerry Evenson

Our repressive and excessive tax laws have caused the formation of the numerous "tax haven nations" around the world. The Soviet Union, dedicated to destroying capitalism and free enterprise, is now using our own tax laws to destroy the capitalist—or blackmail them into getting their respective governments to acquiesce to the demands of the Kremlin!

The solution to the problem does not lie in "stringing-up" tax AVOIDERS—the solution must be in changing and simplifying our tax structure so as to permit the wealth producers and the job creators to maintain control and use of the dollars they make—and that includes all American citizens.

The average tax level in the U.S. (Federal) is 30%. You say "I don't pay that much!"—but you do. You pay via higher prices on merchandise because the businesses of this country don't actually pay taxes—they merely collect taxes for the government. If a firm can sell you an item for \$1.00 and make 10¢ profit, and then the government adds some fees or expenses or an additional 5% tax onto the businessman's cost of doing business—those fees or taxes will then be added to the cost of the merchandise and you, the consumer, will pay that tax. If the tax is 5¢, the item will now cost you \$1.05.

You say 30% isn't too high of a price to pay for living in this "land of the free and home of the brave"? We aren't done with your taxes, yet!

If you are employed, part of the cost of your employment is the matching funds your employer pays into Social Security tax. You pay about 5.6% and your employer pays the same. Chances are you don't pay this amount on your entire income, but if you are earning about \$16,000 per year (average), the total tax paid into this nearly bankrupt program will account for about 8% of your income.

Inflation is presently "taxing" you about 7% per year. The inflation rate is the result of government spending money it doesn't have—economists give it the fancy title of deficit spending! It is actually "DEFICIT TAXATION."

So far you are paying about 30% Federal plus 8% Social Security and another 7% inflation tax. This totals 45% of your earned income. This does not take into consideration the proposed increases in Social Security taxes which may boost this figure to as high as 20%.

Worried? There is still more! A majority of states and even some cities have State and City Income Tax laws. If you live in New York City you will pay an average of 3% City Income Tax and another 10% to 15% State Income Tax. Hawaii would get about 10% of your earned income and the State of Delaware could get you for as much as 20% of your taxable income. But let us assume that you are living in a state that just gets you for about 6% of your total income and we add that to the 45% you are already paying—now the tax collectors have taken about 51% of your income and you most certainly have to pay about 4% for sales tax when you spend your money—and what about adding property taxes? How much do you pay in taxes for gasoline? Liquor? Cigarettes? Cosmetics?

These are the taxes you pay if you are only making an average income? That is enough to make the most patriotic hard hat start looking for a way to beat the tax man. What would you be doing if you started making some really big money and the tax man didn't just want 55% of your income—what would you do if he wanted 75%?

## Half-Priced Police Patrol

By Robert W. Poole, Jr.

Equal numbers of people live in the neighboring cities of "Plushtown" and "Spartanville." They have similar law enforcement needs, both fielding 10 police patrol units at busy times. Yet police patrol in Spartanville costs only half what it does in Plushtown. Why? Because officials in Spartanville have adopted the latest money-saving techniques for police departments.

Spartanville—a composite of several real innovative cities—reaps the bulk of its savings by using one-man, rather than two-man, cars. For the same number of required field units, this difference cuts personnel costs, the biggest part of the budget, by 50 percent. Until recently, controversy simmered over the relative adequacy of one-man cars. Many people assumed that two-man cars meant officers would be more efficient in dealing with incidents, less likely to be attacked, and less likely to behave in ways that could lead to citizen complaints.

But all these apparently obvious points turn out to be incorrect. Earlier this year the Police Foundation released the results of an intensive study of one-versus two-man patrol cars in San Diego. City police were divided into 22 one-man and 22 two-man cars, and assigned evenly throughout the city. Careful records were kept on all aspects of their operations for one year.

The results surprised many professionals. Police Foundation president Patrick Murphy summed them up this way: "...clearly and unequivocally it is more efficient, safer, and at least as effective for the police to staff patrol cars with one officer." Significantly, the total annual cost to the San Diego was 83 percent greater for a two-man than a one-man car.

Overall performance of the units was about the same, in terms of calls for service and officer-initiated activity. The only differences were that the two-man units wrote somewhat more traffic tickets, and that one-man units received notably fewer citizen complaints about the way they handled incidents.

The overall efficiency of the one-man units was actually greater than that of the two-man cars. One-man units did require back-up assistance more often, but nowhere near enough to justify having the second man in the car to begin with. Likewise, two-man units took a bit less time to handle each call, but once again, had nowhere near enough savings to justify the presence of the second officer.

As far as officer safety is concerned, there were actually fewer cases of resisting arrest and assaults on officers with one-man units. Officer injuries and vehicle accidents occurred at the same rate for both types of units.

## Libertarian Party Statement of Principles

We, the members of the Libertarian Party, challenge the cult of the omnipotent state and defend the rights of the individual.

We hold that all individuals have the right to exercise sole dominion over their own lives, and have the right to live in whatever manner they choose, so long as they do not forcibly interfere with the equal right of others to live in whatever manner they choose.

Governments throughout history have regularly operated on the opposite principle, that the State has the right to dispose of the lives of individuals and the fruits of their labor. Even within the United States, all political parties other than our own grant to government the right to regulate the lives of individuals and seize the fruits of their labor without their consent.

We, on the contrary, deny the right of any government to do these things, and hold that where governments exist, they must not violate the rights of any individual: namely, (1) the right to life—accordingly we support prohibition of the initiation of physical force against others; (2) the right to liberty of speech and action—accordingly we oppose all attempts by government to abridge the freedom of speech and press, as well as government censorship in any form; and (3) the right to property—accordingly we oppose all government interference with private property, such as confiscation, nationalization, and eminent domain, and support the prohibition of robbery, trespass, fraud, and misrepresentation.

Since governments, when instituted, must not violate individual rights, we oppose all interference by government in the areas of voluntary and contractual relations among individuals. People should not be forced to sacrifice their lives and property for the benefit of others. They should be left free by government to deal with one another as free traders; and the resultant economic system, the only one compatible with the protection of individual rights, is the free market.

The San Diego study thus demonstrates that one-man units are clearly preferable, unless a city's crime conditions are so hazardous that one-man back-up units would be needed most of the time. Spartanville has taken this lesson to heart, while Plushtown has not.

A second difference between the two cities is that Spartanville officers drive compact Chevy Novas, while Plushtown police drive standard Ford LTDs. Switching to compacts has saved Spartanville 33 percent in operating costs each year. The use of compact cars for police patrol has also been controversial. Although a number of cities and counties have made the switch, others have held back, feeling that compacts were somehow not adequate for police work.

But this reservation, too, has been shown to lack merit. Early this year, the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department—the largest sheriff's department in the country—conducted a detailed evaluation of eight police equipped sedans. Three were full-sized, two were intermediates, and three were compacts. All were 1977 models. Specialist Reserve Deputy John Christy, executive editor of *Motor Trend* magazine, devised the testing procedure.

The test included seven separate evaluations. Among them were a slow and high-speed performance and handling trial, conducted by test drivers, and electronic measurement of the results. Other tests included a fuel economy run, a comprehensive mechanical evaluation to rate the ease of maintenance, and a determination of suitability for radio communications. When all eight cars had

been rated, the clear-cut winner was the Chevy Nova, a compact. The next two vehicles, nearly tied, were the Pontiac LeMans and the AMC Matador, both intermediates. Only one full-size car finished in the top five and that was a 1977 Pontiac Catalina—one of GM's "downsized" standard sedans.

Careful design of the test by the department assured that the highest-scoring vehicle would be "not only the best-suited but also the most cost-effective vehicle," according to Captain W.F. Kennedy. And that vehicle, of the eight tested, was clearly the Nova. In previous experience with 1975 and 1976 Novas, the sheriff's department found that total operating costs, including fuel, tires, and maintenance, averaged less than eight cents a mile—a far cry from the 12-13 cents that many departments pay for full-size sedans. Spartanville, therefore, feels it has made a good choice in switching to this compact car.

Spartanville's final economy measure looks more expensive, at first glance. While Plushtown only owns 10 cars for its 10-beat department, Spartanville owns 30—one for every individual officer. The 10 cars in Plushtown operate around the clock for seven days a week—and end up just barely lasting a year. In Spartanville, however, every officer is assigned his own car, which he drives home after hours and on days off. Cars in Spartanville last four years. Thus, the city ends up buying an average of 7.5 cars each year, compared with 10 for Plushtown. This means a savings of about \$15,000 a year.

A number of police and sheriff's departments have

tried out this idea, and most of them are reaping benefits over and above the initial cost savings. The Sheriff's Department in Whatcom County, Washington, for example, has found that its deputies take much better care of their "personal" cars, leading to less wear and tear and \$12,480 in yearly savings through improved gas mileage.

In short, operating a fleet of police cars doesn't have to cost an arm and a leg. Taxpayers and concerned citizens around the country may wish to question their local officials about how well they have learned Spartanville's lesson.

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## Libertarian Quote

The most important social question for human beings is how they treat their fellows in society: as objects to be manipulated by force, or as human beings to be influenced by persuasion.

Human beings living according to the former attitude seek coercively to bend other peoples' plans to conform to their own, whereas those guided by the latter seek to mesh their plans with those of other human beings, or peacefully to persuade those others to change their plans.

It is the choice between the sword and the spirit, between the power of slavery and the power of the mind.

Don Lavoie,  
writing in  
Libertarian  
Review

Americans need human rights too.

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photo - Pat Harper

## McNeill, Hurt Speak

Robert Hurt and David McNeill were the featured guests at the Tanstaaf Society brunch Sunday, October 30, 1977, at the Islands. Dr. Hurt was an independent candidate for mayor and David McNeill a council candidate in the recent City of Phoenix elections.

Dr. Hurt expressed his ideas on encouraging greater citizen participation in city decisions by allowing each voter to register his opinion prior to a vote by the council. He suggested that if the City of Phoenix would refuse federal funds, and if the federal government would then grant a tax

credit to the city, this savings could be passed directly on to the tax paying citizen. Dr. Hurt entered the race for mayor because he was disturbed by the prevailing philosophy which places the state in supremacy over the individual.

David McNeill analyzed the Phoenix city budget and suggested it be reduced from 388 million to 90 million by limiting its functions to public safety and criminal justice. "A good way to start", he said, "is to sell the airport and the water company to private investors and run them as a business."

## Can Clean-Up Campaign

New Libertarians, Gerry and Leona Kroger, are enjoying the benefits of collecting aluminum cans. First, said Gerry, we benefit ourselves with the exercise of nightly walks in quest of cans; Second, the environment is improved as discarded containers are collected; third, the party has an easy source of income when the aluminum is recycled.

In three months, the couple has collected over 5000 cans, averaging 400 per week. Translated into finances, at 17 cents per pound paid by the BIRP plant, with 24 cans to the pound, the party is richer by \$35.42, according to Kroger's figures. Gerry stated that if one hundred members would do the same thing, the party would be richer by \$35.42.

The Krogers have found the best sources include school athletic fields, especially immediately after a game, and parking lots, where cans are already flattened by cars. Vacant lots, construction sites, and convenience markets are also rich fields. In fact, you may find the Krogers rummaging through the

best gutters and dumpsters in town. And did you know that people (of other political parties) stash cans in planters outside of bars and restaurants before entering? Further, our dentist, children, neighbors and some anonymous friends, who don't wish their drinking habits known, save cans for us, reported Gerry.

For ease of storage, pinch the sides of each can, stand it upright and stomp it down. Plastic trash bags are the most servicable collection containers and pop bottles picked up along the way are redeemed for the deposit, paying for the trash bags.

Gerry ventured that an organized collection campaign with the motto, "Libertarians Can Clean Up Arizona," with its double meaning, could give the party a favorable image association. Kroger wondered how much money could be collected statewide if all party members committed themselves to salvaging the estimated 50 percent of aluminum containers not now recycled.

"It is not true that the function of law is to regulate our consciences, our ideas, our wills, our education, our opinions, our work, our trade, or our pleasures. The function of law is to protect the free exercise of these rights, and to prevent any person from interfering with the free exercise of these same rights by any other person." — Frederic Bastiat

## From The Chair



Elsewhere in this issue Fred R. Esser has reported on the Libertarian Party's appeal to the Supreme Court of Arizona on the LP Ballot Status suit. The appeal will challenge the Superior Court's interpretation of the 5 percent vote requirement for political parties to retain ballot status after each general election. Our strategy in the 1978 and future elections will depend a lot on the final interpretation obtained from the Supreme Court.

For instance, if the Superior Court's interpretation stands — that is, that we have to poll 5 percent of the total votes cast for all state offices, regardless of whether we have a candidate in any given race — then it will be to our advantage to run as many candidates as possible next year. We would want to have a Libertarian candidate on the ballot for every single state office statewide and in every legislative district. This would be so even if the candidate does no active campaigning at all, because just being on the ballot would bring in additional Libertarian votes toward our 5 percent requirement.

On the other hand, any other interpretation by the Supreme Court would lead to a different strategy. For instance, if the interpretation were to be that the LP must receive 5 percent of the total votes in only those contests in which we have candidates on the ballot, it would be to our advantage to be very selective. Then we should run only candidates who will campaign very actively and have a good chance of polling more than 5 percent of the vote in their particular contest.

By the way, here is an unofficial list of the major state offices up for election in 1978:

Governor  
Secretary of State  
Treasurer  
Attorney General  
Superintendent of Public Instruction  
Corporation Commissioner  
Mine Inspector  
State Senators (30)  
State Representatives (60)

In addition, county offices up for election will include:  
Clerks of the Superior Courts (14)  
Justices of the Peace (some)  
Constables (some)

And of course, all four U.S. Representatives will be up for election. The next election of a U.S. Senator from Arizona will not be until 1980.

If you are considering running for one of these offices as a Libertarian next year, please contact me or your County Chairman. We need to have a pretty good idea of who will be running for what office by the time of our state convention next March.

I believe it is perfectly safe to say that the Libertarian Party will be on the ballot in Arizona in 1978, one way or another. Taking the pessimistic viewpoint, for a moment, that the LP will fail to maintain ballot status from 1976 through our court suits, then we will have to mount a petition drive in 1978 to be placed on the ballot again. This will require obtaining 11,045 valid signatures again on petitions to form a "new" political party.

Nonetheless, I believe by starting in January next year, with good organization, and using some of the techniques for high ratios learned in the McNeill petition drive, that we could have our petition drive virtually completed by the state convention in March. That would give us plenty of time to prepare for our campaigns and have a head start on our establishment party competitors, who will be tied up until September in primary battles.

We would need less than 20,000 actual signatures next year to achieve the 11,045 valid signatures, figuring a success rate of about 60 percent. That can be achieved by just 40 people averaging 500 signatures each. Less than 20 active petitioners got 5,500 signatures for McNeill in about 1 month. I will pledge myself to collect 1,000 signatures toward that goal, if necessary.

The National LP has published a new 12 page tabloid format recruiting brochure, targeted particularly at students and young adults. It includes a number of fine articles concerning such topics as Carter's energy program, non-interventionist foreign policy, possible reinstatement of the draft, and resource conservation through private ownership. 10,000 have been ordered for use in Arizona. I am asking for contributions to help pay for them so that they can be distributed through our YLA's on campuses at a public event. Or, order some to distribute yourself. The cost is 2½ cents apiece. Your \$10.00 will pay for 400. Your \$25.00 will pay for 1,000. Please make your check payable to the Arizona Libertarian Party.

Congratulations to those of you in Pima County who made possible the television showing of "The Incredible Bread Machine" with an LP message.

Thanks to those who worked on or contributed to David McNeill's campaign for Phoenix City Council.

John Kannarr  
State Chairman  
Arizona Libertarian Party

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*Jim Andrews*  
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Libertarians registered over 1250 voters during the petition drive to get David McNeill on the ballot for city council. Kathi O'Connell and Frances Chambers were happy in spite of writers' cramp. photo - G. Kroger.



Paul and Ruthann Marston attended the Tanstaaf brunch on September 25, Mr. Marston was the featured speaker and shared some of his campaigning expertise with Libertarians. photo - G. Kroger

## 'Bread Machine' Goes To High School

by Aaron Leonard  
Apathy on high school campuses? It's there, all right, but a shot of straight libertarianism, in the form of "The Incredible Bread Machine Film," can waken even the most phlegmatic teenager from his public "education" - induced stupor.

With the assistance of John Hamilton, Wendy Goodenough and Mike Putch, "The IBMF" and I introduced 18 social studies classes at Rincon and Amphitheater high schools to libertarianism during September. The film is an outstanding tool — it mates a captivating, contemporary, fun - to - watch style with an incisive, tightly packed demonstration of the dangers of government intervention in the economy.

No class remained silent for long during the discussion that followed the half-hour film. Honors classes jumped in immediately with thoughtful questions; some more timid classes waited for a detailing of a few of the Libertarian Party's more

provocative stands before they started quizzing us. On the whole, the students were remarkable open-minded towards libertarianism, especially in the area of victimless crimes.

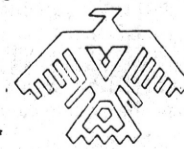
A few words of advice, garnered from experience, to any hardy souls who might participate in a similar project. First, tell the students of the availability of literature before the end-of-class bell rings. Otherwise, they'll be out the door before you can say "position paper." Second, make sure to interject the local LP phone number. Get names and addresses of anyone who's at all interested. Our high school missions should organize, not just fertilize.

Finally, promoting libertarianism to a sharp class of sixteen-year-olds is one of the best ways to hone your arguments and focus your thinking. And while you develop newer and more cogent ways to present libertarian ideas, you're helping to lay the necessary ground-work for freedom in our time.

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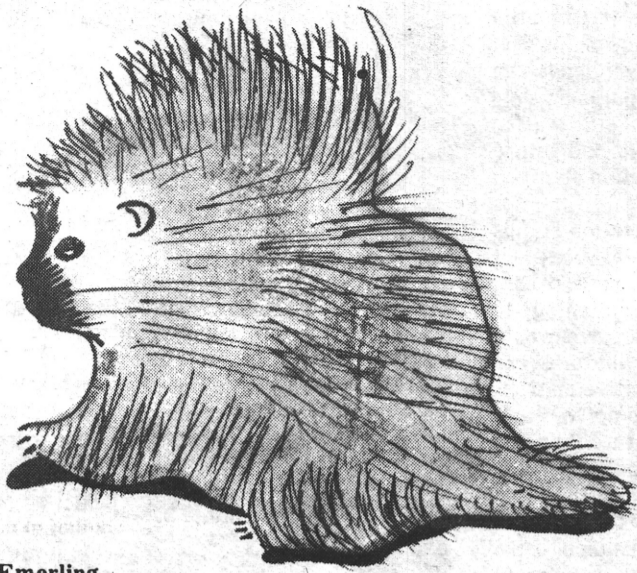


Suggested reading as an Intro to Libertarianism:

A New Dawn for America	(MacBride)	.95
Our Enemy the State	(Nock)	2.95
The Law	(Bastiat)	1.00
The Anti-Capitalist Mentality	(Mises)	2.50
The Incredible Bread Machine		1.95

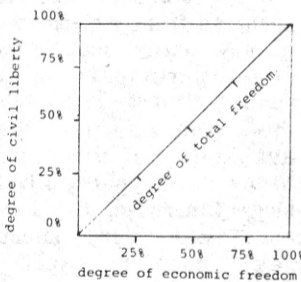
**BLANK CHECK**  
Boost my Social Security check,  
I want more money to spend,  
Just charge it to the taxpayers,  
They've got lots of it to lend.  
By EZ The Poet.

# The Porcupine; Best Symbol For LP



By Michael Emerling

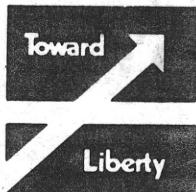
The January 1971 issue of "The Individualist", a Libertarian magazine, carried an article entitled "Classifying and Analyzing Politico - Economic Systems." It was written by David F. Nolan, co-founder of the Libertarian Party. The article began by pointing out the flaws, confusion and contradictions of the Left-Right political spectrum. It briefly criticized the view that political systems form a circle, with the far left and right merging, democracy on the other side of the circle, and no basic political alternative to statism. To straighten out the situation, David Nolan developed a new way of looking at political systems. He created the following graph:



The vertical axis measures the amount of civil freedom; moving from none at the bottom to 100 percent at the top. The horizontal axis gauges the degree of economic liberty, with none on the far left and 100 percent on the far right. Thus, the amount of total freedom would increase as one moved upward and to the right on the graph.

The condition of no freedom could be called "Totalitarianism" or "total statism". Full freedom could be called "libertarianism."

David Nolan created the "libersign" from the graph. It is intended to symbolize the libertarian movement's advocacy of greater freedom. In "The Individualist" Nolan described the "libersign" as "an arrow pointing upward and to the right." A horizontal cross-bar is added to orient the viewer.



Nolan argues that the libersign is "Simple enough to be easily marked anywhere, and it is different enough to pique peoples' attention. Used in conjunction with the slogan 'Laissez Faire', its meaning ...should rapidly become known."

Mr. Nolan makes a number of good points. His graph is a useful tool for judging political systems. It is an excellent device for explaining the libertarian viewpoint. He gives good reasons for discarding the Left-Right political spectrum.

However, I believe the "libersign" is an unfortunate mistake. While it is easily recognizable, most people have absolutely no idea what it means. They have never read "The Individualist", never seen Nolan's graph, and most certainly never attended a Libertarian Party convention. Even if they knew a little bit about libertarianism, the "libersign" would remain a mystery.

What meaning might be read into the "libersign" by those who do not know what it signifies? I have shown the "libersign" to a number of bright, well-educated people who were unacquainted with libertarianism or the Libertarian Party. The results were appalling. Several people said it bore an uncanny resemblance to the Nazi salute. Others said its "upward and to the right" direction suggested that the Libertarian Party is a right-wing operation. Some said it looked vaguely militaristic. The remainder, less than a quarter, said it meant nothing in particular to them.

The Libertarian Party cannot afford this kind of misunderstanding. We are neither right nor left.

We would have to overcome vast amounts of ignorance and prejudice to sell the "libersign" to America. A project of this magnitude is psychologically stupid and financially insane. We cannot afford it.

The "libersign" simply won't do. We need an alternative.

Since 1970, I have felt that the porcupine represented the essence of the libertarian viewpoint. A few years ago, the Free Libertarian Party of New York adopted the porcupine. During his campaign for President of the

United States, Roger MacBride described the LP foreign policy as "truly defensive, a porcupine stance".

For too long, the porcupine has stood along - undefended, with no real political home. It is time to state the case for adopting the porcupine as the Libertarian Party's official symbol. We must cast fear to the wind and embrace the noble porcupine.

The porcupine is a non-aggressive creature. It minds its own business, goes its own way - it lives and lets live. It generally inhabits frontier regions where the scent of freedom is still strong. The porcupine lives an unregimented, non-tribal life. It is an individualistic animal.

Our beloved porcupine uses force only to defend itself. There are no innocent casualties at a porcupine mugging. Only attackers ever feel its quills.

If the porcupine becomes the LP symbol, it will, of course, be used in political cartoons. It is a cute little critter, far more attractive than the donkey or elephant. It will leave quills in the Democrat donkey. The Republican elephant will get the point too. Cartoonists will love it.

Libertarian Party members would sport posters and T-shirts with a drawing of the novel porcupine and one of the following slogans:

"Don't tread on me, you might hurt yourself."

"Never rub a porcupine the wrong way. Libertarian Party."

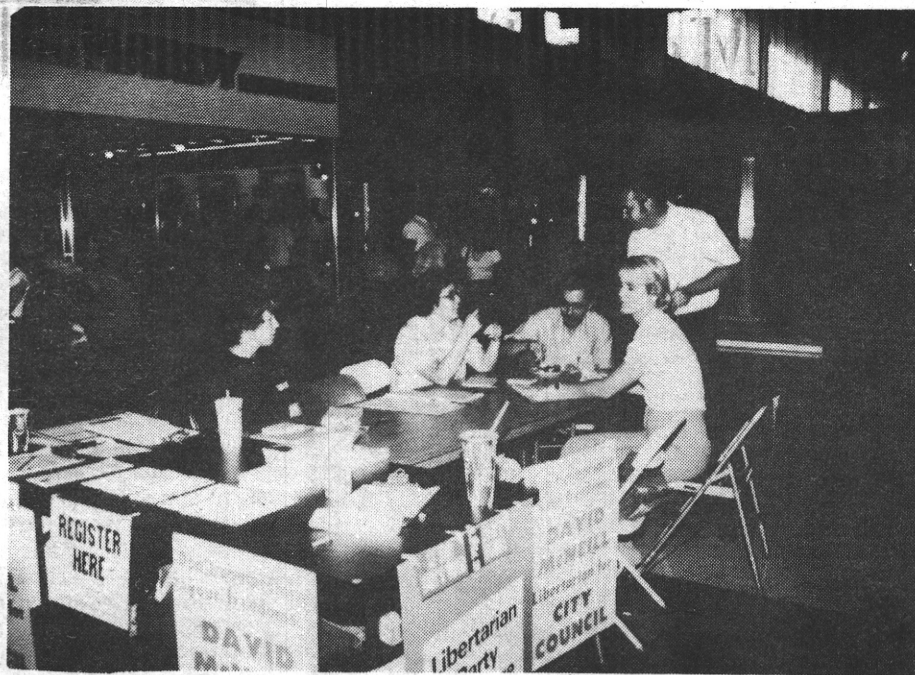
"The quill is mightier than the sword. Libertarian Party."

State Libertarian Parties could give "brass porcupine" awards to libertarians with the most chutzpah or nerve in promoting the LP. An "Order of the Golden Quill" could be created to honor activists - those who get out on the streets and pass petitions, run rummage sales, canvass voters, paint signs, and do the kinds of things most "libertarian intellectuals" would rather die than do.

The possibilities are fascinating.

Too long has the heroic porcupine been ignored. This unheralded creature belongs to the Libertarian Party. We must adopt it today.

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Persistent petitioners gathered 5600 signatures for David McNeill. Left to right Leona Kroger, Julia McNeill, Lawrence Jerome, Bruce Cameron and Leona Nelson compare signature-getting tactics. - photo G. Kroger

# Petition Pushing

By Paul Cramer

Well, I've climbed Camelback Mountain barefoot; I've sat through an evening of T.V. laced with repetitive Alpha Beta commercials (and never told a friend), and I've weathered numerous nights at the laundromat just waiting for that one dryer that heats, but above all else, I have finally experienced the epitome of my frustration: Petition pushing. Yes ...petition pushing.

Volunteering my services to ask people to sign a nominating petition for a worthy candidate for the Phoenix City Council just may have been the turning point in my life as an extrovert. Ego is a thing of the past with me now - only a memory. The pride and passion of my humanitarian philosophy has been shattered, imploded like that of a nuclear test in the salty earthen bowels of Utah. Over-dramatized you say? Slightly exaggerated? Here's my story:

Walking rhythmically into one of our local shopping malls, clad in stylish, color-coordinated clothes, wearing the heart-warming boyish smile I have practiced in the mirror for so many years, I took my place in the ranks of volunteer petition pusher. Light and head, a new day upon me, I approached my first prospect. Having popped a 'Certs' into my mouth and crushing my cigarette under foot, I caught a gentlemen unaware.

"Good day, sir, are you a registered voter in the City of Phoenix?"

"Yes", was his reply.

Walking stride for stride with him, I queried further,

"Then may I ask you to sign this petition for Mr. X, who is a candidate for city council?"

He said, "I'm double parked." Leaving me at a racing pace, the man disappeared around the corner.

"Oh, well," I thought to myself, "the dude is in a hurry, so no sweat. Okay. Now ... ah ha, a grandmother type, and she's headed my way." Preparing my pen and petition for this prospect, I again commit myself. "Good-day, ma'am, are you a registered voter in the city of Phoenix?" Astonishment and fear leap into the eyes of this petite lady who I am now towering over.

She replies, "No, thank you," and disappears. You would have thought I had offered her a rubber cigar!

My spirit is sinking. Passers-by eye me like a child would a vaccine, my pen being the needle; my petition the drug. A growing radius is materializing around me, I am suddenly sterile. I light another smoke, pausing to inhale the cure-all for such tense moments, and lo ... I spy a cute little tomatoe coming out of a boutique. Straightening my act, trying to stand like Dean Martin next to Stella Stevens, I approach this flower of the desert, thus: "Hi ya toots! Wanna sign my petition?"

"Buzz off, flake", she blurts, obviously sensing an ulterior motive. (Can't blame a guy for trying.)

By this time, most passing people are onto my scam, and dozens turn me down. Time is passing slowly, the summer heat dwindles my most effective anti-wetness deodorant. Half a pack of Winston butts

lay at my feet when suddenly I notice that the security guard is practicing surveillance techniques he learned in the Army. Eyeing me with suspicion, he follows me to Guggy's where I buy a Coke. He's onto me now. Raising my James Bond sunglasses to my beady eyes, cradling my poison-dart pen in my trigger finger, I stroll past him to pay my bill; twenty-six cents in unmarked coins.

Out again, three hours have passed since I started my crusade and it's almost time to quit. No signatures, my panic is mounting. Turning, I spot a couple that I just know I can convince. I walk up to them, carefully, and say, "Good afternoon, folks, are you registered voters in the City of Phoenix?"

"Why, yes we are," they replied.

"Well, then, would you sign my petition for Mr. X who is running for City Council?"

"Of course we will," they said, and did!

I thanked them profusely. Relief must have been written all over my face, for the couple smiled and the woman said, "Now be on time for dinner, and don't forget your dirty laundry, son."

Edible cheese sold for fish bait is subject to excise tax as an "artificial lure," rules the IRS.

## ON PARADISE

The Socialist view of life, Is man belongs to the State, For what more he'd do alive, On death he can await. By EZ The Poet.

## PHASE II

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# McNeill Tanstaafl Speech

The population of Phoenix has grown 6 percent since 1973. During the same period the budget has grown 56 percent; that's \$383.00 per person per year in 1973 and \$569.00 today. With the increased cost and population there has been a corresponding decline in city provided services for many of the long time residents as the council, unable to provide equally for all, has chosen to accommodate newcomers (many of whom won't be here until 2000). Old neighborhoods find garbage piling up, "chuck holes" in their streets getting bigger instead of filled, or their streets selected to become freeways so the newcomers won't have to get up so early to get to work in the morning. Should an old-timer's home be in the way, a city bulldozer will move it, but first the people will be forceably removed and dumped in the street.

Government has no more obligation to new people than to old, none to people who are not here, and no right to waste anyone for the convenience of another.

Much of the burgeoning cost is paid by the sale of bonds, and average of 39 percent since 1973, 34 percent currently. Add to that the interest and principle paid on outstanding bonds and the current figure becomes 47 percent. Our projected indebtedness at the end of this fiscal year is \$335 million.

Our charter demands a balanced budget. No "rubber" checks. It is understood that spending money we don't have is wrong.

Spending money which is not ours is usually called robbery. The money we spend when we sell bonds belongs to the next generation. They must redeem those bonds. We are paying on bonds which were sold in 1961. Though they were supposed to create utopia for us, all they have done is diminish our ability to meet our current needs.

Government has no right to use resources which are not available from its concurrent electorate, nor to establish policies binding upon subsequent governments or people.

An average of 19 percent of our budget since 1973 has come from the federal government. Along with federal funds comes federal control. The City of Phoenix is forced to retain 654 full-time and 856 part-time employees or suffer the loss of all federal funds. In addition, we are told who to hire, what to pay them, what work they will do, etc. Quoting from the 1977-78 budget summary: "The City must conform to all federal regulations regarding promotional opportunities, maintenance of effort, comparability of wages and layoff provisions."

Our government has no business taking orders from anyone besides us; we elect it, we tell it what to be and what to do.

\$101 million, 26 percent of our current budget, is earmarked for the airport and the water company.

Those enterprises have absolutely nothing to do with government. They account for most of our bonded indebtedness and, because our council must be responsible for them, it is less responsible to its prime duty: securing our rights and personal freedom.

\$57 million of that \$101 million is to come from the sale of bonds. Rather than print and sell bonds which future generations must redeem, I suggest we print and sell stocks which will not be redeemed. There would be many positive effects on government, no economic impact and no human cost were we to take that action.

Our budget would be reduced by 45 percent immediately: 26 percent by subtracting the airport and water companies, 19 percent by subtracting the remaining bond funds.

The government payroll would be reduced by 10 percent (790 people). They would still have their jobs but would not be government employees anymore.

Government would have less to worry about. Stockholders would be responsible for operating those enterprises and raising capital for improvements.

The treasury would be full of money from the sale of those stocks; enough to eliminate some and reduce the remaining taxes. Enough to offset all federal funds.

Best of all, we would be in control of our city again. Our mayor would not have to go to Washington periodically for instructions.

No government can be all things to all people. Let us limit ours to that for which it was instituted 200 years ago: to secure our rights and personal freedoms.

I have been told that is too philosophical. But if there is no room in government for basic American philosophy and principle; if they are alright to teach school children but too academic for practical application; then what must our school children think of us? Indeed, what must we think of ourselves?

No system is perfect and freedom is no exception. But I would rather suffer the imperfections of freedom than those of the alternative.

The "Washington Post" has revealed a massive study indicating that San Francisco, California public schools are more segregated after five years of busing than before the \$185 million program began.



MEET THE ACTIVIST

Ellen Aughenbaugh is the Pima County Libertarian Party's first activist of the month. Ellen is 28, married, and a legal secretary for the Pima County Attorney's office.

She became a Libertarian in 1967 when she read Atlas Shrugged. "Ayn Rand put into words what I had felt for years. She gave me a glimpse of the world as it could be and should be," said Ms. Aughenbaugh.

Ellen joined the Libertarian Party and Tucson's supper club in 1975. In early 1976, she became chairman of the supper club.

She became active early in the petition drive to get the LP on the ballot in Arizona and became secretary of the MacBride for President Committee.

In the summer, she accepted the job of campaign manager for Michael Emerling who ran for Morris Udall's congressional seat. With a small volunteer staff, Ellen raised funds, printed and distributed literature, put up signs and handled Michael's public appearances.

After the 1976 elections, she helped to reorganize Pima County and assumed the duties of secretary, treasurer and eventually chairman. Largely through her efforts, "The Incredible Bread Machine" was shown to Southern Arizona viewers on prime time television.

Ellen did all of this while working full time at a demanding job. What can one person do in the struggle for liberty? Ellen Aughenbaugh's efforts answer that question quite well.

"If we can't find a way to pay for social security, we can't find a way to pay for anything." — Senator Russell Long, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

### THE LURE

The way to 'prosperity', Comes from the Keynesian book, It's the lure of something for nothing, With which government baits the hook. By EZ The Poet.

# The Bird; Best Symbol For LP



By Judy Whitson  
Anchorage, Alaska

The Republican elephant was created more than 100 years ago by a political caricaturist, Thomas Nast, who depicted the huge republican vote in his cartoon "The Third Term Panic." The Democratic donkey was also created by the caricaturist in "A Live Jackass Kicking a Dead Lion." Uncle Sam came into being in the same way.

The instant the caricaturists see in the Libertarian Party a real political force of interest to the public, they will depict the LP as something symbolic. And even if we've adopted the liber sign as our official political symbol, they will not depict the LP as a liber sign in their cartoons.



None of the general public has any idea what it is—and they can't even find out in their dictionaries. The liber sign has no inherent personality and would be pretty hard to animate. While there is no objection to the liber as an official, sacred symbol, presently that's about all it can be.

The cartoonist will use something that has some meaning to their audience; they will use something animate.

At the current rate of growth in numbers and influence of the LP, they're bound to do it soon. When we become visible to them, how will they see us? And how will they depict us if we haven't already got a nice easily usable mascot? As a mouse intimidating an elephant? As a fly annoying a donkey?

Perhaps if they were to understand our philosophy and purpose completely they'd draw the LP as the Statue of Liberty, giving us our philosophical due, giving us equal status as a human being along with Uncle Sam, and making us far more human and humane than the other political animals; however, that seems unlikely.

If we want an acceptable animate symbol, we'd better beat the caricaturists to it. We'd better do it now.

The most important consideration in choosing a symbol is its political value; specifically, its value for use in political cartoons. Even people who don't read political news look at cartoons and caricatures. We need a symbol that portrays freedom; and if we have a symbol that's easy and fun to us, perhaps the cartoonists will be inclined to use it often—which would be much to our advantage in our early growth.



While the Statue of Liberty does have advantages portraying liberty to Americans better than any other symbol and putting us on equal footing to fight Uncle Sam—there doesn't seem to be much support within the party for Ms. Liberty as our official symbol.

Other suggestions have been a snake, a porcupine, or a bird. A snake would be fun for the cartoonist, but it doesn't really seem symbolic of the total Libertarian movement; nor does it inherently signify freedom. And two states don't have any. A porcupine too might be fun for a cartoonist to play with, but it also lacks the symbolism of freedom. That leaves the bird.



No symbol in modern society signifies freedom more universally than a bird in flight. A bird is generally thought to be rather libertarian, being peaceful and minding its own business.

A bird would be fun for the caricaturist. It can fly up towards freedom; but it can also swoop down on its enemies. It can eat peanuts. It is much more beautiful than elephants or donkeys, yet can do vile things to establishment statues in parks.

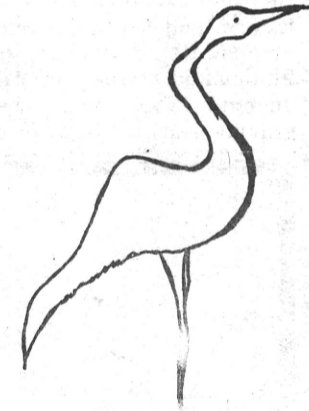
Of course, if we ever achieve a true libertarian society, it would have to be a bird of paradise; but until then, a plain ordinary LIBERTY BIRD, done by a



good artist and stylized enough to not obviously be a certain kind of bird, would offer something for everyone. "bird", according to Webster, holds something for feminists: "1 b (2): a girl or woman"; also for gays: "5 slang: fellow, chap: a peculiar person (a queer)? (a gay ..."

In line with Robert Anton Wilson's view of different realities for different people, every faction of the party could see the LIBERTY-BIRD differently.

The free spirit Libertarians would think it looked like Jonathan Livingston Seagull; the pacifists would call it a dove; constitutionalists might say



agle"; could see it as the rd; the an- on faction might it's a stork; onaries would see a Phoenix bird; egoists a peacock; philosophers an owl. And, I suppose, past National chairmen would view the LIBER- RD as a crane.

oefully, a good artist could come up with a good design incorporating both the bird in flight and the liber sign for consideration at the National convention.



Meanwhile, since we need something soon and since we will not be having a national convention soon, perhaps each state and local party should adopt their own version of the LIBERTY-BIRD now.



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# Taxes, Loopholes & Puppets

By Joe D. Yancey, C.P.A.

WARNING: I am not going to answer any questions you may have about tax write-offs or what is deductible. Your family doctor can probably tell you more about that than you'll ever need.

Don't laugh! Taxation and health are very closely related. How many times have you heard someone say that he was "sick of this taxation?" Or that our tax system is a "nauseating mess?" How about "We're being taxed to death?" The National Institutes of Health recently recommended a tax rebate for losing weight. You know, this small bicycle tube of fat around my waist may be worth a nice tax refund some day. Tempting. And debilitating.

Now, I really can't fault anyone for trying to escape some taxes. It has become the nation's number two pastime. The trouble is that it seems to be trying to hard to be number one. We are rapidly becoming as crooked, tax-wise, as England, France and Italy.

I have been encouraged to write an article about taxation for Arizona Liberty because of my involvement in the Movement for Tax Reform and Freedom. Our immediate goal is elimination of the Federal Income Tax and the simultaneous adoption of a

National Consumer Sales Tax (NCST). Many of you have more than a passing knowledge of what The Movement has been saying and doing. In this article, I'm going to explain, in very general terms, how our goal relates to the Libertarian Party's philosophy and why it is, in my opinion, the only way the L P can ever achieve the success it must if we are to become free.

Libertarians have been described as those elitists who are not in power. There is just enough truth in that slander to allow most voters the corrupting luxury of going along with gravity and continuing to vote for those elitists who are already in power, and so, the bad guys win and the upstart good guys lose.

There are only two ways for upstart good guys to win: By being as ruthless, secretive and cynical as the bad guys, or by being 100 percent lily-white - pure - as - the - driven - snow honest - with a smile. It is very hard, maybe impossible, for a good guy to be either of those things. The first is too demeaning. To act like a bad guy is to actually be a bad guy. The second is almost too much to ask of anyone. If a person were that great he would know that his chances of getting everyone to stop picking each other's pockets long enough to get their heads

straightened out are almost nil. Such knowledge is not conducive to smiling. A guy tends to get a bit wild-eyed, which scares people more than anything.

I am not a Libertarian, although I like the Libertarian ideas more than any I have ever heard. Except my own, of course. What I like most about Libertarians is the fact that they will recognize me as one of them when they read that last bit.

The first duty of an enlightened person is to enlighten others. The second duty is to further enlighten himself. In applying those principles to everyday life it becomes very clear that our legislators should be educators. That is, they should spend their time finding out things and passing the information on to us, the citizens. Enlightening us, if you will. If they find us ignorant and greedy beyond the point of selfishness, they should make the correction of that condition their prime and constant concern. Instead, most of our "leaders" not only take advantage of our ignorance and greed, they encourage it and do everything possible to impede the natural growth, the mental maturation, of their fellow human beings. They would have us be as sheep - to be shorn and used.

Therein lies the basic evil of government. Sheep are easier to manipulate than free men. Therefore, evil men will help us degrade ourselves so that our attention will be upon trivia instead of upon our slavery.

We must refuse to be distracted from viewing the dictatorship which this country is surely headed toward. The trivia of the tax-deductibility of middle-aged fat must not distract us.

As an enlightened person who just happens to be a C.P.A., it is my duty to tell you just how rotten the Federal Income Tax System is. I use the phrase "Taxes, Loopholes and Puppets" to describe it. It is a system of hidden taxation - the opposite of enlightenment. It rewards those of us who will be distracted by the short-term gains in conniving, cheating and other degradations. There is a highly workable alternative which has the opposite effect. It enlightens. Cheaters are rare and can be easily detected and punished. It makes citizens sovereign and puts politicians and bureaucrats back into their proper places as merely paid political servants of the common good. The gravy bowl can be dried up at will by the citizens. No gravy. No dole. No slavery.

A National Consumer

Sales Tax in lieu of all other taxes is the only way to accomplish the worthy goals of the Libertarian Party. You can't get rid of Big Brother and His Crooked Friends until you get rid of income taxation. If you get rid of income taxation, they will die by popular demand.

I have written several articles on the subject in an effort to permanently immunize citizens against a social disease I call TR BS (tax reform b.s.). If you haven't seen them, just write or call Arizona Liberty and tell them you can't wait to hear more.

In the January 1978 column, I am going to tell you how to break the Federal Income Tax System - quickly, morally and legally. It doesn't concern any far-right 5th amendment nonsense or personal martyrdom. At most, it might cost you a tax refund check, if you are foolish enough to have one coming. I will give you one hint and some advice. To pull it off, you have to be 100 percent lily - white - pure - as - the - driven - snow honest - with a smile.



## Party People Preview Program In Pima

Over 60 people attended a party at the home of John Hamilton, III, in Tucson, to view the television showing of "The Incredible Bread Machine." Two months of intensive fund-raising by the Pima County Libertarian Party enabled purchase of the time. Michael Emerling, Pima LP chair videotaped an introduction and closing for the program in which he explained what the LP stands for and let viewers know where to write for more information and send contributions. Since the showing on the 21st of October, the party has had over 25 inquiries.

## Convention

Continued from Page 1

second major speaker for Saturday night will be announced later.

The January, 1978 issue of Arizona Liberty will be a special convention issue. It will announce the complete schedule of events for the convention, including the complete series of workshops on practical politics.

"It is not true that the legislator has absolute power over our persons and property. The existence of persons and property preceded the existence of the legislator, and his function is only to guarantee their safety." — Frederic Bastiat

Plan now to attend

# THE ARIZONA LIBERTARIAN CONVENTION

March 24, 25 and 26, 1978

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This will be a working convention. A state platform will be adopted and there will be workshops conducted by professionals dealing with campaigning, fund raising, working with the media and practical politics.

**SAVE THIS DATE - MORE DETAILS LATER**

Libertarian Party Position Paper #2

**INFLATION:  
ITS CAUSE AND CURE**

Inflation, in the popular terminology, may be defined as a persistent rise in the cost of living, or in the level of consumer prices. Looking at it another way, inflation is a persistent decline in the value — the purchasing power in goods and services — of the dollar or other currency unit. Inflation has been an acute social problem ever since at least the Roman Empire, and has been a chronic and accelerating problem in the United States and most other countries since World War II. In the last few years, inflation has become frightening and "double-digit", i.e. consumer prices have been rising at a rate of 10% or more per year.

What is the cause of inflation? Many contrasting causal theories have been offered, to explain both the current inflation and the numerous inflations of the past. Merchants, speculators, big business, unions, consumer greed — have been some of the groups offered up as scapegoats for public condemnation. (Conservatives who blame unions for inflation strike a particularly bizarre note, since (a) wages generally lag behind consumer prices during inflations, as they have done during the current inflationary crises; and (b) there weren't any unions at all during the numerous inflations before the twentieth century.)

**What's A Price?**

In order to understand inflation, and to make some sense out of the chaotic welter of explanations offered, we must step back and analyze what a *price* is. A price is the amount of money paid for a specific amount of a certain product. The two major elements of the transactions, then, are money and goods, each of which bid against the other — or rather, are bid by buyers and sellers — in arriving at the market price of any good. The more money bidding against goods, the higher the price, and *vice versa*. In the time-honored but correct cliché, "prices are determined by supply and demand." If, for example, there is a particularly good corn crop this year, more corn will pour out on the market, and the price of corn will fall; if, on the other hand, there is a poor crop, the supply of corn will drop, and the price of corn will rise on the market. The price of a product tends to move inversely to its supply on the market. It is for that reason, for example, that TV sets have fallen drastically in price — and for a higher quality product — from the late 1940's to the present, and this in spite of the sharp rise in general prices. The decline occurred because of the enormous expansion in the supply of TV sets as they reached a mass market during this period.

**Why Are Prices Skyrocketing?**

Left alone, the general trend of the capitalist economy will be a fall in prices, as the supply of goods expands — TV sets being a striking example. Why, then, has the general trend over the centuries been an inflationary rise in prices? If we look at the collection of all goods and services, it should be clear that for inflation to be caused by the *supply* side, there would have to be a steady and persistent *fall*, in the production of the economy. Obviously, the facts have been happily just the reverse; except for a few brief years during depressions, the supply of goods and services goes up, year after year, and decade after decade.

If inflations, then, cannot be accounted for by cuts in the supply of goods, the cause must be from the *demand* side: that consumers have more and more money, year after year, to spend on goods and services, thereby bidding prices up and up. And if we check the facts, that's what we will find: long-term inflations are accompanied by long-term increases in the supply of money, briefer but acute bouts of violent and runaway inflation are fueled by rapid and accelerating increases of that supply.

Suppose, for example, that the Angel Gabriel descended upon us tonight and magically, overnight, doubled everyone's stock of money, of dollars, doubled everyone's bank account, money in purse or wallet, or under the floorboards. What would happen the next morning? Everyone would *think* themselves twice as well off, would bless the Angel Gabriel, and rush out to spend the new money. But the stock of capital equipment, of resources and goods and services in the economy, would not have changed. So, while the supply of goods and services remained the same, the doubled supply of dollars would quickly bid all prices to roughly twice the height that they were before the bonanza. As a whole, we would be no better off. Except: that those people who rushed out early in the morning to spend the cash would benefit, while those who waited until prices rose, would lose out during this interim period.

**Money Supply Is The Key**

The culprit, then, is the money supply. Where does it come from, and who controls it? In the free-market economy, money is invariably a supply of a useful commodity, almost always a precious metal such as gold. The supply of money is whatever gold has been dug out of the ground, and the currency unit is some unit of weight of gold. (Thus, in the nineteenth century, "the dollar" was roughly equivalent — another name for — one-twentieth of an ounce of gold.) It is true that sudden gold discoveries can increase the supply of money and send prices upward, but generally gold is a costly and rare metal, as well as a

durable one, so that the annual production of gold is a small fraction of its accumulated stock in the economy. Generally, too, the free market increases the production of goods and services faster than new gold is mined, so that the trend of unhampered capitalism is a gently falling price level.

**Government Control = Inflation**

Why, then, the persistent tendency throughout history of inflation? The answer is that governments persist in tinkering with the supply of money — indeed, have managed to seize absolute control over the supply of money. Governments are now able to increase the supply of money at will, now that "dollars" are no longer pieces of gold metal but instead are pieces of paper issued by the central government which must be legal tender for all debts (in the United States, it is the federal government's Federal Reserve System that prints the money.) Governments, in short, print as much money as they want, and — the nature of man and of Power being what it is — they therefore tend to print as much as they can get away with. The government today does what is essentially "legalized counterfeiting" through the banking system, by "printing" new bank deposits via its absolute control of the nation's banks. In practice, it does so partially by "lowering reserve requirements", and largely by the Federal Reserve purchasing of assets. The way the system is structured, every time the Fed buys \$1 billion of assets (nowadays, government bonds) it rapidly generates a roughly \$6 billion increase in checking deposit money, and still more in savings deposits.

Even as you read these lines — and *whenever* you read these lines — the Fed is busy pumping new reserves, and therefore new money, into the system, while assuring businesses, unions, the housing market and consumers that it will "furnish an adequate supply of money", will ease anyone's "liquidity crunch", etc. Whatever the rationale, it means that the Fed is going to keep inflating the money supply, thereby accelerating the inflation menace. Part of that menace results from the fact that the government is *not* even as beneficent as the dubious Angel Gabriel: for when it inflates money, it doesn't double everyone's coffers, but ladles the money out to itself and to favored political and economic groups, with the average person suffering from getting the new money last, and sometimes never. The upshot will be an eventual acceleration of inflation to the runaway stage, and the total collapse of the dollar and the monetary system.

It is, of course, no accident that all sorts of groups are blamed by one faction or other in the government for the inflation. For this diverts the attention of the public from the *real* culprit: that supposedly heroic fighter against inflation, the government itself.

**Remove Government From The Marketplace**

How to stop the disastrous inflation should now be crystal clear, though not so simple in practice. It is to *stop the government* from increasing the money supply and artificially expanding bank credit. In addition to the importance of educating the public on what's going on, one immediate way to do this would be to pass a law forbidding the Fed from lowering reserve requirements or from buying new assets ever again. A more fundamental reform would be to eradicate all influence or control by the government over the supply of money, by, for example: abolishing the power of the federal government to print dollars; abolishing the Federal Reserve System; and returning to the dollar as the definition of a weight of gold and forcing the government to disgorge the hoard of gold which they seized from the public during the "depression emergency" of 1933 and never relinquished. It is not enough to allow private citizens to own gold, as has recently been done; we must also have the right to redeem our private property, the gold that was seized from us by the government in 1933 and never returned. The ultimate libertarian objective is a return to the only stable monetary system — one in which the *marketplace* determines the nature and quantity of money.

These libertarian reforms would put an end to the menace of inflation. And while this subject is too complex to go into here, it would end recessions and depressions as well, for they are the result of previous inflationary booms in bank credit, made possible by what in essence is the counterfeiting activities of the federal government.

★★★★★★★★

Officials at the General Services Administration have purchased 115 electronic flagpoles at \$10,000 each so that the poor overworked bureaucrats won't have to raise and lower Old Glory manually. Congressman William Walsh (R-NY) has noted at least one site where the "photosensitive cell lowered the flag every time the sun went behind a cloud."

★★★★★★★★

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## There Is Hope

(From the Wall Street Journal, 8-17-77)

It may be that the growing tendency among Americans to challenge everything in the courts may not be all bad for the health of the republic. Take, for instance, the case of the anti-littering laws of Ocean Beach, one of the resort communities on Fire Island, just outside New York City. Not content simply to prohibit littering, this ecologically concerned village has for years had an ordinance on its books that bans eating in public or carrying open food containers on walks and beaches.

This year citizens have been apprehended for eating a chocolate chip cookie in public, consuming crumb cake in the open, and flaunting an uncovered glass of water. But the three have decided to plead not guilty and fight their cases. They are being aided by regulation-weary local merchants. The American Civil Liberties Union is considering challenging the law's constitutionality. Even the village prosecutor has expressed doubts about the policy's wisdom. We hereby add our own encouragement and the hope that the System will in the end free the Ocean Beach Three.

# Announcements

## RUMMAGE SALE

The Libertarian Party is planning a

RUMMAGE SALE!!

ITEMS ARE BADLY NEEDED!!

If there is ANYTHING you've been wanting to get rid of we will take it off your hands!

CALL DEBBIE NORWITZ 996-9403

AFTER 6 PM AND ARRANGEMENTS

WILL BE MADE FOR PICKUP.

All proceeds will go to the Libertarian Party.

All donations are tax deductible as political contributions.

RUMMAGE SALE

RUMMAGE SALE

RUMMAGE SALE

## Platform Committee Needs Members

A platform committee of six persons will be appointed to draft the 1978 state platform of the Arizona Libertarian Party. Anyone interested in serving on the committee, please contact state chair John Kannarr, P.O. Box 501, Phoenix, Arizona 85011. Hearings will be held in March of 1978 in Phoenix at a location to be designated.

## Coconino To Organize

There will be an organizational meeting of the Coconino Libertarian Party on November 18, 1977, at the home of Murray Feldstein, M.D., 1820 West Steveanna, Flagstaff, Arizona at 7:30 p.m. There will be a showing of the "Incredible Bread Machine" and refreshments will be served. Anyone in the Flagstaff-Prescott-Sedona area interested in furthering the Libertarian quest for freedom should attend this meeting. State chair John Kannarr will be in attendance, along with Fred Esser, Maricopa County chairman.

Entering the political arena seems anathema to many Libertarians. Many believe it is too late to change the system, so why do anything?

1984 is not far away; this is turning point, 1977. In 1976, our first serious campaign, Libertarian candidates polled over 1,000,000 votes. We were on the ballot in 32 states, and overcame what appeared to be insurmountable odds in accomplishing that. We had little or no money, and what time and energy we had was spent on petition drives.

But we have arrived. We will be on the ballot in all states in the next general election. We have exposed millions of Americans to libertarian ideas. We are

converts daily. We must not lose that momentum.

Every Libertarian can help in some way. If you can't help financially, you can donate a few hours of your time each week. We need committee chairmen, committee members, precinct committeemen, petition drive workers, registrars, ad infinitum. You will find a list of committees at the end of this article. Please call Fred R. Esser at 264-6044 or 263-5426, to volunteer for one or more. Social and Special Events, Young Libertarians Alliance, Candidates, Media, Brunch Club, Legislative Action, Votor Registration, Speakers Bureau.

## Thanks

### Pima!

The editors of "Arizona Liberty" wish to thank the Pima County Libertarian Committee for their generous donation of \$100. "To help Arizona Liberty grow."

Woman's place is in the world.

# Unclassifieds

## COLLECTORS ITEM!

Arizona became the first state in United States history to print a Primary Ballot for the Libertarian Party. A very limited number of Official Sample Ballots (the voting ballots are destroyed by law) have been rescued from the state and are available with the autographs of the Presidential Electors and the Candidates. These rare collectors items will appreciate in value as the Libertarian Party gains in prominence.

Roger MacBride, Helen Stevens, and Fred R. Esser presented one of these historical ballots to Pat Fabritz, Arizona Assistant Secretary of State during the 1976 campaign.

You can own a beautifully framed, autographed ballot by sending your check made out to the Arizona Libertarian Party for \$100 to:

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**WANTED:** Libertarian Printer. Call Jim or Bruce 248-8425.

**WANTED:** Wood working and carving tools. Non-electrical. Call Paul at 253-1503.

**AMORITIZATION** schedules — Computer prepared 24-hour service. Call Dynacomp, Inc. (602) 248-9414.

**CASH** for guns. 939-8435.

**WANTED:** 16MM movie projector with sound. Maricopa County Libertarian Party Education Committee is seeking on donation, or long-term continuous loan basis. Purchase only as last resort. Also interested in screen. Call 248-8425.

**TALL LADY WRITER** would enjoy corresponding with, and visiting, a very tall, single male, 34-48. Some out-door interests and a touch of class preferred. Carla, 1082 Curtner Avenue, San Jose, Ca. 95125.

**NEW** and used guns for sale. Call 248-8436.

**INTERIOR** decorating-commercial or residential. No fee for initial consultation. Total Concept. Call Mimi 254-6044 or Maud 955-3258.

**LEGALIZE VICTIMLESS CRIMES** Bumperstickers. \$1.00 ea. 5 for \$4.00. G. Roberts; P.O. Box 23303; Phoenix, Az. 85063.

**STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES** of the libertarian party, etched in copper, mounted on walnut. Call (602) 248-8425 for more information.

**40-CHANNEL** Citizens Band Radio Top of the line. List \$229.95 Sale Price \$169.95 (602) 248-8425.

**ALLEN:** I've got just the one. Karen 267-1881. Fits to a T.

**DEPUTY REGISTRARS,** Help the Libertarian Party grow by registering new Libertarian voters. Fringe benefits include one of the finest street maps available for the greater Phoenix metropolitan area (Maricopa County). If you would like to volunteer to serve in this vital capacity, contact Jim Kirk at 973-9604 or write to: Box 501, Phoenix, Az. 85001.

**CONGRATULATIONS DAVID MC NEILL;** and your campiners - 30 percent of the vote ain't too shabby! M. Hanse.

**FOR SALE:** '72 Ford 1/2 ton pickup truck. Automatic, Power steering and brakes. Air conditioning, long-wide bed. Call 253-1503 (Paul or Nancy) evenings.

**LIBERTARIAN CALENDAR** — July 77 thru December 78. How old is Ayn? When is "Indulge In A Victimless Crime" day? Answer these vital questions! Buy this unique, illustrated, spiral-bound, 8x 11 wall calendar, \$3.25 each, two for \$6.25 postpaid. From NEW DAWN, Box 257, Cupertino, Ca. 95014.

**"Psychology of Romantic Love"** by Nathaniel Branden. A 16-lecture series on what love is, what it involves, and how to build or rebuild a rewarding love relationship. Only \$95.

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**1970-1973** issues of Seminar, a monthly question and answer session with Nathaniel Branden in which he discussed key issues of psychology, politics and philosophy. Only \$75.

**All three** series are recorded on high quality LP albums. 10-day money back guarantee on each series. Send check or money order to Michel Emerling, 2627 East Beverly, Tucson, Az. 85716.

**55-YEAR-OLD** woman looking for pleasant male companionship for an occasional evening out. Write to: "Lady" Box 501, Phoenix, Az. 85001.

**FREE PUPPY** excellent with children, approximately 4 months old, part German Sheppard. Call days 968-9021 between 9 and 4. Ask for Karen.

**COPY EDITOR-WRITER** (first-rate) from New York City is having a tough time finding work in his field in the Phoenix area. Anyone interested? Call 1-374-5813 or write Joe Jordan, Star Route Box 817, Black Canyon City, Az. 85324.

## Arizona Liberty Subscription

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