



# LIBERTY PLEDGE NEWSLETTER

The Liberty Pledge Newsletter is a monthly publication for the contributors of the National Libertarian Party's Liberty Pledge Program, Independence '88 and the Torch Club. It is also distributed to National Committee Members and State Party Chairs, in appreciation of the involvement as well as to network information on activities at Headquarters and on libertarians in the news.

*Clippings and other items of interest are appreciated.*

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HAVE A PROBLEM WITH YOUR PLEDGE? WANT TO RAISE IT? CALL 1-800-682-1776

**June 1987**

by: Terry Von Mitchell  
National Director, LNC

## NEW GOODIES ON THE WAY

The plastic membership cards were mailed this month. Going out at bulk rate they should be in your hands soon.

Computer processed Thank You cards were also mailed out. They let contributors know we appreciate their support and that their money wasn't lost by the USPO.

## CLIPPINGS

We received 120 clippings this month. Over half of them were about Russell Means and/or Ron Paul.

## SELL OUT OF OLD OUTREACH MATERIALS

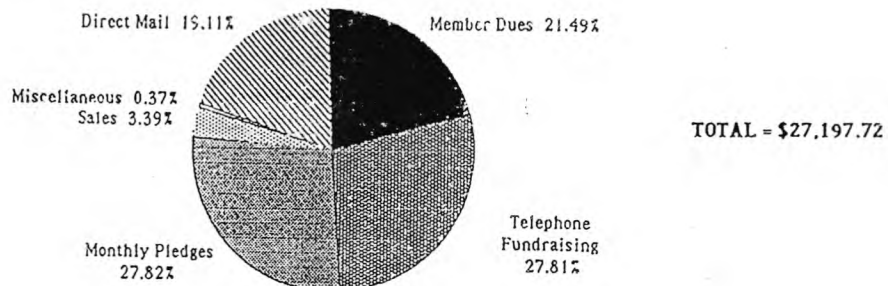
Use of the One Stop Freedom Shopper flyer and the new display ad in LP News resulted in the rapid exhausting of tens of thousands of Q&A pamphlets, 4th of July brochures and other merchandise. We got them out of the store room and out to the masses where they belong.

## MORE NEW GOODIES

Now that all the old material is gone, the Outreach Committee will be providing us updated material for distribution. Monthly Pledgers and The Torch Club will be the first to see the new "reach out and enlighten them" materials.

## FUNDING

As the graph below shows, May was another good month for the Libertarian Party. Figures indicate that June will also be an above budget month. Keep up the good work Monthly Pledgers; we've got a tough campaign year ahead.





# Libertarian enters race for Cincinnati council

By ALLEN HOWARD  
The Cincinnati Enquirer

Emmet Winslow, personnel director at the Whiting Manufacturing Co., is angry about the way his tax dollars are spent.

That is why he filed petitions Friday to run as a Libertarian candidate for Cincinnati City Council.

"I just basically got angry. I feel my tax dollars are being spent frivolously. I have decided if you can't force them (city council members) to change, you might as well join them and work for change inside," the first-time candidate said.

Winslow said he feels as a Libertarian candidate he can offer alternatives. "Even with three parties represented on council, voters still find little difference between the candidates," he said.

If elected, he intends to fight for cutting expenses and increasing efficiency by removing duplication of services and privatizing other services, such as trash collection.

He cites the Convention Center expansion as an example of needless spending without public ap-



Emmet Winslow  
... got angry

proval.

Winslow has been active in the United Way and the Greater Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the American Society of Personnel Administrators and the Bethesda Business Advisory Panel. THE INQUIRER/Cincinnati OH

## Libertarians seek presidential nomination

THE GAZETTE JOURNAL/Reno NV

COCOA BEACH, Fla. — One of the candidates is a South Dakota Sioux Indian who wears braids and turquoise necklaces. His challenger is a former four-term U.S. congressman from Texas, dressed in a gray, pin-striped suit.

At first glance, it may seem that Russell Means, 47, and Ron Paul, 51, have little in common. But both men belong to the Libertarian Party and both say they're qualified to be the next president of the United States.

They presented their views to about 100 fellow Libertarians who are gathered here this weekend for the 16th annual state convention. Both said the current system of government doesn't function well and must be changed.

Besides Means and Paul, five others are vying for the Libertarian nomination in the 1988 presidential election, including attorney Carol Newman and Jim Burns of Colorado. The other three were

"I have fought for freedom all my life. I love the struggle."

Russell Means/Libertarian

not named.

The goals of the Libertarian Party, formed in 1971, are minimal government, private ownership and wide-scale freedoms. About 1.5 million Americans belong to the party, national chairman Jim Turney said.

Means pointed to Indian reservations, like the one he lives on, as an example of excessive government. He calls them totalitarian.

"I don't want to see this country become one big Indian reservation," Means said. The reservations are at the mercy of the government and are not free, he said.

# Libertarian, Republican win election panel seats

By JOHN SANKO  
Rocky Mountain News Capitol Bureau

A former Northglenn city councilman who argued that the Denver Election Commission needed new direction, and a Libertarian bartender who said the commission wasn't needed at all, were surprise winners last night in the race for two commission seats.

With all 496 precincts reporting, Bob Shannon, 53, and Doug Anderson, 30, who spent election night working at a Glendale strip joint, beat two Democratic incumbents in the four-way race.

Denver University political science professor Bill Leavel and social activist Juana Maria Bordas, both Democratic appointees of Mayor Federico Peña, had been heavy favorites to retain their election commission seats.

Anderson, who was tending bar at Shotgun Willie's while

the votes were being counted, was believed to be the first Libertarian ever elected to city office in Denver. When called for comment by a reporter, a Shotgun Willie's employee said Anderson "can't come to the phone now. He's too busy. Call him at home tomorrow."

With all the precincts counted, Shannon had 41,720 votes, or 30.1%, of the total, while Anderson came in second with 39,717 votes, or 28.6%.

Bordas had 31,493 votes, or 22.7%, while Leavel, who many expected to be the top vote-getter because of his long involvement in Democratic politics, finished last with 25,743 votes, or 18.6%.

Leavel, 59, was state party chairman from 1971 to 1973 and at one time was a Democratic national committeeman. Leavel was appointed in February to succeed city council candidate Susan Duncan on the commission, which oversees elections and voter registrations.

Bordas, 44, was appointed to the commission to replace

Jack Kintzele, a Denver lawyer who ran unsuccessfully for attorney general last fall.

Leavel and Bordas, who spent election day on the job at commission headquarters, campaigned on a pledge to encourage more voter participation.

Shannon, 53, a Republican, who worked for 16 years in the Denver regional office of the U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity, pledged new direction in the election commission if he won office. Shannon is executive director of Cherry Creek Associated Physicians, a firm that markets the services of 250 doctors to employer groups and insurance companies.

Anderson, who moved to Colorado five years ago, ran what he called a "very passive campaign" aimed more at espousing the causes of the Libertarian Party and winning a seat on a commission he described as "superfluous."

"I'd like to abolish the election commission," he openly admitted during the campaign. ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS/Denver CO

## Libertarian hopefuls followed different paths

By Jonathan D. Salant  
Albany Bureau

ALBANY — Russell Means and Ron Paul both have passed this way before. But not quite in this fashion.

Means, founder of the American Indian Movement and a leader of the uprising at Wounded Knee, S.D., and Paul, a four-term U.S. representative from Texas, are vying for the presidential nomination of the Libertarian Party.

The Libertarians believe that government should protect the safety of its citizens, guarantee their individual rights and do little

else. They believe government shouldn't regulate business, shouldn't interfere in the affairs of other nations, shouldn't provide welfare or Social Security, shouldn't operate mass transit systems and shouldn't collect taxes.

They are pro-choice on abortion, oppose gun control, support legalizing all drugs, and oppose laws regarding sodomy, pornography and gambling.

New York Libertarian Party members gathered here this weekend to choose delegates to the presidential nominating convention this fall in Seattle. And both Means and Paul were there to

greet them.

Both candidates are following similar paths toward the nomination. They fly around the country to address Libertarian gatherings. At each stop, they leave literature behind: Means includes a calendar and a map of all the states he's visited; Paul offers some newspaper clippings with headlines like "They call him a stubborn idealist." Both include cards requesting donations.

The smell of sterno-cooked cocktail franks hung over the party reception as the candidates strolled from one cluster of three or four delegates to the next. When they

weren't at the reception, they were upstairs in their hotel rooms, eagerly awaiting the next interview to publicize both their candidacies and the Libertarian Party.

But while their methods might be the same, their messages are decidedly different.

Paul, 51, a medical doctor from Lake Jackson, Texas, was elected four times as a U.S. representative, giving up his seat in 1984 to oppose then-Rep. Phil Gramm for the Republican U.S. Senate nomination.

"If the district is fairly conventionally Republican, its congressman is not," the Almanac of

won." Means pointed to his activities not only on behalf of American Indians but in support of the Miskito Indians in Nicaragua, where he said he was wounded fighting with them against the Sandinistas.

"My credentials as a freedom fighter are unquestioned and unchallenged," he said, leaning forward in his chair and putting his hands on the table for emphasis. "I have been using a Yippie expression popularized in the late '60s. I have been telling the Libertarian Party to seize the time. No longer can they sit in hotel rooms and ivory towers and debate freedom. We have to take the fight for freedom to the streets of America."

"The only way the Libertarian Party will succeed is if they nominate a proven fighter for freedom. If they fail to do so, they have failed to seize the time."

American Politics said. "He is Ron Paul, and he is probably the closest thing to a libertarian member of Congress."

A slim man with handsome features and an impeccably parted head of graying hair, Paul looks like one would expect a politician to look like.

He is emphasizing economics. A supporter of backing all American currency with gold, he served on the U.S. Gold Commission with another supporter of the gold standard, 1982 New York Republican gubernatorial nominee Lewis Lehrman.

By failing to back its currency with gold, the federal government has no restriction on how much money it can print, which interferes with the economy, causes inflation and \$200 billion budget deficits, and hurts America's competitiveness in world markets, he said.

"Most of the things can be

related to the money issue," Paul said, his voice carrying the hint of a Texas accent. "The only humanitarian system is the free market that can provide jobs for everyone. Government intervention causes us to be less competitive. We're in debt because we take care of everybody. As long as we print money and take care of the world, our dollars will be weak."

Paul said the federal and state governments should look at why companies are moving across their borders. Onondaga County, for example, has been hard hit by the pullout of Allied-Signal and Bristol Laboratories, and layoffs at Carrier Corp. and General Electric.

"If it's economically advantageous for them to leave, we ought to find out," Paul said. "I'd do away with all corporate taxes. Maybe they'd stay."

Means emphasizes freedom. A native American who lives on Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in South

Dakota, Means, 47, is a husky man with huge hands and fingers, two of which are covered with giant turquoise and silver rings made by the Navajos of the Southwest. His black hair, parted in the middle, hangs down in pigtales. His previous political experience consists of two unsuccessful efforts to be elected president of the reservation.

"I come from a totalitarian state, which is a federal Indian reservation, where we live under 5,000 more laws, rules and regulations than does the American citizen," he said. "The United States of America is fast becoming one huge Indian reservation. The non-Indian citizens of this country are going to be the new Indians of the 21st century."

"The Socialist Party of America's platform of 1929 has been fully enacted by the Democrats in less than 50 years. That's a fact. The Socialists have





To the editor:

Libertarians applaud the decision of Film-land Video to challenge the state's obscenity law in court.

Since most video store owners lacked the financial resources to put up the fight, we are quite grateful that Bobbie Broome has the courage and conviction to stand up for individual rights.

It is difficult to predict how the case will end up, since judges and juries do not always uphold the constitutional rights of citizens. Let us hope that reason will prevail.

Censorship has no place in a free society — at least when the government does it.

Personally, I don't buy any videos or literature that would be considered pornographic. I just don't like the stuff, and I plan to stay away from it. However, I don't have the right to make other persons stay away from it. Persons who do not violate the rights of others should be left alone.

David Morris, Treasurer  
S.C. Libertarian Party  
Columbia

THE SUN NEWS/Myrtle Beach SC



readers  
write  
opinion

THE OREGONIAN/Portland OR

## Libertarian issue rejected by court

SALEM (AP) -- The Oregon Court of Appeals rejected a constitutional challenge Wednesday to state laws setting minimum requirements for forming minor political parties to field candidates for office.

The ruling involved a lawsuit brought against the state by the Libertarian Party.

The laws say for a group to achieve minor party status, it must obtain voters' signatures equal to 5 percent of the total votes cast for U.S. House candidates in the previous general election.

The signature requirement is based on the votes cast in the political unit in which the party wants to nominate candidates.

The Libertarian Party argued that the 5 percent requirement was an "unduly high threshold" and violates the state and federal constitutions' guarantees of free political expression.

The Court of Appeals said the laws don't violate the U.S. Constitution because the U.S. Supreme Court had upheld similar requirements for minor parties elsewhere.

## Petition signatures top 5,000

The S.C. Libertarian Party has collected about 5,000 signatures on petitions against the Local Government Finance Act, a House bill that would allow cities and counties to impose their own sales taxes.

The party had issued a press release saying about 2,000 people had signed petitions against the bill, but after Libertarian officials assembled all the petitions this week, they found the total was about 5,000, said Tom King, the party's Aiken County chairman.

King said the petitions were delivered to Rep. Herbert Kirsh, D-York, chairman of the House Ways and Means subcommittee that on Tuesday reported the bill out to the full committee. Kirsh, who's against the bill, says it almost certainly won't pass the Legislature this year. **THE STATE/Columbia SC**

THE STAR/Kansas City MO

## Restrictive ballot

On April 19, the People's Republic of Vietnam elected its legislature. There were 496 seats to be filled and 829 names on the ballot. The voters of Vietnam had a choice of 1.67 candidates per seat.

In Kansas last November the voters in the 125 legislative districts picked from 196 names (all Democrat or Republican). Kansans had the choice of only 1.57 candidates per seat.

Of the seven political parties in Kansas only the big two were allowed on the ballot. Of the 125 House legislators elected, 108 had paid a \$50 fee to get their name on the ballot in lieu of gathering petitions for that purpose. Of that 108, 51 had no primary or general election opposition. Thus those 51 bought their seats for \$50 cash.

There were no independent candidates for any of the 125 House seats in Kansas, nor were there any for the five state-wide offices (governor, etc.) nor any for the six federal offices (senator, representative). You see, independents are not allowed the privilege of paying in lieu of gathering petitions and when they try to gather petitions they must get 500 percent more than either of the big party candidates. Additionally those signatures on the petitions must be approved by members of the same two parties who have so far successfully kept 300,000 Kansans (independents) off the ballot.

I sadly must relate that ballot access in Kansas is more totalitarian than it is in Vietnam.

Douglas N. Merritt  
Secretary, Kansas Libertarian Party  
Atchison, Kan.



## Libertarians begin signature drive

### for ballot status

THE JOURNAL/Lincoln NE

The Libertarian Party of Nebraska has begun a drive to collect the 5,644 signatures of registered voters necessary to qualify third-party candidates for the 1988 general election ballot, said Karl Wetzel, state chairman of the party.

As required by state law, the party must meet the 5,644-signature requirement, a number equal to 1 percent of the vote cast in the most recent gubernatorial election.

More than 800 signatures have been collected so far, Wetzel said.

The party was organized in Nebraska in 1975, and the following year it achieved ballot status for its candidates.

More information is available by calling (402) 390-1195.