

Libertarian Party NEWS

March - April 1982

A Publication of the Libertarian National Committee

LIBERTARIAN PARTY groups in over 112 cities in 50 states are planning April 15 tax protests. Protests in more than 125 cities are expected.

These protests are part of the Libertarian Party's nationwide Tax Protest Day. They will be held on Thursday, April 15 at the main post office in each participating city.

Hundreds of taxpayers filing on the last day always crowd these post offices on April 15. They are all making a significant, involuntary payment to the government. And most of these taxpayers are very sympathetic to the Libertarian anti-tax message.

These protests promise some major benefits to the LP, including:

Excellent local media coverage at each site.

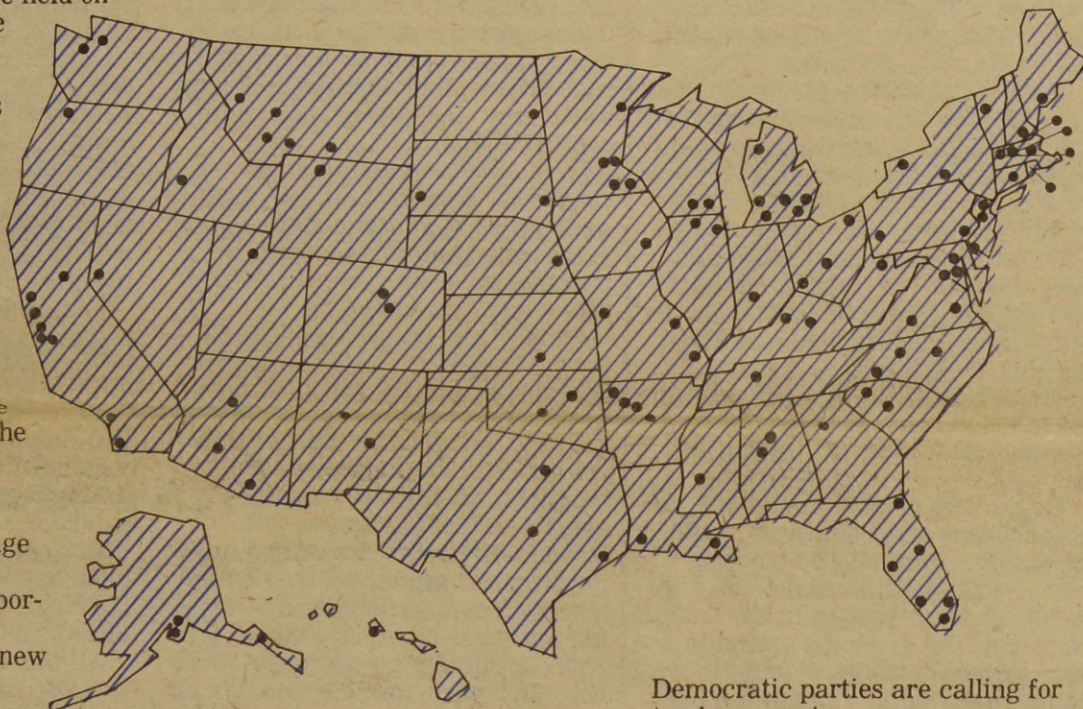
National media coverage of the nationwide effort.

An early campaign opportunity for candidates.

Names of hundreds of new prospects who sign up because of the protests.

Perhaps most importantly, these protests can be a major step toward reviving the tax rebellion. Because of the economy and the actions of Democrats and Republicans, Libertarians have been handed a great opportunity to lead the tax rebellion.

The economy is deep in what promises to be the worst recession since the Great Depression. American workers are facing another year of declining take-home pay. The unemployment rate is near post-Great Depression highs and still climbing.



But one sector continues to prosper. Government spending is at record levels, and continues to climb even faster than inflation. The Pentagon is doing especially well in the midst of this severe economic decline.

Will the Republicans and Democrats try to help Americans out of the recession by reducing the crushing burden of government? No, we've learned not to expect that.

But incredibly, not only are leading Republicans and Democrats not calling for tax cuts, but the leaders of both the Republican and

Democratic parties are calling for tax increases!

Senate Majority Leader, Republican Howard Baker, is speaking favorably of a "10% income tax surcharge" to fund part of the Pentagon buildup. The Reagan administration is proposing an array of higher taxes, in addition to withholding taxes on interest and dividends and higher spending on IRS enforcement.

House Speaker Tip O'Neill and the Democrats have their own wish list of higher taxes, including higher income taxes and additional business taxes.

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El Salvador Torn By Intervention

by Chris Hocker

El Salvador. To many Americans, it's a small, basically inconsequential country located "somewhere down in Central America," a nation that appears to be suffering under a classic Banana Republic Syndrome of instability and confusion. And yet this land has become a major focus of U.S. foreign policy, the subject of controversy and misunderstanding that we read about each day in the press.

To the Reagan administration, it is a showcase of communist subversion, an arena where the United States can move in and stem the threat to our hemisphere from Russia and Cuba. To the traditional left, however, El Salvador has become a battleground for righteous revolution and the throwing off of an oppressive dictatorship by popular forces.

To libertarians, who believe that U.S. foreign policy should be uniformly that of non-intervention in the affairs of other nations, the simplest response to the problems of El Salvador is "Hands off!" But for libertarians who wish to have an actual impact on U.S. foreign policy and to lead the way out of the confusion and ambivalence which many Americans feel about El Salvador, a greater understanding of the problem is needed in order to demonstrate why the conclusion "Hands off!" should apply.

Understanding the System

A key factor in the analysis is the realization that there is virtually no point of comparison between

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Perspective

From The Director

by Eric O'Keefe

Important — perhaps revolutionary — developments are happening on the American political and economic scene in early 1982. I'll list some of them:

A. The conservative Republican Reagan administration is running a 1982 budget deficit which administration officials admit will approach \$100 billion; they're proposing a similar deficit for 1983.

B. The unemployment rate approached its post-Great Depression high; interest rates stayed near record highs in spite of a severe recession, and the after-tax, inflation adjusted earnings of the average American worker continued to decline for the third consecutive year.

C. A February Newsweek poll showed that Americans opposed by 60% to 37% sending U.S. government military supplies to the El Salvadorean government, and by 89% to 8% opposed sending U.S. troops to El Salvador.

D. Democratic Congressional leaders, Republican Congressional leaders, and administration officials are all proposing various kinds of tax increases.

Here I'll note why these developments are so striking:

A. Republicans and Democrats have been campaigning on promises of balanced budgets for years. Yet the more vehement the campaign promises of a balanced budget, the bigger the deficits. These record deficits are occurring in the face of overwhelming public support for a balanced budget.

B. There are some new twists to America's latest recession — the second in as many years. Interest rates remain at levels close to the century's record highs. This bodes ill for the recovery. It increases the chances that Americans will see yet another year of declining after-tax, inflation adjusted incomes. And those declining incomes are for the lucky ones who can still find jobs.

It's fair to say that a fundamental change has taken place in the American economy in recent years. It used to be that Americans expected an improved standard of living each year. Occasional recessions were just temporary setbacks.

Now a declining standard of living is the norm, with occasional "good" years providing at best, only temporary reversals of the trend. Even in years with no "official" recession, real after-tax incomes are likely to

continue declining, as they did in the "prosperous" year of 1979 (the last non-recession year).

C. The U.S. government policy of supporting the military government in El Salvador was initiated by the Democratic Carter administration. The Reagan administration has increased military aid and intervention, and has won bipartisan support for its efforts in Congress.

America's political "leaders" have forgotten, or else never learned the lessons of Viet Nam. But many voters have learned them, as the Newsweek poll on El Salvador shows.

D. A few years ago, a tax revolt was sweeping the country. It had modest effects on some state and local taxes, but it never slowed the surging growth in federal tax revenues. Much support for tax cuts remains, yet no Democratic or Republican leaders are calling for tax cuts.

Regardless of other conditions, the Republicans and Democrats would be taking a huge risk by ignoring public attitudes toward deficits, taxes, and intervention in El Salvador. But given the dramatic turn toward declining standards of living, their gamble looks even bigger. They are tempting fate by flaunting public opinion on key issues while they preside over a historic economic decline.

What does this mean for the Libertarian Party? There are many variables at work, so of course nobody can tell for sure.

What we can say is that the American voters have an increasing list of reasons to be seriously dissatisfied with Republicans and Democrats. And the economic decline is likely to make them open to radical alternatives to the establishment parties. This combination of events may soon have revolutionary implications.

We can't control these sweeping political and economic changes (at least not yet). But we can continue to build the Libertarian Party as a serious alternative. We need to show the voters in 1982 and 1984 that there is a way out. There is a party serious about ending deficits and reducing taxes. The same party opposes government military intervention in El Salvador and elsewhere. And the Libertarian Party is the only party whose policies, taken together, offer a workable way to reverse America's economic decline.

From The Chair

by Alicia Garcia Clark

I would like to share with you some thoughts on the future of our party. Our party is truly at the crossroads. We are poised on the brink of spectacular growth and of many victories. At this point it is vital for us to stop and think, to plan our future with care and forethought. It is crucial for us at this point not to make any fundamental mistakes in our philosophy and our approach, for such errors might then get locked in as we grow and become almost impossible to correct.

First and foremost, we must ask ourselves: What is it all for? What is the purpose of all our activity? What is the central aim? As a political party we have one central and overriding goal: spreading the ideas, principles and programs of libertarianism until they are triumphant here and around the globe. We are in this struggle, this lifelong commitment, to advance the cause and the principles of libertarianism. No more and no less. Although the policies of the Democratic and Republican parties are guided by no fundamental principles, they do frequently face the choice of maintaining a position based on a stated principle, or shifting ground to get more votes in a particular election. We all know which choice these other parties generally make. But for us, there can be no hesitation as to which choice to make, because we must be above the temptations that lure and dominate other parties. For us there can be only one choice: the path of principle first, last and always.

If the central goal of our party and of our campaigns is to educate the public in our principles and programs, an allied goal is to recruit into the party men and women who will be committed to the glorious goal of liberty. We must seek out and find existing libertarians and also discover others who are attracted to our principles and convert them into full-fledged and well-informed libertarians. At the same time, if we are to remain the party of principle, it is necessary to launch an intensive campaign of internal education, to educate our new members and indeed all of us in libertarianism and how it applies to fast developing political issues.

It is important for all of us to be educated in the Libertarian party platform and how it applies to the crucial events of our time. Our platform defines us as a party, sets forth

our agreed upon principles and applies them comprehensively to the important political issues of the day. All of us, members, activists, candidates, should spend time studying the platform and why it takes the position that it takes. Our candidates will be asked many questions about our platform and they must be ready to answer in a convincing way.

Our Internal Education Committee headed by John Mason and Dave Walter and their counterparts in every state and local party organization must lead such efforts and promote study groups to discuss and learn about the various parts of the national platform as well as developing other educational programs.

Personally, I have visited twelve states during the last three months. I worked with the members of their executive committees, I encouraged them to appoint an Internal Education Committee Chair, to organize meetings to study our platform and also to organize meetings with the candidates to study the issues, the libertarian solutions, how our platform applies to the issues and the right rhetoric to convince people that libertarianism is right.

All this may seem self-evident, but it really has vitally important and even controversial implications. For one thing, it means that no candidate can afford the luxury of funneling the bulk of his or her resources only in TV spots. We cannot win the fight for liberty without people, without knowledgeable activists at the grass roots in every state and locality. We need a party of active and dedicated and genuine libertarians. No one wants to over-emphasize the mere mechanical act of running candidates, or mere vote totals. If the important thing is to educate and convert the public to libertarianism, then simply recruiting candidates for the sake of having the name libertarian on the ballot is not enough. It would neglect solid education and grass roots development of well informed and committed activists.

To convince millions of Americans, we do need thousands of candidates, but good candidates. It is not a question of not working hard to recruit candidates, it is a matter of working harder to help our candidates become good candidates. I think that we will have even more candidates if our members know there is a group of activists who want to help them

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WASHINGTON WATCH

by Donald B. Billings

The new Reagan administration, trumpeting the virtues of "free enterprise," revealed on February 18, 1981 its "Program for Economic Recovery" which was subtitled "America's New Beginning" — a title which immediately makes one think of Ed Clark's *A New Beginning*, a small but important book which set out the libertarian agenda in the presidential election of 1980. But there the similarities end!

The conservatives and the supply-siders (who tell us how to maximize tax revenues via the Laffer curve) give us the rhetoric of a free society while in fact "the corporate state, swaddled in the red, white, and blue bunting of 'free enterprise' is safe from attack" as Milton Mueller has reminded us. Libertarians must vigilantly point out that this administration, which champions a renewed militarism, befriends the Moral Majority, and proposes massive increases in federal spending and taxes over the next few years, not be allowed to sully the concept of truly free markets, private property and a voluntary and open society.

The numbers in the table, which are drawn from the February announcement of the "Program for

Economic Recovery" and more recent announcements by the administration, call for a slower rate of growth in federal spending from that implied by the last Carter budget. Nevertheless, Reagan's fiscal 1982 budget proposals would increase federal spending by \$45 billion and federal receipts by \$50 billion. Federal spending would rise to \$912 billion in 1986, and in order to balance the federal budget, the American people would have experienced a tax increase of \$342 billion between 1981 and 1986. According to the Reagan administration, by 1986, annual federal spending would have been only \$61 billion less than the implied figures in the Carter budgets. The growth in federal outlays would only be seven percent per year.

Needless to say, this "new beginning" of the Reagan program is quite drastically different from that proposed by the libertarian presidential candidate in the campaign of 1980 (See Ed Clark, *A New Beginning*, Chapter 2 — "Cutting Government Down to Size"). Given the specific proposals in the Clark budget, a comparable figure for fiscal 1982

would have been federal spending of around \$420 billion in contrast to the Reagan budget of \$695 billion.

So in spite of the rhetoric, the Reagan budgets call for massive tax increases in the next few years. Government spending will continue to rise such that by 1986 total federal tax revenues would still be roughly the same fraction of the Gross National Product as they were when the Reagan administration took office.

But matters are even worse. The sharp decline in the economy in the final months of 1981 has generated significant revisions in federal spending and revenue estimates. As a result of rising unemployment and

declining national income, federal spending is again exploding and tax revenues are falling below projections. A rule of thumb is that for every one percent increase in the unemployment rate, the federal budget deficit will increase by roughly \$20 billion. By late November, as the table shows, the Reagan administration's new budget figures were forecasting monstrous deficits on into the mid-1980's.

Reagan's defense budget for 1982 has just passed the Congress and calls for military spending of \$209 billion, up from less than \$160 billion in 1986, representing a cumulative increase from 1981 of a trillion and one-half dollars! With respect to the so-called social-net or entitlements program areas of the budget, the Reagan administration has literally given up the fight. It has announced that it will not even touch the social security citadel which is totally bankrupt and a cruel hoax on the American people.

In summary, the Reagan administration, rhetoric to the contrary, proposes solidifying the corporate state which dominates America. Quotas on imported automobiles, subsidies for favored farmers, tightened trucking regulations, and ballooning Pentagon spending speak for themselves.

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Estimate Of Federal Outlays And Receipts

(Billions of Dollars)

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Federal Outlays:						
Carter	\$658	\$730	\$792	\$849	\$911	\$973
Reagan (Feb., 1981)	655	695	733	772	844	912
Reagan (Nov., 1981)		731	803	854	913	980
Federal Receipts:						
Carter	\$609	\$702	\$808	\$917	\$1,033	\$1,159
Reagan (Feb., 1981)	600	650	710	772	851	942
Reagan (Nov., 1981)		622	651	692	748	799
Budget Deficit:						
Reagan (Feb., 1981)	-\$55	-\$45	-\$23	-\$5	-\$7	-\$30
Reagan (Nov., 1981)	-\$60	-\$109	-\$152	-\$162	-\$165	-\$182

National Chair Alicia Clark is planning to travel extensively in 1982 to assist state LP's with planning and organizing. She has already made two successful trips, one to New England and one to the South. Below we report on details of the trip

The New England States by Eliese Hedbor, Vermont LP Media Coordinator

Braving the snow and cold of early January, National Chair Alicia Clark and Region 17 representative Jim Lewis criss-crossed the northeast to spread Libertarian fervor to the state parties.

The trek began in Providence, R.I.; Vice Chair Peter Van Daam met Mrs. Clark for an interview with the *Providence Journal*. That evening, Monday, January 11, at an

'On The Road Again'

organizational meeting, the Rhode Island LP decided to begin monthly meetings and to consider running some candidates for state offices. Discussions covered ways to increase membership, encourage political activity and achieve ballot status.

After the meeting, Clark and Lewis, joined by State Chair Tony Fiocca, spent an hour on a Providence radio talk show. Interest was so high that after Mrs. Clark and Lewis left, Fiocca stayed on the air fielding questions until 2:00 a.m.

"It was a first for Tony and he handled it beautifully," said Lewis. "We're looking for candidates in Rhode Island and now we're encouraging him to run."

"We were enjoying it all the way to Connecticut until the station finally faded out," said Clark. "He didn't know we were on a talent hunt, but he did a marvelous job."

Tuesday it was on to Boston where Clark and Lewis met with Norm MacConnell, state chair for Massachusetts. MacConnell has found a way to promote the Libertarian Party that Clark said she would like to see adopted nationwide. His license plate is "VOTE LP."

At a dinner meeting, Massachusetts Libertarians discussed candidates, the ballot drive and membership. Ten people have already indicated that they are planning to run for various offices and the party hopes to introduce a total

of 20 candidates at its state convention in February.

"I was encouraged by the numbers and the activity," said Lewis.

"Massachusetts is really going to work hard to make the ballot," said Clark. "The enthusiasm is terrific so I'm sure they will."

From Massachusetts, the "Lewis and Clark" expedition traveled north, through a driving snowstorm, to Manchester, N.H.

"I didn't think we would have a meeting," said Clark, but 25 people braved the snow to hear Clark and Lewis discuss organization, political activity, selecting candidates and making the ballot. Among those present was Mary Denzer, who traveled from Maine where she is state chair.

The New Hampshire LP, with State Chair Nancy Reed, decided to

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Oregon LP Supporting Initiative

The Oregon Libertarian Party has endorsed the Oregon Marijuana Initiative. John Tiritilli, Oregon LP state chair, states that it is, "a step towards repealing our vicious and destructive drug laws."

Tiritilli went on to say, "Libertarians believe the only legitimate purpose of law enforcement is to stop crimes against persons and property — not to waste time and taxpayer money interfering with peaceful, voluntary activities between consenting adults."

If successfully placed on the ballot and approved by Oregon voters in the November general election, the initiative would remove all criminal penalties for the private possession, transportation, or cultivation of marijuana for personal use by adults.

Montanan Doig Begins Campaign

Don Doig, the vice-chair of the Montana Libertarian Party, is running for the Western District House of Representatives seat.

Having served as the Montana Clark for President campaign coordinator in 1980, Doig has the experience to help him run an effective race. Doig said the party hopes to field at least 20 candidates for the state legislature and another 10 for county offices around the state. By comparison, four Libertarians ran state house races in 1980.

The Montana LP will field candidates for all three federal offices up for election in 1982. Larry Dodge opened his senate campaign earlier as reported in the January/February issue of *Libertarian Party News*.

In addition to bids for public office, the Montana party is sponsoring an initiative for the 1982 ballot that would open up the state's restrictive system of issuing retail beer and wine licenses.

Illinois Campaigns Begin

On February 20, Bea Armstrong's campaign for governor of Illinois kicked off with a campaign dinner held in downtown Chicago. With 60 people attending the dinner, over \$4,000 was raised for the statewide ballot drive. The Libertarian Party of Illinois will have a full slate of candidates on the statewide November ballot.

Jim Johnson's role as fund raiser at the dinner was made easier by Armstrong's successful speech. It is clear that the Armstrong campaign will prove to be one of the most serious and effective campaign efforts in the history of the Illinois LP.

One of the major goals of the Armstrong campaign is to receive over 5% of the vote, thus qualifying the LP for permanent ballot status. The campaign has three budgets proposed ranging from \$80,000 to \$250,000.

In addition to the complete statewide slate of nine candidates,

Campaign Shorts

there will be at least two U.S. Congressional candidates running in Illinois.

Dan Hansen, a long-time activist, has begun the first Illinois Libertarian congressional race in 10 years. Hansen declared in January and began organizing his campaign committee, preparing petitions, creating artwork, conducting preliminary research, and fund raising.

Hansen plans an active campaign focusing on foreign policy and the Reagan administration's budget and military policies. His spending target is \$20,000, most of which will be spent on advertising.

His incumbent opponent, Sidney Yates, is 72 and one of the founding members of Chicago's Democratic party machine. Yates has a generally liberal voting record. The Republican challenger has stated that the so-called "spending cuts" by the Reagan administration have "gone too far" and has called for increasing funding to several programs.

Hansen plans to coordinate his activities with Bea Armstrong.

Massachusetts Gearing Up

During the Massachusetts state convention held February 6 in Somerville, candidates for statewide, local and congressional offices were announced.

Rebecca Shipman, college professor, is the Libertarian gubernatorial candidate, and Howard Katz, a financial advisor and author, is running for the U.S. Senate.

Other Massachusetts Libertarians running for office include Michael O'Reilly for attorney general; A. Louis Laudani for the 5th District Congressional seat; Walter Ziobro for state auditor; Robin Zazula for secretary of state; P. Richard Beaumier and Susan Poulin for state representative.

Candidate recruitment is continuing and the Massachusetts LP will announce more candidates for the state legislature soon.

Gubernatorial Candidate in Michigan

Dick Jacobs announcement that he will seek the gubernatorial nomination on the Libertarian Party ticket in Michigan received statewide media attention. Jacobs is the past Director of the Tisch Coalition which placed radical property tax cut amendments on the Michigan ballot in 1980.

The amendment was defeated, but it generated widespread publicity and hostility toward Republican and Democratic politicians, who combined to oppose the amendment. Along with important issues such as the

high rate of unemployment in Michigan, taxes, crime, civil liberties and education, Jacobs is directing attention toward the need for a third party to challenge the Republicans and Democrats.

Jacobs owns a construction materials supply business and is able to devote three full days a week to his campaign. In August, Jacobs will begin campaigning full-time.

Early appearances in Owosso, Flint, Alpena, Grand Rapids, Ann Arbor and suburban Detroit have drawn crowds of 60-70 people and have been covered extensively by the media.

Texas LP Develops Tight Organization

Texas State Chair Honey Lanham reports that the Texas LP hopes to have 27 congressional candidates running for office in 1982. Of the 27 positions, 11 are filled already, and Lanham says she is "confident that all the spots will be filled" by the time the deadline comes up.

With over 100 Libertarians seeking office, including 14 for county offices, the media has begun to take notice. "We are starting to get some notice for our candidates," Lanham said, "the Houston Chapter of the League of Women Voters wants to include a paragraph on Libertarians in their guide on Texas primaries." Also, the Libertarians will be listed in the *Texas Voters Key* (an information directory on elections) for the first time.

Texas Libertarians running for office include David Hutzelman for governor; Laurel Kay Freeman for lieutenant governor; Katherine S. Youngblood for attorney general, and John E. Ford for U.S. Senate. Other Texan Libertarians seeking election for statewide offices and congressional seats are John Taylor, Ed Richbourg, Wayne Fleming, Dean Allen, William G. Kelsey, Tom Kilbride, Ed Olson, Rod Collier, Catherine A. McDivitt, Dan Dotson, Mike Read, Janet Tlapek, Alma Kucymbala, Charles S. Fuller, Stanley Keen and Dick Bjornseth.

Tom Glass, who is managing Ford's U.S. Senate campaign, has set up a statewide information clearing house for Libertarian candidates running for federal offices. Texas Libertarian congressional candidates will know what other Libertarians are emphasizing in their campaigns. This information network could help gain a great deal of additional attention for the Texas party.

The Texas LP attracted national media attention from the Harris County School Board election last November (in which three Libertarians gained seats on the board). In early March, CBS News filmed a

Harris County Board of Education meeting and interviewed Libertarian board members Honey Lanham, Jeffrey Calvert, and Bill Fraser. The news story is scheduled to air in mid-March.

CLC Nominates Candidates

During its three-day convention in February, the California Libertarian Council endorsed Dan Dougherty of Marin County as its gubernatorial candidate. Dougherty, a life insurance agent who organized the party in Marin County in 1979, was the Libertarian nominee in the 5th Congressional District in 1980.

The main objective of Dougherty's campaign is to promote Libertarian views and to insure that the party receives enough votes to maintain ballot status. This would require 2% of the votes cast.

The press coverage Dougherty has received so far has been favorable. The *San Francisco Chronicle* quoted Dougherty's views on President Reagan's New Federalism which, "simply focuses the power in Sacramento instead of Washington. No one is relinquishing the coercive power of the government. To me, it is just really rhetoric. It's still the politics of entitlement — that government is 'entitled' to your assets."

Dougherty heads a slate of candidates nominated by 350 convention delegates, including Joe Fuhrig for U.S. Senate; John Vernon for lieutenant governor; Martin Buerger for secretary of state; Bart Lee for attorney general, and Mary Gingell for controller and Less Antman for treasurer.

Georgia Special Election

Georgia Libertarian Jim Clarkson received 7.5% of the vote in a four-way special election to fill a vacancy in the state legislature. The Democratic winner received over 60% of the vote, with another Democrat, a Republican, and Clarkson splitting the rest.

Connecticut Candidates

Jim Lewis, Region 17 Representative, has done a great job recruiting candidates to run for office in Connecticut. Lewis himself is running for senate.

Running for governor, state treasurer and comptroller, respectively, are: Walter Gengarelly, Louis Garofalo and Richard Land.

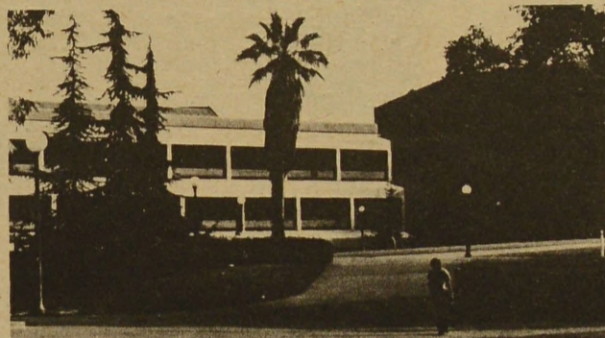
Congressional candidates include: Peter Reed, Michael Cullen, Larry Frank and Donald Wood.

Donald Wood, a music instructor, said President Reagan's measures to "trim" the federal budget don't go far enough.

Commenting on Reagan's budget cuts to the arts, Woods said, "I like the arts, but I would have a hard time looking a fisherman in Stonington in the eye and tell him that because I happen to have good taste, he has to pay for a concert I want to see. He's entitled to everything he earns."

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U.S. Dairy Surplus Fallacy

by Sheldon Richman

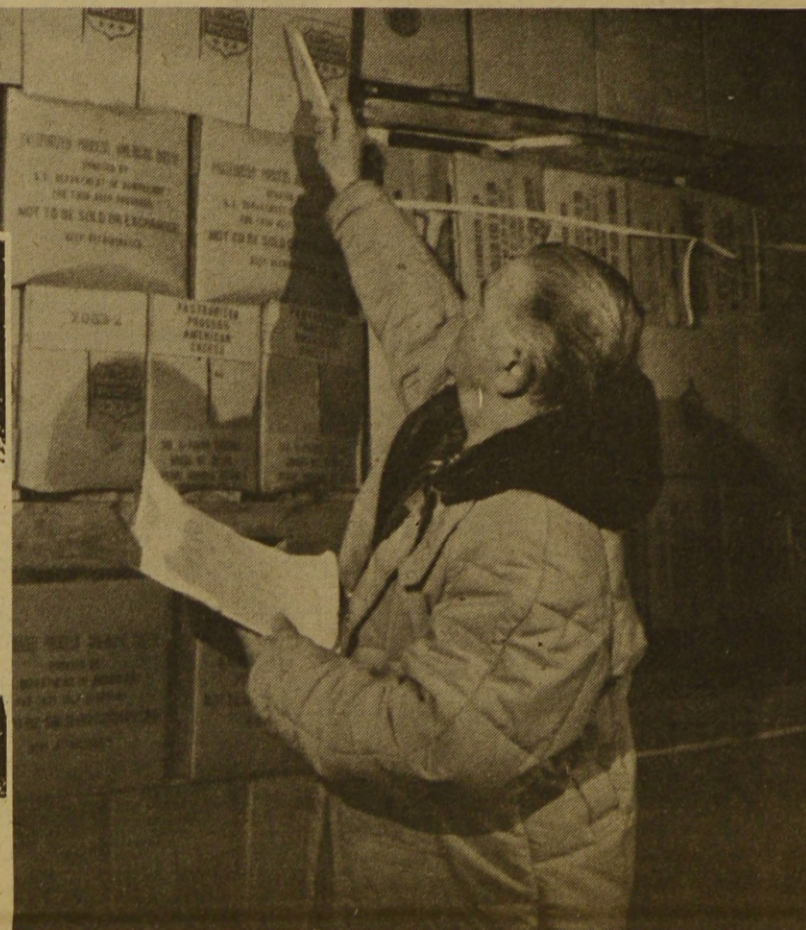
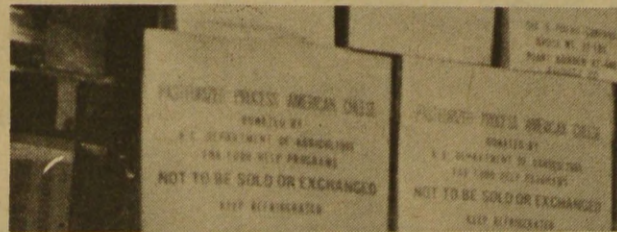
It is said the state maintains its ideological hold over the population with "bread and circuses." In the U.S., instead of circuses, we have Congressional debates and Presidential press conferences (the clowns wear suits and ties), and instead of bread, there is cheese.

Thousands of grateful people lined up across the country to get 5-pound blocks of American cheese, compliments of the federal government. These people may have been less grateful had they known why the government was giving the cheese away. It all begins with the fact that the United States does not have a free-enterprise dairy industry. What we have is a government-sponsored cartel that was devised by and run for several large dairy cooperatives. Through agencies created during the New Deal, the cooperatives keep prices artificially high, dictate where products can be sold and restrict imports.

Since an above-market price discourages demand and brings product surpluses, the government promises to buy whatever the dairy producers cannot sell. This policy had led to a government stash consisting of 411 million pounds of butter, 641 million pounds of nonfat dry milk and 439 million pounds of cheese (minus the recent giveaway). The Department of Agriculture acquires about 10 million pounds of butter a month and must lease storage space. The butter alone costs about \$1.07 million a month to store.

The government had accumulated so much butter, which tends to go bad after three years in the freezer, that it was looking for a way to unload it in the world market. This angered foreign producers, who don't want the world price disrupted by U.S. "dumping." The Reagan administration finally decided to sell it abroad, but only to nations that promise not to resell it to the Soviets. Since Reagan ended the grain embargo on the Soviets, the newspapers quipped that the Russians can have bread, but not butter.

The domestic prices of butter, and other dairy items, by the way, is about twice the world price. This is the great favor the U.S. government does for poor people and everyone else. Contemplate the irony: The government makes dairy products so expensive, that demand shrinks; many poor people are forced to buy much less than they otherwise would. Supplies accumulate in government warehouses until storage costs become too great. Then the government, to keep the budget from getting further out of hand, gives away cheese to the applause and eternal gratitude of the very people being cruelly socked by the state.



Taking inventory of the government surplus of cheese

Dairy products are not the only ones treated this way by the government. Viewers of CBS's *60 Minutes* program recently witnessed similar treatment for citrus fruit and other crops. The huge Sunkist cooperative, for example, is the beneficiary of a program that dictates to farmers how much of their crop they can bring to market. As a result, last year some 3.5 million pounds of oranges were left to rot in the sun in California.

Some defiant growers have tried to break the law and sell the fruit as they like. One has given oranges away to poor people rather than let Sunkist and the government compel him to destroy them. These people — such as Carl Pescosolido and Jacques Giddens — are real heroes in the struggle against government power. Pescosolido fumes with bitterness, at the thought of having his freedom to sell restricted. He was once quoted saying:

"They say these regulations are democratic. Yes, as democratic as the Kremlin. In fact, we call them the Red Menace. On second thought, I wish you wouldn't use that analogy because I don't believe communist Russia would ever allow this kind of waste of food. It's not even a good socialist system. I don't know what it is."

The agriculture price supports and marketing orders demonstrate with stark clarity the government's real agenda. Much is made of the "safety

net" for the poor. Transfer programs are piously defended in the name of compassion and social justice. Any suggestion that they even be reduced brings a mournful outcry that effectively shuts down any discussion of this government activity. But in the light of programs that keep food expensive and short while enriching the already rich, the hypocrisy of the safety net is obvious. The transfers are designed to buy off the poor so they will never discover who really holds them back from economic improvement. How humane is it to throw the poor some crumbs after pricing them out of the food market in many ways (let's not forget inflation and taxation) and shutting them out of the labor market with licensing, minimum wage laws and other labor regulations.

Rejection of the safety net comes from a realization that it is the other side of the coin of subsidies for the politically well-connected. The state could hardly make a case for transfer programs were it not keeping people poor with its system of privilege and pelf.

Subsidies for farmers are never described as privilege by the recipients and bureaucrats. Using discredited economic theories from the 1920s, they talk about the helpless farmer without economic power, at the mercy of middlemen, the weather, fluctuating supplies and erratic prices. Agriculture is dif-

ferent from other industries, to be sure, but its not exempt from the principles of economics. The obstacles to farm production can be surmounted through innovative entrepreneurship and capital. Government intervention isn't required. Attempts to remove the market risk from farming must end up harming consumers, as well as the farmers who are less politically astute. Government studies show that farm intervention has helped cause concentration in agriculture and that wealthy farmers get most of the benefits. When has intervention brought different results?

Ronald Reagan pays abstract tribute to free-market farming. But what has he done? For the sake of his budget, he delayed an increase in the dairy price-supports last year and he wants the formula for computing the subsidies changed. He has not attacked the farm programs on principle. His agriculture secretary, John Block, says the government will include a reduction in wheat planting this year because prices have been too low. Other crops may be reduced also.

So agriculture, regardless of the Democrat or Republican in the White House, remains business as usual. A wholesale attack on special privilege in the name of all people, but especially those shut out of the economic system by the state, remains for the libertarians. No one else is equal to the task.



AYN RAND

Her historic New Orleans appearance – now on audio and video cassettes!

The highlight of the recent Eighth Annual New Orleans investment conference, sponsored by the National Committee for Monetary Reform, was a rare appearance by famed novelist/philosopher Ayn Rand.

Ayn Rand's philosophy of Objectivism, and her best-selling novels *The Fountainhead* and *Atlas Shrugged*, have earned her an enthusiastic worldwide following. Outspoken and controversial, she is today's foremost advocate of reason, capitalism, individualism and self-interest.

An audience of 3000 – the largest she has ever addressed – gave Ayn Rand two standing ovations and interrupted her presentation numerous times with spontaneous applause.

Her talk, entitled "The Sanction of the Victims," focuses on America's businessmen and their uncritical support of collectivist forces and ideas devoted to their destruction. In an extensive question period, she responded to audience members on such topics as President Reagan, the Moral Majority, the Polish crisis, the Equal Rights Amendment, books, television and more.

Ayn Rand chose this occasion to make a dramatic announcement: she plans to write and produce a nine-hour TV mini-series based on her monumental novel *Atlas Shrugged*.

In recent years, Ayn Rand has made only a handful of public appearances. Microphones and cameras were on the scene to record this historic event on both

audio and video tape. Here is an unusual opportunity to hear – and see – Ayn Rand's important presentation as it happened, "live" in New Orleans. Whether you choose audio or video tape, you'll have a permanent record to play and re-play as often as you wish.

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City _____ State _____ Zip _____

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I am especially interested in:

- local office
- statewide office
- general information on running for office
- State Senate or State House
- Congress or U.S. Senate

Building Membership

by Emil Franzi

Part One In A Series

This is the first in a series of articles that will be compiled into a National Membership Manual. It is based on as many experiences as can be gathered from state and local LP organizations and many individuals who have done the right (or wrong) things in acquiring and keeping members in the LP at all levels.

How to start a local organization where none now exists, or where one has gone under.

The basic unit of organization is the individual. One person is all that is necessary to start a local LP group. Searching for that one key person, that sparkplug, is what organizational work is geared to.

A. Start with a business meeting. Parties come later (but not too much later). People who will attend a business meeting know why they are there. Fix a date far enough ahead to allow for proper preparation.

Generally a weeknight after dinner is the best time. A private home or a public meeting place with a private room, centrally located, are the two best options. Prepare an attractive meeting notice and write an agenda of what you wish to accomplish at the meeting (election of interim officers, petition circulation, candidate search, etc.) and include the agenda with the notice. Mail that notice, with an RSVP, about 3 weeks before the meeting.

B. How to handle and acquire mailing lists. Lists come from several sources as follows:

1. **National LP HQ.** There are close to 25,000 names on the national contributor list. While these lists have been sent to the several states, in many instances these lists have been sent to the several states, in many instances these have not reached the local county or city parties. Any local LP wishing a copy of these lists to use for local organizational work or on behalf of the local LP candidates may order them from National HQ at cost. They are a great place to begin.

2. **Local LP lists.** Often, there has been prior LP activity in an area where none now exists. Sometimes old lists can be gotten from old members and former activists and officers, or through inherited LP "archives." While the older the list, the greater the probability that the addresses are out of date, we have discovered that former members become former members for two principal reasons: a. nobody ever asked them to rejoin; b. nobody ever asked them to do anything when they were a member. If you can find an old local list, it could turn out to be a gold mine if it had been improperly worked in the past.

3. **Registered LP voters.** These are highly valuable and some states, like

Arizona and Nevada, use them as their sole local list. Remember, in those sixteen states where the government graciously allows people to register Libertarian, this is often the easiest way people like those 92,000 Clark voters can "join" us. Access to these names varies from state to state and from county to county. You'll have to check with your friendly election bureaucrat, some of whom can be very helpful.

4. **Relatives, friends, co-workers, and even perfect strangers.** Think about political discussions you have had with folks in the above category, and remember the line "If you can talk Libertarianism with any reasonably intelligent person for an hour and a half, you'll either have another Libertarian or a very disturbed person." Make a list of prospects and invite them, too. After the mailing list has gone out, plan to telephone each person on the list about one week before the meeting and remind them of it (if they RSVP'd) or invite them personally. For maximum attendance, people should get both a piece of mail and a phone call.

C. **Publicize the meeting.** The smaller the community you are working, the fewer names you will probably get from all these lists. But the smaller the area, the easier it is to get publicity about your meeting. The exact converse is true in large areas. If you are trying to organize in a big city, it's difficult to get much of anything in the media but you should be able to put together a large list. Most communities will fall in the middle, and that allows you to do the following:

1. Check into the club meeting section of all local newspapers, including weeklies. Send a specific announcement to them. 2. Send a news release to all media outlets outlining the purpose of your event. 3. Most local radio stations have a community service time when they announce local meetings — mail to them also. All of the above require some lead time. In addition, you might consider actually buying an ad in a local paper advertising the meeting. In smaller communities, these can run as little as \$20.

D. **What to do at the meeting.** Back to the agenda again. First off, make sure that there is a sign-in table with a guest book or similar permanent record that cannot be easily lost. Have name tags and use them. Most people will be strangers, and name tags will be necessary. Make sure you get everybody's name, address, and phone number. Have some LP literature available. Check the national headquarters list for this — the "Q and A" brochure is a good piece for this type of meeting. Have some refreshments available for

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Randolph Campaign Emphasis on Research, Organization and Analysis

by Steve DeLisio

Throughout the month of February, the pace at Individuals for Randolph campaign headquarters can only be described as fast and furious. From the beginning, emphasis has been placed on research of the opposition, behind the scenes organization and voter analyses.

In early February, a campaign strategy was written and approved (with minor revisions) by Dick Randolph and Campaign Chairman, Steve DeLisio. A four-phase advertising program was laid out and Dick was taken to an audio production studio for taping of radio advertisements. The two-hour recording of "Randolph on the Issues" will be edited into ten-second radio commercials for airing in April and May.

On-going organization has been centered around volunteer recruitment. To date, over 600 people across the state have committed eight to ten hours each on Dick's behalf. Fairbanks Chair Cheryl Van Sant, is nearing her recruitment quota. Volunteer "packets" containing volunteer cards and procedural instructions are being prepared for distribution to area coordinators throughout Alaska. According to Campaign Manager Steve Kirschbaum, "We're shooting for somewhere between 1200 and 1500 volunteers." Kirschbaum's volunteer organization plan is based on the

"Kastin System," which has proven successful in congressional and senate races in the "lower 48."

Volunteers will be utilized for literature drops in metropolitan areas and for voter targeting.

Vote goals have also been prepared and will be distributed with the volunteer packets, with 47,000 votes state-wide being the winning target.

Kirschbaum has backed up volunteer targeting with computers. His program identifies voters by neighborhood groups based on property values within each precinct. Early in February, a survey was sent to over 500 Alaska Libertarian Party members and Randolph supporters. When the surveys are tabulated, a basic supporter profile will be developed. A second survey, incorporating the basic profile, will be taken in specific neighborhoods. The results of the second survey should confirm and target potential voter groups. Says Kirschbaum, "It's the best method I've found to effectively use volunteers and utilize campaign funds."

During February the Fur Rendezvous was held in Anchorage. IFR constructed a booth for the ten-day event which was manned by volunteers. Dick Randolph managed to attend the Trade Fair February 20 and 21, meeting several thousand voters and handing out hundreds of

buttons, bumper stickers and brochures. According to Fur Rendezvous officials, over 70,000 people visited the Trade Fair.

Selection of a Lt. Governor should culminate in the next three weeks. Once Dick's running mate is chosen, petitions will be printed and sent to every precinct in Alaska. IFR is hoping to get 10,000 to 15,000 signatures endorsing Dick Randolph's gubernatorial candidacy. Dick is currently down in Juneau for the legislative session. Here is his report:

"The first ten days of this current legislative session have been the most productive and promising of any in my legislative career. I took the lead in defeating HB 121: a massive increase in public employee retirement benefits which would have cost \$165,000,000 and up annually. We won 21-19. This was no small accomplishment considering the bill passed the House last session 33-5."

"Simultaneously I was leading the effort to pass HJR 17, calling for a Constitutional Convention for the purpose of creating an amendment requiring a federal balanced budget. This legislation had been stalled in the House for three years, but on January 18th the House passed it 27 to 12. Alaska became the 31st state to legally make the call. When 34 states have passed similar resolutions, the U.S. Congress will legally have to act

to produce the amendment requiring a balanced Federal budget."

"In addition, Ken and I are working on land legislation which includes a homesteading bill and a Tundra Rebellion Bill, a pull tab bill and legislation to assure some direct case distribution."

Dick and Lydia were in Fairbanks for the Grand Opening of the headquarters there. Approximately 150 people attended the event which was held the afternoon of December 31, 1981. \$12,000 in contributions was received that day. The Fairbanks Finance Committee met on January 16 at the headquarters office. Chairman Jack Randolph is in the process of planning a Liberty Day dinner and show to be held April 9th and 10th. The committee is planning other fundraising events as well.

For your general information, the following people are working with the Fairbanks headquarters office and can be contacted at 456-3811: Cheryl Van Sant, Fairbanks Campaign Chairman; Paige Duklet, Headquarters Manager; Jack Randolph, Finance Chairman; Paul Wagner, Volunteer Director; Sherri Wittingham, Scheduling; Larry Carpenter, Media Chairman; Mark Sehnart, Research Director.

Steve DeLisio is Chairman of
Individuals for Randolph.

Continued From Page 8

afterwards — coffee and donuts are fine. Now back to the agenda. Start promptly. Have someone formally welcome everyone and give a brief talk about the history and purpose of the LP. The LP introductory film "We Hold These Truths" would serve well at this time. Five minutes is about right.

Have everyone introduce themselves and ask them why they're there and what they think the LP should be doing. Make this brief, too, and always keep control of the meeting so it doesn't wander. Take questions and then invite those who have come to join the party by whatever method you have chosen (usually changing registration and/or paying dues and signing the pledge). Then recess the meeting for coffee and donuts.

About 20 minutes later, reconvene with those (probably all of them) who wish to continue. Elect officers, and make committee assignments. There should be more assignments than there are people in the room because unless you turned out an incredible number of folks, you forgot something. The object is two-fold; to get all the projects a political

organization must complete started, and to give everyone who is interested a chance to participate. If you only have a small number of people willing to work, then divide the basic assignments accordingly and hold such items as a newsletter and study groups until a later meeting.

The important point is to let people do what they do best and always remember that all of you are volunteers and volunteers have to have positive reinforcement. The last item is to pick a permanent meeting time and place.

Now that you've gotten that far, remember that next time you'll have to do it all again. The same steps have to be followed through; mailings, phone calls, news releases, etc. Hopefully there will be some people to help you now that you've organized. While the first meeting is crucial, the following meetings are just as crucial. Now you have to keep all those folks who were just converted to "activist" involved, and at the same time recruit more. The biggest single mistake made by local LP's is to assume that a list can be used effectively only once. If you mail one hundred people a meeting notice and ten of them show up, try mailing

them again, and you'll get five or six more who couldn't, for whatever reason, come to the first meeting who will come to the next one. If in doubt, keep mailing the list until nobody new shows up, or responds in another way (more on that in a future article). If your list is so large that you can't afford to mail to the complete list every time, then mail only those closest to the meeting place.

Feedback from the field is most important. It would be deeply appreciated by me and the National HQ if any of you who have had experience in this area, good or bad, would write to me through the National office.

Emil Franzi is the
National Membership Chairman.

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BALLOT DRIVE

Victory In Montana

Certification of Libertarian Party signatures is almost completed in Montana. More than enough signatures have been filed to meet the 9,979 requirement. This effort, led by ballot drive coordinator Rod Newman, will allow all Libertarian candidates to participate in the upcoming primary elections.

The Libertarian slate will be headed by environmentalist Larry Dodge, the U.S. Senate candidate. State Chair Duncan Scott expects thirty other Libertarians to join Dodge on the ballot.

In addition to the LP petition drive, Libertarians have gained strong backing for their initiative petition to repeal stringent restaurant liquor licensing requirements. Many restaurant owners and other people are supporting the measure, which appears certain to qualify for the November ballot.

Ohio Makes Ballot

The LP of Ohio successfully completed its petition drive by filing 62,881 signatures on February 8. Despite harsh winter weather, Libertarians petitioned heavily in December and January to meet the deadline.

The LP has just become Ohio's third official party. This is the first

time the LP has had ballot status here, and the LP gubernatorial candidate will be the first third party gubernatorial candidate since 1946.

State Chair Ann Leech coordinated the first three months of the four month ballot drive, while also attending college and working part-time.

Nick Youngers, formerly of Wisconsin, completed the drive during the final push. From ballot drive headquarters at Jim and Connie Berns' home in Cincinnati, Youngers increased signature collection rates from 400 per day to more than 1,000 per day.

Massachusetts Moves Into Drive

The large 65,000 signature drive to put the LP of Massachusetts statewide candidates on the ballot has begun. Jake O'Brien is coordinating the drive, with assistance from Chuck Pike, coordinator of Massachusetts' successful 1980 effort.

The drive is restricted to an eleven week period ending May 4. Nearly 1,000 signatures per day are required. And in addition to the statewide petitioning, candidates for Congress and state House of Representatives are petitioning for their own campaigns.

Libertarians in Massachusetts plan a race for 3% for governor, which would gain permanent ballot status, making this petition drive their last.

For Governor In Maine

Libertarians in Maine have started a drive to collect 4,000 valid signatures for the Libertarian gubernatorial candidate, businessman Vern Warren. Petitioning must be

completed in Maine's tough weather by April 1.

Joining Warren on the ballot will be several state House of Representative candidates, including State Chair Mary Denzer.

Maine voters have a strong independent tradition, and Libertarians there hope to capitalize on that to gain permanent ballot status with 5% of the vote.

Carl Nennerfelt was the finance coordinator and a regional petition drive coordinator; Marsha Myers was a regional coordinator; and Tom Brown, Terry Younce, and Patricia Younce provided exceptional help to the drive. In addition, more than one hundred Ohio Libertarians provided financial support and/or volunteer signatures for the drive. Congratulations to all of them!

campaign '82 Chair Ross Levatter reports that several dozen Ohio Libertarians are planning to take advantage of LP ballot status by filing for the June primary before the March 25 filing deadline.

Pennsylvania Starts Petitioning

Pennsylvania Starts Petitioning Libertarians in Pennsylvania began their petition drives on March 10. The largest drive, for statewide candidates, requires 22,000 valid signatures, or 29,000 total. The deadline is May 28.

Under the coordination of State Chair Dave Walter, the LP of Pennsylvania lead all states in volunteer signatures with 21,000 in 1980. This year, the signature requirement is lower than 1980's 42,000, but the petitioning period is shorter. The 1982 petition drive coordinator is Geoff Steinberg, who reports that volunteers have already pledged more than 22,000 signatures.

At the March 6 LPP convention, Richard Fuerle was nominated to run for governor, and Barbara Karkutt was nominated for U.S. Senate. With a successful petition drive, they will be joined by at least 27 other Pennsylvania Libertarians who have already announced their plans to run for office.

To gain permanent ballot status, one of the statewide candidates needs to receive votes from at least 2% of the number of people voting for the highest statewide vote-getter. This should be about 1.5% of the vote.



HELP WANTED



Paid full-time petitioners are needed now in selected states around the country. After ballot drives are completed in these states, petitioners will be needed in many other states. Work will be available continuously from now through Labor Day of 1982. You can work for one week, one month, or six months.

States which will probably need petitioners in 1982 include Texas, New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Missouri, and others.

Travel and housing will be arranged. Pay is good and varies in different states. If you are interested in collecting signatures to place Libertarian candidates on the ballot, or if you would like more information on petitioning, please complete the attached form and return to:

Libertarian Party
2300 Wisconsin Ave., NW
Washington, D.C. 20007

Petitioner Inquiry Form

I am interested in petitioning for part of the coming year. Dates I am most likely to be available: _____

States I am most interested in petitioning in: _____

Name _____ School-year address: _____

Address _____

City/State /Zip _____ School: _____

Home Phone _____ City/State/Zip _____

School or Office Phone _____

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Region 1: Alaska

by Steve DeLisio

Alaska Libertarians are gearing up for the state convention to be held in Kenai, Alaska April 29 through May 2, 1982. The Convention Committee is aiming at attracting 200 delegates. The Kenai/Soldotna area of Alaska is a very active Libertarian community, and, in addition to substantial participation by delegates from that area, numerous other Alaskans who are not yet Libertarians are expected to attend some of our functions.

On February 20, 1982, the Executive Committee of the Alaska Libertarian Party confirmed the affiliation with ALP of the Katchemak Libertarian Party. This organization which was recently organized principally in the Homer, Alaska area has already become quite active in the community and in the affairs of the state party.

The newest Libertarian organization is in Sitka, Alaska. Recently, ALP received 10 new memberships from Sitka, and we expect an application for affiliation with the state party to be received very soon.

The Alaska Libertarian Party newsletter is now being chaired by Peter Snaars of Fairbanks, Alaska. Material for use in the ALP news can be forwarded to Pete in care of the Fairbanks Libertarian Party, 1105 Cushman Street, Fairbanks, Alaska 99701.

Recently, the Anchorage Libertarian Party began running paid television advertisements on the issues of taxation and controlled substances. Thus far, the advertisements have met with generally positive response from the public, and additional paid advertisements are planned for the near future. Additionally, the state organization intends to undertake educational advertising on Libertarian issues through radio stations around the state in the near future.

In concert with other Libertarian organizations across the nation, numerous Alaskan Libertarian Parties will be participating in tax protests on April 15, 1982. The precise form of these protests has not been announced.

Alaskan Libertarians are engaging in various outreach programs. Recently, we were invited to address the Alaska Chapter of the NAACP, along with representatives from the Republican and Democratic parties. The common theme for the three speakers concerned why blacks should become involved in their particular party. While the Libertarian message was at odds with the perspective of the role of government on the part of many members of the NAACP, our presentation was at least as positively received as that of the other two parties. In fact, the presentation by the other party representatives was subjected to very probing questioning by the au-

dience, challenging the paternalistic ineffectual performance of both parties in pursuing aspirations of black people. There seems to be an increasing perception on the part of at least some NAACP members here in Alaska that government is the source of many problems and rarely, if ever, the fount of any meaningful answers.

Region 4: Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, North Dakota and South Dakota

by Gary Palm

Activity is starting to pick up for Montana Libertarians. The petition drive for ballot status should be completed by March 1, two months before the deadline. Party officers expect 20-30 candidates to run for offices. Larry Dodge has already begun his U.S. Senate campaign and has received a great deal of favorable media coverage. Vice Chair Don Doig has also begun his campaign for U.S. House.

State Libertarians are sponsoring an initiative that would deregulate wine and beer sales in restaurants. This initiative is proving very popular and, in addition to receiving much favorable media coverage, has been endorsed by a daily newspaper.

The state convention will be held May 22-23 in Missoula. Ed Clark and Howie Rich will be guest speakers. For more information contact Rod Newman at (406) 549-1550.

Idaho held its annual convention January 23-24 in Boise. Michael Emerling delivered the keynote address. Barry Asmus was the featured speaker, and Ed Clark was the banquet speaker. Newly elected officers are: chairman, Jack L. Dalton, Boise; vice chairman, Peter Hull, Blackfoot; secretary, Sally Palmer, Atomic City; treasurer, Marty Janstom, Boise.

Wyoming party officers are planning their state convention for March 26 in Casper. Ed Clark will attend as the featured speaker. The party has committed \$2000 for their convention and ballot status project. Officers believe they have a good chance at winning ballot status through court action working with several Libertarian lawyers in Washington who are willing to help on their case.

The party hopes to increase its membership to over 100 members by the end of 1982.

Alicia Clark is working with local Libertarians in South Dakota to help build a stronger state organization. Party members have set several goals they hope to achieve, among

them are: (1) organizing an outreach program that would stress membership recruitment and speakers bureau; (2) increasing the party's visibility in the state media; (3) and recruiting candidates for elections.

Region 5: Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico

by Emil Franzi

Arizona, Nevada, and New Mexico activity is highlighted by a community of interest exhibited in ongoing candidate recruitment — all 3 states have a relatively late filing date — and state convention planning (it would seem that all 3 state conventions will occur on 3 succeeding week ends).

Arizona is closer to completion of ballot drive petitioning with about 12,000 net signatures in hand, out of 17,500 needed. Richard Auster, University of Arizona Professor of Economics and author of *The State As A Firm* will be the LP candidate for governor in the September primary, while state LP Secretary Kathy Courreges is running for state corporation commissioner. Arizona's candidate recruitment committee under Allan Norwitz is expected to find candidates for the balance of the state-wide ticket, the 5 congressional districts, and a number of state legislative races. Bob Dugger of Apache Junction dis-incorporation fame will be running for the state Senate in District 7, while Buck Crouch is considering another shot at the District Ten Senate seat he garnered 19% from in a 1980 3-way race.

Plans for the April 23-25 state convention at Tuscon's Santa Rita Hotel are formalized with a convention theme of "Reunion for Liberty 1972-1982." A Friday night cocktail party with Alicia and Ed Clark and Murray Rothbard, a keynote address by Flagstaff Councilman Murray Feldstein, a Saturday luncheon address by Alicia, and an awards banquet featuring all of the above plus a visitor from the north, Mike Emerling, culminates in a major address by Dr. Rothbard. Sunday will feature election of officers, platform and resolutions, and a brunch at which Ed Clark will be the speaker. Information is available at (602) 294-6611 (Tucson); 248-8425 (Phoenix); and 779-2631 (Flagstaff).

The following weekend will feature the New Mexico State Convention scheduled for Saturday, May 1st, at the Four Seasons in Albuquerque. The tireless Clarks will again appear on this program, and by that time the New Mexico LP should have

resolved whether Steve Curtis or Dan Shelton will be the New Mexico Party's candidate for governor, with the other seeking the US Senate seat. Santa Fe Libertarians will host the Clarks on the Friday night preceding the convention at a cocktail party in Santa Fe. Other ongoing New Mexico activity consists of the newsletter, still published by Jill Rodgers; the state petition drive under Dan Shelton; the State House of Representatives candidacy of Dr. Jack McCarthy of Santa Fe, and a well-planned state convention. Contact Christa Bolden of Albuquerque, the current state vice-chair (505-299-6761) for convention information.

The Nevada LP, blessed with ballot status from their 1980 efforts, are well into candidate recruitment with State Chair Dan Becan running for governor, Al Hacker running for US Senate, and a group of local candidates including: Fred Bush, 1st Senate District; Mary Ponton, 5th Assembly District; Arnold Getzel, 9th Assembly District, and Florence Fields, 1st Assembly District. Fields has the outside chance that with sufficient funding, she could become the Nevada LP's first winner. The Sagebrush Rebellion, LP style, and opposition to increased local taxation will be major items for Nevada LP candidates. It is expected that Nevada will have a nearly full slate for all state, federal, and many local offices.

Nevada plans for a state convention in Las Vegas in early May. Contact Don Darling (702) 648-0835 for further details.

Region 11: Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky

by Sandy Burns and Tom Bogel

The major activity in Region II over the past few months has been the completion of the Ohio ballot drive. On February 8, Ann Leech, Ohio state chair, filed petitions with 63,000 signatures (42,800 valid signatures are required) with the secretary of state in Columbus, Ohio. The event received wide coverage in the local media.

The success of the ballot drive is a credit to many people including Leech; Carl Nennerfelt, who performed masterful feats of fund raising; Tom Brown, who coordinated the final around-the-clock counting and numbering of the petitions; and the many Ohio party members who collected signatures during one of the coldest winters in recent history.

The next step is now for candidates to file for state offices by March 25. Several potential candidates for governor have emerged and are weighing the race. Plans are also being formulated for the state convention in June.

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Libertarian National Committee

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March — April 1982

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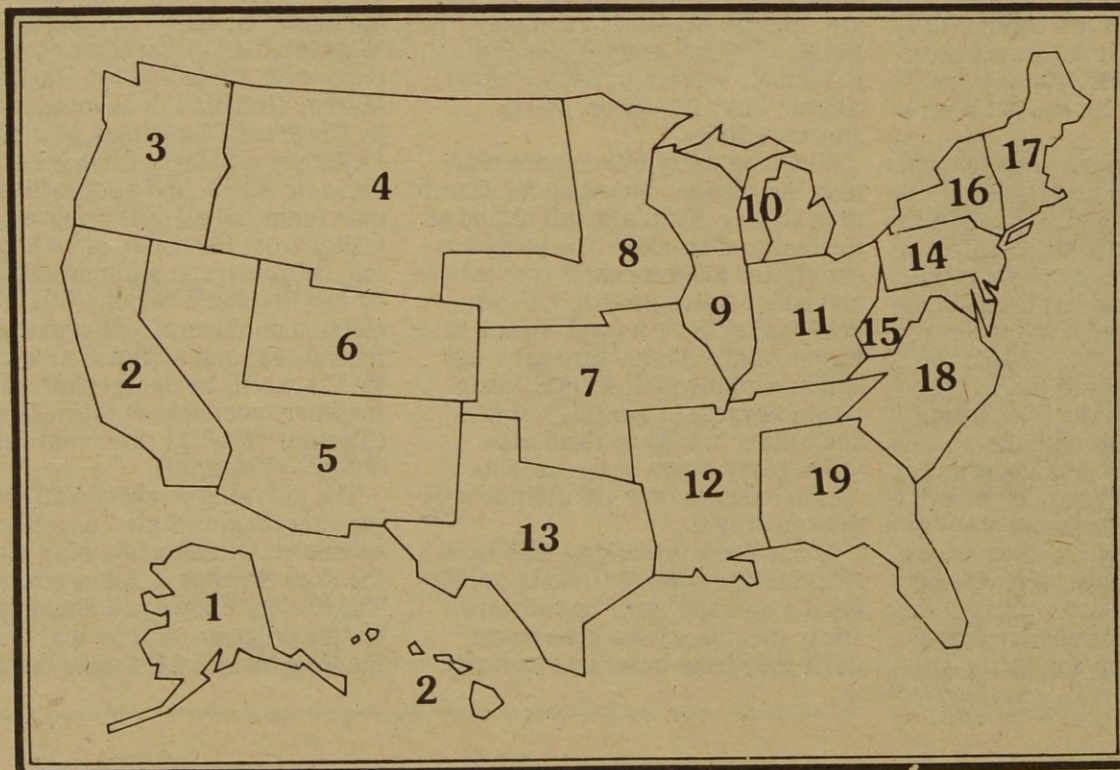
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Continued From Page 11

Ohio salutes former resident Dick Siano on his victory in Kingwood Township, New Jersey. Dick's mother, Mrs. Pauline Daugherty who lives in New Philadelphia, Ohio, travelled to New Jersey several times to assist in his campaign.

Sandy Burns, Region II Representative, attended the State Chair's Caucus in Houston in January. She spoke with the caucus on local media coordinators — how to find them, their training, and their success and failures.

State Chair David Gailey reports that Kentucky is continuing with a membership drive which will culminate in the party's state convention in Frankfort, Kentucky on March 6. At that convention, candidates will be selected for the U.S. House of Representative races (Kentucky's only elections this year) this fall. Nominating petitions must be filed with the secretary of state by March 31 for these candidates to be listed on the ballot.

Also featured at the state convention will be workshops on media relations by Sandy Burns and fund raising by Dallas Cooley. Cooley will also speak on his planned program for increasing the fundraising skills of party activists.

Indiana had its state convention in early December. A state platform was adopted, reports State Chair Kevin Grant, and over \$500 was raised by Loe Laiconia for Steve Dausbach's campaign for secretary of state. Steve will be filing for ballot position (Indiana achieved party ballot status earlier this fall) on March 4. By drawing 1 percent of the vote, Steve can achieve permanent ballot status for the Indiana party.

The state convention, which was attended by Regional Alternate Tom Bogel, also elected the following party officers: Mike Fallahay, chair-elect; Joe Hauptmann, treasurer; Holly McAuliff, secretary. The convention closed with a rousing talk by Chris Hocker, publisher of "Inquiry" on the state of the Libertarian movement and its future direction.

Region 12: Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee and Mississippi

by Alan Lindsay

Louisiana State Chair Sparky Hall reports that Ed Clark will be the featured speaker at the March 7 state convention. Sparky says that the response has been "better than ever" from the Libertarians in Louisiana. Hank Dart, the Libertarian candidate for the New Orleans City Council outdistanced two other candidates to come in third in that 3-way partisan race.

The Libertarians in Louisiana have organized April 15 Tax Protest meetings in 6 Louisiana cities;

Lafayette, Shreveport, Monroe, New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Lake Charles.

On January 26, Alicia Clark visited Mississippi to hold an organizational workshop. The meeting was attended by 7 people who elected officers and set goals for 1982. The officers elected were: chair, Charles Clark; vice chair, Charles T. Scarbrough; secretary/treasurer, Stanford W. Wood; membership, Guy McLendon. Also attending were T. Rogers who will research Mississippi ballot law, Dan Rogers and Victor Dostow.

Among the goals adopted were: achieving recognition by the state of Mississippi, organizing 3 regional groups with monthly meetings in each region, a letters to the editor program and a state fair booth in August.

Alicia also held an organizational workshop in Little Rock in January. The activists who attended set goals for the Arkansas Party in 1982.

Arkansas plans a draft registration protest for the first week in March to coincide with SLS activities around the county. A protest was held in January and was attended by Paul Jacob. Publicity from that has resulted in media recognition of the Arkansas Libertarian Party as the most vocal local opponent of the draft.

A new group is forming in Fayetteville and promises to increase the awareness of the ALP in the college community at the university. The newly formed Fayetteville organization is planning a simultaneous rally with the Little Rock organization on April 15 to protest the income tax.

Planning is now underway for the ALP '82 convention. The convention will be held at the Best Western Executive Inn in Little Rock. The date is May 22, and Dick Siano is the featured speaker.

Region 14: Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware

by Dave Walter

National Chair Alicia Clark will conduct an organizational workshop for Delaware LP leaders in Wilmington on March 12th. The Delaware LP has been revitalized by State Chair Vern Etzel and the workshop is expected to provide the impetus for more candidates and activism in 1982. Plans are also underway for a state convention in June.

The February 1982 issue of *Delaware Today* magazine contained an interview with John Strojny, former state chair, and Larry Levy, the 1980 candidate for governor. Activist Bill Morris had a letter in the

REGIONAL REPORTS

Wilmington Morning News criticizing both Delaware senators for their "war on drugs" views and presenting the Libertarian view on drug legalization and its benefits.

Kingwood Township Committeeman Dick Siano, first elected Libertarian in a partisan race outside Alaska, has been successful in cutting the 1982 township budget to 15 percent below the 1981 budget and reducing the municipal tax rate to zero. Through his influence, many line items were reduced and some eliminated altogether while \$200,000 in surplus was applied to the budget. "It's not a zero budget, but at least it's a step in the right direction," says Dick, noting that without his presence at budget sessions, the two Republicans on the committee probably wouldn't have done it. His next effort will be to "start Kingwood on the road of deregulation" by introducing an ordinance to repeal several ordinances.

Siano, an airline pilot, can fly anywhere TWA goes at no cost. In addition to the NJLP convention, he will be attending LP state conventions in Pennsylvania, Illinois, Arkansas, Alaska, New York and Connecticut. Contact him at RD 1, Box 287, Frenchtown, NJ 08825 if you'd like him to appear at your event to explain how a Libertarian can WIN in the "lower '48."

In related news, Kingwood Libertarians have begun searching for a candidate who can win another seat in 1983 and elect Siano mayor with their 2 seat majority.

The Monmouth County group has reorganized under Bonnie Swirsky and Tom Palven. They hope to have a full slate of candidates in the county this year. Russ Malta has announced for Freeholder. Other announced NJLP candidates include Steve Enterline for Congress in the 3rd District, Lee Gesner in the 7th District, Harold Leindecker in the 12th, and Henry Koch for U.S. Senate. Dan Maiullo will run for mayor of New Brunswick.

State Chair Bill George has announced the appointment of Les Heller as Internal Education Director. NJLP will involve itself in anti-Draft protests in March and anti-Tax protests in April. A report on the state convention will appear in the next regional report.

In Pennsylvania, Vice Chair Frank Bubb's monthly column has been picked up by a syndicate providing material to more than 50 newspapers, and another national chain of more than 30 papers is interested. Frank's column will go to bi-weekly status once all arrangements are completed. For samples of his column, which can be submitted to the editor of your local

newspaper, write to him at 97 Dartmouth Lane, Swarthmore, Pa. 19081.

Candidate recruiters Hans Schroeder and Ralph Mullinger have drummed up at least 30 candidates at this writing to seek endorsement at the March 6th convention (full report next issue). The recruitment effort is being hampered somewhat by the lack of a redistricting plan as the Republicans and Democrats continue to fight over plans to reduce the congressional delegation from 25 to 23 seats. The announced candidate for governor is Dick Fuerle, a Pittsburgh attorney and PhD in economics, who is the top Libertarian vote-getter (38,000 plus) in Pennsylvania history. His running mate for lieutenant governor is Dave Walter.

The LPP is hoping that the gamble for permanent ballot status (2 percent of the vote for the highest winning state candidate) will be at better odds than the Atlantic City casinos where long faces have been observed after several Philadelphia County LP sponsored bus trips. One happy winner is the LP, which profits by some \$200 everytime an excursion is run.

Tax Protest Day demonstrations are scheduled for Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

There may be some jobs available for full time petitioners in May (only those capable of doing 600 plus signatures per week should apply) and the LPP is interested in hiring a full-time campaign manager for August, September and October to run the Senatorial campaign of Barbara Karkutt. Apply to Campaign '82, 1131 S. 46th St., Philadelphia Pennsylvania 19143 for these positions.

Region 16: New York

by Howie Rich

Under the leadership of State Chair Gary Greenberg, the New York State LP has chartered its eleventh regional group covering Dutchess and Ulster counties. The regional chair, Steve Daniels, is a long time activist and organizer. Ninety-five percent of New York's voting population is now covered by regional groups. Our chapters are flourishing and most hold regular monthly meetings.

Our convention organizers in Binghamton, Jim McKeon, Ed Jowett and Dan Webster have put together a marvelous program for the New York State Convention which runs from April 30 through May 2. The keynote speaker will be Cato President Ed Crane, and former Libertarian presidential candidate Roger MacBride, will be the banquet speaker. Also featured will be libertarian theorist, Roy Childs, LP Vice-Chair Sheldon Richman, and Camille Castorina who will speak about the industrial revolution.

Continued On Page 15

REGIONAL REPORTS

Campaign '82 Chairs

Continued From Page 14

The 1983 Presidential Nominating Convention in New York City is being organized by our convention committee. Convention manager, Loretta Weiss, is a professional conference organizer. The 1975 National Convention in New York was the prototype for the conventions that followed. With the electronic wizardry of multi-media producer John Doswell, (Incredible Bread Machine) and many, many innovations, our 1983 convention should serve as a new prototype for future conventions.

Judith Jones received the highest percentage ever in a New York City campaign. She received over one percent in 19 out of 65 assembly districts. Clark got over one percent in one assembly district. Jones ran especially well in a number of minority districts.

The FLP has a generic anti-tax television commercial available through Liberty Audio (804 788-7008). The ending can be custom tailored for any local or state campaign.

Region 19: Alabama, Georgia and Florida

by Clark Hodge

The Georgia LP held its state convention January 23, 1982. Officers elected were: John Simmons — chairman, Harriet Chatum — vice chairman, Bruce Earnhart —

secretary/treasurer, and Jim Cox — newsletter editor. Monthly meetings are being held in Atlanta. The Atlanta group is planning a Tax Protest Day.

Alicia Clark gave a seminar in Atlanta and Birmingham on goal setting and organizing local groups. Her efforts were stimulating for both the Georgia and Alabama parties.

The Alabama LP is planning its state meeting for June 19. Ralph Posey is the chairman and Ed Clark is to be the featured speaker.

Kim Daniels (305-644-2243) is organizing the Florida LP convention. The meeting will be May 28, 29, and 30 at the Langford Hotel in Orlando. Kim is planning the best Florida convention ever. The Excom is looking into obtaining uniform voter registration cards and on March 16, 1982, the Orlando Federal Court is holding a hearing concerning ballot access for the Florida LP. Larry Pino is presenting our case. Ten dollar monthly pledges are being solicited to support the state office.

Local groups have been organized in Alachua County (Fred Kirchoff 904-375-3334), Broward County (Mike Boland 305-791-6476), Collier County (Bill Snelling 813-455-3620), Dade County (Allan Turin 305-743-4077), Hillsborough County (Rex Curry 813-986-2186), Leon County (Stan Walker 904-893-3521), Orange County (Kathy Blackburn 395-869-2770), Palm Beach County (Ted McAnlis 305-626-3212), and Sarasota County (Marla Heim 813-921-7468).

ALABAMA

Doug Newby
#3 University Lane
Tuscaloosa, AL 35401
(205)345-4952 (H)
(205)759-7111 (O)

ALASKA

Bruce Boyd
S.R. Box 50734
Fairbanks, AK 99701
(907)488-3688

ARIZONA

Allan Norwitz
10893 N. Scottsdale Road
Scottsdale, AZ 85254
(602)996-9403 (H)
(602)948-6040 (O)

ARKANSAS

Alan Lindsay
P.O. Box 15305
Little Rock, AR 72231
(501)661-1468

CALIFORNIA

(Northern)
Martin Buerger
145 Hazelwood Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94112
(415)585-3292

(Southern)

Kevin Dye
5845 Doverwood #305
Culver City, CA 90230
(213)645-9470

COLORADO

Richard Cheek
2009-C S. Hannibal St.
Aurora, CO 80013
(303)751-7383

CONNECTICUT

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Derby, CT 06418
(203)735-9676

DELAWARE

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Holiday Hills
2204 Coventry Drive
Wilmington, DE 19180
(302)475-4423

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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Washington, D.C. 20003
(202)547-8370

FLORIDA

Doug Ramsay
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Miami, Shores, FL 33138
(305)757-4956

GEORGIA

Jim Clarkson
4 Coral Avenue
Rome, GA 30161
(404)235-2181

IDAHO

Jack Dalton
2615 Wymer
Boise, ID 83705
(208)344-9697

INDIANA

Michael Fallahay
7451 West Airport Road
Bloomington, IN 47401
(812)825-7471

IOWA

Michael Grant
1104 E. 10th Street
Davenport, IA 52803
(319)324-4813

KANSAS

Jeffrey Corrick
429 E. 1st Avenue

Hutchinson, KS 67501
(316)662-6187

KENTUCKY

Ernie McAfee
20 Spurlin Court
Richmond, KY 40475
(606)923-0196

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Crayton Sparky Hall
12425 Castle Hill Drive
Baton Rouge, LA 70814
(504)275-4160

MARYLAND

Kent Guida
1566 Bay Head Road
Annapolis, MD 21401
(301)757-4797

MASSACHUSETTS

Susan Poulin
11 Independence Drive
Woburn, MA 01801
(617)935-1509 (H)
(617)774-3100 (O)

Lee Nason

61 Garfield Street
Cambridge, MA 02138
(617)864-6497

MICHIGAN

Stephen O'Keefe
106 W. Allegan #357
Lansing, MI 48933
(517)332-6862 (H)
(517)372-5939 (O)

MINNESOTA

Chuck Ullery
797 Lincoln Avenue
St. Paul, MN 55105
(612)227-3955

Arnold Souba

P.O. Box 38
Graceville, MN 56240
(612)748-7145

MONTANA

Duncan Scott
318-1/2 South 6th East
Missoula, MT 59801
(406)728-3862

NEVADA

Don Darling
5801 Paseo Montana
Las Vegas, NV 89108
(702)648-0835

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Alan Groupe
56 Summer Street
Penacook, NH 03303
(603)888-1092

NEW JERSEY

Jonathan Steele
292 Seventh Street
Jersey City, NJ 07302
(201)798-0199

NEW MEXICO

Christa Bolden
204 Conchas NE
Albuquerque, NM 87123
(505)299-6761

Dan Shelton

8021 Roma NE
Albuquerque, NM 87108
(505)266-3409

NEW YORK

(Upstate)

Mike Kessler
4 Sugar Plum Ridge
Clifton Park, NY 12065
(518)371-1718 (H)
(518)272-4320 (O)

(Downstate)

John Francis
2953 Quentin Road
Brooklyn, NY 11229
(212)376-9269

NORTH CAROLINA

Carl Wagner
3313 Glen Ridge Drive
Raleigh, NC 11229
(919)876-8190

OHIO

Ross Levatter
219 Bodmann St., Apt. 5
Cincinnati, OH 45219
(513)541-1993

OREGON

Robert Hanson
10175 S.W. Barbur Blvd.
Suite 104 B
Portland, OR 97219
(503)238-7150 Xt.225
(503)771-8409 (LP)

PENNSYLVANIA

Hans Schroeder
Box 392
Forest Grove, PA 18922
(215)794-3386

RHODE ISLAND

Peter VanDaam
46 E. George Street
Providence, R.I. 02906
(401)274-8897

SOUTH CAROLINA

Lee Bowie
204-A Seneca Road
Clemson, S.C. 29631
(803)654-5335

TENNESSE

Roger Bissell
4415 Lone Oak Road
Nashville, TN 37215
(615)385-3560

TEXAS

(El Paso)

John McDivitt
6605 Los Altos Drive
El Paso, TX 79912
(915)584-3499

(Houston)

David Hutzelman
12415 Woodthorpe Lane
Houston, TX 77024
(713)464-6603

(Dallas)

Alma Kucymbala
4727 Manett
Dallas, TX 75204
(214)827-7582

UTAH

Steve Trotter
3213-B Orchard Street
Salt Lake City, UT 84108
(801)484-5895

VERMONT

James Hedbor
Barnes Bay
South Herp, VT 05486
(802)372-5041

VIRGINIA

Jim Turney
824 W. Broad Street
Richmond, VA 23220
(804)788-7008

WEST VIRGINIA

Gary Morrison
262 Wood Lomond North
Huntington, W.V. 25709
(304)736-3827

WISCONSIN

James S. Rustad
5555 N. Teutonia #3
Milwaukee, WI 53209
(414)461-3779

WYOMING

Larry Gray
Route 1, Box 236-A
Buffalo, WY 82834
(307)684-7257

WIN \$100 NAME THAT CONVENTION

THE HOST OF THE 1983 Presidential Nominating Convention — the New York Free Libertarian Party — is inviting all Libertarians to submit ideas for the convention theme. According to Convention Chair Loretta Weiss, "Press-Con '83 will be a historic event and we want our theme to reflect the excitement and importance of the occasion."

If any submission is chosen as the theme, the author will receive \$100 and a special welcome to the convention.

Submit as many entries as you like, to:

Name That Convention
c/o Free Libertarian Party
225 Lafayette Ave., Ste. 1212
New York, NY 10012

The theme and the author will be announced as soon as selection is made.



LP 10

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Tax Protest Day

Continued From Page 1

Republicans and Democratic governments have taxed, inflated, and regulated — crushed — the economy into recession, yet all they propose is **more taxes**. And neither party is proposing to end the gigantic budget deficit, or to dramatically reduce spending.

The tax rebellion of the late 1970's was never a product of the

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Democratic or Republican parties, although they were respectful of its force. Now they have abandoned it entirely. LP Vice Chair Sheldon Richman told **Libertarian Party News** that "it's now up to Libertarians to take charge of the tax rebellion, to breathe new life into it, and to lead it to successive victories against oppressive government."

The tax protests were organized by the Libertarian Party's Outreach Committee, which Richman heads. The nationwide program was based on recommendations from National Committee member Dave Walter of Pennsylvania, and State Chair Gary Greenberg of New York.

Bruce Majors is working out of the LP headquarters as the Outreach Committee's volunteer coordinator for the nationwide protests. Orders for tax protest flyers and signs can be placed with Majors at the national office.

In addition to advice on organizing and obtaining media coverage for the protests, the national office is offering a one-page anti-tax leaflet for distribution at the protests, and three signs for use during the protests.

One sign reads "Down With Taxes," and another reads "IRS: Robbing the Poor to Pay for War." Each of these hand-lettered signs also says "Vote Libertarian" in smaller print. In addition, our regular "Vote Libertarian" sign is available for use at the protests.

Majors also recommends that local groups have some home-made signs. One favorite from past years is "Honk if You Hate Taxes."

From the Boston Tea Party to Proposition 13 to the repeal of Alaska's state income tax, America has a proud history of rebelling against taxes. The Libertarian Party's **Tax Protest Day** will strengthen that American tradition, and provide new leadership for the tax rebellion.

NOTICE

We have recently started renting our mailing list extensively to Libertarian and non-Libertarian organizations. Many people like receiving mail from a broad variety of organizations, but others don't.

We will be happy to exclude your name from these rentals if you wish. To have your name excluded, check the appropriate box below, fill in your name and address, and mail to:

Libertarian Party
2300 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007

- I would like my name excluded from all list rentals.
- I would like my name excluded from rentals to non-Libertarian organizations only.

Name _____

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City, State, Zip _____

What's Available From Headquarters?

Qty/Amt Pamphlets:

Question and Answer Brochure. The Libertarian Party's new brochure, which explains the positions and purposes of the Libertarian Party. (15¢)

Gay Rights: A Libertarian Approach. Booklet outlining Libertarian answers to gay rights questions, with applications to all "social justice" issues. (50¢ each, 100 or more 25¢ each)

Leaflet:

New 8½ by 11 leaflet, based on the Q&A Brochure. (5¢ each)

Books:

LP Activist's Manual. Based on the Party's successful Political Action Workshops. (\$5.00 each)

A New Dawn for America by Roger MacBride (\$5.95 each)

A New Beginning by Ed Clark (\$4.00 each)

Film:

"We Hold These Truths." Excellent introduction to the Libertarian Party. Available in 16mm film (\$125.00), VHS and Betamax (\$45.00, specify Beta 1 or Beta 11). Rental cost for film: \$25 for two days, \$40 for full week. Tape rental is \$15 for one week. Shipping included in purchase and rental price.

Issue Papers: 50¢ each, 10 or more, 30¢ each.

Conservation and the Environment

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Posters: (\$2.00; 10 for \$10.00)

Libertarian Party Statement of Principles (inscribed on parchment-like paper, suitable for framing)

"No Draft-No War" (23"x 35")

"Against the Draft" (17"x11") LNC draft resolution printed on parchment

"Clark for President" (18½"x 26")

"MacBride for President" (18"x 26")

"Hospers for President" (18½"x 26")

"Vote Libertarian" cardboard poster 11" by 30" (\$4.00 each; 5 for \$10.00)

Position Papers: (5¢ each, 100 or more 3.5¢ each)

Civil Liberties (No.3)

Nuclear Power: A Question of Insurance (No.4)

Government and "Mental Health" (No.8)

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Larry Dodge, Montana's candidate for U.S. Senate has a chance. His uncompromising positions and fresh ideas have been getting a lot of press coverage and the people of Montana have been listening to what he has to say. The population of Montana is small for its size and Larry wants to run a serious, full-time campaign that he feels can make history. But he needs your help. Please contribute what you can to:

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Common Sense
by Thomas Paine,
pb., \$4.50
**The Declaration of
Independence: A Study
in the History of
Political Ideas** by
Carl Becker, pb., \$2.45
Reviewed by Tom G. Palmer

Revolution: the destruction of the old order of power, self and privilege and its replacement by a new world of peace, prosperity, and liberty. Such was the vision to which the American revolutionaries pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor.

The revolution of 1776 cries out for completion. A war-like and parasitic foreign power has been replaced by an even more rapacious and war-like domestic power, its tentacles reaching into every home and its armies spread across the globe. A taste of liberty has been advanced to many of those not originally included in the blessings of the first revolution. Yet the power of the state grows withal, fattened off its exploitation of the bountiful fruits of social production and enterprise unleashed by past struggles for liberty.

In the face of such power, at a time when the murderous creations of the state threaten the very existence of the human race, today's libertarians can only benefit from contact with the souls of those who fought for freedom two hundred years ago. The revolutionary passion for liberty of our comrades past burns especially bright in two documents: **Common Sense** and the **Declaration Of Independence**.

Books For Libertarians

Thomas Paine's famous pamphlet, today often cited but little read, was perhaps one of the most widely read political documents of all time. Five hundred thousand copies were published in 1776 alone. At a time when "reconciliation" was surging from every forum, **Common Sense** electrified the public and carried the day for "an open and determined declaration for independence."

Paine's libertarian ideas, while not the pure and well-formed doctrine of today, were nonetheless breathtakingly radical. "Society," he wrote, "in every state is a blessing, but government even in its best state is but a necessary evil, in its worst state an intolerable one; for when we suffer or are exposed to the same miseries by a government which we might expect in a country without government, our calamity is heightened by reflecting that we furnish the means by which we suffer."

The conflict between society and state that was to figure prominently in later libertarian thought was already present in **Common Sense**. To challenge the power of the state, Paine exposed its violent origins. Of William the Conqueror, the Norman pirate who established his hegemony over the Anglo-Saxons, Paine wrote, "A French bastard landing with an armed banditti and establishing himself king of England against the consent of the natives is in plain terms a very paltry, rascally

original. It certainly has no divinity in it." The state arose in conquest, and the first king was "nothing better than the principal ruffian of some restless gang, whose savage manners or pre-eminence in subtlety obtained him the title of chief among plunderers and who, by increasing in power and extending his depredations, overawed the quiet and defenseless to purchase their safety by frequent contributions."

Paine's arguments for revolution against the British Empire were expressed in some of the most powerful prose ever written in English. Just as it moved his compatriots to revolutionary action, so can it stir the hearts of their libertarian heirs.

The result of the agitation of Paine and his co-revolutionists — as we know from high school civics — was the Declaration of Independence and the revolutionary struggle that ensued. Carl Becker's class analysis of that document brings it to life in a way that high school civics classes cannot. The Declaration is examined — with clarity and beauty — as a product of the revolutionary natural rights doctrines of the time, as a popular argument to justify rebellion, and as a literary work of the first rank.

Becker begins by outlining the closely reasoned argument of the Declaration in a point by point exegesis. But Becker is no "dry-as-dust" scholar. The document reveals

its brilliance under his careful scrutiny.

The ideological foundations and background of the work are carefully brought to life in the next chapter. The Declaration did not invent new and strange doctrines to justify revolution. It drew on the natural rights doctrines that permeated intellectual life and took them to their logical conclusions (or at least most of the way). As Thomas Jefferson, drafter of the Declaration, wrote to Richard Lee in 1825, "Not to find out new principles, or new arguments, never before thought of, not merely to say things which had never been said before; but to place before mankind the common sense of the subject, in terms so plain and firm as to command their assent. Neither aiming at originality of principles or sentiments, nor yet copied from any particular or previous writing, it was intended to be an expression of the American mind. . . All its authority rests then on the harmonizing sentiments of the day, whether expressed in conversation, in letters, printed essays, or the elementary books of public right, as Aristotle, Cicero, Locke, Sidney, etc."

Subsequent chapters deal with the theory of the British Empire ("the rights of British subjects"), the drafting of the Declaration, the literary qualities of the Declaration, and the philosophy of the Declaration in the 19th century. Becker's book is both informative and a stylistic triumph. It can be enjoyably read in one sitting.

The completion of the Revolution of 1776 requires an understanding of that revolution. Both of these works deserve to grace the library of every libertarian.

Featured Source Material

Liberty Audio & Film

Cassette tapes featuring prominent Libertarians speaking out on issues, or debating each other concerning strategy or tactics, can be quite useful to clubs building an internal education program. They are inexpensive and can bring to your meeting, via tape, the kind of speaker that you may only hear if you travel to national or state conventions.

Liberty Audio has hundreds of cassette tapes available at prices of \$5 or less per tape! Many clubs will join together and buy a tape or two

and then trade them around to keep expenses even lower.

Jim Turney is the proprietor of LAFS and you've probably seen him taping your state convention. While some tapes have not reproduced well, most are excellent.

A catalog is available for \$3.00. Here's some of the great material LAFS has available:

Nicholas Von Hoffman "Politics: Why it Ain't Cream That Rises to the Top"

Roy Childs "American Foreign Policy in Crisis"

Dr. Tibor Machan "Moral Argument for a Free Market"

David Friedman "The Myth of Private Monopoly"

Dr. Peter Breggin "The Psychology of Freedom"

Dr. Murray Rothbard "The Future of Liberty"

Many of the cassette tapes are also available on VHS or Beta format video tapes at \$16 per rental.

Liberty Audio and Film Service, 824 West Broad Street, Richmond, Va. 23220. (804) 788-7008.

CATO Summer Seminar

This summer the Cato Institute will mark its fifth consecutive year offering week long seminars in Libertarian Theory with a return to the Dartmouth and Stanford campuses. The seminar at Dartmouth College is scheduled for the week of July 3-10, while the Stanford University seminar will be held the week of August 7-14.

These seminars have always been popular with libertarian activists and thinkers because they provide a comprehensive overview of the philosophy of liberty along with an opportunity to discuss ideas with well-known and knowledgeable libertarian intellectuals.

This year, noted libertarian lecturers Israel Kirzner, Roy Childs, Earl Ravenal, Ralph Raico, George Smith and Leonard Liggio will return to give an intensive series of 24 lectures in economics, ethics, foreign policy, American history and policy issues.

The fee is \$395.00 with a reduced rate of \$150.00 for students. Enrollment is on a selective basis. More information on how to apply can be obtained by writing to:

Janet Nelson
Director of Public Affairs
Cato Institute
224 Second Street, SE
Washington, DC 20003

Libertarian Party Book Service

Common Sense, Thomas Paine

Reviewed in this issue. (pb., \$4.50)

The Declaration of Independence: A Study In The History of Political Ideas, Carl Becker

Reviewed in this issue. (pb., \$2.45)

Markets and Minorities, Thomas Sowell

Sowell demonstrates the at-best-futile and at-worst-devastating effects of government attempts to aid the advance of ethnic or racial minorities. (pb., \$6.95)

Knowledge and Decisions, Thomas Sowell

Argues that the shifting of economic and social decisions from the marketplace to the political arena is the major threat to freedom. (pb., \$9.95)

Race and Economics, Thomas Sowell

Brilliant economist analyzes the effects of government intervention into racial relations, arguing that it leads to conflict and stagnation. (pb., \$12.00)

The Theory of Money and Credit, Ludwig von Mises. (hb., \$11, pb., \$5.00)

Cutting Back City Hall, Robert Poole.

Very useful for local activists and municipal candidates. (hb., \$12.50/pb., \$5.95)

Not to the Swift, Justus Doenecke.

Focuses on the opponents of the emerging cold war during the period 1943 to 1954. Shows that acceleration of the arms race and confrontation with the Soviet Union were not universally popular among American intellectual and political leaders. (pb., \$8.95)

The New Jim Crow Laws, Walter Williams

Thorough analysis of how government intervention hurts minorities and the poor. Williams presents his argument with unassailable logic and thorough documentation. Highly recommended. (pamphlet, \$1.00)

The Draft: The Dynamics of Social Control, Milton Mueller.

Thorough examination of conscription, its purpose, its history, its impact. Argues that the draft is unnecessary to maintain national defense. (pamphlet, \$1.50)

Rent Control: Myths and Realities, ed. by Walter Block and Edgar Olsen.

This study demolishes the case for rent control, demonstrating with sound logic and documentation that rent control leads to deteriorating neighborhoods and housing shortages. (pb., \$7.95)

Educating the Worker Citizen, Joel Spring.

A prominent educational historian documents the domination of the American educational system by a government seeking to produce conformity and perpetuation of its own control. Important for understanding the way government has shaped social institutions. (pb., \$12.00)

The Regulation of Medical Care: Is the Price Too High?, John C. Goodman.

Demonstrates that the medical profession enjoys numerous legal privileges which raise the price of medical care and increase the income of doctors. Argues for a free market in medical care. (pb., \$5.00)

Strategic Disengagement and World Peace: Toward A Non-Interventionist American Foreign Policy, Earl C. Ravenal.

Two essays discussing the limitations on American world power and the need to diminish U.S. involvement around the world and the means by which the threat of nuclear war can be reduced. (pb., \$2.00)

Political Philosophy

Ethics of Liberty, Murray N. Rothbard

Rothbard's newest book is the most important restatement of the classical natural law-natural rights tradition of justice in our time. (hb., \$15.95)

A New Beginning, Ed Clark.

Systematic and readable overview of libertarianism with specific applications to important public policy areas. Written by 1980 Libertarian presidential candidate. Highly recommended. (Lg. pb., \$4.00 Sm. pb., \$1.00)

A New Dawn for America, Roger L. MacBride.

Introductory exposition of libertarianism with more emphasis on abstract libertarianism and less analysis of public policy than A New Beginning. Written by 1976 Libertarian presidential candidate. Excellent introduction. (pb., \$.95)

For A New Liberty, Murray N. Rothbard.

In-depth presentation of libertarianism by a leading libertarian scholar. Includes libertarian heritage, philosophy, economic analysis, public policy, and strategy for achieving liberty. (pb., \$6.95)

In Search of Peace, F. A. Harper.

This eloquent pamphlet argues that force and coercion are inappropriate means to achieve social goals. (pamphlet, \$1.00)

The Libertarian Alternative: Essays in Social and Political Philosophy, ed. by Tibor Machan.

Wide-ranging collection of essays on libertarian theory and analysis, covering such areas as ethics, economics, foreign affairs, etc. Includes many important essays. (pb., \$11.95)

The Law, Frederic Bastiat.

Classic polemic against statism by nineteenth century French libertarian economist. Dated but excellent. (hb., \$2.50, pb., \$1.00)

No Treason, Lysander Spooner.

Written by a great libertarian abolitionist of the nineteenth century, this work argues clearly and persuasively that one is not bound by all of the dictates of government, but that government must be judged by the standard applicable to all. Focuses on constitutional arguments. (pb., \$2.00)

Fugitive Essays, Frank Chodorov.

Collection of essays by a libertarian journalist of the 1940's and 50's. Cogently and consistently makes the case for peace and freedom. (pb., \$4.50)

Economics

America's Great Depression, Murray N. Rothbard.

Presents Austrian theory of depressions and shows that the Federal Reserve System caused the 1929 depression. (pb., \$15.00)

Economics in One Lesson, Henry Hazlitt.

Readable introduction to an often difficult subject. Intended to help the reader understand the effects of government economic policy. (pb., \$4.95)

What Has Government Done to Our Money, Murray N. Rothbard.

Brilliant introduction to the economics of inflation. Explains the function, origin, and history of money, as well as the disastrous consequences of its control by the state. (pamphlet, \$2.00)

Man, Economy, and State, Murray N. Rothbard.

One of the great economic treatises of our time, this work provides a tour through economic science from first principles to applied economic policy. A masterful work; often times difficult to read. (pb., \$10.00/hb., \$30.00)

Power and Market: Government and the Economy, Murray N. Rothbard.

An extension of Man, Economy, and State that applies economic analysis to government intervention, arguing that intervention leads to monopoly, unemployment, and poverty. Presents a convincing case for the market. (pb., \$4.95/hb., \$15.00)

Techniques for Change

Winning Political Campaigns With Publicity, Hank Parkison.

Introductory "how-to" book on local media relations, geared to campaigns at state legislative level or lower. Treatment of technique is superb; treatment of strategy is unprincipled and not recommended. (pb. reprint, \$8.00)

The Political Campaign Handbook, Arnold Steinberg.

Political Campaign Management, Arnold Steinberg.

These two books provide an exhaustive guide to campaign management. Recommended reading for Libertarian candidates and campaign managers. (The Political Campaign Handbook: hb., \$21.95/Political Campaign Management: hb., \$23.95)

How to Win Votes, Edward Costikyan.

A well-written and up-to-date manual by a top political adviser to New York City's Democratic mayor Edward Koch. Stresses opinion polling, TV ads, and mobilizing the non-voter, and pays particular attention to the importance of issues. (hb., \$12.95)

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El Salvador

Continued From Page 1

Salvadorean society and that which Americans are used to and have come to take for granted. Salvadorean society has been and to a large extent remains a system of feudalism in which a tiny number of wealthy individuals and families exert absolute day-to-day control over the land, resources, and people. Actually, there are three main institutions of power — the wealthy oligar-

chs, the military, and the government — which struggle, sometimes bitterly, among themselves from time to time, but which are three branches springing from the same trunk. The feudal system of El Salvador was born in conquest, the forced colonization of the land by the Spanish in the 16th century, the subjugation of the native population, the arbitrary division of land among the early nobility, and the creation of an enforced relationship of dependency of the vast majority of people on the power elite. El Salvador, like many

Latin American countries, has only recently emerged from this rigid feudalism into a system which combines entrenched authority with aspects of a market economy and, occasionally, democratic elections.

To create a parallel with the United States, it is as if our own country had been divided up among the Rockefellers, the Kennedys, the Mellons, and a dozen-or-so other wealthy families back in the 1700's, who then set up their own government, army, and internal security forces, and who could and did determine directly how the rest of us could live. If these families were now to permit elections and a certain amount of economic exchange (under strictly controlled conditions, of course), would we be satisfied with that? Would we not rather retain a certain amount of resentment toward these families, and be eager to explore any and all avenues for further change?

The traditional left commonly cites nations such as El Salvador as examples of "the failure of capitalism" — but of course there has been no capitalism, in the true sense of a free market economy, that has had a chance to fail. And the reverse analysis of many conservatives, that any attempt to change a society like El Salvador is evidence of a "communist plot," is equally skewed and wrongheaded. One need not be a committed Marxist to understand the fundamental injustice of a society built on conquest, theft, and murder. This is not to say there is no communist influence in El Salvador; there undoubtedly is. But the proper U.S. response is not determined by simplistically assigning "Good Guy" and "Bad Guy" badges.

U.S. Policy: Past Patterns

American involvement in Central America is nothing new, of course. The Monroe Doctrine of the 1820's set

the precedent, and American presidents have not hesitated to use direct military force to "stabilize" Central American governments.

Perhaps the classic case has been that of Nicaragua, El Salvador's neighbor. The former ruling family of Nicaragua, the Somoza's, were installed by the United States in the 1930's and were propped up by us until 1979, when the last Somoza was finally overthrown and exiled. Nicaragua under the Somozas was an ample demonstration of the ill effects of U.S. intervention and foreign aid. Our foreign policy, promulgated in the name of "stability," systematically undercut any chance for the only real stabilizing influence — a flourishing market economy — to develop in Nicaragua. Millions of dollars of U.S. aid, courtesy of the taxpayers, flowed to Somoza, who used them to entrench and aggrandize the economic and political power of himself and his oligarchic colleagues. By owning or controlling most of Nicaragua's wealth, assisted by the U.S., Somoza prevented the development of a Nicaraguan middle class of entrepreneurs, merchants, and traders — in other words, of the only force in any society which creates new wealth and acts to spread prosperity. The small entrepreneurial class in Nicaragua were certainly no friends of the leftist revolutionaries who fought against Somoza — yet, at the height of the crisis, the middle class chose the leftists rather than the power elite, and their choice precipitated Somoza's overthrow. Thus did U.S. foreign policy in the name of democracy and free enterprise destroy prospects of both, by maintaining in power the institutions which were most opposed to both.

U.S. foreign policy has been similar in El Salvador. The millions of dollars in U.S. aid has gone to the government, which means it has



U.S. Marine Corps guard on the roof of the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador.

Washington Watch

Continued From Page 3

Militarism is running loose, and government spending and the tax burden continue to grow.

Libertarians must continually expose conservative rhetoric for what it is: a gross distortion of what is really meant by "free enterprise." We must reveal the true nature and substance of this administration. It proposes little if anything to weaken the coercive power of the leviathan state. Libertarians must demand real reductions in government spending and taxes; must demand a rejection of the interventionist American foreign policy; must demand a truly open and free society in which individuals can pursue their own goals and lifestyles with freedom and dignity and without the coercive intervention of government.

From The National Press

The following letter to the editor was published in the February 22, 1982 issue of Fortune magazine. Jenny Roback is the Campaign '82 Chair for Connecticut.

How Adam Smith Would Vote

The real question for conservatives is when will they be worthy of their Adam Smith neckties? Herbert Stein ("8 Questions for Conservatives," January 11) retreated from free-market answers to each question he raised. From tax cutting to budget balancing to monetary management, Stein advocates increased government intervention into the economic affairs and hence the everyday lives of Americans. The very questions Stein posed show the conservative betrayal of Adam Smith liberalism. For instance, much of *The Wealth Of*

Nations is an attack on protectionist trade policies. Yet Stein doesn't consider free trade, or the Administration's protectionist policies, worthy of mention.

In short, Stein's questions as well as his answers demonstrate the shallowness of the conservatives' claim to be free-market advocates.

A large and growing number of Americans genuinely support the free market. Nearly one million people voted for Ed Clark, the Libertarian party candidate for president. He advocated tax and spending cuts of \$200 billion, massive deregulation, and fully free trade. If Adam Smith could have voted in the 1980 election, he would have voted Libertarian.

Jennifer Roback
Assistant Professor of Economics
Yale University

flowed through the triple-headed power elite of the government, the military, and the wealthy oligarchs. And, naturally enough, those forces in El Salvador who are opposed to the established system have correctly identified the United States as their enemy.

El Salvador and Nicaragua are different, of course, and U.S. policy toward El Salvador has perhaps been one of more subtle intervention. The U.S. has used aid as a weapon to bring about moderate changes in the power system. The current president, Jose Napoleon Duarte, is not a classic dictator as Somoza was, but he is a creature of the Salvadorean power elite, who selected him to represent the moderate, center position in a three-way conflict among leftist revolutionaries, rightist reactionaries, and the quasi-democratic status quo. The U.S. appears to be saying to Duarte: "We will continue our aid if you continue the moderate reforms that we prescribe." But at the same time, the U.S. has publicly committed itself to backing Duarte with no apparent end in sight; if Duarte falls, interventionism will have scored another failure, even on its own terms.

Duarte may be a sincere, moderate reformer (or he may not), but his reforms have little promise. In particular, a system of land reform which was designed by the same U.S. "experts" who designed a similar program for Southeast Asia is being attempted by Duarte, but it is little better than outright nationalization of the land, thus shifting control from one branch of the oligarchs to the government. (See Roy A. Childs, "El Salvador — the Myth of Progressive Reform," *The Libertarian Review*, June 1981 for a complete discussion of the complex land reform question). Meanwhile, a literal reign of terror in El Salvador continues unabated by anything

Duarte has done. Civilians by the thousands have been displaced and killed by the right wing and left wing forces raging throughout the country. It would be ludicrous for a libertarian to attempt to choose a side in this conflict. Neither extreme promises much more than authoritarian brutality, while Duarte, even if he could survive without outside help, has shown no inclination to make the kinds of reforms needed to have a freer or more prosperous society. And Duarte can't survive without U.S. help.

acknowledge that the influence of communist ideology on the opposition is combined with many other influences arising from the internal social structure of the country. As with Vietnam, U.S. aid is not confined merely to economic assistance, but has expanded to military assistance, complete with U.S. "advisors." And, as with Vietnam, the U.S. must now either broaden and deepen its military commitment to the faltering Duarte, or must pull out completely. While at present, the American government claims to be

for the people of El Salvador. Certainly, more millions of U.S. taxpayer dollars spent. Probably, the commitment of U.S. troops — first a few hundred, then an ever-increasing amount. Perhaps a return to a full-scale military draft. And the likelihood of another drawn-out, tragic war in another remote area of the world.

If that is one side of the decision, then the other side is to pull out completely and allow the various conflicting sides to resolve their own problems. Could this lead to a leftist victory? Yes. Should we welcome such an event? Of course not — but neither should we welcome a victory by the vicious right wing death squads, or a continuation of the feudalistic status quo. What we should welcome, however, is the prospect of saving our own nation and ourselves from another costly, brutal, immoral war.

The American people should not, and probably will not, buy the Reagan administration line that our intervention in El Salvador is needed to protect American security. Committing money and troops is itself a breach of security, if security is properly defined as keeping Americans and U.S. territory well-defended and at peace. How much security will we have if our own government is allowed to tax us, draft us, and send us to fight and die in the jungle? Our interventions, in El Salvador and in other countries, regardless of whose side we take, are a persistent reminder to the rest of the world that our government's commitment to freedom and self-determination is hollow indeed. Thus the proper American response to the crisis of El Salvador, the response with the best prospect not only of minimizing future horror in that tragic country but also of preserving our own peace and security, is the libertarian prescription: "Hands off!"



The Vietnam Parallel

We've heard President Reagan assure us that El Salvador won't be "another Vietnam," but the parallels between the two are ominous. As with Vietnam, the U.S. is pinning its hopes on a leader with little popular support, and trying with massive aid to create democracy and stability out of thin air. As with Vietnam, the U.S. has committed itself deeply and publicly to fight what it terms a communist threat, and is unwilling to

working for a "negotiated settlement" of the conflict, there is no reason to think that this tactic is anything other than an attempt to postpone reality — to confront the only real choice of staying in or pulling out — for another few months.

Stay In or Pull Out?

If the U.S. chooses to expand its commitment to Duarte and El Salvador, what will be the result? Certainly, more bloodshed and terror



Libertarian Speakers Bureau

The Libertarian Speakers Bureau is organized across the country, and could be the key to success in the 1982 campaigns. Why not offer your talents by completing this form and sending it to:

Anita Anderson
Libertarian Speakers Bureau
2300 Wisconsin Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20007

I WANT TO VOLUNTEER TO ASSIST THE SPEAKERS BUREAU IN MY STATE.

I am especially interested in:

- Being a speaker before student audiences.
- Being a speaker before adult audiences.
- Writing speeches.
- Coordinating a local Speakers Bureau.
- Telephoning Libertarians to recruit speakers
- Developing lists of organizations likely to need speakers, and likely speaking events.
- Telephoning or writing to organizations to offer Libertarian speakers.
- Other: _____

Name _____
Address _____

Telephone: _____
City — State — Zip _____

AN AMERICAN TRADITION ... A LIBERTARIAN TRADITION

ON APRIL 15th, AT SITES IN MORE THAN 110 cities, Libertarians will be protesting against taxes. They'll be standing up for their right to keep their own earnings, and the protests WILL have an impact.

Tax protests are in the American tradition. Throughout our history, Americans have fought against taxes . . . taxes which finance militarism and fund a government which regulates the poor into a permanent underclass.

Libertarians realize that the power to tax is the power to destroy.

Help the rest of America to understand the role taxes play in our lives.

On April 15, join the Libertarians in your area on Tax Protest Day. See below for a listing of Tax Protest sites and organizers. All the cities marked on the page 1 map are not listed. For an update on new sites, call Headquarters (202-333-8209).

★ APRIL 15 ★ ★ TAX PROTEST DAY ★

■ ALABAMA

Birmingham
Steve Smith
(205)592-3801

Tuscaloosa
Ralph Posey
(205)758-2285

■ ARIZONA

Fayetteville
Nancy Moses
(501)967-3604

Little Rock
Alan Lindsay
(501)371-9252

London
Ken White
(501)967-3504

Russelville
Ken White
(501)967-3504

Flagstaff
Gary Bond
(602)779-2631

Phoenix
Kim Horner
(602)954-8158

Tucson
Herb Johnson
(602)749-9654

■ CALIFORNIA

Concord
Rich Newell
(415)671-9532

Mountain View
Karen Huffman
(408)280-1776

San Jose
Karen Huffman
(408)280-1776

Sunnyvale
Karen Huffman
(408)280-1776

San Francisco
Eric Garris
(415)864-0952

Yuba City
Dave Maxwell
(916)674-3814

■ COLORADO

Boulder
Ruth Bennet
(303)837-8570 (O)

Denver
Ruth Bennet
(303)837-8570 (O)

■ DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington, DC
Gillian Jewell
(202)333-8209

■ DELEWARE

Wilmington
Vernon Etzel
(302)475-4423

■ FLORIDA

Miami
Alan Turin
(305)751-3158

Ft. Lauderdale
Mike Boland
(305)791-6476

Jacksonville
Gerald Nyren
(904)387-4146

Naples
Bill Snelling
(813)455-3620

Orlando
Dottie Swanson
(305)628-2337

Tampa
Karen Repsher
(813)884-6472

■ GEORGIA

Atlanta
Doug Chatham
(404)766-3089

■ HAWAII

Honolulu
Dale Pratt
(808)261-0681

■ IOWA

Iowa City
Mike Lewis
(319)351-2371

■ IDAHO

Boise
Mike Wilson
(208)344-7589

■ ILLINOIS

Chicago
Michael Shipe
(312)248-3080

Rockford
Robert Salberg
(815)544-3547

■ KENTUCKY

Lexington
Steve Stayton
(606)255-9089

Louisville
Diane Cordy
(502)636-3131

■ LOUISIANA

Lake Charles
Diane Tudor
(318)478-3413

New Orleans
Elaine Upton
(504)895-2178

■ MARYLAND

Annapolis
Tom Palmer
(301)269-6139

Baltimore
Richard Kauffman
(301)323-0713

■ MASSACHUSETTS

Boston
Jacob O'Brien
(617)426-4402

■ MAINE

Bath
Mary Denzer
(207)443-6241

■ MICHIGAN

Ann Arbor
Jim Hudler
(313)475-9792

Detroit
Ann Bilinski
(313)839-3242

Holland
Bruce Smith
(616)396-7092

Kalamazoo
Sheryl Loux
(616)343-4737

Lansing
Stephen O'Keefe
(517)372-5939

Traverse City
Mary Spires
(616)946-7583

■ MINNESOTA

Duluth
Jack Michaels
(218)728-2351

Rochester
Bruce Wright
(507)367-4596

Winoa
Clare Jarvis
(507)454-2575

■ MISSOURI

Cape Girardeau
Greg Tlappek
(314)335-6811

Kansas City
Jay Manifold
(816)763-3864

St. Louis
Mike Fee
(314)839-2769

■ MISSISSIPPS

Jackson
Guy McLendon
(601)355-8547

■ MONTANA

Bozeman
Bill Tino
(406)586-3131

Butte
James Luddinton
(406)782-6236

Helena
Bob Crane
(406)443-2250

Missoula
Chris Mullen
(406)542-2998

NORTH CAROLINA

Charlotte
Linda Janca
(704)892-3684

Pittsboro
Fritz Prochnow
(919)362-8852

Winston-Salem
Howard Wilson
(919)362-8852

■ NEW HAMPSHIRE

Nashua
Allen Groupe
(603)888-1092

■ NEW JERSEY

Bloomfield
Barry Siegal
(201)743-3683

Flemington
Dick Siano
(201)996-4836

■ NEBRASKA

Omaha
Daniel Salem
(402)341-0691

■ NEW MEXICO

Albuquerque
Christa Bolden
(505)299-7061

■ NEW YORK

Binghamton
Ed Jowette
(607)723-3689

■ NEVADA

Reno
Daniel Becan
(702)853-5898 OHIO

Cincinnati
Jim Berns
(513)542-3366

Cleveland
Stewart Scott
(216)653-9075

Columbus
Sandy Burns
(614)237-1815

■ OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma City
Burton Day
(405)360-6493

Tulsa
Brian Hoke
(918)743-5803

■ OREGON

Portland
Robert Hansen
(503)771-8409

■ PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia
Dave Walter
(215)672-3892

■ SOUTH CAROLINA

Spartanburg
Steven Kreisman
(803)573-6193 (O)
(803)574-0752 (H)

■ TENNESSE

Nashville
Roger Bissel
(615)385-3560

■ TEXAS

Austin
Gene Berkman
(512)441-4565

■ UTAH

Salt Lake City
Steve Trotter
(801)484-5895

■ VIRGINIA

Lynchburg
Kathy Rice
(804)384-3747

Richmond
Will Friezsmuth
(804)788-7009

■ VERMONT

Burlington
Wally Jenkins
(802)863-6103 (O)

■ WASHINGTON

Seattle
Richard Haffer
(206)525-7635 (LP)
(206)789-6035 (H)

■ WISCONSIN

Madison
Leslie Graves
(608)222-6273

Milwaukee
Bill McCuen
(414)444-7301

■ WEST VIRGINIA

Morgantown
John O'Donnell
(304)296-1014

Continued From Page 2

with their speeches, to help select the right issues, to decide what is the right rhetoric, to convince the public that libertarian solutions are the right solutions, to practice questions and answers, etc.

I invite all of you who are interested in clearly maintaining principles, all of you who are concerned about the way our candidates are going to perform and talk about libertarian ideas, to find a way, your way, to help your local, state or federal candidates.

I believe it is wrong to think that talking about the importance of helping our candidates to become knowledgeable about the issues, our platform and how it applies to today's problems, etc. is going to scare them and that there will be fewer candidates. It is the other way around. Many more libertarians will run for office if they know they are going to receive this kind of help.

In summary, we need to work in three different areas at the same time. We must pledge ourselves to those watchwords: consistency of principle, political activism and grass roots organization. One cannot succeed without the other two. If we become so interested in educating a few people that we forget political activism, then we will not be a political party. If we become so interested in just getting more votes, attracting media attention and gaining admiration from the left, right or

the middle of the road, we will not be a party of principle. And if we don't care for grass root activism and campaigning, we will not have the foundation upon which to grow.

We need active members in all three areas. Far from being a reason for division, this should be a reason for unity. Let us go forward in harmony into the future. We all have a lot of work, beautiful work, in front of us. Let's all join together, even while we are doing different things, to forge a better and greater Libertarian Party so that we will finally achieve our glorious goal: freedom in our time.

The second State Chair Caucus took place in Houston, Texas during the last weekend of January. As one of the state chairs said: "Even though there were not many of us there, the quality of the meeting was extraordinary."

Five state chairs, representatives of another two state parties, and a group of activists from Texas attended. It was a marvelous experience, the atmosphere was very friendly, the attitudes were positive and the optimism was high. We worked hard for two days and had fun at the same time. We all learned from each other.

Linda Taylor from Minnesota presented the LP of Minnesota Organizational Chart and explained how it will help to increase their effectiveness. Talking about establishing good relations with the

media, Sandy Burns from Ohio gave many good ideas. "Computers and the Services They Can Provide to State Parties" was presented by Craig Franklin of North Carolina and Bob Miller of Oklahoma. Encouraging the state chairs to start their own program, Matt Monroe presented "Fundraising through a Pledge Program." Bill Fraser from Texas presented a very well thought out program for their "Ballot Access '82." It includes the calendar of activities February through May 2nd, when their petition drive will start. I presented the State Chair Procedure Book and a report of our efforts to help the less developed state organizations. There were more presentations, all of them very interesting.

The State Chairs Caucus newsletter was changed to a "What to do and How to do it" periodical report. Any state party that wants to share its good experiences or mistakes can write a report and send it to Honey Lanham, Texas LP chair. She will make copies and mail them to all state chairs.

The State Chair Caucus is planning to have a third meeting. It might be a good idea to have it at the same time and place as the NatCom meeting to be held after election day. It would be a great opportunity to celebrate our many victories and to share experiences.

Continued From Page 3

begin monthly meetings.

Then it was back to Connecticut through another snowstorm Thursday to speak at Yale University's Political Union. In spite of the bitter weather, 40-50 students came to hear Clark, who said they were very receptive and asked a number of thoughtful questions.

Meanwhile, Connecticut's media coordinator Jennifer Roback had been busy. When Lewis called her Thursday morning, he learned she had set up a virtual media blitz, with 10 radio interviews and three newspaper interviews scheduled. In order to meet all those obligations, Clark and Lewis had to stop along the interstate at an appointed time, give the interview, and then drive on to repeat the performance with a different station a little later and further down the road.

At the Connecticut LP meeting, a total of 13 candidates were presented and the announcements drew good press. State Chair Gerard Brenan promises an active campaign and more excitement from his state.

Clark also taped a half hour interview for a Spanish language radio station.

Friday Lewis and Clark drove north to Vermont. At the Vermont LP organizational meeting in Burlington, Jim Hedbor was elected state

chair and Lynn Fife, an economics professor at the University of Vermont, was named vice chair. Wally Jenkins is Vermont's new secretary/treasurer.

The party discussed techniques for achieving growth and encouraging political activity, as well as reaching out to the nearly 2,000 Vermonters who voted for Ed Clark. The party will begin monthly meetings and hopes to select a slate of candidates for the 1982 elections.

At the conclusion of her New England tour, Clark said she was very encouraged by both the enthusiasm and talent she had seen. Organization and political activity must go hand in hand, she emphasized, and she urged all the New England states to concentrate on expanding their membership, fielding good candidates and obtaining permanent ballot status wherever possible.

**The Southern Tour
by Mike Hepple**

The southeastern tour was equally successful. In Georgia, Alicia met with party activists about organizing regular meetings, publishing a newsletter, and targeting races. The new state chair is John Simmons and Harriet Chatham was elected vice chair. Todd Crowder plans to run for county commissioner.

Alabama was among the most successful stops. Following presentation of Clark's organizational workshop, two people announced for U.S. Congress and five for the state legislature. A campaign strategy session was slated for February 5 and 6 to capitalize on the extensive publicity Alicia's visit attracted.

Commenting on the media attention, Clark said, "We made the news three days in a row in Alabama. The media is really interested in what Libertarians plan for 1982."

In Mississippi, a small group met with Clark to discuss plans for officially organizing and registering the Libertarian Party with the Secretary of State. Towards that end, five new officers were selected, and a convention is planned for June. One statewide race must be run in 1982 for the LP to gain ballot status.

The final stop was in Arkansas. Coordinated by Natcom member Alan Lindsay, the organizational meeting determined to hold outreach meetings in three cities.

Alicia Clark's visits were designed to generate enthusiasm and encourage preparation for the 1982 campaigns. The response from Libertarians indicates that they are ready for a successful year. And the media's attentiveness shows they are very interested in state and local Libertarian activities.

**Upcoming
State Conventions**

The following is a list of conventions, the dates they are being held and the person to contact for more information.

Alabama

June 19
contact: Ralph Posey
205-553-6617

Alaska

April 30 — May 2
contact: Susan Bickman
907-694-9694

Arkansas

May 22
contact: Alan Lindsay
501-375-5620

Arizona

April 23—25
contact: Buck Crouch
602-294-8700

Florida

May 28—30
contact: Kim Daniels
305-644-2243

Illinois

April 16—18
contact: Ray Birks
312-472-1536

Iowa

April 3—4
contact: Marsh Farrington
515-233-3338

Michigan

May 7—9
contact: Steve O'Keefe
517-372-5939

Montana

May 22—23
contact: Rod Newman
406-549-1550

Nevada

May
contact: Don Darling
702-648-0835

New Mexico

May 1
contact: Christa Bolden
505-299-6761

New York

April 30 — May 2
contact: James McKeown
607-722-6421

Oklahoma

June 25—27
contact: Shirley Mobley
405-364-8253

South Carolina

April 24—25
contact: Tom Waldenfels
803-573-9164

Toronto

May 29—30
contact: Headquarters
416-363-0157

Taking Liberties

by Kurt Weber
You HAVE to
Bail Us Out

The Supreme Court ruled unanimously that an Amish farmer in Pennsylvania must pay Social Security taxes for his employees even though it violates his religious beliefs.

Edwin D. Lee refused to participate in Social Security because it would force him to violate the Amish religion's strict doctrines of self-reliance.

Chief Justice Warren E. Burger said that the federal government's need to maintain the "fiscal vitality" of the Social Security system through

mandatory participation outweighed the farmer's religious claim.

Mandatory participation in Social Security is an overriding interest, the court said, noting that nothing compels the Amish to accept Social Security benefits.

Washington Post
February 24, 1982

Update on Bread Abuse

Soviet authorities, worried about grain shortages, are threatening villagers with stiff fines, confiscation of property and prison terms for feeding bread to their farm animals.

An article in the Communist Party newspaper *Pravda* listed several

cases in which villagers had been caught feeding bread to their animals. In other instances, sales clerks were convicted of selling sacks of cereal grains meant for porridge to villagers who paid them bribes, then fed the grain to livestock.

The penalty for such behavior is three years "deprivation of freedom."

Washington Post
February 5, 1982

Honest Murder is Better

Asked by reporters as he left the room whether there was a difference between U.S. claims of Soviet in-

terference in Afghanistan and Soviet claims of interference in Nicaragua, Reagan said: "As I've said before, they have had a different standard of morality than we do. We tell the truth."

Washington Post
March 11, 1982

Well, Maybe

Not the Whole Truth . . .

Secretary of State Alexander Haig, Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger and some other senior administration officials refused to comment on a report yesterday in the *Washington Post* that President Reagan has approved a \$19 million program to destabilize the revolutionary Sandinista-dominated government in Nicaragua.

Washington Post
March 11, 1982

The Bureaucracy

According to Moses

James Isom, director of Ventura County Public Social Services in California fired off a memo to the agency's 600 employees, outlining 10 "commandments" to stop the "bizarre things that are taking, or have taken place, in some of the agency facilities."

For one, the memo said, "employees will not use the brown mail to distribute pills, marijuana, or any substance or item not pertaining to county business."

Nor, it added, will employees "sleep or lie down in the work area." Furthermore, it said, "employees will not wash or dry their hair after reporting for work. . ."

And, "employees will not babysit their children in the work area."

Los Angeles Times
January 20, 1982

Oh, Shut up

This worldly, happy man (FDR), so utterly without unctuous piety, was in fact a spiritual leader. "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself," he said — and the country nearly wept with relief.

The New Republic
January 27, 1982



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