

Projects, Planning Highlight 1979 LP Activity

"What does a political party do between election years?" That question has been faced before by the Libertarian Party, but the answer has never been so readily available as it is in 1979.

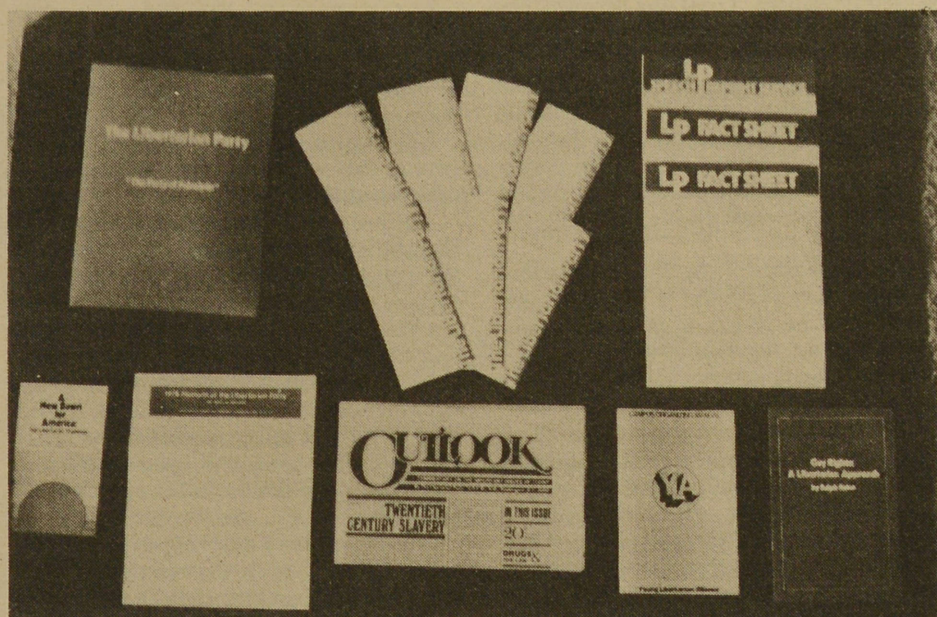
"The most valuable work in the Libertarian Party is done in non-election years," according to Chris Hocker, LP National Director. "Not only the long-range planning, but the implementation of the organizational groundwork, must be done well before the actual election campaign heats up."

Most of the visible activity of a political party, especially one as new as the Libertarian Party, comes only every two years. For most small parties, visibility only happens every four years, during Presidential campaigns.

In 1978, however, the Libertarian Party broke out of the standard third-party mold by registering significant gains over its 1976 showings.

It was in 1978, a non-Presidential year, that LP candidates scored their highest vote percentages; that one candidate in one state doubled the entire national presidential vote total of two years ago; that a Libertarian was elected to office in a partisan race; that the aggregate total of votes for LP candidates in one year surpassed 1,250,000.

Participation in election campaigns has not stopped in 1979, of course (see related story on 1979 election results). But the absence of hundreds of election races enables LP activists to concentrate on the essential organizational and communication work which should serve as a basis for substantial improvement and success for the LP in 1980.



Outreach material, such as the selection of Libertarian Party literature shown above, is part of the ongoing work of the LP which requires long-range planning.

For example, many of the more successful LP campaigns in 1978 were planned well beforehand. In Alaska, eventual Libertarian legislator Dick Randolph had begun the process of mapping strategy, raising funds, and selecting candidates for the Fairbanks races by mid-1977. In California, a detailed blueprint for the Clark for Governor campaign was assembled in the fall of 1977. In states such as New Hampshire, Arizona, and Oregon, considerable advance planning and recruiting at least a year previous to the

election resulted in impressive showings at the polls.

These activities are largely "invisible," at least to the public view. To the casual observer, nothing appears to be happening. Organizing, building, and developing skills can seem unexciting, and they rarely make headlines.

"The payoff is well worth it," comments Hocker. "If you look at the record of the states where we did the best, you'll find that there was a great deal of serious thinking which went into the campaign well

in advance of the actual events."

According to Hocker, Libertarian Party National Headquarters is making use of 1979 in precisely this way. "1980 is just too late to develop the people and the skills for the work which is planned in that year," he said. "In many respects, we're busier now than we were in 1978; but, of course, people don't know that, because visible results won't be for another year."

Hocker noted various projects which are under way at this time, designed to prepare Libertarian Party members for 1980 campaigns.

50 in 80 Ballot Drives. Over half of the fifty states (plus the District of Columbia) provide for petitioning to begin in 1979 in order to qualify the LP candidate for President. In 24 of these states, petitioning may start as soon as the name of the nominee is known - effectively, September 9, right after the National Convention.

In other states, Petitioning can start immediately. Plans and initial ballot drive organizing are in the works in Kansas, Wisconsin, and Delaware, while the California LP is attempting to win ballot status outright through a lawsuit.

Six state LP's already have ballot status for 1980: Alabama, South Carolina, North Carolina, Nevada, Hawaii, and Idaho.

Meeting the ballot requirement in 30-odd states (the number that is accessible in 1979) requires considerable groundwork, not only in the individual states but also at National Headquarters. Legal petitions must be printed; petitioners must be identified and hired; money must be pledged; the best petitioning areas must be

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Election Results Bring Good News

The months of March and April have seen several LP members participating as candidates in local and municipal elections, with generally encouraging results. Thus far, all such races have been non-partisan, but most LP candidates have made it a point to identify themselves as Libertarians to the voters. Voting percentages were equal to or better than the results for most LP candidates in the fall of 1978.

Added to these results came the news that a member of the Libertarian Party is also a member of the 22-person "Common Council" (City Council) of Madison, Wisconsin.

According to LP National Headquarters, a complete list of all LP members who hold elective office - school boards, town councils, etc. - or major local appointive offices needs to be compiled. Readers who know of such individuals are urged to send information to National Headquarters.

* * *

Kansas: An election for School Board in Wichita was held in early March; LP members Karl Peterjohn and Sue Rolfsen were candidates in the citywide race.

Rolfsen and Peterjohn were among a field of nineteen candidates, six of whom proceeded to the runoff election a month later for three positions. In the primary, Rolfsen finished seventh - just missing the runoff - and Peterjohn finished ninth out of the nineteen.

This was the first LP activity in a local campaign in Kansas. Peterjohn and Rolfsen were clearly identified as Libertarians, and campaigned heavily on the "voluntary education vs. government education" theme, attracting considerable attention and interest.

* * *

Wisconsin: LP member Art Jackson barely missed election to the City Council in Janesville, an office he had sought previously. Jackson finished fifth in a field of nine candidates; the top four were elected.

Texas: Libertarians were involved in two City Council races, one in Austin, the state capitol, and one in Arlington, a city of 150,000 between Dallas and Ft. Worth.

In Austin, Fred Ebner finished second in a field of four candidates, with 10.5 percent of the vote against a popular incumbent. Ebner had entered the race at the last moment and spent \$115.00, compared to several thousand dollars apiece for his opponents.

Ebner combined a strong government reduction stance with opposition to a nuclear power plant in the Austin area, thus appealing both to liberals and conservatives and siphoning votes from the third and fourth-place finishers, who had expected to do much better. According to Austin libertarians, the Ebner campaign has generated new LP memberships, generally positive

feelings, and greater visibility for the LP.

In Arlington, Harry Robinson was outspent by a total of 30-1 but still managed to pull five percent of the vote and force his two well-known opponents into a runoff, thus achieving a "balance of power" position.

Robinson was clearly identified as a Libertarian, and earned the favorable comment from one news reporter that "people voted for you because they wanted to."

LP activists in the Dallas area report that the Robinson campaign "got us pretty fired up."

* * *

California: As in Texas, LP members here competed in two separate City Council elections, one in Los Angeles and one in Berkeley.

In Los Angeles, Zack Richardson polled over five percent of the vote, finishing third in a field of four against a well-known incumbent.

In Berkeley, Fred Foldvary, running for City Council, finished fourteenth in a field of eighteen; the top four were elected. Berkeley politics are dominated by two groups, socialists and Marxists, who traditionally run full slates against each other. These slates again dominated the vote this year; all non-slate candidates, such as Foldvary, finished far behind the first nine candidates.

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From the Chair

David P. Bergland

The Draft And "The Deer Hunter"

In the endeavor to achieve the ultimate goal of a free society, the LP must be ever alert to opportunities which, if seized and exploited, will help to reach that goal. There are a variety of specific and necessary things to do along the way. We must continually educate and inform the public in the libertarian philosophy and political programs. We must continually recruit activists and particularly, young activists, into the movement. Our primary vehicles for both these efforts are the election campaigns of LP candidates. Foremost among these is, of course, the presidential campaign. (1980 is almost upon us!)

It is rare when a political issue arises which squarely places the libertarian principle on one side and statism on the other. It is even more rare when such an issue arises which has universal application. When this happens, it creates the best of all opportunities for education in libertarianism and recruitment of the young.

That great issue is now with us. Right-wing warhawks and left-wing collectivists in our federal government have come out of the closet, joining forces to urge reinstatement of the military draft and compulsory "national service." There are half a dozen bills now under consideration. These vary from simply reinstituting Selective Service registration to plans for full implementation of the military draft and, in addition, imposition of an obligation on all

young people to spend up to two years in some sort of national or community "service." The leaders of both Democrat and Republican Parties appear to be generally in favor of this pro-slavery movement.

The attitude expressed by many of these so-called political leaders, is at once terrifying and incredible. Terrifying because they must have some basis for thinking they can succeed in enslaving American youth. Incredible because they believe that memories are so short. What is clear in the statements of the proponents of slavery is the basic assumption of all statists, i.e., "the people are too damn dumb to know what's good for them, so we must coerce them into doing it."

The Committee for the Study of National Service has produced a book entitled *Youth and the Needs of the Nation*, published by The Potomac Institute (1979). This book endorses the national service concept, and it has been endorsed by numerous establishment politicians. Echoes of the Hitler Youth movement are loud and clear in this publication. Young people have many problems which can only be solved for them by mandatory national service. This will also solve many of the Nation's problems. The young are to be molded into servants of the state by having the proper attitudes instilled during their compulsory service. Make no mistake, this is a comprehensive program. Consider this

quotation:

"Perhaps age seventeen or eighteen is too late if the idea of service is not instilled long before then. Unless a national service system does, in some way, include younger students in their early teens - perhaps part-time during school or in summer vacations - the response at a later age may be inadequate."

Although there is some lip service to voluntarism, the bottom line is made clear in this statement:

"Only by a mandatory system could we be sure that those who may need the experience most will serve."

The proponents of national service look longingly at other countries which enslave the youth under their control, countries such as China, Cuba and Tanzania. Consider this statement from the Committee's report:

"The civic spirit being imbued in youth elsewhere in the world, leaves some Americans wondering and worrying about Saturday Night Fever, unemployment, the new narcissism, and other afflictions of American youth."

Clearly, people are enjoying their lives too much and slavery is the antidote. It will also provide the militarists with the cannon fodder for their international military adventures.

It is apparent that the traditional left-right political spectrum is of no help in

analyzing this issue. Traditional liberals and conservatives have joined forces to enslave the young of the nation.

The opportunity for the Libertarian Party and the movement in these circumstances is perhaps the greatest ever. The only existing organized opposition to the draft and national service movement are composed of libertarians. The LP's Young Libertarian Alliance chapters are working with Students for a Libertarian Society, organizing the new resistance. The state and local LP organizations must coordinate their efforts with YLA and SLS to capitalize on this great opportunity.

The LP seeks to qualify its 1980 presidential ticket on the ballot in all fifty states. Only a half dozen states are already permanently qualified. There are varying levels of work to be done in the remaining states. But in each of these, one of the major planks of the ballot access effort must be opposition to the youth enslavement movement.

This column may seem an unusual place to talk about a motion picture, but I want to comment about the film, *The Deer Hunter*, because it tells us so much about America's present mood and because it can be such a valuable libertarian tool if effectively employed.

The Deer Hunter is "about" the Vietnam war. It is tremendously different than previous films about war and Vietnam in particular. Earlier such films were either "right-wing" or "left-wing." If right-wing, they equated patriotism with being pro-war. If left-wing, they were anti-war and anti-American. *The Deer Hunter* is profoundly pro-American and profoundly anti-war.

We are all aware of the Academy Awards and critical acclaim the film has received. However, I have seen no commentary on the allegorical level of the film which is significant to me as a libertarian. The film involves a group of friends, young steel workers in a Pennsylvania town, three of whom, Michael, Nick and Steve, are sent to Vietnam. The film has three major parts. First, we intimately share the lives, of the first and second generation immigrant working people of the steel town through the wedding and wedding party of Steve and his bride, and then through a deer hunt the morning after. The second part of the film shows us the ghastly conditions of war in Vietnam, including the capture of the three young men and their subsequent escape. The third part involves Michael, after a leave back home returning to Vietnam to bring back Nick who has gone AWOL, their climactic meeting in Saigon in the last days of the war and the return home.

In my allegorical view of the film, Steve embodies the innocence of America, its trusting, open-hearted goodness and charity. His naivete is his downfall. His psyche cannot handle the conditions of wartime captivity, the brutal game that the captors devise for their prisoners, i.e., forcing them to play Russian roulette while the captors bet on the outcome. Steve ultimately is rescued but returns home a multiple amputee who secludes himself in a military hospital.

Nick embodies young macho American manhood, handsome and head-strong, but too willingly led and when he is left without leadership, he loses his direction. After the escape, Nick is in a military hospital in Saigon, but without the leader, Michael. In a state of shock from his experiences, he is questioned by a doctor and, being overwhelmed by the scene around him, is simply unable to respond except once. Nick's last name is eastern European in derivation and the doctor asks what kind of name it is. Nick must struggle to get out one word,

After We Get Ballot Status...

By Chris Hocker

With all the emphasis that National Headquarters puts on winning and maintaining ballot status in for the Libertarian Party in individual states, it has been easy to ignore questions and reservations expressed within the LP as to what might happen once ballot status is achieved.

I do, however, encounter these questions and reservations from time to time, and they're well worth discussing in the interest of looking beyond our present situation toward the time when we're part of a "Three Party System" in the legal sense.

The questions and reservations sound something like this: "I'm not so sure we should try for permanent ballot status right now. We're such a small party in this state that, if we 'go public' and open ourselves up to a primary election, we could get taken over pretty easily, and then we wouldn't have a Libertarian Party."

That reservation is certainly valid enough, in that such a scenario is certainly possible, and it certainly would be a real disaster if some non-libertarian political group "took over" the LP in an open primary election.

Therefore, it's critical that LP leaders determine a successful strategy for countering such an attempt, as well as develop a realistic program for getting, keeping, and maintaining ballot status as a Libertarian Party.

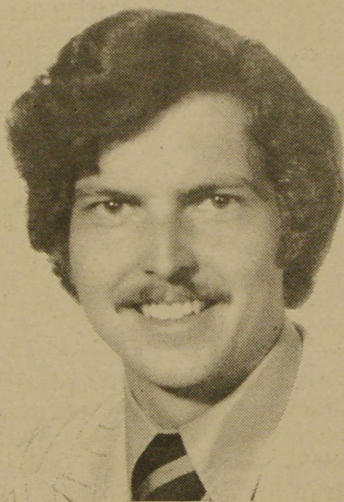
First, consider the reservation to permanent ballot status as expressed. The basic premise is, "We're not big enough; so let's not try very hard."

One obvious response is that if a party tries *not* to do well enough to win permanent ballot status, it *never* will be "big enough." Most states have a minimum percentage of the vote which a new party is required to get in order to remain on the ballot, usually two, or three, or five per cent. A party which purposely tries to stay under this percentage - either by running a less-than-all-out campaign or by avoiding races in which they could get this per-

centage - is sealing its own fate as a marginal party. Why should it ever get any bigger if it never attempts to get beyond a minimum level?

The Libertarian Party has been a consistent "overachiever" from the beginning. If size were the only criterion, we had no business launching a political party at all, or getting on the ballot in 32 states in 1976, or winning over a million total votes in 1978.

Broad-based movements must necessarily spring from a tiny group who are consistently "over-achieving." The most recent example of this is the success of Students for a Libertarian Society, which



CHRIS HOCKER

has received national coverage (*Newsweek*, *U.S. News*, Mutual Broadcast Network, the "Tomorrow" Show, major newspapers) and a huge influx of members and allies in the course of a few weeks, based on the leadership and planning of no more than a dozen people in the whole country.

The only way, then, to get "big enough" is to keep reaching for the level at which you think the party *will* be big enough. I would state categorically that a party which is *strong* enough to achieve permanent

ballot status is "big enough" to maintain it without dilution of its libertarianism, regardless of the number of dues-paying members on its rolls.

Inevitably, situations in which the LP has had dramatic growth, either through the number of votes received or the amount of serious on it has received, or both, have brought an increase in members and interested people. Quite often, most of these new people are not full-blown, "pure" libertarians. Instead, they like our candidates, or they like most of our ideas, or they've had it with the other parties and want to get involved in the LP. But they would probably disagree with many of the positions which we take in our Platform.

Many libertarians who have been in the party for a while are frightened, or at least uneasy, about this. They're concerned that our consistent positions will be changed or diluted under the influence of people who don't understand or agree with them.

But this is no more than a short-term problem. After all, very, very few of the people who are LP "veterans" sprang fully-grown from the fountain head of libertarian purity. Most of them, in fact, got involved in the party because they liked our candidates, or liked most of our ideas, or they'd had it with the other political parties - that is, for the exact same reasons that the present crop of new people are getting involved.

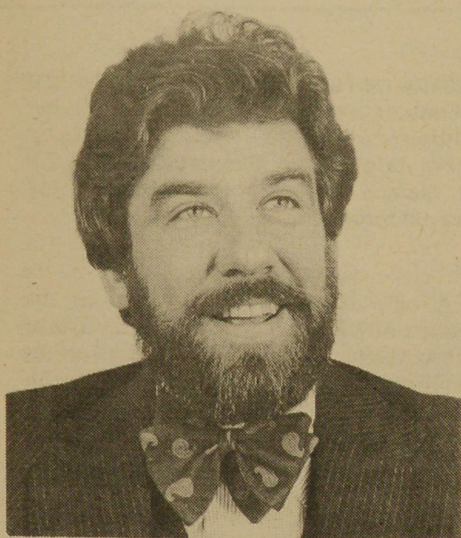
Inconsistencies and disagreements tend to fall away after newcomers are exposed to a libertarian analysis of the issues, from both a theoretical and a practical standpoint. I'm not talking about heavyhanded indoctrination or marathon lectures.

Rather, most inconsistent libertarians become more consistent after they hear an articulate, real-world explanation of the issue in the course of a campaign or other public-oriented activity. The explanation doesn't even have to be directed at *them*; they only need to hear the libertarian

(Continued on page 3)

Presidential Nomination Campaign Notes

Both announced candidates for the Libertarian Party Presidential nomination, Ed Clark and Bill Hunscher, have increased the pace of their activities in search



Bill Hunscher

of support at the Presidential Nominating Convention in September.

Both candidates have attended most of the LP State Conventions which have taken place, often appearing together, or at different times at the same convention (see State News).

HUNSCHER

The former Chair of the New Hampshire LP estimates that he has traveled to "more than 25 states" in his quest for the nomination.

Hunscher has called many news conferences in various parts of the country, appeared on radio interview shows, spoken before student groups on college campuses, and has been the subject of lengthy newspaper articles, notably in Utah and Louisiana.

The Hunscher campaign mailed a letter, brochure, and the campaign newsletter, "Notes from the Road," to about 6,000 Libertarians in March.

According to a Louisiana news clipping, Hunscher has been outlining the basic LP

"tripod"—non-interventionist foreign policy, full civil liberties, and free market economics—and favoring deregulation of industry, a return to the gold standard, and stopping the creation of money by the federal government.

CLARK

The 1978 LP candidate for Governor in California has accepted several invitations to speak before non-libertarian groups in various states, as well as at LP State Conventions. Clark addressed a business person's group in Hawaii, and testified before the Nevada state legislature in February.

Clark was interviewed by *Congressional Quarterly* on a recent visit to the Washington, D.C. area.

The Clark campaign mailing, consisting of a letter and a brochure, was sent to an estimated 7,000 Libertarians in April.

According to a Nevada newspaper article, Clark has been explaining the difference between Libertarians and Republicans and Democrats, and outlining a program which includes educational tax credits, the

abolition of taxes throughout the food chain, and cutting U.S. expenditures in defense of Western Europe and other countries.



Ed Clark

Political Action Workshops Well Received

"The Workshops were dynamite"... "All were of real value"... "They were all exceptional and very informative"... "The series would suffer from the deletion of any one of them."

These are a few of the written comments made by participants in the "Political Action Workshop" series sponsored by the Libertarian Party National Headquarters.

The series, consisting of eight weekend programs in major cities, was an outgrowth of a series of similar presentations at the 1978 LP National Convention in Boston.

At that convention, libertarian activists could attend one or more workshops on specific aspects of political campaigning. The entire series extended through the duration of the convention, an average of 35 people attending each, some of whom attended the entire program.

Because of its success in Boston, the concept was taken "on the road," in an effort to reach other libertarian activists and potential activists region-by-region.

After Ballot Status (Continued from page 2)

position and say to themselves, "Hey, that makes sense."

None of this is meant to convey the idea that a mass-based political party won't have difficulty staying on the "straight and narrow" course on all issues. Any mass-based movement will have a group - a minority - who hammer out the details of a given position, who fine-tune the philosophy, and who generally care enough to devote a lot of time to pure theory. The rest of the organization will have other reasons for their varying levels of involvement, the lowest level being that they tend to vote Libertarian more often than not when Election Day rolls around. So, it's up to the "thought leaders" to determine the ideological direction of the party.

Keeping a mass-based political party in line with libertarian principle will be a challenge, but one which should be welcomed instead of feared. At least one mechanism already exists to help ensure this, a mechanism which can be employed by all state LP's as they approach permanent ballot status, and thus open primaries or conventions.

The mechanism can be patterned after that of the Libertarian Party of California, which has in its Constitution and By-Laws a provision to this effect:

"At such time as the Libertarian Party acquires permanent ballot status in California, this organization shall become the California Libertarian Council."

Regular participants in the Workshops include LP National Director Chris Hocker, LP National Finance Chairman Ray Cunningham, and National Committee member Carol Cunningham.

In addition, experienced activists residing near the location of each Workshops program are invited to present individual workshops.

Also, each Workshop attendee is encouraged to participate by making comments, asking questions, and entering into a general discussion of each topic. Several of the Workshops involve members of the audience in role-playing or other direct participation.

The need for the Workshop series was perceived as a result of the lack of materials available for libertarians. Many books have been written on the subject of political techniques, but they have all addressed the problem from the viewpoint of a major, established political party.

Needless to say, most of these materials do not address the question of maintaining

firm political principles while being politically effective. Yet, this combination is integral to all Libertarian Party political action.

Each Workshop program begins in early afternoon on a Saturday and ends in early afternoon on a Sunday, in order to give would be attendees an opportunity to come without sacrificing part of their work-week.

After a brief introduction, the program is divided into seven or eight separate programs, on such topics as Candidate Brochures, Direct Mail, Advertising, Voter

Analysis, Petitioning, and Fund-raising.

In addition, Ray and Carol Cunningham include a two-part presentation titled "Putting It All Together," which has received the most praise in the evaluation of most attendees.

"Putting It All Together" discusses the management of part or all of a political campaign from the standpoint of planning, organization, and determining objectives. The main point of the presentation is that a successful political campaign can be managed using the same principles as are used in business or other personal affairs.

POLITICAL ACTION WORKSHOPS

- Philadelphia, PA, March 10-11
- Columbus, Ohio, March 31-April 1
- Salt Lake City, Utah, April 21-22
- Atlanta, GA, May 12-13
- Houston, Texas, June 2-3
- Des Moines, Iowa, June 23-24
- Portland, Oregon, July 14-15
- Boston, Mass., August 4-5

A series of presentations for the principled activist who wants to learn more about practical political skills.

Discussion and participation is encouraged; a Workshop Booklet will be given to each participant.

Topics include Management Skills * Direct Mail * Brochures * Media Relations * Fundraising * Advertising * Petitioning * Volunteer Recruiting

SPONSORED BY LP NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

Conventions, Campaigns, Activi

ALABAMA

The Alabama Libertarian Party will hold a meeting for the purpose of electing National Convention delegates on June 2. Those interested in serving as delegates should contact the State Chair.

The State Chair is Jule R. Herbert: 2223 Eighth Street, Tuscaloosa, AL 35401, (205) 349-1222.

ALASKA

The State Convention of the Alaska LP took place over the weekend of April 21. Attendees heard from Presidential candidates Bill Hunscher and Ed Clark, and other guest speakers. Anchorage Libertarians are moving to equal the level of activity shown by their Fairbanks neighbors.

For further information about the Alaska LP, contact State Chair Bud Fagan, P.O. Box 60386, Fairbanks, AK 99706.

ARIZONA

Arizona LP'ers, fresh from their recent State Convention, are planning activities for 1979 and 1980. Some of their goals: permanent ballot status, a full-time headquarters, and candidates for municipal offices this fall.

The new State Chair is Fred Esser. Contact him at 2035 N. Central, Suite 107, Phoenix, AZ 85004, (602) 254-6044.

ARKANSAS

Libertarians willing to become active with the LP in Arkansas are encouraged to contact National Headquarters.

CALIFORNIA

California Libertarians are proceeding on their attempt for permanent ballot status, despite an unfavorable ruling by a lower court denying their suit against the Secretary of State. The case is being appealed to a higher court; the initial decision was not unexpected.

In the meantime, the LPC has created a four-page tabloid newspaper, "California Political Times," for insertion into major daily newspapers. The insert gives history and positions of the Libertarian Party, recounts the successes of the Clark for Governor and other California campaigns, and encourages readers to register as Libertarians. Over 70,000 such registrations are needed for permanent ballot status.

The ballot status situation has generated a great deal of attention and media coverage, almost all of which is favorable to the LPC. A number of bills have been submitted in the state legislature—some good, some bad—as a direct result of Clark's statewide showing.

In an effort to fund these and other activities, the LPC sponsored a statewide raffle recently.

Contact LPC Executive Director Bob Costello or State Chair James Reichle at 1620 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, CA 94111, (415) 397-1336.

COLORADO

The Colorado LP State Convention took place over the weekend of April 28 and 29 in Central City, an old mining town outside of Denver. Events included talks by Bill Hunscher, Ed Clark, and Karl Hess; an "Old Fashioned M.L. O'Drama"—a dramatic performance starring LP National Vice Chair M.L. Hanson; and a business session with the election of delegates to the National Convention.

The CLP has changed its newsletter format from magazine-style to four-page tabloid. This attractive publication, "Colorado Liberty," includes features on various topical issues as well as LP news.

The newly-elected State Chair is John Mason. Contact him at 168 S. Emerson, Denver, CO 80209, (303) 733-5916.

CONNECTICUT

The Connecticut LP is planning its State Convention for June 16, and is planning to hear from Ed Clark, Bill Hunscher, and National Director Chris Hocker.

For information about the convention and other activities, contact State Chair Bob Loomis, P.O. Box 252, E. Granby, CT 06026, (203) 653-3939.

DELAWARE

Libertarian registration in Delaware is on its way up, bringing the LP that much closer to permanent ballot status. The required number of registrants is low—about 140—but it is correspondingly difficult to register to vote in Delaware, as deputy registrars are not authorized and registration forms are not generally available in a non-election year. Delawarans are therefore encouraged to participate in the registration effort.

Contact State Chair Sheldon Richman, 26 Golfview Drive, Newark, DE 19702, (302) 366-8529, for further information.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The DCLP has held two meetings since its reorganization in February, and has started a newsletter. In addition, the DC and Maryland LP's co-sponsored a cocktail party in Washington honoring Ed Clark. Over 70 people attended, the largest assembly of libertarians in the D.C. area since the MacBride campaign.

For further information about proposed activities in D.C., contact the Chairman, Jay Hilgartner, at 1516 P Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20005, (202) 232-2004.

FLORIDA

The Florida LP held its State Convention over the weekend of April 28 and 29 at the Hilton Hotel in Palm Beach. Speakers included LP National Director Chris Hocker, Dr. William Marina, and a number of local activists, as well as a film festival open to the public. Considerable attention was devoted to the 1980 petition drive in Florida.

For further information, contact State Chair Ted Manlis, 1918 Ascott Road, N. Palm Beach, FL 33408, (304) 626-3212.

GEORGIA

Atlanta will be the site of a Political Action Workshop event by LP National Headquarters. Participants will include Chris Hocker, Ray Cunningham, and former Tennessee legislative candidate Dick Bacon.

Contact State Chair Gail Higgins, P.O. Box 76693, Atlanta, GA 30328, (404) 992-8916 for further information.

GUAM

The Chairman of the Guam LP is Jim Joyner: P.O. Box 3147, Agana, Guam 96910.

HAWAII

The forthcoming Hawaii State Convention in June will feature David Bergland, Ed Clark, Ed Crane, Murray Rothbard, and a large number of enthusiastic Hawaii Libertarians.

A concentrated effort is under way to fund a permanent, full-time LP Headquarters in Honolulu, by means of monthly pledges. The LP intends to participate in many local and state elections in the next two years.

For further information, contact State Chair Mike Rossell, 119 Merchant Street #208, Honolulu, HI 96813, (808) 988-6233.

IDAHO

Members of the Idaho LP participated in the Political Action Workshops in Salt Lake City April 21 and 22. Plans are under way to take advantage of the party's ballot status.

Contact State Chair Larry Fullmer, P.O. Box 2106, Pocatello, ID 83201, (208) 232-2306.

ILLINOIS

The Illinois LP State Convention was held on March 17 and 18 in Chicago. Speakers included Ed Clark and Bill Hunscher, and Libertarian Health Association President Dallas Cooley. New party officers and convention delegates were elected.

For further information about Illinois LP activities, contact State Chair Anne McCracken, 10 South 100, Route 53, Naperville, IL 60540.

INDIANA

For information about LP activities in Indiana, contact State Chair Sally Heistand, 1430 N. Capitol, Indianapolis, IN 46202, (317) 923-9227.

IOWA

Iowa Libertarians are planning their State Convention on the weekend of June 23-24, in conjunction with the Political Action Workshops from National Headquarters. LP members from surrounding states will be invited.

Target areas of activism have been developed, based on the results of the 1978 elections in Iowa. A particularly active area is Ames, site of the University of Iowa, where events have centered on opposition to the draft.

Iowa LP'ers have set a goal of \$25,000 to be raised for the 1980 elections, and are working to raise that amount between now and next year.

For further information, contact State Chair Ben Olson, RR 1, Box 114, Pocahontas, IA 50574, (712) 335-4049.

KANSAS

Kansas Libertarians are pleased with the results of the school board election in Wichita, in which LP candidates Sue Rolfsen and Karl Peterjohn placed seventh and ninth, respectively, in a field of nineteen (see related story).

latest obstacle is an alleged requirement that petitioners may collect signatures in the *precinct* in which they are registered. This and other problems of dubious constitutionality are expected to be overcome shortly.

For further information, contact State Chair Karl Peterjohn, 1717 E. Morris #5, Wichita, KS 67211, (316) 262-4060.

KENTUCKY

For information about LP activities in Kentucky, please contact State Chair Ernest McAfee, 20 Spurlin Ct., Richmond, KY 40475, (606) 623-0196.

LOUISIANA

The annual State Convention of the Louisiana LP took place on March 10. Presidential candidate Bill Hunscher spoke to the attendees and generated considerable media coverage.

The new State Chair is Paul Grant, who succeeded Jerry Millett. Contact Grant at P.O. Box 66601, Baton Rouge, LA 70896.

MAINE

Libertarians in Maine have continued the

activity started there last fall with the first edition of a state newsletter. Bill Hunscher addressed a group in Portland in March.

For information about the growing LP in Maine, contact Nancy Meiners, 118 Beacon Street, Portland, ME 04103.

MARYLAND

A bill, drafted and sponsored at the request of LP members, which would have substantially lowered the ballot access requirement for new parties, was killed in state legislative committee.

Investigation of the reasons, however, led to the finding that most bills affecting Maryland ballot access were killed this year, in anticipation of the recommendations of a special Task Force of the legislature which has been created to change the Maryland election law. Libertarians will participate in the work of this Task Force, and the LP is planning to bring the issue to public view through media appearances.

The Maryland LP State Chair is Mark Doherty. Contact him at 11606 Gail Place, Wheaton, MD 20902, (301) 949-3819.

MASSACHUSETTS

The Massachusetts LP State Convention took place on the weekend of March 31 and April 1 in Boston. Speakers included Ed Clark, Bill Hunscher, Dr. Dallas Cooley, and a number of Boston-area speakers on various aspects of libertarianism. Several hundred dollars was raised toward the 1980 petition drive.

Contact Judith Anthony, 56 Halcyon Rd., Newton, MA 02159, for further information on LP activities in Massachusetts.

MICHIGAN

The State Convention of the Michigan LP is scheduled for mid-May. Please contact State Chair Larry McKenna, 3130 Package Rd., Ann Arbor, MI 48103, (313) 971-8283 for further information.

MINNESOTA

The LP in Minnesota has scheduled its annual convention for May 5 at the Brooklyn Center Community Center. In the meantime, students in the Minneapolis area are organizing to oppose the draft, in co-operation with libertarian organizations.

For information about the LP of Minnesota, contact State Chair Robin Miller, 20966 Gypsy Valley Rd., Anoka, MN 55303, (612) 753-1748.

MISSISSIPPI

State Chair Charles Clark reports that a convention of Mississippi libertarians will be held in late spring or early summer. Contact Clark at P.O. Box 143, Perkins-ton, MS 39573, (601) 928-3806.

MISSOURI

The LPMO held a membership meeting on April 28 in St. Louis. Contact State Chair Tony Haenni for information about LP activities in Missouri: Box A, Grover, MO 63040, (314) 227-1477.

MONTANA

Libertarians wishing to help build the LP in Montana are encouraged to contact State Chair Jim Preston, 2934 Terry Ave., Billings, MT 59102, or LP National Headquarters.

NEBRASKA

For information about the Libertarian Party in Nebraska, contact Susan Putney at P.O. Box 34023, Omaha, NE 68134, (402) 571-2246.

Activism in LP State Organizations

NEVADA

The LP in Nevada is attempting to capitalize on its successes of 1978 by running a candidate for Mayor of Las Vegas. The party is recruiting heavily in the sparsely-populated counties outside of Las Vegas and Reno.

For information about the LP in Nevada, contact State Chair John Grayson or Executive Director Alan Hacker at B25 3551 Pennwood Ave., Las Vegas, NV 89102, (702) 871-1001.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Due to his race for the Presidential nomination, State Chair Bill Hunscher has stepped down and has been replaced by James Pinard. The LPNH is planning a convention, to involve LP members in Maine and Vermont, for mid-July.

Contact Jim Pinard at 21 F Street, Hampton, NH 03842.

NEW JERSEY

For information about LP activities in New Jersey, including upcoming participation in legislative races this fall, contact State Chair Len Flynn at R.D. #3, Box 370, Jackson, NJ 08527, (201) 928-0758.

NEW MEXICO

New Mexico Libertarians are investigating their legal status as a ballot-qualified party, and early indications are that New Mexico is the seventh state in which the LP is pre-qualified for 1980.

For further information contact State Chair Bob Foster, 2417 Zena Lona NE, Albuquerque, NM 87112, (505) 296-8262.

NEW YORK

The FLP convention is scheduled for May 12 and 13 in Albany, "Tax Capital of the World." Speakers include Dr. David Henderson, Dr. Arthur Ekrich, and Presidential candidates Bill Hunscher and Ed Clark.

Contact the Free Libertarian Party Headquarters at 15 W. 38th St., Suite 201 New York, NY 10018, (212) 354-0292.

NORTH CAROLINA

Raleigh was the site of the Region 7 Conference, held in conjunction with an LP National Committee meeting, on May 5 and 6. Several of the National Committee members participated in the Conference program.

June 30 and July 1 are the dates of a joint North/South Carolina Convention in Charlotte, N.C. In addition to selection of delegates, attendees will hear from a full program of speakers.

The LPNC recently made news through its offer to return tax-payer funds, received through a one dollar checkoff on the state income tax form, to individual taxpayers who requested it.

For further information about LP activities in North Carolina, contact State Chair William B. Conerly, 11 Colonial Village, Laurinberg, NC 28552, (919) 276-5428.

NORTH DAKOTA

For information about LP activities in

North Dakota, contact State Chair Kris Brekke, 802 N. 43rd Street, Grand Forks, ND 58201, (513) 278-9094.

OHIO

A series of LP Political Action Workshops was held in Columbus over the weekend of March 31 and April 1. Attendees came from as far away as Fort Wayne, Indiana and Lexington, Kentucky, to participate in the discussion of "nuts and bolts" political techniques.

The Ohio LP Convention is scheduled for mid-June in Columbus.

Contact State Chair Tom Brown, 2207 Far Hills Rd., Dayton, OH 45419 for further information.

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma LP'ers are planning for their petition drive later this year. State law allows them 90 days in which to collect well over 30,000 signatures in order to qualify the LP for ballot status.

The Oklahoma LP state convention will be held June 9 in Tulsa.

For further information, contact State Chair Loren Baker, P.O. Box 60505, Oklahoma City, OK 73106, (405) 848-2043.

OREGON

The Northwest Regional Conference, sponsored by the LP of Oregon, was held on March 31 and April 1 in Portland. Attendees heard from Bill Hunscher, Ed Clark, *Reason* editor Robert Poole, and publisher Larry Flynt, who spoke on censorship and government threats to freedom of personal expression.

The Conference generated a considerable amount of favorable publicity, not only in Oregon, but also nationally through Flynt's appearance. This was Flynt's first public appearance since he survived an assassination attempt last year.

The newly-elected State Chair is Craig Armstrong. Contact him for further information at 3631 NE 71st Ave. Portland, OR 97213.

PENNSYLVANIA

Pennsylvania Libertarians are enthused about the upcoming campaign of LP'ers David Walter and Hans Schroeder for Bucks County Commission. Activists are already making plans to contest several races throughout the state in 1980.

For information about the Bucks County campaign and about activities in the LP of Pennsylvania, contact State Chair Hans Schroeder, 3433 Lower Mountain Road, Forest Grove, PA 18922.

RHODE ISLAND

A large and active group of students at Brown University are the major source of activism for the LP in Rhode Island.

For further information, contact State Chair Tony Fiocca, P.O. Box 657, Bristol, RI 02809, (401) 253-4027.

SOUTH CAROLINA

The SCLP meets regularly, every month, in Columbia to hear speakers on topical issues. Smaller LP groups have formed in Greenville and in all but one of the state's Congressional Districts. Opposition to the draft is a major focus of activity.

The Elections Commission finally and officially notified the SCLP that it is a ballot-qualified party, having obtained in excess of 10,000 signatures. This fact elicited a number of favorable editorials in South Carolina newspapers.

Contact State Chair Lee Muller at #2 Green Glen Apts., Pendleton, SC 29670, (803) 646-7354, for further information.

SOUTH DAKOTA

For information about the LP in South Dakota, contact State Chair Byron McGregor, 304 Riverside Drive West, Yankton, SD 57078.

TENNESSEE

The Tennessee LP State Convention took place on March 24 in Nashville. LP National Director Chris Hocker was the keynote speaker.

Libertarians in the Memphis area are planning a number of outreach projects in order to take advantage of the Dick Bacon legislative campaign last year.

For further information about the LP in Tennessee, contact State Chair Shirley Lamar, 6201 Quince, Memphis, TN 38138.

TEXAS

Two City Council campaigns in April—Fred Ebner's in Austin and Harry Robinson's in Arlington—have generated a great deal of interest and enthusiasm both inside and outside of the LP (see related story).

In Houston, LP members are planning two City Council campaigns for later this year, and are attempting to raise the necessary funds to gain ballot status in 1980.

Also in Houston, on the weekend of June 2 and 3, will be the LP Political Action Workshop series at the Houston Marriott. In conjunction with the workshop will be a presentation by libertarian scholar Douglas Rasmussen, and a meeting of Texas LP members to elect delegates to

the National Convention. Ed Clark and Bill Hunscher are expected to attend, as well as Chris Hocker and Ray Cunningham for the Workshops.

For further information about the many LP activities in Texas, contact State Chair Mike Grossberg, 6400-A Vioitha, Austin, TX 78723, (512) 926-1793.

UTAH

The Political Action Workshop series was held in Salt Lake City on the weekend of April 21 and 22, with many Utah Libertarians in attendance.

The Utah LP has come out with a redesigned newsletter, "Utah Liberty," and a series of planned events to stimulate activism and interest. A number of LP members were active in the lobbying effort to pass a tax-reduction bill in the legislature.

The State Convention is scheduled for June 9 in Salt Lake City. For information on this or other events, contact State Chair George Chapman, P.O. Box 15506, Salt Lake City, UT 84115, (801) 485-2485.

VERMONT

After a long period of inactivity, a small group of Libertarians in Vermont are beginning to organize, after having attended the Massachusetts LP Convention in late March. They are expected to attend a "tri-state" convention in New Hampshire in July, and are contacting libertarian sympathizers in Vermont.

Contact Bruce Wiley at R.D. 2, Box 81, Vergennes, VT 05491, (802) 877-2806.

VIRGINIA

The Virginia LP Convention was held at the home of Roger MacBride, near Charlottesville, on April 28. National Convention delegates were selected, and attendees heard a presentation by Michael Emerling.

For information about LP activities in Virginia, contact Roger MacBride at 2401 Arlington Blvd., Suite 14, Charlottesville VA 22903, (804) 296-4115.

WASHINGTON

For information about the LP in Washington State, contact State Chair John Addison, 1436 Elliott Ave., Seattle, WA 98119, (206) 634-3204.

WEST VIRGINIA

To help in supporting the newly-organized Libertarian Party in West Virginia, contact Jack Kelley, 105 Pennsylvania Ave., Charleston, WV 25302, (304) 343-1854.

WISCONSIN

LP members participated, with considerable success, in recent local elections in Madison and Janesville. Strategy is being mapped for a petition drive for ballot status this summer.

The State Convention will be held on the weekend of May 5 and 6. Contact State Chair B.J. Larson for information about this and other activities: 4420 Lindermann Ave., Racine, WI 53405, (414) 632-0022.

WYOMING

For information about the Libertarian Party in Wyoming, contact State Chair Gary Roberts, 230 E. Jefferson, Cheyenne, WY 82001, (307) 638-3077.

LP NEWS

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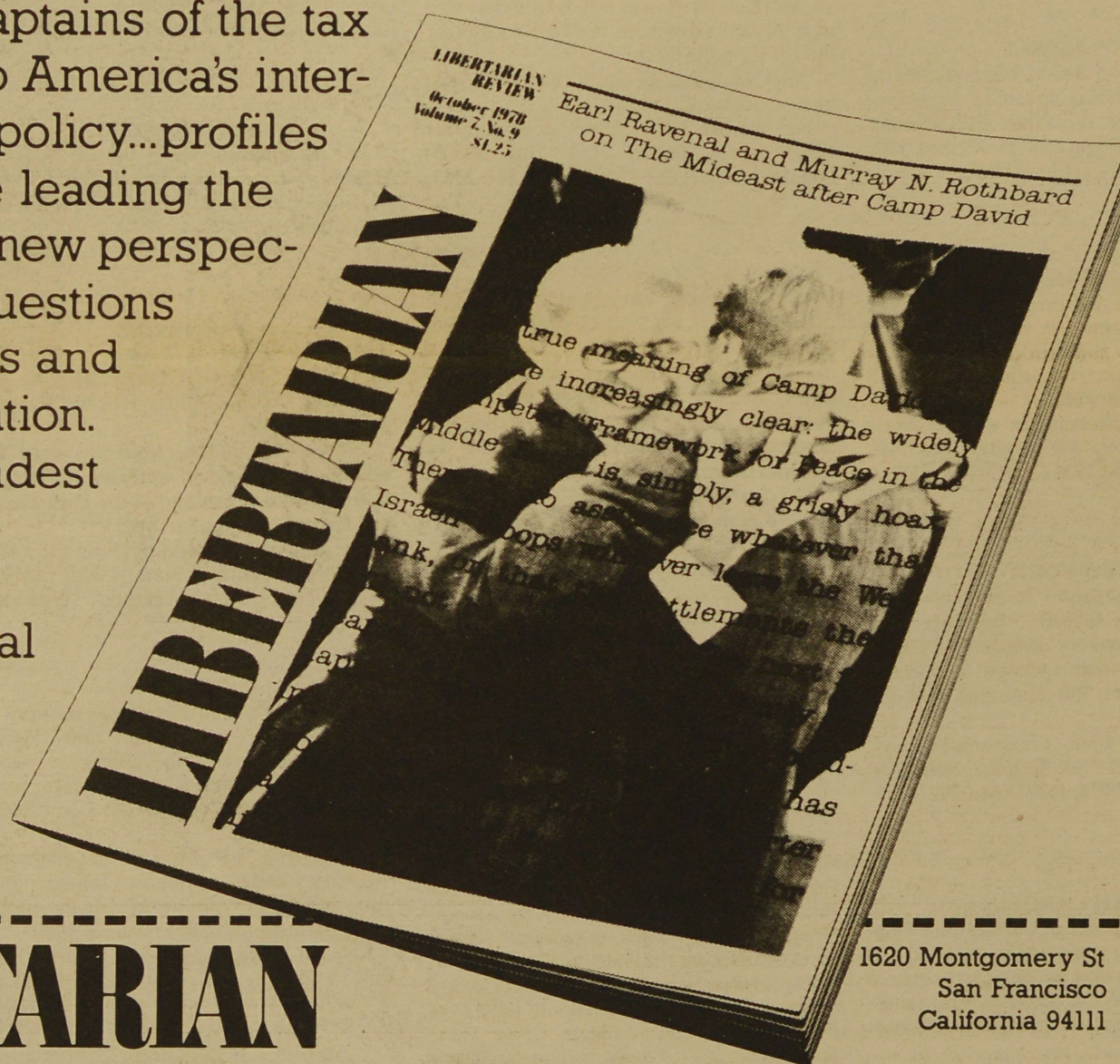
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LR 7

Deer Hunter

(Continued from page 2)

"American." The doctor comments to an accompanying nurse, "We have to get him out of here." But, like America, Nick goes AWOL instead. Like the U.S. military, he stays, literally edging closer to suicide, voluntarily playing Russian roulette in which he wins thousands of dollars that he anonymously sends home to Steve.

Michael, by far the most complex character, embodies the basic strength and hope of America. He is intelligent, though not particularly sophisticated. He is possessed of an uncompromising moral sense of rectitude and loyalty. As the best deer hunter, Michael shows us that Man is by nature a predator, but he does not have to be a cruel and senseless predator. The deer hunt is a rite which is performed in nature's cathedral. There is a right way to do it. There is a right way to do everything and one should do things the right way. The strength and moral righteousness of Michael hold everything together. He is the Atlas who carries the rest. And they don't even know or appreciate it most of the time. While the three soldiers are in captivity, Michael literally holds Steve together psychologically, plans the incredibly bold escape which he and Nick are able to carry off and then carries the badly mutilated Steve on his shoulders to get medical care.

In the final third of the picture, Michael feels compelled to return to the hell of Vietnam to find the AWOL Nick and bring him home. Nick has stayed in Saigon, wandering without direction, not knowing why he is there, continuously flirting with suicide as he plays Russian roulette for higher and higher stakes. Nick is the perfect embodiment of the America of the politicians and generals who had forgotten whatever purpose they ever had and who have lost their way in the tragic Vietnam misadventure. Michael finds Nick, frantically tries to reason and cajole him into coming home, but Nick, like the U.S. Government, must keep shooting, must keep playing the deadly game, and this time there is a cartridge in the chamber.

The closing scenes of the film show the group of friends and family at Nick's funeral and then at a post-funeral breakfast. Again, it is the moral strength of Michael that makes it happen. He brought home Nick's body and he brought Steve home from the military hospital where he had been hiding. By the strength of his character Michael brings the remainder of the group together to comfort each other, to assess their changed lives and to begin anew.

The symbolism and messages in *The Deer Hunter* are manifold, subtle, complex and skillfully presented. At bottom, patriotism is not militaristic adventurism, but rather recognition of, and respect for, the goodness, strength and charity of the American people. In fact, mindless, militaristic adventurism is simply suicidal.

The Deer Hunter will be seen by millions of people throughout the country in the coming months. It will affect most of them profoundly. LP activists should capitalize on this opportunity in as many ways as possible. One obvious example would be to distribute libertarian anti-draft literature at the theaters where the film is showing. Another would be to write letters to the editors of local newspapers about the film, what it means, the threat of the new slavery and the leadership role that libertarians are taking in opposing the draft.

The spirit of the American Revolution and the libertarian philosophy on which it was based are best understood by today's libertarian activists. Libertarians now find themselves in the role of Michael in *The Deer Hunter*. The true American spirit is libertarian. At this moment, true patriotism consists in helping the American people rediscover that libertarian spirit, in providing the leadership to direct America toward liberty and away from the suicidal slavemasters who advocate military conscription and compulsory national service.

Let's bring America home.

THE 1979 LIBERTARIAN PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATING CONVENTION

Make plans now to attend the largest Libertarian gathering in history! You don't have to be a delegate to enjoy over 20 featured speakers, Liberty Night at Disneyland, a gala banquet and much, much more! Thousands of libertarians will be meeting at the magnificent Los Angeles Bonaventure Hotel September 6-9, 1979, to lay

the groundwork for the 1980 campaign year—a year that promises to go down in history as the one in which the Libertarian ideals of peace, tolerance and liberty once again become the focus for political debate in America.

**"TOWARD A
THREE PARTY
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SEPTEMBER 6-9, 1979

Registration information and complete details on the convention will be available in May. For information about state LP conventions or group travel arrangements to the national convention, write to:
Libertarian Party
1516 P Street NW
Washington, D.C.
20005

Los Angeles
Bonaventure
Hotel



Phot. for by the Libertarian Party

Long Range Plans (Continued from page 1)

identified - all well ahead of the starting date.

If this number of states can finish their petition drives *before* 1980, then the way will be cleared to devote national resources to the states with difficult access requirements, or those which do not allow petitioning to begin until well into 1980. And, the LP could well enter its presidential campaign year with as many as 30 states already accounted for.

Political Action Workshops. LP National Headquarters has scheduled eight weekend-long Political Action Workshops in various centrally-located cities around the country for this spring and summer. The Workshops are conducted by National Director Chris Hocker with the assistance of LP Finance Chairman Ray Cunningham, LP National Committee member Carol Cunningham, and other experienced activists from the area where each Workshop takes place.

Future Workshops are scheduled (in

order) for Atlanta, Houston, Des Moines, Portland (Oregon), and Boston, and the program will continue in effect after the 1979 National Convention.

At the end of the 1979 Workshop series, an estimated 200-400 active libertarians will have been exposed to a comprehensive discussion of practical, principled, political techniques, often for the first time.

Outreach Materials. Planning and production of topical, relevant outreach materials - brochures, position papers, fact sheets, and booklets - often takes months of advance preparation.

Due for publication soon is an updated version of "New Political Times," the basic recruiting brochure; a booklet on libertarian solutions to environmental problems; and a fact sheet on nuclear energy.

According to Chris Hocker, National Headquarters expects to at least triple its production of outreach materials between now and the 1980, in addition to materials directly related to the Presidential cam-

paign - thus producing and distributing several million pieces of literature.

Libertarian Party officers are in agreement that long-range planning is essential for future successes. "When we talk about 'planning,' we don't mean forcing people to conform to a mold," explains National Chairman David Bergland.

"But we do try our best to anticipate our needs at least a year in advance, and to prepare for the time when they need to be met.

"Very little in the LP 'just happens;' we can trace most of our progress directly to the times when we figured out what was needed and were ready for it," Bergland continued.

"We have a shot at several million votes for our Presidential candidate alone in 1980. That's why National Headquarters gets busier and busier, and why activists all over the country are becoming even more active. I find it all very encouraging," Bergland concluded.

Libertarians Organize to Oppose Draft

Libertarians all over the country have actively organized to oppose proposals that some form of compulsory "national service"—the military draft, social service programs, or a combination of the two—be reinstituted.

No less than six bills have been submitted in Congress by legislators who wish to see the national service concept, which was phased out in 1975, begin again. Some proposals call for a nationwide registration system for younger men and women, while others include both nationwide registration and an actual draft for a variety of purposes.

As predicted in the last issue of LP News, the concept of combining military and social service in one conscription proposal, thus appealing to conservatives and liberals alike, ahs come to pass. Chances for at least one version of a registration/conscription bill passing Congress are considered fair to good.

In response to these proposals, Students for a Libertarian Society (SLS), a San Francisco-based organization with no formal ties to the Libertarian Party, began contacting students on college and high school campuses around the United States.

In mid-March, SLS representatives in over a dozen cities held news conferences announcing libertarian opposition to all forms of registration and conscription. Coverage of this announcement was carried on the wire services and generated attention and requests for more information directed at both SLS and the Libertarian Party.

(In New York, a Free Libertarian Party spokesperson was contacted and interviewed by a radio station in Aspen, Colora-

do, as a result of the publicity stemming from the multiple news conferences.)

A leading spokesperson for the SLS effort is Tom G. Palmer, a former staff member at LP National Headquarters. Palmer participated in the Washington, D.C. news conference called by SLS, and his comments against conscription earned him editorial attacks, by name, in *U.S. News and World Report*, and at least one other newspaper.

Palmer was the guest of the "Larry King Show," a nationally-syndicated late-night radio talk show carried over the Mutual Broadcast Network, where he spent over two hours explaining the libertarian position on conscription and dealing with telephone callers from all over the country.

Palmer was also a guest on Tom Snyder's "Tomorrow" Show, the nationally-televised late-night interview program, on NBC.

Palmer was joined by Jay Hilgartner, Co-ordinator of the Young Libertarian Alliance and a staff member at LP National Headquarters, in oral testimony before the House Armed Services Subcommittee opposing the draft. Hilgartner, an Air Force veteran, and Palmer, much of whose family is career military, effectively presented the libertarian case against conscription.

SLS and other libertarian groups have initiated alliances with other non-libertarian organizations which oppose conscription or registration for any purpose, such as the American Civil Liberties Union and Conscientious Objector groups.

A coalition known as CARD (Coalition Against Registration and the Draft) has been formed nationally, with considerable

libertarian participation and direction. CARD helped to sponsor approximately fifty public anti-draft demonstrations across the United States, which took place on May 1.

The formation of this coalition was recorded on film by CBS News at a meeting held at LP National Headquarters. Film was also taken of an anti-draft display at George Washington University, staffed by D.C.-area libertarians.

Libertarian opposition to any form of conscription or national registration is based upon the principle of voluntarism—that individuals should be free to make their own choices in matters affecting their own lives.

At the root of efforts to reinstitute a

draft is the premise that individuals are a "natural resource" to be used as such by other individuals, backed by the power of government.

It is interesting to note that phrases like "America's youth are our greatest *national resource*" (emphasis added) are employed by many pro-conscription advocates.

According to libertarians active in opposing the draft, there is no more clear-cut issue to distinguish liberty from coercion.

Therefore, public activity by libertarians both inside and outside the Libertarian Party is of major importance, not only as a successful communication and recruitment effort, but also as a clear-cut method of defining libertarian policy.

National Headquarters News

A pilot project, started with the hope of developing a national information network for libertarians, is underway to begin compiling information related to the field of medicine and health care.

Dr. Dallas Cooley, a member of the LP National Committee and President of the Libertarian Health Association, has offered to act as "clearinghouse" for magazine articles, news clippings, and other information on health-related topics. Such information should deal with developments in the health care field, or stories of specific events, which could be related to the Libertarian Party position on this issue.

Cooley will receive and compile this in-

formation, then duplicate it and send it, upon request, to LP candidates and spokespersons who need background material or "instant research" on this topic.

Cooley asks that LP members who come across articles in this field send clippings or copies to him at 8316 Arlington Blvd., Suite 232, Fairfax, Virginia 22031.

The National Headquarters is looking for other people who will perform similar functions on other topics, such as Defense, Foreign Policy, the Legal System, Welfare, Housing, Transportation, and Labor. Interested persons should contact National Headquarters.

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