## Marrou Interview

Juneau, AK - Alaska State Representative Andre Marrou, the highest ranking Libertarian Party officeholder in the U.S., is about midway through his four-month term in office. As the only Libertarian in the Alaska state house, he faces many challenges as well as opportunities.

LP News editor Mike Holmes interviewed Marrou recently about his experiences to date. Marrou represents the Homer area on the Kenai Peninsula, located south of Anchorage.

LPN: Have you enjoyed your term as legislator so far?

Marrou: Yes, I have enjoyed my term so far. The job is about as I expected,

except for more mail and correspondence. Also, I have received better press publicity than expected.

LPN: What has been the most fun? Marrou: The most fun, I suppose, has been a combination of two things: dealing with the press and interacting with the journalists, and attempting to convince my colleagues — in caucuses, in committees, and on the house floor - by utilizing a combination of persuasion and humor.

LPN: How has your Libertarian "minority of one" been received by your fellow lawmakers?

Marrou: The Libertarian "minority of one" has been well received. When I

arrived here in Juneau, I was not quite sure what to expect--that is, I didn't know whether I would be an outcast. To the contrary, my fellow legislators have treated me with all due respect as "an elected Representative of the people." In fact, those are the exact words used by the Speaker of the House when I was discussing committee assignments with him prior to opening of the session. I sometimes refer to myself as the "leader of the Libertarian Caucus", and this tends to make my colleagues smile, or even chuckle.

LPN: What has been the most surprising aspect of the experience so far?

Marrou: The most surprising aspect, I suppose, is that I am beginning to make some inroads into the thinking of my fellow legislators and of the press

LPN: How well do you think your fellow legislators understand the Libertarian viewpoint?

Marrou: As you can perhaps well imagine, my fellow legislators have only a vague understanding of the Libertarian viewpoint. Mostly, they think we Libertarians are against all government expenditures and are strong exponents of individual rights, especially regarding the use of drugs. This, of course, is partially true. However, one thing they do not comprehend is that we have a consistent philosophy as reflected in our relatively unchanging state and national platforms, whereas they have platforms which are political in-

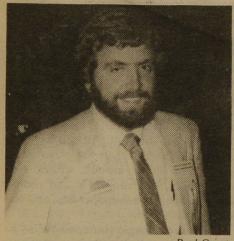
Continued page 2



March-April 1985

## Grant Resigns as LP National Chair

Denver, CO - In a surprise March 28 memo to members of the Libertarian National Committee, National Libertarian Party Chair Paul Grant announced his resignation from his office effective immediately.



Paul Grant

In the one-page memo, the Denver resident cited personal financial considerations as the reason for his move. "In the past six years, I have put more than \$100,000 of my own money into my activities on behalf of the Libertarian Party, " Grant's resignation memo stated, "I now find it to be a financial necessity for me to devote all of my attention to making a living."

Grant, who was elected without opposition at the 1983 LP presidential nominating convention in New York

City, owns and operates P.K. Grant & Co., based in Denver. Until recently. his principal business activity consisted of selling mining equipment and related chemicals, as well as chemicals to the energy business. Both the mining and the oil and gas business have been in a severe economic slump in recent years, and Grant diversified his activity into commercial real estate in the Denver

In an interview with LP News after his resignation announcement, Grant reaffirmed that his personal economic situation prompted his move. "It's personal, strictly personal," Grant said, "my previous business is just about completely wound down and I just didn't feel right about continuing as Chair under the circumstances. I feel that the timing was also right, since the party isn't facing any critical problems at this time." Grant said he didn't plan on attending the April National Committee meeting in Seattle.

Grant also confirmed that he didn't discuss his move with anyone before sending out his resignation memo, which took NatCom members and National Director Honey Lanham completely by surprise.

At the December 1984 Salt Lake City National Committee meeting Grant made a long presentation about the demands on the Chair's time and the financial hardship involved. He also

announced at that meeting that he didn't plan to run for re-election as Chair. He suggested that the convention rules committee consider making the Chair a paid position. Reaction to his proposal was mixed, with some questioning the feasibility or desirability of having a full-time professional national Chair. While the time demands can be a burden, the Chair currently is entitled to reimbursement for telephone and other out-of-pocket expenses and occassional travel related to the office, when approved by the National Committee. Grant raised the issue of travel reimbursement at the first National Committee meeting he chaired.

Grant's resignation is believed to be the first for a national LP Chair although other officers have resigned previously during their terms, although none in recent years. Grant's term was due to expire at the upcoming August National LP convention in Phoenix.

LP Vice-Chair Mary Gingell has assumed the duties of the Chair in the meantime. Gingell was active in the recent Bergland for President campaign effort, along with her husband Bill Evers, who is a regional National Committee member from California and was also the Bergland/Lewis campaign manager.

Efforts to contact Gingell by LP Continued page 2

## LP Victories in Spring Races

Andover, NH/Palatine, IL - Two LP members won election to local office in recent spring elections, bringing the current nationwide total of LP officeholders to 51.

Howard Wilson, Jr. reports that he won a March 26 election to the Andover Village District Water Co-op, while Tom Heidenfelder was successful in his April 2 bid for a Palatine Library District trusteeship.

Wilson won a seat for the Water District, which he describes as a "semigovernmental" body. Andover is located in the middle of New Hampshire, near Ragged Mountain, about 20 miles northwest of Concord.

Heidenfelder came in second out of four candidates, running for two slots on the District Library Board. His 2,464 total was only 13 votes behind the lead vote-getter in this non-partisan race. The Library District has an annual budget of \$1.5 million, with about 25 employees. The Board meets twice a month, serves without pay for six year terms, and sets the library budget and priorities.

Heidenfelder noted that the District covers both an incorporated village area and an unincorporated area of about equal size. "A previous election in this area over a water rate matter influenced the outcome of my election". Heidenfelder said in a recent LP News interview. "The prior water rate issue drastically increased water rates in the unincorporated area and people are still concerned about it. As a consequence. they paid attention to the Library Board race and noted that I was a member of a local civic group which opposed the water rate hike."

No incumbents ran, and Heidenfelder's main issues centered around no tax increase, a move toward user fees, and support for a private trust to provide a permanent income supported by donations. He was endorsed by one of the two local papers, and his campaign consisted of mailouts of the civic group flyer and participation in three local forums.

Continued page 3

#### BULLETIN

Wisconsin LP activist Randy Ver Hagen was elected without opposition to fill Paul Grant's unexpired term as National LP Chair (until the August Phoenix LP Convention) at the April 20, 21 meeting of the Libertarian National Committee in Seat-

In other business, the National Committee selected Reno for the 1987 LP Convention site and cut 1985 LP budgeted expenditures by 11%, including a 22% cut in the LP News budget. Full details will be carried in the next issue.

### **Grant Resigns**

From page 1

News after Grant's resignation were unsuccessful. She was reported to be on vacation.

Despite his resignation for personal reasons, Grant remains optimistic about the future of the Libertarian Party. "The LP still has tremendous growth potential, and we emerged with more members than ever before after a fairly negative presidential election year" he noted. "The LP has a vital role to play in the political arena to promote freedom. I shall always work toward that goal, it is just in the near future that I must bow out of the front lines and devote more time to my own personal situation."

## **Marrou** Interview

From page 1

struments and are changed at every

LPN: Have you been able to form any working relationships or ad hoc coalitions with any of your colleagues?

Marrou: Yes, I have formed working relationships in the legislature. For example, I am a non-voting member of the minority caucus, which consists of 11 Anchorage Republicans and me. The majority consists of 21 Democrats and 7 Republicans. The minority originally attempted to get me to sign their pledge of fealty, but I demurred, and finally they accepted me on my terms. All in all, I have relatively friendly relations with all members of the House, and most members of the Senate.

LPN: Do you notice any significant differences between Democrats and Republicans or are they about the same?

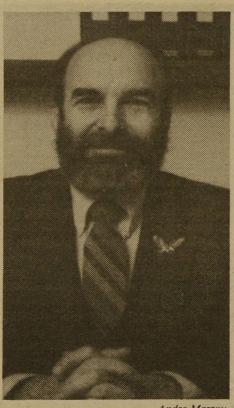
Marrou: The differences I see between Democrats and Republicans are predicated upon the current situation of a Democrat-controlled house. Democrats are somewhat more socialistic than Republicans, insofar as they want to redistribute income. It seems that they are always coming up with schemes to help the poor folks and others who cannot, or will not, take eare of themselves. Democrats, as you might expect, tend to favor individual rights, but they always assume erroneously that government bureaucrats have the best interests of the common citizen at heart. Republicans, on the other hand, are less socialistic regarding redistribution of income, but they are perhaps more statist in wanting to increase law enforcement powers and detection (or shooping) activities. Republicans seem to be more suspicious, paranoid, and at least pay lip service to free enterprise and a smaller bureaucracy, but they continue to advance measures to clamp down on drug traffic and other personal activities of which they disapprove, such as public school truancy

LPN: How have the bills which you introduced or intended to introduce fared so far?

Marrou: The bills that I have introduced, by and large, have been stranded in the first committee of referral. This was somewhat expected. In fact, I would be surprised if the Democrat majority sees fit to have any of my bills advance beyond the first committee of referral. I have, surprisingly, at least had one of my bills (regarding repeal of the legislative pay raise) heard in a committee meeting on similar bills. However, the committee voted to pass the committee chairman's bill, which is similar to mine. For these various reasons, I have signed on as cosponsor on a number of measures by other reepresentatives. These other measures vary in their "Libertarianism" from perhaps 51% to 80% or so. It is possible that one or more of these co-sponsored measures will be passed this year with my name on it.

LPN: What, if anything, would you say has been your greatest success? Greatest disappointment?

Marrou: My greatest success has been the press publicity that I have generated and received, of both the printed and electronic varieties. I have a newsclipping service, and these newsclippings go into a loose-leaf binder. The stack of my clippings for the first two months of the session is now about an inch thick. In fact, one of my staff recently suggested that for my session goal I should attempt to get more press coverage than the Governor. This may not be possible, but I believe I am running at the head of the pack of all 40 Representatives and 20 Senators.



Andre Marrou

This has come from a combination of good relations with the individual journalists, willingness to talk at their convenience, and some conscious effort at generating issues of interest to the press. Being named to 5 committees is a mixed blessing. So far as I know, this is the largest committee workload of any representative—this means that I can brag about it to some extent, but on the other hand, it interferes with writing legislation and answering constituent mail. In fact, this has been suggested by a supporter as the rationale for the

### Marrou Makes Mark on Legislature

Juneau, AK - Libertarian Alaska State Representative Andre Marrou, elected from a Homer area, Kenai Pensulia district last fall, is making good on his pledge to act as the "conscience" of the state legislature.

"I won't try to rock the boat or rattle cages, but I'll raise the storm flag when necessary," Marrou told the *Juneau Empire* in early January. So far, the storm flags have been raised early and often in the 120-day house session, which is scheduled to end in early May.

"I'm enjoying it so far," Marrou noted in a recent *LP News* interview, "but I'm getting more constituent mail than I expected. Of course my predecessor just threw the mail away, so I guess this is what I should have expected."

"I'm definitely not an 'outcast', as some said I would be, and there haven't been any 39-to-1 votes yet either. I can always get one or two others to agree." Marrou went on to note that "my colleagues have turned out to be more statist than I expected, with conservatives favoring subsidies to business and liberals favoring subsidies to social welfare groups."

"But it's a gradual education process," Rep. Marrou observed, "I even have legislators coming up to me and telling **me** what the Libertarian position on such-and-such should be. I'm definitely providing them a valuable education."

Marrou, who pulled over 40% in a three-way race last fall, after receiving 28% in the same race against the exact same opponents in 1982, has informally aligned himself with the 11 member conservative House Republican "minority caucus", although his refusal to sign a formal "loyalty oath" received statewide attention in an AP wire story. "I explained to them that I didn't want to sign the loyalty oath," Marrou said, "I think I can function

better that way." He explained that he is frequently aligned with the caucus, but also wants to be free to speak out on individual issues.

The minority caucus is usually thwarted by the 28 member "majority caucus" anyway, Marrou points out, which consists of 21 Democrats and 7 Republicans. Despite his unique status, Marrou is keeping busy with his four committee and two subcommittee assignments. Marrou jokes, "I wonder sometimes if they didn't put me on all these committees just to keep me so busy that I won't cause trouble elsewhere?"

Marrou serves on two standing committees, Transportation and Community and Regional Affairs; two special committees, Oil and Gas and Fisheries (commercial); and two subcommittees, Finance and Fish and Game.

Marrou filed his full quota of twenty bills, for which he was prime sponsor, including HB 45 (repealing the legislative pay raise), HB 298 (forming a state trooper auxiliary), HB 341 and 344 (concerning nomination and campaigns of candidates), and House Joint Resolution 6 and 7 (limiting state and federal government participation in businesses). Unfortunately, Marrou reports that his bills remain largely bottle up in committee, which is the fate of nearly all minority caucus sponsored legislation.

Marrou is also a co-sponsor for 20 bills, including HB 132 (salary limit for certain public employees), HB 163 (capital punishment for first degree murder), HB 261 (exempts certain food sales from regulation) and HB 269 (rights of the terminally ill).

So far, the state's news media has been very receptive to Andre Marrou's proposals, with some journalists noting that he's receiving more press coverage than the Governor. "By and large the

Continued page 3

Speaker assigning me to so many com-

Regarding my greatest disappointment, there are two possibilities. One is that my fellow legislators, all 59 of them, are somewhat more statist and socialist that I anticipated. Rarely, if ever, do they consider whether the government should be involved in such and so; instead, they usually discuss how much and how the government should be involved. The other possible greatest disappointment is my inability (so far) to inspire the Alaska Libertarian Party at the state level to get off its duff and organize itself, so as to establish more local affiliate parties and to build up the state party membership to unprecendented levels.

LPN: Would you care to comment on the news media treatment you've gotten?

Marrou: As I mentioned above, I think it is safe to say that I have received the best news media treatment of anybody in the Legislature. This is attributable not only to my extraordinary good looks and remarkable charm, but also to the fact that I am an oddity, being not just the only Libertarian legislator in Alaska but the only one in

the country.

LPN: Do you have any lessons or observations you'd like to share with Libertarians who aspire to political positions such as yours?

Marrou: As militant women libbers used to say, "you have to be twice as good to get half as far." Fortunately, this is not too difficult. All you have to do is work harder than the other person, spend more money, knock on more doors, buy more TV and radio time, place more newspaper ads, and so forth

There is no magic route, so far as I can tell, to political success as a Libertarian. Rather, it is a simple matter of working harder and smarter. We Libertarians have far and away the best political philosophy available, but it must be sold and marketed to the public in order to gain appeal. Without getting the common person involved, Libertarians will never achieve full political power, nor make any significant permanent changes to the fabric of our government. All in all, to me it has been worth the effort, but I must caution other aspiring Libertarian politicians that "effort" is the name of the game.

news media coverage has been very fair and thorough," Marrou observes. "although some reporters have asked me to cut it down to one press release a week. I guess there's only so many new ideas they can absorb at once."

Indeed, the stack of press clippings from Marrou's first two-and-a-half months in office is impressive, numbering well over 50, including numerous statewide wire service articles.

Among the subjects which have generated a number of stories are:

- · Marrou's proposed "first year Libertarian budget" which would cut \$286 million from the Governor's proposed budget (about 11%).
- · creation of a civilian State Trooper auxiliary, which would take over timeconsuming paperwork and administrative chores (which take up nearly one-third of Trooper time), freeing them to fight serious violent crime.
- · blasting the state police's "mailbusters" mail intercept program conducted last summer, which had police dogs sniffing mailed packages
- opposition to proposed mandatory seat belt legislation. "I always wear them myself, but we should not be forcing people to wear seat belts to save their own lives."
- · Marrou's press release outlining why Alaska's Governor Bill Sheffield would be labeled a socialist, if he were in a European country.
- · Marrou's defense of his cosponsoring a capital punishment bill

for certain crimes. "There is a great division in the LP on capital punishment, just as there is on abortion," Marrou was quoted, "I looked it up in both the state and national party platforms and I couldn't find anything. Libertarians — even though we may be in favor of things that are now illegal (such as certain victimless offenses) on the other hand when we do have serious violent crimes you'll find that we are much tougher than either of the two other parties."

• a vocal protest to the Governor's proposed legislation which would reinstitute many of the regulations abolished by the successful effort last fall to abolish the Alaska Transportation Commission. "It is very baldfaced. This is exactly how to do what the people don't want done," Marrou noted in an AP wire service story.

In addition to these efforts Marrou has joined with 9 other legislators (5 other Representatives and 4 Senators) to end the partisan political abuse of the state's equivalent of the Federal Election Commission, the Alaska Public Offices Commission (APOC).

"There are five commissioners, three Democrats and two Republicans," Marrou explains, "and of the 19 investigations in the past two years, curiously enough, 10 were Republicans and 7 were Democrats. Two were of Libertarians, including their investigation of my race. And they have taken action against both Libertarians while dismissing cases against 2 Democrats and 4 Republicans."

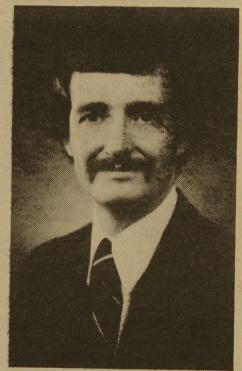
Marrou notes that "they are harassing me" over alleged failure to disclose "potential conflicts of interest" during the year preceeding Marrou's race, when he acted as a salesman for a real estate broker. "It's ridiculous, since the broker I worked for received all commissions, I was paid as a salesman," Marrou explains. "They wanted me to turn over the entire list of the broker's clients, which is like requiring a nurse to provide a list of a doctor's patients."

But Marrou isn't taking this political witch hunt lying down, and he commissioned a study from the House Research Agency to document the politicalization of the APOC. He and fellow legislators have discovered another interesting fact: the APOC is required by its enabling statute to file an annual report to the legislature about it activities. Yet no reports were filed for 1977, 1982-1984.

The excuse the APOC gave was that it "did not have enough time" to comply with the law. Yet they did have time during this period to conduct over 50 campaign investigations.

Marrou observes, "The APOC fines violators of its own regulations \$20 per day, so the legislators who have uncovered this blatant disregard for statute law have hit upon the solution: we're proposing to 'fine' the APOC \$20 a day for failing to comply with the law. So far it totals about \$137,000."

Stay tuned in Juneau - Marrou's storm flags are up and flying...



fering active support to Mr. Walsh's efforts" and that "Libertarians see outspent by the incumbent 4-to-one.

#### **Readers Note**

Due to a recent cut in the budget of LP News, this paper will no longer be sent to individuals who are not LP members, LP News subscribers, or recent contributors.

If you wish to continue receiving LP News, you are advised to take steps to see that you fall into one of the three categories mentioned

Mike Holmes Editor

## 1984 LP **Financial** Results

Houston, TX - Libertarian Party national Treasurer David Walter isued the LP's annual financial statements for 1984 in early March, and the figures reflect a continuing upward trend in both income and expenses.

Total revenues increased 12% over 1983 levels, amounting to \$415,000. Total expenses increased 66% however. totaling \$476,000. The excess of expenses over revenues left the LP about \$77,000 in the red for the year. Of this debt, about \$40,000 consisted of longterm debt approved in July 1984 to underwrite ballot access efforts, and the remainder consisted of short-term accounts payable.

"I believe it is important for LP members and supporters to know the financial situation," observed Finance Chair Matt Monroe in a recent interview, "since it provides a basis for realistic planning and decision-making. Also, considering our size and the results we get, I think we can all be proud of the progress we've made and the generous response of our

Continued page 4

didate. Murray reports that his first time effort made a lot of new contacts and that he plans to run for Alderman

Mary Tenneson was also unsuccessful in her race for city council in Kansas City North, MO, but ran against very well-funded opposition in the non-partisan effort, and viewed her campaign as a valuable learning experience.

Kenneth Hendrix was defeated in his bid for city Alderman of Leon Valley (a San Antonio, TX suburb) garnering 35% in a two way race against the incumbent. This was his second race of the year, having previously run for a local river authority board along with James Robinson in January. Also unsuccessful in her January race was San Antonio LP activist Dr. Eva Snead, who sought a position on the board of trustees of the Edwards Aquifer Underground Water District.

## LPers Active in Spring Races

From page 1

In addition to the two LP members who won, George Clowes won election to the Mt. Prospect Park Commission. Clowes, while not a party member, shares a number of Libertarian viewpoints, and was an active supporter of of Libertarian candidates, according to a recent interview. He was supported by the Illinois LP in his recent successful

Mt. Prospect, a Chicago area suburb, is a heavily Republican area. Clowes was one of three elected to a four year term as a Park District Commissioner. The District covers parts of four area communities in an area of about 50,000 people, and is responsible for 15 parks with a total yearly budget of \$5 million.

Clowes ran as a write-in candidate in a previous race, and his main issue this time was to cut the district tax rate by or about \$1 million per year. He distributed 13,000 flyers door-to-door, and concentrated his efforts on precincts with high turnout and good support for his last campaign. The race was non-partisan.

The other Illinois LP candidates were unsuccessful, although Margi Kohls was reportedly only 40 votes from success in her race for the Niles Library

LP National Committee member and

Roselle Village Trustee Gerry Walsh was unsuccessful in his bid to unseat the incumbent Mayor, although Walsh still holds his existing Trustee position. His race did raise the ugly specter of negative campaigning and outright lying by the Roselle United Party, which supported a slate of candidates including the current mayor.

"They were running scared in this election," Walsh reports, "and they've been working on the campaign for over two years. They just out-worked and outspent us this time." In some respects the negative campaigning was great, Walsh contends, since his opponent's widely distributed flyer did manage to focus on some correct LP positions.

The main opposition leaflet noted four Libertarian positions: all taxes are bad, government should be limited to public safety, the private sector operates better than the government sector, and most government officials are either evil or stupid. (The latter isn't an official LP position, of course, but a view widely held by people of all political persuasions).

The flyer went on to rave about how Walsh voted against Federal grant money (for shame!) and of course, mentioned the LP opposition to victimless crime laws. This group falsely contended that "libertarian organizations throughout the country will be of-

Roselle as a grand experiment." As LP candidates increasingly gain political credibility, the opposition has been stepping up use of distortions, exaggerations, scare tactics and outright lying. For the record, Walsh received no significant outside funding and was

In other spring races around the nation, LP candidate William Murray finished fourth in a seven-way race for Mayor of Burlington, VT, which was won by the incumbent Socialist can-

### **Financial Results**

From page 3 membership."

The 1984 results were above those for 1983, but below the approved 1984 budget, which had been set at a whopping 36% above the actual 1983 results. In view of the fact that the \$600,000 Bergland/Lewis presidential campaign effort was also financed largely from the same contributor base as the party organization, the 1984 results demonstrate an impressive growth in the ability to provide grass-roots based funding for Libertarian political ac-

On the revenue side, the largest component was telephone fundraising, which was up 56% and brings in nearly half of all income. Memberships are the next largest revenue source, totaling \$56,000 in 1984, up slightly. Direct mail was the third largest income source, up a healthy 56% and totaling slightly more than \$50,000. These three categories brought in about 75% of all 1984 LP revenues

Monthly pledges (which are perhaps the least expensive form of fundraising) brought in over \$36,000 in 1984, although this was down about 25% from 1983. This may have partially resulted from the presidential fundraising pledges and other demands on libertarian contributors for campaign funding. However, a renewed emphasis has been placed on the monthly Liberty Pledge newsletter and concentrated sign-up campaign is underway.

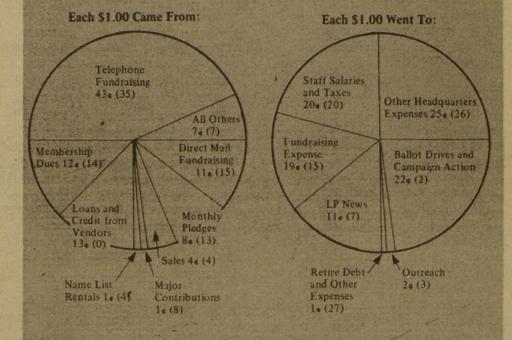
Other funding sources showed mixed results, with materials sales up and, for some unknown reason, mailing list rentals down. LP News subscriptions and advertising revenue showed a large increase, and the publishing costs recovered in this manner increased from 9% in 1983 to 16% in 1984.

On the expense side, headquarters operations in total was the largest single item, although this totaled less than 45% of total LP expenses. Of this amount, the single largest expense is salaries and payroll taxes. This totals less than 45% of all headquarters costs and less than 20% of all LP 1984 expenses. In total, the \$211,000 spent on headquarters was 24% more than the 1983 expense by 4% less than originally budgeted.

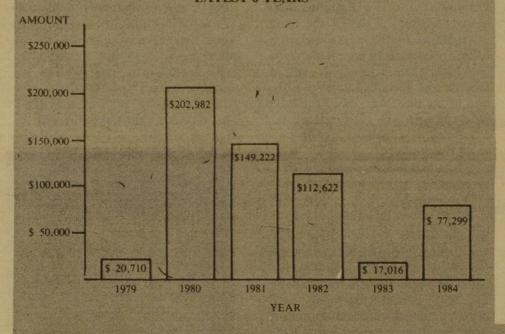
Of the remaining expenses, the largest single category and by far the largest increase was in the Campaign Action and Ballot Access area, the bulk of which was spent on ballot drives and legal action to secure ballot status. The \$103,000 spent in 1984 on this totaled nearly 22% of the entire LP budget. Fundraising costs totaling slightly over \$90,000 also increased, largely due telephone fundraising and direct mail

LP News costs more than doubled, to \$53,000, as a result of a 47% increase in the total number of pages printed and a 105% increase in the number of copies produced and distributed. The 1984

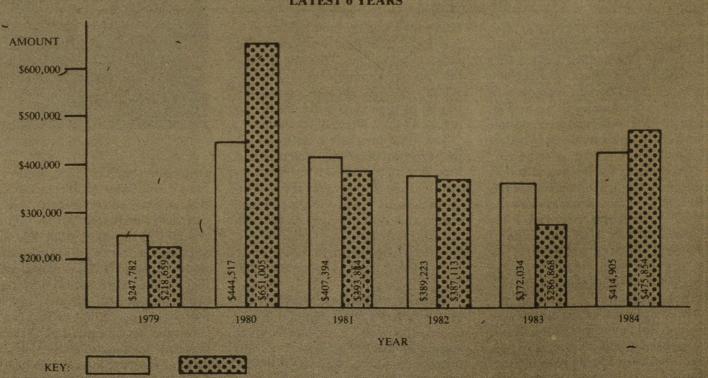
WHERE THE LIBERTARIAN PARTY'S DOLLAR CAME FROM AND WENT TO IN 1984 (1983 in parentheses)



LIBERTARIAN PARTY **ACCOUNTS & LOANS PAYABLE AT YEAR END** LATEST 6 YEARS



LIBERTARIAN PARTY REVENUE VS. EXPENSE LATEST 6 YEARS



election issue, for example, was both the largest issue ever published and the most widely circulated

In total, the \$475,800 total expenses was up 66% over 1983 levels and was 14.6% larger than 1984 income. This resulted in total year-end debt of about \$77,000.

While the Bergland presidential campaign finished the year virtually debtfree, the LP's debt resulted largely as a consequence of the mid-summer decision in 1984 to transfer ballot access responsibility from the Bergland campaign to the national party.

"While we are not overjoyed at being in debt, I think the National Committee made the right decision last July when they authorized the indebtedness, to go all out for ballot access," observes National Director Honey Lanham. "We had an obligation to our members to politically represent them if at all possible. I really don't think we had any other rational choice. Our indebtedness situation was much worse after the 1980 election, despite the much larger presidential campaign effort. I think with no major campaigns competing for libertarian funds in 1985, we stand a good chance of wiping out our debt quickly and reaching new revenue levels."

The LP was saddled with over \$200,000 in debt at the end of 1980 and it wasn't until severe "belt-tightening" and effective fundraising measures were fully implemented in late 1982 and 1983 that the party debt burden was all but eliminated.

"Fundraising is a constant and often critical chore for the national office, ' notes Lanham, "and we sometimes have to postpone or scale down our plans due to the cash-flow situation. Money, in fact, is our major limitation on growth. But considering that we now have in place proven, broadbased

#### LP Revenues and Expenses Comparison of 1984 to 1983

Revenue	1983	1984	% Increase (Decrease)
Membership Dues	\$ 54,866	\$ 56,106	2
Monthly Pledges	48,591	36,517	(25)
Major Contributions	30,000	5,000	(83)
Direct Mail	24,331	50,388	107
Telephone Fundraising	130,669	204,388	56
Other Contributions	30,181	26,850	(11)
Sale of Materials	13,913	20,530	48
Name List Rentals	15,783	5,850	(63)
LP News Advertising & Subsc.	2,281	8,297	364
All Other	21,419	979	(95)
Total Revenue	\$372,034	\$414,905	12
Expenses			
HQ Salaries & Payroll Taxes	\$ 73,684	\$ 93,968	28
Office Rent	16,295	20,856	28
Telephone & Postage	28,840	39,670	38
Computer Expenses	22,138	21,939	(1)
Supplies, Rentals, Services	29,089	34,743	19
Total HQ Expenses	\$170,046	\$211,176	24
Fundraising Expense	57,514	90,559	57
LP News Expense	24,437	53,084	117
Outreach Expense	16,071	12,755	(20)
Campaign Action & Ballot Access	8,556	103,077	1105
All Others	9,244	5,203	(44)

fundraising programs and are developing new ones, I don't think we'll ever be back in the sad shape we were a few years ago. After the 1980 election we were heavily in debt and dependent on a few major donors, some of whom scaled back their funding considerably in a short period of time. Hopefully, we're over that hump and we just have to keep expanding our funding base and providing solid results in exchange for contributions."

Lanham concluded by noting, "Actually I feel quite good about the situation. After all, the other political parties rely largely on stolen tax money to finance their operations. We don't and never will. We provide a product—Libertarian political action—in voluntary exchange for financial support. Our hands are clean and we have an unlimited political market. Just imagine what we could do with a million dollars a year!"

## Summer Seminars Scheduled

Hanover, NH/Irvington, NY/Menlo Park, CA - Three libertarian, free-market oriented foundations have announced their schedules for their Summer Seminars on economics and the ideas of freedom.

• For the past 22 years, the Foundation for Economic Education (FEE) has sponsored summer sessions offering a thorough introduction to the principles of limited government and the market economy. There are three week-long sessions scheduled, which will include 35 hours of lecture and discussion with FEE staff members and guest lecturers. These will be held the weeks of June 23-29, July 14-20, and August 4-10.

The sessions will be held at FEE's quiet five-acre estate in a New York City suburb. The charge for seminar tuition, room and board, and materials is \$400, and fellowships, including partial travel grants, are also available.

A detailed seminar brochure is available and further information can be obtained from: Summer Seminar Program, Foundation for Economic Education, Irvington, New York, 10533, (914) 591-7230.

• For the past several years the Washington, D.C. based Cato Institute has sponsored week-long seminars covering the theory, history, economics and foreign policy implications of classical liberal and libertarian thought.

This year's session will be held on the Dartmouth College campus in Hanover, New Hampshire during the week of June 29 through July 6. Subjects of this year's session include colonialism and nationalism, Marxism and the Third World, American history, the economics of Hayek and Austrian theory, and the ethics of liberty. Lecturers include Ralph Raico, Roy

Childs, Earl Ravenal, David Boaz, Leonard Liggio, George Smith and Israel Kirzner.

The session costs \$450 (\$125 for students) and scholarships are available. The fee covers material, room and board, and numerous recreational facilities

More information and seminar application can be obtained by contacting: Sandra D. Harton, Conference Director, The Cato Institute, 224 Second Street SE, Washington, D.C. 20003, (202) 546-0200.

• The Institute for Humane Studies is sponsoring two interdisciplinary college-level seminars in economic theory, social theory, history and legal and moral philosophy this summer.

The eastern seminar will be held June 23-29 at George Mason University in Fairfax, VA near Washington D.C.. The Western Seminar will be held June 9-15 at the College of Notre Dame in Belmont, CA near San Francisco. These seminars will offer an intergrated approach to these subjects and also offer in-depth interaction with faculty during and after lectures.

Scholarships valued at up to \$400 are offered and interested applicants should contact: Institute for Humane Studies, P.O. Box 1149, Menlo Park, CA 94026, (415) 323-2464.

## European Libertarian Convention Set

Oslo, Norway - According to a recent issue of the *Free World Chronicle*, published by the Libertarian International, the Second European Libertarian Convention will be held in a resort hotel in the mountains near Olso, Norway.

Scheduled for the week of July 27-August 3, topics to be addressed include "The 'ideal' state from the inside: Sweden's 'Kindergulag', "Chile and Friedman: did libertarian ideas fail?", and "Are people basically authoritarian?".

Speakers announced include Norwegian activists Bjorn Kjolseth and Jan Petersen and Norwegian Progress Party chair Carl Hagen. Also expected are Edward Crane of the Cato Institute, Bob Poole, Jr. of the Reason Foundation and Leonard Liggio of the Institute for Humane Studies.

For more information contact: Bjorn Kjolseth, Camilla Collettsvei 7, 0258 Oslo 2, Norway.

### Freedom Festival Slated

Long Beach, CA - Dagny's Freedom Festival '85 organizers have announced a number of speakers and events for their planned five day gathering in Los Angeles, July 9-14.

The themes of the event are "Revisionist History" and "Women of Liberty" and announced speakers include Camille Castorina, Sharon Presley, Peter Breggin, Tom Hazlett, Jeff Hummel, Murray Rothbard, and Robert Poole, Jr.. In addition to speakers, there will be debates, a banquet, a keynote speech on abolishing the California state income tax, dramatic presentations and a speech contest ("statebusters").

For more information contact: Freedom Festival '85, P.O. Box 224, Long Beach, CA 90801, (213) 438-7788.

## "The most comprehensive overview of the philosophy of liberty available in the United States today." \*



8th Annual Summer Seminar in Political Economy Dartmouth College June 29-July 6, 1985

This is your opportunity to spend an exciting, intellectually stimulating week with 75 participants and 10

lecturers who share your interests in exploring libertarian ideas. The leading scholars and thinkers in the philosophy of liberty—including Roy Childs, Israel Kirzner, Don Lavoie, Earl Ravenal, John Gray, and others—will present an interdisciplinary feast of knowledge during 24 lectures and daily discussion groups. Make plans now to attend this once-in-a-lifetime event!

\* Bob Berkel, past participant

For information and applications, write or phone: Cato Institute, 224 Second Street, S.E. Washington, D.C. 20003 202 • 546-0200 Cost of seminar is \$450; students \$125; includes room and board.

Some scholarships available.



## Montana Voter Survey Shows LP Potential

by Clifford F. Thies

Clifford Thies is the Chair of the Montana Libertarian Party and was their 1984 candidate for Lt. Governor. He teaches college economics in Great Falls, Mt.

The 1984 vote totals weren't what we in the Montana LP were hoping for. But these vote totals can mask interesting information. And, an analysis of a telephone poll conducted in Great Falls just prior to the election reveals some very interesting data. Probably the most interesting aspect of this poll concerns young, middle class voters. They - the so-called yuppies - not only cast a substantial majority of their ballots for Reagan, they also cast a substantial minority of their ballots for Libertarians.

This poll was conducted on a scientific basis by several students in my M.B.A. statistics class. These students actually picked the sample, designed the questionnaire, made the calls, put the responses into a computerized data base, etc. My role was limited to protecting them from making any major errors in survey design or execution. 335 responses were obtained, so the standard "plus-or-minus" factor is about 5 percentage points. Actually, since the poll's totals match pretty well to the election's totals, a high degree of confidence can probably be placed in its findings.

As I have already mentioned, the LP vote totals - presented in Table 1 -were disappointing. Believe me, I was the Libertarian candidate for Lieutenant Governor and these figures were quite sobering. Larry Dodge and I had convinced ourselves that we, personally and as a Party, were going to do quite well. We thought since everybody knew Governor Ted Schwinden was going to

Table 1. Totals
"Who Do You Plan to Vote For in November?"
(335 responses prior to election)

	'n	w adj
U.S. President		
Reagan(Rep)	5	0 60
Mondale(Dem)	3	2 38
Bergland(Lib)		1 2
Undecided, etc.	1	6 —
U.S. Senator		
Cozzens(Rep)	2	5 36
Baucus(Dem)	4	2 61
Halprin(Lib)		2 3
Undecided, etc.	3	1, -
Governor		
Goodover(Rep)	1	3 - 17
Schwinden(Dem)	6	3 79
Dodge(Lib)		3 4
Undecided, etc.	2	1 -
Party Affiliation		
Republican	2	6 44
Democrat	_ 3	1 52
Libertarian		2 4
Independ.,etc.	4	1

win with a tremendous majority, that a lot of voters would feel free, if they were so inclined, to vote for us and wouldn't feel constrained by the "wasted vote" argument. But, having seen the poll results, at least I didn't appear shocked to the point of embarrassment before the news media when the votes were tallied on election night.

However, the real information in the poll isn't in the overall totals. It's in the breakouts. Table 2 provides breakouts by age. Notice for all three candidates, as well as for party affiliation, there is a clear pattern. The younger voters are the more Libertarian voters. In the preferences for U.S. President, Ronald Reagan is given solid majorities in all age categories. However, this majority is especially large among the under-30 voters. In addition to this very large majority for Reagan, a sizeable minority of support is given to David Bergland. The Reagan preference, combined with the Bergland preference, leaves Walter Mondale with a pitiful level of support (for a major party candidate) among under-30

These young voters are not simply more Republican than older voters. For U.S. Senator and for Governor the under-30 voters provide majorities for the Democratic candidates. The clincher, however, is in party affiliation. In Montana voters do not register their party affiliation with the state. As a result, the meaning of "party affiliation" is for each person to decide. My students determined party affiliation by first asking respondents if they considered themselves to be members of a political party or, if they said "no" to that question, if they tended to vote for the candidates of a particular political party. The age breakout of party affiliation shows clearly that the relative standing of Republican and Democrat does not vary at all by age. The difference between younger and older voters are, 1) younger voters are more independent, don't know, etc., which is understandable, and, 2) younger voters are more Libertarian.

Table 3 gives the preference breakouts by income. Some things seem obvious from this table. First, the Democratic Party is the party of the low-to-middle class. Second, the Republican Party is the party of the middle-to-upper class. Third, almost all the Libertarian support comes from the middle class. Almost none comes from the upper class. (No wonder Larry Dodge and I were unsuccessful in raising lots of money!) However, this table can be a little deceptive. Remember that most Libertarians are young, i.e., under 30. Almost all the rest are under 40. What this means is that Libertarians, by and large, have yet to reach their peak earning years. So, while Libertarians are currently in the middle

Table 2. Age Breakouts, Vote Preference

	18-	-29	3	0-39	40-	-59	60	+	
	(5	1)	(	80)	(14	13)	(5	(0)	
	raw	adj	rav	v adj	raw	adj	raw	adj	
U.S. President									
Reagan(Rep)	59	67	51	55	49	58.	50	66	
Mondale(Dem)	24	27	40	43	35	42	26	34	
Bergland(Lib)	. 6	7	3	3	-	_	_	_	
Undecided, etc.	11		6		16	_	24		
U.S. Senator									
Cozzins(Rep)	29	42	26	33	24	37	24	36	
Baucus(Dem)	35	50	49	61	42	63	42	64	
Halprin(Lib)	6	8	5	6	-	-	· \ _	_	
Undecided, etc.	29	_	20	<del></del> -	34		34	_	
Governor									
Goodover(Rep)	16	22	10	11	14	17	18	23	
Schwinden(Dem)	51	70	74	83	66	81	62	78	
Dodge(Lib)	6	8	- 5	6	1	2		—	
Undecided, etc.	27	_	• 11	66 <del></del> 6	19		20		
Party Affiliation									
Republican	22	39	28	43	28	46	28	48	
Democrat	27	50	34	53	32	53	30	52	
Libertarian	6	11	3	4	1	1		_	
Independ.,etc.	45	-	35	$\sim -1$	39		42		

Table 3. Income Breakouts,

vote i reference						
		5,000		60)	\$30,0	
	raw	adj	raw	adj	raw	adj
U.S. President						
Reagan (Rep)	40	46	52	60	66	73
Mondale (Dem)	45	52	33	37	25	27
Bergland (Lib)	1	1	3	3	200	1012
Undecided, etc.	13	4.00	14	-	10	
U.S. Senator						
Cozzens (Rep)	18	25	23	32	42	61
Baucus (Dem)	51	71	46	64	27	39
Halprin (Lib)	2	3	3	4		-
Undecided, etc.	28	-	_28	10 m	30	
Governor						
Goodover (Rep)	15	18	11	13	22	24
Schwinden (Dem)	63	80	66	82	67	74
Dodge (Lib)	1	1	4	5	- 1	2
Undecided, etc.	21	- 4	19	A-24-33	10	
Party Affiliation						
Republican	20	35	22	37	47	67
Democrat	34	63	34	57	23	33-
Libertarian	. 1	2	3	5		
Independent, etc.	44		41		29	

class, it is reasonable to expect that many of them will enter the upper class in the future.

The sum of the parts may equal the whole, but the parts - in this case at least - are a whole lot more interesting. I believe the details of this poll of Montana voters accord with the argument of William S. Maddox and Stuart A. Lilie in their book Beyond Liberal and Conservative (Cato, 1984). Namely, that the old political dichotomies just don't do a good job of describing the emerging politics of the baby boom generation. We, who are the Big "L" Libertarians, can console ourselves insofar as we - with some exceptions - didn't achieve large vote totals in 1984. For we appear to be part of broader group of people, the small "1" libertarians, who are generational in nature. We will inevitably inherit the world currently dominated by Deal/welfare/warfare socialists in the Republican and Democratic Parties, provided of course, that they don't blow it up before relinquishing

# 1984 Election Facts

Houston, TX - A review of the available information about LP election results indicates the following:

Total candidates (including 5 write-ins): 351

Total votes cast for all LP candidates: 2,087,523

Estimated number of people who voted for at least one LP candidate: 627,605 States with the largest number of LP candidates: Michigan (57), California (47) and Utah (30)

State with the most LP candidates per capita: Utah

Largest vote percentages in three-way races (excluding the two victories): John Davis - 22% (Alaska House), Diane Stokes - 15% (Montana House), A.J. Western, Jr. - 13% (Nevada Assembly), Leonard Clark - 10.7% (Vermont State Senate).

Only state where the LP presidential

From page 6

ticket outpolled a state wide LP candidate: Colorado, by about 750 votes.

The total votes and number of people who cast at least one LP vote are estimates, based upon the best data available.

The results above are not fully comparable with prior years for a number of reasons, including ballot access. They do show that a large number of people (many times the number of actual LP members) have not been totally lulled to sleep by Reaganese or bipartisan balderdash.

# Activists Conference Planned

Chicago, IL - Illinois National Committee member Gerry Walsh has announced plans for an Activists Conference on June 8-9, tentatively set to be held at the Granada Royale Hotel in Schaumburg, IL (a Chicago suburb).

The theme of the conference will focus on defining and building strong state party organizations, both internally and externally, via outreach. Walsh has also put in a bid for the prenational convention Platform Committee meeting.

"We have not set an admission price, and probably won't, other than having a small nominal fee on the luncheon and dinner meals", Walsh recently told LP News.

Activities will begin with a Friday evening cocktail party and speakers are planned for lunch and dinner, although speakers haven't been announced as of press time. Room rates at the hotel are \$65/night, double or single, and breakfast is included.

For more information about the Activists Conference, contact: Gerry Walsh, 789 Overland Ct., Roselle, IL 60172. (312) 894-8680 (H) or (312)381-1980 X 2136 (W).

## Compuserv Update

Houston, TX - Despite the fact that the Compuserv computer information utility service has not been very receptive to accomodating Libertarians who've attemped to form a Special Interest Group (SIGS) in the past, New Jersey LP activist Pat Fallon reports some recent progress.

Fallon has been loading LP issue papers and platform material onto the Compuserv System and is continuing to update Libertarian material. For subscribers to the service, this information is located under: Political Forum, Third Parties.

"Freedom Reborn" Convention Schedule

Update

by the AZ LP Convention Committee

Phoenix, AZ - The rebirth of activism and rebuilding of the party base during the "breathing space" between national elections will be among the themes of Keynote Speaker Larry Dodge at Freedom Reborn, the 1985 national convention of the Libertarian Party

Other highlights of the convention will include a defense debate, a debate with the tantalizing title "Do Moral Rights Exist?", a session on "The Production of a Newsletter", and a "roast" of the party's presidential and vice-presidential candidates.

The convention will be held in Phoenix, AZ August 14-18 at the Hyatt Regency Hotel. Special arrangements made by the convention committee will make it possible for attendees of Freedom Reborn to stay at this posh hotel for only \$45 per night, single or double. (See convention registration form elsewhere in this issue).

Convention plans are rapidly falling into place. The 1985 convention committee, headed by Kathy Harrer of Phoenix, has completed a preliminary program and obtained committments to appear from an outstanding list of Libertarian Party leaders.

Larry Dodge, a resident of Helmville in the Montana "Big Sky" country, is a veteran of two major statewide campaigns. He ran for U.S. Senate from Montana in 1982 and for Governor in 1984. Few Libertarian Party members have received more news media attention than he has. He was also a speaker at the 1983 Libertarian Party national nominating convention in New York City.

The keynote address is scheduled for 9:45 a.m. on Thursday, August 15, immediately following the first convention breakfast.

Dodge holds a doctorate degree from Brown University and operates his own picture postcard production firm. In addition to his keynote speech, he will take part in a panel on "Libertarian Solutions to Ecological Problems".

Lightening the convention's mood and giving the party's standard bearers an opportunity to relax after a long and difficult campaign, will be a roast of David Bergland and Jim Lewis, presidential and vice-presidential Libertarian candidates respectively. The event is scheduled for the evening of Friday, August 16.

Master of Ceremonies — Roastmaster — of the event will be Sam Steiger, Arizona Libertarian Party



From left to right: Julia Olson; Kathy Harrer, Chair, 1985 Convention Committee; Peggy Jeney, Special Events Chair; Lorraina Valencia, Assistant to Special Events Chair; Tyler Olson, Hotel Liaison and Special Services Chair; Ron Tobin.

member famed for his irreverent sense of humor, former U.S. Congressman and once Arizona gubernatorial candidate. Doing the honors with him will be campaign fun(d) raiser and motivational speaker Dick Boddie; 1980 presidential candidate Ed Clark; national Committe member Dale Pratt; Steve Davis, 1984 candidate for the U.S. Senate from South Carolina and a former Arizona state legislator; past National Committee member Fred Esser, and Dave Walter, Society for Individual Liberty founder and National Treasurer.

Like most roasts of famous people this one carries the real assignment of thanking and praising the work of those roasted. In this case the object is to honor Bergland and Lewis for their yeoman efforts of behalf of the party, not only in the last national campaign but in their other party activities. With newsletter impact such a major consideration in the outreach of the Libertarian Party, heavy interest in a discussion, "Producing a Newsletter", is expected at the convention. The discussion will be led by Mike Holmes, Editor of the *LP News*. The discussion will take place at 10:30 a.m. Friday, August 16.

A "pre-convention" debate scheduled for Wednesday evening, August 14, may, in fact, be a highlight of the convention. It will be a defense debate with the three primary views of Libertarian Party leaders represented. The moderator will be Ed Clark, 1980 Libertarian Party presidential candidate. Those who have agreed to participate in the debate so far include Bob Poole, Jr., President of the Reason Foundation and Earl Ravenal professor of foreign relations at

Continued page 9

Fred Esser

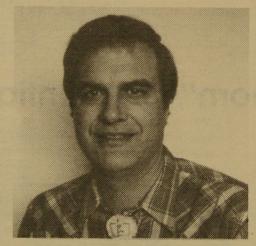


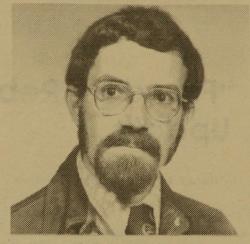


Bob Poole, Jr.

## Faces In **Phoenix**

One of the best things about attending the national LP Convention is the chance to hear and meet some of the most influential libertarians in the world. 1985 convention participants include (clockwise) Larry Dodge, keynoter; Fred Foldvary; Dale Pratt; Steve Davis; Murray Rothbard; and Dick Boddie.









ROTHBARD POOLE BODDIE BERGLAND HOLMES KOSKO FOLDVARY DODGE LEWIS STEIGER SCOTT CLARK BREGGIN HESS BURNS FELDSTEIN GRANT FRITZ FRANZI PRATT WALTER HOESLY CARWILE AND MANY MORE TO COME!

## 1985 National Convention of the Libertarian Party

Hyatt Regency Hotel • Phoenix, Az August 14 thru 18

The 1985 Libertarian Party National Convention is to be held in the spirit of rebirth - the rebirth of freedom's ideals and the rebirth of the freedom movement; a second chance to restructure the concensus for liberty and another chance to inspire the activism required to promote it. Please join us in:

Speakers, panels and workshops on topics as far ranging as the environment and internal party education; a brochure and video production workshop and a great debate between major party leaders on defense, a philosophical debate on the  ${\sf existence-or\ non-existence-of\ natural\ moral\ rights}.$ 

Four breakfasts, Thursday through Sunday morning, will feature Karl Hess, Gene Burns, Sam Steiger and Dick Boddie; a hayride/steakfry at the western theme park Rawhide Thursday evening will rekindle the free spirit of the Old West; a planned roast of the 1984 Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates David Bergland and Jim Lewis will provide the requisite ounce of laughter on Friday evening; and, the Saturday evening Banquet extravaganza will set your hearts aflame with a renewed vision of what a world with liberty might be!

The Hyatt Regency Phoenix has quaranteed convention room rates at \$45 per night, single or double occupancy. One bedroom suites are only \$100 and two bedroom suites \$150.

Don't wait a minute longer — register for the convention of a lifetime. Freedom Reborn awaits you!

FULL PACKAGE: 4 breakfasts, Rawhide steakfry/hayride, Bergland-Lewis roast, all workshops, panels & seminars, the Saturday night banquet, the defense debate and registration.

\$240 thru July 4; \$300 after July 4

DELEGATE PACKAGE:

4 breakfasts, Rawhide steakfry/hayride, Bergland-Lewis roast, the defense debate, the Saturday night banquet and registration.
\$210 thru July 4; \$230 after July 4

ECONOMY PACKAGE: Saturday night banquet and registration

\$80 thru July 4; \$95 after July 4

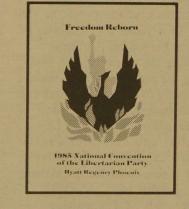
REGISTRATION ONLY:

\$25 thru July 4; \$30 after July 4

Registration permits you access to the convention floor debate. Individual events available only after July 4: Breakfasts, \$20 each; Banquet, \$65; Rawhide, \$35; Roast, \$20; Defense Debate, \$10; Seminar package, \$100 (individual seminar/speaker/workshop prices not yet set).

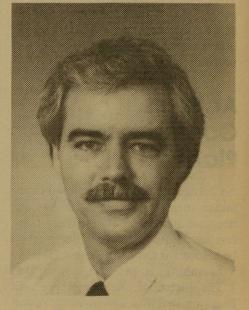
#### Quantity | Description **FULL PACKAGE** \$240 DELEGATE PACKAGE \$210 ECONOMY PACKAGE \$80 REGISTRATIONONLY \$25 TOTAL AMOUNT ENCLOSED\_

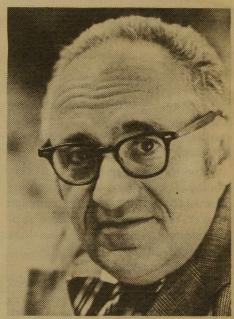
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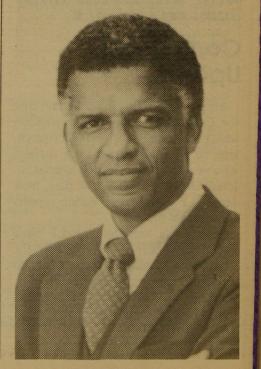


Make checks or money orders payable to: Arizona LP, Freedom Reborn, P.O. Box 501, Phoenix, Arizona 85001.

Zip







## "Freedom Reborn" Convention Schedule Update

From page 7

Georgetown University.

A preliminary list of convention topics released by Peggy Jeney, Special Events Chair for the convention, shows daily events beginning at 8 o'clock every morning and running through the late evening hours. An immense diversity of topics and speakers will be offered. Among topics scheduled, and some of those who have agreed to participate to date with their preliminary time slots, are:

Thursday morning, August 15: first breakfast meeting, speaker Gene Burns; keynote speech Dodge; video workshop; defense panel; and an "introduction to libertarianism", featuring Marshall Fritz.

Thursday afternoon: press luncheon; Street People Problem, Peter Breggin and Thomas Carwile; libertarian fiction from A to Z, Michael Grossberg; the adminstration of justice, David Bergland; experiences of Libertarian Party office holders, Lou Villadsen, Tom Tryon, Murray Feldstein.

Thursday evening: steak fry/hay ride; Ayn Rand video showing.

Friday morning, August 16: second convention breakfast, Karl Hess; the great depression of the '30s, Murray Rothbard; producing a newsletter, Holmes; video workshop; ballot access, Bergland, Honey Lanham, Richard Winger.

Friday afternoon: the fine art of writing letters to the editor, David Hoesly; the right to life and the right to death, Della Scott, Doris Gordon; moral rights - do they exist?, Karl Kosko, Fred Foldvary; campaign strategy, Emil Franzi; ethics, sex and love, Ginger and Peter Breggin.

Friday evening: Bergland/Lewis tribute and roast, Clark, Boddie, Pratt, Davis, Walter, Esser and others too sneaky to mention.

Saturday, August 17: third convention breakfast, Steiger; brochure workshop; Libertarian philosophy and the environment, Dodge; selfgovernment, Fritz.

Saturday afternoon: cartoon slide show; an historical overview of the Libertarian Party, Lewis; the second wave, Boddie; the future of the Libertarian Party, Alicia and Ed Clark.

Saturday evening: convention coaktail hour and banquet.

Sunday, August 18: final convention breakfast, Dick Boddie. Conclusion of convention

Times and topics are noted above are preliminary and subject to change. Other major events and speakers are in the planning stages, according to Jeney, and will be released as they are finalized.

A convention registration form with special prices for early registrants - appears in this issue of LP News. Room registrations may be made directly to the Hyatt Regency in Phoenix, (telephone (602) 257-1110)



Dave Walter



Karl Hess



but it is important when making reservations to specify that you are doing so in connection with the Libertarian Party convention, to obtain the special convention rates.

Rates secured at the Hyatt Regency are \$45 per night for single or double occupancy. One bedroom suites are available at \$100 per night and two bedroom suites at \$150.

The Hyatt Regency is a 26 story hotel centered above an eight story garden atrium. The revolving Compass restaurant/cocktail lounge is located above the hotel and offers a sweeping view of desert and the city of Phoenix.

World famous Camelback Mountain and vistas to the South Mountain range appear as the restaurant/lounge sweeps slowly around the compass.

The 1985 convention will offer fun, stimulation, and, as the Convention logo-the Phoenix bird reborn-itself suggests, a time for the rebirth of importance for the Libertarian philosophy.

## Who's Who?

A partial — with emphasis on the word "partial" — list of participants in the 1985 National Convention of the Libertarian Party in August, 1985, reads like a "Who's Who" of the party's stalwarts. More names of those participating will be published in future issues of the LP News. Our apologies to those whose names did not clear our desk in time for this particular deadline!

The list below is a tentative one of those committed to attend and address the party membership. Just for fun it includes two names of those who are not expected to attend. You are invited to select those two at your leisure!

Murray Feldstein Tom Tryon Lou Villadsen

Gene Burns Marshall Fritz Mike Holmes Bob Poole, Jr. Peter Breggin Herman Spinochalfencza Thomas Carwile Michael Grossberg David Bergland Jim Lewis Karl Hess Murray Rothbard Honey Lanham Richard Winger David Hoesly Della Scott Doris Gordon Bart Kosko Fred Foldvary Emil Franzi Nixon, Richard M. Ginger Breggin Peter Breggin Sam Steiger Ed Clark Dick Boddie Dale Pratt Steve Davis Dave Walter Fred Esser Larry Dodge Alicia Clark Tom Hazlett Bruce Evoy Will you be there to join them?

## **Hotel Registration Form**

Card#:\_

Signature \_\_\_

Mail directly to: The Hyatt Regency Phoenix 122 North Second S Phoenix, AZ 85004 USA RESERVATIONS DEPT

18	Fre	ecdom l	Reborn	
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-		1	24	
	-000		Conventio	

\_\_ Exp. Date: \_

Please reserve accomodations for: (Please print) Name Address\_ City/State/Zip\_ Names of additional occupants (Maximum 3 per room) Arrival date Check-in time is 3:00 PM. Check-out time is 12 Noon.

Reservations must be received 30 days prior to opening date of convention (by July 15). Rooms will be held until 6:00 PM on the date of arrival. For later ar rival, please send one night's deposit or assure your reservation with a major credit card (American Express, Diners, Carte Blanche, VISA, MasterCard).

Rates: (circle rate desired)	# rooms	# people
Single occupancy — \$45		
Double occupancy — \$45		
Twin (Request)		-
King (Request)	2004	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE
Triple — \$45		
Rollaway \$15 extra		TOTAL TOTAL
Parlor + 1 bedroom - \$100	The state of the state of	Wallson Land
Parlor + 2 bedrooms - \$150		

If rate requested is not available, the next available rate will be assigned. For guests desiring lowest available rate, early response is suggested All reservations subject to local sales and occupancy taxes.

## Arizona Convention Travel Opportunities

Phoenix, AZ - Libertarians attending the 1985 convention in Phoenix will get a rare opportunity to not only attend a significant and stimulating national convention of the party but to also visit a state which is one of the nation's prime tourist attractions. By coming early or extending their stay in the state they may view world-renowned sights which not only include the Grand Canyon, Petrified Forest and Painted Desert, but many others as well.

Phoenix itself is a sprawling city of approximately 1,000,000 persons. It is surrounded by major suburban communities including Scottsdale, Tempe, Mesa, Glendale, Chandler and Peoria. It is a community of comparatively

Saguaro Lake (ask for directions); South Mountain Park (eight miles south of convention headquarters at end of Central Avenue); Phoenix Zoo (5810 E. Van Buren); Pioneer Arizona authentic community of restored old Arizona buildings (12 miles north of Bell Rd. on Interstate 17); Phoenix Art Museum (1625 N. Central); Pueblo Grande Museum of the ancient Hohokam Indian culture which mysteriously disappeared in 1450 (4619 E. Washington); Heritage Square, eight restored structures including Rosson House, home of Phoenix' mayor in 1895 (6th and Monroe Sts., within walking distance of headquarters hotel); Arizona State Capitol,



light, clean industry and as the state capital, is the hub of political activity. The city dates from the late 1800's and has grown to its present size from a population of less than 50,000 people after World War II. Cotton, citrus, olives and dates are among the agricultural products which thrive in the community's subtropical climate. Industry is heavily oriented to electronics, research and development, aerospace technology and communications.

Among the sights of Phoenix, with addresses listed in parenthesis, are: Arizona History Museum (100 W. Washington); Arizona Mineral Resources Museum (1826 W. McDowell); Arizona Museum (1002 W. Van Buren); Desert Botanical Garden (1201 N. Galvin Parkway); Encanto Park (N. 15th Avenue and W. Encanto); Hall of Flame fire equipment museum (6101 E Van Buren); Heard Museum of anthropology and primitive art (22 E. Monte Vista); Lake Pleasant Regional Park (ask for directions);

(1700 W. Washington); Big Surf, surfing on the desert in a large man-made environment complete with surfing waves and beaches (1500 N. Hayden, Tempe); Fifth Avenue Shops, shopping area in Scottsdale known throughout the world (Scottsdale Rd. and Fifth Ave.).

A few days of sightseeing will permit the conventioneer to see many well known wonders. Most famous is the **Grand Canyon**, thought by some to be a hole even bigger than the national debt, although the suggestion is debatable.

Canyon de Chelly: Sandstone walls in variegated shades of red rise 300 to 1,000 feet above this canyon, which contains the remains of five Indian cultures dating from 348 to 1300 A.D. It is located apporximately 358 miles northeast of Phoenix. This national Monument may be viewed in two ways — from a paved roadway along its north and south rims or from roads in the canyon itself. The canyon is on the Navajo Indian Reservation and the trip

to it will offer the traveler fascinating insight into tribal lifestyles.

Sedona-Oak Creek Canvon: The community of Sedona (population approximately 7,000) lies on the floor of red-rock Oak Creek Canyon. A favorite summer hideaway and coolingoff place for Phoenix residents (that's where the Phoenix friends you can't find when you get here will be), the Canyon is only 120 miles north of Phoenix. Sedona generally lies along Oak Creek itself and spreads into tall rock formations. Campgrounds will be crowded in the summer and motel rooms generally require reservations. Views of the canyon are frequently compared to being able to drive into the bottom of a miniature Grand Canyon.

Tombstone National Historic Site: Tombstone, "the town too tough to die", is located approximately 190 miles southeast of Phoenix. The community is the site, famous in Western lore, of the shootout at the OK Corral between the Earps and the Clantons. The community maintains a plethora of buildings, museums, bars and other establishments (other than free market houses of prostitution) reminiscent of the boom days of this mining camp. The community now boasts a population of less than 2,000 but does a booming tourist business. Places worthy of visiting include the Bird Cage Theatre. Boothill Graveyard, Camillus Fly (Photography) Studio, Historama, OK Corral, Rose Tree Inn Museum, Schieffelin Hall, Silver Nugget Museum, Tombstone Courthouse State Historical Park and Wells Fargo Museum.

Monument Valley (Navajo Tribal Park): Monument Valley is not only fascinating for its austere and isolated beauty but as a symbol of the Indian's presence. It is a Navajo tribal park as opposed to a U.S. National Park, and is operated by the tribe. Twenty percent of Arizona's population is Indian, twenty tribes live in Arizona, and one seventh of all the Indians in the United States live in Arizona.

Monument Valley is actually a few miles north of the Arizona border in Utah, some 300 miles from Phoenix. It is an area of colossal rock spires (monuments) rising from the plains.

Casa Grande Ruins: The Casa Grande ("Big House") ruins are located northeast of the town of Casa Grande on U.S. 60-89 approximately 60 miles southeast of Phoenix. They are the remnants of a Hohokam culture which thrived in the area and then disappeared more than 600 years ago. Not typical of other Hohokam ruins, these are four stories tall and built of a mix of caliche earth, more resembling ancient Mexican construction than that found in what is now the United States.

Numerous other natural and manmade attractions abound in the Grand Canyon state. Plan to make your convention visit a family vacation as well!



#### Alaska

The Anchorage LP met on February 13 at the LP headquarters to consider election of officers and debate the issue of petitioning for deregulation of the taxi industry and against new, harsher "dram shop" laws. In addition, the annual recipients of the local Mother Goose and Freedom awards were chosen (details not immediately available at press time).

John Ulsher won a \$25 prize for best letter-to-the-editor, for his October letter favoring transportion deregulation initiative.

The state's Libertarians have also been following Libertarian State Representative Andre Marrou's efforts in Juneau during the current session (see related stories elsewhere in this issue).

The state LP convention has been set for Fairbanks, May 17-19, with the exact location to be announced.



#### California

Golden State Libertarians gathered for their annual convention in mid-February in San Mateo. About 150 delegates and an equal number of visitors met at the Villa Hotel and elected officers (State Chair Jack Dean was re-elected), chose national LP convention delegates, heard a number of speakers and enjoyed the Saturday night Rubber Chicken Dinner (yes, that's what they called it). Credit for the convention goes to organizer Dale Burrow and members of the convention committee.

#### Region 2

From page 10

In addition to party business, attendees had a choice of a number of presentations, including ones on the Soviet Gulag, surveying political attitudes, environmental issues, "Star Wars" defense and the strategic defense initiative (SDI), and an "Introduction to Libertarianism" presentation given by Marshall Fritz, which attracted an overflow crowd. Saturday evening there were parties sponsored by the "Redneck Caucus" and the Libertarian Gay and Lesbian Caucus.

NatCom member Mark Hinkle of San Jose received the Samual Adams Society "Sons of Liberty Award" for his effective, principled campaigning, and former Placer County LP executive director Jim McClarin won the Karl Bray Award for activism, as a result of his role in Placer and Calaveras County political achievements.

The San Diego County LP is sponsoring a speakers bureau for high school and college groups, with a total of eight presentations on the Libertarian philosophy available. Jim Harrison of the Nature Conservancy spoke at the San Diego Libertarian February supper club meeting, local LP activist and ordained minister Jim Lorenz spoke at the March meeting, and Philip Fixler Jr. of the Reason Foundation's Local Government Center spoke at the April 16 meeting.

Pat Wright, Chair of the SD Libertarian Central Committee, reports the start of "Registration Drive 85", a project with the goal of adding 4,000 new registered Libertarians to the rolls. They are also hoping to unveil a Libertarian candidate for the San Diego City Council in the near future.

The arrival of the San Diego Libertarian newsletter on April 1 had several readers very interested in two front page stories: "Hedgecock May Turn Lib", about the city's Mayor changing his party affiliation, and "IRS Walkout", which concerned a threatened strike by IRS agents. At least one gullible reader, (well known to the editor of LP News), called up newsletter editor Dick Rider wondering why he couldn't find these stories, which were supposed to be "continued on page 5." On page five was a large "April Fool" box...

The Orange County Libertarian Supper Club organization Liberty Forum heard from Dale Lowdermilk in February, Wendy McElroy on "Feminism and Pornography" in March, and Michael Grossberg of the Free Press Association in April. The West Side L.A. (Region 62) LP heard from Linda Rader at the Westside Supper Club speak about the Libertarian International in February, and the March Supper Club meeting heard a debate on the topic "Should the Sale of All Drugs Be Decriminalized?" with Jeffrey Hummel speaking for the affirmative and Stratton Lindmeyer for the negative. 1984 LP standard-bearer David Bergland spoke at an April 5 Forum in Hawthorne on the topic

"Fear and Loathing on the Campaign Trail '84", and Breck McKinley spoke at the April 21 Society for Libertarian Life Supper Club meeting in Long Beach on the subject "Russia's Gulag: Anomaly of Prophesy?"

Kern County Libertarians have been busy with local meetings and monthly newsletters under the direction of new Chair Craig Gifford and newsletter editor Tom Crocker. The Fresno area LP has also been active with a number of meetings and "Introduction to Libertarianism" presentations, as well as production of their tabliod-sized newspaper *Time for Liberty*, which featured an extensive analysis of local political races in its March issue.

In addition to hosting the recent state LP convention, the Santa Clara LP has held a full slate of monthly business and speaker meetings. February's supper club meeting featured Davis Keeler on the origins of the postal monopoly, the March supper club heard from Phil Salin on space entrepreneurs, and the traditional April 15 tax protest effort was also held. Libertarian draft resister

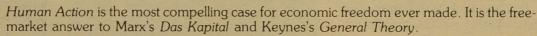
Paul Jacob was in the area during April on a fundraising swing for his upcoming draft registration trial. Stanford Libertarians held a February 27 meeting on "Deregulation Betrayed: The Reagan Record" with speaker economist Thomas Moore, and Stanford Libertarians were also active in a recent fight to save an area restaurant, Rudolfo's, from re-zoning extinction by the city council.

Contra Costa Libertarians discussed proposed state party platform changes

Continued page 12

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#### Region 2

From page 11

at their February meeting, and the San Francisco LP sponsored a successful March 13 debate between city Supervisor Carol Ruth Silver and gun control author Don Kates on the subject of the recent New York City subway shooting.

Livermore area Libertarians now have a Libertarian Club, thanks to the efforts of Alameda County LP activist David Simons. The March 14 Alameda LP dinner heard from John Curl, East Bay Express writer, speaking on the 1930's Unemployed Exchange Association, and a number of Bay Area activists assisted with Paul Jacob's April 10 visit. Jacobs was scheduled for a number of interviews as well as an address to a high school government class. April 15 Tax Protest activities were held at the Oakland Bulk Mail Center, and Fred Stitt was the scheduled speaker for the May county LP meeting on the subject of the Libertarian International Movement. Martha and Joe Furig were the featured guests at the April 24 East Alameda County Tri-Valley Libertarian Club meeting in Dublin. Alameda County Libertarians were also proud of their winning status in the statewide membership contest, which was noted at the February Executive Committee meeting of the state party.

Marin County Libertarians heard nutrition consultant Scott Moyer speak on state control over medicine at their February Free Marin Supper Club meeting, and Jeff Riggenbach is slated to speak at the June 5 meeting on "A Libertarian View of Animal Rights."

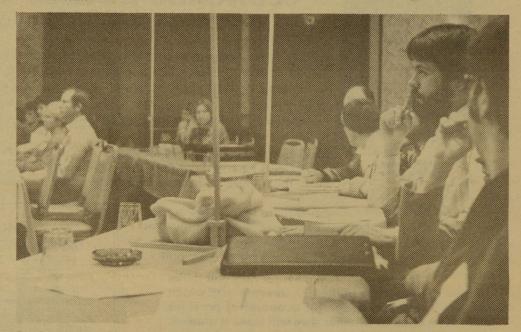
Placer County Libertarians heard Sacramento attorney Ed Smith blast the U.S. Supreme Court for eroding personal freedoms, at their February meeting, which also resulted in front page coverage in the local Auburn Journal. The March Placer County LP meeting featured the movie "The Fountainhead", the April meeting saw neighboring Calaveras County Libertarian Supervisor Tom Tryon, and the May meeting features Professor Dick Bilas on "Jury Nullification".

The Placer County LP took an active role in the fight against rent controls in Loomis, with testimony presented by Jim McClarin and Gregory Kaiser explaining that rent controls cause housing problems, not solve them. (The city opted to shun the proposed measures.)

In addition to his receiving the Karl Bray award at the state convention, Jim McClarin (Placer County LP Executive Director thru February) was profiled in a lengthy area news story about his political career. Jim has moved to New Hampshire, gotten engaged, and plans to remain active with the LP at his new home in the Granite State. Replacing McClarin as director is former Oakland area LP activist Gregory Kaiser, who has also assumed the editorship of the county newspaper *Placer Gold*, which is now being published in an attractive tabloid format.



Delegates assembled in San Mateo for the February California LP State Convention. Photo by Dominic Isaac



San Francisco LP delegates at the State Convention. Center, right, Eric Garris, delegation Chair. Photo by Dominic Isaac.



#### Oregon

Progress was seen at the Feb. 16 Portland State Committee meeting. Two state party officer vacancies were filled, with Tony Campbell of Portland taking over the Vice Chair position and Terry Craven of McMinnville volunteering to serve as Secretary pro-tem. Tony Campbell also volunteered to coordinate the State Fair booth project and Bob Fauvre offered to organize the 1985 state convention, scheduled for May 11 in Eugene.

Philomath City Councilman and LP activist Paul Dillon is still on the mend, and contributions to his medical expense fund can be made to "The Paul Dillon Medical Fund", c/o B. Shultz, 3512 SE Stark, Portland, OR 97214.

The Multnomah County LP (Portland area) is "being revitalized" according to Ed Marihart, who is also

monitoring developments in the state legislature for LP lobbying purposes. The cable TV show project is still underway, and LP member Tom Dennehy attracted attention in his effort to recall freshman state representative Pat Gillis from office, after Gillis was censured by the State House for falsifying election endorsements.

The Yamhill County LP attracted a large crowd to their February meeting with the topic "Libertarians, Sex and the Bible: Is there a Connection?", and the March meeting on "Paying for Education: Is there another way?" concentrated on the immorality of forcing some people to pay for services provided to others.

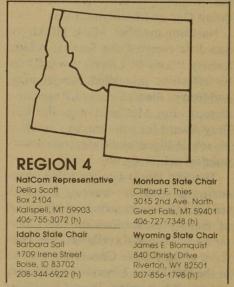
#### Washington

The LPWS held a January 19 goal setting meeting, which dealt with problems in communication, organization, funding, image and the need for education in the technical aspects of politics.

State Libertarians were also pleased with the "First Northwestern Freedom Conference: A Marketplace of Ideas", held in Seattle April 20,21, in conjunction with the LP National Committee meeting. Featured speakers included environmentalists John Baden, Richard Stroup and Ted Griffin, as well as Alaska State Representative Andre Marrou and author/economist

Charlotte Twight. Further details will be carried in the next issue of *LP News*.

Contacts have been made with Washington's northern neighbors of libertarian persuasion, in the form of the Greater Vancouver Libertarian Association. They ran 12 candidates in the 1984 elections and are affiliated with the Libertarian Party of Canada. A number of Canadian libertarians attended the Northwestern Freedom Conference.



#### Idaho

The February issue of the LPI's *Idaho Liberty* featured extensive election coverage and analysis, and noted that in the state's largest county (Ada, Boise area), this was the best election year ever for state and local candidates.

The Ada County LP heard from Vernon Ravenscroft, Director of the American Land Alliance, speak on conservation and land use issues at their December meeting. The January meeting featured a taped lecture by Idaho economist Don Billings on the subject "Inflation and the Federal Reserve", and Jack Dalton was elected county Chair. The February meeting featured Butch Otter, former Republican state legislator.

#### Montana

The Montana LP's state newsletter, *The Porcupine*, was the object of an intelligent and well-written article on March 18 by *Great Falls Tribune* political columnist Peter Johnson. In his write-up Johnson noted NatCom Representative Della Scott's perceptive look at proposed new state legislation ("The good, the bad and the downright ugly") and also took note of State Chair Clifford Thies' pre-election political survey (re-printed elsewhere in this issue), and plans for the April state convention.

Big Sky Country LPer's enjoyed their April 26-28 convention at the Holiday Inn in Great Falls, with special guest speaker newly elected Calaveras County (CA) supervisor Tom Tryon making his first out-of-state convention appearance. Also on tap was Missoula attorney and 1984 Senatorial candidate Neil Halprin as keynote speaker and Saturday banquet speaker, former gubernatorial candidate Larry

LP NEWS

Dodge. In addition to normal convention business, a number of workshops and events were held.

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J.R. Myers reports that he received over 6,700 votes in his bid for Local Government Review Commission, finishing in eighth place (out of 15), just 29 votes shy of victory. He ran on a tax-cutting platform, which attracted local media attention, and participated in forums and debates, all for about .02¢ per vote. He also served as campaign manager for Diane Stokes State House race, which involved considerable door-to-door activity. Stokes ultimately finished with the highest vote percentage in any three-way race in the lower 48 states.

#### Wyoming

Equality State Libertarians have been pushing forward on several fronts in recent months, monitoring the state legislature and speaking out against proposed restrictions on freedom.

State party Secretary-Treasurer Larry Gray received statewide coverage of his recent lobbying efforts and testimony in opposition to mandatory child seat belt restraints, which he said was a new form of "victimless crime" law. He also profiled libertarian positions on a number of other pending legislative issues.

State Chair James Blomquist also took up the banner of individual rights, in his recent testimony before the Riverton City Council opposing a new antipornography law, and in the letters section of the Casper Star Tribune, where he urged readers to oppose state interference in home schooling efforts.



#### Arizona

ALP Chair Peggy Jeney was appointed to the Pima County (Tucson) Bond Advisory committee recently, by County Supervisor Ed Moore. The committee will study bonds scheduled for a May 5 election. Jeney was appointed as a result of her previous successful efforts at defeating bond issues. and she is looking forward to critically examining the upcoming issues.

Maricopa County (Phoenix) Liber-

tarians heard from C.W. "Chet" Anderson, founding member and past Chair of the Institute for Humane Studies, a free-market/libertarianoriented think tank, at their February meeting. The March session featured a St. Patrick's Day fund-raising event. The Cononino County LP (Flagstaff) declared its opposition to a proposed \$7 million library bond issue, noting that the proposal is twice as costly as normal commercial building space and largely duplicates other local facilities.

LP member and former U.S. Congressman Sam Steiger was the target of a good natured "roast" held at the Hyatt Regency Phoenix on March 30. A number of local journalists, politicians and media figures were on hand to do the honors.

#### Nevada

A Las Vegas area LP meeting was held in March and selected officers, although exact details are not immediately available.

Additional 1984 state election results not previously reported have become available for four Nevada legislative races: A.W Western, Jr. - 880 votes, 13% (Assembly Dist. #4), Richard Everson - 711, 2.5% (Sen. Dist. #6), Randy Marchese - 877, 4.2% (Sen. Dist. #3), Patrick O'Neil - 1,019, 3.8% (Sen. Dist. #5).



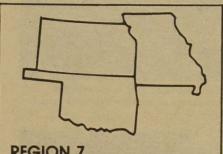
#### Colorado

The Colorado LP Board of Directors endorsed two measures at their January 20 meeting. One condemned U.S. military presence in Central America and the other opposed a proposed bill allowing local communities to circumvent Second Amendment Federal guarantees for citizens to keep and bear

The weekend of May 3-5 spotlighted "Getting Political", which was the theme of CLP State Convention. Originally slated for Colorado Springs, organizers had to re-locate to Denver when all available hotels were booked up during the period. Announced speakers included Larry Dodge and Murray Rothbard. Workshops and seminars were also planned, including one entitled "Ideology Vs. Pragmatism." A major political issue will be membership qualifications, which has become newly complicated with a recent legal victory allowing LP

voter registration in the state.

State party tabloid Colorado Liberty is now being published quarterly, with professional quality typesetting, cartoons, photos and layout, the latter courtesy of activists Ron and Loretta



#### **REGION 7**

NatCom Representative Blake Huber Box 8223 Topeka, KS 66601 913-232-4374 (h)

Kansas State Chair Bill D. Earnest 3321 Zoo Blvd., No. 302 Wichita, KS 67203 316-942-3852 (h)

Missouri State Chair Oklahoma State Chair Gordon Mobley 524 Crosstimbers

405-794-1984 (h)

#### Oklahoma

A number of regional meetings along with a state Executive Committee meeting were on tap prior to the April 13 (Jefferson's birthday) State Convention in Norman at the Holiday Inn. Guest speakers included Bruce Gillian from Income Tax "X" (legally reduce your taxes to zero), and Cecil Williams, state Chair of the N.A.A.C.P., who is in favor of free enterprise. Panels. workshops and on-going party business rounded out the activities.

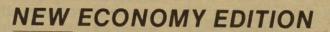
The Oklahoma City Main Post Office was the target of the annual Tax Protest (complete with special leaflet) and similar action was also scheduled for Tulsa.

State Chair Gordon Mobley recently described 1984 as "a year of real encouragement" for the state party, citing a successful State Convention, renewed financial support, a record number of candidates (18), and a valuable Federal Court ruling which struck down the state's unconstitutional ballot access laws. Mobley hopes to identify winnable state and local races in the near future.

A recent OLP newsletter Reclaiming Liberty featured a lengthy essay explaining the fundamental nature of Libertarianism, by N.E. Wright, and and interesting ballot access saga by Loren Baker, entitled "Lobbying the Legislature, or: Adventures in Wonderland '

Continued page 14

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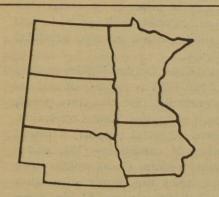


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#### **REGION 8**

NatCom Represent Linda Taylor 389 Dayton No. 26 St. Paul, MN 55102 612-222-3406 (h)

lowa State Chair Michael Lewis 3410 Shamrock Dr. lowa City, IA 52240 319-351-2371 (h) Minnesota State Chair Joseph A. Rohner III 2265 Bayview Place Wayzata, MN 55391 612-471-7586 (h)

Nebraska State Chall 1014 S. 30th Ave. Omaha, NE 68105 402-341-0691 (h) North Dakota St. Chair 701-746-6823 (h) South Dakota St. Chair Spencer C. Nesson 750 Nicollet, SW

#### Minnesota

The LPM Executive Committee met on March 1 at the home of Gayle Momchilovich to consider convention planning and mailing list criteria.

The State Convention is scheduled for May 25 at the Holiday Inn - Airport in Bloomington, and will feature Institute for Humane Studies President and foreign policy author Leonard Liggio. Liggio will speak on "A Hayekian Approach to Foreign Policy" and address a workshop on Central America.



NatCom Representative Gerry Walsh 789 Overland Ct Roselle, IL 60172 312-894-8680 (h) 312-381-1980 x2136 (o)

Illinois State Chair 71 M. Griffin 9857 S. Damer Chicago, IL 60643 312-445-5296 h)

#### Illinois

The seven Prairie State libertarians backed by the state party benefited from the March 3 Campaign '85 Gala Fundraiser held at the home of Anne McCracken in Bolingbook. Two of those candidates rolled to election victory on April 2 (see related story in this issue).

Diane Carol Bast of the State Convention Committee reports that 1984 was a banner year for the LPI, and a large turnout is expected for the May 3-5 State Covnention in Rockford, at the Clock Tower Inn. Speakers, workshops and panel discussions are scheduled. Motivational speaker Dick Boddie, national NRA Director James Valentino, and Local Government Center Director Phil Fixler, Jr. were among the featured attractions.

The Chicago based North Cook County Libertarian Organization is once again active, thanks to the initiative of John Akard. Walter Frantz was selected Chair last fall and due to steady growth, the February meeting was held at a hotel meeting room for



VP Candidate Jim Lewis found friendly territory during a campaign stop in Omaha,



Nebraska balloteers do whatever balloteers do at the end of a day of balloteering.

the first time.

The DuPage Libertarian Club remains active, with the March 11 meeting featuring a discussion led by Tom Hytry on Johnathan Kwitny's book Endless Enemies, and the April meeting sponsoring a panel discussion "Populist Party: Threat or Friend?" with the IL state Populist Party Chair and 1984 LPI Senatorial candidate Steve Givot.

Chicago is now home to the midwest's first libertarian-oriented "think tank", in the form of the Heartland Institute, organized by Chicago businessmen and professionals. Joe Bast has been named Executive Director and recent issue papers have concerned taxicab deregulation. Further information can be obtained from: The Heartland Institute, 55 E. Monroe, Suite 4315, Chicago, IL 60603, (312) 855-1440.



Sylvan Center Checisea, MI 48118 313-475-1311 (h)

Michigan State Chair Martin J. Hillard 441-3D Chasseral NW Comstock Park, MI 49321 616-784-6619 (h) 616-456-1272 (o)

112 W. Allegan Lansing, MI 48933 517-484-5153 (h) 517-484-2188 (c) Wisconsin State Chair 414-549-1688 (h)

#### Michigan

Opposition to mandatory seat belt legislation raised the state LP's profile considerably, including regional coverage via several UPI wire service articles noting the party's staunch opposition to the proposals. The issue was significant because the state is home to most of America's automobile production. LP spokesman Charles Congdon of Midland appeared at a well attended news conference in early February, along with a number of other opposition groups. Despite LP lobbying efforts, the legislature finally approved the oppressive measure.

Joe Overton has assumed the editorship duties of the Michigan Libertarian, effective with the Jan/Feb 85 issue.

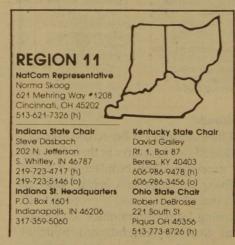
Letters from LPM Coordinator Denise Kline and LCC Member Gary Bradley prompted the NRA to consider including LP candidates in future election surveys of candidates.

The state party has been seeking additional pledges to petition for the 1985 ballot drive effort. Total signatures of 25,000 are needed. Pledges for both money and signatures are being sought.

The PBS "Late Night America" program flew LP draft registration opponent Paul Jacob to Detroit in late January, where he appeared on a live program and later appeared at a number of area colleges, universities, and LP groups.

Region 10 NatCom representative James Hudler presented a series of talks on "The State of the National Libertarian Party" at meetings of the Washtenaw and Jackson County LP in March.

The Ann Arbor Libertarian League has sponsored a number of campus talks during the past three months, concerning drug legalization, parental rights/responsibilities, justice vs. mercy, free markets and black markets, as well as holding and April 15 tax protest action.



#### Indiana

Indiana Chair Steve Dasbach reports that the State Convention has been scheduled for the weekend of June 8-9, at a location to be announced. The featured speaker will be Bob Poole, Jr., President of the Reason Foundation. (The event may be re-scheduled if Poole is otherwise committed at that time. Contact the State Chair above for further details.)

#### Ohio

A Region 11 planing conference was held in Cincinnati in late February, featuring the State Chairs of the region, former Ohio Chair Tom Brown and



NatCom Representative Norma Skoog. Fundraising, campaign strategy and publicity topics were on the agenda.

The LPO held an Executive Committee meeting on Jan. 12 and set the 1985 convention for June 23, 24 in Columbus. Central Region Chair Steve Linnabary is handling the site arrangements and Bob Devrosse and Carolyn Dejager are assisting with speakers and other arrangements. A proposal to lobby for modifying the state's ballot access laws was also

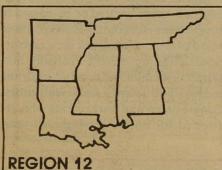
Libertarians for Greater Cincinnati has been operating for about three years, holding monthly meetings and mailing their newsletter. A Libertarian Lobby effort (financed by shares from supporters) has been successful in providing a number of effective lobbyists at City Council meetings. They have advocated privatization measures and testified at Department of Energy (DOE) hearings for the agency's abolition. According to Everette Dejagger, Cincinnate Council members "have learned to groan whenever they see our faces."

Central Region Chair Steven Linnabary has been haunting Columbus City Council meetings, according to a recent issue of the LPO's newspaper

tabloid Ground Rules. He is also working on establishing new fundraising measures. Northwest Chair Mike Nunn reports on his relative success in his recent congressional race, where the Libertarian vote total more than doubled from 1982 (and the Socialist candidate's vote dropped considerably).

Cleveland area LP activist Bernard Baltic had an interesting letter printed in a local paper in March, noting that the outcry over human rights abuses in South Korea (after a recent return there by a noted dissident met with violence) stood in stark contrast with the indifference to undemocratic ballot access laws. And 1984 LP Presidential standardbearer David Bergland's Op-Ed piece in the March 24 Cleveland Plain Dealer on the notorious "war on drugs" effectively refuted a companion article by US Attorney General Edwin Meese III.

The Cleveland LP conducted a "Lady Godiva" ride on April 15, past the statue of "peeping" Tom L. Johnson, as part of the Tax Protest Day activities.



NatCom Representative James Agnew 33 Pine Street Wharton, NJ 07885 201-989-0422 (h)

Alabama State Chair Algie E. Morgan Alabama LP 309 North 37th Al B.O. Box 11514 Birmingham, AL 35202-1514 601-264-5623 (h) 205-933-9524 (o) 401-264-5623 (h)

Arkansas State Chair Alan Lindsay P.O. Box 15305 Little Rock, AR 72231 501-835-5131

Arkansas

Louisiana State Chair G. Zachary Smith, Jr. Woodview Rt. 5, Box 405-1 St. Francisville, LA 70775 504-635-4220 (h)

Mississippi State Chair Algie E. Morgan 309 North 37th Ave. \*71

Tennessee State Chair Don Winfield 5489 North Angela Rd. Memphis, TN 38119

North Little Rock resident and former state Chair Paul Jacob had his January draft registration trial date

postponed to May 6. A recent Supreme Court decision upholding selective pro-

secution will make his defense more dif-

ficult. In the meantime, Jacob has been touring the country raising funds and

speaking before campus and LP

groups. Appearances include Michigan, Ohio, Washington D.C.,

New York City, the San Francisco Bay

area and Southern California. Jacob,

who refused to register when he was 18, faces a possible 5-year prison term and

\$10,000 fine. Contributions for his defense can be sent to the "Paul Jacob Defense Fund", c/o the Arkansas LP peared under the party label for the first time) announced he is stepping down from the position. Replacing Clark is Algie Morgan of Hattiesburg.

#### **Tennessee**

Volunteer State Libertarians enjoyed the April 13, 14 State Convention and Free Market Conference, held at the French Quarter Inn in Memphis.

In addition to the usual party business, a number of other groups cosponsored a Free Market Conference, held in conjunction with the convention, on the theme "Privatization." Featured speakers included Robert Poole, Jr. of the Reason Foundation and Stuart Butler, Director of Domestic Policy Studies at the Heritage Institute. Other conference speakers included Tim Maguigin of Correction Inc., a private prison firm, Dan Bilin of Rural Metro Fire Department, Dr. George Zoley of Wackenhut Corp., Robert Coulson of the American Arbitration Association, and Fred Smith Jr. of the Competitive Enterprise Institute. A special appearance by "Mark Twain" was also reported.



Texas LPer's have been active lobbying for changes in ballot access laws, with some positive results. Several committee hearings were attended by delegates from the LPT, and two extensive reports were distributed on the history of Texas ballot laws and the effects of current restrictive laws. A letter-writing campaign to support HB 1139 and SB 616 is underway.

Plans to hire a state party director were put temporarily on hold, with acting director Margaret Werry leaving the state for a new career opportunity and the March 24 Executive Committee moved to postpone a final decision until candidates can be interviewed. The Lone Star State LP did manage to pull into second place by the end of February in national LP memberships in part due to a concentrated state membership drive held in January and February.

The Harris County (Houston) LP has been conducting regular second Wednesday dinner meetings as well as weekly Wednesday night discussion sessions. Houston LP activist Jeff Daiell saw his lengthy article on Libertarianism published in April in the Op-Ed section of the Houston Post. The county Executive Committee passed a resolution opposing new hospital district bonds, for a new county hospital to be built in a flood prone area. LP opposition to this move has been mentioned several times in the press.

The April 15 Tax Protest effort at the downtown Houston post office was a big success, with 25 LP activists picketing from 5:30 pm to midnight. This generated TV, radio and newspaper mention, and a lot of goodnatured honking by tax victims driving past. Jim Chudleigh and his brother Aubrey sponsored an April 28 picnic at their farm outside of Houston.

Travis County LPer's were very active in the unsuccessful fight to stop the Capital Metro Transit Authority (govt. bus/rail system). The LP took the most visible (and almost only) opposition role via Austinites for Competition in Transit, chaired by Free Texas editor

Scott Beiser. He and Travis County Chair Fred Ebner and NatCom member Gary Johnson appeared on a number of TV and radio programs, testified at hearings, were featured in news interviews, and wrote guest editorials for local papers. Despite the valiant effort, the measure passed 59% to 41%. But LP activists point to the 13% increase in public opposition during the seven week pre-election period as evidence of their effectiveness. The Travis County LP also sponsored a large newspaper ad in the Austin American-Statesman on April 15, featuring Uncle Sam with a fist full of cash proclaiming "I Want Yours."

Bexar County (San Antonio) LPer's were also seen at the old Federal Building across from Alamo Plaza on April 15 at their Tax Protest action. "Our position is clear," said County Chair Greg Clark in a news release, "we propose immediate and total repeal of the personal income tax."

Tarrant County LPer's were also out in force at the Fort Worth main post office on April 15, handing out thousands of flyers. The Texas Independence Day barbeque was a big success, with talks by Ron Paul and Allan Saxe. The March 21 meeting featured a presentation by Ft. Worth City Councilman Russell Lancaster.



NatCom Representative Barbara Karkutt Box 1236 Easton, PA 18042 215-252-1684 (h)

Delaware State Chair Vernon Etzel 12A Rector Court Wilmington, DE 19 302-475-7380 (h)

New Jersey State Chair Dan Maiullo NJLP P.O. Box 56 Tennent, NJ 07763 201-751-2824 (h)

Pennsylvania State Chai Raiph Mullinger 2135 Walnut Philadelphia, PA 19013 215-963-0127 (h) 215-293-6477 (o)

#### New Jersey

Garden State Libertarians elected Dan Maiullo new state Chair, and other Continued page 20

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#### Mississsippi

Charles Clark, who has served for several years as the State LP Chair, (including 1984, when LP candidates ap-

at the State Chair's address above.

## EDITORIALS/FEATURES

## Of Seatbelts & Kings

Mike Holmes is Editor of Libertarian Party News.

Legend says that in ancient times Britain's King Canute believed that as king, he was vested with nearly unlimited power over earthly affairs. To test this view, he stood on the seashore and commanded the tide to roll out. Once the fish began to nibble his toes, he concluded that perhaps his princely authority had definite limits. He thereafter confined himself to more modest leadership duties.

This lesson seems to have been forgotten by King Canute's modern-day counterparts comfortably seated in Congress and the various state legislatures. Long convinced of their divine right to rule their subjects, these lawmakers have now taken up the current safety frenzy and have been passing laws left and right to protect us from our own choices.

Emboldened by the contemporary penchant for government meddling in every detail of modern life, lawmakers are rushing to outdo one another in passing laws to regulate what we eat, drink, smoke, watch on TV, listen to, sleep with, read and bet on. Most recently, they have decided how we should sit in our cars.

This destructive rulemaking has long imposed severe punishment on people who engage in victimless crimes, which consist of voluntary actions which some people don't like. The current dementia inspired by the so-called "war on drugs" has ushered in virtual policestate powers, (including military forces used to enforce civil law), under the guise of saving people from the consequences of their own actions. But like all such efforts, the "war on drugs" has been a total failure.

Perhaps even more sinister is the current effort to make safe drivers out of everyone who sits behind the wheel of a car. For unlike traditional victimless crimes repression, which has usually been targeted at socially disapproved behavior, this new wave of do-goodism has moved into an area of civil behavior which most people regard as their own.

This is not to say that wearing seat belts is a bad idea. Many people voluntarily choose to wear them, just as the overwhelming majority of people avoid taking heroin because of the medical dangers. But if statistics can be believed, nearly 80% of the American public doesn't choose to wear seat belts. They have therefore chosen to incur greater accident risk in return for comfort, a contrary view on safety, or just plain laziness.

Yet state legislatures have been falling over themselves passing mandatory seat belt laws, just like a few years ago when they passed the ridiculous 55 MPH speed limit.

This is just one example of many, but it aptly illustrates the point. These laws turn adults into children. The presumtion is that the government "knows whats best for you" and that the average American is incompetent. What't the solution? Just pass another law and force people to act responsibly!

There is no pretense that not buckling up makes you a moral degenerate, unlike the case in most victimless crimes. It is simply that people are too stupid to act in their own best interests. Just outlaw stupidity, that's the cure!

Of course, the old canard "driving is a privilege, not a right" is trotted out to justify this compulsory proposal, as if U.S. citizens must have government permission to travel from one place to another (isn't that what they do in Russia?!!). Imagine telling Thomas Jefferson in 1776 that he must put his feet in the saddle stirrups because "riding your horse is a government granted privilege, not a right"!

The consequences of this new and subtle erosion of our liberty is predictable. Just like thousands of laws on the books which are already sporadically

and selectively enforced when it suits the authorities, the new seat belt law will be one more tool in an everexpanding bag of police state tricks. Already, according to news accounts, the major consequence of the newly passed seat belt law in New York is to facilitate the arrest of streetwalkers in Manhattan. Instead of arresting hookers for the obvious victimless crime, police find it easier and more lucrative to arrest them for not being buckled up after they jump into cars with their customers. Since most of the customers aren't belted up either, police make two busts for the price of

Ironically, while lawmakers are busy outlawing stupidity and foolishness for the safety of the childlike public, the practical common law doctrine of holding people accountable for the harm done to others in accidents has been sadly neglected.

And no wonder, with courts clogged with lawsuits inspired by the tens of thousands of new laws and regulations passed each year. In the case of the road safety, it is not only ironic but absolutely hypocritical.

Guess who owns the roads? Well, virtually all major thoroughfares are owned and controlled by the federal, state and local governments. Financed of course, by heavy taxes levied on vehicles and motor fuel. Are governments ever held liable for poorly designed, maintained and policed roadways, upon which the much ballyhooed

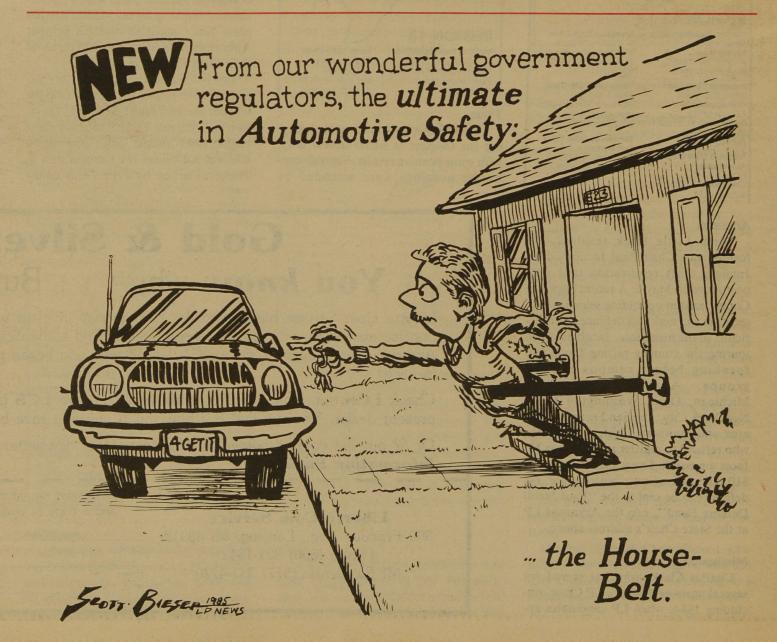
#### **EDITORIAL POLICY**

Signed editorials represent the opinion of their authors and do not necessarily represent the official views and opinions of the Libertarian Party.

traffic slaughter takes place? Of course not! Due to the doctrine of "sovereign immunity" (shades of King Canute) virtually all road owning governments are legally immune from responsibility for the roads which they fund, design, build and control.

According to the Washington-based Road Information Program group, government owned roads contain an estimated 56 million potholes, averaging 16 inches wide and 5 inches deep. And thousand of miles of streets and freeways, particularly in congested areas, are poorly designed, badly marked, overcrowded, and are home to thousands of accidents a year as a result of negligent government ownership. Far better to blame safety problems on the driving public!

And of course, strict liablity for accidents is often ignored or by-passed in government-run courts. Have you ever heard of sentencing drunk drivers to accident clean-up crews? Probably not. Why? Just count the number of drunk judges, politicians, state legislators, Congressmen and bureaucrats who are arrested for unsafe driving each year.



Far better to **force** all drivers to wear safety belts than to hold the irresponsible parties — drivers and road owners — accountable for their actions.

Unfortunately, the fundamental issue of requiring individual responsibility as the prime condition for individual liberty is overlooked in favor of easy solutions to difficult problems. Instead, the government treats people like children, capable of neither responsibility nor liberty.

King Canute at least had the good sense to stop issuing commands when his feet got wet. Let us hope contemporary lawmakers will heed his example. Otherwise, we will all drown in the rising tide of unenforceable laws, sweeping away our precious freedoms in the vain effort to legislate individual wisdom, judgment and responsibility.



#### by Honey Lanham, National Director

Like many Libertarians, I am looking forward to the upcoming National Party convention in Phoenix, scheduled for August 14-18. For those of you interested in going to the convention, but perhaps wondering what a national LP convention is actually like, I thought I would share my impressions of the past three national conventions I've attended:

#### 1979 - Los Angeles

In 1979 I had been active in the Dallas County LP, when asked if I wanted to be a delegate to the Presidential Nominating Convention in Los Angeles. I was curious and said yes. My fate was sealed. I said I would go, and now I really was going.

With no prior political affiliation and very little Libertarian Party participation, I did not know what one did at a national political convention. I had seen them on television, but a crowd of wild conventioneers did not especially appeal to me. What did people really do? What would Libertarians do? I knew only a few people in the Texas delegation and to be honest, I was a bit apprehensive.

I bought some kind of package ticket at the registration desk and got my name-tag and delegate credentials. I kept getting lost. The Bonaventure hotel was a maze. On the last day of the convention I finally found the only elevator that stopped at every floor.

After the opening address, delegates began debating the Party By-Laws and Rules. I found it fascinating but exhausting. Where but a room full of hundreds of Libertarians could one find so many permutations of one sentence?

Then we took up the Platform. At least I had read it before. As with the

By-Laws, a Committee had already sorted through the document, and we had their suggestions in some complicated order. We were learning just how those By-Laws worked.

I attended only two outside lectures. I had come as a delegate, felt responsible as such and stayed glued to the Convention floor. It was the beginning of a pattern. The more active I became in the Party, the less I could take advantage of all the wonderful speakers at LP events.

At the parties and dinners, I was meeting people from all over the country. But the big event was the Presidential Nomination. I watched and listened to the candidates. Ed Clark seemed the obvious choice because of his incredible campaign for governor of California. But I kept an open mind since I did not know much about his major opponent.

The real surprise for me, though, was the floor demonstration with each nomination. I couldn't believe it. Here were all these rational Libertarians going crazy! Even people I knew from Texas (who would tear into you for being emotional) were standing on tables screaming and chanting. I wanted to crawl under my table. But I hung on and cast my vote for the eventual winner. Ed Clark gave a stirring speech, and I began to feel more a part of the events as we proceeded to elect our Vice-Presidential candidate, David Koch.

That night we had a long but impressive banquet. The next day we elected national officers and representatives to the National Committee. And it was over—never to be forgotten—my first, favorite and most exciting Libertarian convention.

Even though I had come as Alice In Wonderland, the best part of all was seeing and being with more Libertarians than I had ever imagined existed. It jolted my adrenaline level for the next two years.

#### 1981 - Denver

The Denver Convention in 1981 was great but by then I was a veteran. I was Chair of the Texas Party. We had a delegation twice as big as that in 1979 and lots more fun. We even hosted a convention party.

I went to that convention with three By-Laws proposals that had been ignored by the Rules Committee. The state Chair's Caucus prioritized the three changes and set to work on the floor. The first passed easily. Only by parliamentary maneuvering did the second fail. But we had done the impossible: made a change from the floor that had not even been reported out of committee. Now that was exciting!

The other big event that year was the National Chair's race. We had three major contenders. Again, I wachted, listened and waited. I endorsed no one. I wanted to weigh all the variables. Again, I voted for the eventual winner, Alicia Clark. To me, her record of work for the Party made the difference. 1983 - New York City



#### **Congressional Victory**

Here's an idea that the Party should consider for the 1986 national elections. The LP National Committee should target a single congressional race (one with only a single bipartisan candidate, a strong libertarian region, a scandal, etc.), and promote it to the entire national party as a potential Libertarian victory and to strongly urge libertarians across the country to contribute to it. For example, if every libertarian reading LP News were to donate only \$15.00 each, the Libertarian congressional candidate would accumulate a war chest of over \$100,000! Needless to say, many would contribute much more, knowing the candidate had a realistic chance of victory. A victory such as this is what the Libertarian Party needs to launch it into a spotlight of both awareness and credibility throughout the nation.

Peter G. Schmerl Tucson, AZ

#### "We Are the World"?

We are not the world. We are men and women. The world exists independent of men. To say otherwise is to deny reality.

The New York Convention in 1983 was completely different for me. As an employee of the Party, I was there early with mountains of paperwork and materials from the National Head-quarters. I worked with the media, was one of the speakers and never got to sit through an entire meal. I was not a delegate and was not even allowed to vote or campaign. I was there to work for the Party. But it was exciting in its own way.

Many delegates asked my opinion of the candidates. The answer I gave was to judge them on performance, not promises or criticism. It was a standared that had served me well in my Party activities. Promises and criticism are easy to come by. But what has the candidate actually done? Even further, what has the candidate done well? Where are the losers from past conventions? For that matter, where are some of the winners? Some people appear only at conventions. Some even drift to other parties between conventions. But effective leaders and candidates usually have a track record of accomplishment.

#### 1985 - Phoenix

Each National Convention is more important than the last. We have major decisions to make in Phoenix. You can help make them. You can ask the hard questions and make a difference. You can make changes and even have some fun. Be there for Liberty Reborn!

We are not the children. We are adults. We take responsibility for our own actions.

I am not a part of the "we" in the African relief song "We Are the World."

Meanwhile in Ethiopia, the Marxist radio stations play their own songs of "we, we, we" as they war on the individual. They attack and seek to wipe out the concept "I" — for example, "my factory, my farm, my family, my life"

Bill Elliot Houston, TX

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LP News accepts letters from readers for publication in our Feedback Section. Letters should be kept short and must include the name, address and phone number of the author (for verification purposes only). Letters will be selected at the discretion of the Editor, consistent with the purpose of LP News, and may be edited for length and content. Send to:

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IRS Raids, Roundups

Washington, D.C. - Despite election year promises of "getting the government off our backs", the Reagan administration has unleashed the IRS in a series of raids and arrests which rival the tactics of the KGB.

- IRS agents, armed with shotguns and bulletproof vests, stormed into the Denver headquarters of the National Commodity Barter Association and seized \$250,000 in gold bullion, records, documents and even typewriter ribbons. Simultaneous raids were also conducted on the firm's seven other offices located in Oregon, Minnesota, Iowa, Colorado, and South Dakota. The barter association operated a gold warehouse bank and promoted financial privacy as its chief selling point. The raid was prompted by IRS efforts to get information on tax protesters.
- The Philidelphia office of the Shearson, Lehman Brothers brokerage firm was raided in early April by IRS, FBI and Customs agents who were armed. They barricaded the elevators and exits, and reportedly intimidated firm employees and customers alike. IRS agents carried sledgehammers to break locks, and the firm strongly protested the "guerrilla-like tactics" and strongarmed methods employed by "armed interrogators." The raid was caused by government efforts to enforce domestic currency reporting laws.



These laws require filing reports with the government when over \$10,000 in cash is used in financial transactions. The affidavit used to obtain the search warrent was impounded by the court to prevent its disclosure, even though it was based upon an IRS agent's report. (Yes, this happened in Philadelphia, the 'cradle of liberty', not Leningrad.)

• Right-wing constitutionalist tax protesters have also been hit hard in recent months in a number of well-publicized raids and arrests.

Tennessee based tax protestor Tup-

per Saussy was arrested on contempt charges when he attempted to walk out of his criminal tax trial after his efforts to represent himself were denied. Another right-wing tax protest group, Your Heritage Center and Church, was raided in mid-November in the Los Angeles area and silver bullion and records were seized. And well known anti tax-author and tax resister Irwin Schiff was arrested in early April, just minutes before he was scheduled to appear on a Sacramento, CA radio program to discuss his tax protest efforts. IRS agents arrested him on tax evasion charges, although he was later allowed to return to his home in Connecticut. Schiff has previously served time and been fined for failure to pay income

This wave of raids and arrests is part of the Treasury's new "iron fist" policy of intimidating taxpayers and discouraging tax protests. Along with arrests and confiscations, heavy fines are routinely levied by anyone attempting to use constitutional arguments in court or those who file so-called "frivolous" tax returns. Although there are occasional court victories by tax protesters, the recent IRS "kill ratio" has been very high.

While sympathetic to the plight of tax protesters, most Libertarians believe that legal challenges will prove fruitless with unsympathetic judges. Direct political and educational efforts aimed at ending IRS tax plunder may ultimately prove more effective in the long run.

admission, thousands of Americans are increasingly fed up with the IRS.

#### It's Not The Principle, Its the 10¢

Philadelphia, PA - A dime's worth of difference is a lot, if you've supposedly underpaid the government, according to a recently publicized horror story involving the IRS and Rolm & Haas, a giant Philadelphia-based chemical firm

It seems that the IRS contended that Rohm & Haas underpaid their second quarter 1983 payroll and unemployment taxes (totaling \$4,488,112.98) by exactly 10¢. One month after the supposed "underpayment", the IRS sent the firm a bill for penalty and interest totaling \$46,806.37. (Try and cheat the government, will you ...)

"How do you explain that? It was so unbelievable", observed tax manager Thomas Friel. After several months of wrangling and putting a team of accountants on the matter, the "fine" was dropped by the IRS without comment or apology, at considerable cost to the firm. It took five months to settle.

One month after that problem was settled, the company received a letter from the IRS saying that it had a credit of over \$4.5 million with the IRS relating to 1977-78 corporate income taxes it had overpaid. The letter went on to explain that the IRS had seized \$2.3 million of that amount for supposed underpayment of third-quarter payroll taxes, which were in fact paid on time. At the first of the year, the IRS sent yet another letter about a \$100,000 fine and also, inexplicably, said it had automatically deposited \$32,500 in a company bank account. According to the firm and verified independently, nothing had ever been underpaid by the company and the IRS letters were the result of computer foul-ups within the government agency.

At latest report, no explanation or apology has yet been received by Rohm & Haas, and a congressional subcommittee is investigating.

## IRS Watch

"Voluntary" Tax System Explained

According to recent IRS reports, federal tax collections totaled \$680.5 billion in fiscal 1984, of which 53.2%, or \$362.9 billion, came from individual income taxes. Individual taxes collections were up 3.8% from 1983 (surprise, surprise) and the \$74.2 billion collected from corporations was up 20%.

Collecting this ill-gotten gain required taxpayers to fill out 172.5 million returns, of which 96 million (56%) were individual returns. Over 63% of the individual returns were of the mind-numbing "long form" variety.

The IRS audited 1,418,787 returns in 1984, or 1.31%, down from 1.56% in 1983. They collected additional tax and penalties of \$14.3/billion.

However, based on the audits, only 5,925 criminal (as opposed to civil) investigations were conducted, and of these, only 2,990 were actually prosecuted (slightly over half). Of those prosecuted, only 1,854 taxpayers were convicted of criminal wrong-doing (62% of those prosecuted) and of those convicted, only 1,149 were sentanced to jail.

All told, these statistics reflect the old police-state maxim "shoot one and a thousand will obey in fear." The odds of any taxpayer being audited (including corporations) are only .008%. The odds of being subject to a criminal investigation are only .003% and the odds of actually serving jail time are only about .0007%.

Of course, many millions more taxpayers are intimidated, harassed and threatened with civil fines, wage garnishment or asset seizure each year by the IRS. But despite the ominous language scattered throughout the tax forms, very few tax victims are actually put behind bars for tax matters.

#### **IRS Boasts of Squashing Protesters**

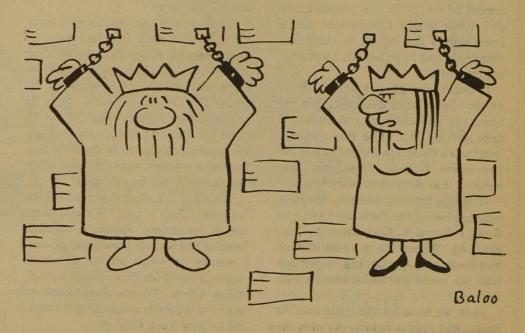
Washington, D.C. - The IRS propaganda office recently issued a statement bragging about how effective new tactics for heavily penalizing and intimidating taxpayers have become.

An IRS spokesman claimed that the number of "audit-selected" protestor returns reached a peak of 36,712 in 1983 and have now declined to 28,324 (they sure keep accurate count, don't they?).

The IRS attributed this decline to new \$500 "frivolous return" penalty which can be imposed on anyone daring to suggest on their tax return that the IRS tax plunder is illegitimate. Over 2,000 fines have been levied on hapless citizens in the fourth quarter of 1984, according to IRS figures, and they're counting on widespread fear of IRS sanctions to discourage even more protestors.

Despite police-state tactics like imposing fines on citizens for writing things on forms which the IRS doesn't like, it appears that even by their own

"Well, so much for tax-hike euphemisms!"



### **Notable Quotes**

No evidence has been advanced to show that Bernard Goetz was anything but an individual who had the foresight to arm himself while on the subway. There is no evidence of any "vigilance committee". The man apparently acted in self defense as an individual citizen in circumstances which justified fast, powerful defensive action.

The position of the authorities is, in effect, that private citizens have no right to self defense. If under attack by urban predators we are to submit and then, if we are still able, ask the police, prosecutors and judges to catch and penalize the bad guys.

There is an interesting double standard here. In a confrontation between police and suspect it is presumptively reasonable and therefore legitimate for police to use deadly force if the suspect acts in a threatening manner toward them. By contrast, the private citizen who uses deadly force in self defense will thereafter face criminal prosecution, at considerable expense, not only for his defensive response, but also for illegal possession of a weapon.

What we really have here is a battle for turf. Government officials fear nothing more than that you will realize they are not protecting you, even though your tax bills are astronomical.

If non-governmental methods of providing personal security flourish in response to the demand for such service, citizens may begin to question the wisdom of continuing to finance or rely on government protection. That could initiate a flood of challenges to the idea that government provides "essential" services or that our taxes are well spent having the government provide them. So, rather than deal with the issue of the right of self defense, and the need for it, government officials smear successful self-defenders with the epithet "vigilante" to divert the public's attention from the failures of government

"Self Defense or Vigilante Justice?", by David Bergland, Op-Ed piece, Jan. 9, 1985

"Though I did not use the specific term in public, I cautioned that unless we changed course, we might well be headed toward the 'nationalization' of banking," FDIC Chairman William D. Isaac said. "After First Pennsylvania and Continental Illinois, the warning signs should be unmistakable to even the most casual observer."

"FDIC says banks may face nationalization without changes", by Skip Wollenberg, Associated Press, Houston Chronicle, Oct. 23, 1984.

Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., said Thursday national bankruptcy is a "distinct possibility" and taxes may have to be raised and standards of living cut to bring the federal deficit under control. Goldwater said, "The possibility of national bankruptcy is a distinct reality if we persist in unabated spending across the board."

Houston Post, Jan. 25, 1985

No Man is Safe While the Legislature is in Session Dept.: According to the Commerce Clearing House of Chicago, in 1984 forty-three state legislatures approved over 18,600 new laws, from 80,855 that were introduced. This ranged from 78 in Wyoming to 1,760 for California. Even more new laws are expected this year.

Wall St. Journal, Jan. 29, 1985

## The Lighter Side

Libertarian Strategies to Achieve Freedom: by Clifford Thies

#### Group

東

1. Party activists

- 2. Capitalists
- 3. Academics
- 4. Voluntaryists
- 5. Romantics
- 6. Dropouts

#### Strategy

Work through the political process

Hire others to do it

Teach the next generation to do it

"Let George do it"

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1 The Canada \$20 is genuinely scarce: only 337,688 were minted. See the chart below comparing it with other gold coins (data as of 4/22/85).

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3 Since the introduction of the \$100 commemorative gold coin in 1976 and the Maple Leaf in 1979, Canada has moved into the forefront of the world's gold coin producers. More and more collectors, especially in the U.S., are seeking the coins of our neighbor to the north.

The Canada \$20 was issued in 1967, at which time it was illegal for Americans to acquire current gold coins. Consequently, very few Americans acquired specimens at the time of issue. Most of the mintage was sold to Canadian collectors, but a very substantial portion was sold to European collectors. As more and more Americans seek the Canada \$20, its price is likely to rise.



5 The Canada \$20 is Canada's first modern gold coin issue, and is required by collectors seeking a complete set of Canada's modern gold coins.

6 The Canada \$20 is Commemorative Coin of genuine importance, issued to help celebrate Canada's 100th Birthday.

The Canada \$20 is unique among Canada's gold coins: the \$5, \$10, \$50 and \$100 gold coins have each been issued for at least 6 different years, and all are still being produced. The \$20 was issued only in 1967. It is a one year type coin!

8 The Canada \$20 is a Proof coin: a specimen of the pinnacle of the mintmaster's art.

COIN	MINTAGE	CONDITION	PRICE	COST/OZ
Canada \$20 1967	337,688	Proof	\$245	\$ 463.31
Canada \$100 1980	300,000	Proof	285	570.00
U.S. \$10 Olympic 1984	800,000	Proof	400	826.87
U.S. \$10 Indian 1932	4,463,000	MS-60	815	1684.75
U.S. \$20 St Gaudens 1928	8,816,000	MS-60	700	723.51
U.S. \$20 Liberty 1904	6,256,797	MS-60	620	640.82

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9 Because the Canada \$20 was issued without protective packaging, relatively few survive in choice condition in comparison with other modern issues.

10 The Canada \$20 is a legal tender coin, with established markets worldwide.

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Canada \$20 1967, Choice Proof @245 (For 5 or more)
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## Listing of State LP Conventions

LP State Convention Listing-1985 As of April 25, 1985

State	Convention Date	Location	Contact/Phone
K	6/15	Birmingham Press Club 2030 Morris Ave. Birmingham, AL	S.D. Yana Davis 205-870-7984 evenings 205-595-9251 days
. AK	5/17-19	TBA Fairbanks, AK	Alana Bergh 907-488-6295
CA	Held 2/15-18		
, CO	5/4-5	TBA Colorado Springs, CO	Peter Nelson 303-477-5159 (H) 303-458-5550 (O)
GA	6/19 /	W. Sizzling' Steak House Burford Hwy. Doraville, GA	Sharon Smith 404-382-7177
IL	5/2-4	Clock Tower Inn I-90 . Rockford, IL	Tim Griffin 312-445-5296 (H) 312-427-6316 (O)
IN	6/8-9	TBA Indianapolis, IN	LPI HQ 317-359-5060
LA	Held 4/28		
MD	5/18	ТВА	Dean Ahmad 301-951-0539
MA	5/4	TBA Worcester, MA	Paul Crawford 617-471-7666
MS	5/18	Medical Plaza Holiday Inn State Street in Jackson	Algie Morgan 601-264-5623
MT	Hefd 4/26-28		
NH	7/7	Howard Wilson's in Andover	Sid Maxwell 603-880-8859
NJ	Held 3/23		
NM	5/5(tentative)	Sandia Shadows Winery Albuquerque, NM	Richard Jones 505-425-5077
NC	Held 4/19-21		-
ОН	6/22-23	TBA	
OR	5/11	River Valley Inn Eugene, OR	Bob Fauvre 503-689-0264
VA	Held 3/23-24		
WI.	6/22	TBA Milwaukee	Tom Westgaard 414-282-1924 (H) 414-271-3011(O)

Information not available on other state conventions as of press time.

#### Region 14

From page 15

officers selected were Steve Friedlander, Rick Hoegberg and Len Flynn. National LP convention delegates were selected, and Ginny Flynn was chosen as the NJLP standard bearer for the November gubernatorial race. Also nominated for Assembly races were Steve Friedlander, Rick Hoegberg, Richard Krause, Jack Moyers, Lucelle Bender and Paul Nelson. Pat Fallon and Ken Kaplan were tapped for municipal races. Also featured at the March 23 convention was 1980 LP Presidential candidate Ed Clark and Andrew Melechinsky of Constitutional Revival.

Region 4 NatCom representative Della Scott is scheduled for the June 1 NJLP Supper Club meeting, to discuss LP progress in Montana. Newly elected Chair Dan Maiullo is urging state LPer's to sign and circulate two petitions; one to repeal a 56% pay raise the Monmouth County Freeholders voted for themselves, the other to repeal the much hated mandatory seat belt law recently enacted.

LP activist Patrick Fallon was quoted in the Shrewsbury Register denouncing the Freeholder pay raise, and Bergen County LP Chair Richard Duprey had a letter published in the Bergen Record blasting the major party moochers for accepting taxpayer funds to finance their political activities.

#### Pennsylvania

The LPP held its annual convention on April 12-14 at State College in Centre County. Details of the proceedings were not available as of press time.

The Philadelphia area LP staged a

repeat of the traditional April 15 tax protest action at the 30th Street Post Office. LPP Secretary Linda Paustian had a clever Op-Ed piece published in the March 11 *Philadelphia Daily News*. Her article, entitled "Horrors, Hoagie Crisis Looms!," suggested a number of typical government type "solutions" to this "crisis", including Hoagie price supports, a hoagie Payment-In-Kind program, and of course, increased regulation.

The state party is also planning to distribute *Pennsylvania Liberty* as a four-page tabloid, scheduled for April. The 5000-circuation paper will focus on the taxation issue and will be sent to statewide media contacts.



#### District of Columbia

DC libertarians Frances Eddy and Scott Kohlhaas sponsored a March 1 organizing meeting for a discussion group and LP chapter. Foreign policy analyst Earl Ravenal also spoke, with his presentation "Defense: How Much is Enough?"

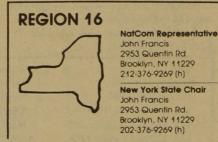
DC, Virginia and Maryland area Libertarians were also on hand for the mid-April taping of a CBS "Nightwatch" program. Alerted by the national LP office, DC area LP activists were on hand with questions and comments in the audience.

#### Maryland

State Chair Dean Ahmad reports that Free State LP membership is now at an all time high, a 30% increase from two years ago. Maryland is one of the two fastest growing LP's in the nation.

Tax Protest Day actions were held around the state, sponsored by Baltimore and Montgomery County LP organizations.

Plans for obtaining permanent ballot status and beefing up pledge fundraisng were on the agenda at the March 10 Executive Committee meeting, and delegates to the Phoenix national LP convention will be chosen at their May 18 meeting.



#### New York

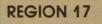
Rochester area LPer's heard Dr. Carl Ekstrom of SUNY at Brockport speak on "Changing Allocations of Public Funds" at their February dinner meeting. SIL Co-Chair Don Ernsberger addressed the group on March 29 on the topic "Draft Registration and Selective Prosecution." The April 26 meeting featured Prof. Robert Holmes of the University of Rochester on "Teaching in Moscow." An April 15 tax protest /skit was conducted, and a Freedom Parade and annual picnic are slated for July

The Nassau Libertarian Club heard Club Treasurer William Stocker III, a CPA, speak on "Personal Tax Reduction" at its March meeting, along with college instructor Virginia Walker, who spoke about "Threats to Property Rights."

Big Apple Libertarians in NYC heard a lively discussion on strategy by 1984 LP VP candidate Jim Lewis at their March 2 City Chapter Convention. On March 7 the Libertarian Supper Club heard from indicted LP draft resister Paul Jacob. The FLP's New York City Chapter issued press releases about Jacob's visit, which resulted in a number of interviews.

The March 20 Chapter business meeting featured the kickoff of the party's "Give It Back!" petition campaign. This involves an active petition campaign to roll back a 30.5% pay raise state legislators awarded themselves in a December "lame duck" session, as well as hefty increases in their expense allowances. The NYC FLP is also seeking candidates for Mayor, Comptroller and City Council President. FLP communications director John Chodes had his research article "The Lancaster System: Free Market Education for the Masses" reprinted in the March 6 New York City

The state FLP convention is scheduled for May 15-17 at Middletown, NY and announced speakers include tax rebel Irwin Schiff and Jim Lewis.

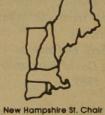


NatCom Representative Leland Webber 26 Brimsmead St. Marlborough, MA 01752 617-485-9373 (h)

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Maine State Chair Jeffrey H. Crafts P.O. Box 165 Wiscasset, ME 04578 207-882-7629

Massachusetts St. Chair Barry Lockard 9 Johnathon St. Belmont, MA 02178 617-484-7994 (h) 617-273-4111 (o)



Sid Maxwell 37 Silberton Drive Nashau, NH 03062 603-880-8859 (h)

Rhode Island St. Chair John F. Kronenberg 59 Richland Rd. Cranston, Rl 02910 401-944-8942 (h)

Vermont State Chair C. Lynn Fife Box 37 Burlington, VT 05402 802-658-0743 (h) 802-656-3036 (o)

#### Connecticut

The 12-page March issue of Free Connecticut, a widely distributed LP tabloid, carried a number of articles on libertarian topics including gun control, Connecticut's "War on drivers", space defense, and jury nullification. Groton LP supporter Gregg Stanley had a hard-hitting letter in the New

London Day published about the outrageous taxpayer subsidies required to keep the government owned passenger railroad, Amtrak, in business.

#### Massachusetts

The Bay State LP Convention is set for May 4 in Worcester. The Convention Committee of Cris Crawford, David Hudson, Sharona Nelson, Carol Webber and Barry Lockard are planning a full day of interesting speakers, films and special events.

The mysterious Gene Burns, who disappeared just days before he was expected to be nominated at the NYC 1983 LP Presidential nominating convention, has returned to Boston. He hosted a radio talk show there in the 70's. Burns is scheduled to speak at the Pheonix LP national convention, and can be heard on WRKO, 10 am to 2 pm weekdays.

#### **New Hampshire**

The annual State Convention has been set for July 7 in Andover. Key business includes election of officers and selection of delegates to the national LP convention in Phoenix.

State LPer's are also congratulating Howard Wilson for his election to the Water Commission of Andover, where he is already a veteran member of the Budget Committee (and was recently chosen its Chair). The 37 year-old LP member serves as District 2 state party Vice Chair.

The January 19 special convention in Epping voted to abolish age restrictions for party membership, although a voting age minimum was reinstated. Due to state party rules, changes must be approved at two LPNH conventions.

Regular LP meetings are being held in Nashua and Epping. NHLP members Paul Brown and Howard Wilson testifed before the NH House to successfully oppose proposed ballot access restrictions on signatures collected from individual towns.

Former Placer County LP Director Jim McClarin is now living and working in Manchester and plans to soon politically re-activate.

Libertarian Selectman John Kelleher got nearly one-third of the voters in his town to vote to abolish the town Planning Board on March 2. His petition so worried planning advocates that they hastily organized a counter petition which required a two-thirds vote to abolish it. Kelleher had been pushing for the move since January and reports "a definite shift in attitude" in the community over the issue.

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#### North Carolina

Rick Henderson reports a new monthly libetarian publication being published in Research Triangle Park. The newsletter will carry libertarian news, investigative reporting, commentary and classified advertising. For more information write: *The Free Citizen*, P.O. Box 13582, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709.

Tar Heel State Libertarians have also garnered their share of publicity recently, with a long article in the *Chapel Hill Newspaper* titled "Tax Season Driws Ire of Local Libertarians" and an Op-Ed piece in the Asheville *Citizen* by Kelly Poole entitled "Libertarian: No Unnecessary Incursion of Authority."

#### South Carolina

The SCLP has erected a billboard with the message "If you hate taxes, call 1-800-682-1776," which is the LP's national toll free inquiry number.

John Harllee has announced plans for the 10th anniversary celebration of the state party, to be held Sept. 21 in Columbia. A number of local speakers are expected and some national LP notables may be invited. Further details will be announced.

#### Virginia

The VLP held a productive weekend State Convention, STACON-85, held at the Boar's Head Inn in Charlottesville. The March 23-24 affair featured guest speakers John Harllee, Jim Lewis, Don Ernsberger, Earl Ravenal and Hoover B. Lide, Virginia Coordinator for the Citizen's Coalition for Rational Traffic Laws. The latter speaker gave "a rather humorous and

upbeat spiel about the uselessness of the 55 MPH speed limit", reports LPVA Vice Chair Marc Montoni. Karl Hess was unable to attend due to a heart bypass operation. A collection was taken up and flowers sent, to wish him a speedy recovery.

In addition to the speakers, officers were elected. NatCom Representative David Saum was tapped for Chair, with other officers elected being Marc Montoni, Henry Thrasher and outgoing Chair Jim Elwood.

In line with the recent trends in state and local LP newsletters, the *Virginia Liberty* state party paper has adopted an attractive tabloid format. The March issue ran a number of political articles, including a roundup of pending state legislation and discussion of qualifications to run for office.

Continued page 22



Georgetown University international relations professor Earl Ravenal. Photo by Marc

Jim Lewis (1) talks with newly elected Virginia Chair David Saum. Photo by Marc Montoni.



Peter Breggin (left) talks to Howard and Evelyn Maxwell of Richmond.



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#### Florida

Joe Green of Wilton Manors has announced that he is seeking a bid for the Sunshine State's Governor's office in 1986. Green is a longtime FLP activist and former party officeholder. His proposed platform includes an elected Public Utility Commission and a single term for all state officials. John Wayne Smith of Ocala has prefiled for the office of Mayor, following up on his previous bid for City Council. He is a member of the state Executive Committee and a longtime LP member and Florida resident.

The 12 Annual LPF Convention will be held Memorial Day weekend in Tallahassee, May 24-26. Featured guests will be Richard Boddie, Dottie Lou Brokaw, and Georgia LP activist and writer Jimmy Harris. Also planned is an innovative "mock legislature" to be held in a State Capitol committee meeting room. LP members will have an opportunity to propose libertarian legislation and actually see it pass! "Quit claim deeds" to the city's government-owned buildings will also be auctioned off at the evening banquet.

Progress has been reported on the ballot access lobbying front, with a recent endorsement of the proposed Voter's Rights Act coming from the president of the state's ACLU. Rex Curry has been active on this issue and was recently quoted in a statewide AP wire service story noting that Florida's ballot access laws are probably the most unfair and anti-democratic in the na-

Despite heavy rain, Tax Protest demonstrations were reported in both Miami and Ocala, with hundreds of leaflets distributed at each location. Miami's was their fifth consecutive protest. Libertarians in Orlando decided to celebrate Tax Freedom Day this year, instead of holding an April 15 protest. The exact date will be announced (it gets later every year.)

#### Georgia

Carol Ann Rand was elected new state Chair at the LPG State Convention held in Tucker, March 1,2. An enthusiastic crowd of approximately 65 attended the event, which featured keynote speaker economist Murray Rothbard.

True to libertarian economic prin-



#### Libertarian Solutions

Here are some examples of how Libertarians apply this belief in the non-initiation of force to some of today's

Personal Liberty

Government has no business dictating personal morality - such action is not only immoral but unworkable, as Prohibition proved. We call for an end to all "victimless crime" laws, including (but not limited to) laws restricting free speech, medical choice, gun ownership, gambling, the use and sale of drugs, religious freedom, and so on. We condemn the draft as slavery, and demand an end to draft registration. We call for free and open national borders. Government involvement in education has been a costly and disastrous failure, and should be

#### Economics

But have We advocate the free market, and an end to all government interference in the economy. We call for repeal of wage and price controls, licensing, zoning, tariffs and all other interferences with the basic human rights to life and property. Taxation is simply a government euphemism for armed robbery, and should be abolished as rapidly as possible - a free society cannot and should not be funded by theft. Aid for those unable to care for themselves can and will be provided by private, voluntary means.

Foreign Policy

Thomas Jefferson, in his First Inaugural Address, perfectly defined the Libertarian foreign policy: "Peace, commerce, and honest relations with all nations - entangling alliances with none." For most of this century, the United States has betrayed these Jeffersonian principles. The results have been senseless wars, the tragic deaths of Americans and others, and a draining of U.S. resources. More than 75% of U.S. "defense" money actually goes to subsidizing the defense of foreign natio or to interfering in their internal affairs. This should be halted, as should government foreign aid. U.S. troops should be returned to American shores. We can provide a strong defense for American territory without dangerous and destructive intervention abroad.

The Libertarian Party of Georgia recently produced a number of well designed outreach and membership recruitment materials. Part of one such leaflet is shown above.

ciples, instead of dining with party leadership, rights to banquet seating with Professor Rothbard were auctioned off to the highest bidder.

The state party now boasts of 80 paid national members and over 2,000 on the state mailing list. Robert A. Budnek

of Acworth set readers of the Atlanta Constitution straight about the facts concerning the LP, in response to a widely publicized column by William Safire, where he discussed the tremendous political potential of libertarian ideas.

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Deadline: June 1 for May-June issue.

## It Can't Happen Here Dept.

Columbus, OH - Despite government claims to the contrary, the heavily regulated thrift industry is built largely on a "house of cards", as recent runs on Ohio savings-and-loans demonstra-

Over 500,000 depositors in Ohio found their savings frozen for nearly a week by government edict, when several state savings institutions couldn't cover withdrawals in the wake of a \$100 million government securities trading fraud. Mandatory government deposit insurance was touted as the "solution" to the S&L's bad managment decisions.

However, with the federal government nearly bankrupt and the general banking system awash in red ink from bad loans and government sanctioned funny bookkeepping, this "solution" has all the earmarks of jumping from the frying pan into the fire.

People who had gold buried in their backyards were reportedly unaffected.

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"natural rights." L.A. Rollins
dissects the arguments for natural
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#### VONU The Search for Personal Freedom By Rayo; Edited by Jon Fisher

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This is a reprint of the underground classic written in 1974 by a group of Situationists in San Francisco. This thought-provoking work is a communist defense of greed and selfishness: an attempt to jibe Karl Marx with Max Stirner. It proposes to explain that egoism is the highest form of communism, that revolutionaries must be "init for themselves," that all morality is a form of self-sacrifice, and that the true egoist transcends his petty material desires for a more rewarding form of self-fulfillment. One of the most challenging books you will ever read! 5½ x 8½, 94 pp. soft cover. \$5.95.

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## Officeholder Profile: Murray Feldstein

by John Schroeder

John Schroeder is the Flagstaff based Northern Arizona Bureau chief for the Arizona Republic, where this article originally appeared. It is reprinted with permission.

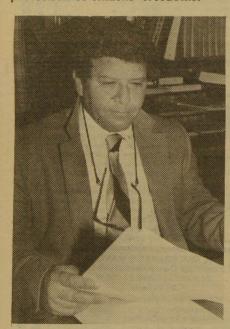
Flagstaff, AZ — City councilman Murray S. Feldstein raised a few eyebrows earlier this year when, for the first time in five years, he voted for the proposed city budget.

That's because the budget provided for a major reduction in taxes instead of increases as in past years, which brought Feldstein's well-known lone dissenting vote in those years.

"And I'm not going to vote for it (the budget) again unless there is another major reduction in taxes," Feldstein vowed, peering intently over the top of his black-rimmed reading glasses.

It's not the first time the physician and staunch Libertarian has spawned political storms with his controversial

Although council members are elected on a non-partisan basis, Feldstein adheres to the Libertarian Party philosophy of less government and the protection of citizens' freedoms.



Murray Feldstein. Photo by Richard N.

The familiar 6-1 council votes are nothing new to Feldstein, who said that the new council is starting to listen to him and that there are some council members who occasionally join his side of the vote.

"I don't think people took me seriously. They thought I was a fluke," the maverick councilman said of his early years on the council.

"I think a lot of things I said, they kind of brushed off."

Now, Feldstein said, the 6-1 votes are

"I am not alone any longer in the way I vote. I think I have been a positive influence on the way the coun-

Last year, Feldstein generally was

credited with spearheading the defeat in a special election of the council's attempt to eliminate the required voter renewal each 10 years of the city sales

Feldstein balked at supporting the measure because the council refused to eliminate the sales tax on food, as the state had. He also said he feared an open-ended sales tax would erode the citizens' voice and amounted to a blank check for the council.

The council, faced with the potential loss of its sales tax, was forced to back down by placing a 10-year voter renewal on the tax and eliminating the sales tax on food. Without Feldstein's opposition, voters approved that

The doctor does not represent an isolated voice in the wilderness on the council if his voter strength is any in-

In the spring council election, Feldstein outdistanced by a wide margin the other candidates seeking four-year

"There were times when I felt very alone on that council," Feldstein, 42, said, "but when the voters beat down that sales tax, I realized it was true there are a lot of people behind me."

"I think they take my opinions seriously now, the new council especially. It's hard to not take serious someone who won by the biggest number of votes.'

Earlier, Feldstein staked out a position against construction of a new City Hall that cost about \$10 million, including the purchase of three residential blocks.

The project probably was the most controversial one in recent city history.

It was not, Feldstein said, the construction of the City Hall as much as it was the council's formation of a private municipal facilities corporation, a "Bogus front" that he said circumvented voters on spending that amount of money to finance the pro-

The City Hall project was hotly contested, and it generally was agreed that it would have been defeated had it been placed before the voters.

Feldstein's opinions through the years have made for some lively discussions with his counterparts on the coun-

"I've gotten into some heated arguments with council members, but I don't think I've lost any friends that I've had," he said. "I can still drink a beer with just about anybody.'

If he had to chalk up all the battles he's won, Feldstein probably would have to concede he's lost the war, but as far as he's concerned, that's not the important thing.

"To promote my point of view is more important than winning," he said. "To have that articulated is an important contribution.

"I don't think you can do it overnight. It's the constant repetition of a position, and I think I've done that."

One can almost expect his familiar



"I am not alone any longer in the way I vote. I think I have been a positive influence on the way the council thinks...I've gotten into some heated arguments with council members, but I don't think I've lost any friends that I've had. I can still drink a beer with just about anybody." -Murray Feldstein

"nay" vote on such things as zoning -"I believe in land-use regulation by private zoning among users, but not public zoning. It's inefficient and doesn't accomplish anything.'

Count on his "nay" for almost anything that involves spending more money or increasing the property-tax burden.

Feldstein also has cast a good number of votes against accepting new federal funds, though not on a consis-

He is a firm advocate of user fees, in which the person who uses a city service pays for it, such as with water and sewer.

The councilman said he could support a proposed water and sewer bond election as long as the bonds would be repaid through water and sewer revenues.

In the late 1970s, Feldstein served as the Coconino County Libertarian Party chairman, and his wife, Judy, ran against Carolyn Warner for the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

He sees his victories as streamlining the city code by removing a number of "onerous" regulations governing use of private property.

Besides the council, Feldstein doesn't have any political aspirations. He ran for the office as a community service, he said, and as a way to get his party's point of view heard.

As he sees it, "I think there are a lot of people who lean in a libertarian direction, and when I say libertarian, I mean libertarian with a small '1' meaning the philosophy, not the

As a physician, Feldstein said he has enough to do without setting his sights on higher political office.

"In this office, I've done what I set out to do."

"And I feel good when we do less."

## **Justice Wants** Expanded Surveillance

Washington, D.C. - The Justice Department has requested approval from Congress to activate it's 64,000 member government computer network to include unverified rumor, police suspicions and hearsay to combat the alleged menace of "white collar

Until now, reasonably stringent congressional safeguards have prevented government security agencies from loading their computers up with unverified data on individual citizens. While decrying the alleged harm done by "white collar" criminals, observers note that included in this category are "crimes" against the government, such as not paying taxes or fully complying with the thousands of regulations imposed by local, state and federal governments. Curiously enough, the government is not pressing to add rumors and suspicions to their computor network on people suspected of violent criminal actions against others

but only about fraud against business, and of course, the government itself.

To date the Justice Department's growing concern over white collar crime has not yet extended to defense contractors, who have been regularly exposed for overcharging and defrauding taxpayers out of millions of dollars in the name of "national defense." Maybe the Justice Department should start reading the newspapers and just forget about their giant computer sytems altogether....

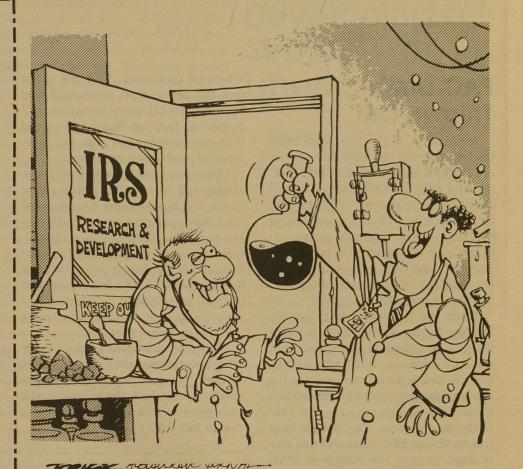
## "On Liberty"

"The only freedom which deserves the name, is that of pursuing our own good in our own way, so long as we do not attempt to deprive others of theirs, or impede their efforts to obtain it. Each is the proper guardian of his own health, whether bodily, or mental or spiritual. Mankind are greater gainers by suffering each other to live as seems good to themselves, than by compelling each to live as seems good to the rest.'

On Liberty, 1857, John Stuart Mill (1806-1873)

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### **PAC Limits** Thrown Out

Washington, D.C. - In a minor blow for freedom, the Supreme Court threw out previous limits imposed by the FEC (Federal Election Commission) on socalled "uncoordinated" Political Action Committee (PAC) expenditures made on behalf of candidates, not officially part of a candidate's campaign. The FEC had tried to impose a \$1000 per candidate limitation on these kind of PAC expenditures.

While the majority court decision employed some stirring rhetoric about thevalue of unlimited free speech with respect to elections, it is highly curious that this case is the sole exception to the rule on candidate spending limitations. Even more curious was the fact that while under appeal, PAC's have been free to violate FEC rules and that this resulted in over \$15 million in PAC spending on behalf of incumbent president Ronald Reagan in 1984 alone.

"Free Speech" and political spending limits, it seems, depends entirely on whose ox is being gored.

### Selective **Prosecution Upheld**

Washington, D.C. - A mid March 7-2 ruling by the Supreme Court upheld the federal government's policy of selectively prosecuting young men who refuse to register for the draft and who publically protest the government's policy.

Despite long standing constitutional doctrine against selectively enforcing laws against particular people, the court in its majority decision brazenly claimed that the defendent, David Alan

Wayte of California, "did not prove that the government prosecuted him because of his protest activities" despite the fact that Wayte had proved that the government was not prosecuting passive non-registrants.

The government has supposedly now abandoned its selective enforcement policy and is now using computers to track down potential cannon fodder using (surprise, surprise) governmentrequired drivers licenses, social security lists, and is purchasing private mailing lists (including kiddie ice cream shop birthday club lists) in its effort to find people who don't want to sign up for the next government war.

The ruling also opens up the way for other government selective prosecution efforts, for tax resistance, census resistance and just about anyone else who publicly tells the government to "go to hell."



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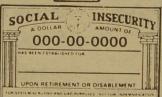
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### DAGNY'S FREEDOM FESTIVAL '85

July 12-14, 1985 in Los Angeles. Come one, come all! Dagny's Gulch Reunion '84 was a great convention, and this year will feature Murray Rothbard, Tom Hazlett, Star Trek's Angelique Pettyjohn, European libertarians, Animal Farm, the town of Dagny's Gulch (reserve early for "Shoppes"), Statebusters Speech Contest (\$500 cash prize), Art Show & Sale "Liberty Is Paradise," 

## STRATEGY/TACTICS

# Bi-Partisans Blow Ballot Access In 1976, Congre

by Richard Winger

Richard Winger is the Libertarian Party's Ballot Access Consultant.

It is unwise for Libertarians to berate each other when something "goes wrong" and one of our candidates fails to qualify for the ballot. The same things happen to Democrats and Republicans, even including sitting presidents.

No major party presidential candidate who is recognized by the news media ever needs more than 5,000 valid signatures to get himself or herself on a presidential primary ballot (except that in New York a Democratic candidate needs 10,000 valid signatures). These numbers compare very favorably with the 148,000 signatures that a Libertarian in Florida would need, or the 68,000 needed for a statewide Libertarian in Georgia. Nevertheless, even though the major party candidates face far smaller ballot requirements, they do manage to fail sometimes.

In 1980, California Governor Jerry Brown's 18,000 signature petition in New York was found to contain fewer than the needed 10,000 valid ones, and he was kept off the ballot. He insisted, to no avail, that 10,000 signatures was unconstitutional (unfortunately, no one is on record as having asked him what he thought about California's 100,000 signature requirement for independents). Incidentally, in New York, petitions are deemed valid unless someone files a "challenge", and then evidence, that the petition is faulty. In Jerry Brown's case, he was kept off the ballot by supporters of Senator Ted Kennedy.

In 1984, Gary Hart's New York petition contained such small margin for error, and such obvious technical flaws, that Senator Alan Cranston challenged the Hart petition. He withdrew the challenge, however, before it could be heard, stating that he had reconsidered and believed that New York voters should have a free choice (hear, hear!).

Senator Ernest Hollings' 1984 New York petition, however, did fail. He couldn't obtain 10,000 names for his petition. His attempt to do so is humorously described in a *New Republic* magazine article titled "The Dog Ate My Candidate".

In 1980, John Anderson failed to get the 1,000 valid signatures to get on the Republican presidential primary in Pennsylvania. He forgot about the deadline, until it was only three days away, and a 3-day "crash" petitioning effort didn't succeed. This incident is described in Mark Bisnow's Diary of a Dark Horse, (1984). In 1976, Congressman Mo Udall needed 5,500 valid signatures in Indiana, including 500 from each congressional district. He failed to submit the signatures from one district until after the deadline had passed, and was kept off the ballot. He sued, alleging that the congressional distribution requirement was unconstitutional, but he lost 2-1 in US District Court, and this loss was affirmed by the US Supreme Court, creating a bad precedent which bedevils us today.

Even incumbent Presidents have had their names omitted from ballots. In 1948, Harry Truman missed the deadline to qualify as an independent in Alabama (since the Alabama Democratic Party refused to nominate him, he needed to qualify by petition, but failed). The same thing happened to Lyndon Johnson in Alabama in 1964.

And Lyndon Johnson's name wasn't certified to the Iowa Secretary of State for the November 1964 ballot, so, according to the law, it should have been omitted from that ballot. However, the Republican Secretary of State of Iowa, seeing a chance for some good publicity for himself, ordered that the law be overlooked and the name certified anyway.

Incidentally, in the vast majority of states, qualified political parties do not have any legal obligation to certify the names of their presidential and vice-presidential candidates to elections officials. Elections officials are expected to read the newspapers! So mix-ups such as this one in Iowa in 1964 are impossible in most states. Otherwise, the incidence of such accidents would be far more common.

State legislatures, controlled by Democrats and Republicans, have never written the election laws to keep either major party from being a qualified political party. However, there is one instance in which the Republican Party polled such a low vote that it was disqualified as a major party, in Florida after 1936. At the time

the law defined a "party" as one which had polled at least 30% for any statewide race in either of the last two presidential elections. However, no problem...the 1937 legislature simply reduced the percentage to 15%. Later, in 1939, they had the idea of changing the definition of "political party" again, to one which held 5% of the state's registration. Since no third party in any state in this country had then (nor has it today) held as much as 5% of its own state's registration, this law guaranteed that the Democrats and Republicans would continue to be safely qualified, while insuring that no upstart new party could quality.

Even the major political parties can poll tiny votes. In South Carolina, the Republicans only polled 1.9% for President in November 1932, and only 1.4% in November 1936. In Mississippi in a special general election in 1947, the Republican nominee polled less than one-half of 1%. But the Republican Party of today does much better in the South, so that today Alabama and Georgia can safely require a party to poll 20% of the vote as a condition of maintaining qualified status, without fearing the embarrassment that one of the major parties will slip into legal oblivion.

So, there is no need to develop an inferiority complex. If major party candidates, all of whom have government matching funds, sometimes fail to collect 5,000 or 10,000 valid signatures, or miss deadlines, or if major parties in the past have polled lower than 2% of the vote for president, we can surely forgive ourselves some Libertarian imperfections!



#### **Important Phone Numbers**

713-686-1776 - Business number, National Libertarian Party 1-800-682-1776 - LP new member information number (outside Texas)

713-492-6608 - LP News advertising or news number

## Developing a Strategy for Liberty

by Alan Burris

Alan Burris is a Rochester, NY based Libertarian activist and is the author of A Liberty Primer.

There has been a great deal of discussion among libertarians about how to achieve liberty. Our discussions could be more fruitful if we better understood the methods that can be used to develop a coherent, winning strategy which efficiently uses our scarce resources. The three principal methods available are: trial and error, historical analysis and problem-solving.

#### Trial & Error

With the trial and error approach, different libertarian individuals and groups experiment with tactics and strategies that appeal to them. When other libertarians hear of successful results, they will also try the experiment to see if it will work for them. The more successes reported, the more the particular tactics and strategies will be adopted elsewhere. Thus the market will determine the optimum, and less effective ideas will be screened out.

Because any successful strategy will have to attract the support of libertarians with different skills and biases, and will have to appeal to people of many different persuasions and interests, it will necessarily be complex, with a variety of sub-strategies and tactics.

Even if we could work out all the details in advance, changing circumstances would surely require numerous amendments over the period of time needed to implement the strategy. And it is unlikely that we can be certain of the success of any proposed strategy. So trial and error will play an important role no matter how we develop a strategy. Developing a strategy is a process, not a one-time project.

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## **Liberty Strategy**

From page 27

error is that repetitive unproductive experiments can be very wasteful of effort, resources and morale. However, our efficiency can be dramatically improved.

First, we need to design our experiments to produce more useful information. This means measuring the effects of what we try. To measure the effect of, for example, a new piece of literature, we must compare the attitudes toward liberty of readers with the attitudes of people who have not read it, while holding other variables as nearly constant as possible. This might be accomplished in an election by comparing the votes in election districts receiving the flyer with districts that did not receive the flyer, and which gave libertarian candidates similar percentages in previous elections. Or, the effect might be measured by the number of new members or inquiries attracted per dollar or hour of volunteer time, compared with other experiments.

Just as important as measuring an effect, is learning why what we did had that effect, and what changes could have improved the effectiveness. For this we need to use techniques such as in-depth, before-and-after polling; focus groups; and psychological research. These techniques can also be

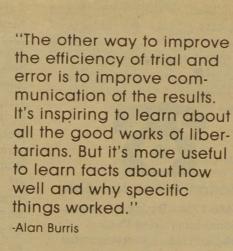
project is to build our knowledge rather than instant mass conversion of the "infidels" - or venting our frustrations our effectiveness will steadily increase and our morale will be sustained by a steady stream of positive accomplishments.

The other way to improve the efficiency of trial and error is to improve communication of the results. It's inspiring to learn about all the good works of libertarians. But it's more useful to learn facts about how well and why specific things worked. Activity and results are not necessarily the same. Newsletters and seminars are very important to keep up to date, but as information accumulates, it needs to be periodically digested and issued in reports and manuals.

#### **Historical Analysis**

The second approach to developing a strategy is historical analysis. This means looking at the strategies used by other movements (such as the socialists, the women's liberation movement. etc.) to learn from their successes and failures. Commercial marketing campaigns and military strategies can also offer useful ideas. The advantage of this approach is that it is based on realworld experience, and can save us from "re-inventing the wheel" and repeating the mistakes of others.

The disadvantage is the danger that we might be misled into blindly following formulas that won't work under our





used instead of election data to measure shifts in attitude. The more detailed the analysis of results with different groups of people (young-old, rich-poor, etc.) the more useful the information.

Running properly designed experiments to obtain useful and reliable information is a lot more work than giving a talk, holding a protest demonstration or trying to get as many votes as possible for a political candidate, and just hoping that these things do some good. But a well-run experiment will give you the satisfaction of knowing what you accomplished and why, and of having made a permanent contribution to the foundation of liberty. Even if the experiment was a disaster in terms of increasing votes or the desire for liberty, it can still be a success in terms of increasing our cnowledge. If a primary goal of our

current and changing circumstances. However, historical analysis can be a prime source of useful ideas, and this danger largely avoided, if historical ideas are properly evaluated by trial and error.

#### **Problem-Solving**

The third approach to developing a strategy is to use problem-solving techniques. There is a large literature on this subject, but a few general principles can be mentioned here. For complex problems (such as achieving liberty) it is usually better to start with the desired result, and work backwards in time to where you are today. It is very important to clearly define in writing the problem, the requirements of an acceptable solution, and the barriers to solving the problem. Sometimes, these steps alone will make the best solution obvious, or eliminate all but a short list



"IT'S AN INTERESTING THEORY: DISCOURAGE THE DRUG TRAFFIC BY MAKING IT MORE PROFITABLE ....

of possible solutions.

For example, the problem might be stated as: We are being robbed and oppressed by a gang of people calling themselves government. The acceptable solution might be stated as: Reduce the total initiation of force against us and costs imposed on us by agents of this or other governments, and by ordinary criminals, to a minimum, and securely maintain it at that minimum. (Note that the costs imposed on us to defend ourselves against government must be included, because we wouldn't gain much if, for example, defense consumed 100% of our income).

Unfortunately, this statement leaves a few important issues unresolved: What is the optimum tradeoff between reaching our goal as fast as possible, and the cost and damage in achieving it? We can't be completely free if others are enslaved, because our relations with them are hindered. Are we justified in also defending them against the state even if they don't want our help? Should we be limited in the means of defense we use to reach our goal?

Such questions illustrate the importance of first clearly and completely defining our goals before planning strategy. By bringing differences in goals out into the open where they can be discussed, we assist their resolution, reduce the confusion with other issues, and speed the development of an integrated strategy.

A barrier is something that has to be changed in order to reach the goal. Identifying barriers is a way of determining intermediate goals that must be achieved to make the ultimate goal possible. The main barrier might be stated as: The gang government which oppresses us cannot be dealt with as ordinary criminals because it is too large, and is aided and abetted by the great majority of the population, who have

been duped into believing that oppression is in their interest. To remove this barrier requires that we pesuade a sufficient number of people to join us in either opposing the state, or withdrawing their support from the state.

In turn, the barrier to persuading a large number of people (probably between 10% and 50%) to reject statism is that there are too few effective libertarian activists and financial supporters. Therefore, any successful strategy must have as a top priority the recruiting, educating, and motivating of ten to one hundred times as many libertarians as there are at present. Another barrier is that we lack knowledge of the most efficient methods of persuading all libertarians to join our cause, and for them to persuade others.

The final step in the problem-solving process is to evaluate alternative methods of overcoming the barriers to achieving our goal. At this point, the need for all three approaches to developing an effective strategy becomes apparent. We need historical analysis and trial-and-error to produce alternative ideas, and to evaluate them against the criteria developed by the problem-solving process, considering the limitations of our present resources.

#### Conclusion

While the purpose of this discussion has been to consider how to develop a winning strategy, rather than to propose a strategy, it seems obvious that the two top priorities of any strategy should be to 1) greatly increase our knowledge of how to persuade people to favor liberty, and 2) to increase the number of libertarian activists. If we seriously want to realize our dream of liberty, the first step in our strategy should be to start systematic development of a strategy.

Houston, TX - Libertarian Party candidates for federal and state office set a new record for the number of public debates with opponents in 1984, according to available estimates. While LP candidates in past years have participated in televised debates and public forums, and no actual count has been kept, it is likely that the 30+ debates identified by LP News in the recent election sets a new mark for LP candidate participation.

In addition to the sheer numbers, a significant number of these debates involved incumbent U.S. Senators, Congressmen or Governors, where Libertarian ideas were presented directly to the public and were forced to be considered by current bipartisan officeholders. And in several cases where LP candidates were excluded from debate participation, considerable publicity and public outcry over these exclusions also served to inform voters that the Libertarian Party deserves to be taken seriously.

#### Bergland/Lewis

Neither David Bergland nor Jim Lewis were invited to participate in the Presidential/VP debates in 1984, just as Ed Clark was excluded from the 1980 event (although John Anderson was invited). Libertarian attorney Manuel Klausner of Los Angeles sent a polite but firm letter to the head of the national LWV, noting that the League was violating their own charter by being "bipartisan" rather than "nonpartisan" and were totally ignoring all other challengers who had legally met ballot requirements in various states. This appeal fell on deaf ears.

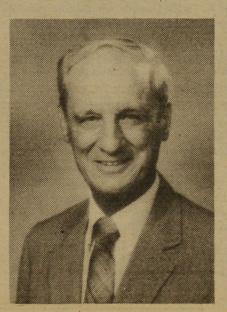
Jim Lewis held a one-man protest in Philadelphia at the Vice Presidential debates, which attracted some local coverage over his exclusion. A number of newspaper editorials also noted the bipartisan debate monopoly, in places ranging from Kentucky, Arizona and California. Several local LP candidates and leaders were also interviewed by newspapers around the nation after the debates. LP observers then pointed out numerous issues the major party candidates failed to address. LP members also wrote dozens of letters-to-theeditor, from Hawaii to New England, which protested the debate exclusion and presented some examples of the Libertarian message.

The following round-up is not necessarily comprehensive, but covers the debates which received news coverage or were known to *LP News* at press time.

#### California

San Diego congressional candidate Sara Baase participated in televised debates with her opponents, as did U.S. House candidate Roger Pope, who participated in a three-way debate sponsored by the Fairfield Chamber of Commerce. Pope was quoted as agreeing with the Republican on economics

but with the Democrat on civil liberties, and was "steadfastly opposed to intervention in foreign countries." After initial difficulties in getting incumbent Representative Barbara Boxer to show up, LP challenger Howard Creighton participated in a LWV debate in San Rafael on Oct. 17. LP candidate Robert Murphy scored particularly well in several LWV and Chamber of Commerce sponsored debates in his State Senate rate, with his Oct. 18 appearance yielding headlines in the Sacramento Union reading "Libertarian puts Johnson, Doolittle on the defensive."



Douglas Merritt, 1984 LP U.S. Senate candidate and Atchison City Commissioner.

Two California LP candidates faced difficulties getting opponents to show up, as in the case of 12th Congressional District candidate Bill White, who was the only candidate to show up at a debate sponsored by the College of San Mateo. A nice photo of White answering questions flanked by two empty chairs appeared in the local paper, and the Democratic challenger finally showed up later for a televised candidate forum. LP Congressional candidate Mike Yauch faced a similar problem in his attempt to debate incumbent Carlos Moorhead, who did not face Democratic opposition. Outraged by Moorhead's refusal to debate, Yauch and campaign supporters picketed the Congressman's L.A. area office and publicly challenged him to a head-on debate. This protest was picked up by several area papers.

#### Arizona

Congressional candidate Lorraina Valencia used the debate between the major party candidates to observe that it proved neither was serving the best interests of the people, and Corporation Commission candidates Ronald Tobin and Ken Sturzenacker participated in a number of candidate forums in their bids for office.

#### **New Mexico**

1st Congressional District candidate Stephen Curtis appeared at a televised joint appearance with his bipartisan opponents and said his exposure won him support. He was quoted in an AP story saying he would appear in "dozens of debates" if possible, because each one generated more interest in Libertarian ideas. Third Congressional District candidate Shirley Jones also participated in televised debates.

#### Colorado

Randy Fitzgerald made quite a splash in his debate appearance in Greeley, with congressional candidates from the old parties also in attendance. The Colorado Springs Gazette Telegraph headlined the AP story on the debate "Libertarian blasts incumbent Brown during debate for 4th District seat", and went on to note that Fitzgerald also explained the fundamental goals, principles and objectives of the LP during his presentation.

#### Kansas

Kansas LP Senatorial candidate Douglas Merritt took advantage of several public forums and televised debates to get across the Libertarian message. In an appearance before the Kansas Congress of Parents and Teachers, Merritt advocated tuition vouchers which would establish a "marketplace for education" and provide meaningful competition among schools. In his Oct. 22 appearance at the televised debates with all of the candidates, Merritt concentrated on the insatiable government appetite for tax revenues ("even if taxes were 100% they still would want just a bit more") and the Social Security program. "which must be considered a welfare program" and warned of a rebellion by young people if the system continues. Merritt also spoke at the candidates debate in Kansas City sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce.

#### Montana

The Montana LP may have had the most impressive debate performances of any state LP group, with their candidates for U.S. Senate, Congress and Governor appearing on LWV - sponsored televised debates. The Republican Senate candidate tried to keep Neil Halprin from appearing, but later relented after Halprin publicly blasted him for his less-than-honorable

campaign tactics.

#### Idaho

Idaho's LP Senate candidate Don Billings made an impressive debate appearance although incumbent Senator McClure had at one time made noises about backing out. The press coverage of Billings' debate was positive, with the UPI story giving Billings' comments far more coverage than the Democratic candidate.

#### Wyoming

LP Congressional candidate Craig McCune made the most of his hardwon debate opportunity, sponsored by the Wyoming Associated Press Broadcasters, after he was originally excluded due to "oversight". McCune's presence added a great deal to the proceedings, leading the Cheyenne Eagle correspondent to term the LP candidate "the winner", saying McCune "effectively used the forum to give credibility to his young campaign." McCune's hard-hitting critique of major party actions was also given prominent coverage in other news reports. McCune was excluded from a debate sponsored by the Iron Skull honorary society, which claimed there was a "mixup" that prevented his participation. He turned this exclusion into a personal appearance at the event, which also generatedfavorable publicity.

#### Nevada

LP Congressional candidate Joe Morris and LP members ended up picketing the offices of the Las Vegas Review Journal after that paper banned him from debates jointly sponsored by the paper and a local TV station. Morris rejected the initial offer of 30 minutes of air time as a sop, and picketed because "it is still censorship in a real sense, even if its legal, if I am denied a chance to debate." The newspaper claimed Morris wasn't a "viable" candidate, "who didn't have a chance to win" (no wonder). Walter Mondale, covered by the same paper, was apparently given a better handicap by the Review Journal's editors/oddsmakers ...

#### Oklahoma

OLP Chair and Congressional can-Continued page 31

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## **BOOK REVIEWS**

by Carol Moore

Cities and the Wealth of Nations: Principles of Economic Life, by Jane Jacobs, 251 pages, Random House, \$17.95.

Carol Moore is a songwriter and playwright who has been active in the Libertarian Party, disarmament and "war tax" resistance groups in New York City and Los Angeles. Her writings on non-violence, decentralism and monetary theory have been published in a variety of libertarian and pacifist publications.

In the twenty-five years since community activist Jane Jacobs' book, The Death and Life of Great American Cities, first took on big government and private developers, accusing them of ruining cities and their neighborhoods, it has sold more than 250,000 copies. Most city planners and architects have swung over to her position, and she has earned an international reputation as an urban expert. In her new book, Cities and the Wealth of Nations, Jacobs takes on economists from Adam Smith to Milton Friedman as well as the institution of the nation state, arguing for truly free markets through the "expedient multiplication of sovereignties" - i.e. the secession of cities from nation states.

Jacobs' recent book has been praised by many urbanists and panned by many economists. It has divided the "liberal" press. While New York Magazine, The Nation and The New Republic denounced Jacobs' new "conservative" and even "dangerous" direction, The Atlantic published a lengthy reprint. Mother Jones and The New Yorker printed favorable reviews, and the Los Angeles Times awarded the book its 1984 Book Prize for Current Events. Even the business press was divided: Barron's mocked it while Forbes respectfully interviewed its author. Undoubtedly, Jacobs' views, which variously parrallel, supplement and challenge libertarian economic and political ideas, will also generate controversy among libertarians.

Jane Jacobs is not an economist and does not refer to any modern free market or Austrian economists. However, like the Austrians, she rejects mathematical economic models in favor of analytical reasoning, direct observation and empirical evidence. Similarly, she rejects the macroeconomic asumption that "national economies are useful and salient entities for understanding how economic life works" and economists' assertions that government intervention can ensure healthy economies. Rather, she regards cities, hotbeds of entrepreneurial activity, as the relevant economies which should be studied and



Author Jane Jacobs

asserts that nations are just grab bags of cities and their regions brought together by "bloody military force". The true purpose of national economic and military policies is to keep these unnatural national entities from falling apart. However, these policies only insure the steady decline of both nation states and their captive cities worldwide, resulting in economic stagnation on a global scale.

While many liberarians are familiar with these kind of arguments, Jacobs' insights into the dynamics of city markets, economic development and decline are probably new. Supplying many examples, she illustrates how vital cities upgrade their economies as entrepreneurs keep shifting to produce goods formerly imported from more advanced cities, a process she calls "import replacing". These cities also tend to improve the economies of their surrounding regions, providing jobs for their inhabitants, markets for their raw materials and manufactures, and eventually physically expanding into those regions. Jacobs believes that less economically advanced cities within nations and in the Third World can only develop by building on local talents and resources and by trading with other backward cities, rather than more advanced ones whose products are so superior they discourage local production. In this way backward cities can "bootstrap" themselves into more advanced economies by stressing self-sufficiency over disadvantageous international divisions of labor.

Unfortunately, rather than using this approach to develop backward regions within nations or in the Third World, most nations have taken to what Jacobs calls "transactions of decline". In effect, these are subsidies of poorer regions paid for by taxing, or draining investment capital from more successful cities and their regions. The three prime transactions of decline she identifies are: military production to both maintain empire and prop up backward regions; welfare in the form of direct payments to individuals and rural and urban development boondoggles; and trade with backward nations which emphasizes generous loans, (which may or may not be paid back) and even direct grants of financial aid and aid-in-kind. Jacobs' strong opposition to all these "transactions" should impress libertarians.

However, some libertarians will question Jacobs' two most controversial viewpoints, that cities must have their own currency and that they must secede from nation states in order to prevent their own decline. Jacobs contends that cities need their own currency as a feedback mechanism whose value falls with the relative decline in the value of the cities' products. This discourages expensive imports and encourages local entrepreneurs to begin producing formerly imported products locally, starting the city on a new cycle of expansion. She believes a single national currency stifles this feedback mechanism and is the primary reason cities cannot stop their decline once it begins. The only beneficiary of this system tends to be the largest city, especially if it engages in substantial import-export trade and is also the national capital. Thus we see many nations with one monstrous city like Tokyo, Mexico, Paris, Cairo or Bombay, and many small, stagnant or declining cities.

Hard money advocates might reject Jacobs' criticism of a single national currency because they believe that a gold standard would act, in effect, as a single national or even worldwide currency. However, Jacobs believes that even with a metal standard, the value of the currencies of different sovereign

cities would vary according to the values of the goods they produce -- a view hard money advocates would also reject. Not being a consistent free marketeer, it does not occur to Jacobs that there might be several competing currencies within a single city.

Finally, most libertarians reject the idea that the only way individuals. communities and cities can escape national domination is through seceding from the nation state. As Jacobs herself admits, "virtually all national governments, it seems fair to say, and most citizens would sooner decline and decay unified, true to the sacrifices by which their unity was won, than prosper and develop in division." Ironically, even libertarians who debate the merits of limited government versus anarchism fail to clearly differentiate between centralist/nationalist "minarchy" and decentralist/city state minar-

It is Jacobs' hope that the world will cast up new "pattern states" made up of pioneers willing to try this secessionist experiment. She is optimistic that someone will try it "if it really is within human capacities to divide large sovereignties before they have reached a dead end of disarray." Perhaps Jacobs' book will inspire some libertarians to try such an experiment. It will be interesting to see if her latest book has as much effect on urban life in the next twenty-five years as her first book did over the last twenty-five.

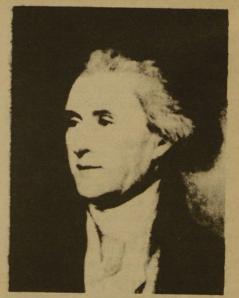
#### By Richard Cooper

Mr. Jefferson, by Albert Jay Nock, Delavan, WI: Hallberg Publishing, \$8.95 qpbk.

Mr. Cooper majored in the history of ideas at Columbia and is a Westbury, NY based export manager. His book reviews have been widely published.

The man from Monticello strides through the pages of his biography with all his virtues and faults. Thomas Jefferson continues to affect people more than a century after his death. Sadly, his true opinions and character may be unknown to many. Thus, re-publication of the late journalist Albert Jay Nock's 1926 biography Mr. Jefferson is most welcome as an introduction to the life, times and thoughts of the third president of the United States.

Nock ascribes great weight to Jefferson's role as a farmer. Nock was a former Episcopalian minister who left the church for a career in journalism. He had been greatly influenced by the reformer Henry George and the historian Charles Beard. George contended in Progress and Poverty that land values were the result of social action and the portion of land values so attributable should be taxed for the benefit of the community - the famous "Single Tax" panacea. Beard, among other works, wrote An Economic Interpretation of the Constitution, which examined the role played by public creditors and land speculators in the creation of the



Thomas Jefferson

Federal Constitution.

In another work, Our Enemy, The State, Nock poses a distinction between the two methods for obtaining our material ends: the "economic means" by trading in the market, versus the "political means" of reliance upon the coercive power of the state. However, at the time of writing Mr. Jefferson, Nock wrongly interpreted this distinction as that between the "producing class," which he identified with agriculture, versus the "exploiting class" which he identified with manufacturing, commerce and banking. In actuality, agrarians can and do rely on the political means, and non-

#### Mr. Jefferson

From page 30

coercive commercial and manufacturing activity has been a great boon to

Despite this flaw, Nock offers an interesting and witty account of Jefferson's life and character. He devotes much attention to the political developments of the Revolution and the new nation as shaped by the conflict he perceived between the producers and the exploiters. This demonic view of political conflict does give rise to lively writing and is not far from that of the contenders themselves.

Although Hamilton and Jefferson were opponents, they did not have the great enmity for each other that Hamilton and Aaron Burr demonstrated towards each other. Hamilton emerges as an agent of evil in Nock's account. Of Hamilton, Nock says "Strong in his belief that men could be moved only by force or interest, he fearlessly accepted the cor-

ollary that corruption is an indispensable instrument of government, and that therefore the public and private behavior of a statesman may not always be answerable to the same code."

Mr. Jefferson stands as a readable account of the conflict between the economic and the political means in America as realized in the career of a justly famous man. It grasps the force of the nineteenth-century essayist Frederic Bastiat's remark that "The state is that great fiction whereby everyone tries to live at the expense of everyone else." The author of the Declaration of Independence emerges from Mr. Jefferson as a champion for the independence of individuals, not merely nations. Through history, we see the continuous struggle of the political means of the state against the economic means of the market. Mr. Jefferson roots this struggle in America's past.

### Debate Activity

From page 29

didate Gordon Mobley strongly protested the exclusion of LP candidates from LWV debates in various congressional races as well as the U.S. Senate race. "We mind being excluded," Mobley said, "but what we really mind is the League of Women Voters claiming to be non-partisan when it is really bi-partisan." These protests generated widespread press coverage, and LP members picketed the debates as well. Illinois

LP Senatorial candidate Steve Givot spoke at the Oct. 8 Society of Professional Journalists Sigma Delta Chi forum, as did all the other candidates except the incumbent, Charles Percy, (who went on to lose the election). Candidates for the University of Illinois Board of Trustees also participated in a candidate's forum held by the student government, where LP candidate Joseph A. Maxwell noted "tax funding for higher education is a way in which the poor are forced to subsidize the well-to-do.'

#### Indiana

Only three of Indiana LP Congressional candidates were invited by the LWV to participate in debates, and that was because the sponsoring chapters do not receive subsidies from the national organization and invited whomever they pleased. Michael Fallahay lodged a strong protest, as well as publishing a letter in the local paper. Congressional candidate Cecil Bohanon managed to turn "lemons into lemonade" when he was the only candidate to appear at a debate at Muncie Central High even though he was also the only candidate not originally invited. Bohanon showed up early to hold a press conference protesting his exclusion from the Chamber of Commerce sponsored debate only to learn that it was cancelled at the last minute due to cancellation by one of the major party candidates. Bohanon ended up with the entire audience and received at least one newspaper article as a result.

Alabama

Also making the best of a bad situation, debate-wise, was Alabama Senatorial candidate S.D. Yana Davis, who was excluded by the LWV groups from that state's debates. "I think it's a gross injustice that the voters are denied the opportunity for alternative views to be presented," Davis was quoted.

Davis counter-attacked in the media, blasting the decision with press releases which were picked up by the state AP wire and the largest state newspapers. He also received a lengthy article in the Montgomery Journal after the televised debate discussing the shortcomings of the bipartisan matchup. Davis also received what was probably a first for an LP candidate, with a gagged figure labeled "no debate" being pictured in a political cartoon in the Montgomery paper the day before the election.

#### South Carolina

South Carolina's active Congressional candidates scored heavily in that state's televised debates, shown by the state's public television stations. Fourth District House candidate Ray Pike surprised many observers with his incisive and refreshing comments in his televised appearance, with the headline in the Spartanburg Herald-Journal reading "Libertarian Pike Scores Unlikely Victory in Debate." The article went on to say that "Ray Pike stole the show, he spoke deliberately, as if he were researching every word, but put out the Libertarian message clearly." He had "answers for everything" and he "gave a history lesson in the origins of government.'

Dr. Hugh Thompson wasn't so fortunate in his attempted debate, since WPDE-TV in Florence refused to include him in its 30-minute District 6 debate, citing "time limitations" as the reason. Although he pointed out he had "no legal basis" for demanding inclusion, Thompson noted that the voters would be the losers, and his predicament generated two sympathetic stories in Florence and Columbia area newspapers. Thompson was able to make an effective presentation at the candidates' forum in Florence sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce.

Congressional candidate Cynthia

Sullivan spoke on TV with candidates in the 2nd Congresional District in Orangeburg while 5th District candidate Linda Blevins highlighted government involvement in the medical industry for attention in her televised debate in Rock Hill.

#### Maryland

The Chevy Chase Montgomery Journal singled out LP House candidate Sam Grove for his principled stand, in it's Opinion piece entitled "Libertarian candidate stands by his principles" for refusing to invoke the FCC's "equal time" rules when he was excluded from WTTG's pre-election candidate forum. Both Grove and State Chair Dean Ahmad protested to the station "in the name of fairness and good journalism" but wouldn't use the government against the station.

Congressional candidates in this state made good use of their televised debate opportunities, with Charles Sunblade's appearance resulting in two newspaper accounts with "good reviews." One noted that Sunblade had come up with "the best idea" heard in the debates, and another story observing that he got off the best quote of the evening: "when goods don't cross borders, soldiers will."

In what was described as a "lively exchange", 2nd District candidate Donald Wood keyed on foreign policy issues and U.S. subsidy of European and Japanese defense, in his LWV

televised debates in Middletown. Wood also said that the Trident submarine, even though built in the state, should be evaluated objectively just like other government weapons systems.

5th District LP challenger James Peron did equally well in two debate appearances. The first, a radio debate, was conducted without the incumbent Democrat, in which Peron likened the two major parties to two drivers of a car careening toward a cliff while arguing about how fast to go. He suggested"putting on the brakes and putting the car in reverse," instead. In a subsequent televised LWV debate in Wilton, the Danbury News-Times concluded that "Libertarian candidate James Peron stole the debate from the two major party candidates".

#### Vermont

Congressional candidate James Hedbor came up with a novel approach to the problem of being "stood up" by the incumbent at several debate opportunities. Hedbor constructed a "paper opponent" out of cardboard to accompany him at various appearances. His debate opponent sported a tie which read "tax and spend."

Gubernatorial candidate William Wicker debated in a LWV sponsored forum in Bennington in early Oct., where he noted that the major party candidates were creatures of the same political stripe. He also participated in a UPI sponsored debate in Montpelier which received widespread attention.

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## Quotables

•The size and purpose of the military has become the single most contentious issue in Nicaragua. This is particularly the case with regard to the military draft and has actually led to cases of open rebellion among the general

Apparently 200 mothers of unwilling recruits stormed an army training camp in San Rafael where their sons were being trained and took them away. Shots were fired, but no one was reported killed. Mr. Chamorro, codirector of the independent newspaper La Prensa, reports a similar incident in Nagarote involving 800 mothers.

"Despair and Fear in Managua". David Asman, The Wall Street Journal, March 25, 1985

•However our foreign policy will continue, as is, bringing us the endless and senseless struggles exemplified by Vietnam, Korea, the Mid-East and Central America. We are no closer to an American pro-defense foreign policy in Central America than we were in Vietnam. Nicaragua is hardly presenting a threat to America's security. Castro, it could be argued, might well be, but indirect funding to Soviet bloc nations through the International Monetary Fund and other international banking institutions continues with this Adminstration as it it did with the previous ones, thus indirectly helping Castro and Central American com-

Even though the rhetoric is more anti-communist these days than ever before, our policies of internationalism have not changed one iota. The funding continues, the militarism persits, and our senseless confrontations throughout the world orchestrated by the CIA have not been reduced. If anything they have been steadily increased. Until we debate the issues publicly and fully — American defense versus internationalism — we cannot expect to see any positive changes in

"The Westmoreland Libel Case", by former Republican congressman Ron Paul, Ron Paul's Freedom Report, March 1985

•Bolivia's inflation rate is the highest in the world. In 1984, prices zoomed 2,700%. The central bank last week announced January inflation of 80%; if that pace continued all year, it would mean an annual rate of 116,000%.

"This isn't even good as toilet paper," says pharmacist Ruth Aranda, holding up a 100-peso bill. Indeed, she points out, admission to a public toilet costs 300 pesos.

"We're headed for the garbage can," says Jorge von Bergem an executive of La Papalera, S.A., a large paper-products company, who lugs his pocket-money around in a small suitcase. "When it comes to inflation, we're the international champs.'

Tons of paper money are printed to keep the country of 5.9 million inhabitants going. Planeloads of money arrive twice a week from printers in West Germany and Britain. Purchases of money cost Bolivia more than \$20 million last year, making it the third largest import, after wheat and mining equipment.

"When Inflation Rate is 116,000%, Prices Change by the Hour", Sonia L. Nazario, The Wall Street Journal, February 7, 1985

•The one thing that could be done. overnight, is to legaize the stuff (illegal drugs). Exit crime and the profits from

It is hardly a novel suggestion to legalize dope. Shrewd observers of the scene have recommended it for years. I am on record as having opposed it in the matter of heroin. The accumulated evidence draws me away from my own opposition, on the purely empirical grounds that what we have now is a drug problem plus a crime problem plus a problem of huge export of capital to the dope-producing countries.

Ours is a free society in which oodles of people kill themselves with tobacco and booze. Some will do so with coke and heroin. But we should count in the lives saved by having the deadly stuff available at the same price as rat poison.

"Why Not Consider the Dramatic Alternative?", William F. Buckley, Houston Chronicle, March 28, 1985

## Blue Law Stickers Available

Houston, TX - As a graphic means of illustrating their opposition to the ridiculous state "blue laws", which prevent businesses from operating on Sundays, the Texas LP has produced "Repeal Blue Laws" stickers, illustrated here.

They are designed to be used on envelopes (particularly on bills sent to local merchants supporting Blue Laws) store windows, or wherever.

They are available in rolls of 500, c/o of the National LP headquarters,

checks payable to the "LP of Texas", at \$5.00 per roll.

