

MacBride Gets 183,000 Votes; Beats Maddox

LP Number Three Political Party

By Chris Hocker

The Libertarian Party has clearly established itself as the Number Three political party in the United States as a result of the electoral achievements of Roger MacBride and David Bergland.

With a vote total exceeding 180,000 MacBride edged out Lester Maddox of the American Independent Party and easily outdistanced candidates from the Socialist Labor, Socialist Workers, U.S. Labor, American, Communist, and Prohibitionist parties.

Eugene McCarthy, the nationally-known former Senator and Presidential candidate, received over 700,000 votes to place third overall in the Presidential sweepstakes. But McCarthy has no permanent party organization that will remain a part of the national political scene.

MacBride's greatest numerical success

was in California, where he received almost 56,000 votes. On a percentage basis, his highest showing was in Alaska where his 6773 votes represented nearly six per cent of the total.

Local Races

Other individuals running under the Libertarian Party banner distinguished themselves around the country in races for Congress, state legislatures, and local offices.

Notable among these were Larry Fullmer, who received over 30% in a three-way State Senate race in Idaho; Susan Schreiber and Gwen Bergland (David's mother), with over 15% apiece in Nevada Assembly races; and Helen Stevens, who won permanent ballot status for the LP in Arizona by winning over 15% in a Representative race.

Statewide results were most encouraging in California, Alaska, Arizona, Nevada,

New York, Hawaii, Kansas, New Jersey, and Ohio.

Weaknesses Remain

Disappointments were also evident. There were relatively poor results in some states. Many votes were lost because of the closeness of the race between Carter and Ford. Hence, there was pervasive fear among many would-be MacBride supporters that their vote might make the difference in electing the "lesser of two evils."

Other problems abounded which were in practical terms beyond the LP's control. Press coverage, generally speaking, was sketchy at best, although favorable and fair stories emerged in many areas which gave essential publicity to the libertarian effort. In addition, the LP faced a scarcity of vital resources — money and personnel — which is a common problem at the dawn of a new political movement.

Precinct Analyses

Activists in Alaska, California, and other areas are using high vote totals to construct precinct analyses which will indicate sources of potential and existing strength.

For example, MacBride garnered nearly 10 per cent of the vote in Fairbanks, Alaska. An analysis of these votes is expected to provide knowledge on which future strategy and tactics can be formulated.

Noteworthy, also, are the races in which the libertarian vote total represented the balance of power between the Republicans and Democrats. In Arizona, Nevada, and Idaho, among other states, Libertarian candidates polled more votes than the difference between the two leading candidates. This is an important step toward political legitimacy. It gives the Libertarian Party impact that all political observers and activists must consider.

National Convention Hears Scholarly Talks

WASHINGTON, D.C.— Over 600 libertarians from around the nation descended on the Statler Hilton in Washington, D.C., Sept. 23-26, to attend the 1976 National Convention of the Libertarian Party. The convention received widespread media coverage which included wire service articles and network television and radio features.

According to UPI, the event "resembled a scholars conference more than a political convention." Sixteen major addresses were delivered on subjects ranging from natural rights to Austrian economics. A strong emphasis was placed on foreign policy at this convention. Earl Ravenal, Roy Childs, and David Friedman delivered speeches on that subject. In addition, there was a panel on the Middle East composed of John Hagel, Steve Halbrook, and Leonard Liggio.

Ravenal, who is a professor at Georgetown and Johns Hopkins, was extremely well received by the delegates. His talk centered on the need to scrutinize the foreign policy-making elite and to provide the public with the concrete information necessary to make intelligent decisions about foreign policy questions.

True Costs

Ravenal is convinced that most Americans would favor a non-interventionist policy if they were aware of the true costs of the U.S. meddling in other nation's affairs. He estimates, for instance, that over 70% of the \$120 billion defense budget goes to defend other nations. U.S. military presence in Korea alone costs American taxpayers \$5 billion per year. Pointing out that our defense goals are finite, Ravenal said, "In matters of national security, second to none is not the appropriate criteria. Enough is enough."

Roy Childs, a leading libertarian theorist, expanded on Ravenal's theme. Childs emphasized the importance of avoiding nuclear conflict. He underlined the point by (please turn to page 2)



—Photo by Bruce Lagasse

HAPPY WARRIOR—1976 LP presidential candidate Roger L. MacBride waves to 600 cheering supporters during election night festivities at the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles. A Dec. 11 wire service dispatch places MacBride's popular vote at 183,187, ahead of all other third party nominees. MacBride was also on more state ballots than any candidate other than Ford and Carter, and MacBride received the highest state-level percentage of the popular vote of any candidate other than Ford and Carter.

National Starts Membership Drive

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The national headquarters of the Libertarian Party has announced a major membership drive designed to replenish depleted Party coffers and to increase active support at the grassroots level.

National Chairman Ed Crane expressed his desire to have all contributors to the MacBride for President Committee become members of the national Libertarian Party. "Because of the time and effort spent on the presidential campaign," said Crane, "we have let many memberships expire without notification, and we have not aggressively signed-up new members."

"We now intend to build up our dues-paying membership as rapidly as possible," Crane added. Many libertarians in-

correctly assume that membership in a state LP automatically makes them a member of the national organization. The national LP requires its own membership dues to finance national headquarters operations.

In 1976 over \$500,000 was raised for and spent on the presidential campaign and on national LP business. "That sum represents a continuation of the exponential rate of growth that the Party has experienced since 1972," said Crane. "Our current membership drive will be our primary source of funding for the first half of 1977. We're particularly hopeful that we can get as many life and life-sustaining memberships as possible. With such membership

support, we can continue to expand our literature distribution and organizational efforts," he said.

The present dues structure for the national LP has the following fees and categories: \$6, student; \$8, regular; \$12, sustaining; \$50, patron; \$200, life; and \$1000, life-sustaining. A postage-paid envelope with a membership form on the inside flap is enclosed in this issue of the LP NEWS. Crane urged libertarians to actively recruit friends and relatives into the LP and also to register Libertarian with their local registrar of voters. Additional membership forms may be obtained by writing to national headquarters.

National membership includes a \$3.00 subscription to the bi-monthly LP NEWS.

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From The Chair

Pride In Our Accomplishments

Ed Crane

WASHINGTON, D.C. — A former business associate of mine had stopped by the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles to say "hello" the night of the election. A staunch Republican, he peered in at the 600 or so celebrating libertarians (in varying states of sobriety) and asked, "Why are they so happy? Don't they know MacBride lost?"

I started to answer and then just shrugged. How can you tell a non-libertarian what it means to us to have achieved what we have this year?

To say that I'm extremely pleased and proud of what the Libertarian Party accomplished this year would be to grossly understate the case. Consider for a moment what we have done (and also that we did it within the context of a virtual news blackout by the national media):

- Our presidential ticket was on the ballot in 32 states — MacBride was the only candidate besides Ford and Carter to be on the ballot in 30 or more states. In addition, we fell short but had enough organizational strength to make serious bids for ballot status in an additional 10 states.

Vote Total

- Our vote total of 183,187, while held down by the well-publicized closeness of the Ford-Carter race, was nonetheless the highest received by any third party in the nation. It was more than the American Independent Party garnered despite the overwhelmingly greater national media exposure its candidate Lester Maddox received. MacBride's 6% vote in Alaska was the highest state percentage of any presidential candidate other than Carter and Ford (including McCarthy). The Alaska vote demonstrates that we hold the potential to affect election outcomes immediately.

- Publicity generated for the libertarian movement was tremendous. Well over 1000 separate newspaper articles were

written about the Libertarian Party. MacBride and Bergland appeared on hundreds of local radio and television talk shows during the course of the campaign. Eight five-minute national television ads were aired.

Two Million Pieces

- Nearly two million pieces of libertarian literature were distributed during the course of the campaign. The literature was hardcore but persuasive in content and was attractively designed. The sum total of literature distributed was larger than the sum of all literature distributed by the modern libertarian movement prior to the 1976 campaign.

- LP activists gained practical experience in running political campaigns — everything from arranging speaking engagements and setting up news conferences to organizing door-to-door campaigning. When the 1978 campaigns begin, the LP will, for the first time, be in a position to run experienced, professional races from the beginning.

- Perhaps most important of all, the media and a significant portion of the American public are now aware of the existence of the libertarian alternative.

National Successor

Certainly the Chicago *Tribute* was impressed: "Already the Libertarian Party, with its blend of traditional liberal and conservative positions, looks upon itself as the natural successor to the Republican Party. Its gains over the last four years suggest that its boast is not wholly grounded on wishful thinking."

I've also been impressed with the enthusiasm and determination to carry on that most LP members have exhibited during what might have been expected to be a time of post-election letdown.

The truth is that the telephones at national headquarters have been ringing con-

stantly with news of state activities and requests for literature.

This is the kind of commitment that is required if we want to grow beyond the "third party" stage. To be sure, we are now clearly the leading third party in the nation. We're growing rapidly while most of the others are declining.

Electable Candidates

But in order to reach a point where we can join the Republicans and Democrats as a party that can field electable candidates, there's much more work to be done.

A common weakness of our candidates in 1976 — from the top of the ticket on down — was a reluctance to learn the issues of the campaign from the perspective of the media and the major party candidates.

Like it or not, it is they and not us who usually determine the issues which attract public attention. We must be prepared to understand what the other side is saying and then bring the libertarian argument into the debate. We must engage in a dialogue that is related to rather than divorced from what the "serious" candidates are saying.

Balance of Power

Many of our candidates this year made the difference in races throughout the country. In 1978, we should attempt to run candidates in at least half of the congressional seats in the nation and to be the determining factor in one quarter of those races.

It's not out of the question that 1978 will bring us our first LP member of Congress.

I hope each of you reading this column will make a New Year's resolution to become more actively involved in your local and state Libertarian Party. There is a great need for volunteer help and administrative guidance.

If you have the ability to get things done, and you're unhappy with the progress of your state LP — get involved. Lend just an hour or two a week and you'll be surprised at what an impact you and the LP can have.

So many things bode well for the future of the libertarian movement that it's hard not to be optimistic. The growth of the Austrian school of economics has been just short of phenomenal.

Economic Problems

As the nation's economic problems become more acute (and they surely will), it will be even more evident that neither the Keynesian nor the Chicago school can explain simultaneously rising unemployment and inflation.

On college campuses our Young Libertarian Alliance chapters are springing up everywhere. In all likelihood, the libertarian youth movement will be the most vocal and well organized of any in 1977. Conservative political activity on campus is practically non-existent.

This brings me to another important development. Conservatives spent almost as much time criticizing the LP as they did Carter, Kilpatrick, Buckley, and Chamberlain — the whole Tory group — demonstrated their antagonism to human liberty in their attitudes on the LP. They wouldn't have bothered if they didn't recognize the real threat we represent to them.

All-in-all it's been an exciting and fruitful year for the Libertarian Party. By the time you read this issue of the *LP NEWS* your faithful Chairman will have fled Washington, D.C. to return to San Francisco. Bob Meier will handle the day-to-day operations at our Washington, D.C. national headquarters, and I will remain Chairman until the 1977 national convention to be held — coincidentally — in San Francisco.

Scholars Address National Convention

(continued from page 1)

recounting the horrors of the Hiroshima bombing.

David Friedman, author of *The Machinery of Freedom*, took a utilitarian approach to the foreign policy problem, noting the practical dangers of foreign intervention. On the Middle East panel, Liggio and Halbrook discussed the history behind Lebanon's current political problems and the counter-productive role that the U.S. is playing in that area of the world. Hagel talked about the increasingly political nature of major oil company activities in the Middle East. He argued that until politics is removed from the oil industry, we will continue to have serious market distortions.

Civil Liberties

Another area given emphasis during the convention was civil liberties. Speakers covering this topic were Morton Halperin, Jay Miller, Walter Block, and Peter Breggin. A panel on victimless crime consisted of Ralph Raico, Keith Stroup, Roy Childs, Manny Klausner, and Gary Greenberg.

Halperin is a former Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, who now directs a Project on National Security and Civil Liberties in Washington, D.C. Halperin's talk analyzed the "FBI-CIA threat to privacy" in America by pointing out numerous illegal activities engaged in by these agencies.

Halperin stated that the National Security Agency was technologically more advanced (and, hence, more dangerous) than either the FBI or the CIA. The NSA shares with the other two agencies a general attitude of being above the law. Halperin also discussed the covert activities undertaken by the CIA abroad and the FBI domestically. He concluded that little or

nothing has been done to correct these abuses.

Psychological Independence

Dr. Breggin, a leading libertarian activist in the field of psychiatry, spoke on the subject of the need to integrate psychology and politics. Stating that "there is nothing intuitively obedient about a human being," Breggin argued that our present society tries to inculcate the idea of submission to "authority" from childhood on. He said that a desire for political freedom requires a person to be psychologically independent.

Walter Block discussed his controversial book, *Defending the Undefendable*. By defending extreme examples of voluntary human action, Block challenges libertarians to reflect on how strongly and consistently they adhere to the non-aggression principle.

Jay Miller of the Washington office of the ACLU discussed the difficulty of dealing with Congress. Because most politicians have no sense of morality, they have no real concern for civil liberties. Miller was one of the leaders in the successful fight to defeat the anti-libertarian Senate Bill 1, a recodification of Federal criminal law.

Philosophical Speculation

A libertarian convention wouldn't be complete without philosophical speeches, and this one was no exception. Talks on philosophy were given by John Hospers, Eric Mack, and Tibor Machan.

Hospers, the 1972 presidential candidate of the LP and a philosophy professor at the University of Southern California, spoke of the importance of individual sovereignty and personal rights. The distinguishing characteristic of libertarianism, he said, is its moral imperative, which calls for no forcible interference with others' lives.

Only at a Libertarian Party convention would 400 people get up early in the morning following a late night to hear a speech on natural rights. Mack, an assistant professor of philosophy at Tulane University, treated the early risers to a complex discussion on natural rights, which he defines as the moral claims each individual holds against all other individuals or associations. Machan discussed the need for libertarians to be more concerned with social philosophy and to become involved in a wider spectrum of social concerns than simply politics.

Women's Rights

Three additional panel discussions took place at the convention. A panel on feminism was headed by Sharon Presley of the Association of Libertarian Feminists and included Jenny Graf, Cindy Cisler, and Nancy Borman. The panelists discussed the paternalistic attitude of government toward women and the need of women to establish their independence from the state.

Scotch Pankonin, Alan Bock, and Bob Brauer conducted a panel on lobbying. Pankonin works for Congressman Steve Symms and Brauer works for Congressman Ron Dellums. Bock is head of the Libertarian Advocate, a Washington lobby organization. All three panelists emphasized the efficacy of effective lobbying and criticized libertarians for believing it is futile to try to influence congressmen.

An excellent panel on Austrian economics featured three of the leading American members of that school — John Egger, Walter Grinder, and Murray Rothbard. Egger discussed the difficulty non-Austrian economists are faced with when they try to plug the subjectively de-

termined decisions of the marketplace into their static econometric models. Grinder talked about the often overlooked consequences of inflation: malinvestment and a discoordination of the capital structure. Rothbard discussed the unique methodology of Austrian economics and expressed his distrust of the libertarian purity of "Chicago School" economists.

Libertarians' History

The first speech of the convention was given by Ralph Raico of the Cato Institute. Raico outlined the history of the libertarian movement and contrasted it with the growth of the state. He emphasized the important role the Libertarian Party plays in today's political scene by pointing out the inconsistencies of other political parties.

William Marina provided the convention with a libertarian perspective on the American revolution. He argued that the revolution was popularly supported at the time and that it was based on the principle of equal liberty, not on egalitarianism. Pointing to the fact that the American revolution was fought by a politically conscious population that owned firearms, Marina stressed the importance to the political freedom of Americans of the current battle over gun control.

The final speech was given by "Mr. Libertarian" himself, Murray Rothbard, who, in his usual optimistic view of things, proclaimed that the future belongs to libertarianism. The following quotation from a UPI dispatch, sums up the tone of Rothbard's talk and the reaction it received: "We will transform America," Rothbard said as the convention delegates, mostly young men and women, burst into deafening applause. "We have the party of youth (please turn to page 11)"

The Year Ahead

The Challenge Of Sustained Growth

Bob Meier

1976 was a year of impressive accomplishments for the LP. The challenge we face in 1977 is continuing to grow as we have thus far. If we don't watch out, the energy of 1976 will be gone from the scene.

Our carefully learned skills and painstakingly built organizations could atrophy from disuse and neglect. A new party like ours can too easily in America shrink from sight and lapse into inactivity in a non-election year.

To meet the challenge of sustained growth, we must in 1977 undertake programs in two areas: first, in the area of education and recruitment, we must create speakers bureaus, study groups, supper clubs, and Young Libertarian Alliance chapters; and second, in the area of political action, we must create watchdog committees and participate in referendum campaigns and local elections.

Speakers Bureaus

Taking first the area of education and recruitment, speakers bureaus are a most important way of reaching and educating the public; speakers bureaus are a systematic and organized way to make libertarian ideas on current issues available to a wider audience.

Speakers are in demand everywhere: civic groups, professional societies, service clubs such as Rotary or the Jaycees, and high school and college classes. Once you're organized to meet the demand, you

will never have a shortage of outlets for libertarian ideas. In addition, public speaking is the best training ground there is for candidates.

To encourage the creation of LP speakers bureaus in every state, the national office plans to make available later this winter sample speech texts, fact sheets, and bibliographies.

Study Groups

Study groups are also important. They can help educate new recruits in libertarian doctrine and deepen the understanding of veteran activists. But they should not be allowed to degenerate into philosophy circles lost in passivity and speculative never-never land.

Instead, by choosing current political topics as things to be studied, we can become more knowledgeable and more effective advocates of libertarianism.

Supper clubs provide a relaxed setting in which to introduce libertarianism to local community leaders and media representatives. They also provide a regular way for area libertarians to hear from prominent libertarian speakers.

Young Libertarian Alliance (YLA) chapters have a very special place in the LP's program of education and recruitment. Youth is unprejudiced, inquisitive, and idealistic.

Needed Energy

Young people are willing to adopt liber-

tarian ideas and have the energy needed to make petition drives and campaigns a success. Gene McCarthy's campaign against LBJ in 1968 shows the impact young people can have.

In the area of political action, we must form watchdog committees and participate, with care and forethought, in referendum campaigns and local elections.

The work of political watchdog committees or truth squads is one of the best ways, short of running candidates, to include the LP's programs and positions in the ongoing political dialogue in society.

Such groups can monitor the actions of government, present replies to radio and TV editorials, write letters to newspapers and magazines, and testify at public hearings.

Public Familiarity

In this manner, libertarian alternatives stay in front of elected officials, the public stays familiar with our name and our stance on the issues, and the LP increases its expertise in publicity.

Ballot initiatives and referendums can roll back governmental tyranny. But at this stage of building a movement to change society, much of their potential value is lost, if the LP does not get the credit for what it does.

Any referendum you consider backing should be formally initiated by the LP. LP

activists should always be at the forefront, with libertarian principles underlying the effort.

Local Elections

1977 is an off-year for elections, but there are races for local offices. Unfortunately, many of these are nonpartisan, so they offer little opportunity to increase public awareness of the party.

An LP organization should run a candidate in a nonpartisan race only if there can be and is continuous, clear identification of the candidate as a libertarian. That identity must be boldly present in all literature, media releases, and speeches.

There will be no rollback of the state via electoral politics unless the public is aware of the libertarian alternative. Without name-recognition and close connection of campaign efforts with the party, sustained growth (and eventual success in creating a free society) will be impossible.

These projects in education and recruitment and in political action can determine the fate of the Libertarian Party. Are we going to continue to grow in strength or are we going to be remembered only in obscure historical footnotes?

Somewhere in these projects is a place for you to become immediately involved. Working together in the LP, we can make 1977 an exciting and productive year. But we must begin now.

Carter's Advisers, Beliefs Considered

By Bill Evers

Having already considered, in the July-August LP NEWS many of President-elect Jimmy Carter's stands on the issues, I wish only to detail here the lessons drawn from Vietnam by Carter's foreign policy advisers, the effect of Carter's religion on his foreign policy, and the particulars of Carter's proposed pardon for draft refusers.

On the whole, the only lesson drawn by Carter's foreign policy advisers (Zbigniew Brzezinski, James Schlesinger, George Ball, Cyrus Vance, Paul Nitze, and others) in their published writings is that U.S. involvement in Vietnam was at worst a mistake. At most a very specific lesson is drawn: intervention in Vietnam was the wrong thing in the wrong place at the wrong time. Never is the more general lesson drawn that military intervention abroad is morally and practically wrong.

Two possible exceptions are Paul Warnke and Anthony Lake. Lake, who resigned from Kissinger's National Security Council in protest over the pending invasion of Cambodia, is viewed by Carter as a quitter, according to columnists Evans and Novak, but may still land a minor post in the Agency for International Development or in some human rights-related arena.

Emerging from the Vietnam era with what one of his colleagues described as the mentality of a bishop, Lake is one of the best examples in the Carter circle of someone obsessed with Woodrow Wilson's crusading notion that no one should cry "peace" in the world until sin and wrong have been eliminated everywhere.

Warnke is much more of a principled noninterventionist. He seems to believe that the world can no longer be controlled by the great powers. Warnke now maintains that foreign peoples should work out their own destinies.

But it should not be forgotten that Warnke helped draft the famous post-Ted Pentagon memo to President Johnson that suggested more troops and bombing and made no reference to peace negotiations. This memo was drafted at a time when negotiations and withdrawal were frequently examined options outside the Johnson administration, for it was written after Eugene McCarthy's challenge of Johnson in the 1968 New Hampshire primary.

With the possible exception of Warnke, Carter's advisers seem to be Cold Warriors upset with detente and Wilsonian idealists who want to impose parliamentary welfare

states on the peoples of the world. Columnist Anthony Lewis writes: "Consider the question of morality in foreign policy. Vietnam teaches the danger of trying to impose an American vision of life on other countries by force."

This is precisely the teaching that Carter and his advisers refuse to learn.

It is often said in a tone of nervous self-reassurance that Carter's Southern Baptist beliefs will not affect his positions on public policy. But Carter's religious convictions apparently have made him an opponent of abortion. It seems that religion may affect foreign policy as well.

Biblical revelation may now become the basis of U.S. policy in the Mideast. On Aug. 30, Carter told a group of pro-Zionist Jewish leaders: "As a Christian myself, I think that the fulfillment of Israel, the coming of that nation, is fulfillment of Biblical prophecy."

A similar quotation from Carter appeared on the cover of an official Carter-Mondale campaign leaflet directed at urban Jewish voters. In it, Carter says: "It is written that the Jewish people will have their own place on this earth given to them from God for time immemorial. The promise has been made. America's next President must see it is kept." Apparently the American president is the anointed wielder of God's terrible swift sword.

What will be the policy of the future Carter administration toward Vietnam-era deserters from the military and toward per-

sons who were given less-than-honorable discharges? The 1976 Democratic platform calls for "a full and complete pardon for those who are in legal or financial jeopardy because of their peaceful opposition to the Vietnam war, with deserters to be considered on a case-by-case basis."

The wording of the platform plank sounds as if it covers a pardon for those with bad discharges, civilian antiwar protesters with criminal records for nonviolent acts, draft nonregistrants, and antiwar and antidraft protesters now abroad who are barred by immigration restrictions from visiting the U.S.

But it turns out they are not going to be covered by pardon.

To ascertain what Carter's policy would be on draft resisters and military deserters, AMEX-Canada, a magazine published for American exiles in Canada recently interviewed Stuart Eizenstat, Carter's director of issues and policy.

Eizenstat's response shows that despite the broad coverage of the platform plank, Carter intends to stick to his personal position of a pardon only for draft-resisters. Carter and his staff, according to Eizenstat, have given no consideration to veterans with bad discharge papers, draft nonregistrants, or civilian antiwar protesters.

Furthermore, Eizenstat doubted that deserters who survived the proposed tough reviews of their cases would receive honorable discharges.

Southern Libertarian Conference

January 28-30, Miami, Florida

- Center for Libertarian Studies Foreign Policy Conference (tentative)
- Founding Session-Libertarian Medical Society (doctors, dentists, nurses and technicians)
- An Oceanside Cocktail Party and Luau Banquet

For further information and a registration packet write:

Southern Libertarian Conference
c/o Libertarian Party
1516 P. St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

- National LP Executive Committee Meeting

- Twelve Major Speeches by Prominent Libertarians

- Quarterly meeting-Florida Libertarian Party.

Write immediately for hotel reservations (single room \$25; double, \$30) to:

Front Desk Manager
Miami Airport Inn
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LP NEWS

LP NEWS is published bimonthly by the National Headquarters of the Libertarian Party, 1516 P Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20005. Subscription price \$3 per year — included in membership dues. Application to mail at second class postage rate is pending at Washington, D. C.

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Libertarians: No September-October issue was published.

MacBride Polls 6% In Alaska

ALABAMA

The Libertarian Party of Alabama has not yet cracked "Wallace Country." The MacBride/Bergland ticket received 1481 votes, running behind Lester Maddox and the Prohibition Party candidate (on the right) and Gus Hall of the Communist Party (the only state where the CP ran ahead of the LP).

Maddox and the Prohibition Party candidate (who called for a return to prohibition of alcohol and blamed the nation's ills on "strong spirits") ran appealing to those pockets of racist sentiment that still exist in the state, and Hall ran appealing to black voters who remain the victims of government racial policy.

The recent NAACP case involving a court ordered end to a voluntary boycott by black consumers is an example of an issue which could have been utilized by LP members to increase their appeal to black voters. The boycotters were utilizing the voluntary boycott — a free market mechanism — against local white businessmen who refused to hire black workers.

LP member John Denson wrote an editorial in the Opelika-Auburn **News** endorsing the LP and MacBride for President. Write to the ALP at P.O. Box 3204, Huntsville, AL 35810

ALASKA

Under the leadership of former state senator Dick Randolph, the LP has emerged as a serious political party to be reckoned with in Alaska. The LP ticket received almost six percent of the vote in Alaska, after a campaign that included precinct walking, door-to-door campaigning, TV and radio advertising, and two campaign tours of the state by Roger MacBride.

In Fairbanks, where campaigners went door-to-door, the percentage was 10 percent, generally agreed to be a good showing for the first time. Campaign offices were opened and staffed in Fairbanks and Anchorage.

The state MacBride for President Committee was the television sponsor of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential debates in Alaska. When the Committee found that the debates would be aired on tape rather than live unless a sponsor came forward, it volunteered. The MFPC received 10 minutes of advertising time per debate — a five-minute TV advertisement at the beginning and a five minute live interview with Roger MacBride (Dave Bergland for the Veep debate) commenting on the other candidates at the end.

MacBride's campaign and the Libertarian Party received nationwide coverage for sponsoring the debates. Alaska MFPC chairman Dick Randolph was quoted by Associated Press in a national wire story as saying, "We believed that exposing voters to the views of the Democratic and Republican candidates could do nothing but help our candidate."

Coverage for the campaign was also received when Dick Randolph was named chairman of the Alaska Ford Committee while out campaigning for MacBride. Randolph, of course, declined the "honor" and affirmed his support for the Libertarian cause. The party plans to establish active campaign organizations in each of the larger communities (Fairbanks and Anchorage, with 75 percent of the state's electorate, are already organized) and then appoint coordinators for each community in the state.

Party leaders hope to recruit active candidates for the 1978 elections and run candidates for each of the elective offices which will be at stake. Also in the works are campaign plans for a number of initiative measures. The party hopes to help qualify measures for the ballot and then work hard to pass them.

Success at this project will help further liberty in the state both by passing measures aimed at curtailing government power and by identifying the LP with popular and serious goals such as tax re-

duction. Plans are also being laid for a statewide party convention to be held in Fairbanks sometime in the spring of 1977. The party headquarters is at 1105 Cushman, Fairbanks, AK 99701.

ARIZONA

The Libertarian Party of Arizona has retained its ballot status and is now a permanent Arizona political party, according to the Arizona Secretary of State. State chairperson Helen Stevens received 15 percent of the vote in a statewide election — enough to satisfy legal requirements for a continuing ballot spot. This relieves the Arizona LP of the burden of conducting another 25,000-signature petition drive. The national MacBride/Bergland ticket received 7647 votes, amounting to one percent of the total vote. Senatorial candidate Allan Norwitz received 7310 votes, slightly less than one percent.

The LPA waged an active campaign, participating in candidates' forums, distributing professionally produced literature door-to-door, and airing radio and television advertisements. State chairperson Helen Stevens received 5866 votes (15 percent) in her three way race for State Representative in District 28. Pat Harper received 6001 votes (over three percent) in his race for U.S. House of Representatives in District 4. (The race was decided by 700 votes; the LP clearly held the balance of power). Sumner Duncan Dodge received 2278 votes in his congressional race (District 1) and Michael Emerling, who had debated incumbent Morris Udall on the issue of gun control, received 4309 votes. Other LP candidates included Fred Esser (State Representative, District 18) with 1882 votes, Dennis Davis (State Senate, District 27) with 1770 votes, and Richard K. Dodge (State Senate, District 28) with 1285 votes.

According to state chairperson Helen Stevens, a vote analysis conducted by the Arizona LP indicated that most of the votes they received were cast by independents and Democrats. They plan a number of activities for the future. Write to the LPA at 6331 N. 83rd St., Scottsdale, AZ 85253.

ARKANSAS

The Arkansas LP has been largely inactive lately, at least as indicated by national LP records. It is hoped that the state LP will join the American Party in challenging the law which requires seven percent of the voters to sign petitions to place candidates on the ballot (currently that minimum figure is 47,818). This is the second highest percentage requirement in the nation. To be active in the Libertarian Party of Arkansas, write to Warren Massengill at 6603 Asher no. 16, Little Rock AR 72214 (501/562-0312).

CALIFORNIA

Possibly the best organized group of libertarians in the country is the Libertarian Party of California. The LPC gathered over 150,000 signatures in its drive to place Roger MacBride and David Bergland on the ballot and then netted over 55,000 votes (or .7 percent of the total) to top all but McCarthy in the field of the other independent and minor party candidates in the state.

Under the leadership of Ray Cunningham, LPC chairman, and a dedicated staff of volunteers and activists from around the state (a list would take a whole page of the **LP NEWS**), the LPC leafletted, ran radio and TV advertisements, produced and distributed lawn signs, walked precincts, and distributed many hundreds of thousands of door-hangers and brochures (not to mention acting as hosts for the national election night headquarters in Los Angeles).

Roger MacBride campaigned in the state and benefited from the smooth and professional advance work done for him by LPC activists. The media advance work was of a uniformly high quality, generating substantial coverage in the broadcast and print media.

Rallies were held throughout the state for

MacBride. Over 400 citizens of the town of Monrovia, California turned out on Oct. 20 to hear MacBride speak on "1776 — 1984: Can the Family Community Survive Big Government?" The talk was preceded by heavy leafletting in the community. Rallies were also held in the major cities in the state.

MacBride spoke at Cal State University at Hayward where he was well received. The Stanford YLA has had more coverage in the **Stanford Daily** for MacBride than there was for any of the other candidates. A series of guest editorials has been seriously discussing the libertarian viewpoint and the advantages or disadvantages of voting Libertarian. Three members of the **Stanford Daily** editorial board publicly endorsed MacBride in the newspaper. Tom MacLean of the UC Davis MacBride for President Committee wrote a guest editorial for the campus paper, the **California Aggie**, endorsing MacBride.

MacBride vote totals in San Mateo County, a suburban area just south of San Francisco, were the subject of a detailed precinct analysis to determine areas of potential strength. MacBride received 1.5% of the vote in San Mateo County.

The analysis showed that MacBride did best in areas with a heavy Democratic registration where those same Democrats had a history of crossing party lines. For example, MacBride received 2.2% of the vote in Daly City, a heavily Democratic city where 21,000 people voted. Conversely, MacBride did worst in wealthy, traditionally Republican enclaves.

For the first time in LPC history the party held a \$100-a-plate banquet. The fete was held in Orange County and the proceeds sponsored billboards along the heavily traveled Santa Ana Freeway. The Orange County LP has a headquarters (714/962-4676) which is regularly staffed by Nicole Bergland. Orange County LPers also canvassed many precincts in the area with the door-hangers produced by the national MFPC.

The San Diego LP produced its own flyers to accompany the door-hangers used in canvassing efforts. On Oct. 13, the San Diego LP meeting featured a debate between two major candidates for County Supervisor, Lou Conde and Roger Hedgecock. On Oct. 6, the San Diego State University YLA showed *The Incredible Bread Machine* on campus.

The LPC regions (11, 12, 13, 14) in Los Angeles County made a joint effort at the Los Angeles County Fair, where they sponsored a most successful booth. An estimated 400,000 people passed by the booth (out of 1.1 million in attendance) and L.A. Libertarians counted it a great success.

The complete vote for Lynn Kinsky, the LP write-in candidate for U.S. Senate, is unavailable at this time. It is known that she received in excess of 900 votes, a respectable showing considering the resources available to her. She appeared on a half-hour public television interview, broadcast in the Los Angeles and San Francisco areas, and articulated her ideas well, especially when discussing the transferral of government operations to private enterprise.

LP member Bill Stanley has compiled a "Libertarian Rating of California Legislators and Governor Brown: June 1975 to Sept. 1976." The rating was published by the LPC and distributed to the media. It analyzes the stances, based on voting records, of the California legislators in the fields of "civil liberties" and "economic policy." The report sells for \$1.00 (includes mailing). Write to: Bill Stanley, 3067 E. Sierra Dr., Westlake Village, CA 91361.

Future plans for the LPC were laid at the Executive Committee meeting in December. High on the agenda was the effort to win permanent ballot status by January of 1978. California requires nearly 66,000 registered Libertarians to achieve a permanent ballot position. Already, over 3000 libertarians are registered without any concentrated effort by the LPC having yet

been undertaken.

There is a chance that the present requirement can be overturned in court, since state laws require far fewer registrants to stay on the ballot than to get on the ballot in the first place. Whether or not the legal challenge succeeds, California libertarians plan to go all out to join the four other parties now on the California ballot.

Also planned are campaigns for local offices such as seats on city councils, boards of supervisors, and the like. Most of these elections are nonpartisan, and participation in them represents a real chance for LP candidates, running at the local level, to do well. Ray Cunningham and Eric Garris have already announced their intentions to run for the San Francisco Board of Supervisors. The LPC can be reached at 450 Liberty Street, Suite 4, San Francisco, CA 94114.

COLORADO

The Libertarian Party of Colorado brought in approximately 5200 votes (.006 percent) for Presidential candidate Roger L. MacBride, thus running far ahead of all the minor party candidates. The LPC had also campaigned for the tax limitation initiative (the only organized political group in the state to do so). The initiative, which would have required all tax increases to be brought to a vote of the people (approval of tax increases would be rare), was the object of a smear campaign waged by state employees. The advertisements which were run in opposition to the initiative showed crippled people being deprived of their wheelchairs, blind people losing their seeing eye dogs and the like. It is hoped that next time around such smear tactics will be defused through emphasis upon voluntary free market alternatives to such problems. The LPC collected signatures to place the initiative on the ballot and hopes to participate in such a movement in the future.

LP activists in the state have spoken at large numbers of colleges and high schools recently and have organized YLA chapters at many of the state's campuses. Dec. 11 marks the fifth anniversary of the founding of the Libertarian Party, and the LPC is planning its state convention in the city where the LP was born. The convention will elect new area coordinators and state officers. Write to the Colorado LP at 7545 Bradburn Blvd., no. 203, Westminster, CO 80030.

CONNECTICUT

Although the MacBride/Bergland ticket was not on the Connecticut ballot, it did receive 192 write-in votes despite the requirement that voters write the names of all electors in a small space. During October, an excellent and extensive article written by Beth Loomis on the National LP convention appeared in the **Wellesley News**. She is one of the growing number of young libertarian journalists whose articles do much to increase public awareness of the LP.

On Oct. 30, the LPC held its annual convention in Windsor Locks. The day began with a business session and the election of officers. Bob Loomis was reinstated as chairman for his second term. The afternoon session featured a series of speeches: Ralph Raico on the nature and purpose of the LP, Don Feder on tax resistance in Massachusetts, Sam Blumenfeld on education, Andy Melechinsky on court tactics, and Irwin Schiff on the I.R.S.

For further information on LPC activities, write to Bob Loomis, P.O. Box 252, East Granby, CT 06026 (203/653-3939).

DELAWARE

The state of Delaware succeeded in keeping the Libertarian Party off the ballot even after the LPD had completed the requirements. The legal requirements for ballot status were made significantly more steep in an effort to keep minor parties from running candidates. However, this change came after the LPD had already met the

Idaho Candidate Receives 30%



IN CONVENTION ASSEMBLED—The District of Columbia LP acted as hosts for the 1976 national convention. Over 600 persons were at the Statler Hilton to hear talks on topics ranging from nuclear disarmament to the consequences of inflation.

—Photo by Bruce Lagasse

existing legal requirements.

The state ruled that the LP had to qualify again, in one third of the time allowed for in the law. (The law allowed six months to gather the signatures, but the LPD was allowed only two months in which to comply).

As a result of the shortened time period, LP activists fell a few signatures short of the necessary number. They subsequently lost all of their court challenges of the constitutionality of the law's implementation. They had argued that they were victims of an *ex post facto* law.

MacBride appears to have won the majority of the state's write-in votes (it is very difficult to write-in in Delaware). Bill Morris, LPD chairperson, reports that despite the LP's ballot drive setbacks, the party intends to remain active. LPD members will also be helping local LPs in Pennsylvania and South New Jersey. Write to the LPD at Box 9014, Wilmington, DE 19802 (302/475-7060).

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Miraculously, the MacBride/Bergland ticket found 274 supporters among the entrenched bureaucrats who vote in the Capitol city. The LP ticket came in ahead of U.S. Labor Party and Communist Party candidates LaRouche and Hall.

New activities in the District include the formation of The Libertarian Social Club of Metropolitan Washington. The club meets monthly for dinner at Evan's Farm Inn in McLean, Virginia. At the December meeting, National LP campus coordinator Tom Palmer will speak on the topic "Does the Libertarian Party Have a Significant Future in American Politics?" Scheduled for January is a discussion on "U.S. Foreign Policy and National Liberation Movements."

The Institute for Humane Studies is sponsoring an economic symposium on "Subjective Value and Social Coordination" to be held January 15-16 at Stouffer's National Center Hotel in Arlington. Speakers will include Dr. James Buchanan, V.P.I.; Dr. Israel Kirzner, N.Y.U.; Dr. Alex Leijonhufvud, U.C.L.A.; and Dr. S.C. Littlechild, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, England. Registration is \$10. Telephone Art Carol at 554-0287.

Persons interested in joining the District LP may write to the DCLP, 490 M Street, S.W., Suite 511, Washington, D.C. 20024.

FLORIDA

After a valiant effort, the LPF failed to attain ballot status (the requirements are among the nation's highest) and was rebuffed by the courts in its attempts to place LP

presidential candidate Roger MacBride on the ballot.

The courts even refused to allow reasonable provisions for write-in votes. Instead voters were required to write in the names of all 17 electors in a space hardly large enough to write in the candidate's name. They had to do this within the five-minute period allowed for voting on all ballot measures and candidates. (Stamps and stickers with the electors' names also are not allowed).

Despite this nearly impossible obstacle, MacBride still received several hundred votes in Florida. Chairman Thomas Nay has stated the LPF's major objective for 1977 to be establishment of active chapters in every county in the state. During the campaign, Tampa Bay Libertarians mailed instructions to voters on how to write in MacBride and Bergland. The Libertarian Institute for a Free Economy (LIFE) has been presenting speakers and forums for discussion of libertarian ideas in Palm Beach.

The LPF will act as host for the annual Southern Libertarian Conference, held this year in Miami, Jan. 26 through 30. A scholarly conference on foreign policy is planned for Jan. 26 through 28. On Friday, Jan. 28, there will be an oceanside buffet luncheon and evening cocktail party.

Saturday, Jan. 29, is planned as a full day of talks by prominent libertarian intellectuals, followed by a banquet in the evening. On Sunday, Jan. 30, the National LP ExeComm will meet.

Also scheduled during the conference is an organizing meeting for a new national libertarian medical society of doctors, dentists, and medical technicians.

For further information on this five-day extravaganza, write to LP National Headquarters in Washington, D.C.

GEORGIA

Several neighboring southern states are indebted to the members of the Georgia LP for help in ballot drives. Even though the prospects for LPG ballot status under the present law are remote at best, Georgia libertarians are active politically. Georgia sent a large delegation to the national LP convention in Washington where Georgia LP chairman Jim Clarkson gave an instructive presentation on cutting local taxes and successful involvement in local politics. Clarkson has recently helped defeat several tax increases in Rome, Georgia by employing imaginative and professional techniques to bring home the libertarian message.

Georgia Libertarians are undertaking a project to change their state's restrictive

ballot laws. They plan to do this through lobbying and public pressure. To become active, write to the LPG at 4 Coral Ave., Rome, GA 30101.

GUAM

LP coordinator James Joyner has been appointed to the Guam Transit Authority and vows to "return transportation to the free market." Joyner has received a great deal of coverage for his views, and he created quite a stir when he went before the Committee on Commerce, Tourism, and Transportation of the Guam legislature. Some of the legislators called Joyner's testimony "refreshing," but others did not wish to confirm a man to an agency he wants to eliminate. Joyner was confirmed. Joyner also represented the Libertarian Party recently when he spoke at a luncheon of the Guam Press Club.

Guam libertarians are expected to affiliate officially with the national Libertarian Party soon. Write to Box 3417, Agana, Guam 96910.

HAWAII

Roger MacBride and David Bergland received 1.2% of the vote in Hawaii. Hawaii LP Senatorial candidate Rockne Johnson received .4% of the vote in a five-way race, and Don Smith, LP Congressional candidate in the 2nd District, received 1.3% of the vote in a five-way race. Both Smith and Johnson had received coverage for their opposition to the new sugar tariff, their statements on turning over land held by the government to Hawaiian citizens, and their criticism of State-run schools. Johnson also condemned the proposed purchase of Palmyra Island by the state government. Both candidates tied their campaigns to issues of genuine interest to the voters of Hawaii. The LPH acted as host for Roger MacBride twice during the campaign, generating considerably news coverage, and campaigned door-to-door in some districts. Write to the LPH at 2258 Noah, Honolulu, HI 96816.

IDAHO

Idaho Libertarians retained ballot status in their state. Roger MacBride and David Bergland received 3428 (1.02%) of the vote, barely nudged out by Lester Maddox who had fewer than 100 votes more than MacBride. Lyndon LaRouche, candidate of the U.S. Labor Party, received well under 500 votes.

Other LP campaigns were:
Allen Dalton (Dist. 15-Senate) — 1842 votes (21.16%)
Lee Fernon (Dist. 16-Senate) — 260 votes (2.72%)
Price Fernon (Dist. 16-House B) — 189 votes (2.07%)
Lowell Carpenter (Dist. 17-Senate) — 346 votes (3.52%)
Laura Nash (Dist. 17-House B) — 385 votes (4.13%)
Pearl McEvoy (Dist. 11-Senate) — 1321 votes (15.99%)
Michael McEvoy (Dist. 11-HouseA) — 1420 votes (18.54%)
Larry Fullmer (Dist. 33-Senate) — 2836 votes (30.21%)

Nash's vote total was larger than the winner's margin over his opponent. In addition, Democratic activists admitted to fearing that, had the campaign lasted longer, Fullmer could well have won.

LP activists campaigned actively and professionally coordinated Roger MacBride's visits to the state. LPers Roger Stevens and Allen Dalton publicly debated representatives of "Idaho Allied Christian Forces" on the topic of, "Resolved: The state of Idaho should cease regulating social conduct" on Nov. 20.

Party leaders are holding a statewide membership meeting in early January. A permanent program of dinner meetings with libertarian speakers is planned for Boise. The party is also forming a "Legislative Watch" committee to monitor the state legislature and inform Idaho taxpayers and voters of its activities. The LP is also par-

ticipating in a drive to legalize gambling in Idaho. Write to the LPI at Box 5012, Boise, ID 83705.

ILLINOIS

Illinois libertarians campaigned hard for the LP, with eight statewide candidates each traveling at least one thousand miles to bring the libertarian message to the voters. Roger MacBride received 8095 votes, LPI gubernatorial candidate Joseph McCaffrey received 7552 votes, Attorney General candidate John Reese received 10,461 votes, and Comptroller candidate Mark Wallace received 13,788 votes. University Trustee candidate Anne McCracken polled 44,472 votes, and Trustee candidates Bill Swett and Jim McCawley polled 25,532 and 27,542 votes, respectively.

LPI members distributed copies of a special 8-page tabloid promoting the LPI and its candidates and took 50,000 copies of the MacBride doorhangers door-to-door. They also received extensive notice and coverage when gubernatorial candidate Joe McCaffrey released **The Libertarian Alternative Budget: Tax Relief for Everyone.**

The budget called for a \$2.1 billion cut in the state budget in the first year of a libertarian administration and a matching cut in state taxes (including abolition of the state income tax). The budget consisted of a thorough scrutiny of the present state budget and analysis showing which expenditures were related to protection of individual rights and which expenditures were not (for example, drug law enforcement agencies and transfer payments).

During MacBride's last visit to the state, the LPI did good advance work for the tour and tied it in with campaigns by local Libertarian candidates. The LPI received a write-up by political columnist Jack Mabley and were mentioned as a probable replacement for the Republicans in a two-party system in an editorial in the *Chicago Tribune*. To become active in one of the state party's 18 affiliated chapters, write to: 6545 W. Addison Ave., Unit H, Chicago IL 60634.

INDIANA

The ILP failed to obtain ballot status, and no write-in totals are now available for the MacBride/Bergland ticket.

For information on YLA activities at the University of Indiana, Bloomington, write to James A. Rock, 110 S. Indiana St., Bloomington (812/876-5549). ILP Chairman Paul Hyatt can be reached at RR2, Box 94, Zionsville, IN 46077 (317/873-2165).

IOWA

Roger MacBride polled 1452 votes after a campaign that included distribution of literature door-to-door, several dozen one-minute radio advertisements on the state's largest radio station and a campaign tour for Roger MacBride.

The state ExeComm meeting on Dec. 5 established a committee to recruit local candidates and attain ballot status for them in 1978.

YLA chapters at the University of Iowa at Iowa City, headed by Vicki Mongeau, and Iowa State University at Ames, headed by Dale Roewe, have been very active. They have distributed literature at campus events (including football games and rallies, etc.) and have set up literature tables. Iowa LP leaders hope to publish a pamphlet for members on how to be effective in local elections. Write to the Libertarian Party of Iowa at 8407 Horton, Des Moines, IA 50322.

KANSAS

Voters cast a surprisingly high total of 3242 votes for MacBride and Bergland in Kansas, well ahead of A.I.P. candidate Lester Maddox. New officers were elected at the Annual Business meeting of the LPK on Oct. 31. The new chairperson is Bob Zinser, a libertarian activist from Wichita. Gus Campuzano is state secretary, and Lin Zinser is finance officer. Three regional

(please turn to page 6)

State LPs Spread The Word

(continued from page 5)

coordinators were chosen — Charlie Cunningham for Wichita, Brenda Jinkins for Kansas City, and Jim Ward for Garnett and rural areas. Write to the LPK at P.O. Box 3117, Wichita, KS 67201.

KENTUCKY

During the last week of October, the LPK distributed 5000 MacBride/Bergland door-hangers, and under the direction of Bob Harper, advertising spots were placed on radio and TV. Other campaign activities included letters to local newspapers and a radio talk-show appearance in Richmond by Ernest McAfee and Daniel Kotlow, editor of the new LPK newsletter **The Libertarian Front**. During November, the state party held an ExeComm meeting and an organizational meeting was held for the Louisville area.

In Kentucky, Roger MacBride received 814 votes, placing him exactly in the middle of the field of seven third-party presidential candidates on the ballot.

For information on LPK activities, write to Bobbi Jahn, 2713 Pineview Drive, Villa Hills KY 41016 (606/341-4754).

LOUISIANA

Electors pledged to the Libertarian Party and Roger MacBride received 3325 votes (.26%) in Louisiana. The Libertarian Party of Louisiana, headed by Professor Jeremy Millett, is analyzing the vote to find where the LP has potential strength and what effect campaign work had in areas which received special attention.

Millett reports that LP members plan to run candidates for local offices in order to build a political base for the future. The LPL will hold its state convention in late January or early February in Lafayette. The convention will elect new officers, present papers on various aspects of libertarianism, prepare a platform, and begin planning for future activities. Write to the LPL at 112 Hampton Road, Lafayette, LA 70501.

MAINE

Susan Roberts has resigned for personal reasons as chairperson of the Maine LP. There are several possible replacements. It is hoped that by early 1977, an organizational meeting will be held and the LPM affiliated with the national LP. Anyone interested in joining or organizing for the Libertarian Party of Maine should contact Bob Meier at national headquarters.

MASSACHUSETTS

The LPM was unable to attain statewide ballot status this year but did qualify Roger MacBride as a write-in candidate and fielded three candidates for local office. The local candidates were on the ballot as Libertarians.

Unofficial return indicate that MacBride received several hundred write-in votes. National LP ExeComm member David Long received 3% of the vote in his race for state Senate in Brookline, LPer Peter Hadley received 5% for State Representative in Essex, and new member Charles Gilmet received 3% of the vote for State Representative in Springfield as a write-in candidate.

The LPM sponsored a Pre-Election Caucus on Oct. 6 with speakers from the various organizations that supported or opposed the ballot initiatives before the state's voters.

David Long is now the host on call-in program on WBUR-FM (a 50,000 watt station), and LP member Don Feder is active as Legal Director and Vice Chairman of Citizens for Limited Taxation, which recently helped defeat the progressive income tax and will be running campaigns to decrease taxes and state spending.

The North Shore and Suffolk chapters of the LPM are planning now for anti-tax demonstrations and forums in April. LP activist and write-in Senatorial candidate Lee Nason prepared and released a detailed rating of the Massachusetts state legislators on the basis of their voting records. Write to

the LPM at P.O. Box 2610, Boston, MA 02208 or call Nathan Curland (chairperson) at (617) 332-3184.

MICHIGAN

The Libertarian Party of Michigan, which ran a total of 86 candidates in the Nov. 2 elections, brought in 6462 votes (0.18%) for Roger MacBride — placing fourth, behind Ford, Carter, and McCarthy. Dr. Bette Erwin received 8591 votes in her bid for U.S. Senate (coming in third), and Supreme Court candidate Wilson Hurd received 100,646 votes. Probably the highest LPM vote-getter, in terms of percentage, was Martis Goodwin, who received 17,708 votes (20%) as the LP nominee for Sheriff in Ingham County (Lansing).

The LPM failed to meet the rather stiff requirements to maintain its ballot status, as did all other minor parties. (The left-wing Human Rights Party, formerly a ballot-status party in the state, was removed from the ballot.) However, the LPM has found that it is still qualified to run candidates in the spring 1977 elections (mostly for municipal offices) and plans on running candidates in Ann Arbor and other towns.

The LPM is also preparing for the 1978 gubernatorial election, where it hopes to receive 20,000 votes. Such a total would qualify the LPM for continuing ballot status.

After the election, Chairman Jim Hudler stated in the **Michigan Libertarian**: "I for one am quite optimistic about the LPM's future. . . . We have emerged as the third party in the state of Michigan."

During the campaign, the LPM distributed many thousands of flyers and door hangers in key areas of the state. In October, the LPM held a benefit dinner for the campaign committee and a "rent party" in support of its permanent headquarters in Ann Arbor.

The state convention was held Dec. 11 and 12, in Lansing. Featured speakers included Illinois Gubernatorial candidate Joe McCaffrey; Richard Durant, prominent Michigan political figure and LP supporter; and Bob Meier, LP National Director. LPM Central Committee members mapped out strategy and goals for 1977.

For further information, write or telephone MLP Chairman Jim Hudler, 1111 Nielsen Court, No. 3, Ann Arbor, MI 48105 (313/665-4343).

MINNESOTA

Minnesota voters awarded 3529 votes to LP presidential candidate Roger MacBride and 5476 votes to Senatorial candidate Robin Miller.

Local LP candidates did rather well, with the average running well above one percent of the vote:

Thomas Piotrowski (U.S. House, 4th Dist.)	1.4%
Frank Haws (U.S. House, 5th Dist.)	0.6%
Stan Carlson (U.S. House, 7th Dist.)	1.3%
Alice Larson (State Senate, Dist. 50)	2.3%
Steve Pederson (State Senate, Dist. 63)	1.0%
Dale Hemming (State House, Dist. 46-B)	3.8%
George Hardenbergh (State House, Dist. 65-A)	4.5%
Terry Thomas (State House, Dist. 57-B)	2.5%

Each of the candidates waged an active campaign, serving as the LP's representative and coordinator for that district. Radio appearances and college and high school speaking engagements were common, so was door-to-door campaigning. The state party produced a tabloid newspaper on the candidates, which was distributed at gatherings and on campuses across the state.

The LPM sponsored booths at the state fair and the Mid Western Farm Fest. Over 40 people took turns manning the fair booth, which brought in 400 new contacts for the Minnesota LP, and made the event a general success. Write to the Libertarian Party of Minnesota at P.O. Box 774, Minneapolis, MN 55440 (612/561-1234).

MISSISSIPPI

Roger MacBride polled 2787 votes in Mississippi. The LPM has now officially affiliated with the national party. It held a general membership meeting in Jackson over the weekend of Oct. 15. LPM chairperson Charles Clark reports that Starkville libertarians are active on campus and in the community. Charles Scarborough and Joe Crowe are active on the MSU campus and are researching the "pernicious effects of the Tennessee-Tombigbee Canal boondoggle" in order to organize public opposition to this government project. Charles Logan is also doing a fine job at USM in Hattiesburg, according to Clark. Clark has been coordinating LP speakers in the state. To join this growing party, write to P.O. Box 143, Perkinston, MS 39573.

MISSOURI

The first election activity of the Libertarian Party in Missouri was in State Representative District 92. The LP attained ballot status in the District, though it was unable to do so statewide. Tony Haenni, LP candidate in the District, campaigned hard. The LPM distributed 35,000 pieces of literature, phoned 3000 households, made 4000 door-to-door visits, established relations with the media, and sent out poll workers on election day. Haenni received 3% of the vote in his race (thereby qualifying the LP as a permanent party in the district). After the election, Haenni said: "We learned an immense amount of valuable information and gained enormously from this experience. We even recruited some of the Democratic and Republican poll workers on election day." Haenni is a businessman from Grover, Missouri.

Key activists in the LPM, besides Haenni, include Carol Schultz (acting state coordinator), Sue Wittmeyer (state LP tribune), Sandy Wiley (state recorder), and members John Hallmark, Warren Dixon, and Bill Brockus. Write to the LPM at Box A, Grover, MO 63040.

MONTANA

The Libertarian Party of Montana plans a convention for spring of 1977. The Party will meet at Montana State University. The M.S.U. YLA chapter will sponsor the event. For more information, please write to Mona Brown, 609 S. Ninth, Bozeman, MT 59705 (407/587-8647).

NEBRASKA

After an extended court battle led by prominent Omaha attorney Charles Sederstrom, the NLP was finally able to obtain ballot status. Although the party filed 2900 signatures against a standard requirement of 2000 for any statewide, independent candidate, the Secretary of State maintained that the MacBride/Bergland ticket should have to qualify as a party (an earlier filing date and more difficult requirements) and that the law contained no provision for an "independent" presidential candidate.

The NLP suit attacked the constitutionality of the law and the inequity of the petitioning requirements for party and independent candidates. The court not only decided in favor of the NLP, but as an added bonus ordered the MacBride/Bergland ticket on the ballot with a printed Libertarian Party designation.

During October, Roger MacBride stopped in Omaha for his first and only campaign appearance in the state. His schedule included a well-attended news conference and a cocktail reception. In Nebraska, the MacBride/Bergland ticket received 1700 votes, beating the American Party presidential slate by 200.

Early plans are being made to participate in the 1977 Omaha mayoral race. For information write NLP Chairman Gale Arch, 6344 Poppleton, Omaha, NE 68106 (402/556-7425).

NEVADA

The MacBride/Bergland ticket placed third in Nevada with .7% of the statewide vote, beating Lester Maddox and running behind "None of the Above." The party failed to retain ballot status (five percent was required in a statewide election and only two statewide offices — seats in the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate — were open this year), but state chairman Jim Burns reports that an early start will be made on the LP's 1978 ballot drive.

Five statewide candidates will be running in 1978, thereby increasing the LP's chances of becoming a permanent Nevada political party. The LPN is holding a statewide organizational meeting on Dec. 1.

Senatorial candidate Dan Becan received 1.1% of the vote and House candidate Jim Burns received 1.4% of the total.

The decline of the Republican party in Nevada continued (even though the state went for Ford) as it picked up few seats in the state legislature and has lost most of its statewide offices. LP candidates generally did well, with the returns averaging around 5 to 6 percent.

The highest percentage went to Susan Schreiber (Assembly District 11) with 15.6%, followed by Carol Higgins (State Senate District 2) with 12.4%, and Ed McNair (Assembly District 21) with 9.3%. Florence Fields, LPN vice-chairperson, received considerably more votes than the difference between the two major party candidates by piling up 6.6% of the total.

The Rev. Ray Fellows did likewise in Assembly District 9 with 7.3% of the vote. Gwen Bergland, mother of the 1976 LP veep nominee, came in with approximately 15 percent of the vote in her Assembly race (returns from the Board of Elections are late in this race).

In the campaign for Clark County Commission, LP candidates were Linda West with 6205 votes (6.5%), Dorothea Ames with 6150, and Sally Larsen with 6039 votes. Dr. Robert W. Clark received more votes (5371 or 5.5%) in his Commissioner's race than the difference between the winner and his Republican challenger.

During the campaign, Nevada LPers mailed to state voters 7000 brochures addressing Nevada issues, distributed over 3000 copies of MacBride's campaign book, placed political advertisements, distributed nearly 50,000 door-hangers, and spoke at campuses and meetings all over the state.

Libertarian approaches to crime (a hot political issue in Nevada) were emphasized in the campaign, with State Senate candidates Don Duncan and Lewis White pointing out the decline in violent crime that would accompany legalization of drug use and other victimless crimes.

Roger MacBride campaigned in the state, as did David Bergland. The LPN did an admirable job coordinating their tours from the party's Las Vegas campaign office.

LPN activists are hopeful that the LP will begin to exert some political influence in their state. Chairman Burns claimed that the most recent drubbing meted out to the Republicans in Nevada indicates that the GOP is "fading."

The LP will begin work on the next ballot drive after the state legislature adjourns (thereby avoiding the problems attendant upon a change in the law during the drive) in the spring of 1977. Quotas will be set for each month. The LP is recruiting for a full slate of candidates and hopes to receive five percent for at least one statewide office. This percentage would secure permanent ballot status.

Write to the LPN at 234 W. St. Louis no. 4, Las Vegas, NV 89102 (702/385-7895).

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Under the leadership of William Hunscher, the state LP is developing into a professionally-run organization. After qualifying in September for the ballot, the

Ballot Chaos In New Jersey

NHLP ran nine candidates.

John O'Brien, who ran for the House of Representatives seat representing the 1st Congressional District, received 2349 votes. O'Brien issued press releases and made public appearances. His campaign was covered in the Manchester **Union-Leader**, New Hampshire's only statewide newspaper.

George Lambert, candidate for sheriff in Rockingham County, received 2686 votes, an excellent total. Arne Erickson and Dome O'Brien of Durham were instrumental in the success of the ballot drive and also ran for local office.

On Oct. 17, the NHLP sponsored a showing of the *Incredible Bread Machine* to a capacity crowd at the Hampshire Hills Racquet Club. Former governor Hugh Gregg was among those in attendance to see the movie and hear comments from Hunscher, John O'Brien, and the national MacBride Committee's Bob Meier.

During the campaign, the NHLP's Public Relations Chairman Art Ketchen, the founder of the state LP, was in charge of the issuing of a series of press releases. The Milford **Cabinet** ran a front-page on Hunscher.

For 1977, the NHLP plans a formal speakers bureau, systematic monitoring of the state legislature, and a series of seminars open to the public. Funding of at least a part-time executive director for the NHLP is under serious consideration. At present, Kathleen O'Brien is managing the party on a day-to-day basis.

For further information on NHLP activities, write to William Hunscher, P.O. Box 48, Milford, NH 03055 (603/673-8283).

NEW JERSEY

Libertarians in the Garden State achieved an impressive showing, bringing in 9999 votes for Roger MacBride and 19,910 votes for U.S. Senatorial candidate Hannibal Cundari. Both ran well ahead of all other minor party candidates.

In Essex County, the lever on voting machines that recorded votes for AIP candidate Lester Maddox was placed on the Libertarian Party voting line. Thus, it appeared that the lever that recorded votes for Maddox was the lever for MacBride. Because of this, Maddox received from two to three thousand votes intended for MacBride.

Evidence that this error in the voting lines distorted voter preferences can be seen in the voting data for Essex County. That county brought in the highest vote total for all Libertarian candidates except MacBride and the highest statewide total for Maddox (six times the total he received anywhere else in the state).

The NJLP ran 10 candidates for Congress who actively campaigned in their districts. The candidates — Walter Swirsky, Sam Brown, Jack Moyers, Vernon Smith, Jane Rehmke, Gilbert Doll, Frank Primich, Kathy McAdam, Warren Kupchik, and Robert Ryley — participated in candidate forums and made numerous public appearances.

Brown and Swirsky were among the most active, issuing regular media releases, speaking before civic groups, and participating in public debates. The Party also ran a number of candidates for local county freeholder posts and a candidate for county sheriff.

In October, the LP participated in a major rally against the state income tax. The rally, sponsored by the New Jersey Federation of Taxpayers, drew 10,000 people to the state capital. The group called for the immediate repeal of the income tax and immediate reductions in other taxes and the state budget.

The crowd was addressed by LP Senatorial candidate Cundari, chairman of the Bergen County Taxpayers Association, who called for outraged taxpayers to join and support the only truly anti-tax party on the New Jersey ballot, the Libertarian Party.

New Jersey voters have voted down each

previous attempt to establish a state income tax. But the state Supreme Court recently imposed the hated tax on New Jersey. Nonetheless, LP leaders report the prospects for repeal are favorable. Write to the NJLP at its headquarters office, 235-B Main Street, Orange, NJ 07050 (201/678-4988).

NEW MEXICO

The vote total in New Mexico for the MacBride/Bergland ticket was 1082.

For details on upcoming activities, write to NMLP Chairman Robert Foster, 9213 Cherokee, N.E., Albuquerque, NM 87111 (505/296-8262).

NEW YORK

The Free Libertarian Party (the LP of New York) collected 36,855 signatures in its successful drive to obtain ballot status for the MacBride/Bergland ticket and FLP Senatorial candidate Marty Nixon. Ann Weill, Carl Hastings, Jenny Graf, Mark Gordon, Marc Travis and dozens of LP leaders throughout the state were responsible for the ballot drive.

As of this writing, it appeared that MacBride had received approximately 12,000 votes in New York State, with Marty Nixon receiving a like number. Nixon had campaigned in several of the state's population centers, spoken before audiences of doctors, students, and taxpayers, appeared on radio and TV, and helped with the coordination of the crucial petition drive.

FLP Congressional candidate Al Goldstein withdrew from the race because of his campaign's inability to gather the 10,000 signatures from his district to place his name on the ballot. The petition time had been cut in half by the state legislature, and most of the petitioning efforts of FLP activists were spent on the MacBride and Nixon drive.

FLP chapters are active in Dutchess County, Nassau County, Rochester, Syracuse, Buffalo, the Capital District, and Queens (a newly affiliated chapter). The FLP has produced attractive T-shirts ("I want to be Free — Free Libertarian Party," with the state party's mascot, the porcupine) which have been very popular on college campuses.

Former Vassar YLA chairperson Naomi Geschwind has taken over the task of statewide YLA coordination. She will be responsible for forming new chapters on New York campuses and assisting those in existence. The new chairman of the Vassar YLA is David Keating. Write to the FLP at 15 West 38th Street, Suite 201, New York, NY 10018.

NORTH CAROLINA

For a party that didn't even exist a few months ago, the NCLP has done an excellent job of building an organization. After collecting 16,500 signatures, the party nominated two candidates for the November election: Arlan Andrews for governor and Carl Wagle, Congressional candidate for the 6th District.

Media coverage of Andrews' campaign clearly depicted his libertarian positions and included a front-page article in the Greensboro **Daily News**. Andrews drew public notice when he criticized the use of the state educational television network for the airing of a debate between the two major party gubernatorial candidates. His vote total was 4764.

Carl Wagle's best publicity came when he criticized Rep. Richardson Preyer's support of the \$8 billion foreign aid bill. Wagle said, "The money should have stayed at home with those who earned it." Wagle received 2137 votes, about 2% of the total cast.

Roger MacBride campaigned in the state during September and held several major news conferences. His vote total was 2219.

The NCLP plans to requalify for the ballot by April 1, 1977. Its petition drive will begin as soon as the weather improves. Because of the experience that has been acquired, Andrews says he expects the drive

could be completed in one month. The party has established a speakers' bureau under the direction of William Conerly. Next year, the NCLP plans a special emphasis on YLA chapters in high schools and colleges. It will give all YLA chapters full representation in the state organization. For further information on NCLP activities, write to Arlan Andrews, 1608 Elf-land Dr., Greensboro, NC 27408 (919/288-2436).

NORTH DAKOTA

The Libertarian Party of North Dakota, after a successful ballot drive, received .1% of the presidential vote for Roger MacBride. To become active, write to Lowell Anderson, Route 1, Grafton, ND 58237 (701/352-1072).

OHIO

Ohio libertarians, under the leadership of LPO chairman Robert Lehman and state MacBride Committee chairman Bill MacReynolds, campaigned actively for the LP presidential ticket. MacBride received 9449 votes in the state after a campaign that included radio and TV advertisements, door-to-door campaigning, extensive contact with the media, and the development of local organizations all around the state. The LPO produced its own high quality flyers and door-hangers.

After the election, the **Ohio Libertarian** carried a county-by-county vote analysis, showing those areas where the LP did best.

LPO ExeComm members met in Columbus after the election to lay plans for the future. The LPO will be active in a ballot drive for an amendment (sponsored by Citizens for Good Schools) to abolish the State Board of Education, are recruiting candidates for local office, and are scheduling speaking engagements for LPers in conjunction with showings of the *Incredible Bread Machine* movie.

Bill MacReynolds is setting up a Libertarian Council in Ohio to serve as a resource bank for libertarians and to work with groups like NOW, ABATE, ACLU, NORML, and taxpayers groups. The LPO will hold its next meeting on Feb. 20. Write to the LPO at 6509 Marsol Road, No. 718, Mayfield Heights, OH 44124 (216/791-4205).

OKLAHOMA

The big news from Oklahoma is the extremely successful State Representative race of former OLP Chairman Porter Davis. Running as an Independent against a conservative Republican, he managed to claim 36.4% of the vote in a two-way race. His opponent devoted a portion of his campaign flyer to attacking Davis's stand on the repeal of all drug laws which Davis said "resulted in a fair amount of education." Davis's campaign employed innovative and attractive flyers.

For information on upcoming OLP activities, write to Porter Davis, 2741 W. Country Club Drive, Oklahoma, City, OK 73116 (405/843-5413).

OREGON

Tonie Nathan, the 1972 LP Vice Presidential candidate, ran as an Independent for the U.S. House of Representatives. She polled almost 15,000 votes (5.8% of the total) in a four-way race. Particularly active in the Nathan campaign were Bob and Vivian Baures. Lee Carey and Doug Johnson supervised the petition drive.

The MacBride/Bergland ticket was not on the Oregon ballot, and no write-in total is currently available.

Under the Chairmanship of Richard Gray plans are rapidly moving ahead for 1977. A speakers bureau will be started shortly. The OLP is also distributing literature packets to new prospects, and Gray hopes to begin local coalitions on tax issues. For more information, write to Gray at 106 W. First Ave., Albany, OR 97321 (503/928-5271).

PENNSYLVANIA

PLP activists, unsuccessful in their bid for ballot status, have been directing their energies toward building up the state party. Emphasis is being put on organizing YLA chapters and supper-club meetings.

Dr. Allen Meltzer, an economist at the Carnegie-Mellon Institute spoke to Pittsburgh area libertarians in December.

For more information, write to state chairperson Joanne Chernow at 12 G Lark Circle, York, PA 17404.

RHODE ISLAND

The campaign of LP Gubernatorial nominee Stew Engel brought in a number of new party members, and a statewide meeting is planned for January or February at Brown University to bring them into active participation in the party. Engel's election effort placed him before TV and radio audiences on several occasions and his campaign produced a sophisticated brochure about the Rhode Island party and the MacBride-Engel option.

MacBride finished third out of six presidential candidates (behind Ford). Engel was the only third-party gubernatorial candidate on the ballot, although there was one independent. Engel received .15% of the vote in his low-key effort.

After the election Engel said, "This race was the first step in a longer process. Through it we recruited many new members and activists. We fully intend to become a real political party with influence in Rhode Island."

The Brown University Young Libertarian Alliance, headed by Todd Becker, will act as hosts for the state convention. The Brown YLA recently held a rally which received TV and radio coverage. Write to the LPRI at Box 431, Middletown, RI 02840.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Although it was not possible to obtain ballot status this year, the SCLP remains undaunted and has already begun pursuing new projects, according to the first issue of its newsletter, the **S.C. Secessionist**.

Among the projects being pursued are: a tax protest day slated for April 9, a speakers bureau, seminars in practical political skills, SCLP position papers, and the formation of organizations to support truckers and motorcyclists in their struggles against government regulation.

In January, the SCLP will mobilize to fight proposed increases in milk price supports and a local-option sales tax. On Dec. 5, the party participated with ABATE and the Motorcycle Rights Association in a rally against helmet laws at the statehouse in Charleston.

Drew Smith has formed FOCUS, a libertarian study group at Clemson University, and Tom Clarkson is in charge of the YLA chapter at Francis Marion College. Key activists in South Carolina include Charles Blackwell, chairman; Robert Clarkson, newsletter editor; Jim Maxie; Andy Germain; and Marshal Danenburg.

Prominent speakers recently appearing before SCLP meetings include Professors James Rhinehart and Phillip Dematteis.

For further information on party activities — including the petition drive which is still in progress — write Robert Clarkson, 210 N. Main, Sumter, S.C. (803/773-4948 or 773-1232).

SOUTH DAKOTA

The MacBride/Bergland ticket polled 1619 votes (.5%) in South Dakota.

Dave Ellis is planning a convention for the latter part of December. Write to him at 3914 W. Maine, Rapid City, SD 57701 (605/394-4839 or 348-5107).

TENNESSEE

The LPT managed, through a series of court cases handled by chairman Phil Carden, to have Roger MacBride's name placed on the Tennessee ballot. The state had formerly refused to designate Mac-

(please turn to page 8)

LPs Run 250 Local Candidates



REACHING THE PUBLIC—Steve Trotter, the Utah LP candidate for the U.S. Senate, made use of billboard advertising in his campaign against Democratic incumbent Frank Moss and Republican Orrin Hatch.

(continued from page 7)

Bride electors, thereby requiring MacBride voters to vote for a list of unmarked electors placed alphabetically in a long list of independent electors.

Roger MacBride received .1% of the vote in Tennessee, where the American Party's "favorite son" candidate Tom Anderson received .4% of the vote.

LP Congressional candidates Bill McGlamery, Wendell Hill, and Roger Bissell polled 7320, 241, and 10,292 votes respectively. As of this writing, figures on the LP's candidates for Constitutional Convention are unavailable (although it appears that none of them won).

The Vanderbilt YLA, led by John Lott, campaigned in the mock election held on campus with the result that MacBride received 17.5% of the straw vote, behind Ford (76.4%) and ahead of Carter (11.5%) and McCarthy (7%). LP Congressional candidate Roger Bissell won the Vanderbilt straw vote against the incumbent Democrat in the Fifth District (that includes Vanderbilt).

One thousand copies of *A New Dawn for America* were distributed as well as other LP materials. The West Tennessee LP mailing list was increased by 25%, and an issues poll was conducted of fairgoers with overwhelmingly libertarian results. The poll was later written up in the Memphis papers. Perry Boling and Jim Forrester coordinated the activity. A statewide Executive meeting is planned for Dec. 4. Write to the LPT at Box 60347, Nashville, TN 37206.

TEXAS

Undaunted by not obtaining ballot status this year, the TLP nominated and ran a series of write-in candidates. Rob Harrison, running in the 33-F State Representative District (Dallas), was the most active of the candidates. Harrison's campaign organization walked precincts and distributed over 8000 pieces of literature, including a well-designed campaign flyer with clear instructions for write-in voting.

In Houston, Jeff Calvert also ran an active campaign in State Representative District 99. Other candidates included: Harry Robinson, U.S. Senator; William Howell, Railroad Commissioner; Allen Vogel, U.S. House; Dixie Howell, Dallas County Sheriff; Jeff Hummel, Tax Assessor-Collector; John Griffin, Constable; and for various State Representative Districts — James Hammond, Tracy Smith Radlek, Roy Radlek, Robert Tinney, Jack McKinley, Carl Johnson, and Elaine Boyer.

The MacBride/Bergland ticket also had write-in status. No election results are yet available.

In October, Dr. Edward Olson, Director of Athletics at Texas Wesleyan College, Ft. Worth, was the subject of an excellent article on his libertarian stands in the *Rambler*, the school paper.

In 1977, the TLP will continue organizing on-going formal organizations in all

important cities and is considering running candidates in major municipal races. For further information, write to William Howell, P.O. Box 12618, Dallas TX 75225.

UTAH

The active campaign of Steve Trotter and the Utah Libertarian Party garnered 2438 votes for Roger MacBride and 2947 votes for Senatorial hopeful Trotter. The total for Trotter was less than early polls had predicted, but these polls came before the heating up of the race when Orrin Hatch entered as the Republican nominee. Hatch defeated incumbent Frank Moss.

Trotter and his activist wife Kathy have delivered several talks statewide since the election. The ULP has placed grass roots organizational work at the top of its priorities list, according to Kathy Trotter, and plans to pursue this goal on a county level.

Former national ExeComm member Karl Bray is now living in his home state of Utah and has had all charges against him for income tax evasion dropped. His recently completed book is being reviewed by several prospective publishers.

A statewide ULP meeting was held Dec. 7 to assign tasks for the upcoming year of 1977. Chairman George Chapman reports a good reception for the ULP's local candidates (20 in all). Jack Bingham has organized a strong Young Libertarian Alliance chapter at the University of Utah, and a new chapter has been formed at Brigham Young University. Write to the ULP at P.O. Box 15506, Salt Lake City, UT 84115.

VERMONT

The VLP failed by the slim margin of about 200 signatures to qualify for ballot status. The petition drive was given a maximum effort, and it continued right up until the last minute. At midnight of the deadline day, the signatures were filed in the kitchen of the home of Secretary of State. Almost 1900 signatures were collected to meet a requirement of 1500. The law states, however, that all signatures must be validated by town clerks prior to submission to the state. Because of the state's geography and its widely dispersed population centers, the local certifying procedure was not completed by the MacBride Committee by the deadline. It appeared for a time that this requirement would be waived and that VLP would be allowed on the ballot based on the 1900 gross signatures. Then, the Secretary of State reversed his decision. Subsequently, a suit was brought by the MacBride Committee attacking certain aspects of the Vermont Election Law as unfair. Even though the suit had significant merit, the final deadline for printing the ballots was so close that the court decided in favor of the State. To appeal the case, the Committee would have had to post a heavy bond.

During December, the VLP will hold an affiliation convention, select officers, and discuss plans for a speakers bureau. The

Vermont citizenry suffers under a heavy burden of land use regulations and resource management laws so there will be no lack of local issues for the VLP in 1977. For further information, write or telephone Chairman George Trask, Hearthstone Village, S. Londonderry, VT. 05155 (802/824-3126).

VIRGINIA

The MacBride/Bergland ticket polled 4648 votes in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Jim Lawson of Annandale was the organizer of much of the volunteer work that went into the VLP's narrowly successful petition drive to place MacBride on the ballot.

Recently, the state party underwent a reorganization, and Steve Beckner, a Washington, D.C. journalist is now the acting chairperson.

On Oct. 30, the VLP sponsored the "First Annual Kazoo Parade for Freedom" in Richmond. The parade was a peaceful march on the capitol by the LP and groups opposed to helmet laws and marijuana laws. Speeches were made by libertarian theorist Roy Childs, Beckner from the VLP, and representatives of the other participating groups. Press coverage of the event included an AP story that clearly depicted the LP position calling for complete repeal of all victimless crime laws.

The LP will conduct a membership drive during December, expand its mailing list, and begin publishing a regular newsletter. Serious consideration is being given to a statewide referendum campaign in 1977.

VLP member Hugh French (207 Hilltop Rd., N.E., Vienna, VA 22190) is gathering donated material into a library for use by libertarians in northern Virginia. For further information on the VLP, write to Steve Beckner, 1603-A North Van Dorn St., Alexandria, VA 22304 (703/393-1150).

WASHINGTON STATE

Libertarians in Washington State ran six candidates for state and local posts. Roger MacBride running in a field of 12, received 5042 votes in his presidential bid; Rich Kenney received 19,373 votes against "Mr. State" U.S. Senator Henry Jackson; LPW gubernatorial candidate Maurice Willey received 4133 votes, and LP State Representative candidates Karen Willey (Dist. 32) and Richard Dymont (Dist. 36) received 2.9% and 1.6% respectively (in 4-way races).

LP Congressional candidates Alan Gottlieb (First Dist.) and D.E. Sandahl (Fifth Dist.) polled 4230 and 1959 votes respectively. Gottlieb, Executive Director of the national Citizen's Committee for the Right to Keep and Bear Arms, ran a series of

hard-hitting radio advertisements attacking the Republican incumbent for his profligate spending and support of federal financing of elections and distributed his own flyers along with MacBride literature. The LPW is looking for new activists and asks Washingtonians to write to Box 2096, Seattle, WA 98111.

WEST VIRGINIA

West Virginians interested in joining the WVLP should write to Dr. Harold E. Harvey, 214 Professional Bldg., Beckley, WV 25801.

WISCONSIN

After filing for a ballot position on July 13, the WLP finally received official notice in mid-September that ballot status had been obtained. Although the MacBride/Bergland ticket was listed under the Independent column, their names did carry the extra designation "Libertarian: Civil Liberties/Economic Freedom."

Under the direction of Dennis Satola, official MacBride campaign activities were carried out in Madison, Superior, Green Bay, and Milwaukee. The book *A New Dawn for America* was distributed through a chain of 12 bookstores in seven towns.

Just prior to the election, the Wisconsin MacBride Committee sponsored a specially prepared 30-second TV spot in which Roger MacBride explained why voting libertarian was not a wasted vote. Incomplete election results show the MacBride/Bergland ticket with 3100 votes in Wisconsin.

Local races will be run in 1977 and plans are being made for a "candidates school" in the spring. The state convention is tentatively planned for April 23-24.

As a long-term fundraising project, the WLP has set up New Dawn Enterprises that will raise funds by offering interested persons novelty items such as buttons and matchbooks imprinted with libertarian messages and the national LP address and phone number. For the catalog, write to Jim Stephens, 3305 Leopold Way, Madison, WI 53713. The new address for the WLP is Pat Dorman (Chair), 415 W. Gilman no. 510, Madison, WI 53703 (608/263-1693). Congratulations to the *Milwaukee Libertarian Newsletter*, which just completed its first full year of publication.

WYOMING

Although the fledgling WLP gave its very best effort, it was not able to qualify for the ballot this year. During December, an affiliation convention will be held.

For information, write to Gary Roberts, 230 E. Jefferson Rd., Cheyenne, WY 82001 (307/638-3077).



VOLUNTEER ACTION—Inside the LP's fair booth, West Tennessee Co-Chairperson Perry Boling explains the state's punch-card voting machine to a fairgoer.

"I'd Like to Get a Job, But I Just Can't Afford It"

Sounds unbelievable, doesn't it? But it's true. People who could be doing honest, productive work are instead collecting unemployment compensation and welfare benefits. They do this not because they are naturally lazy or indolent, but because government has made not working more rewarding than working.

We know it may sound old-fashioned, but we don't think people should be paid for doing nothing. And, we think a society which encourages idleness, sloth and indifference is headed for trouble. That is what has happened in Great Britain. Unfortunately, the same thing seems to be happening here.

Officially, there are about 7½ million unemployed. But consider these facts:

- Of the 7½ million unemployed, almost half were neither laid off nor fired. Many actually chose to be unemployed. Furthermore, Labor Department statistics suggest that as many as one out of five people collecting unemployment compensation choose to remain on unemployment rather than go back to work.
- One reason they choose unemployment is because they make more money. Harvard Professor Martin Feldstein has demonstrated that some families can increase their take-home income by quitting their jobs and collecting tax-free unemployment benefits. In addition, unemployment benefits are often supplemented by welfare payments and food stamps.
- Unemployment benefits have become so attractive, reports *Fortune* magazine, that some senior labor union members are now bargaining for the right to be laid off first!

As these facts show, unemployment today is not the same as it was 40 years ago. During the Great Depression long lines of people waited for a handout or for a chance to apply for a job—any job. That kind of unemployment is almost non-existent today.

All Pay And No Work

Today long lines of people form with another purpose—to pick up an unemployment check. Meanwhile, jobs—important jobs—remain unfilled. In fact, statistics suggest that there may actually be a job available for every unemployed person in America. Thanks, however, to our unemployment compensation system, chances are the twain shall never meet.

Present unemployment laws only require a person to take a job "comparable" to the one he left. In practice this means that workers remain idle rather than shifting to a job where their skills are needed. This is the worst of both worlds—workers do not get jobs and employers do not get the workers they need. The result is that all society suffers.

Society suffers too from the direct costs of paying people to do nothing. Last year more than \$18 billion was spent on unemployment compensation. In addition to that amount, countless millions more were spent on welfare payments, food stamps, and other benefits to unemployed persons. This is money which must come from Americans who work hard, 40 hours a week, 50 weeks a year.

In addition, there is the cost—both financial and moral—of fraud. As with most programs, fraud in unemployment compensation is rampant. The state of New York has mailed more than 20,000 unemployment checks to Southern Florida and other vacation spots in a single week. As if to prove that the spirit of enterprise is not dead, one man even set up a company to qualify himself for unemployment benefits. He would pay just enough into the system in order to meet minimum requirements, "fire" himself, and then collect unemployment for the maximum amount of time. The examples are legion. Hardworking, honest citizens are losing as much as \$6 billion a year to the cheaters. And the society we all live in is becoming corrupt and apathetic.

What Can Be Done

The cure is simple. Government—both state and federal—

must stop allowing people to make a racket out of the unemployment compensation system. It must reduce the amount of time any person can spend unemployed. It must refuse to pay unemployment benefits to able people while decent jobs remain unfilled. It must crack down on fraud and abuse.

These are simple measures. And they are measures which could easily be undertaken.

Already the first step has been taken. By publishing this message, the National Taxpayers Union is beginning to direct the nation's attention to the problem. When enough citizens become alarmed and demand reforms, the politicians will act. That is the way our political system works.

What You Can Do

As we see it, you have three choices:

- 1) You can quit your job and get in line to collect unemployment checks. (But sooner or later you'd lose out anyway, when the country goes broke trying to pay for it.)
- 2) You can do nothing and watch our society deteriorate as more and more people take advantage of the unemployment compensation racket.
- 3) Or, you can speak up.

If you want to help return our unemployment system to what it was intended to be—a buffer for honest people, temporarily out of work—now is the time to say so!

It will only cost you 13¢. The price of a stamp. By filling out the coupon at the bottom of this ad, or by sending a letter of your own directly to your representative in Congress or your state capital, you'll be adding your name to the list of those opposing the something-for-nothing attitude fostered by our unemployment compensation system. Either way it's well worth 13 cents to let your opinion be known.

Once you've voiced your opposition to the unemployment racket, get your friends to do the same. The politicians in Washington are slow to learn. With them, it's volume that counts. Each name is a possible vote. The more names, the more votes. Make yours count.

How Can We Afford To Run This Ad

We can't. It's so expensive that we took a risk in running it. But we thought the issue was important enough to warrant sticking our necks out. And we thought given the importance of the issue, that you'd be willing to help.

We hope you'll send a membership contribution along with the coupon so that we can place more ads like this in the papers. The more people we get to oppose fiscal irresponsibility the greater the chance of stopping it. Your membership will help us get more people involved.

It only costs \$15 to become a member of the National Taxpayers Union. We'd like to have you with us.

National Taxpayers Union

325 Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003

Yes, I agree. Now is the time to stop the unemployment compensation racket. Here is my contribution to help.

☐ \$10 ☐ \$15 ☐ \$25 ☐ \$50
☐ \$250 ☐ \$500 ☐ \$ Other

Name _____

Street _____

City _____

State _____

Zip _____

☐ I'd like to join the National Taxpayers Union.

Enclosed is my \$15 membership fee.

The National Taxpayers Union is a non-profit organization of citizens dedicated to stopping the waste of our tax money.

Call 354-3400, Ext. 500

For more information

Campus Organizing

Mobilize America's Students

Tom G. Palmer

Will the Libertarian Party and the libertarian movement be successful? Only if, among other vital tasks, we create a nationally coordinated campus movement.

By this, I do not mean discussion circles, nor do I refer to the growth of libertarian scholarship and growth in academic influence, though these are also necessary to our ultimate success.

I am here concerned with the creation of an activist political organization which maintains a high profile. For it is in the colleges and universities of today that the leaders of tomorrow's society are forming their ideas.

It is not enough to recruit students to join the party and participate in off-campus activities. They should be forming their own organizations, tied in, of course, with the local LP organization, and engaging in their own projects.

Initiate Action

At this point, it is up to the state parties to initiate action to bring the Libertarian Party to the student community. An important goal of each state and local LP should be to work aggressively to build units of student

activists.

All state parties should have on hand copies of the Young Libertarian Alliance (YLA) Organizing Manual. These should be made available to student organizers. The Organizing Manual can be obtained from national headquarters.

State LPs — especially those beginning petition drives to qualify candidates or ballot initiatives — should try to make organizational gains during winter quarter or spring semester.

Good Example

An example of what can be accomplished can be seen in the work of the Libertarian Party of North Carolina. Tom Ball, the LPNC newsletter editor, is also in charge of the YLA for the state. A federation of Tarheel state YLA chapters has been formed. This network keeps these chapters in constant touch with each other.

LP members in North Carolina make a deliberate effort to get in touch with libertarians on unorganized campuses and help them in forming their own groups. This is the pattern which has been followed by the LPNC in forming its dozen campus units. It is a plan which can and should be followed

by other state parties.

In similar fashion, the New York State FLP recently appointed Vassar YLA activist Naomi Geschwind (Box 3076, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, NY 12601) as state YLA coordinator. So far she has reached prospective organizers at Columbia, Syracuse University, New York University, University of Rochester, and many of the SUNY colleges.

State Coordinators

What should state LP campus coordinators do? Telephone all the campuses in your area. Find out when students will be registering, when they will return from vacations, and the times of major events.

Assign LPers who live nearby to times and tasks in distributing literature and locating libertarians on campus. Preferably, of course, students should take on these responsibilities and recruit fellow campus libertarians to assist.

In areas with weak state LPs, non-student libertarians who live near an unorganized campus should on their own set up a table on campus in a well-trafficked place to distribute literature and to take down the names of interested students.

Successful Approach

Then a meeting should be held on campus or nearby to get things started. This has been a successful approach on campus after campus.

If you are a student libertarian on an unorganized campus, you should take the initiative on your own if necessary to set up a literature table, hold a meeting, distribute flyers, and bring a speaker to campus.

The key to campus organizing, as in all things is initiative. The libertarian movement is not a spontaneous flowering. There is no magic inevitability to the cause of rolling back the State and establishing liberty.

People Like You

It is people like you, readers, who do things. The "Libertarian Party" does not take action, anymore than "General Motors" or the "Government" does. It is persons who have a cooperating relationship and common interests who take action together. A political party like the LP is only a unifying and functionally coordinating framework for action. That means that you — personally — can make the difference.

Capitol Commentary

A T&T Reinforcing Its Monopoly Status

Alan Bock

In one of the most monumental economic power grabs of the century, the Bell Telephone System (AT&T) is pushing legislation which would preserve the government backing that creates its telephone monopoly and would drive out of business the few competitors who have been allowed to offer alternatives in the past several years.

In September, the House Commerce Committee under Chairman Lionel Van Deerlin (D-Calif.) held "exploratory" hearings on the massive and complex legislation which Ma Bell has written, and which is supported by the most expensive and ambitious lobbying campaign the phone company has ever launched.

All bills die at the end of a Congressional session, so new legislation must be offered in January. The Bell-prepared bill will be offered, although who will sponsor it in the Senate is uncertain. Vance Hartke of Indiana served as the phone company's stooge in the last Congress. He is blessedly absent from the new Senate.

The Senate Commerce Committee will have a number of new faces next year, so it may not immediately get down to business. Five of the Committee's 12 Democrats are gone (two by retirement, three by defeat) along with two of the six Republicans.

The new Chairman will probably be Howard Cannon of Nevada. Letters against the Bell power-grab might be directed to Cannon or to ranking Republican James Pearson of Kansas.

AT&T is annoyed because the Federal Communications Commission has been so cavalier as to allow a tiny amount of competition in telecommunications. Specifically, the FCC has allowed competition in interconnecting equipment such as telephone instruments and switchboards, and in long distance communications both by microwave and satellite.

Competitors have siphoned off all of one-half of one percent of the market, yet the giant is screaming.

Most observers agree, therefore, that Bell really has its eye on the field of computer communications — a field which appears to have a bright future. There are giants in the computer industry who would vigorously compete with Bell in the fast-emerging fields of computers and com-

munications. But if Bell can use the government to shake off the little competitors, it could obtain the sanction of law for policies that would exclude companies like IBM and RCA from computer communications in the future.

What is needed is not just an attack on the present opportunistic power grab by AT&T, but a fundamental attack on the very existence of the legal monopoly which Bell now holds over most telecommunications.

We need to ask why, if this is a "natural monopoly," it has to be protected by law. A little libertarian analysis could go a long way in an issue which is bound to have a great deal of visibility in the next Congress.

Where to write:

Obviously, to your own Representative and Senators (House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515 or U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510);

Also to Lionel Van Deerlin, Chairman, House Communications Subcommittee of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee; and to Louis Frey, Jr., ranking Republican member of the subcommittee;

Also to the Director of the White House Office of Telecommunications Policy (Executive Office of the President, Washington, D.C. 20500); and

Finally to Richard Wiley, Chairman, Federal Communications Commission (1919 M Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20534). Don't be too hard on him. I know, the FCC ought to be abolished, but it has made the decisions which allowed a speck of competition and seems inclined to stand by them with a little encouragement.

Freedom of Information

The existence of government dossiers on a wide variety of groups — compiled not only by the FBI, CIA or IRS, but a whole panoply of agencies — is prompting religious groups to use the federal Freedom of Information Act to discover just what kinds of files the dossier-keepers have on them.

The Church of Scientology, for example, has discovered that its ministers overseas had been barred from entering the United States for seven years because of an obscure memo by a lower level Labor Department functionary containing completely false information, which had found its way into files all over the government.

The leaders in using the FOIA are the

Scientologists and the Quakers (Americans Friends Service Committee). Other religious groups who want to know what the government has on them include the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, the Jesuit society in the U.S., the United Church of Christ, and the Mennonites.

The Scientologists have prepared a useful booklet, "How to Use the Freedom of Information Act," which is available from the Founding Church of Scientology, 2125 S St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008

In addition to the IRS, FBI, and CIA, the Drug Enforcement Agency, Justice Department, State Department, National Security Agency, Customs Service, Post Office, Defense Intelligence Agency, Treasury Department, Defense Communications Agency, and Secret Service also maintain extensive dossier systems.

Each branch of the armed forces and the Pentagon itself participate in the practice. Most of this dossier-compiling is not only useless in terms of any "legitimate" government function, but dangerous to personal liberty.

Out of concern for personal liberty, the American Civil Liberties Union and the Fund for Peace are cooperating in a Project on National Security and Civil Liberties, which puts out a monthly publication and some other useful publications. The Project's publications are valuable to those interested in pursuing Freedom of Information actions, to discover just what kinds of files the government has on them. For a free descriptive brochure write to the Project on National Security and Civil Liberties, 122 Maryland Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20002.

Freedom of Information suits help expose just how extensive and expensive government snooping is. (Did you know the FBI has been spying on the Quakers since the 1920s?)

However, requests under the law and follow-up suits are time-consuming and expensive. Bureaucratic runarounds, delays, and outright lies are to be expected.

If all the ingenuity used to keep the people from finding out what the government is doing to them were applied to productive activities, we'd be out of the recession in a jiffy. But at least FOI requests keep some government people away from active

spying activities.

Eventually, we're going to have to identify each bureaucrat involved in compiling dossiers, determine his or her salary, and put pressure on Congress to stop allocating money for this kind of activity. That's the only kind of action the bureaucrats understand.

Congressional Accountability

The first step in holding your own Congressperson accountable is getting on his or her mailing list. Most congresspersons mail news releases at least once a week to local newspapers. Most of them will put you on the news release list with just a simple request to the press aide. If you want to tell the aide that you're taking an evening Government course, or that you're involved in civic activities, go ahead. But in most cases, it won't be necessary. The more people they send the releases to, the happier they are.

Watch these releases for statements on issues which concern you. They will also give you a feeling for what interests and groups are important to your Congressperson.

Almost every release is put out with one eye on the next election, so you'll get an insight into his or her office's thinking about the important pressure groups.

Many local newspapers publish complete voting records for local Congresspersons. If yours doesn't, ask it to begin. Then keep track of how your Congressperson votes, and drop him or her a short letter when you disagree (or when you happen to agree).

Use the letter to state your position on one issue at a time within a libertarian context. If you can state your case with a minimum of jargon or dogmatic-sounding statements, it's more likely to be considered seriously.

Most Congresspersons have at least one office in their home district that operates full-time (paid for by the taxpayers, of course). Find out where the office is and visit it from time to time. By being a visible libertarian presence in the office, you create an image of strength and vitality.

(Alan Bock is Director of Libertarian Alternative, a Washington-based libertarian lobbying organization — P.O. Box 317, Falls Church, VA 22043.)



Scene At MacBride Banquet

—Photos by Bruce Lagasse

Convention

(continued from page 2)

and hope. We are the party of the future.' "

Because this was not an "official business" convention, a good portion of the time was spent socializing. Over 100 libertarians participated in a boat ride up the Potomac River the evening prior to the convention. A cocktail party honoring LP Vice Presidential candidate Dave Bergland was held Friday night. On the following evening, 420 delegates attended a fundraising dinner for Roger MacBride, who delivered a rousing speech that was frequently interrupted by applause. MacBride received a standing ovation following his speech. He pledged to continue working on behalf of the Libertarian Party after the election.

Walter Grinder, writing in *Libertarian Review*, had this to say about the convention: "I was thoroughly impressed by the large number of young couples in their late twenties and thirties who obviously have their feet on the ground. . . . The appearance of such people is a very good indication that libertarianism is on the verge of laying the groundwork for a real mass movement."

Cassette tapes of all convention speeches are available from Audio-Forum, 901 N. Washington St., Alexandria, VA 22314.

ExeComm Convenes

At the close of the national convention in Washington, D.C., a regular meeting of the National Executive Committee was held. Official business included the selection of San Francisco as the site for the 1977 National Convention this coming July.

This is a business convention and will feature election of new officers, Executive Committee and Judiciary Committee members; and the adoption of a new platform.

Selected as Chairman of the Platform Committee for the convention was Walter Grinder, Executive Director of the Center for Libertarian

Studies, New York City. John D. Hix of California was chosen to chair the Constitution and By-Laws Committee. LP National Secretary Greg Clark is the ex-officio Chairman of the Credentials Committee.

Other business included the formal acceptance of the Montana affiliation petition and the reinstatement of Robert Meier as National Director (during the past year he served as Chairman of the MacBride for President Committee).

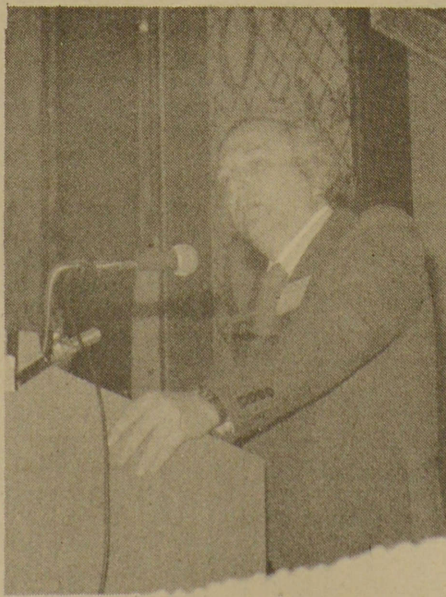
The next Executive Committee meeting will be held in Miami, January 30, in conjunction with the Southern Libertarian Conference.



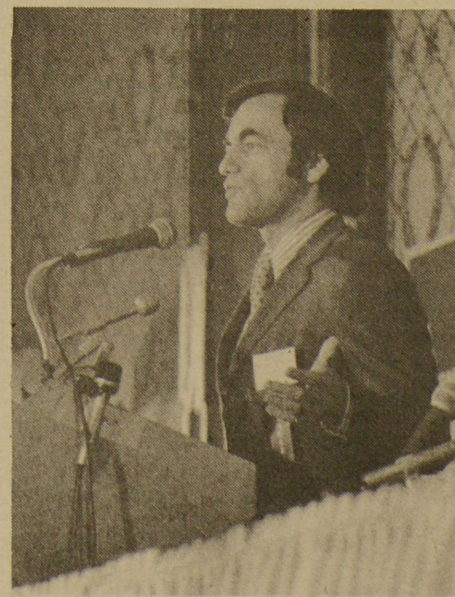
At The Convention . . .



Murray N. Rothbard



Nathaniel Branden



Earl C. Ravenal

News Notes From Around The World

KISS MY HOOFF: In Pine Island, Minnesota, a man is required by law to remove his hat upon encountering a cow.

HOOVER AND PRESS FREEDOM: The Charleston *Gazette*, a major West Virginia newspaper, recently discovered that the FBI has compiled over 100 pages of information on it. The reason, according to the FBI, for its surveillance was the *Gazette's* "history of being on the 'liberal' side" and its "flippant" attitude toward the Bureau and its late director J. Edgar Hoover.

MORE PRESS FREEDOM: The U.S. Attorney General, Edward Levi, has sought injunctive relief against a newspaper called *The Irish People*, a small Washington, D.C. journal which supports and has received subsidies from a faction active in the present conflict in Northern Ireland. Levi wants the paper to register as an agent of a foreign power.

The American Civil Liberties Union has protested Levi's order, stating that the *Irish People* is, at best, "an agent of an agent of a foreign principal," and that, if this criterion for registration as a foreign agent is allowed to prevail, "then anyone who subscribes to or purchases a copy of *The Irish People* becomes an agent of a foreign principal... because they contributed money in support of a foreign principal."

Not surprisingly, the ACLU labels the whole business "absurd."

CIVIL LIBERTIES IN THE SOVIET UNION: They're still at it. A Soviet citizen, described as a "dissident songwriter," was recently released from a Moscow mental hospital where he had been for two years for "socially dangerous" behavior.

There are indications that the songwriter's release was won only by mounting protest from outside Russia.

AND IN VIETNAM: The New York *Times* reports that many of the dissidents imprisoned by former South Vietnamese President Thieu are back in prison under the new, improved socialist regime.

An official of the new government has announced that the number of prisoners tops 200,000. They are undergoing extensive "re-education" programs in detention camps whose living conditions match the worst in pre-revolution Vietnam.

AND IN EQUATORIAL GUINEA: Slavery has been reinstated in the former Spanish colony of Equatorial Guinea on the island of Macias Nguema. The slaves were conscripted after 45,000 Nigerians left the country. Equatorial Guinea had been dependent upon their labor for the harvest of its main crop, cocoa.

The edict was issued by the President of Equatorial Guinea, Macias Nguema, who named the island after himself.

Note to devotees of the *Illuminatus* trilogy: the former name of the island Macias Nguema was Fernando Po.

BUT CAN THEY TAKE DOPE? It is against the law in Natchez, Mississippi, for elephants to drink beer.

THE LONG WAIT: A woman in England has been waiting for the British National Health Service to provide her with a needed operation since 1957.

This is the most extreme case found in a survey by a British medical magazine, conducted to find the Health Service patient waiting the longest for care under the present system of socialized medicine.

ON THE HOME FRONT: New York's day-care program has been criticized by the State Comptroller for wasting an estimated

\$37 million per year.

Children who qualify for the day-care program receive three times the amount per year of the average welfare recipient. Despite this, a high rate of absenteeism among the children and unused capacity in the care centers prevails in New York.

JIMMY CARTER, CALL YOUR OFFICE: In Alabama, it is illegal to buy a sack of peanuts after sundown.

SEE YOU IN COURT, SPOT: Any animal on the public streets in Berea, Ohio, after dark must wear a taillight.

YOU'RE NOT A MAN ANYMORE, GUNGA DIN: The tide of oppression is growing, not receding, in India, where Indira Gandhi's policy of enforced sterilization continues.

True, a \$16 incentive is offered to volunteers for sterilization. More effective, though, is what is nicely termed "disincentives," — that is, penalties for not volunteering.

Not surprisingly, press censorship is also on the increase. Recently, a news story reporting on funds to be spent on Indian prisons was killed, because a reader could, if he read carefully, infer that many of India's prisoners are political. The number of political prisoners is over 60,000.

MODERATION IN GOVERNMENT: "At last count, or at least in one of the latest counts, there were 11 Cabinet departments, 59 independent agencies, 1210 advisory boards, committees, councils and commissions, 1026 aid programs, almost 400 programs affecting higher education, 228 health programs, and 83 housing prog-

rams. The various federal agencies use 4504 types of forms and work out of some 34,000 offices across the U.S. This is only a partial list." From an article in the Nov. 15 *Business Week*.

SEE WHAT WE DO TO RACCOONS: It is against the law to wear a mask in Denver, Colorado.

IMPERIALISM REVISITED: According to a recent study by historian Hans Konigsberger, Christopher Columbus was the worst kind of liar, oppressor, and bungler.

The study relates that Columbus consistently lied to Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain about the riches he claimed to have found in the Indies, enslaved and tortured the natives, including cutting off their hands when they did not fulfill their quotas, and was finally brought back to Spain in chains for his consistent mismanagement.

Previous history books generally called this "bringing civilized life" to the New World!

GOOD NEWS: In case you missed it, there were some noteworthy comments from the press about the recent MacBride campaign. Examples:

"The inclusion of Eugene McCarthy and Roger MacBride would surely have enlivened and improved the level of the (Presidential) debates."

—Tom Wicker, N.Y. *Times*

"Original thought in the 1976 campaign has come not from the major parties, but from Gene McCarthy and Libertarian candidate Roger MacBride."

—Joel Connelly, Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*

MINOR PARTY RESULTS

MacBride (Libertarian)	183,187
Maddox (American Independent)	170,673
Anderson (American)	153,009
Camejo (Socialist Workers)	90,109
Hall (Communist)	58,689
Wright (People's)	48,891
LaRouche (U.S. Labor)	40,008

(Source: United Press International, 12/11/76)

JAIL BAIT: The Ohio Division of Wildlife recently used as many as five agents, including two undercover men, to investigate and prosecute an 11-year-old boy for selling fishing worms and crayfish in his parents' front yard. In two weeks his stand sold \$4.50 worth of bait, including that sold to the undercover agents. State regulations in Ohio require a permit to sell bait.

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December 7, 1976

TO THOSE WHO WORKED FOR THE NATIONAL CAMPAIGN:

The news--received just as I write this letter--that as a result of the national campaign the Libertarian Party has become America's third largest--is thrilling indeed. We outdistanced not only every one of the various Marxist parties, but also the conservative American Independent Party.

And to me that says something pretty magnificent about the work you and I together put into this campaign. Starting from a zero political base you and I were able to make known the name "Libertarian", to articulate its ideals and its practicalities, and to convince a sufficient number of people to move us ahead of every political institution in this country other than the two which have dominated the scene for more than a century.

Of course we regret that our gross vote total was not higher. We all know why: the closeness of the Presidential race. Too many people who believe as we do were nonetheless persuaded at the eleventh hour that their vote for Ford or Carter might actually affect the national election. But that same factor worked in the same way, and probably to the same extent, to hold down the vote totals of the other candidates; the significant fact is the proportional result achieved.

And that bodes wonderful things for our Party in the years to come. I haven't a doubt that we will be the subject of increasing and favorable comment in the living rooms and in the newspapers of America. Those who got our message during the campaign will begin to join and work with us, and we shortly will achieve important election victories.

The job couldn't have been done without your unsparing efforts, and I not only thank, but personally salute each of you.

Sincerely,

Roger