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National Libertarian Election Results

by Chris Hocker

Ed. Note. Excerpted from a letter from LP National Director Chris Hocker to all state chairs, this article represents information available from National Headquarters as of November 16, 1978.

Dick Randolph won in **Alaska**, **Ed Clark** got almost 374,000 votes in **California**, the LP won ballot status for 1980 in **Nevada** and **Hawaii** and every state showed improvement over 1976!

Excuse me for shouting, but the LP has a lot to cheer about as a result of the recent elections. This is not to say that we didn't have a few disappointments in some races, but, over all, we're looking more and more like a serious political movement.

In **Fairbanks, Alaska**, **Dick Randolph** joined four Democrats and one Republican as winners in an at-large race for six seats. The three other LP candidates finished 8th, 10th, and 11th out of sixteen in the field. Apparently, the Democrats staged a last-minute anti-libertarian blitz which eroded our support before we had a chance to respond. According to two polls taken before the election, we could have had two or three libertarians elected. But the fact that we elected even one candidate is a record—this appears to be the first time since at least the early 1940's that a nationally-based third party has won a partisan election.

Ed Clark's California showing is equally impressive, with 5.5% of the vote statewide, and percentages in the 8-10 range in some of the northern counties. His totals were about twice what most libertarians, and pollsters, were predicting, and it gives us an excellent base from which to get permanent ballot status, either in the courts or through voter registration. The Clark campaign was able to run full-page ads in major newspapers, buy radio advertising in every major city, and purchase a half-hour on television in the primary media centers for Monday before the election. In addition, 1.5 million four-page tabloids were inserted into California newspapers. Clark was endorsed by the Bakersfield *Californian* and several local papers. To sum up, the Clark campaign was an incalculably significant step forward for libertarians all over the country.

Other important steps were taken in **Nevada** and **Hawaii**, where our statewide vote totals were high enough to earn 1980 ballot status. **Florence Fields** took 6% of the vote in the race for Lieutenant Governor of **Nevada**, while **Mike Rossell** in Hawaii received 49,000 votes, or 22%, in a race for one of seven seats for State Board of Education.

In a **Nevada** legislative race, LP candidate **Jim Burns** outpolled a Republican, and other LP candidates did well. In **Arizona**, our gubernatorial candidate received 2%, other statewide candidates got between 4 and 7%, and **Kathleen Cooke**, in a two-way race for Congress, won 15%. The four LP candidates in **Massachusetts**, all in two-way races, received between 14 and 19%. In **New Hampshire**, percentages ranged from half a percent for Governor to 21% for a state legislative candidate in a three-way race. In **Ohio**, **Bob Lehman** took 5.5% in a four-way race for U.S. Congress. Back in **California**, LP National Chairman **Dave Bergland** got 6%, or 14,000 votes, in a State

Senate contest, more than the margin of victory of the Republican over the Democrat.

In **Oregon**, LP candidate **Vivian Baures**, running for Jackson County Clerk, won two newspaper endorsements and 19% in a three-way race, while two other countywide LP candidates took 8% and 12%, also in three-ways. In **Idaho**, **Larry Fullmer** took 16% in a three-way State Senate race; in **Tennessee**, **Dick Bacon** took 10% in a three-way State House race. Vivian, Larry, and Dick had all hoped to do better than the final results; however, their totals are quite impressive for third party candidates.

Some final results are not available yet, notably in New York, New Jersey, Illinois, and Iowa. **Gary Greenberg** is projecting between 15,000 and 20,000, higher than any previous LP candidate in **New York**. **Illinois** also projects a significant improvement over 1976, probably three times **MacBride's** total for their U.S. Senate candidate.

It is also encouraging to note local LP candidacies in states such as **Indiana**, **Maryland**, **Virginia**, **Pennsylvania**, and **Georgia**, where we've had next-to-zero activity in the past. In **Maryland**, our candidate for a state house seat took 18% in a two-way race. In the other states, our percentage was much lower, but still considerably better than our 1976 averages.

A complete report of all election returns will be published in the next *LP News*. In addition, National Headquarters will be distributing a candidates' questionnaire in an effort to systematically determine what we can learn from the 1978 elections—what we did right, and what we did wrong.

INSIDE THIS CALIBER

What happened on election day all over the country is described in a story by Chris Hocker on page 1.

The Secretary of State denies that LP is now a qualified political party in California. Story on page 6. Also see letters section.

Murray Rothbard's Thoughts on Coalitions and Alignments is reprinted from *LP News* on page 4.

Ten New Year Resolutions for California Libertarian Party members who wish to make a difference in 1979. See page 6.

San Jose Convention (February 16-19) features a film festival and lots of new faces focusing on the many facets of freedom. Stories on page 5.

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From the Chair, page 3.

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THE LIBERTARIAN ACTIVIST

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Our Contributors:

- Emil Franzi** — Political Consultant; Campaign Advisor to John Rousselot, H. L. "Bill" Richardson, Sam Steiger, and other politicians.
- Robert Poole, Jr.** — Editor of REASON Magazine and chief advisor to the Local Government Center.
- Marcia Donovan** — University of Arizona Political Scientist and professional political campaigner
- Sharon Kha** — News Editor for KGUN Television and expert in media access.
- Rick White** — Region 3 Representative to the National Committee of the Libertarian Party. Freelance writer, currently writing a book on Nexialism from a General Semantics framework.
- Michael Emerling** — Ghost-writer, author, and professional speaker. Political Consultant. He gives Weekend Marathon Workshops on THE ART OF POLITICAL PERSUASION across the United States.

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What kind of year was 1978?

Listen! Would you have predicted that Californians would PASS a massive tax-cutting initiative by a 2-1 margin. DEFEAT a homosexual discrimination initiative by another whopping amount? AND give a Libertarian gubernatorial candidate close to 400,000 votes?

For libertarians, it was the year of the jackpot.

Let's sit back for a moment and reflect on it.

For starters, there was the Ed Clark campaign in general. Specifically, the petition drive produced the highest number of signatures ever for a single candidate; and it made Ed Clark the first person ever to qualify for the California gubernatorial ballot via petition.

Money: Over \$300,000 was raised and spent for the Clark campaign, far exceeding anything previously accomplished or imagined. And it allowed California libertarians to do things they had never before done—1.7 million tabloids printed AND DISTRIBUTED to California voters; full-page ads in several major newspapers; a half-hour of prime-time television; hundreds of radio and TV spots. And to complement this unprecedented fund-raising, a very impressive efficiency of less than one dollar per vote.

Credibility: New-found prestige and serious consideration among media and public alike. Working press of all persuasions came away from the Clark campaign with virtually unanimously favorable impressions; and don't forget that working press eventually grow up to become administrative press: the friendly relations from this campaign will show up a few years down the road when today's reporter or cameraman becomes tomorrow's editorial director or assignments editor.

Did you also notice, perhaps for the first time, how your friends and work associates would come up to you and volunteer the information that they had seen or heard a Clark ad and were very favorably impressed, and by golly, they would even consider voting for “your candidate.”

For the first time, a libertarian candidate started showing up in the major, independent polls. And not just as noise level, either; actual percentage points were assigned. Note, in passing, that the Peace and Freedom and American Independent Party candidates candidates were listed, by and large, in the noise level. And as icing on THAT cake, Clark actually INCREASED his polls showing as election day approached; and to top it all off, his final vote total almost doubled his last pre-election predictions. (As a personal aside, it is noted in passing that the Clark HQ vote-percentage pool, amounting to some \$24, was won by your state chairman; making it an even more memorable year.)

And, of course, time didn't exactly stand still for other libertarian candidates. In a stunning accomplishment, considering the time and resources available, Dave Bergland, Jim Gallagher, and Ed Ogawa all succeeded in qualifying for local partisan elections by means of petition drives. Furthermore, in a significant and far-reaching court victory, Bergland and Gallagher were able to achieve listing as LIBERTARIAN opposite their names on the ballot; a first in California. And, not only did our candidates out-poll their minority opposite numbers (in Clark's case, he demolished them); Bergland actually achieved the balance of power in his election.

Aside from elections, other things were going on to give 1978 a rosy glow in retrospect: For the first time, registered Libertarians exceeded the 1/15 of one percent total that is required to maintain ballot status, once having achieved it; a potentially significant factor in a court battle. In fact, as of October of this year, statewide LP registration stands at 7,926, up from 4,951 in January!

As a result of the Clark vote total, the increase in registration and the growing amount of public acceptance and credibility, prospects for permanent ballot status for the LPC have never seemed brighter. For the first time, there is a growing amount of support among the influential media; public sympathy is in our favor; and the Secretary



of State's office is acting defensively, as if it's on the run. Over and above the possibility of a favorable court ruling on our lawsuit to get on the ballot, it appears that we actually have the resources to mount a successful registration drive, to unequivocally, once and for all, qualify for the ballot.

As a crucially important step in that direction, and in support of many other LPC activities, a full-time Executive Director (working out of a full-time office) has been hired. The presence of Bob Costello will provide a hitherto-unrealized dimension to the impact of the Libertarian Party.

Of course, 1978 will always be remembered as the year the Libertarian Party elected its first major partisan candidate; according to a number of reports, the first time since the 1940's that a nationally based third party has won a partisan election. Let this roll off your tongue: “State Senator Dick Randolph (Libertarian) of Fairbanks.” Sound good?

To me, the most important and significant aspect of this election year is not the vote totals or percentages, encouraging as they are. It is a change in public attitude that holds far-reaching and salutary consequences for the LP.

This year has seen, to a greater degree than ever before, the discarding of the concept that you have to vote for the lesser of two evils; the attitude that to vote your beliefs and principles is to “throw your vote away.” This year, more than ever before, it became more respectable to vote your principles, regardless of the victory potential of your candidate; the idea is spreading that NOT voting your principles is “throwing your vote away.”

As the political party with the most to gain from a widespread public acceptance of this new attitude; as the “Party of Principle”; I believe the Libertarian Party will be able to look back at 1978 and celebrate it as the year that Principle returned to California—and American—political life.

Happy New Year.

Bruce Lagasse

Thoughts on Coalitions and Alignments

By Murray N. Rothbard

(The following paper was submitted to the National Committee of the Libertarian Party in October, 1977.)

Libertarians face the challenge of cleaving always to pure principles and never betraying or undercutting such principles, while still acting efficaciously in the real world to bring about the triumph of those principles. This paper attempts to apply such a strategic policy to the question of coalitions and alignments.

I. Coalitions Ad Hoc

It is right and proper that libertarians, including the LP, form coalitions on specific issues that will advance libertarianism, with non-libertarian groups (e.g. with liberals on the draft or on marijuana laws.)

But the coalitions should be on specific current issues; they should never be permanent organizational coalitions, since this would necessarily mean submergence of the LP and of libertarian principle. We should always remember, then, that coalitions are for limited purposes, and that we should *never* extend uncritical support to groups who happen to be our allies on particular issues.

II. Relations with Allies: Membership, Activities, Revenue

Is it legitimate for LP organizers and activists to speak at forums or platforms provided by non-libertarian organizations, whether they be allies or other? The answer should be yes, there is no reason to avoid use of such public platforms—with one practical proviso, that it might be unwise to speak before a forum provided by organizations so out of public favor that they might militate against the LP goal of becoming a majority movement in America (e.g. speaking before the Ku Klux Klan, or the Mafia.)

A more difficult question: is it legitimate for LP organizers and activists to join (either as rank and file or as Board members) organizations with whom we have *ad hoc* coalitions? The answer should be yes, since we are here dealing with individual memberships, rather than permanent membership by the LP as a whole. Such a membership would be particularly worthwhile where the activist can have significant impact on the policies and programs of the allied organization. (Examples of such organization might be ACLU or NORML). Assuming that this organization is not the State, we still have a prudential proviso: that it might be imprudent for the LP activist to join an organization that is out of public favor, or that has a public image of being anti-libertarian, so that we would seem to be inconsistent (e.g. the Ku Klux Klan, or the Mafia.)

An allied question: whose monetary contribution should the LP accept? Should it turn any contribution down? Recognizing that no organization can be expected to engage in the lengthy investigation of the remote source of every dollar, we conclude with similar guidelines to the previous issues: Namely, that we should accept any money proffered, with two provisos. One, the moral proviso—that we accept no money from the State, whether it be the CIA or the federal elections machinery. And second, the prudential

proviso—that we should refuse any money the acceptance of which would seriously embarrass us in our goal of becoming a majority movement (again, the Mafia or the Ku Klux Klan).

On the money question, we might add that if the LP engages in any money-making activity, the activities themselves should advance libertarian principles at the same time that they yield revenue (e.g. the LP should sell libertarian literature, but not sell investment advice).

Thus, *ad hoc* coalitions are legitimate and proper, provided that they are not immoral in allying with the State, and that they are not imprudent in cutting against the task of building a majority movement.

III. Coalitions with Whom?

With *whom* should we be forming coalitions?

First, to use Staughton Lynd's phrase of the 1960's, we should never form coalitions "with the Marines," rather we should always take care that the specific coalition is *against*, rather than with, the State. As an example of coalitions *not* to form, many conservative libertarians, in the late 1960s, allied themselves *with* the police and with government-run and financed universities, and against the student rebels against these statist institutions.

Second, the potential libertarian constituency is all those groups and classes in America who are net taxpayers, that is, who lose from government intervention. Most of the public are net taxpayers, and more and more citizens are beginning to perceive themselves as exploited taxpayers. As statism begins to founder on the rock of its own fallacies and inner contradictions, we can expect that even many government employees, perceiving those flaws, will become libertarians. These government employees should be welcomed in the libertarian movement, but we must always realize that the abstract convictions of these members continually cut against their own personal economic interests.

Third, while *ad hoc* coalition with varying groups on specific libertarian issues is proper and legitimate, we must remember that, in the context of the current American political spectrum, we must be far more wary of coalitions with *conservatives* than with other groups. For we are faced with the following situation: (1) most of the media and the public *perceive* us as being a variant of "extreme conservatism." Therefore, it is particularly important for us to disabuse these people of our alleged conservative connection. (2) This is particularly important since the media and intellectuals tend to be anti-conservative, often for good reasons (because of conservative positions on civil liberties and foreign policy). (3) In fact, the greatest single threat to American liberty is the pro-war foreign policy of the conservative movement; and (4) in 1976, the major opponents of the LP ticket were the conservatives, while favorable responses came from liberals.

IV. Avoiding Unprincipled "Log Rolling"

While engaging in coalitions, our actions should always be principled. For example, we must never engage in "logrolling" activities, either as elected legislators or as members of the LP. In short, each one of our actions, whether in the organization or as

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The Many Facets of Freedom Seminars for Everyone

ISSUES AND ANSWERS

The program of speakers and panels for the Feb. 16-19 state convention in San Jose offers a thoughtful debate on foreign policy and in-depth examinations of many of the major public policy issues in the news recently in California.

Foreign Policy

Listeners can expect some dramatic verbal by-play as debaters **Roy Childs** and **Tibor Machan** address their topic: "A non-interventionist foreign policy for America?" Childs absolutely rules out foreign intervention by the United States, while Machan is certainly willing to entertain the notion that many things that Childs would consider reprehensibly interventionist may in some contexts be justified.

Libertarian Review editor-in-chief Childs says that he intends in the debate "to lay the interventionist position to rest, once and for all." Childs maintains that American intervention is "completely unjustified — morally, practically, and strategically." Childs sees the topic as important for analyzing what's behind day-to-day newspaper headlines and in deciding the future of the libertarian movement. "The classical liberal movement," Childs says, "was destroyed by the failure of its adherents to recognize the gnawing corruption that comes with war and imperialism." Childs believes that foreign policy questions are central to a successful libertarian effort: "America is at a crossroads. Only by reining in the state geographically can libertarians hope to prevent the deliberate degradation of human liberty that is guaranteed by the global mission proposed by the likes of Ronald Reagan and James Schlesinger."

Opposing Childs in the debate will be *Reason* magazine senior editor Tibor Machan. Machan, a refugee from Hungary, did his undergraduate work at Claremont Men's College and then received his M.A. from New York University and his Ph.D. from UC-Santa Barbara. He is now an associate professor of Philosophy at State University of New York at Fredonia and director of educational programs for the Reason Foundation.

Machan says he wants to concentrate on two matters in his prepared remarks. First, in terms of the political goals of libertarians, he stresses that if law-enforcement agencies are run as normal profit-motivated businesses, there is no reason to expect them to confine their activities to a small geographical area. These private police firms might well be "global" in scope, according to Machan. Does this conflict with the isolationist foreign policy goals of libertarians? Machan asks. Secondly, Machan plans to discuss how we should evaluate recent foreign policy dilemmas: for example, the Cuban missile crisis of 1962, the Camp David agreements, accusations of treason, or the implications of foreign government interference with free trade.

Murray N. Rothbard, a member of the Libertarian National Committee and author of the newly revised introduction to libertarianism *For a New Liberty*, will be speaking on capital punishment. Rothbard contributed a chapter on punishment to John Hagel and Randy Barnett's anthology *Assessing the Criminal*.

Rothbard emphasizes that politicians' stances on capital punishment have determined the outcomes of numerous recent political races around the country. "The libertarian movement

must at last come to grips with the problem of punishment, especially capital punishment. In every state the public is crying out for capital punishment. Is the public right or wrong?"

Rothbard says that in the past some people who have discussed punishment have confused the rightness or wrongness of punishments of different sorts with the question of who should properly administer punishments. "The government has nationalized roads, the police, and the mails," Rothbard points out. "It has nationalized the punishing function as well. But we should remember that, like the mails or the roads, in the case of punishment just because the government is handling something now, doesn't mean it shouldn't be done."

Rothbard adds that the individualistic core of libertarianism will transform major aspects of today's criminal justice system. "Libertarians must take the lead," he says, "in focusing on the rights of the victim to press charges against the accused or to pardon a convicted criminal. All too often such matters are determined by governmentally caused court congestion or considerations of political expediency."

Rothbard received his Ph.D. in economics from Columbia and teaches at the Polytechnic Institute of New York. He is also a research fellow at the Cato Institute in San Francisco. Rothbard is the author of numerous works in economics and history, including *America's Great Depression* and *Conceived in Liberty*, a five-volume work on American colonial history. Rothbard is editor of *Libertarian Forum* and the *Journal of Libertarian Studies*.

Affirmative Action

Speaking on affirmative action will be **Charles King**, the chairman of the philosophy department at Pomona College. King received his Ph.D. from Harvard and is the editor of the anthology *Political and Social Philosophy*. The issue of affirmative action received widespread public attention at the time of the Supreme Court's Bakke decision, which involved an applicant to the UC-Davis medical school.

King proposes to begin his talk by filling in listeners on the history of affirmative action and its origins in the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Then he plans to consider affirmative action as a strategy for the rectification of past injustices. Libertarians, King points out, have to be alert to past injustices and the proper remedies for them. In the case of past injustice to blacks, he adds, the continuing political importance of this issue gives it special prominence. King says that those who defend affirmative action as the correct way to rectify these serious grievances can properly be asked to show that affirmative action is not hopelessly self-contradictory in its aims and that group punishments and group rewards do not result in graver injustices than the slow and difficult process of sorting out the cases of individual victims and accused wrongdoers.

Jerry Brown's Space Crusade

Reason magazine editor **Robert Poole** will speak on Jerry Brown's space boondoggle. Poole is an MIT-trained engineer who, in addition to his journalistic endeavors, runs the Local Government Center in Santa Barbara — a firm which advises government officials on how to cut government spending. Poole will discuss Jerry Brown's transcendence, via the promotion of California's aerospace industry, of the limits to growth that Brown has previously found in his contemplation of our earthly travail.

NUTS AND BOLTS

The Activists

Michael Emerling — Activist Seminars Coordinator. California activists were first confronted by "the Emerling experience" at last year's state convention in Los Angeles where he presented a mini-version of his now infamous marathon on the Art of Political Persuasion. This year Michael is back with a whole program of important skills for political activists which draws upon the knowledge of a host of other libertarians from all over the country. Michael is the veteran of over 25 political campaigns including his own against Morris Udall in 1976. In addition, he is co-founder, with Rick White, of the *Libertarian Activist*, a new newsletter designed to communicate political skills to the activist in the street. Known for his crisp one-liners (and horrid puns) Michael is always a delight to listen to.

Glenda Bull is a long time California LP activist from Southern California where she served as Region 11 chair last year. She has also taken an active role in both the Tennessee and Virginia LPs. Glenda may, in fact, hold the LP record for raising funds thru telephone solicitation having done extensive work on the campaign to fund the National office and various other local fund raising efforts. A natural born Southern charmer, Glenda puts her telephone skills to work every day as a travel agent. (Glenda, by the way, arranged travel connections for many of our speakers, no small feat if you've ever looked at the connections between San Jose and the likes of Fairbanks and Tucson).

Bob Costello discovered the Libertarian Party during the MacBride campaign, an awaking that made his job at the Federal Reserve in Washington increasingly more distasteful and finally lead to his seeking full time employment in the cause of liberty. Having received his baptism of fire as coordinator of the Clark for Governor campaign, Bob has now taken on the dual job of coordinating the LPC's first full time office and spearheading the registration drive for LIBRE, the Libertarian Registration Effort.

Edward H. Crane, III served as chair of the National Libertarian Party from 1974 to 1977, years which included the opening of the first full-time NLP office in San Francisco and its subsequent move to Washington, D.C. And, of course, there was the MacBride Campaign which clearly established the LP as *the* third party. As head of the Cato Institute Ed continues to spread the libertarian message through a vast network of educational projects. He has not vanished from the political scene, however, having most recently served as finance chair of the Clark campaign.

Marcia Donovan is a doctoral candidate in political science at the University of Arizona where she has done extensive research on voting trends among independent voters. She has also managed to find the time to run over 25 political campaigns with a not unimpressive victory rate of about 2 out of 3. Marcia's primary skills are in the areas of advertising conception, campaign strategy, and the production of radio and TV commercials.

Emil Franzi has lead more campaigns than Atila the Hun. The darker side of his past includes a stint as state chair of California Young Republicans and working with such conservative darlings as H.L. Richardson and John Rousset. Emil was also one of the prime movers behind David Nolan's bid to become Vice-president of National Young Republicans in 1971. Looking back, Dave's narrow 2 vote defeat was probably one of the great early victories of the Libertarian movement, a not inconsequential factor in his decision to start a true Libertarian Party. Emil's speciality is the conception and writing of radio ad campaigns as well as prudent buying of media time.

Eric Garris, at the tender age of 25, has already been a political activist for over 12 years. Before hooking up with the Libertarian Party several years ago Eric was active in both the Democratic and Peace & Freedom Parties. He has also done extensive work with such organizations as Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and the United Farm Workers. More recently Eric coordi-

nated the campaign for Prop. W, a San Francisco initiative passed by the voters in November which calls upon the city's Board of Supervisors to not enforce the laws on the cultivation, transfer, or possession of marijuana. At the same time he was also active in the Bay Area Committee Against the Briggs Initiative (BACABI) and, of course, the Clark Campaign. Earlier in the year he served as coordinator of the Dennis Person Defense Committee. Dennis, who authored Prop W, was the former proprietor of the Big Top Supermarket, a dope dealing operation known for customer satisfaction, honest business dealing, and community service.

Karen Huffman is the current chair of the Santa Clara County LP where she has been one of its most active members since she discovered us at a local candidates' faire several years ago. As manager of Liberty Book Store, Karen has provided a de facto Libertarian HQ in the South Bay area for some time. An active registration worker (among a thousand other things) she has cultivated a working relationship with the Santa Clara Registrar of Voters' office that should serve as a model to other counties.

Milten Mueller is currently the National Director of Students for a Libertarian Society (SLS). As such he is responsible for setting up a network of radical campus activists across the country. Launched this year in California, SLS has already established the basis for that assault at over 15 campuses across the state. Milten comes to California via the Illinois LP where he served as newsletter editor and state chair. He was a member of the '77 National Platform Committee.

George O'Brien moved to California last year from Illinois to take on the job of National Field Secretary for SLS and Associate Editor of the SLS newspaper *Liberty*. In Illinois George served as both editor of the state's LP newsletter and chairman of the party. He also had a hand in forming the Michigan LP in '72. His long history of Libertarian activism in Ohio includes heading the Columbus, Ohio LP and organizing a SIL chapter at the University of Miami (Ohio). In his spare time George has kept busy with various campus issues such as the anti-draft movement.

Fred Stitt, from Orinda, California, is an architect and head of his own publishing company. Fred has been busy selling Libertarian concepts to a large architectural and engineering audience for more than 10 years. Now he has begun to reach out to a wider audience through a series of books, newsletters, and workshops. Fred's talk at Boston National was such a popular success that we've brought him back for an encore performance with a lot of new and expanded material.

Ken Sturzenacker comes to us with extensive professional credentials. His background includes a masters degree in media work and a stint as a producer for CBS. Ken is a member of the Illinois LP where he has served as state chair and taken an active role in the tax resistance movement.

Rick White earns his living as a professional gambler, a job where a positive attitude and psychological tactics play an important role. His former work as an English teacher and manager of a dramatic theater have further developed his skills in understanding human motivation. Rick has been active in the Nevada LP and this year serves as a regional representative to the LP National Committee. He is also co-founder, with Michael Emerling, of the *Libertarian Activist*.

Speaking of Activists . . .

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| <p>F12 <i>Tight Little Island</i> 10:15 p.m. Sat. 2/17
1949 — Britain — 81 min.
Director: Alexander MacHendrick
Cast: Basil Radford, Joan Greenwood</p> <p>F13 <i>Scorpio</i> 7:00 p.m. Sat. 2/17
1973 — U.S. — 114 min.
Director: Michael Winner
Cast: Burt Lancaster, Alain Delon, Gayle Hunnicutt, Paul Scofield, John Colices, J.D. Cannon</p> <p>F14 <i>Sometimes A Great Notion</i> 9:00 p.m. Sat 2/17
1978 — U.S. — 113 min.
Director: Paul Newman
Cast: Paul Newman, Henry Fonda, Lee Remick, Michael Sarrazin, Richard Jaeckel, Linda Lawson</p> <p>F15 <i>Libra</i> 9:30 a.m. Sun. 2/18
1978 — U.S. — 39 min.
Director: Patty Newman
Cast: Jean Dorel, Gregg Berger, James Hess, Paul Tulley, James Hong, Wayne Grace, Gordon Ross</p> <p>F16 <i>Seven Days in May</i> 10:20 a.m. Sun. 2/18
1964 — U.S. — 124 min.
Director: John Frankenheimer
Cast: Burt Lancaster, Kirk Douglas, Frederic March, Ava Gardner, Edmund O'Brien, Martin Balsam, George Macready</p> <p>F17 <i>Incredible Bread Machine</i> 12:45 p.m. Sun. 2/18
1975 — U.S. — 32 min.
Director: John Doswell
Documentary</p> <p>F18 <i>Dr. Strangelove</i> 2:00 p.m. Sun. 2/18
1964 — U.S. — 93 min.
Director: Stanley Kubrick
Cast: Peter Sellers, George C. Scott, Sterling Hayden, Slim Pickens, Keenan Wynn, Peter Bull</p> <p>F19 <i>A Fine Madness</i> 3:30 p.m. Sun. 2/18
1966 — U.S. — 104 min.
Director: Irvin Kershner
Cast: Sean Connery, Joanne Woodward, Jean Seberg, Patrick O'Neal, Colleen Dewhurst, Renee Taylor</p> <p>F20 <i>Major Barbara</i> 5:00 p.m. Sun. 2/18
1941 — U.S. — Britain
Director: Gabriel Pascal
Cast: Wendy Kieker, Rex Harrison, Robert Morley, Robert Newton, Emyln Williams, Sybil Thorndike, Deborah Kerr</p> <p>F21 <i>The Fountainhead</i> 9:30 a.m. Mon. 2/19
1949 — U.S. — 114 min.
Director: King Vidor
Cast: Gary Cooper, Patricia Neal, Raymond Massey, Kent Smith, Robert Douglas, Henry Krell, Ray Collins, Jerome Cowan</p> <p>F22 <i>Adam Smith: Wealth of Nations</i> 11:30 a.m. Mon. 2/19
1976 — U.S. — 28 min.
Documentary</p> | <p>F1 <i>Cool Hand Luke</i> 7:30 p.m. Fri. 2/16
1967 — U.S. — 120 min.
Director: Stuart Rosenberg
Cast: Paul Newman, George Kennedy, J.D. Cannon, Lou Antonio, Robert Drivas, Strother Martin, Jo Van Fleet</p> <p>F2 <i>King of Hearts</i> 9:45 p.m. Fri. 2/16
1967 — France and U.K. — 126 min.
Director: Phillippe de Broca
Cast: Alan Bates, Genevieve Bujold, Francoise Christophe</p> <p>F3 <i>Americanization of Emily</i> 9:30 a.m. Sat. 2/17
1964 — U.S. — 115 min.
Director: Arthur Hiller
Cast: James Garner, Julie Andrews, Melvyn Douglas, James Coburn, Joyce Grenfell, Keenan Wynn, Judy Carne</p> <p>F4 <i>Shenandoah</i> 11:30 a.m. Sat 2/17
1965 — U.S. — 105 min.
Director: Andrew McLagen
Cast: James Stewart, Doug McClure, Glen Corbett, Patrick Wayne, Rosemary Forsyth, Katherine Ross, George Kennedy</p> <p>F5 <i>South Africa: The White Laager</i> 12:30 p.m. Sat 2/17
1977 — 58 min.
Director: Peter Davis
Documentary</p> <p>F6 <i>For A New Liberty</i> 1:30 p.m. Sat 2/17
1978 — U.S. — 30 min.
Director: John Doswell
Documentary</p> <p>F7 <i>The President's Analyst</i> 2:00 p.m. Sat 2/17
1967 — U.S. — 100 min.
Director: Theodore Flicker
Cast: James Coburn, Godfrey Cambridge, Severn Darden, Joan Delany, Patt Harrington, Will Greer, William Daniels</p> <p>F8 <i>Reefer Madness</i> 4:00 p.m. Sat. 2/17
1938 — U.S. — 67 min.
Director: Louis Gasnier
Cast: Dave O'Brien, Lillian Mills, Warren McCollum, Dorothy Short, Carleton Young, Thelma White</p> <p>F9 <i>Life of Emile Zola</i> 5:10 p.m. Sat. 2/17
1937 — U.S. — 110 min.
Director: William Dieterle
Cast: Paul Muni, Gale Sondergaard, Joseph Schildkraut, Gloria Holden, Donald Crisp</p> <p>F10 <i>The Mouse That Roared</i> 7:00 p.m. Sat. 2/17
1959 — Britain — 85 min.
Director: Jack Arnold
Cast: Peter Sellers, Jean Seberg, David Kossoff, William Hartnell, Monty Landis</p> <p>F11 <i>Duck Soup</i> 8:30 p.m. Sat 2/17
1933 — U.S. — 72 min.
Director: Leo McCarey
Cast: Marx Brothers, Margaret Dumont, Louis Calhern, Raquel Torres, Edmund Breese, Edgar Kennedy</p> |
|---|--|

Libertarian Party of California Convention Order Form

San Jose, California—February 16 through 19, 1979

Key	Date and Time	Event Description	Number of Tickets	Price	Total
R	Friday, February 16 through Monday, February 19	Convention Registration (Includes access to convention floor, keynote speech, and convention book)	_____	\$10.00	_____
1	Saturday 8:00 a.m.	Breakfast John David Webster	_____	\$9.00	_____
1x	Saturday 8:30 p.m.	(Speaker Only—No Food)	_____	\$3.00	_____
2	Saturday 6:00-10:00 p.m.	Winchester House Tour and Wine Tasting	_____	\$10.00	_____
3	Sunday 8:00 a.m.	Breakfast Michael Emerling	_____	\$9.00	_____
3x	Sunday 8:30 a.m.	(Speaker Only—No Food)	_____	\$3.00	_____
4	Sunday 8:00 p.m.	Convention Banquet Dick Randolph and Ed Clark	_____	\$25.00	_____
4x	Sunday 9:00 p.m.	(Speakers Only—No Food)	_____	\$10.00	_____
5	Monday 8:00 a.m.	Breakfast Rudy Gonzalez	_____	\$9.00	_____
5x	Monday 8:30 a.m.	(Speaker Only—No Food)	_____	\$3.00	_____
S	Friday through Monday	Seminar Pass (All seminars)	_____	\$15.00	_____
F	Friday through Monday	Film Pass (all films)	_____	\$20.00	_____
S/F	Friday through Monday	Seminar and Film Pass	_____	\$25.00	_____

SPECIAL CONVENTION PACKAGES

W	Friday through Monday	The Whole Thing (all events, registration and convention book, seminar and film passes)	_____	\$90.00	_____
Wx	Friday through Monday	The Whole Thing—without food (the x option)	_____	\$60.00	_____
D	Friday through Monday	Dedicated Delegates Package— (everything but Seminars and Films)	_____	\$65.00	_____
Dx	Friday through Monday	Dedicated Delegates Package— (without food)	_____	\$35.00	_____

Check here if child care is desired.
 Number of children _____ ages _____
 Advance payment not required.

Subtotal _____
Less 10% discount if remitted by January 15, 1979 _____

Total _____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Telephone _____

Please make your hotel reservations directly to the Hyatt House, 1740 N. First St., San Jose, CA 95112, or call (800) 228-9000. If you would like a roommate to share expenses let us know. Write us at the address below and we will add your name to our file. Courtesy transportation is available from the San Jose Airport. Call the Hyatt House upon arrival (298-0300) if transportation is desired.

Clip out this order form and mail with check payable to: **LPC Convention '79, Suite 1150, 2000 Center St., Berkeley, CA 94704.**

The Activities

- S2 **They've Got the Lights and Cameras. Have You Got the Action? (The Real World of Media)**
by Ken Sturzenacker, Eric Garris, and Michale Emerling
- This 90 minute workshop will cover three aspects of media: the inner workings of media, access to media, and handling media. If a participant of this workshop never learned another thing about radio, television, and the press, he would be able to cope effectively with them.
- S3 **How To Strategize Campaigns**
by Emil Franzi and Marcia Donovan
- This 90 minute workshop will deal with virtually every essential of planning and carrying out a very good political campaign. The speakers will show participants how to choose issues, the components of a good race, how to put together a winning staff, the role of each staff member, coordinating campaign activities, different styles of campaigning, and so on.
- S4 **Voter Registration: Where It's At In '79**
by Eric Garris, Bob Costello, Karen Huffman, Bill Wade and Richard Winger
- While we all hope that the 2% law suit will prove that the LPC has already qualified for the ballot, we can not afford to sit back and complacently put all our eggs in one basket. Voter registration must continue to be our primary focus in this off election year. At this session you will meet the field workers who will share their tips on convincing people to register Libertarian as well as experts on the legal aspects of the situation. If each party member makes it his or her goal to register just 10 people in the coming months the law suit could become moot. Come learn the facts and the techniques to become an effective registrar of liberty. (60 minutes)
- S6 **Motivating Libertarians**
by Ken Sturzenacker, Michael Emerling and Rick White
- This seminar presents a two fold attack on Libertarian attitudes. Why is it so hard to get people for the over abundance of tasks to be done? How do we get more work, and more effective work, out of Party members? How do we get more of them working? How do we find people who want to do the job? Many of the problems have nothing to do with a lack of skills. Often the largest obstacle to success for Libertarians is an attitude or groundless assumption. This workshop will explore these problems, offer solutions, and motivate the participants to solve the problem of motivating other Libertarians. (60 minutes)
- S7 **Campus Activism**
by George O'Brien and Milton Mueller
- There are a number of problems connected with finding and recruiting, educating and persuading students to become involved in the Libertarian movement. O'Brien and Mueller, leaders of Students For A Libertarian Society, have devoted a great deal of time, research, and effort to this undertaking. In this workshop, they'll share their experience with the audience. (60 minutes)
- S8 **Politics Makes Strange Bedfriends (Working in Coalitions)**
by Eric Garris
- Some of the LP's major gains this year grew out of coalition efforts — Prop. 13, the Briggs Initiative, San Francisco's Prop. W. What does it take to work effectively in a coalition? How can a Libertarian remain true to principle while working with non-libertarians? How can the LP receive a lion's share of the publicity for its efforts? This seminar will review the things that have made past efforts successful and offer suggestions for new areas for LP members to become involved with. Politics makes strange bedfriends — and this seminar will help Libertarians get between the sheets more often.
- S10 **Effective Petitioning**
by Richard Winger and others
- How do you organize a petition drive? How do you schedule people and activities? What are the most effective ways of getting signatures? Where are the best places to get signatures? How can a shy petitioner overcome his fears? And how can reluctant petitioners be coaxed to get "at least a few" signatures? (60 minutes)
- S12 **Inside A Political Campaign (What No One Told You About Being a Staff Member in a Campaign)**
by Martha Webb and others
- Many people have no idea of what it takes to make a political campaign successful. They assume that everyone "just knows" what to do inside the campaign organization. And this assumption is why it often takes a good campaign so long to get off the ground and start getting volunteers, money, and publicity. The panelists in this discussion group will relate the "obvious (meaning: everyone has forgotten or never knew)" things they learned on their way to becoming helpful staff members. Hopefully, those who go to this discussion won't have to re-invent the wheel when they get into the thick of political campaigning!! (60 minutes)
- S13 **The Invisible Fundraiser (Techniques for Telephone Solicitation)**
by Glenda Bull
- Many people are afraid of telephone contacts. They don't like — and many positively fear — calling people they don't know in order to ask for help, money, or even information. But a few people have been very effective with telephone work. Why? What are they doing to achieve a high degree of success? How do they overcome the r fears of rejection? This workshop will help you deal with these and other roadblocks to successful telephone work with helpful hints, sample scripts, and live reenactments. (60 minutes)
- S14 **The Gentle Art and Fine Rewards of Political Seduction (How to Recruit New Libertarians)**
by Ken Sturzenacker and Michael Emerling
- There are many ways of bringing new people into the Libertarian Party. In this *workshop*, Sturzenacker and Emerling will help participants learn ways to get people interested, involved, and committed to the Libertarian Party's goals. They will discuss and lead psychological experiments that will demonstrate where to recruit, how to recruit, why, and when. (60 minutes)
- S18 **Clark Campaign Debriefing**
by Ed Crane
- We all know it was worth it, but just what was "it" and what did we learn for next time? (60 minutes)

Brown has apparently had a revelation that small is not beautiful when it comes to government money being funneled into space. Hence Brown appointed astronaut Rusty Schweikert as his assistant for science and technology and has been talking about using state funds to lease a communications satellite. Poole, who authored a critique of federal government's space program for the Campus Studies Institute, promises a look at NASA's baby brother in Sacramento.

Coastal Commission

Tom Hazlett, a graduate student in economics at UCLA who works at the International Institute for Economic Research, will dissect the California Coastal Commission. Hazlett, who has previously published articles and interviews in *Reason*, has written a piece on the coastal commission for an upcoming issue of *Inquiry* magazine. Hazlett says that the public is really unaware of the "massive amount" of capital gains and losses that are decided upon by the coastal commission without any semblance of reasonable due process and without extensive scrutiny by the state legislature. Individual landowners really have no power vis a vis these regulators, according to Hazlett, and he has case studies to prove the point. Major developers, on the other hand, have shown themselves to be quite adept at coping with the commission and turning its regulations to advantages. The developers are doing very well, thank you, while the commissioners are doing good.

Water Policy

Sotirios Angelides will talk on water policy and the politics of drought in California. Angelides is a former analyst for the Interior Department and has a law degree and an M.A. in public policy from UC-Berkeley. He was co-author with Eugene Bardach of *Water Banking: How to Stop Wasting Agricultural Water*, published by the Institute for Contemporary Studies. Angelides will begin by sketching the ideal system of water rights that believers in private property and the market would want. He will then examine the present law, its history, and how it differs from a completely privatized system. Lastly, Angelides will discuss the political pressures and special interests involved in water policy, briefly touching on recent controversies over the 160-acre limit and water projects to illustrate his points.

After Prop. 13

Hoover Institution senior fellow **Alvin Rabushka** will speak on the aftermath of Prop. 13. Rabushka received his Ph.D. from Washington University in St. Louis and is the author of numerous studies on such topics as Malaysian politics, Hong Kong public spending, public housing, and racial conflict in politics. He has undertaken a detailed research effort to study the effects of Prop. 13 over the course of four years. Rabushka points out that "the eyes of America are focused on California" in the wake of Prop. 13's passage. Government officials across the country want to see how California officials and their programs fare and whether they survive. Commentators and economists are interested in the effect on the state's business climate and employment. Beleaguered taxpayers want to see if Californians got real relief. Rabushka promises to tell us what is known thus far that can answer these concerns.

Public Schools

The convention's panel on public discontent with the public schools will feature as participants **Diane Divoky** and **Mark Frazier**. Divoky is the co-author of *The Myth of the Hyperactive Child* and a staff writer for *Learning* magazine. She is also a member of the board of advisers of Students for a Libertarian Society and a contributing editor of *Inquiry*, where she has written on the exodus from public schools. Frazier is the author of many articles in such publications as *Human Events*, *Reader's Digest*, *Reason*, and the *Ripon Forum*. He worked on a recent project of the Local Government Center that studied public disaffection with government-run schools and the prospects for growth of the private sector in education.

Panel participants and speakers on rent control, illegal aliens, and government subsidies to solar power were still being lined up when this went to press.

S19 Grass Roots Fundraising — Psychology and Methods by Michael Emerling

Many candidates for political office find it hard to get the seed money for a large campaign — or the budget for a small campaign. Asking for money is frightening to some of these candidates. Others don't know where to begin. What does it take to raise money? How can one get a grass roots efforts going? This workshop will be a mind-boggling, rewarding series of psychological experiments, dramatic encounters, and role-playing exercises. Further, it will deal with specific techniques of getting together between \$500 and \$5000 in a hurry! (90 minutes)

S23 Image and Attitude: by Michael Emerling The Foundations of Political Persuasion

You've read about *The Art of Political Persuasion* in numerous Libertarian magazines and newsletters. You've heard the gossip — the stories and rumors — about Michael Emerling. You've seen the written endorsements of Michael Emerling's work by David Bergland, Ed Clark, Robert Poole, Jr., and other Libertarian Party activists. Isn't it time you treated yourself to "the hottest new star in the Libertarian movement?"* This workshop will have an important impact on everyone who attends it. This is an experience no one can afford to miss! (90 minutes)

*quote attributed to seminar coordinator.

S24 Radio and Television Advertising by Marcia Donovan and Emil Franzl

These two pros will show Libertarians how to create, produce, and buy advertising — including low-budget advertising — for radio and television. Even those who intend to hire people to do their advertising will find that this workshop will show them how to tell good advertising from bad — and how to keep from getting ripped off. (90 minutes)

S17 Liberty for Fun and Profit by Fred Stitt

Libertarians have access to very valuable problem solving information and methodologies that people will gladly pay for when its presented properly. This seminar describes how to get into publishing, consulting, teaching, and other vehicles that Libertarians can use to market their information, ideas, and services. (60 minutes)

Seminar Time Schedule

S1	Foreign Policy	Fri. 2/16	7:30-9:30 p.m.
S2	Real World of Media	Sat. 2/17	9:30-11:00 a.m.
S3	Campaign Strategy	Sat. 2/17	11:00 a.m.-12:30 p.m.
S4	Voter Registration	Sat. 2/17	9:30-11:30 a.m.
S5	Rent Control	Sat. 2/17	11:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m.
S6	Motivating Libertarians	Sat. 2/17	2:00-3:00 p.m.
S7	Campus Activism	Sat. 2/17	3:00-4:00 p.m.
S8	Coalitions	Sat. 2/17	4:00-5:00 p.m.
S9	Affirmative Action	Sat. 2/17	2:00-3:00 p.m.
S10	Petitioning	Sat. 2/17	3:00-4:00 p.m.
S11	Capital Punishment	Sat. 2/17	4:00-5:00 p.m.
S12	Inside a Campaign	Sun. 2/18	9:30-10:30 a.m.
S13	Telephoning	Sun. 2/18	10:30-11:30 a.m.
S14	Political Seduction	Sun. 2/18	11:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m.
S15	Jerry Brown and Space	Sun. 2/18	9:30-10:30 a.m.
S16	Coastal Commission	Sun. 2/18	10:30-11:30 a.m.
S17	Liberty for Profit	Sun. 2/18	11:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m.
S18	Clark Campaign	Sun. 2/18	2:00-3:00 p.m.
S19	Fundraising	Sun. 2/18	3:00-4:30 p.m.
S20	Water Policy	Sun. 2/18	2:00-3:00 p.m.
S21	After Prop. 13	Sun. 2/18	3:00-4:00 p.m.
S22	SolarCal	Sun. 2/18	4:00-5:00 p.m.
S23	Political Persuasion	Mon. 2/19	9:30-11:00 a.m.
S24	Radio and T.V. Ads	Mon. 2/19	9:30-11:00 a.m.
S25	Public Schools	Mon. 2/19	9:30-11:00 a.m.
S26	Illegal Aliens	Mon. 2/19	11:00 a.m.-12:30 p.m.

LPC Convention '79

February 16 through 19 in San Jose



Photo courtesy of KBAY-FM.

John David Webster, Public Affairs Director of radio station KBAY in San Jose, will speak Saturday morning at 8:30 a.m.

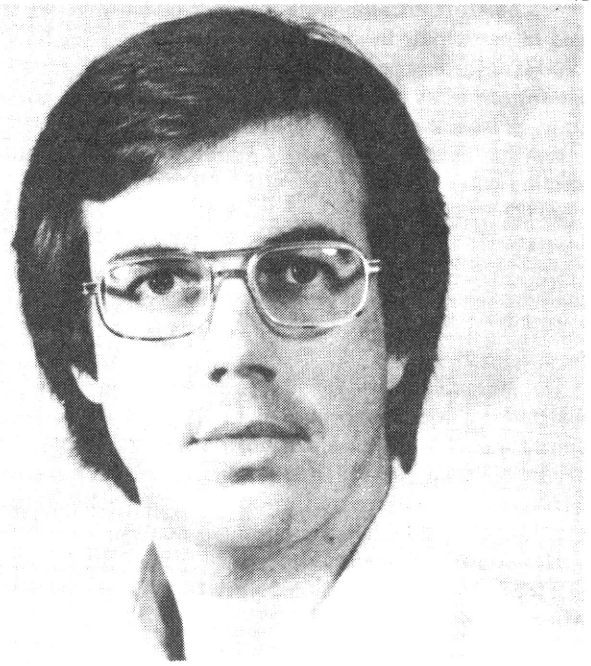


Photo courtesy of Reason magazine.

Michael Emerling, libertarian activist, will discuss "Gradual Abolitionism" at Sunday's breakfast talk.

Libertarian Film Festival

The following is a complete list of films which will be shown at the Libertarian Film Festival to be held during the LPC Convention in February. Please see convention order form insert in this issue: To save 10% on the convention package, please send your check or money order to us before Jan. 15, 1979.

The Incredible Bread Machine, For a New Liberty, The Fountainhead, Adam Smith: Wealth of Nations, Libra, Reefer Madness, Tight Little Island, Duck Soup, A Fine Madness, The President's Analyst, Scorpio, Seven Days in May, Cool Hand Luke, The Life of Emile Zola, Major Barbara, Shenandoah, The Mouse that Roared, Sometimes a Great Notion, The Americanization of Emily, Dr. Strangelove, South Africa: The White Laager, The King of Hearts.

How to Become a Delegate to the 1979 LP Convention in Los Angeles

The LPC will be entitled to at least 104 of the 603 delegates to the 1979 National Convention of the Libertarian Party (to be held next September in Los Angeles). Our delegates will be chosen at the state convention to be held in San Jose in February, 1979.

At the San Jose convention, there will be a sign-up sheet for those interested in running for the position of delegate from California. Those who wish to be delegates must arrange for their names to be placed on this sheet. Any member of the LPC is eligible, although only delegates to the San Jose Convention will participate in the selection. National delegate selection will take place on the last day of the San Jose convention, February 19, 1979. Results will probably be available one week later.

Convention Breakfast Speakers

John David Webster, Public Affairs Director of KBAY-FM in San Jose and Director of the Santa Clara Valley Broadcasters Association, will speak Saturday morning on "Living Liberty: An Evangelical Minister's Personal Perspective." John, who has been a libertarian since 1968, will share his experience in bringing a libertarian point of view to bear on current issues within the church. In particular, he will discuss his recent work against the Briggs Initiative.

Rudy Gonzolez, lecturer in economics at San Jose State University and doctoral candidate in economics at U.C. Davis, will speak Monday morning on "The Costs that Planners Forget." Rudy has been researching this subject extensively for several years in preparation for his doctoral thesis. Rudy has been described as working on the libertarian side of the Chicago school of economics. He is also a San Jose State University campus representative of the Cato Institute.

Michael Emerling, author and lecturer on The Art of Political Persuasion, will speak Sunday morning on "Gradual Abolitionism." In addition to running for political office, writing, and producing workshops, Michael is the organizer of the activist seminar series being presented at the San Jose convention. His breakfast talk is intended to offer a solution to the gradualist/abolitionist controversy within the LP.

Child care will be available at the February convention in San Jose. Be sure to check box on order form insert in this issue if child care is desired.

LPC Will Sue for Ballot Status

by Richard Winger

Sec. 6430 of the California Elections Code reads: "A party is qualified to participate in any primary election:

(a) If at the last preceding gubernatorial election there was polled for any one of its candidates for any office voted on throughout the state, at least 2 percent of the entire vote of the state; . . ."

(b) (This describes getting 1% of the registration by January of the election year)

(c) (This describes getting 10% of the voters to sign a petition by January of the election year)

Ed Clark, who was nominated as the gubernatorial candidate of the Libertarian Party in our state convention on February 20, 1978, polled considerably more than 2% of the entire vote of the state on Nov. 7, 1978.

Does this mean that the Libertarian Party is now a qualified political party? The Secretary of State's chief counsel, Anthony L. Miller, denied that it does, in a letter addressed to party counsel Ray Hendrickson, dated Nov. 15, 1978. Miller's letter asserts that section 6430(a) is applicable only to already qualified political parties rather than to political bodies attempting to qualify.

However, the Secretary of State's briefs in the CoDel case assert just the opposite! In a brief filed April 19, 1977, in the federal Court of Appeals, Mrs. Eu stated:

Section 6430 provides that a party is qualified to participate in any primary election if (1) any of its candidates in the last gubernatorial election for state-wide office receive at least 2% of the vote; (2) if 135 days before the primary election, the party possessed registration equal to 1% of the entire vote of the state in the last gubernatorial election; or (3) if 135 days before the primary election voters equal to 10% of the entire vote at the last gubernatorial election sign a petition in support of qualification of the party. *Once the party qualifies pursuant to any of these procedures*, it is entitled to participate in any partisan primary election until its registration falls below one-fifteenth of 1% of the total State registration or it is unable to nominate a candidate who obtains the necessary two per cent statewide vote in a gubernatorial election. [emphasis added]

This same language is repeated in her brief filed in district court on July 22, 1976. There are other passages which reinforce this language,

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

Following is a priority list of New Year's resolutions for California libertarians who want to make a difference in 1979:

- 1) Register yourself (and 100 friends) Libertarian.
- 2) Join or renew membership in the LPC.
- 3) Join or renew membership in the National LP.
- 4) Contribute to the LPC state office fund.
- 5) Participate in your local LP organization meetings and projects.
- 6) Contribute to local, state, and national LP funds of your choice.
- 7) Attend the 1979 LPC Convention in San Jose.
- 8) Attend the 1979 Presidential Convention in Los Angeles.
- 9) Call your local radio talk show.
- 10) Write letters to the editor of your local newspaper.

Happy New Year!

plainly stating that a previously unqualified party can qualify on the basis of its vote.

Furthermore, *Partridge v. Devoto*, a California Supreme Court decision of 1905, contains language describing how the independent nominations law, in conjunction with the predecessor to section 6430(a), could be used to qualify a previously unqualified party. This method was in addition to qualifying a previously unqualified party by petition. There is nothing to indicate that the legislature has ever intended to change this.

For these good reasons, justice would seem to require that the Libertarian Party be acknowledged as a qualified political party. Since the Secretary of State will not do this, Ray Hendrickson is planning to sue. The Executive Committee of the LP voted to back this lawsuit at its meeting in Nevada City Nov. 18-19, 1978.

You can help the LP win this lawsuit by registering more voters "Libertarian" during the next few weeks. The more registrations we have on the Jan. 31, 1979 tally, the better our chances for winning the lawsuit.

LP member Richard Winger is well known to election officials in all 50 states for his hobby of systematically and persistently requesting information on election laws and results pertaining to minor parties.

Thoughts on Coalitions and Alignments

continued from page four

elected representatives, must be consistent with libertarian principle.

Thus, if an LP member is elected to a legislature, *each one* of his votes, speeches and activities must be libertarian; he must never engage in "log rolling" which informs another legislator that *he* will agree to vote statist on measure A provided that his colleague votes libertarian on measure B.

Similarly, there must be no unprincipled log rolling as an organization. That is, we must never tell an allied group that we will back their statist proposal if they will back one of our libertarian measures. (An example of such unprincipled activity was the recent deal in which the feminist movement favors minimum wage laws, in return for labor union backing of feminist proposals.)

V. Building the LP

Our overriding purpose is to change society and bring about the victory of liberty; the guiding means by which we propose to bring about this goal is the building of the Libertarian Party. As we indicate in our discussion of LP Strategy, building the LP organization means that we should not endorse any candidates who are not libertarians, i.e., who fail to endorse our national Statement of Principles. But it also should mean something else: that Libertarian Party officials and members should not also be members of rival, statist political parties (e.g. Democrat or Republican).

It should be noted that by looking for this exclusivity of membership, of political commitment, we are not cutting against our approval of *ad hoc* coalitions. On the contrary, this is all part of a consistent strategic outlook for the LP: namely, that we form coalitions with non-libertarian groups on specific issues where our goals and principles are being fostered; but that we ourselves concentrate on building our own party as a party of *libertarians*, who do not endorse non-libertarians for political office.

Letters

BALLOT STATUS ERROR

The December 1978 article, "Ed Clark Garners Record Vote," is in error when it says, "However, the Secretary of State has ruled that the LPC does not qualify because the word Independent appeared on the ballot next to Ed Clark's name rather than the word Libertarian."

The actual basis for the Secretary of State's denial of ballot status is that sec. 6430(a) does not pertain to previously unqualified parties. A copy of the letter denying ballot status is enclosed.

There would be no basis for the Secretary of State to deny ballot status on the basis of which label appeared on the ballot, because sec. 6430 doesn't say anything about ballot label. I hope you print this letter, because it's important that Libertarians be very well-informed about this controversy.

Richard Winger
San Francisco, CA

Ed Note: Thank you for bringing this to our attention. We are reprinting below the letter sent to Ray Hendrickson from the chief counsel of the Office of the Secretary of State:

Dear Mr. Hendrickson:

Thank you for your letter of November 9, 1978, regarding the qualification of the Libertarian Party as a qualified political party within the meaning of Elections Code sections 35 and 6430, subdivision (a).

A political body which did not qualify to participate in the 1978 gubernatorial general election must comply with Elections Code

section 6430, subdivision (b), or 6430, subdivision (c), in order to qualify to participate in the June, 1980 Primary Election. (See, also, Elections Code section 9950 et. seq.) Elections Code Section 6430, subdivision (a), is applicable only to already qualified political parties rather than to political bodies attempting to qualify initially as political parties as defined in Elections Code section 35. The number of votes cast for Ed Clark, a gubernatorial candidate who qualified for the November, 1978, General Election ballot by virtue of the independent nomination process, is not relevant for purposes of qualifying the Libertarian Party to participate in a primary election.

For these reasons, your request that the Secretary of State certify the Libertarian Party to participate in the June, 1980, Primary Election, notwithstanding its failure to comply with Elections Code section 6430, subdivision (b), or 6430, subdivision (c), must be denied.

Sincerely,
Anthony L. Miller
Chief Counsel
Office of the Secretary of State
Sacramento, California 95814

RUNNING

This is to announce that I WILL be a candidate for a seat on the Covina City Council in the next election.

Bill Wingfield
Covina, CA

Libertarianism

Libertarianism is nothing more nor less than the politics of Liberty. While other parties and groups seek to use the tools of politics to give some groups power over others, to enrich some at the expense of others, or to impose some set of values on those who disagree with those values, Libertarians seek nothing more than Liberty.

In economics, Libertarians advocate the establishment of the purely free market, that is, a market unhampered by government intrusion.

In the field of civil liberties, Libertarians hold that individuals must respect the right of others to live different lives, to read and enjoy different commodities, to shape their relationships, sexual and other, in their own way, to live their lives in their own way, at their own ex-

pense and risk, never forcing others to pay for their mistakes.

Americans two hundred years ago knew that eternal vigilance was the price of liberty, and were prepared to pay that price. Whether we are willing to pay that price today is a question which must be answered individually, by each of us. But we of the Libertarian Party have made our choice. Moved by a passion for justice, by compassion for those oppressed by State power and privilege, we have raised the banner of Liberty.

Adapted from *Libertarianism*, Libertarian Party Position Paper #1, available at \$5/100 from Libertarian Party National Headquarters, 1516 P Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

LIBERTARIAN PARTY OF CALIFORNIA Membership Application

Northern Headquarters: P.O. Box 2375, Stanford, California 94305 (415) 386-3115
Southern Headquarters: P.O. Box 71383, Los Angeles, California 90071 (213) 240-2556

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Phone _____ Unlisted, do not release

- Please do not release my name and address for non-LP purposes.
 I wish to be a member of the region in which I live.
 I wish to be a member of region _____.

I hereby certify that I do not believe in or advocate the initiation of force as a means of achieving political or social ends.

Date _____ Signature _____

Type of Membership	LPC Membership Only	Combined LPC and National Membership*
Regular	<input type="checkbox"/> \$15.00	<input type="checkbox"/> \$23.00
Sustaining	<input type="checkbox"/> \$25.00	<input type="checkbox"/> \$41.00
Sponsor/Patron	<input type="checkbox"/> \$50.00	<input type="checkbox"/> \$130.00
Life	<input type="checkbox"/> \$250.00	<input type="checkbox"/> \$450.00
Student	<input type="checkbox"/> \$6.00	<input type="checkbox"/> \$10.00

A subscription to CALIBER, the LPC state newsletter, is included in all membership classes.

- Dues only—no CALIBER subscription.
(Deduct \$5.00 from above amount) _____ \$5.00
 CALIBER subscription only _____
 Additional contribution to help build the LPC. _____
 Contribution to support the LPC state offices. _____

Total _____

* This includes a 20% discount off the National Libertarian Party dues.

Brief Notes

Students for a Libertarian Society is sponsoring a Student Activist Seminar January 5-7, 1979 at the Santa Cruz YMCA Camp. The cost including food and lodging is \$10 for members of SLS and \$25 for non-members. Featured speakers include Roy Childs, Michael Emerling, Bill Evers, Eric Garris, Milton Mueller, and George O'Brien. For further information contact SLS at 415/781-5817 or write Students for a Libertarian Society, 1620 Montgomery St., San Francisco, CA 94111.

The latest count for Ed Clark is 374,047 unofficial votes.

Officially announced candidates for State LP offices include **June Genis**, for Chair, **Cynthia Hilton** and **Justin Raimondo** for Northern Vice Chair, and **Al Heltzman** for Treasurer.

Libertarian Party member Dave Welch may have another chance at the Congressional seat formerly held by Leo Ryan, who was killed in Guyana soon after his reelection. Running as a Republican against Leo Ryan last November, Dave Welch obtained 39% of the vote. During the campaign he repeatedly identified himself as a libertarian. He also participated in a joint press conference with **Ed Clark**, arranged by press secretary **Eric Garris**. The vacant seat must be filled in a special election in 1979, and Dave Welch has indicated his interest in another campaign. If Dave's previous interviews are any indication, voters can look forward to a very libertarian approach to the campaign.

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The San Gabriel Valley Region meets the first Thursday of each month at the Rosemead Library, 8800 Valley Blvd., Rosemead (business meeting at 6:30 p.m.; general meeting at 7:30). The January 4th meeting will feature **Ed Clark** and **Ed Ogawa** recounting their victories at the polls. This will also be the annual business and elections meeting. Source: *San Gabriel Valley Region Newsletter*.

Special recognition is due **Nevada County** where Ed Clark received 2,236 votes or 11.3% of the vote, and **Kern County** where Ed received 10,461 votes or 10.3% of the vote. Counties where Ed Clark received more votes than the difference between the Democrat and the Republican were **Calaveras, Colusa, El Dorado, Glenn, Imperial, Kern, Nevada, Orange, Sutter, and Tulare**.

Last October CALIBER ran a story on the many LP activities of **Eric Garris**. We have already reported the victory for Proposition W, the Marijuana Initiative in San Francisco, and against Proposition 6, the Briggs Initiative. Here we report the results of Eric's campaign for a seat on the San Francisco Charter Commission.

Eric received 10,300 votes in the special election for Charter Commission, coming in 51st of 104 candidates for the 15 positions. A vote of 21,000 was needed to win. After the Prop. W victory, Eric appeared on television in a debate/interview with the San Francisco District Attorney, who claimed nothing could be done to change priorities in law enforcement at the local level because state laws were involved.

If you don't see it covered in CALIBER and would like to, please send us information on your region's activities, candidates, special events, monthly meetings, etc. Our deadline for the February, 1979 issue of CALIBER is January 10th.

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