



LIBERTY PLEDGE NEWSLETTER

Published exclusively for members of the Libertarian Party's Monthly Pledge Program

FEBRUARY 1991

Libertarians Reaching Out to Left & Right

Libertarian Party members have been active in outreach activities aimed at people from left and right who agree with Libertarians on particular issues. Libertarians have been using the opportunity to expose them to other LP positions, as well as to show how the consistency of the libertarian view ties issues together.

An enthusiastic group of Libertarians attended a large anti-war rally and march in Washington, D.C. last month. Libertarians, who brought their own signs, carried several large banners, including a large professionally-made banner reading "Libertarians Against the War." Others carried signs with slogans such as, "Read My Lips: No

Death, No Taxes," "Government & Oil Don't Mix," "Peace & Free Trade," and "George Bush: The War President." Three young Libertarians wore homemade signs that were a big hit with photographers. Three-year-old Ben Richman's sign read, "Heck, No! I Won't Go!" His sister's signs read, "No War" and "Stop the Bombs."

Libertarians also were visible at this month's Conservative Political Action Conference in Washington, D.C. LNC Chair David Walter and his assistant, Don Ernsberger, attended a conference luncheon commemorating the 25th anniversary of Young Americans for Freedom, a group with a large libertarian faction in its early days and which still includes many with libertarian sympathies. The LP had a table at the gathering to reach out to libertarian-leaning conservatives.

Joseph Sobran, syndicated columnist and National Review editor (see one of his recent columns on page 3), who has been leaning ever-closer to the libertarian side, participated in a debate on the Gulf War at the conference.

Texans Elect Libertarian To River Authority Position

Libertarian Otis Walker, a 76-year-old retired rancher, was elected to a position on the San Antonio River Authority Board in a non-partisan election last month.

Roger Gary, former Texas LP chair, lost his race for a seat on the same board by three votes after his opponent, a 12-year incumbent, called for a precinct-by-precinct recount.

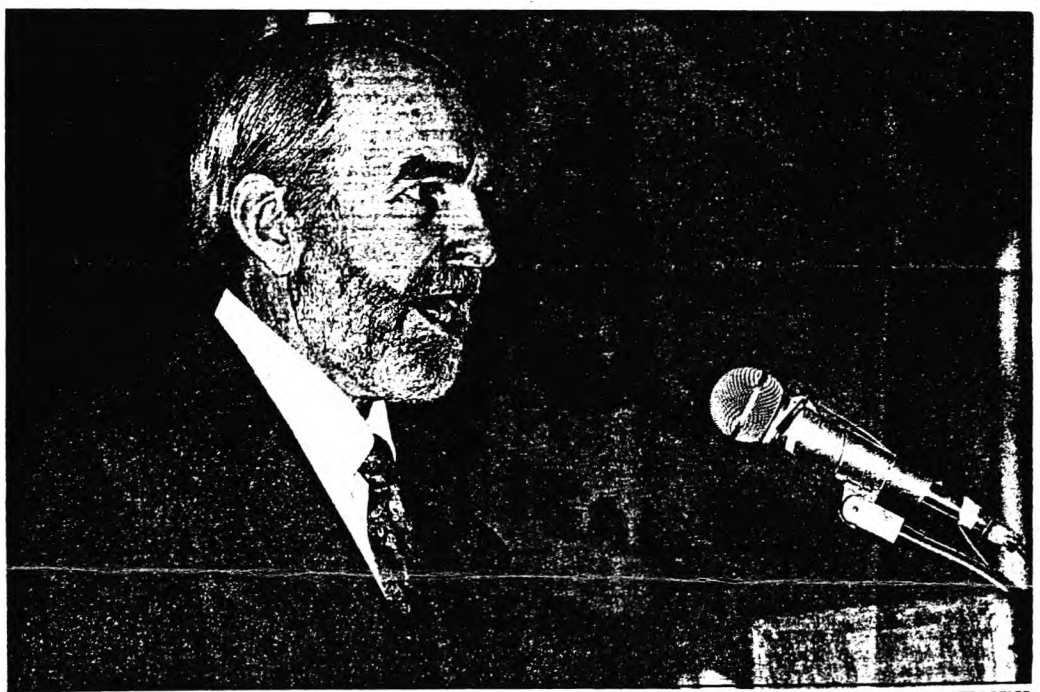
The board, which is responsible for pollution control, water quality, etc. for the San Antonio River, has 12 members and oversees a \$20 million annual budget.

LP's Bill of Rights Committee Offers Literature, Materials

The Bill of Rights Committee has made available buttons (two styles), bumper stickers, one white paper, and three issue papers, as part of the LP's Bill of Rights project. To get more information or to place an order for the materials, please contact the LP Headquarters.

LIBERTARIAN PARTY NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

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LAS VEGAS SUN Monday, January 7, 1991

BY BRAD TALBUTT / STAFF

LIBERTARIAN PRESIDENTIAL hopeful and Las Vegas resident Andre Marrou addresses the party's state convention Sunday.

LV Libertarian calls for growth

By Warren Harris
LAS VEGAS SUN

A Las Vegas resident vying for the Libertarian Party's 1992 presidential nomination said Sunday the survival of his party depends on its growth. Andre Marrou, warning the party must grow if it is to remain a political movement, addressed the 1991

Libertarian Party of Clark County annual convention held at the Hacienda Hotel. "The Libertarian Party is not a hobby, it is an act of self-defense," Marrou said. The Libertarian Party will be the dominant party of the next century, he said. He said while it is unlikely that he will be elected, his campaign will

help build momentum for the party's future. And he said he will still run a hard campaign. "There is certainly an outside chance (of becoming president)," he said. Marrou said the difference between him and other party hopefuls is his willingness to apply for federal matching

funds as the other major parties do. "The previous libertarian point of view was that is a form of welfare," he said. However, he said his view is the money has been looted from libertarian voters through taxes. SEE LIBERTARIANS, 6A

Libertarian candidate lights up televised debate

□ Mallan put Mink on the defensive and had Poepeo on the attack

By Helen Altom
Star-Bulletin

Libertarian Lloyd Jeffrey Mallan thought his first debate with his congressional opponents was fun, and no wonder. He had Democrat Patsy Mink on the defensive and Republican Andy Poe-

poe on the offensive in a lively, often combative, exchange last night on KHET-TV. They were going at it so heavily on budget and defense issues that moderator Dan Boylan had a hard time getting a word in at one point. "I have the camera," Poepeo said several times when Mallan interrupted. "I'd like to get some time here," Mallan said, cutting in on the other two. "Dan just lost his job," one observer commented. "I thought it was going to be dull,"



Jan. 3 and will hold onto it beyond that if the polls are correct. But he did what he set out to do: 'I

said Mink's surprised husband, John. Mallan made several remarks practically conceding the two-year U.S. House term to Mink, who has the 2nd District (rural Oahu-neighbor islands) job until Jan. 3 and will hold onto it beyond that if the polls are correct. "You were great, Andy," Mallan said. See DEBATE, Page A-4

THE COURIER TIMES, BUCKS COUNTY, PA. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1991

Drumbeat for draft - and echoes of oppression

Andy Barniskis

few strong drinks, chopped off each other's trigger fingers.

Why did men take such extraordinary steps to avoid conscription? Because once a man was drafted, no one ever saw or heard from him again. Presumably life continued in the czar's army, but what sort of life, for how long and where, no one knew. Priests assured you that life continued on the far side of the grave, too, but you didn't rush to get there. And the czar's soldiers had more visible power over your mortal life than God Himself. In Lithuania, at the end of the last century, some peasants lived in hollowed-out piles of dirt. Others, like my grandfather's family, led comparatively prosperous lives as landowning farmers. But the Russian Army was entirely fair: It took whoever was available to fill its quotas, regardless of social class. The draft may not have been the

sole reason the first Andrew Barniskis came to America, but it figures so much in my family's sketchy oral history that it was significant. There is little other explanation for why a man would give up a farm he was due to inherit as eldest son and come to a strange country to work as a common laborer.

As I'm writing this — why I'm writing this — the Soviets have moved troops into the dissident republics, ostensibly to pursue draft dodgers. As a rational person, I shouldn't be saddened more by the impending Soviet crackdown in the Baltics than I was by the Chinese crackdown in Tiananmen Square. But emotion is the cement that binds oral histories, and my father, aunt, and uncle repeated their parent's stories about the Russian draft more times than I can count. That the Soviets are using the draft as an excuse to suppress the emerging freedom movement in Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia

has touched a chord that carries my heart to distant cousins I'll never know. If the Soviets' actions sadden and anger me, as an American, I'm enraged that the United States for so long has compromised itself on moral grounds, that it has given the communists license for their actions. As a nation that grants moral legitimacy to military conscription, we are rendered powerless to criticize the Soviets, since they are merely enforcing the law of their land — a law we have embraced and emulated and could revive at any time.

Tonight, on the news, I heard a military official speak in glowing terms of how conscription would make the military more "democratic." As a Vietnam era veteran, I couldn't help remembering how I found out, several months after I was drafted, that my medical records had been falsified to conceal a limitation that should have kept me out of the service. I remember a draftee

who had been taken even though he had no toes on one foot.

Somewhere on the road to becoming a superpower, the United States had become a place where men's lives were something to be delivered up to conscription quotas, with the poor, powerless or naive at the head of the line. The czar's men with their muskets had been reincarnated as draft board bureaucrats with rubber stamps. I once met a very old man who came from a country where he had lived under a monarchy, a democratic republic and a communist dictatorship. He dismissed political ideologies in one sentence: "The musicians change; the instruments change; but somehow the music is always the same." As an American, I want to believe he was wrong. The approaching debate on reinstating the draft will tell.

Andy Barniskis, Levittown, writes frequently on public policy and social issues.

Libertarians

CONTINUED FROM 1A

and the party has the right to accept the money to fight the existing government. Marrou said he supports the major planks in the party platform, including the right to bear arms, ending federal income tax and abolishing the Internal Revenue Service, reduction of the federal deficit and drug legalization. "I don't favor drugs ... but the government does not have the right to tell people what they can or can't do to their bodies," he said. However, he said he is opposed to having the government pay for any medical costs which result from drug use. He said if he were elected he would bring all troops home from



/ STAFF

ANDRE MARROU addresses meeting of Clark County Libertarians.



CANDIDATE DICK BODDIE says most Americans in slavery.

Saddam Hussein is an idiot but he is not a direct threat to the United States.

Andre Marrou

overseas. He said he believes the military should be protecting the United States and not other countries, such as Japan and Germany, which can pay for their own defense. He said he would also bring the troops out of Saudi Arabia. "Saddam Hussein is an idiot but he is not a direct threat to the United States," he said. He said the revenue lost by the abolition of the income

tax would be made up by cuts in the budget and the reduction of government. He said by not replacing government bureaucrats who leave each year, the number of government employees could be reduced from 28 to 40 percent in four years. The reduction of the deficit could be accomplished the same way, he said. "The federal deficit is probably the worst thing the two parties have ever done to America," he said. "It is out-of-hand." But he said the ideas of the party are not radical. "It should sound like basic Americanism," he said. "The Libertarian Party would, have

been the party of the founding fathers." Marrou has lived in Las Vegas for the past four years. He was the libertarian candidate for vice president in 1988 and was elected to one term in the Alaska state legislature. Dick Boddie, the second presidential hopeful to address the convention, said he sees the Libertarian Party as the second party in the next century — opposed to the unified Republican and Democratic parties or what he called the R "n" D party. He also said he sees his candidacy as building the party's base for the future, although he said he doubts any libertarian candidate could win

the presidency in 1992. "News flash, the candidate for president of the United States on the Libertarian Party ticket will probably not be the next president of the United States," he said. "There ain't no way in hell a libertarian is going to win it in 1992." But he said his candidacy would be important for the party. "We need a communicator. I would inform people that the libertarian party is the only party that is working in a consistent way for everyone's liberty." He said the United States has become a totalitarian society. "Most Americans are in slavery today and believe they are free," he said. "We are in tyranny today."

He said he sees the underlying racial tensions in the United States as the leading issue faced by the country and said he feels the fact that he is black would be a strong asset to the party in the election if he is nominated. "A lot of people of all races have realized they are libertarians," he said. Boddie said his candidacy would prove the libertarians are not a group of neo-conservative, white men. "There are three black libertarians on earth and the other two will not admit it," he said. "I am the exact opposite of Jesse Jackson, he deals with political fraud," he said.

JOSEPH SOBRAN

Washington Times, Jan. 29, 1991.

War, loyalty and paraders



I ran into an old friend the other night, a fellow conservative who had written powerfully against the proposed war with Iraq. I asked him how he felt, now that the war had come. "Once the shooting starts," he said, "you have to root for the home team." I thought that one over. "The home team," I replied, "is Iraq." I didn't mean, heaven forbid, that my sympathies are with Saddam Hussein, whose greed and cruelty, at risk of giving aid and comfort to President Bush, I am happy to acknowledge. I meant that in this game, our team are the visitors. The Iraqi soldiers are fighting for their own country, their own survival, on the only terms available to them. Talk about limited options. Here are draftees as young as 17 years old. They can't vote. They can't criticize their government. Their mothers can't hold peace marches. For them, it's fight or die — or both.

The Russian soldiers who fought against the Nazi invasion, and thereby preserved Soviet communism, were not making a statement on the relative merits of Nazism and communism. They were desperately fighting a foreign invader. For them, as for the Iraqis now, the situation had been reduced to the elemental. They had no choice. I don't want to pound my friend's offhand remark into the ground, but it does echo a sentiment I keep hearing. It seems to me obscene to "root" in a case like this. Two sets of boys who never should have been pitted

Joseph Sobran, a senior editor of National Review, is a nationally syndicated columnist.

against each other are fighting to the death. I was against its happening because I could foresee no good outcome. Why should I pretend otherwise now? How can you whoop through a tragedy? I have never understood the logic of the position that you may oppose a bad war only until it begins. Opposition may be futile once the shooting starts, but that's not to say you should let the forces of brutality do all the talking. You can serve an important purpose by keeping the public discussion complicated. Vice President Dan Quayle is already complaining that the media are giving too much attention to the anti-war movement. He wants it to

be treated as an eccentric fringe; in wartime, all governments tend toward a one-party system, when a two-party system is bad enough. But the anti-war movement this time is distinguished by its evident patriotism. There can be no suspicion that it has any foreign allegiance or seeks to impose an alien form of government at home. Veterans and mothers are conspicuous in the demonstrations. The students in the streets face no immediate danger of a draft. What's more, this movement has coalesced much earlier than its counterpart in the Vietnam era. The passion is wide and deep, and it will spread as the war stretches out and Americans die in large numbers.

Sen. Daniel Inouye, Hawaii Democrat, was an early advocate of war; he predicted we would last about five days. But he became the first convert and eventually voted against giving the president power to make war. Others, probably by the millions, will follow this pattern. The administration talks about "bringing stability to the Middle East." The phrase is laughable. The Middle East is the one region of the world least likely to be rendered stable, and a big war is the least likely way to stabilize anything. Everyone must have noticed that this is the second time in the last two years that the United States has mounted a military assault on a former client state. The real problem of stability would seem to be stabilizing American foreign policy and eliminating its erratic meddling (typified in a different way by the Iran arms sale). This instability is compounded by hypocrisy. We call Saddam Hussein or Manuel Noreiga a serious threat to our interests because he is manifestly not a serious threat at all. If there were any chance that he could light up the skies over Washington as we are lighting up the skies over Baghdad, Mr. Bush would not be taunting Saddam and calling him a Hitler; he would be negotiating and posing for photographers with him and calling him "our partner in the peace process." So no, I don't consider that Mr. Bush establishes a sudden claim to my loyalty by pulling the trigger. He is the sort of politician our Founding Fathers were trying to prevent. I love this country enough to keep trying to protect it from him.

DEBATE: Tussle focused mainly on tax, budget, defense issues

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said. Mink said the debate was interesting but not enough time was spent on issues of serious concern, such as housing and environment. That has been missing in all media events in which she's participated, she said. The first question forced her to defend her role in the Vietnam War, an issue raised during the campaign by state Republican Chairman D.G. "Andy" Anderson, who called her "the Jane Fonda of Hawaii."

"I'd like to be as shapely as Jane Fonda," Mink replied. But she said, "I hardly think my conduct in the Congress in pursuit of peace qualifies for the vicious name-calling I've been subjected to in this campaign."

Mallan said he thought Mink was patriotic concerning the Vietnam War and he would have done the same thing. But he questioned her support for Bush's actions in the Persian Gulf. "I think he's criminal for doing what he's doing," Mallan said.

Mink said it's a different situation in the Middle East. Iraq invaded Kuwait, the matter was immediately taken to the United Nations and many other countries are involved, she said. Poepeo agreed with Mink on the

Middle East crisis but blasted the budget Mink supported that just passed Congress. He says it's a tax bill. She says it slashes spending, equalizes taxes and will help stabilize the economy. Mallan, who opposes any taxation, tangled with Mink over the Reagan administration's tax cuts. "That's responsible for our deficit," Mink said. "That's not the country's deficit," Mallan said. "That's a congressional deficit. Congress is spending money on useless things."

On other issues: Poepeo supports a constitutional ban on flag-burning; Mink and Mallan oppose flag-burning but don't believe the Constitution should be tampered with. Poepeo favors giving the president power to veto items in the budget. But Mink says that would diminish Congress's policy-making responsibility. Mallan thinks the president has enough authority.

All three favor campaign spending reforms and are pro-choice on abortion. Mink and Poepeo oppose "Star Wars" tests on Kauai. Mallan says, "Phase out the military."

And Mallan, contesting his recent arrest on charges of smoking marijuana, repeatedly called for an end to drug prohibition, which he says criminalizes people.

6A THE DETROIT NEWS TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1990

'Two party' myth is un-American

In Mark Shields' column of Oct. 26, "GOP bloopers keep Democrats going," he stated: "Because we have only two parties in our country, one party can do well politically by doing next to nothing while the other party is doing harmful things to itself and the nation." I would like to welcome Mr. Shields back from Mars ... or whatever planet he's been living on. He, like others who have had their heads firmly embedded in the sand, does an injustice to millions of concerned Americans who have rejected the corrupt, status-quo politics of the two older parties and have been seeking a political haven that represents individual liberty, economic freedom, strong moral values and limited government. Founded in 1970, the Libertarian Party is the third largest and fastest growing political movement in America. The Libertarian Party is the only other party to field presidential candidates in each presidential election since its inception. Libertarians claim the very first electoral college vote in American history to be cast for a woman candidate: vice-

presidential candidate Toni Nathan in the 1972 election. The myth of a two-party system that Shields perpetuates is dangerous to the economic future of our nation and is doubly dangerous to the constitutional guarantees of individual liberty that have continually been eroded under the power politics of the Republicans and Democrats. With highly restrictive ballot access laws that the two older parties have passed to protect themselves from competition in the political arena, Libertarians and others must continually struggle to make people aware that voting alternatives do exist. Shields' perpetuation of the two-party myth is terribly un-American. He should use his influence to inform the American people that the Libertarian Party is alive and well and is scaring the political hell out of the entrenched politicians of the two older parties.

Richard Whitelock
Past Chair
Libertarian Party
of Michigan
10N1A

Amid talk of war, area draft boards stand ready

By Andrew Herrmann
Staff Writer

One weekend a month, an unheralded group of Chicagoans meets to prepare for war—not with guns, but with paper.

They are volunteer draft board members rehearsing a once-notorious ritual now faded from public consciousness. Their mission is to turn civilians into soldiers, plucking them from a pool of some 400,000 young Chicago area men who have registered for the military draft.

If Congress decides to reinstate the draft, the Selective Service System says, these

500 hostages leave Iraq, but threat of war remains; Page 9.

practice sessions will allow it to mobilize in three days, producing the first inductee within 13 days and 100,000 after 30 days.

Norma Harris, program manager for the Selective Service regional office at Great Lakes Naval Base, which oversees Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota and Ohio, says the activity is normal.

"It's not like we're gearing up because of the Mideast," she said. "This is an ongoing situation." It is an activity that has been

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Draft

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routine since 1980, when the most recent registration program began.

The conscription process requires the 36 draft boards from the Chicago area to meet once a year to familiarize themselves with the ins and outs of draft laws and deferments. Once a month at Great Lakes, different boards meet to rehearse their role if the draft were reinstated.

Though President Bush said he believes the present all-volunteer military is large enough to meet the country's needs in the Middle East, others are not so sure.

Senate Armed Services Committee Chairman Sam Nunn (D-Ga.) said a draft might be required, even if the United States maintains its wait-and-see approach to Kuwait and does not invade.

"If you were going to . . . keep [troops] there for a year or 18 months and have some meaningful rotation policy to get us the patience we need, then you'd have to think seriously about the draft," Nunn said on ABC-TV's "Nightline" program last month.

Nationally, 14 million men between the ages of 18 and 26 are registered.

In a throwback to the Vietnam era, when thousands of young men watched television nervously in taverns and college dorms to find out their draft numbers, inductees again would be chosen by a national lottery, the Selective Service says.

One by one, plastic pellets containing birth dates would be

drawn. Another set of numbers, 1 through 365, would be drawn and matched to birth dates. For example, a pellet containing March 31 might be drawn from the birth date barrel first. Out of a separate receptacle, a pellet might be drawn containing the number 365, putting people with March 31 as their birthday last in the draft line. The first lottery would be for men age 20.

Those with low draft numbers would be sent induction orders, requiring them to report to a processing center for physical and mental examinations. They could be inducted immediately, the Selective Service says.

Married men would not be exempt. In a change from the Vietnam era, students also would not be exempt. Students would be allowed to finish their current semester or, if in the final year of school, would be allowed to graduate before being inducted. Quotas by region, a sticking point in the '70s, have been eliminated.

Deferments, or postponing service, would be available for some. Those whose induction would result in hardship for dependents could get a postponement of service. Deferments do carry a caveat: While most men are eligible to be drafted between ages 18 and 26, those deferred could be drafted up to the age of 35, said Paul Knapp, the Selective Service assistant general counsel.

Who wouldn't go? Conscientious objectors who oppose all wars because of moral, ethical or religious beliefs would serve in noncombat roles in the armed forces or in civilian jobs "contributing to the national interest," the Selective Service says.

Statewide elected officials, including members of state legislatures and all members of Con-

gress, would be exempt as long as they held office.

Decisions on status would be made by the local draft boards. Illinois has three appeal boards.

The draft was discontinued in 1973. Reinstating it would require an act of Congress.

On college campuses, the mood is jittery, says Nick De Genova, 22, a University of Chicago graduate student and a member of Chicago Campuses Against War, which counts members at DePaul, Loyola and Northwestern universities. De Genova is the Midwest regional contact for the Student Network Against U.S. Intervention, which staged rallies nationwide Saturday.

"One of the foremost issues is being drafted," said De Genova. "There's a sense that many people would flee the country rather than be drafted."

Some proponents of the draft argue that conscription would ensure a more representative cross section of citizens in the military. They charge that the present all-volunteer military has attracted members of social classes who cannot afford to go to college.

Rep. G. V. "Sonny" Montgomery (D-Miss.), chairman of the Veterans Affairs Committee, a member of the House Armed Services Committee and a longtime proponent of a national draft, recently changed his mind on it.

A veteran of 35 years in the military, Montgomery said the all-volunteer army is better educated—in 1973, only 66 percent of new recruits had a high school diploma, compared with 98 percent today.

The volunteer military is "filled with people who want to be there," who present fewer disciplinary problems and are easier to train, Montgomery said.

The draft



Who would be eligible for a draft? Generally, all men between 18 and 26. Here's the number of young men registered in the Chicago area.

Cook County	279,598
Du Page County	49,758
Lake County	35,860
Kane County	18,587
Will County	17,451
Illinois	668,005

SOURCE: Selective Service System

He 'proudly' refused to register—and served 5½ months in jail

The Selective Service says 98 percent of young men between 18 and 26 required to register for the draft have done so.

Paul Jacob did not. And for that, he spent 5½ months in a federal penitentiary.

"I'm not a pacifist. I'm not anti-military," said Jacob, 30, who was born in southwest suburban Evergreen Park. "We should have a volunteer army to defend us from attack. But I'm not interested in policing the world."

Jacob is one of 20 men who have been convicted of failing to register since 1980, the year the Selective Service Act requiring registration went into effect.

Jacob was living in North Little Rock, Ark., in 1981, serving in a visible position: state chairman of the Libertarian Party. He appeared on television and in newspapers as a spokesman at anti-registration rallies.

"I was naive. I didn't [think] they'd come after you because you made a statement," said Jacob. "I didn't think they'd prosecute me ahead of anyone else."

Selective Service assistant general counsel Paul Knapp said prosecution is determined by a



"I'm not interested in policing the world," says draft-registration resister Paul Jacob.

lottery. The Selective Service uses voter registration rolls, driver's license lists and college admissions data to find evaders. Though he admits that prosecution is not a high priority, publicity from cases does stimulate registration, Knapp said.

After being indicted, Jacob fled Arkansas and traveled the country for two years. He continued to use his real name, but, he says, "I didn't throw my Social Security number around."

In 1984, after marrying and becoming a father, Jacob returned to North Little Rock. On Dec. 6 of that year, the FBI came to his door and arrested him. Convicted and sentenced to five years in prison, Jacob served about six months in a minimum-security prison in Seagoville, Texas. He was paroled with the stipulation that he volunteer eight hours a week for two years at social agencies. He worked primarily with mentally retarded adults, he said.

Others convicted for failure to register have received sentences ranging from house arrest for six months at the convict's grandmother's to two years of work at a food co-op.

For the past year, Jacob has been working in Chicago on anti-tax initiatives, including the Tax Accountability Amendment. Jacob said he doesn't publicize his infraction, although "it's something I did and I am proud of it."

"I think I was part of the decision—a small part—not to have a draft," said Jacob. "Things get done because people do them."

He never registered.
—Andrew Herrmann