



LIBERTY PLEDGE NEWSLETTER

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Marrou-Lord Campaign Plans New TV Ads: 30-Second, Two-Minute, 30-Minute Spots

The Andre Marrou-Nancy Lord campaign has been busy developing a comprehensive media and ad campaign for the 1992 campaign.

Perry Willis, campaign manager, said the campaign is preparing more television commercials to run in New Hampshire, which will use the LP's "900 Number" for the first time. Thirty-second ads will remind voters to vote in the LP's primary on election day. In addition, two-minute spots will begin running on the issues of taxation and government waste.

In addition, Willis said the campaign will begin filming a 30-minute "info-mercial" in January, which will be broadcast in select areas and made available for sale to LP sup-

porters to show to their friends and acquaintances.

In other campaign news, Marrou was featured recently on a radio talk show in Adrian, Michigan. At the end of the show, a straw poll was taken: Marrou, 11; Bush, 0; Cuomo, 0.

Marrou will be the featured guest on the nationally-syndicated "McLaughlin One-on-One" television interview program in January.

Nancy Lord has also been an active campaigner. She recently held a \$500-per-plate dinner with ten investment bankers.

Ballot Access Efforts Stay On Track for 1992 Election

The Ballot Access Committee has been quite active recently, successfully completing ballot drives in Arizona and South Dakota. The Arizona drive was completed after new legislation substantially slashed ballot drive requirements there.

Efforts are on-going in Alaska, Colorado, Florida, Indiana, Missouri, and Nebraska. To date, the LP is certified in 22 states, won't have to petition but is not yet certified in five, and will need only volunteer efforts in seven.

And Other News of Interest...

- This month's Bill of Rights Conference, sponsored by the LP's Bill of Rights Committee, in Washington, D.C. will be covered by C-SPAN. The ceremony on the Supreme Court steps, marking the Bill of Rights anniversary, will be carried live by the network.

- The Libertarian National Committee will be meeting during the same weekend in Washington, D.C. The LNC will adopt a 1992 budget and make plans for the upcoming year.

- Follow-up mailings to the names gathered by the LP from C-SPAN's broadcast of the national convention this Labor Day in Chicago has encouraged about six percent, to date, to become members of the LP.

LIBERTARIAN PARTY NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

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Libertarians offer a real change of pace from Republican rhetoric

Is the Columbian fishing for a Pulitzer? Not only has this paper recently presented two articles about the Libertarian Party, but they were minus the scorn mainstream papers usually display towards so-called "minor" political parties.

Stephen Greenberg

A Libertarian's view

I applaud the newspaper for such bravery. We need answers to the many complex problems facing our society. One may not agree with all the positions minor political parties present. However, they do bring up issues and suggest solutions outside the typical rhetoric we so often hear from Republicans and Democrats.

Mainstream media usually present the Libertarian Party as a bunch of wackos running around proclaiming free this or free that — with joints hanging out of the sides of their mouths. This false image is a Hortalization (as in Willie) of what the Libertarian Party represents. The Libertarian Party has been Borked (as in Robert) by the press, and therefore a distorted view of the party is held by most casually informed people.

The Libertarian Party springs from a pledge that neither any person nor government should be the initiator of violence or fraud against another and that all persons should be free from

government interference until such person commits an act of violence or fraud upon another. The Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights play a prominent part in defining the freedoms of every citizen.

Libertarians do not support the criminalization of victimless behavior. A strong police, army and court system are not antithetical to Libertarian thinking. These authoritarian structures should maintain a defensive posture, go after wrongdoers and definitely not take an offensive role in prescribing behavior. Shaping behavior is properly left to the family, church and moral beliefs of the individual.

Taxes are a forceful taking of personal property and a form of slavery coerced by the state, and therefore violate the Libertarian Pledge. Libertarians believe that a truly free market will rise to fill

the needs of society. Libertarians advocate the privatization of government services. To those who would charge that this kind of thinking would exclude the weak in our society, one only need point out the ever-increasing homeless, poverty-stricken and drug-addicted population under the current system.

The Libertarian Party is not like the Communist Party, Lyndon LaRouche's clan or any other monolithic group. The Libertarian Party is rich in diverse opinion and debate because of the value placed upon the individual. The more radical in the party support immediate change not unlike the pace of change in the Soviet Union. The less radical would take a gradual approach to the reduction of government and be more willing to compromise with other groups.

Libertarians are pessimistic about current trends in government. The increasing bureaucratization of American life is a stranglehold on initiative and enterprise. High levels of taxation, arcane tax laws, the huge deficit and government bailout programs are sucking dry the lifeblood of industry and capital formation for creating new industry. Our standard of living is falling, and it is becoming more and more expensive to create just one new job.

Big-government types use fear to malign the Libertarian Party. They claim that society would be victimized by the unleashing of unregulated activity. They point to the S&L fiasco as an example. They say that the sharks fed upon the unwitting, and now the taxpayer must pay the piper. The Libertarian response is that the sharks had a feeding frenzy because government guarantees eliminated responsibility and encouraged reckless behavior. You can bet that a private insurer would be far less lenient and far less susceptible to political influence than a government agency.

Our authoritarian neighbors use public safety as an argument to burden us with more laws restricting behavior and reducing our civil rights. They point to drug-related crime to dupe the law-abiding citizen to give up our hard-won constitutional protections. They fail to take into account that drug crimes are a result of a thriving black market that has inflated the price of drugs far beyond the costs of production; the internecine fighting — gang wars and random shootings — is a result of the obscene untaxed profits such illegal activities generate.

Abortion is no less controversial within the Libertarian Party. Those who believe

that life begins at conception view abortion as violence and therefore criminal. Others take a "woman's right to choose" view point.

These are just some of the current issues that are discussed within the Libertarian Party. The difference between the Libertarians and the Democrats and Republicans is that Libertarian policies are based upon a core philosophy that provides a framework for dealing with contemporary problems. The Democrats and Republicans generally represent economic interests and state bureaucrats.

The Libertarians of Clark County would be proud to present their ideas along side those of the Republicans and Democrats in the 1992 election campaign. We want to let people decide for themselves where the best solutions are found.

The Libertarian Party is alive and well in Washington State and in Clark County. To find out more about the Libertarian Party write to P.O. Box 3892, Vancouver, 98662.

Stephen Greenberg is past campaign chair of the Libertarian Party of Washington State. He lives in Vancouver.

LIBERTARIAN

"There's a very real danger in giving the government unchallenged power over our communication," he said. "Historically, governments have ceased power over communication to oppress dissenting groups. Does that sound like America?"

But most Libertarians also view welfare and public assistance as inappropriate government functions that create dependence. They seek to harken back the days when charity and an individual's sense of responsibility took care of the poor.

THE BASIC BELIEF is that societal operations most smoothly with minimal restrictions and regulations.

"History has proven that a free market is best machine invented to produce the greatest amount of wealth for the greatest amount of people," said Mr. Winter. "As proof, we need only to look to the (failure of) communism. It proved that most effective distributor of poverty is the government."

"Libertarians don't claim utopia," he said. "But what we do hold is that the free market is more fair by far than if run by the government."

And while the party doesn't claim to have all the answers, Mr. Lewis believes the Libertarian perspective raises enough valid questions about government today that people are beginning to respond.

America is "ripe for the picking," said Mr. Lewis, even as he acknowledges that his candidate's actual chances of being elected president are "rather remote."

When asked why people seem to be paying more attention to the Libertarian Party these days, Mr. Lewis said, "The way things are going isn't very pleasant. That's why."

Page 1: Portsmouth (NH) Sunday Herald Sept. 29, 1991. Submitted by Jim McClarin

Libertarian Party seeking 'Live Free or Die' vote

By Erika M. Schutz Herald Staff Writer

What would life be like in the United States without federal income tax and a massive military machine? What if government bureaucracy was slashed to a bare minimum and each individual enjoyed maximum rights and freedoms?

Though its call for minimal government and maximum freedom is sometimes viewed as idealistic, the Libertarian Party is gaining strength in New Hampshire, a state that takes great pride in the words "Live Free or Die."

One in 20 voters opted for Libertarian candidate Miriam Luce in last year's gubernatorial election. The five percent total is well above the three percent required for official state recognition as a political party.

Recently, state Rep. Calvin Warburton of Raymond joined the Libertarian Party after seven two-year terms as a Republican.

THE LIBERTARIAN MESSAGE that government has grown to such a vulgar degree that its role in people's everyday lives should be scaled down, and in some cases eliminated, is finding some listeners in the Granite State.

So New Hampshire was a natural stop for Libertarian presidential candidate Andre Marrou, a former Alaska state representative who visited Concord last week.

Though the state's Libertarian Party has an official membership of only about 400, the 1990 gubernatorial vote was an encouraging sign for people like state party chairman Bill Winter, who likes to quote a survey citing a public perception that Republicans are greedy and Democrats, incompetent.

"Actually, the only difference be-

Election Day Alternatives

- REPUBLICAN
- DEMOCRAT
- LIBERTARIAN ?

tween the parties is which individual rights they want to chip away, or which programs they want to spend the same, obscene amount of money on," Mr. Winter said.

According to Jim Lewis, campaign manager for candidate Marrou, "The party was established in 1971 as a response to what was seen as a failure of the other two parties to govern... The government's only job, as we see it, is to protect those rights outlined in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States — our natural rights. That's it."

Proponents of libertarianism point out that the average American voter has never read the Constitution. Simply stated, Libertarians believe the document should be taken literally.

This, Mr. Winter said, is a message state residents want to hear. With the party's official status in its first year, he suspects that there are more Libertarians out there than are registered and predicts Mr. Warburton's lonely status at the statehouse will not last long.

IN A LIBERTARIAN WORLD, the marketplace would have bare bones regulation and each individual would enjoy "maximum rights and freedoms."

For example, Mr. Marrou's cam-

paign promises include abolishing the Internal Revenue Service and the federal income tax. The armed forces would be carved to a core group of volunteers. The Federal Reserve system would be replaced with a gold-backed monetary system.

Women would be allowed the right to choose whether or not to have an abortion. Police would immediately stop snooping in book stores and homes, telling people what they can do or read.

Crimes of violence or fraud would be severely punished and treated as priorities, and chief executives of environmentally polluting companies would be criminally charged and jailed for infringing the rights of others.

"THE ONLY FUNCTION of the government should be to protect it's citizens against fraud and force," said Ms. Luce, a resident of Windham and an avowed Libertarian for 13 years. She espouses the belief that modern-day government has been allowed to grow into an overbearing, ineffective bureaucracy.

"About sixty percent of what the government coerces — steals — from its citizens in the form of taxes actually goes for its intended purpose," said Ms. Luce. "The rest is swallowed up by state and federal bureaucracy."

Libertarians allow that there is a need for minimal government — to protect the country and to enforce necessary laws within our borders.

Many other government functions, however, are not justified, according to Libertarian philosophy. The U.S. Postal Service, for instance, is seen as an unjustified government monopoly. Libertarians abhor its existence, as it not only impedes competition, but also threatens an individual's right to freedom of information.

No such power was ever given the government, said Mr. Lewis.

Next Tuesday independents' day for some

By Maria Kokianans THE WASHINGTON TIMES

Paul E. Gagnon has no place in two-party politics. He knows this, because he's looked.

The Franconia resident was raised a "Kennedy Democrat," but since the death of Robert F. Kennedy he has found Democratic leaders "uninspiring." And he thinks the party favors too much government and too much spending.

So he tried the Republicans. But he is an environmentalist, favors stricter controls on development in Fairfax County and is pro-choice. Those viewpoints did not seem to match those of most Republicans and he won't change them to suit party regulars, he said.

Yet none of that is keeping Mr. Gagnon, a Libertarian, from running for local office in the Nov. 5 election. He joins a small but feisty group of candidates all over Northern Virginia, who, for one reason or another, are campaigning as independents.

"I have two weeks to convince [voters] that being an independent doesn't matter," said Mr. Gagnon, a 37-year-old business consultant who is running for Lee District Supervisor against Democratic incumbent Joe Alexander and Republican John F. Rodgers. "I really believe we have people sitting right on the fence."

That may be true, said Mark Rozell, a professor of political science at Mary Washington College in Fredericksburg. But whether those fence-sitters will drop over to Mr. Gagnon is another question.

"The odds are against it, quite frankly," Mr. Rozell said. "Even if the public likes what [an independent] is saying, the perception persists that third-party candidates don't have a chance."

Like Mr. Gagnon, John K. Henderson Jr. of Clifton prefers to take that chance rather than align himself with one of the two major parties. Mr. Henderson is running for Sully District Supervisor against Republican Michael Frey and Carmen C. "Chuck" Caputo, an independent endorsed by the Democrats.



"The only endorsements I've received are from my wife and some of the neighbors," said Mr. Henderson, a lawyer. Yet he said voters who meet him seem to agree with his views on stronger land-use controls and more protection for the environment.

Mr. Henderson is accepting no campaign contributions from anyone, even private citizens. He says he is disturbed by the amount of money spent on local elections and tells potential donors to instead "go out to movies or go out to dinner."

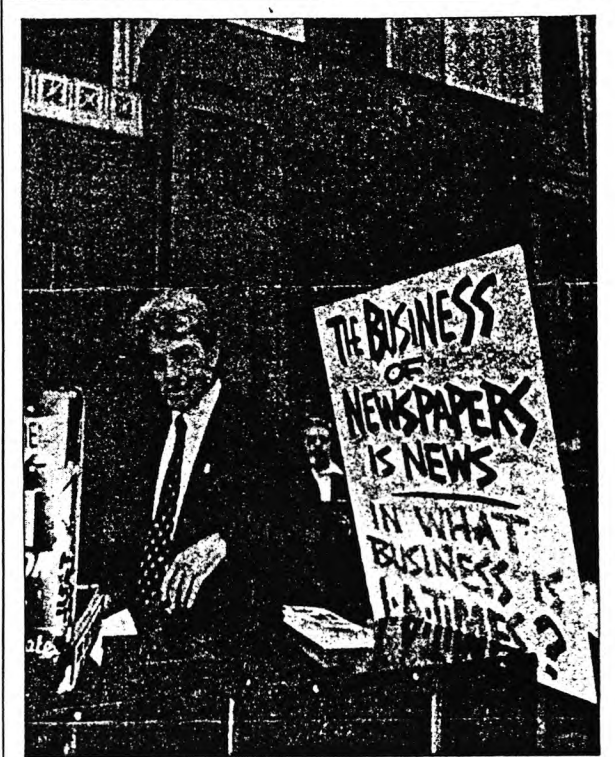
In the Dranesville District, independent Carole Herrick has found an innovative way to get the message out about her campaign against Democratic incumbent Lilla Richards and Republican challenger Ernest Berger. She has set up a phone-mail system where callers can hear her views on a different subject simply by pressing a certain number.

"I saw two entirely different points of view [in Mrs. Richards and Mr. Berger]," said Mrs. Herrick, who says she falls somewhere in the middle. "It seemed like the voters might need a choice."

Leesburg lawyer Kristen Umstard had always considered herself a Republican until it became clear last winter that the party would not support her bid for Virginia State Senate in the 33rd District, which includes parts of western Fairfax and all of Loudoun County.

She decided to run as an independent against Sen. Charles L. Waddell, a Democrat, and Republican Dennis Pierce.

"Your loyalty is totally to the citizens of the district you're running in," said Ms. Umstard, who said she has knocked on 27,000 doors in the last year. "You go out and you actually meet more voters."



Vernon: The Times is 'in bed' with Los Angeles County transportation officials

Libertarians' picket makes print — but not in the Times

The Libertarian Party of California took to the streets in front of the Los Angeles Times building downtown last week to "shame" the newspaper into printing a story about the party's lawsuit seeking to overturn a half-cent sales tax imposed under Proposition C a year ago.

Half-a-dozen plaintiffs in the case, Vernon vs. State Board of Equalization, were joined by a few other party supporters in picketing the Times during the Nov. 6 lunch hour.

Plaintiff John Vernon, former chairman of the state Libertarian Party, contended that the Times is purposely ignoring his lawsuit because the paper's owners are "in bed" with people at the Los Angeles County Transportation Commission. (The tax money is earmarked for transportation purposes.)

However, Vernon admitted he has no proof of his allegations. He conceded that the lack of interest could be due to some other consideration — for example, an attitude by editors dismissing Libertarian Party concerns as frivolous.

He said he called the Times newsroom and was told by an editor that his story was "not really news, or not timely, or something like that."

However, Vernon noted that other newspapers, including the Los Angeles Daily News, have covered the lawsuit.

"This is not small potatoes," Vernon said. He said the Times also has failed to print letters to the editor he sent concerning the lawsuit.

Picketers carried signs with slogans that included "We print just the news we like."

Times spokeswoman Laura Morgan met briefly with Vernon during the protest. "I took his information and said I'd pass it along to the editors," said Morgan. "There is no response (from the Times) per se."

Vernon's lawsuit states that the tax is illegal because it was approved by only 50.4 percent of the voters. At issue is a legislative decision to require only majority approval for special taxes, which overruled an earlier voter-approved initiative requiring a two-thirds vote for such approval. Vernon said the state constitution prohibits the legislature from passing a law overturning a voter-adopted measure.

Vernon lost at the Superior Court level and has taken the case to the State Court of Appeals. Tax proceeds are being held, pending resolution of the case. So far, \$200 million has been collected, according to party literature.

A similar case, filed in San Diego County challenging a sales tax for jail construction, has already been heard before the California Supreme Court, and a ruling is expected before the end of the year. Such a ruling also could be applied to the Vernon case.

Washington (DC) Times, Oct. 28, 1991.

Union Leader, NH, Sept. 22, 1991. Submitted by Jim McClarin

Bill Would Let Juries Weigh Laws

By DONN TIBBETTS State House Bureau Chief

CONCORD — Jurors would not only decide the guilt or innocence in a criminal trial but weigh the merits of the law itself under a bill proposed by Rep. Cal Warburton, Raymond.

"Even if review of the evidence strictly in terms of the law would indicate a guilty verdict, you have the right to find (the defendant) innocent," jurors would be instructed by the judge.

"That's always been a possibility for juries, but jurors have not been informed of it. Judges in particular keep quiet about it," said Warburton.

The bill being drafted for the 1992 session of the Legislature would require that in any criminal trial, the court "must inform the jurors of their right to judge both the law and the facts in reaching a verdict," Warburton said.

"The court must also inform civil trial jurors of their right to judge the law as well as the facts whenever government, or any agency of the government, is a party to the trial," said Warburton, a seven-term Republican legislator who earlier this

year bolted to the Libertarian Party.

He said the bill would require trial jurors to "acknowledge by oath that they understand this right, and no party to the trial may be prevented from encouraging them to exercise it."

"No potential juror could be disqualified from serving on a jury because he or she expresses a willingness to judge the law or its application, or to vote according to conscience," said Warburton.

He said that before a jury heard a case, and again before the jury deliberation began, the judge would inform the jurors by saying, "As jurors, your first responsibility is to decide whether the defendant has broken the law. If you decide that he has, but that you cannot in good conscience support a guilty verdict, you are not required to do so."

Warburton's bill would require the jury to be told, "To reach a verdict which you believe is just, each of you has the right to consider the motives of the defendant, and the extent to which the defendant's actions have actually caused harm or otherwise violated your sense of right and wrong."

"If you believe justice requires it, you may also judge both the merits of the law under which he has been charged and the wisdom of applying that law to the defendant," jurors would be instructed.

"Accordingly, for each charge against the defendant, even if review of the evidence strictly in terms of the law would indicate a guilty verdict, you have the right to find him innocent. The court cautions that with the exercise of this right comes full moral responsibility for the verdict you bring in," jurors would be told by the court.

"There have been times when someone has been found guilty and a juror has said, 'You did break the law but we hate to find you guilty,'" said Warburton.

He said 12-member juries already have the power to determine a 424-member Legislature was wrong in drawing up a law, "but the point is they are not informed of it. Judges in particular keep quiet about it."

Warburton said the seed for his bill came when he attended the recent Libertarian Party national convention in Chicago.

The Libertarian Party

NEWS - FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1991 - FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Contact: Finlay Rothhaus, 603 424-8011

Bill Winter, New Hampshire Libertarian Party State Chair, 603 293-0152;

Jim McClarin, Marrou/Lord Campaign in New Hampshire, 603 888-2002;

Nick Dunbar, National Director, Libertarian Party, 202 543-1988;

N.H. LEGISLATOR SWITCHES FROM REPUBLICAN TO LIBERTARIAN PARTY

New Hampshire State Representative Finlay Rothhaus, of Merrimack, has become the second member of the New Hampshire legislature to bolt from the Republican Party and join the Libertarian Party this year.

Rothhaus announced his change at a news conference Thursday, December 12, in Concord in the Legislative Office Building. He was introduced by State Representative Calvin Warburton, of Raymond, who changed from Republican to Libertarian on July 16.

"The Libertarian Party is built upon the original ideas of liberty held by the men who first conceived of this nation over 200 years ago," Rothhaus explained.

"The Republican Party is not willing to respect and preserve freedom. I once believed that the Republican Party shared the same ideals as the Libertarians: a free market economy, small government, low taxes, and the right to keep and bear arms. I have watched, however, as the President has added more and more government to our lives, raised our taxes, limited our right to keep and bear arms, and spent our hard-earned dollars on a binge of global gamesmanship," he observed. MORE

"Libertarians are not afraid to stand their ground on tough issues, even when the majority of voters may disagree. They are certainly not wishy-washy as President George Bush has been," he added.

The Libertarian candidate for President, former Alaska State Representative Andre Marrou, said at the news conference, "It takes a lot of courage to change political parties. Changing from an older, Establishment party, Republican, to an up-and-coming party, Libertarian, means choosing a party based on principle rather than political expediency."

Marrou and Vice Presidential candidate Nancy Lord, a physician from Washington, D.C., are running in the New Hampshire Libertarian Presidential primary in February.

Rothhaus said he changed parties primarily because the state Republican Party leadership was willing to support new broad-based taxes. New Hampshire is the only state with neither an income or sales tax.

"I noted among my colleagues in the State House an increasing tendency to favor a state income or sales tax, and a practically boundless enthusiasm for creating more and bigger government," Rothhaus declared.

Bill Winter, State Chair of the New Hampshire Libertarian Party, welcomed Rothhaus to the party. "The political climate of New Hampshire and the United States is changing towards freedom. Rep. Rothhaus is a vital part of this important change."

Rothhaus owns a wood-burning stove store, called The Red House. He and his wife have two daughters. The Libertarian Party is America's third largest political party.

END

Libertarian may run for 7th District post

By Robert Edwards
The News-Leader

Rob Lurvey, the Libertarian Party's candidate for Congress in southwest Missouri in 1988, says he may run for the 7th District job again in 1992.

Lurvey said his interest in becoming a candidate was rekindled after attending the Libertarian Party's national convention last weekend in Chicago.

"It's certainly motivating me to encourage more people to think about the Libertarians and to be Libertarians," he said.

Libertarians believe government should not inhibit individual rights — short of allowing people to injure one another. For example, Libertarian presidential candidate Andre Marrou advocates the elimination of the federal income tax and the Internal Revenue Service.

"There's a lot of discontent out there with what's going on (in government)," Lurvey said. "I think we can plug into it."

He said people are tired of government being involved in their private lives, from prohibiting marijuana use to using tax money to intervene in foreign countries. He said he is "pro-choice on anything," including

abortion. He said he believes many other people hold similar views.

Lurvey, 40, of Strafford, runs a commercial property leasing and developing business in Springfield. He came in a distant third in the 1988 congressional race won by Republican Rep. Mel Hancock, Springfield.

Of a possible congressional bid next year, Lurvey said, "If I could get my business interests lined up the way I'd like ... I would give it a lot more consideration."

He and his supporters would have to circulate petitions to get his name on the November 1992 ballot.

One of those encouraging Lurvey to run for Congress is Ogden Scoville of Springfield, president of the Libertarian Club of Southwest Missouri and a member, along with Lurvey, of the party's state committee.

Scoville said the party has gained backers since Lurvey's 1988 cam-



Lurvey

paign and should be able to provide more signature-gathering, campaigning and fund-raising help.

"We've got a bunch of people that'll get out there and work," he said. The local club has 60 dues-paying members in the Springfield area and another 125 private supporters, he said.

Lurvey said he has few differences with Hancock, who also rails against government interference and steadfastly votes against federal spending proposals.

And Lurvey said he doesn't see much difference on many issues between himself and Democrat Pat Deaton, who lost to Hancock in 1990 and plans to run again in 1992. Lurvey and Deaton both graduated from Glendale High School in 1969.

Yet Lurvey remains tempted to run, even though it would be difficult to unseat Hancock, he said.

No one two years ago predicted the shift toward liberty in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, he said. With more people in the U.S. considering themselves political independents and being open to the ideas beyond these put forth by Republicans and Democrats, he said, "Anything can happen."

Potential '92 candidate needs petitions to run

For Libertarian Rob Lurvey of Strafford to get on the November 1992 ballot as a candidate for Congress in southwest Missouri, he would have to circulate petitions.

State law requires that for a party without ballot status to place a congressional candidate on the ballot, it must collect signatures from registered voters totaling 2 percent of the total number of votes cast for congressman in the last election.

Since 160,334 votes were cast in 1990 in the 7th District election, Lurvey would have to have signatures from 3,207 registered voters.

In 1988, U.S. Rep. Mel Hancock, R-Springfield, won the 7th District seat. Hancock totaled 127,939 votes to Democrat Max Bacon's 111,244 votes and Lurvey's 1,728 votes.

If Lurvey runs in 1992, the Libertarian Party could gain ballot status for a congressional candidate in 1994, if he gains 2 percent of the vote cast in his race.

If the 1992 presidential-year turnout totals the 240,000 votes cast in the 1988 congressional race, Lurvey would need to win about 4,800 votes to reach the 2 percent threshold.

— Robert Edwards

↑
News-Leader
Springfield, MO
Sept. 8, 1991. →
Submitted by
Lib. Club of SW MO

Rocky Mountain News (Colorado), Nov. 13, 1991. Submitted by Colorado LP

It's time more politicians read Libertarians' lips

I'd like to thank the Rocky Mountain News for its coverage of the Libertarian National Convention. Although the Libertarian Party is the third largest political party in the U.S., it's been difficult to get much exposure. While the two largest parties clamor for more free network time, CNN has refused paid advertising from Libertarians.

I'd like to take this opportunity, then, to let News readers know about Andre Marrou, the Libertarian candidate for president, and Dr. Nancy Lord, his running mate. Lord is licensed both as an attorney and a physician. We would like to see her debate Dan Quayle.

As a historical note, the first woman ever to win an electoral vote was a Libertarian, Toni Nathan, in 1972. The chairwoman of the national Libertarian Party is a woman, too, as is the head of the Colorado state party.

Marrou is running on a theme of "Abolish the IRS, End the Income Tax." Ending the income tax will give every working American a raise, while reducing the federal budget to its 1988 level. With each person having a minimum of 15% more to spend each year, the economy will soar, and our government will be forced to live within *our* means.

Libertarians believe in the Bill of Rights, not as an abstract artifact to be discarded whenever the police decide to violate our rights and seize our property, but as a safeguard against tyranny. Libertarians believe in a philosophy similar to that of John Locke, that all human rights are based on two basic rights: the right to control your own body and the right to keep what you earn from your labor. From these two principles, you can deduce most Libertarian positions.

If you're interested in learning more about the Libertarian Party, call our state office at 303-837-9393, or the national office at 1-800-682-1776. This is your chance to tell the politicians: "Read my lips — this time I'm voting Libertarian."

Kevin Bloom
Chairman, Boulder County
Libertarian Party

Front Page, Franconia (VA) Gazette Packet, Nov. 7, 1991.

Franconia voters give nod to incumbents

By IAN ZACK
Staff Writer

In an election marked by sweeping gains by Fairfax County Republicans in the state assembly and on the county board of supervisors, Franconia voters expressed satisfaction with their incumbent Democrats.

Joe Alexander, the Lee District's representative on the county board, won an eighth uninterrupted term, easily defeating Republican John Rodgers and Libertarian Paul Gagnon. The unofficial tally was 8,058 for Alexander, 5,175 for Rodgers and 2,312 for Gagnon.

"I think it shows that if an elected official is doing a good job, and you have a good bunch of constituents who feel that he's doing a good job — that's why I was re-elected," said Alexander, 63, who remains the board's longest standing member.

In defeat, Rodgers, a 37-year-old attorney from Franconia, said, "I think we did a good showing. Considering we

entered the race in July, I think we made up a lot of ground quickly and made some inroads."

Rodgers said Gagnon's surprisingly good showing as an independent took some of his votes away, splitting Alexander's opposition. Gagnon, a 37-year-old mediator and consultant from Franconia, garnered the highest percentage of votes for an independent in a supervisor's race.

"We think this campaign will be a building block for the future," Gagnon said. "We lacked the resources and that was the biggest frustration."

In the countywide race for chairman of the board of supervisors, Franconia voters reflected the overall 2-1 margin that challenger Tom Davis (R-Mason District) enjoyed over incumbent Audrey Moore (D-at large).

The unofficial Lee District totals in that race were 10,037 votes for Davis and 5,229 for Moore. Countywide, Davis polled 116,761 votes to Moore's 59,147.

State Del. Gladys Keating (D), who represents the 43rd

district in Franconia, defeated Republican challenger Peter Mermagen by a comfortable margin, 5,963 to 4,932, in winning a ninth term.

The 68-year-old Keating said she was pleased by her victory but "aghast at the low voter turnout. It is frightening that so few people would get involved."

In the closest area race, state Sen. Joe Gartlan survived a stiff challenge from Republican John Griswold, winning by 714 votes, 14,890 to 14,176.

Gartlan, 66, who was first elected in 1972, said he did well to survive the "anti-incumbent" feeling expressed by voters in many of the races.

"In view of what has happened around the state, in view of the way incumbents of both parties fared, I think I did well," he said.

Gartlan said his supporting a possible state tax increase to support local highway projects caused some voters with a "no-more-tax mentality" to vote against him.